

[Report 1959] / School Medical Officer of Health, Staffordshire County Council.

Contributors

Staffordshire (England). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1959

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xahxep3f>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

4492



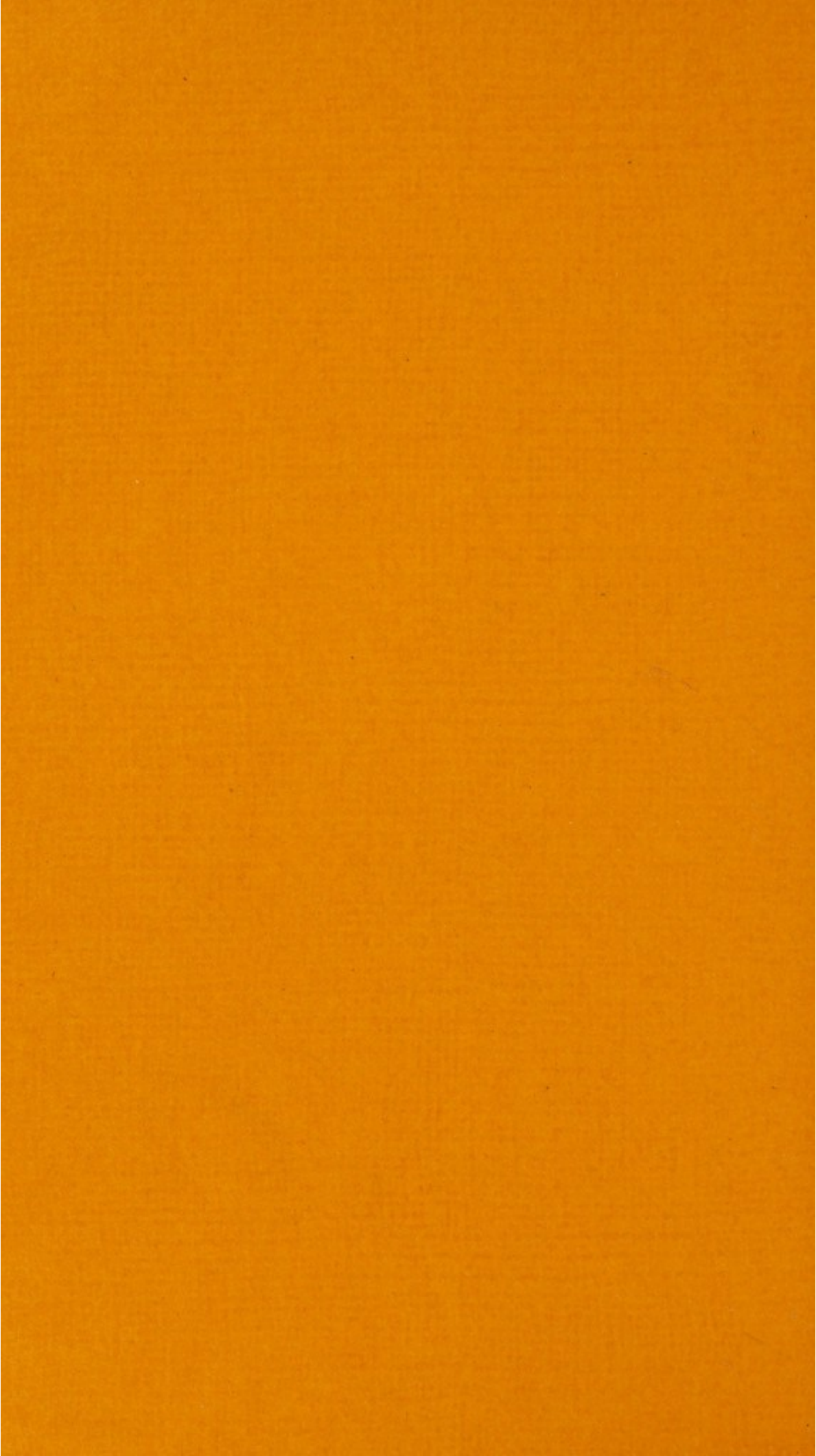
STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**County Principal
School Medical Officer**

For the year 1959






STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**County Principal
School Medical Officer**

For the year 1959



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Ascertainment of		Neglected or Ill-treated	
Handicapped Pupils ...	21	Children	74
Audiometric Survey... ..	42	Newcastle Borough	
Child Guidance Clinics ...	45	(Excepted District)—	
Clinic List	28	Report and Statistical	
Convalescent Homes ...	81	Tables	87
Deaths	8	Ophthalmic Clinics ...	35
Dental Officer's Report ...	53	Orthopaedic Clinic, Cannock	37
Diphtheria Immunisation ...	63	Physical Education	72
Ear, Nose & Throat Clinics	40	Preface	9
Enuresis	75	Reports to the Mental Health	
General Condition of Pupils	66	Authority	83
Health Education	65	Remedial Exercises Clinics	39
Handicapped Pupils ...	21	Reports to the Youth	
Home Tuition	82	Employment Service ...	22
Home Visiting	23	School Meals	68
Hospital Treatment—		School Premises	76
(1) Tonsils & Adenoids ...	52	Special Schools—	
(2) Orthopaedic	52	(1) Staffordshire	84
(3) Orthoptic	52	(2) Hospital	82
(4) Speech Therapy ...	46	Speech Therapy	46
Infectious Diseases	59	Staff	4
Mass Radiography	86	T.B. Testing	65
Medical Inspections ...	20	Technical and Further	
Milk for Handicapped Pupils	68	Education	83
Milk in Schools Scheme ...	67	Treatment of Pupils ...	25
Minor Ailment Clinics ...	34	Tuberculosis	64
Miscellaneous Examinations	22	Ultra Violet Light Clinics	49
		Uncleanliness	74
		Vaccination	62
		Water Supplies	77

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF, 1959

County Principal School Medical Officer

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Deputy Principal County School Medical Officer

H. BINYSH, M.D., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.),
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Barrister-at-Law.

Senior Medical Officer for Schools

C. S. SMITH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Whole-time School Medical Officers

(engaged in the School Health Service)

ELIZABETH O. ASTON, L.M.S.S.A.
J. H. E. BAINES, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 20.4.59)
HAZEL B. BAKER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
AGNES W. E. BLACK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
A. BLENCH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.
PEARL I. BLENCH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. (Appointed 5.10.59).
MARGARET J. CASH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
NORAH M. CLARKE, M.B., Ch.B.
G. R. DAVIES, B.Sc., L.M.S.S.A.
DOREEN E. GEORGE, M.B., Ch.B.
BESSIE W. GOODWILL, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
P. M. GREEN, M.B., Ch.B.
F. G. E. HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
ELIZABETH D. MELVILLE, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Resigned 28.2.59).
MURIEL NANKIVELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 2.3.59).
G. S. PHILLIPS, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.
P. J. C. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
H. E. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B.
HENRIETTA M. WILSON, B.A., B.Chir.

School Medical Officers

holding Joint Appointments

(engaged in the School Health Service)

C. BURNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H. (M.O.H. Brownhills U.D.).
(Resigned 30.9.59).
P. G. CANNON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Biddulph U.D. and Leek
U.D.).
SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and
M.O.H. Uttoxeter U.D. and R.D.),
J. V. L. FARQUHAR, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Coseley
U.D.) (Resigned 31.12.59).
C. FLEMING, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Rugeley U.D. and Tutbury
R.D.) (Resigned 31.12.59).

- R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Willenhall U.D.).
 J. HEAGNEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Darlaston U.D.).
 A. R. KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Seisdon R.D.).
 A. F. MORGAN, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Tamworth M.B.).
 F. J. MURRAY, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Stone U.D. and R.D.).
 J. P. NEYLON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.C.H. (M.O.H. Bilston M.B.).
 A. G. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Stafford R.D. and Cannock R.D.).
 E. H. TOMLIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and M.O.H. Cheadle R.D.).
 R. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and M.O.H. Cannock U.D.).

Part-time School Medical Officers

(engaged in the School Health Service)

- MARGARET BAMBER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
 W. C. CAMPBELL, L.M.S.S.A. (Appointed 12.11.59—Temporary)
 EILEEN N. COSGRAVE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
 JEANNETTE R. B. GIBSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)
 IVY R. GIFFORD, M.B., Ch.B. (Dental Anaesthetist).
 ROSE MACAULIFFE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
 ELEANOR M. PRENDIVILLE, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., D.P.H.
 EDITH G. SHERWOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Dental Anaesthetist).

Specialists

(engaged in the School Health Service)

PART-TIME OPHTHALMIC SPECIALISTS :

- A. N. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.
 G. F. HAYCRAFT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
 B. U. KILLEN, M.B., B.Ch., B.O.A., D.O.
 E. J. McCABE, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.
 *H. CAMPBELL ORR, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.
 K. RUBINSTEIN, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.O.M.S. (Resigned 22.7.59).

PART-TIME ORTHOPAEDIC SPECIALISTS :

- *J. HIRTENSTEIN, M.D., F.R.C.S.
 M. H. M. HARRISON, Ch.M., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

PART-TIME E.N.T. SPECIALISTS :

- G. O. CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 W. D. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 *Attends County Clinics as Regional Hospital Board Officer.

Principal County School Dental Officer

D. DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B., B.D.S., L.D.S.

Whole-time School Dental Officers

J. BRYDONE, L.D.S., R.C.S.
J. W. DAVIES, L.D.S.
R. B. DEARNALEY, L.D.S. (Resigned 12.9.59).
F. S. DUCK, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Died 9.7.59).
S. FORD, L.D.S., R.C.S.
J. HICKEY, B.D.S.
J. L. JACQUES, L.D.S., R.C.S.
MISS M. C. LAUDER, L.D.S., R.C.S.
J. D. NELSON, L.D.S.
T. C. J. PRICE, B.D.S.
L. H. THOMPSON, L.D.S.

Part-time School Dental Officers

P. CAULDWELL, L.D.S.
MRS. E. M. CAULDWELL, B.D.S.
B. C. R. FOSTER, L.D.S., R.C.S.
MRS. E. HUGHES, L.D.S. (Appointed 2.10.59)
L. F. KELLY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
MISS A. P. RUANE, B.D.S. (Resigned 27.2.59).
F. C. WINTER, L.D.S.
MISS A. P. WOOD, L.D.S. (Appointed 4.12.59).

Medical Auxiliaries

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS :

MISS F. M. BARNES, C.C.S.P.
MISS J. MCLEAN, M.C.S.P.
MRS. M. LEWIS, M.C.S.P.

SPEECH THERAPISTS :

MISS H. M. BINKS, L.C.S.T.
MRS. BARBARA J. COOPER, L.C.S.T.
MRS. M. H. SHELDON, L.C.S.T.
MRS. BARBARA A. WEAVER, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 31.3.59).

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS :

H. W. DONALDSON, M.A. (Resigned 31.3.59).
MRS. M. I. CHRISTINE SHEPHERD

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER :

MISS M. WILLIAMS (Resigned 31.3.59).

AUDIOMETRICIAN :

MRS. E. C. SPENCER, S.R.N.

SUMMARY OF ASSISTANT STAFF

<i>Staff</i>	<i>Establish- ment</i>	<i>No. Employed on 31.12.59</i>	<i>Equivalent in terms of Whole-time Staff</i>
School Medical Officers	22	38*	18.5
School Dental Officers	29	17	12.3
Physiotherapists	3	4	3
Speech Therapists	6	3	2.5
School Nurses	39.78	137	32.09
Clinic Nurses	6.6	12	6.6
Lay Hygiene Assistants	3.29	4	3.29
Dental Attendants—Qualified	}	2	} 13.9
Unqualified	} 30	15	
Clerks	24	24	24
Audiometrician	1	1	1
Audiometric Clerk	1	1	1

*Includes two at present undertaking full-time D.P.H. Course.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	<i>Urban Areas</i>	<i>Rural Areas</i>	<i>Admin. County</i>
Estimated civilian population of Administrative County (Mid. 1958)	711,500	238,800	950,300
Acreage	100,012	585,227	685,239
Density of population per acre	7.11	0.40	1.38
Mean area per person in acres	0.14	2.45	0.72

1. Estimated School Population of Administrative County (excluding Newcastle)	136,598
2. Estimated School Population of Newcastle Excepted District	13,422
3. Average attendances (excluding Newcastle)	124,324
4. Average attendances (Newcastle only)	12,365
5. Number of schools and departments in the County (incl. Newcastle):—	
Nursery Schools	17
County Primary Schools	310
Voluntary Primary Schools	221
County Secondary Modern Schools	99
Voluntary Secondary Modern Schools	8
County Secondary Grammar and High Schools	24
Voluntary Secondary Grammar and High Schools	2
County Secondary Technical Schools	2
Comprehensive Schools	4
Special Schools—Residential	6
Day	2
Hospital	2
Total	697

Causes of Death

The following table shows the chief causes of death in children between the ages of 5 and 15 years during 1959.

CAUSES OF DEATH						
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm stomach	...	...	...	...	—
11.	Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	...	...	...	...	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm breast	...	...	...	...	—
13.	Malignant neoplasm uterus	...	...	...	...	—
14.	Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms...	...	...	...	...	5
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	5
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	—
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	—
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	—
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	1
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	—
22.	Influenza...	...	...	...	...	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	9
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	16
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—
	Total	...	...	...	...	61

Annual Report of the County Principal School Medical Officer 1959

The account of the year's work in the School Health Service shows some satisfactory features, some unsatisfactory ones and a large volume of routine work which, it is expected, will bear fruit in future years.

It will be noted that the number of defects discovered amongst pupils examined at routine medical inspections together with the minor ailments, shows a reduction this year. Of those found, by far the largest figures relate to eye and ear, nose and throat troubles and, fortunately, effective means of dealing with these are provided. The county eye scheme is very efficient and complete and was the subject of special comment in the last year's report. As regards the other group, the numbers of children on the hospital waiting lists for tonsillectomy and the removal of adenoids have been greatly reduced during the last two years. Children on these waiting lists are examined specially to ascertain if any changes in their conditions have occurred and particular attention is paid to the possibility of their developing deafness. Should the latter be noted, they are immediately accorded special attention and the hospitals are asked to provide priority treatment when it is necessary.

It will be seen that the number of defects of vision in the leaver group is greater than that in the entrant group. While this is partly due to the more accurate testing which is possible with increasing age, it is largely because of new defects which develop. Continuous use of the eyes in close work undoubtedly causes scholars suffering from relatively slight defects to complain about their eyes and the important point is whether their school work contributes to these defects.

Another defect which shows an increase as pupils get older is that of posture. Appearances apart, a bad posture has a definitely adverse effect on the health and well-being of the individual and moreover, in its early stages can be

corrected. Remedial gymnastic classes are available and treatment is also provided by three physiotherapists (two of whom are peripatetic), but parents have an important part to play in reminding their children during daily life. Some 232 children were receiving remedial exercises at the treatment clinics at the end of the year, 57 of them for defects of posture.

The number of periodic, special inspections and re-inspections carried out during the year was increased by 13,230 in spite of an active poliomyelitis vaccination campaign and this was partly made possible by increasing the teams dealing solely with vaccination and immunisation. It will be noted that there was a decline in the number of parents attending the medical examinations. To offset this disadvantage, a questionnaire relating to the child's previous health was devised and issued during the year. The willing and complete response of the parents caused satisfaction and indeed a little surprise and the scheme has proved most helpful in assessing the needs—or normality—of the pupils examined.

As a local experiment, urine tests were included in the examinations of 490 children, with the result that two cases of nephritis and three instances of glycosuria were detected. This addition to the examination appears a most interesting project and, although the number of defects detected is statistically small, the scheme will be continued. The reduction in the incidence of gross defects requiring treatment allows the examinations for the less obvious ones, of which the foregoing is an example.

Continued good progress was made in the hygienic conditions at schools and, during the year, additional attention was given to structural inspection. Two hundred and seventy-seven defects were noted in 584 schools and in 41 instances it was observed that defects had been remedied since the previous inspection. Furthermore, 24 new kitchens were provided at schools and 25 minor projects to improve washing-up facilities, carried out. Training courses for kitchen staff, which were commenced in 1958, continued regularly in 1959, and these included lectures on the importance of kitchen hygiene given by the Deputy County Principal School Medical Officer.

Although mains supplies of water are being provided wherever possible, there remain 35 schools without a statutory or local authority water supply. In 27 the water is not satisfactory and, after careful testing of their efficiency, these schools were provided with chlorine tablets to sterilise the water. This procedure, properly used, has been proved to be simpler and as effective as boiling and greatly simplifies the purification of these supplies for such time as they must continue.

Lastly, it is satisfactory to report that every school is now being supplied with a designated milk.

So much for progress in hygiene matters, the physical aspects of which are continually being improved, but the personal element does not keep pace. Although, this year diseases of the bowel showed a reduction on the level of the previous year, the total number of 538 gives rise for concern, particularly when viewed in comparison with the incidence for the last nine years, viz., 99, 18, 1; 171, 48, 169, 214, 800 and 538. Thus there is a steady increase in a type of illness which is spread by dirty habits of someone at some stage in the preparation and consumption of food or drink. It is true that the disability caused is slight except in very young children and the aged, but more serious illnesses, such as typhoid fever, are similarly spread and schools, are the obvious places to train the population in the simple routine of hand washing.

It is a further reflection on the failure of hygiene instruction that the number of verminous children remained at the same level as last year and that only a moderate fall was shown in the previous two years. This lack of cleanliness differs from that referred to in the previous paragraph in that it is limited to comparatively few families. Many mothers who take scrupulous care of the cleanliness of their children's heads fail to ensure that their hands are clean before each meal and after visiting the toilet.

There is little purpose in reiterating the difficulties of the dental service. There was no recruitment during the year of a whole-time dental surgeon and, unfortunately, the service lost Mr. Duck, who passed away after 30 years of continuous and devoted service in the Uttoxeter area. It was, indeed, a heavy

loss to the preventive dentistry in the county. There was a decline in almost all aspects of the dental work and the only significant increase is the shocking fact that the number of children provided with artificial teeth is greater.

No progress can be recorded during the year towards the provision of a child guidance scheme, but at the time of writing a part-time clinic is functioning in Bilston and there is a good prospect of commencing two further Clinics in the county.

For a long period the County enjoyed a good speech therapy service, but latterly it has been impossible to maintain the establishment of staff. The Speech Therapists are mostly attractive young ladies who leave to get married and as a result the number of children on the waiting list at the end of the year was only some 50 less than the number who were receiving treatment. It is likely that the difficulty is a temporary one and one can only hope that it will be possible to bring this important branch up to strength during the next year.

The comments made in the foreword are intended as pointers to the principal trends during the year and the text of the report must be read to appreciate the extent and wide range of work carried out by the professional staff, backed by efficient clerical work. Each member has contributed fully to the year's achievement and mention should be made, as in previous years, of the large and patient part played by the Education Staff. The active interest in the work of the School Health Service by the Committee and their concern for the good health of the children, has been a stimulus and support for which we have been very grateful.

G. RAMAGE,
County Principal School Medical Officer.

Annual Report

PART I.—INSPECTIONS AND OTHER

EXAMINATIONS

The statistics for medical inspections are now according to the year of birth instead of age groups as hitherto.

Table I. Medical Inspection of pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

A. Periodic Medical Inspections:

Age Groups Inspected

(by year of birth)

1955 and later	587	} Entrants.
1954	6,283	
1953	5,945	
1952	2,023	
1951	483	
1950	208	} 2nd Age Group.
1949	3,049	
1948	4,637	
1947	1,803	
1946	135	} 3rd Age Group.
1945	3,349	
1944 and earlier	8,509	
Total	<hr/> 37,071 <hr/>	

B. Number of Other Inspections:

Special Inspections	74
No. of Re-inspections	27,710

Total

27,784

C. Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

<i>Age groups Inspected By year of birth</i>	<i>For defective vision (excl. Squint)</i>	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Pt. II</i>	<i>Total Individual Pupils</i>
1955 and later ...	4	29	28
1954 ...	70	389	439
1953 ...	106	381	447
1952 ...	43	128	162
1951 ...	14	23	36
1950 ...	5	11	14
1949 ...	82	118	166
1948 ...	182	198	345
1947 ...	64	74	133
1946 ...	4	5	9
1945 ...	112	162	163
1944 and earlier ...	305	586	881
Total ...	<u>991</u>	<u>2,104</u>	<u>2,823</u>

**Table 2(b). Defects found by Medical Inspection
Special Inspections**

<i>Defect or Disease</i>	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	<i>Pupils requiring Treatment</i>	<i>Pupils requiring Observation</i>
Skin	1	2
Eyes—(a) Vision	7	11
(b) Squint	—	1
(c) Other... ..	—	—
Ears—(a) Hearing	1	1
(b) Otitis Media... ..	—	—
(c) Other... ..	—	—
Nose and Throat... ..	2	4
Speech	2	3
Lymphatic Glands	—	3
Heart	—	1
Lungs	—	5
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other... ..	—	2
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	—	4
(b) Feet	—	—
(c) Other... ..	2	3
Nervous System—		
(a) Epilepsy	—	—
(b) Other... ..	1	2
Psychological—		
(a) Development	4	4
(b) Stability	1	4
Abdomen	3	1
Other	7	1

During the year there was an increase of 6,416 in the number of periodical medical inspections performed and of 6,814 in the number of special inspections and re-inspections as compared with 1958. This was an especially notable achievement in view of the continuous demands of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme but was made possible by a relatively stable medical staff during the year. However, several resignations were received at the latter end of the period which did affect the position to a minor extent.

The table below shows the percentage of defects, newly found at routine medical inspection and recommended for treatment :—

	%		%
1953	12·4	1957	9·3
1954	10·7	1958	9·5
1955	9·7	1959	8·3
1956	9·7		

The percentage of children with defects requiring treatment found at routine medical examination shows a steady decline since 1953 from 12·4 to 8·3. However, even so a total of 2,823 individual pupils were found to require treatment as compared to 2,629 in the previous year—so that the system of periodic examinations still continues to serve a useful function. In addition it should be noted that a further 16,041 defects were noted as requiring continued observation although treatment was not immediately required.

The types of defects which have appeared principally to decline in frequency are those of the skin requiring observation, 720 in 1959 (940 in 1956), orthopaedic conditions and nervous conditions other than epilepsy. There was a rise in the number of epileptics requiring observation from 78 in the previous year to 127 in 1959—although the increase may be in part due to better liaison with hospitals and family doctors.

Findings of Medical Inspections of Children examined under the experimental Scheme.

	<i>For Treatment</i>	<i>For Observation</i>	<i>Total</i>
Skin	11	32	43
Eyes :			
Defective Vision ...	31	91	122
Squint	4	14	18
Other Conditions ...	2	12	14
Ears :			
Hearing	1	11	12
Otitis Media R. ...	1	15	16
Otitis Media L. ...	—	13	13
Other Conditions ...	2	7	9
Nose and Throat ...	9	92	101
Speech... ..	3	16	19
Glands	—	22	22
Heart	1	11	12
Lungs	3	35	38
Development :			
Hernia	2	9	11
Other	1	24	25
Orthopaedic :			
Posture	1	14	15
Feet	3	11	14
Other Conditions ...	4	34	38
Nervous System :			
Epilepsy	—	4	4
Other Conditions ...	1	17	18
Psychological :			
Development	—	4	4
Stability	1	8	9
Abdomen	3	2	5
Miscellaneous	4	18	22
	88	516	604

During 1959 the special scheme of medical inspections whereby children in the 10—11 year age group are not examined as a routine has proceeded far more effectively than in previous years.

While the school population included in the scheme remained at approximately 8,156 the number of children discovered with defects requiring treatment rose from 34 in 1958 to 88 in 1959 and the number of children requiring observation rose from 197 to 516 over the same period. This increase is thought to be due to better case finding brought about by the system referred to in last year's annual report, of selection of children to be examined by the doctor not only at the request of parents and teachers, but also those referred from the hygiene inspections carried out by school nurses, during visits to schools

by the doctors, and by scrutiny of questionnaires completed by parents. It is essential that school medical Officers should pay regular visits to the schools at times arranged with the teaching staff, so that the Head Teachers will be available to discuss difficult cases with the medical officers. The appointment system ensures that school medical officers can see children at physical activity classes and later request the parents of those children requiring supervision, to be in attendance.

The other new feature this year has been the extension of the questionnaire system to detect those children who may be ailing in some respect and this appears to have been a most useful feature. Parents have completed the questionnaire forms in detail and with accuracy, so that it is apparent that they consider it a useful innovation and one over which they are prepared to take time and trouble. The school medical officers have had to take some extra time over scrutiny of the reports but this is largely counterbalanced by the saving of the doctors and nurses time at the interviews. Parents interest has been aroused by discussion of items mentioned in the questionnaire and they have shown a greater willingness to discuss with the doctor matters relating to their children's health.

A questionnaire also serves as a useful reminder to ensure that no detail of the medical history is inadvertently omitted. In addition, there are a number of parents who do not accompany the children at medical inspections so that the completion of a questionnaire ensures that all the relevant information is available to the school medical officer under these circumstances.

The advantage of the system of regular visits to school replacing intermediate routine medical inspections is the additional contact between school and doctor obtained by regular meetings and the clinical interest which arises when over half the children seen viz., 604 out of 1,192 examined were found to have some condition meriting treatment, or observation. Continued programmes of routine medical inspections need the utmost vigilance by the doctor if the occasional defect is not to be overlooked, as it may well be, at the end of a busy session after having seen a series of perfectly healthy and fit children.

In one area of the county a pilot scheme was initiated of urine testing of children as part of the routine medical inspections. In the months July to December 490 children residing in the Tipton area were tested.

Apart from several cases of albuminuria which were thought to be orthostatic in origin and therefore not in need of treatment—the following conditions were found:—

Acute nephritis—1 case which is now under regular supervision by the local paediatric specialist. Subacute (or nephrotic) nephritis—1 case now under investigation.

Glycosuria—3 cases—usually transitory and considered to be of dietetic origin.

In addition to tests for the presence of albumin or sugar in the urine—cases of backwardness were investigated for the presence of phenylketonuria.

Table 3. Parents attending Periodic Medical Inspections

(1) <i>Age Group</i>	(2) <i>No. of children Examined</i>			(3) <i>No. of Parents Attended</i>			(4) <i>Col. 3 as % of Col. 2</i>		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Entrants	11,354	9,833	12,815	9,804	8,809	9,484	86.35	89.59	74.01
2nd Age Group	9,971	7,149	7,686	6,840	5,222	4,718	68.60	73.04	61.38
3rd Age Group	12,237	10,801	11,918	2,616	2,289	2,768	21.38	21.19	23.23
Other Periodic Inspections	1,566	2,872	4,652	897	1,765	2,776	57.28	61.45	59.67
TOTAL ...	35,128	30,655	37,071	20,157	18,085	19,746	57.38	60.00	53.27

		<i>No. of Children Examined</i>	<i>No. of Parents Attended</i>	<i>Percentage of Parents who Attended</i>
Entrants	{ 1955 and later	587	430	73.3
	{ 1954	6,283	4,859	77.3
	{ 1953	5,945	4,195	70.6
	{ 1952	2,023	1,301	64.3
	{ 1951	483	305	63.1
	{ 1950	208	117	56.3
Inter-mediate	{ 1949	3,049	2,155	70.7
	{ 1948	4,637	2,563	55.3
	{ 1947	1,803	1,029	57.1
	{ 1946	135	24	63.5
Leavers	{ 1945	3,349	857	25.6
	{ 1944 and earlier	8,569	1,911	22.3
Total ...	...	37,071	19,746	53.3

It is pleasing to note that the number of parents attending at the examination of the 3rd Age Group (leavers) has increased from 2,289 to 2,768 during the year—with a small improvement in the proportion of children who are accompanied by the

parents at this time. However, the overall picture shows a marked decline in the percentage of parents attending from 60% to 53%—the decline being severe in both the entrant and second age group.

(b) Table 4. Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils during 1959

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Children Ascertained</i>
Blind	4
Partially Sighted	3
Deaf	4
Partially Deaf	22
Delicate	35
Educationally Sub-Normal	213
Epileptic	40
Maladjusted	40
Physically Handicapped	203
	—
	564
	—

The table above includes only those children categorised as handicapped in accordance with the definitions of handicapped children given in the Handicapped Pupils School Health Service Regulations, 1953, and does not include children living in the Excepted District of Newcastle. All the children with few exceptions were examined at the school clinics.

The total number of children ascertained was slightly below that for 1958 though there were increases of 7 and 70 respectively in respect of partially deaf and physically handicapped children. There was a drop of 113, in the number of the educationally subnormal but undoubtedly this was due to many children, when tested, being found to have intelligence quotients in the 80's and so just outside the category. There were also 38 less children ascertained as maladjusted. This is certainly due to the falling off in the number of children referred for examination because of the shortage of child guidance facilities.

(c) **Table 5. Notification of Handicapped Pupils leaving school to the Youth Employment Service.**

No. of children who were advised not to take up certain types of employment	720
No. of children advised to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944	14
	734

A report giving an indication of the type of work for which a child is suitable is issued for each child examined in the "leaver" group for the information of the Youth Employment Service.

The arrangement for consultation of the School Medical Officers by the Area Youth Employment Committees prior to committee meetings still continues. In difficult cases the Medical Officer may attend the Committee as an adviser.

It is pleasing to note that certain Youth Employment Officers have stated they have found the medical reports submitted to be most helpful in the correct placing of children. It is a sobering thought that so many children on leaving school have some type of handicap—albeit a minor one—but one can note with pleasure the figures this year show a substantial improvement on the 1,008 found to be handicapped in 1958.

(d) **Table 6. Miscellaneous Examinations**

<i>Type of Examination</i>	<i>Number</i>		
	1957	1958	1959
Employment Licenses	1,761	1,631	1,246
Entrants to courses of training for Teachers	311	183	329
Entrants to the Teaching Profession	218	251	301
Superannuation	391	457	519
Children boarded out by the Children's Committee ...	507	379	328
	3,188	2,901	2,723

The number of these examinations has decreased by 178 as compared with 1958. All of the examinations were carried out by School Medical Officers at the school clinics and they take up a good proportion of the time devoted to attendance at the clinics.

There was one child found to be unfit of the 1,246 children who were examined for employment licences as compared with four children for whom licences were refused in 1958.

(e) Home Visiting

Table 7. Details of home visits made by Nursing Staff

<i>Reason for Visit</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>
Cleanliness and verminous cases	3,334
Arising out of medical inspections	1,139
Arising out of inspection at clinics	693
All skin diseases	218
Aural:—Ears	381
Nose and throat conditions	1,778
Ophthalmic defects	4,975
Orthopaedic defects	315
Educationally subnormal children	497
Neglected children	709
Infectious diseases	206
Heaf testing	96
Holiday visits to children home from special schools	580
Miscellaneous	1,858
Ineffectual visits	1,733
	18,512

There was an increase of 2,083 in the number of home visits made by the nurses as compared with last year, but this includes an increase of 1,472 in the number of ineffectual visits, which leaves a net increase in the number of effective visits of 611.

Increases of 204, 719 and 728 were shown respectively for visits arising out of medical inspections, nose and throat conditions and for miscellaneous reasons, whilst the only appreciable decrease viz, 962 was in respect of visits for ophthalmic defects. This was due to a changed procedure being adopted by some of the ophthalmic surgeons, whereby mydriasis was undertaken at the clinics on the day of the child's attendance, instead of atropine ointment being instilled by the nurses at the children's homes on the two days immediately prior to the children's attendance at the clinic.

The visitation of children in their homes is an important part of the school nurse's work, for by this it is ensured that children obtain treatment which has been recommended by the medical officer.

(f) Details of visits made by Nursing Staff to schools

<i>Reason for Visit</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>
Ophthalmic Cases :—	
General	2,351
To administer atropine	2,760
Vision testing prior to	
Medical inspection	776
Attendance at Ophthalmic Clinic ...	1,199
Infectious Diseases	96
Hygiene inspections	4,341
Miscellaneous	405
	11,928

It will be seen from these figures that the nurses are required to devote a considerable amount of time to work at the schools and that the majority of the visits are in connection with ophthalmic cases, 3,959 being for the preparation of the children's eyes for testing and in an endeavour to ensure the children's attendances at the clinics with the co-operation of the head teachers of the schools. The nurses make routine visits to schools each term to supervise the cleanliness of the children and supervise their general hygienic condition. A fuller report in this connection is given on pages 74 & 75.

In addition the nurses attend with the School Medical Officers to assist at routine medical inspections.

PART II—TREATMENT

Table 8. Details of treatment given

Diseases of the Skin

	<i>No. of cases treated or under treatment during the year</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	3	—
(ii) Body	51	1
Scabies	20	1
Impetigo	100	2
Other Skin Diseases	2,098	30
Total	2,272	34

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	<i>Number of cases dealt with</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	527	42
Errors of refraction (incl. squint)	2,979	522
Total	3,506	564
 Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	 5,323	 296

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	<i>Number of cases treated By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
Received operative treatment ...		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	1,242
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	63
Received other forms of treat- ment	412	80
Total	412	1,385

	<i>Number of cases treated By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids		
(a) in 1959		14
(b) in previous years ...		83

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	<i>Number of cases treated By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	—	168
Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient de- partments	598	12
Pupils treated at school for postur- al defects	65	—

Child Guidance Treatment

	<i>Number of cases treated By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	—	7

Speech Therapy

	<i>Number of cases treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	583	58

Other Treatment Given

	<i>Number of cases treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
Miscellaneous minor ailments...	416	471
Respiratory defects	311	239
Injuries	1,920	142
Debility and malnutrition ...	442	—
Infectious diseases	—	157
Other	42	546
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3,131	1,555

Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	427	—
Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	9,966	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,524	1,555
	<hr/>	<hr/>

COUNTY CLINICS

Table 9.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS (Less the Excepted District of the Borough of Newcastle)

as at 31-12-59

Name of Clinic	Address	Minor Ailments Clinic held	Dental Clinic held	Ophthalmic Clinic held	Speech Therapy Clinic held	Remedial Exercises Clinic held
Aldridge	Assembly Rooms	9-0—10-30 Wed. weekly	—	—	—	—
Ashley	Memorial Hall	2-0—2-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Audley	District Council Office	2-0—2-30 Tues. weekly	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. every 6—8 weeks	—	—
Baddeley Green	Brotherhood Assembly Hall Baddeley Green Lane, Milton	—	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. every 6—8 weeks	—	—
Barton-under-Needwood	Central Hall	2-0—2-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Biddulph	Church Hall	9-0—10-30 Fri. every 2nd and 4th in month	9-0—12-30 1st in month	9-30—12-30 Fri. every 3rd and 5th in the month	—	—
Bilston	‡Central Health Clinic	9-0—10-30 Daily inc. Sat.	Daily 9-0—5-0	1-30—4-0 Tues. weekly	—	2-0—5-0 Wed. weekly
Brewood	Dr. Cheshire's Surgery Sandy Lane	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. every three months	—	—
Brierley Hill	Fairview, Church Hill	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	*	9-30—5-0 Mon. weekly	—	—
Bilbrook	Lane Green C.P. School	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	1-30—4-30 Wed. weekly	2-0—5-0 Mon. weekly

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>	
Brownhills	Mount Zion Primitive Methodist School, High St.	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	—	—	—	
Cannock	† ‡ (1) Health Department, Church Street	9-0—10-30 Mon. and Thurs. wkly.	—	2-0—4-0 Friday weekly	—	—	
		(2) Arthur Street, Chadsmoor	Daily	—	9-30—4-30 Thurs. wkly.	—	
	(3) St. John's Institute, Hednesford Rd., Heath Hayes	2-0—4-0 Mon. and Weds. wkly.	9-0—5-0 Friday weekly	—	—	—	—
		(4) Cannock Rd., Hednesford	10-45—12-0 Mon. weekly	—	—	—	—
		9-0—10-30 Wed. and Fri. weekly	—	—	—	—	
Chasetown	Youth Centre, Sankey's Corner	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	—	—	—	
Cheadle	Carlos Memorial Institute	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	9-30—5-0 Thurs. every 3 weeks	—	—	
Cheddleton	Parish Institute	1-30—2-0 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—	
Cheslyn Hay	Junior School	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	—	—	
Coseley	Bayer Hall	9-0—10-30 Mon. Wed. and Fri.	Closed Temp.	9-30—5-0 Mon. every 2 wks.	—	9-0—12-0 Thurs. weekly	
Darlaston	Slater Street	9-0—10-30 Mon. and Thurs. weekly	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. and Fri. fortnightly	—	—	

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Eccleshall	Methodist School	9-0—9-30 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Essington	Methodist School	2—2-30 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Featherstone	United Methodist Chapel	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. every 6 to 8 wks.	—	—
Great Wyrley	(1) Great Wyrley Junior School	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
	(2) The Hutments No. 1 Walsall Road	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly 10-30—12 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Halmerend	Primitive Methodist School, High Street	1-30—2-0 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Harriseahead	Wesleyan Sunday School High Street	2-0—2-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Huntington	Cty. Sec. Mod. School, Huntington	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Kidsgrove	Day Nursery, Liverpool Road	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	9-30—4-30 Wed. every 2 weeks	—	—
Kingswinford	Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School, Moss Grove	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	2-0—4-30 Fri. weekly	—
Kinver	Constitutional Club, High Street	9-0—10-30 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Leek	(1) Cripples' Aid Society Clinic, Salisbury Street	9-0—10-30 Mon., Thurs. and Fri.	—	9-30—5-0 Wednesday every 2—3 weeks	9-30—12-0 Fri. weekly	—
	(2) Alsop Street	Tues. Thurs. and Fri. weekly	9-0—5-0 Tues. Wed. & Thurs. (at Alsop St.)	—	—	—
Lichfield	(1) Sandford Street	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Fri. weekly	9-30—4-30 Tues. 2-0—4-30 Thurs. weekly	2-0—5-0 Mon. weekly
	(2) †Red Court House, Tamworth Street	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Gornal	Zion Methodist School Room	9-0—10-30 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Madeley	Village Hall	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. every 3 months.	—	—
Norton Canes	Trinity Methodist Church Brownhills Road Central Hall	10-45—12-0 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Pelsall	—	9-0—10-30 Mon. weekly	—	—	—	—
Penkridge	Dr. McCollum's Surgery St Michaels Road	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Pheasey Estate	‡ 2, Crome Road	9—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	9-30—12-30 Tues., fortnightly	Closed	—
Quarry Bank	Mount Pleasant	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	•	—	—	—
Rowley Regis	‡ (1) Carlyle Road, Blackheath	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	•	2-0—4-0 2nd and 4th Tues. in month	9-30—12-0 Wed. weekly 9-30—12-0 Fri. weekly	—
	‡ (2) Mace Street, Old Hill	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly and Thurs. fortnightly	•	2-0—4-0 1st and 3rd Tues. in month	—	—
	‡ (3) Dudley Road, Tividale	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	•	—	—	9-0—12-0 Tues. weekly
	(4) Methodist School Room Springfield	2-0—2-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Rugeley	‡ Congregational Sunday School Heron, Court	9-0—10-30 Mon. weekly	9-0—12-30 Tues. weekly	1-45—4-45 Wed. weekly	9-30—12-0 Thurs. weekly	9-0—12-0 Mon. weekly
Sedgley	(1) Bleak House	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	9-30—5-0 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—
	(2) Quadrant	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly	•	—	9-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	2-0—5-0 Fri. weekly
Shelfield	Coal Heath Lane, off Lichfield Road	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Fri. weekly	9-30—4-30 Mon weekly	9-0—5-0 Fri. weekly
Short Heath	12, Coltham Road	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly	•	—	—	—

Name of Clinic	Address	Minor Ailments Clinic held	Dental Clinic held	Ophthalmic Clinic held	Speech Therapy Clinic held	Remedial Exercises Clinic held	
Stafford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ (1) Lammascote Road (2) North Walls (3) Rising Brook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 Daily inc. Sat. — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—5-0 Daily except Sat., — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-30—5-0 Tues. fortnightly — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1-30—4-30 Wed. and Fri. weekly — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—5-0 Thurs. weekly 2-0—5-0 Tues. weekly — 	
Stone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) St. Michael's Hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly 9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Closed temp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly 9-30—12-30 Tues. every 4—6 wks. — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—12-0 Tues. weekly — 	
Talke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Kitchener Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	
Tamworth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wesleyan School, New Road School of Industry Marmion Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-30—12-30 Mon. fort'ly and 9-30—12-30 Tues. every 3 weeks 9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	
Tettenhall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.D.C. Offices, Upper Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	
Tipton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ (1) Central Clinic, Horseley Rd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 daily incl. Sat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-0—12-30 Tues. weekly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-30—12-30 Mon. 9-30—4-30 Thurs. weekly — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—12 Mon. 2-0—5-0 Tues. weekly 2-0—5-0 Thurs 9-0—12-0 Fri. weekly — 	
Tutbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Princes End Junior Mixed and Infants' School (1) Methodist Sunday School (2) Tutbury Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 Mon. and Thurs. weekly 1-30—2-0 Fri. fortnightly — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —
Uttoxeter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heath House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-0—5-0 Tues. every 3 mths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	
Walsall Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primitive Methodist School, Lichfield Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 Wed. weekly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-30—12-30 Tues. weekly — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—5-0 Wed. weekly — 	
Wednesbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Technical School, Albert Street (2) King's Hill ‡ (3) Mesty Croft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-0—10-30 Mon. and Fri. weekly 9-0—10-30 Tues. and Fri. weekly 9-0—10-30 Mon. and Thurs. wkly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Wednesfield	(1) Wesleyan Sunday School (2) Lichfield Rd. Sec. Mod. (3) 49, Olinthus Avenue	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly — —	— Closed —	— — 9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly	— — —	— — —
Werrington	Village School Hall	2-0—2-30 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Weston Coyney	Community Centre	2-0—3-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Thurs. every 3 months	—	—
Willenhall	† (1) Nurses Home, Walsall Road	9-0—10-30 Mon. and Fri. weekly	—	9-30—12-30 Thurs. weekly	—	—
Wombourne	(2) Albion Road Congregational Church Hall	— 9-0—10-30 Mon. every 4 weeks	9-0—5-0 daily —	— —	— —	— —
Wordsley	Primitive Methodist Sunday School	9-0—10-30 Mon. weekly	—	—	—	—

* Dental Clinics are also held on these premises as and when necessary.
† An Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy Clinic is also held daily from 9-0—5-0 except Saturday
‡ Ultra Violet Light Clinics held on these premises once or twice weekly.

(i) **Minor Ailments Clinics**

	1957	1958	1959
No. of Clinics	66	67	70
No. of first visits	9,405	8,090	7,754
No. of re-visits	27,118	20,394	18,174

The number of visits and re-visits made by children to the clinics continues to fall and there is a decrease of 392 in the number of defects and diseases found, shown in the following table.

Although there was a decline in the number of visits of children to the clinics for treatment of minor ailments, the time of the medical officers was usefully employed in the ascertainment and "follow-up" examinations of handicapped children and by the examinations shown in Table 6.

Table 10. Diseases and Defects found at Minor Ailment Clinics

<i>Disease or Defect</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Defective vision	928
Squint	20
Blepharitis	79
Conjunctivitis... ..	117
Styes	203
Other eye defects	128
Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids	204
Other defects of nose and throat	93
Defective hearing	53
Otitis media	138
Other defects of ears... ..	181
Speech defects	65
Cough or catarrh	128
Bronchitis	139
Asthma	44
Ringworm—Scalp	3
Body	51
Scabies	20
Impetigo	100

Septic sores	572
Warts—General	383
Plantar	438
Boils	228
Other skin defects	477
Major injuries (including fractures) ...	16
Burns	117
Sprains or strains	307
Other minor injuries	1,496
Heart conditions	10
Rheumatic conditions	25
Debility and malnutrition	442
T.B. Glands—Cervical	6
Abdominal	1
Posture	23
Flat feet	93
Other orthopaedic defects	68
Other defects	416
	<hr/>
	7,812
	<hr/>

Bilston Foot Clinic

No. of new cases of plantar warts	179
No. of treatments	715
No. of sessions	36

(ii) Ophthalmic Clinics

Table 11. Visual and External Eye Defects

	1957	1958	1959
No. of children examined ...	9,412	9,840	9,873
No. of children attending for the first time	3,200	2,525	2,589
No. of re-visits	6,212	7,315	7,284

Analysis of major defects found among new cases:—

Errors of Refraction :—

Hypermetropia	294
Hypermetropic astigmatism	297
Compound hypermetropic astigmatism	179
Myopia	623
Myopic astigmatism	139
Compound myopic astigmatism	147
Mixed astigmatism	98
Anisometropia	411

Diseases and abnormalities :—

Lids and conjunctiva :—

Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ptosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Partial ptosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coloboma of lids	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Follicular conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epicanthus	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Amblyopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Amblyopia anopsia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abscess upper lid	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exophoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Cornea :—

Corneal scars	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corneal opacities	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Uvea :—

Albinism	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital posterior synechia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ciliary spasm	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Persistent papillary membrane	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adies pupil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Lens :—

Congenital cataract	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Traumatic cataract	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lamellar cataract	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aphakia (capsule)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital central lens opacity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital dislocation of lenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Retina :—

Hole at macula	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital abnormality of fundus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Macular choroiditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Macular dystrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Detachment of retina	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Macular anomaly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Nerves :—

Congenital malformation of optic nerve	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pseudo papilloedema	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Muscles :—

Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
Exotropia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superior oblique palsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Esophoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Others :—

Migraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Toxoplasmosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Optasia of Nasolacrimal pathway	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Colour blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lacrimal sac insufficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anomalous trichromatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Frolichs type of pituitary deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Microphthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Panophthalmitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The total number of children examined was approximately the same as last year, there being an increase of 33. The figures for the first examinations and re-examinations were nearly the same as in 1958—an increase of 64 in the former and a decrease of 31 in the latter.

The staff has worked continually throughout the year but there are still one or two clinics which have large waiting lists.

The system has continued whereby a school nurse is engaged whole time in testing the vision of the 8 year age group, 10,733 children were examined, 748 were found to have defective vision of whom 259 were already under treatment and supervision. All the 489 newly found cases were offered examination under School Health Service arrangements. The School Medical Officers are also encouraged to perform vision tests at the routine examinations of those school entrants who are able to co-operate.

323 children were found to be suffering from squint and a number were referred to various hospitals for orthoptic treatment or operation. Details of the orthoptic cases are given on page 52.

The number of children found to be suffering from myopia was 623, 55 more than in 1958. Very few of these cases had the disease in the progressive state. Those with progressive myopia are kept under frequent supervision.

(iii) Cannock Orthopaedic Clinic

Table 12. Statistics for 1959

No. on register at end of December, 1959	...	116
No. of new cases	... ..	41
No. of children discharged cured	... ..	42
No. of cases lost sight of, etc.	... ..	20
No. of attendances for physiotherapy	... ..	2,560
No. of attendances for ultra violet light treatment		981
No. of examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeon	... ..	244

Table 13. Defects treated during 1959

Anterior poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	11
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kyphosis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Slack back	...	...	...	...	...	6
Genu valgus	...	...	...	...	...	42
Genu varum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hallux valgus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Flat feet	...	...	...	...	...	47
Pes cavus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hammer toes	...	...	...	...	...	7
Talipes equino varus...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Talipes calcaneo valgus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dislocation of hip	...	...	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Short leg	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spastic...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Exostosis os calcis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Amputation of toe	...	...	...	...	...	1
Semimembranosus bursa	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	4

 158

One hundred and fifteen children were discharged from the clinics because of unsatisfactory attendance. Their homes were visited by the school nurses with a view to persuading parents to agree to the resumption of treatment. The twenty-four other children were discharged on removing from the area, lost sight of, died, etc.

The following table shows the main defects which were being treated at the end of the year.

		<i>Posture</i>	<i>Breathing Exercises</i>	<i>Defects of Legs & Feet</i>	<i>Others</i>
Bilbrook	...	3	7	4	—
Bilston	...	6	8	18	—
Coseley	...	3	6	—	—
Lichfield	...	—	5	—	—
Rugeley	...	3	5	2	—
Sedgley	...	3	6	21	1
Shelfield	...	1	5	7	1
Stafford	...	14	7	11	1
Tettenhall	...	3	4	4	—
Tipton	...	6	6	7	4
Tividale	...	2	5	5	—
Uttoxeter	...	5	4	2	—
Wednesbury	...	8	16	2	1
		—	—	—	—
		57	84	83	8
		—	—	—	—

(iv) Remedial Exercises Clinics

There was no extension of this service during 1959 but plans are being made for more clinics to be opened in 1960 when the services of another physiotherapist can be obtained. There was a reduction in the work carried out during the year owing to one of the physiotherapists being on extended leave.

This was unfortunate because the number of children referred for treatment had increased by 39 over 1958. The number of treatments fell from 6,170 in 1958 to 4,498 in 1959, a decrease of 1,672.

The following table shows the work which has been carried out :—

Table 14. Treatment at Remedial Exercises Clinics

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>No. of children referred</i>	<i>No. of children whose treatment was completed</i>	<i>No. of children discharged</i>	<i>No. of children under treatment 31.12.59</i>	<i>No. of treatments given</i>
Bilbrook	5	3	6	14	320
Bilston	6	16	17	32	462
Coseley	9	16	4	9	209
Lichfield	15	11	4	5	145
Rugeley	20	17	2	10	247
Sedgley	28	15	15	31	443
Shelfield	30	14	11	14	214
Stafford	72	47	17	33	585
Tettenhall	21	17	20	11	451
Tipton	50	16	24	23	547
Tividale	26	10	8	12	283
Uttoxeter	20	15	6	11	236
Wednesbury	18	11	5	27	356
	—	—	—	—	—
	320	208	139	232	4,498
	—	—	—	—	—

(v) Ear, Nose and Throat

The two County Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists continued to work on a part time basis throughout the year but the time which they were able to give to the work has varied. Now one is working an average of six sessions a month and the other seven.

They continued to see those children who had a hearing defect and 587 straight forward cases of enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids, who were considered by the school medical officers to require treatment, were referred to hospital after notification had been sent to the private practitioner.

109 clinic sessions were held during the year—an increase of five over 1958, due to a rise in the number of cases referred for examination ; 2,052 against 1,958 in the previous year.

1,591 children were examined and of these 788 were found to have significant defects. Out of this number 377 were referred to hospital for treatment, the majority of whom were suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids or required investigation of sinus infection. Those who needed non-operative treatment were referred to their own doctor.

There were 131 children found to be suffering from a degree of deafness, but in the majority of cases the loss of hearing did not call for education in a special school. Arrangements were made in appropriate cases for the provision of a hearing aid and/or a seat in a favourable position in the front of the class at school.

Of the more severe cases of deafness, eleven were recommended for admission to special schools—(six for Needwood, two for the Braidwood School, Birmingham, one for the Mount School, Stoke-on-Trent, one for the Royal School for the Deaf, Derby, and one for the Dockray Nursery Unit of the Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester.

Two children of pre-school age were referred to the Auditory Diagnostic and Training Clinic established by the Birmingham City Council.

Mr. Paterson has continued to examine children referred by outside education authorities for placement at Needwood Special School in those cases where doubt existed as to the children's suitability for the school. Sixteen such examinations were carried out during the year.

The following tables give details of the work which has been carried out at the various ear, nose and throat clinics during the year.

Table 15. Summary of Statistics relating to Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of children referred for examination	No. of children who did not attend	No. of children found to have defects	No. of children referred to Hospital	No. of children not needing treatment or observation
Biddulph ...	1	20	5	6	73	9
Bilston ...	17	351	63	148	29	140
Brierley Hill ...	11	183	39	59	24	85
Cannock ...	5	98	15	48	2	35
Cheadle ...	1	16	7	4	7	5
Kidsgrove ...	2	33	12	16	7	5
Leek ...	2	35	5	17	7	13
Lichfield ...	3	61	15	27	13	19
Pheasey ...	1	22	4	7	4	11
Rowley Regis ...	9	168	47	56	31	65
Sedgley ...	6	97	30	31	12	36
Shelfield ...	11	206	62	87	51	57
Stafford ...	12	235	53	57	18	125
Tamworth ...	1	20	6	7	5	7
Tettenhall ...	2	38	11	7	1	20
Tipton ...	10	173	37	73	41	63
Uttoxeter ...	2	37	7	21	7	9
Wednesbury ...	13	259	43	117	52	99
	109	2,052	461	788	377	803

**Table 16. Analysis of defects found at Ear, Nose and Throat
Consultant Clinics**

Tonsils and/or adenoids	271
Catarrhal otitis media	63
Chronic otitis media	22
Chronic suppurative otitis media	59
Recurrent suppurative otitis media	9
Healed suppurative otitis media	19
Suppurative otitis media	1
External otitis	5
Discharging ear	2
Congenital deformity of ear	1
Eustachian obstruction	1
Deafness	131
Sinus investigation	63
Rhinitis	1
Epistaxis	1
Radical mastoid	1
Wax	70
Speech defect	2
Mouth breather	1
Mental retardation	4
Deflected nasal septum	1
Observation	60
	788

(vi) Audiometric Survey

The Audiometric team continued to test the hearing of children of 8 years of age, i.e. those born in 1951 and those of various ages who were presented by head teachers because of a suspicion that hearing was defective.

The following table shows the number of children who were examined and the number whose hearing was found to be abnormal.

	<i>No.</i> <i>examined</i>	<i>No. with</i> <i>abnormal</i> <i>hearing</i>
Children of 8 years of age ...	10,422	1,048
Absentees in 1958	854	74
Children of various ages presented by teachers	360	136
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,636	1,258
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of schools visited ... ..	...	396

In addition, there has been a re-test of 406 children who it has been considered advisable to keep under supervision. Of these, 280 were still found to have a loss of hearing and arrangements will be made for them to be examined by one of the County Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants.

There were 906 children absent from school at the time of the audiometrician's visit and arrangements will be made for them to be tested during 1960.

The children found by the audiometrician to have defective hearing, 1,258 in number, were recorded for examination by a County Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant, and during the year it was possible to make appointments for 1,177 of them at the various clinics. 335 of that number were found to require treatment.

Table 17.

Analysis of the defects found by Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons

Deafness—

Nerve deafness	...	...	...	...	...	30
Severe deafness	...	...	...	...	...	9
Slight deafness	...	...	...	...	...	21
High tone deafness	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mixed deafness	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital deafness	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grade IIa deafness	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital malformation of ear	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wax...	...	...	...	...	...	43
						<hr/>
						114
						<hr/>

Deafness associated with Infection—

Catarrhal deafness	<hr/> 10 <hr/>
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------------

Infective Conditions—

Catarrhal otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	20
Catarrhal otitis media with enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	41
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	42
Chronic suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	16
Recurrent suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	10
Recurrent suppurative otitis media with enlarged adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chronic suppurative otitis media, with infected sinuses	...	...	...	...	...	11
Suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	2
Healed suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	20
Recurrent acute otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	1
External otitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sinus infection	...	...	...	...	...	13

Sinus infection with enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quiescent otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	4
Radical mastoid	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eustachian obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	2
Aural polypi	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 194

Others—

Mouth breather	...	...	...	...	...	1
Speech defects	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unco-operative	...	...	...	...	...	8
Epistaxis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rhinitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreign body	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury to ear	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 17

The children in the first group were suffering from defects most of which could be assisted by the provision of a hearing aid. The 43 children with wax in their ears had some degree of deafness which constituted a handicap until the wax was removed.

Those in the second group had infective conditions, the vast majority of which can be cured or improved by early medical treatment but, in the absence of this, permanent loss of hearing might develop.

(vii) Child Guidance Clinics

The County has been without the services of Child Guidance Staff throughout the year.

Cases which have been referred have been added to the waiting list except where it was considered the maladjustment was severe. These cases were referred to clinics set up by other local authorities or to hospitals.

Seven children were referred to other Authorities as follows :—

Stoke-on-Trent	1 Boy
West Bromwich	2 Boys and 3 Girls
Wolverhampton	1 Girl

(viii) Speech Therapy Clinics

Table 18. Summary of Statistics relating to children attending County and other Clinics during the year

<i>County Clinics</i>	<i>No. of treatments given</i>	<i>No. of children under treatment at 31.12.59</i>	<i>No. of children awaiting treatment at 31.12.59</i>	<i>No. of new cases during the year</i>	<i>No. of children discharged during the year</i>
Bilbrook ...	118	6	9	23	2
Bilston... ..	—	—	14*	7	—
Blackheath ...	516	15	1	7	18
Chadsmoor ...	561	20	—	23	23
Cheadle ...	—	—	3*	2	—
Kidsgrove ...	—	—	7*	3	—
Kingswinford	256	7	23	21	16
Leek	16	21	10	24	4
Lichfield ...	465	25	16	32	27
Pheasey ...	42	—	11*	11	8
Rugeley ...	184	11	8	16	12
Sedgley ...	425	12	7	17	35
Shelfield ...	352	25	43	48	18
Stafford :—					
North Walls and Rising Brook ...	1,126	62	7	88	56
Tamworth ...	106	—	2	2	4
Tettenhall ...	420	9	22	30	38
Tipton ...	721	24	24	48	37
Uttoxeter ...	219	34	1	20	14
Wednesbury ...	—	—	22*	9	—
TOTAL:	5,527	271	230	431	312

*Indicates child is on waiting list because of a staffing vacancy for a Speech Therapist.

<i>Hospital or Authority</i>	<i>No. of children under treatment at 31.12.59</i>
Birmingham Children's Hospital	4
Burton-on-Trent Education Authority ...	1
Stoke-on-Trent Education Authority ...	2
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	21
Shropshire Education Authority	1
North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary ...	29

Table 19. Diagnosis of children attending County Speech Therapy Clinics during the year

Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	20
Cluttering	...	...	...	...	1
Dysarthria	...	...	...	...	9
Dysenia	...	...	...	...	12
Dyslalia (multiple)	...	...	...	...	348
Dyslalia (simple)	...	...	...	...	32
Dysphasia	...	...	...	...	2
Dysphonia	...	...	...	...	16
Nasality (excessive)	...	...	...	...	5
Nasality (insufficient)	...	...	...	...	2
Retarded speech	...	...	...	...	104
Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	29
Stammering	...	...	...	...	226
Stammering and dyslalia	...	...	...	...	46
Spastic	...	...	...	...	1

This has been another year with two speech therapists short of the establishment but this year there has been a slight improvement in the amount of work done—an increase of 55 treatments above last year's figure of 5,472. One therapist did not resume duty until the beginning of September after a period of special leave but the services of a part time therapist were retained throughout the year. In spite of repeated advertising it has not been possible to obtain additional staff.

The clinics at Bilston and Wednesbury have been closed since the end of 1956 and those at Cheadle and Kidsgrove since April 1st 1957. By re-adjustment, it was possible to re-open the clinic at Leek at the beginning of December, after it had been closed since April 1st, 1957. As the part time therapist replaced a whole time member of the staff, the clinics at Pheasey and Tamworth had to be closed during the year.

The position in the north and south of the County has been relieved slightly by obtaining treatment for a number of cases at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton respectively.

Speech therapy classes at the Council's three residential schools for educationally subnormal children were resumed in September.

Wightwick Hall School for Physically Handicapped Children has continued to be without the services of a speech therapist.

(ix) Ultra Violet Light Clinics

Treatment has been given at the various clinics as shown in the following table. Compared with 1958 there has been a general fall in the number of children referred for treatment, the number of cases for 1958 and 1959 being 355 and 291 respectively. There was a proportionate decrease in the number of treatments given viz., 3,753 this year as compared with 4,839 in 1958.

Table 20. No. of children referred to Ultra Violet Light Clinics and the number who completed treatment

CLINIC	Number of cases referred				Number of Cases completed treatment				Total Number of treatments				
	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Total
BILSTON	14	4	4	8	12	5	5	4	127	87	15	75	304
CANNOCK	7	6	3	5	10	8	8	2	331	266	160	224	981
LICHFIELD	6	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	31	35	—	6	72
PHEASEY	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	36	—	—	14	50
ROWLEY REGIS (Mace St., Old Hill)	10	—	—	9	7	3	—	3	92	14	—	76	182
(Blackbeath)	12	—	—	10	9	4	—	3	118	33	—	50	201
(Tividale)	7	12	3	7	6	9	—	3	69	13	10	48	140
RUGELEY	6	1	1	—	3	1	1	2	22	28	8	18	76
STAFFORD	4	1	—	2	3	4	—	—	33	41	—	13	87
TIPTON (Central)	9	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	66	—	—	18	84
WEDNESBURY (Mesty Croft)	44	22	9	22	38	37	6	10	468	458	82	218	1,226
WILLENHALL	17	5	—	12	7	13	—	—	168	116	—	66	350
TOTALS	136	51	20	84	107	89	20	27	1,561	1,091	275	826	3,753

The following table shows a summary of the cases which have been treated and the improvement made in their condition.

TABLE 21

CLINIC	No. of children attended	No. of children who gained or lost weight			Change in Nutrition		Change in appetite after treatment			No. of children who did not complete treatment
		Gain	No Change	Loss	Impro'd	No Change	Impro'd	No. Change	Worse	
BILSTON	32	15	—	1	15	1	14	2	2	16
CANNOCK	43	No Information			27	1	26	2	—	15
LICHFIELD	12	7	5	—	7	5	6	6	—	3
PHEASEY	10	6	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	4
ROWLEY REGIS—										
Blackheath	27	12	4	2	12	6	14	4	—	9
Mace Street	18	9	1	1	11	—	11	—	—	8
Tividale	32	12	3	6	12	9	14	7	—	11
RUGELEY	8	6	2	—	6	2	6	2	—	5
STAFFORD	12	6	—	1	4	3	4	3	—	3
TIPTON	11	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	3
WEDNESBURY—										
Mesty Croft	70	59	1	1	59	2	59	2	—	9
WILLENHALL	20	16	2	2	14	2	15	1	—	4
TOTAL	295	156	18	14	185	31	187	29	2	90

85.3% of the children who completed treatment are considered to have improved in nutrition following the treatment. One cannot rule out the psychological element from these results, but nevertheless the parents are generally enthusiastic as to the benefits derived.

The following analysis shows the conditions from which the children were suffering together with the results of treatment.

	<i>Benefit</i>	<i>No Benefit</i>
Anorexia	8	—
Psoriasis	—	2
Acne	7	—
Alopecia	1	—
Boils	1	—
Chilblains	1	—
Recurrent styes	1	—
Bronchitis	17	1
Chronic bronchitis and asthma ...	1	—
Chronic respiratory infection ...	2	4
Recurrent coughs and colds ...	9	4
Asthma	2	—
General debility	68	10
General debility and blepharitis ...	2	—
General debility and bronchitis ...	1	1
General debility and frequent colds	5	—
General debility following		
pneumonia	1	—
Nervous debility	4	1
Anaemia	3	—
Cervical adenitis	2	—
Chronic T's and A's	4	1
Catarrh	21	—
Malaise and constipation... ..	1	—
Congenital heart	1	—
Rachitic symptoms	1	—

Hospital Treatment

(i) *Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids*

	1957	1958	1959
No. of children referred by School Medical Officers	656	469	587
No. of children so referred who received operative treatment ...	244	211	161
Total number of children notified by hospitals who received operative treatment... ..	1,182	1,718	1,242
No. of children awaiting treatment	2,643	1,131	807

Full information is not received from all hospitals in regard to treatment of these cases. The number of children who are awaiting operation according to our records is 807.

The survey begun in 1958 regarding outstanding cases has continued and from the original total of 3,119 only 220 cases remain to be investigated. Of this number some cases are under review and difficulties are being encountered in tracing the present whereabouts of several children.

Hospitals endeavour to co-operate by giving priority to urgent cases, but there is often a substantial period of waiting involved before the operative treatment can be obtained.

(ii) *Orthopaedic Treatment*

	1957	1958	1959
No. of children referred to Hospitals	352	289	189

(iii) *Orthoptic Treatment*

...	<i>No. of children referred to Hospitals</i>		
	1957	1958	1959
Burton-upon-Trent Hospital ...	1	6	1
Corbett Hospital	1	1	1
Derby Infirmary	—	1	1
Dudley Guest Hospital	3	21	9
Lichfield Victoria Hospital ...	47	68	37
North Staffs. Royal Infirmary ...	76	94	79
Staffordshire General Infirmary...	59	60	51

Tamworth St. Editha's Hospital	—	—	9
Walsall General Hospital... ..	2	1	2
West Bromwich and District General Hospital	3	6	7
Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary ...	39	53	43
	—	—	—
	231	311	240
	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTY SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

Staff

The staffing position in the school dental service continued to deteriorate during the year in spite of an increase in salaries awarded by the Whitley Council and again it proved impossible to appoint a full-time officer to any of the vacant areas in the County.

One dental officer who had given long service to the County Council died in July after some months in hospital. This was Mr. F. S. Duck who was appointed in February 1929 after five years with Swansea County Borough Council. Throughout his service with Staffordshire Mr. Duck was responsible for the dental care of children in Uttoxeter and the surrounding rural area and he has been greatly missed during the last six months of the year. It is a real tragedy that it has been impossible to replace him in what is one of the more attractive parts of the County. Continuity of inspection and treatment is of paramount importance in children's dentistry and now a community which has long been accustomed to this service has suddenly been totally deprived of it so that much good work that has been done in recent years will be wasted for lack of adequate follow-up treatment.

Another full-time officer left the County's service in September for a similar post elsewhere and most unfortunately yet a third officer was taken ill in June and at the end of the year was still in hospital. These changes have meant that many more thousands of children have been deprived of dental inspection and treatment.

One part-time officer left at the end of February after 2½ months service and two others were appointed one for two sessions and the other for six sessions per week.

At the end of the year there were ten full-time dental officers, including the Principal County Dental Officer and seven part-time officers who, collectively, were equivalent to approximately three full-time officers. The desirable number of full-time officers for an adequate service to the County is forty-four.

Areas

For dental purposes the County has been divided into 29 areas each requiring the services of a full-time officer on the basis of 1 officer to 4,500 children. None of these areas is now reasonably served, for as staff has reduced in number some areas have amalgamated; with school inspections being carried on at increased intervals, other areas have been provided with a casualty service from an adjoining area, others cannot even be provided with this. This situation is very unsatisfactory and many enquiries are dealt with from individual parents, Head Teachers and Governors and Managers of Schools.

Inspection and Treatment

The loss during the year of three full-time dental officers is reflected in the statistical return of work. All the individual items of work and the number of children inspected show a decline on the previous year's figures with the exception of the number of children provided with artificial dentures which increased from 212 to 235, a fact which may be left to speak for itself. Apart from this the pattern of work carried out was the same as that of 1959 but it was particularly to be regretted that the orthodontic service for which there is a great demand and which has been built up in recent years has now had to be curtailed. The number of new cases undertaken was little more than half that of the previous year.

One item in the statistical table calls for comment and that is section (e) of item 11, the number of children treated with appliances. This figure has previously contained only those

children treated with appliances whose treatment was commenced during the year in question. This year, in accordance with the Ministry's requirements, the figure includes children whose treatment has been carried forward from the previous year.

General Remarks

Great concern has been felt by everyone during the year about the gross inadequacy of the School Dental Service and many suggestions were put forward as to means of attracting new recruits. It was, however, generally thought that little short term improvement was possible as the matter was of national dimensions and that until some radical alterations were made nationally no real improvement could be hoped for. It was accordingly decided to suggest to the British Dental Association that a meeting be held between representatives of the Authority and representatives of the Association to discuss the national dental situation and what, if anything, the Authority could do to improve its service. A meeting accordingly took place at the headquarters of the British Dental Association on 29th December.

At this meeting it was agreed that any action taken by the Authority on a short term basis could only be an expedient if it attracted dentists from some other type of practice and that the essential factor was the necessity for enlarging existing dental schools and building new ones and that as this expansion would not be possible for some years it was all the more essential to make greatly increased efforts for the teaching of Dental Hygiene as a preventive measure.

With regard to these conclusions, it may be remarked that if, as appears to be the case, school children, pre-school children and nursing and expectant mothers (the so-called Priority Classes) are deemed to have first claim on a depleted profession, it is unfortunate that measures are not taken at national level adequately to staff the service provided for them. Furthermore, if, as an alternative dental health education is intensified it will have the paradoxical effect of increasing the demand for treatment by making people more tooth conscious and thus further accentuate the shortage of dental surgeons.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority
year ended 31st December, 1959

1.	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—				
	(a) At periodic inspections...	...	...	...	27,053
	(b) As Specials	...	...	...	6,907
	Total (1)	...	...	...	<u>33,960</u>
2.	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	*25,629
3.	Number offered treatment	...	...	...	23,372
4.	Number actually treated	...	...	...	21,791
5.	Number of Attendances made by pupils for treatment including those recorded at heading 11 (h) below	...	...	...	33,401
6.	Half-days devoted to (a) Periodic (School)				
	Inspection	...	...	...	245
	(b) Treatment	...	...	...	4,323
	Total (6)	...	...	...	<u>4,568</u>
7.	Fillings—(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	...	20,887
	(b) Temporary teeth	...	...	...	539
	Total (7)	...	...	...	<u>21,426</u>
8.	Number of teeth filled—				
	(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	...	17,828
	(b) Temporary teeth	...	...	...	497
	Total (8)	...	...	...	<u>18,325</u>
9.	Extractions—(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	...	5,246
	(b) Temporary teeth	...	...	...	18,482
	Total (9)	...	...	...	<u>23,728</u>
10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	6,136

11. Orthodontics—

(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	115
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	... ..	209
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	187
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	52
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	324
(f) Removable appliances fitted	... ..	273
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	... ..	—
(h) Total attendances	... ..	2,167

12. Number of pupils fitted with artificial teeth	235
---	--------	-----

13. Other operations—(a) Permanent teeth	...	5,879
(b) Temporary teeth	...	3,254
Total (13)	... ..	<u>9,133</u>

* The difference between the number of children found to require treatment (heading 2) and the number referred for treatment (heading 3) represents the extent to which dental officers concentrate on the more pressing forms of treatment. For example, carious temporary teeth are not referred for consideration, except for special reasons, particularly where they are shortly to be shed. Children who have persistently refused offers of treatment in the past and children who have clear evidence of receiving treatment from a general dental practitioner are similarly not referred.

PART IV—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table 22. Summary of Notifications from Head Teachers Comprehensive Statistics 1953-59

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever	519	447	308	280	306	783	614
Diphtheria	36	15	16	1	—	—	—
Measles	4,680	963	5,520	690	4,900	2,221	4,876
Rubella	712	820	333	915	473	936	372
Mumps	1,721	3,170	1,027	1,155	2,315	2,790	1,198
Whooping Cough	1,425	773	519	1,175	1,246	342	576
Chicken Pox	3,544	3,121	2,246	3,770	1,482	3,555	2,731
Influenza	285	988	283	110	7,551	159	1,467
Dysentery	1	171	41	156	108	318	278
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	139	39
Diarrhoea and Sickness	—	—	7	13	101	133	101
Vomiting (Epidemic)	—	—	—	—	—	158	104
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	50	14
Food Poisoning	37	69	70	69	81	2	2
Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	5	7	67
Paratyphoid	—	—	4	4	10	—	—
Tonsillitis	—	—	—	—	—	13	7
Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	21	4
Glandular Fever	—	—	—	—	—	6	10
Impetigo	21	42	1	5	78	45	11
Ringworm	5	1	6	2	13	11	8
Scabies	4	2	—	—	6	14	14
Skin Infection	—	—	—	—	13	8	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	1	1	11	1	2
Verruca	—	—	—	—	—	120	30
Athletes Foot	—	—	—	—	—	25	4
Meningitis	1	5	—	1	1	6	—
Polomyelitis	8	7	14	3	8	4	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13,001	10,594	10,450	8,373	18,708	11,867	12,532

Infectious Diseases

The total of suspected cases of infectious diseases notified by the head teachers this year has increased somewhat to 12,532 from 11,867 in 1958—but even so remains well below the total reached in 1957 when Asian influenza was prevalent.

The principal cause for the increase was the recurrence of influenza—usually in mild form during the month of February when 1,054 cases were recorded and the usual biennial measles outbreak i.e. 4,876 cases this year as against 2,221 in 1958. The average number of cases of measles in the odd years 1953—5—7—9 has been 4,994 annually as against an average of 1,546 in the even years 1952—4—6—8 which can be seen to be quite a marked difference. Measles is a disease of the Spring months and although prevalent in all the first seven months of the year—became most widespread in February and May. Although both whooping cough and infective hepatitis increased in numbers, the incidence in 1959 in the case of whooping cough was well below the average for the 5 preceding years. It is likely that the whooping cough immunisation campaign among the younger children is playing some part in reducing the incidence of this formerly most serious disease.

Toward the latter half of the year there was an outbreak of jaundice at Madeley Junior and Senior Schools which affected 36 children but no members of the staff. The outbreak continued into 1960. Other schools affected by this condition during the year were Oakham C.P. Junior and Infant School, and 7 cases were reported from Shelfield C.P.

A very pleasing feature of the year was that the bowel diseases, i.e. dysentery, diarrhoea, enteritis and epidemic vomiting all decreased in frequency which reflects in some measure the greater attention which is being paid to food hygiene. These diseases are most prevalent in the warmer months of the year—dysentery reaching a peak in June and epidemic vomiting in September (in spite of its alternative name of “Winter vomiting”). Epidemic vomiting was reported from Adbaston C.P. (where there were 15 cases) Rocester, Leigh C.P. School and Knighton C.P. School. An outbreak of dysentery affected 50 children at Ogle Hay Infants School.

Another pleasing feature was a decline in the incidence of skin infections including impetigo—verrucae and athletes foot—which appears to indicate some increased attention to a most necessary aspect of hygiene.

Declines in incidence were also seen in the case of scarlet fever, rubella, (German measles) and mumps ; — but particularly in the case of the latter diseases with their long incubation periods and maximum infectivity in the early stages of the conditions—control is most difficult at present—and the number of cases will continue to fluctuate from year to year.

TABLE 23. Number of suspected cases of Infectious Diseases notified by Head Teachers, 1959

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever	31	80	78	30	34	58	27	—	12	69	119	76	614
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	122	1,032	970	500	1,090	481	444	—	42	76	88	31	4,876
Rubella	11	57	44	25	121	60	24	—	4	12	6	7	372
Mumps	17	102	145	29	111	117	157	—	30	115	166	215	1,198
Whooping Cough	31	31	17	32	38	50	108	—	39	74	126	44	576
Chicken Pox	31	436	329	109	162	248	324	—	36	199	429	428	2,731
Influenza	58	1,054	315	8	—	3	—	—	—	2	35	—	1,467
Dysentery	27	59	38	—	8	104	24	—	3	6	—	1	278
Diarrhoea	2	4	2	2	—	21	—	—	8	—	—	—	39
Diarrhoea and Sickness	2	7	4	—	28	20	15	—	10	—	15	—	101
Vomiting (Epidemic)	—	—	—	5	16	28	—	—	55	—	—	—	104
Enteritis	—	4	3	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	14
Food Poisoning	—	—	2	—	—	4	10	—	25	16	3	7	67
Hepatitis	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7
Tonsillitis	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sore Throat	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Glandular Fever	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	11
Impetigo	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	8
Ringworm	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
Scabies	1	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	30	—	—	2
Verruca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Athletes Foot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	322	2,870	1,957	749	1,618	1,202	1,138	—	268	605	993	810	12,532

Table 24. No. of children found to have been vaccinated when examined at the periodical medical inspection

Age Group	No. examined	No. vaccinated	No. unvaccinated	Percentage unvaccinated					
				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Entrants ...	12,815	2,864	9,951	69.8	79.97	80.66	81.22	77.42	77.65
2nd Age Group ...	7,686	1,658	6,028	65.4	64.34	69.48	68.29	71.10	78.30
3rd Age Group ...	11,918	3,262	8,656	64.8	67.14	65.52	69.36	66.81	72.63
Other Periodic Inspections ...	4,652	1,154	3,498	—	69.55	67.19	71.07	69.32	75.19

The proportion of children in the entrant age group who were found to be vaccinated at the first Routine Medical Inspection was virtually the same as that in the previous year but a regrettable diminution was found in the other groups shown in the table. Sustained efforts are made to persuade parents to take their children for vaccination by general practitioners and the advice now being given is that vaccination can well be given at any time in the first five years of life before school entry.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Table 25. No. of children (5-14 years) immunised during the year:—

	1957	1958	1959
Complete immunisation ...	2,592	1,549	3,349
Re-inforcement doses ...	12,753	6,546	14,740
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,345	8,095	18,089
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It will be observed that there is a considerable rise in the figures of children immunised during the year as compared with 1958 and is the highest total in the last three years. The work was affected in 1957 and 1958 because of the priority which was given to the vaccination of children against poliomyelitis. Poliomyelitis vaccination continued however, during 1959, but more teams of doctor and nurse were appointed and they were able to deal with diphtheria immunisation as well.

Again no case of diphtheria was reported in the County during the year.

Parents were offered immunisation of their children against diphtheria on entering school if previously unprotected, and reinforcement doses at eight to ten years.

Tuberculosis

Table 26. Summary of Reports received from Chest Physicians

Number of children (aged 5-15 years) on Dispensary registers at the end of 1958 ...	...	...	...	324
Number of new cases during the year ...	...	...	...	41
Number of deaths ...	...	...	...	—
Number discharged having left the district ...	...	...	...	4
Number discharged having recovered ...	...	...	...	26
Number discharged for other reasons ...	...	...	...	1
Number becoming 15 years old ...	...	...	...	30
Number of children on registers at end of the year 1959				304

Summary of cases undergoing treatment at the end of the year 1959:—

Pulmonary (including pleura and intrathoracic glands)	209
Non-Pulmonary—	
Bones and joints	10
Glands	24
Abdomen	4
Skin	—
Miscellaneous	5
Analysis of Treatment:—	
Pulmonary—	
In Sanatoria	11
At home	197
Non-Pulmonary—	
In Orthopaedic Hospitals	—
In other hospitals	—
At home	45
Cases under observation:—	
Number of suspected cases at the end of the year 1959	44
Number of cases found to be non-tuberculous during the year	737

Tuberculosis

There have been three special investigations carried out during the year owing to three teachers being found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. One of these was a peripatetic teacher who, during his work, visited sixteen schools. Eighty three children who were contacts in these schools were x-rayed, forty-seven of whom were Heaf tested. Only two children were found to have abnormalities and eight others were referred for another x-ray later on.

The other two teachers were engaged at individual schools. In these two schools three hundred and fifty-five children were Heaf tested and twenty-four positive cases were subsequently x-rayed. Of these five were found to have some abnormality and three had to return for further examination. No case of active tuberculosis was found.

Tuberculin Testing

The scheme for tuberculin testing of "entrants" in infant schools at Bilston, Coseley, Tipton, Rowley Regis, Brierley Hill, Wednesbury and Tettenhall areas has continued throughout the year, but after investigation it was discontinued in May in Aldridge, Darlaston, Sedgley, Wednesfield and Willenhall, because the results were not commensurate with the amount of work which was involved.

The following figures show the number of children tested and the subsequent results :—

No. of children tested	...	...	1,996
No. of positive reactors	...	...	26
No. of cases referred for x-ray	...	...	27

The children who showed a positive reaction were until May, referred with the family contacts of 14 years of age and over to the Mass Radiography Units at Wolverhampton, Dudley and Tipton, but after then, in view of the recommendation of the Adrian Committee, children up to the age of 15 were referred to the appropriate Chest Clinic. Only contacts over 15 years of age continued to be referred to Mass Radiography Units.

The private doctors concerned were informed of the names and addresses of the children so referred. No child or family contact was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

HEALTH EDUCATION

It is considered important that the children in the schools should receive training in matters of health, and teachers and the staff in the School Health Service are encouraged to give talks on a variety of subjects. Propaganda pamphlets and leaflets have been supplied to the head teachers and the medical and nursing staff keep a supply of leaflets to hand to parents and children when considered necessary during the course of medical inspection at the schools. A library of film strips has been formed so that doctors may be able to give illustrated talks. A number of talks were given during the year to interested groups such as Parent-Teacher organisations.

A letter is sent to the parents of each school entrant giving a brief outline of the facilities provided by the School Health Service and a leaflet in humorous style pointing out some of the elementary rules of health is distributed to each school leaver.

PART V—GENERAL HEALTH

Table 27. Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils inspected during the year at periodical medical inspections

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1955 and later	587	587	100	—	—
1954... ..	6,283	6,279	99.94	4	0.06
1953... ..	5,945	5,935	99.83	10	0.16
1952... ..	2,023	2,020	99.85	3	0.15
1951... ..	483	483	100	—	—
1950... ..	208	208	100	—	—
1949... ..	3,049	3,048	99.97	1	0.03
1948... ..	4,637	4,635	99.96	2	0.04
1947... ..	1,803	1,803	100	—	—
1946... ..	135	135	100	—	—
1945... ..	3,349	3,349	100	—	—
1944... ..	8,569	8,566	99.93	3	0.07
Total	37,071	37,048	99.93	23	0.07

The number of children i.e. 23, classified at Routine Medical Inspections as being in an unsatisfactory state of health, has fallen to an exceedingly small number which, expressed as a percentage of the 37,071 pupils examined, amounted to only 0.07%. This is undoubtedly the lowest figure of this nature ever recorded in the County and may be compared with the corresponding figures of 1958, i.e. 202 pupils and .66%. A classification of this nature is naturally subject to the opinions of the individual medical officers but there seems to be an undoubted trend throughout the County towards improved nutrition. The school medical officers, however, continue to report an increasing number of obese children due to eating too many sweets and biscuits. While in most

cases adults who are overweight tend to regard their condition with some concern—most parents with obese children tend to regard the condition in their offspring with satisfaction rather than regret. Many consider obesity a sign of robust health and mothers with slim children request advice as to how to “build them up”. Correct diet is undoubtedly a major factor in maintaining good health.

Another medical officer has reported that although entrants this year are healthier than in previous years they still tend to be flabby and catarrhal and improve after a period of school attendance ; partly, no doubt, due to the influences of regular hours, proper exercise and balanced school meals and milk.

Table 28. Milk in Schools Scheme

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Suppliers</i>	<i>No. of Schools supplied</i>	<i>No. of Pupils</i>
<i>Maintained Schools:</i>			
Pasteurised ...	41	637	116,420
Tuberculin Tested	9	19	603
	—	—	—
	50	656	117,023
	—	—	—
<i>Non-Maintained Schools:</i>			
Pasteurised ...	18	39	4,286
Tuberculin Tested	2	2	101
	—	—	—
	20	41	4,387
	—	—	—

There has been an increase of 12,401 children taking milk in maintained schools and 11 more schools are being supplied as compared with 1958. This is the first year in which it has been possible to dispense with the use of undesignated milk—1 small school now having found an alternative supply.

While the number of non-maintained schools is 4 less than in the previous year—the number of children taking milk increased by 136.

Table 29. Milk for Handicapped Pupils unable to attend school

No. of old applications renewed	...	...	34
No. of new applications granted	...	...	22
No. of children who ceased to receive milk during the year	...	...	18

SCHOOL MEALS

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the information regarding Schools Meals and Physical Education.

(1) Expansion

(i) The Schools Meals Service is continuing to expand rapidly and during 1959 twenty four new kitchens were opened. Many of these were at new schools as follows:—

County Area—

Baddeley Green (Hillside) C.P. School
 Baddeley Green (Greenways) C.P. School
 Codsall, The Birches C.P. School
 Kidsgrove, Talke St. Saviour's C.E. School
 Rugeley, Churchfields C.E. School
 Tettenhall, Woodthorne C.P. School
 Wombourne, Giggetty C.P. Infants' School

Cannock Chase Division—

Aldridge, Quicksands Lane C.S.M. School
 Aldridge Grammar Technical School
 Pelsall C.P. School

South East Division—

Wednesbury C.S.M. (At present housing Wednesbury Grammar Technical School).

South West Division—

Brierley Hill Grammar Technical School
 Coseley Parkfield West C.P. School

(ii) The following kitchens were opened at existing schools or replacement schools :—

County Area—

Lapley & Wheaton Aston C.E. School
Longdon, Gentleshaw C.P. School } School meals
Pattingham V.P. School } not previous-
ly Provided.
Tamworth, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School
(Replacement Kitchen).
Uttoxeter, Oldfields Hall C.S.M. Girls' School.

Cannock Chase Division—

Great Wyrley, Landywood C.P. School
Cannock, Heath Hayes C.P. School

South East Division—

Bilston Boys' Grammar School
Wednesbury Lower High Street C.P. School

South West Division—

Rowley Regis, Cradley Heath Nursery
(Replacement Kitchen).
Rowley Regis, Grammar. (Replacement Kitchen).
At Wombourne, Ounsdale Comprehensive School a
major extension to the Kitchen was carried out as part
of the general extension of the school premises.

(iii) Arrangements were made to provide meals to the
following rural schools at which no previous provision
has been made :—

Colton C.E. School
Grindon C.E. School
Ipstones, Berkhamstch Branch C.E. School
Rangemore C.E. School (Scullery Provided)
Mucklestone C.E. School
Warslow, Upper Elkstones C.P. School
Warslow C.P. School
Weeford C.E. School
Whitmore C.E. (Scullery Provided)
Yoxall C.E. School

It has been possible to provide suitable washing up
facilities at only two of the schools listed above. At the
remaining schools crockery is returned daily to the parent
kitchen for washing up.

(iv) The number of meals provided shows a considerable increase over the calendar year 1958. The average number of meals provided daily was 54,138 for the Administrative County Area (excluding Newcastle). The figure for 1958 was 46,313 meals per day.

(2) Closure of Kitchens and Canteens—Plans to discontinue Central Kitchens

As provision of new schools and kitchens proceeds the Committee is able to plan the closing of some of its Central Kitchens and looks forward with satisfaction to a continued increase in the number of schools with facilities to cook meals on the spot.

In pursuance of this policy, in the South East Division, Bilston Etheridge Central Kitchen has closed and is at present being converted for use as a temporary dining room.

Blackshaw Moor Nursery Kitchen was closed during the year because of difficulties which arose due to its isolated position.

Unfortunately it was necessary to discontinue the transport of meals to Calton C.E. School because of the very low demand for meals.

(3) Hygiene of Premises & Equipment and Improvements to Premises

The Committee made great strides during the year as regards the provision of satisfactory facilities for washing up at schools where transported meals are provided. Twenty five minor Projects were completed and in most cases these either provided new sculleries or radically improved existing premises. A number of these new sculleries were prefabricated temporary buildings made in the County Architect's Direct Works Department.

(i) Premises

In addition approximately £4,000 was spent during the year on Minor Capital Improvements to bring premises up to standard including such items as provision of

wash hand basins and fly screens, laminated plastic working surfaces, and improvements to floors, etc.

(ii) *Equipment*

Stainless steel sink units are now the standard provision in new kitchens, and stainless steel sink and draining boards are used for replacement whenever possible. This change in policy as regards sinks, which required the consent of the Ministry of Education, represents a big improvement in hygiene and in durability.

All new kitchen tables now have laminated plastic tops, and the replacement of the tops of existing tables with laminated plastic continues.

Stainless steel cutlery is now provided and certain schools have been equipped with coloured crockery in pastel shades.

(4) *Organizing Staff*

The post of Deputy County School Meals Organizer has recently been established and there are now nine members of the Organizing Staff.

(5) **Training Courses and Staff Meetings**

The second annual staff meeting was held in Stafford on the 8th November, 1959. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the Education Committee and there was an exhibition of dishes suitable for school meals.

The training kitchen at Tipton, Willingworth County Secondary Modern School was in use throughout the year and a variety of full time courses were held. Training was especially helpful to members of staff who attended the courses before taking up posts as Supervisors or Cooks in Charge.

Madeley County Secondary Modern School Kitchen was also used as a training kitchen from January 1959 until July 1959.

Courses during school holidays which were chiefly residential were held for Supervisors and Cooks in Charge

during the Easter and Summer holidays at Dudley Training College and Nelson Hall respectively.

A number of short courses (one day or less) were held in different areas of the County and all these included instructions on food hygiene.

The Committee continues to set great store by staff meetings and staff training and consider this to be a vital part of a rapidly expanding service.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The fine weather during the Summer term was helpful to all schools but particularly to those without halls or gymnasias, although the position in regard to indoor provision has improved over the years. In 1954 there were 75 equipped halls or gymnasias, in 1959 there were 202. This improvement infers that it is possible to ensure continuity of work throughout the year in 202 schools. Those schools without indoor facilities are dependent on the weather and progressive work is hindered.

The allocation of time to physical education and games varies a little from school to school but it is common in primary departments for there to be a daily period of 20-30 minutes duration and in secondary schools 3 or 4 periods of 40-45 minutes weekly. In addition there is often a weekly period of swimming. Games are often played after school hours and at week ends. All branches of physical education, including games, swimming, athletics, gymnastics and dances are compulsory subjects where facilities allow and all children take part other than those who are excused on medical grounds. Some activities become optional in the fourth year but the time allocation generally remains the same.

65 boys and girls have received remedial exercises given by qualified physical education teachers for minor postural defects.

During the year eight new primary school halls, two new halls at existing primary schools, twelve existing halls and five new secondary school gymnasias have been equipped with fixed and portable apparatus.

The first school swimming bath came into use at Brierley Hill Grammar/Technical school in October. This will enable swimming to be taught as a normal school activity within the school and without having to travel to distant public baths. All medically fit pupils in the school will have at least one period each per week throughout the year. Similar provision for all large secondary schools is planned.

Although there was an increase in the number of specialist physical education teachers employed in September there were still many vacancies.

In the well equipped halls and gymnasias the boys and girls have made notable progress in gymnastics and a number of inter-house and school competitions in this activity have been arranged. In recent years the game of basketball for boys has developed in secondary schools and it has become the major indoor school game.

A Festival Dance for girls in secondary schools was held in the Borough Hall, Stafford, in December when 300 girls from all parts of the County took part. It is hoped that this will now become an annual event.

Swimming instruction for boys and girls was given at 29 baths and all available periods were used. During the Autumn and Spring terms swimming instruction continued at 15 baths. Tunstall and Burslem Baths were used for the first time by schools in the North of the County.

Camping and allied outdoor activities continued to increase in popularity. The camps at Coven, Teddesley Park, Chase-water, and Cotwalton were fully booked throughout the Summer and 3,038 boys and girls from 93 schools took part in the weekly courses including campcraft, lightweight camping, canoeing and sailing. The 10 day Adventure Courses for boys were held again at Coven Camp and 154 boys from 38 schools attended. 4,931 children were taught to swim and 737 First Class Proficiency Certificates and 259 awards of the Royal Life Saving Society were gained during the year.

Local courses and lecture demonstrations were held in the Cannock Chase Division and North County and there was a total attendance of 219 teachers.

Two residential Courses took place at Anstey P.E. College for Women teachers in Modern Educational Dance, and at Plas-y-Brenin, Capel Curig for men teachers in Mountain Activities. There was a total attendance of 34.

Every effort is being made at school to provide the children with a wide range of physical activities and it is hoped that at the end of their school days they will have chosen one or more of these activities as a purposeful and healthy way of recreation in their leisure time.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes

The Local Committees which were set up in accordance with the provisions of the Joint Circular of the 31st July, 1950, of the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education are continuing to carry out valuable work in regard to these children and during the year twenty-four cases were referred to the Local Co-ordinating Officers. The Area Co-ordination Committees met on 24 occasions and 373 cases were considered during the year.

PART VI—UNCLEANLINESS

Table 30. Infestation with Vermin

(i)	Total number of individual examinations in the Schools by the School Nurses or other authorised persons ...	358,154
(ii)	Total number of individual children examined	113,859
(iii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	5,553
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued. (Sect. 54(2) Education Act, 1944) ...	101
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Sect. 54(3) Education Act, 1944) ...	58

Table 31. Analysis of Infestation

				<i>Head</i>			
				<i>Body</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Lice</i>	<i>Nits</i>
No. of children ...	...	...	...	1	1	825	7,774

The number of Sacker Combs sold to parents during the year was 267.

The percentage of children found infested at hygiene examinations is approximately the same as for last year. Infestation is mainly limited to a 'core of problem families' and an attempt is being made to improve the position by a more liberal issue of medicated shampoos. The real problem in these cases is that adults as well as children are infested and the help of the local Medical Officers of Health is sought for the supervision of the families. Most of the parents concerned were grateful for this service and regular follow-up inspections are made of the children known to have been previously infested.

Enuresis Alarms

Towards the end of 1957 it was decided to provide a number of nocturnal enuresis alarms under the nursing comfort provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 and since then there has been a regular demand for them. The stock was doubled during 1959 but further supplies are being obtained. A full report is included in the annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health, but a brief summary of results is appended in respect of the 101 children of school age who have received the treatment :—

				Boys	Girls
No. of alarms in use as at 31st Dec.	...	...	...	21	11
No. of alarms in transit...	...	...	...	4	—
Waiting list	...	...	...	47	31
No. of children cured	...	...	...	31	8
No. of children relapsed after treatment and then cured...	...	...	...	2	—
No. of children relapsed after treatment but much improved	...	...	...	3	1

No. of children relapsed after treatment and awaiting further trial	2	—
No. of children much improved with occasional relapses	18	8
No. of children improved	8	4
No. of children ? self cured	—	1

Failures

Physical cause	1	—
Too nervous	4	—
Too deaf	1	—
Heavy sleeper	2	—
Unknown reasons	3	1
Unco-operative mother	2	—
Not true enuresis... ..	—	1

The proportion of cases assisted by this device gives grounds for satisfaction, for treatment in the past has often proved prolonged and difficult.

PART VII—HYGIENE

Table 32. Inspection of School Premises

No. of schools inspected	584
No. of school premises reported as having various defects	277
No. of school premises where defects have been rectified	41

The School Medical Officers continue to carry out an annual inspection of school premises and defects are notified to the Director of Education.

More schools were visited this year than last and a greater number of defects in school premises was reported. The number of defects rectified fell by 29 as compared with last year.

The Education Committee has approved a comprehensive scheme for bringing the hygiene conditions of the schools to a modern standard and improvements are steadily being effected.

Many schools are still over crowded, even many of the new schools, where the medical room has to be used for teaching purposes and medical inspections have to be carried out in unsatisfactory circumstances.

Head Teachers are very co-operative in providing accommodation whenever possible in the schools, but at times it is necessary to arrange for medical inspections to be carried out on premises away from the school.

The liberal use of paint and imaginative schemes of decoration have greatly brightened many of the older schools making them appear lighter, cleaner and more attractive.

Improved hygienic arrangements for handwashing and drying have been arranged in many schools—and the use of paper towels is becoming more widespread.

SCHOOL WATER SUPPLIES

The County Health Inspectors continued to take samples of School and Canteen water supplies during the year.

Of the 201 samples taken from 90 schools, 66 were unsatisfactory and appropriate action was taken where necessary.

One school has been connected to a main supply and main supplies are available to a further five schools which are not yet connected.

At twenty seven schools having unsatisfactory water supplies and where it was formerly necessary to boil all water before drinking, sterilising tablets have been issued. These tablets have a chlorine base and are used in conjunction with a de-tasting compound. Laboratory and field tests have proved the efficiency of these tablets even with heavily polluted waters and reports from schools indicated that water so treated is more palatable than the flat taste of boiled water. Arrangements are being made for these schools, where necessary, to be issued with suitable covered containers, fitted with a tap, for use in conjunction with tablets.

Table 33

(a)	No. of schools at which samples were taken ...	...	...	90
(b)	No. of samples collected for bacteriological examination ...	...	...	192
	No. of samples collected for chemical examination ...	...	...	9
(c)	Results of examinations :			
	(i) Chemical—Satisfactory 5. Unsatisfactory 4.			9
	(ii) Bacteriological ,, 130. ,, 62			192
(d)	Main piped supplies laid on during 1959 ...	...	...	1
(e)	Schools without main piped water supply at 31/12/59			35*
(f)	Schools with main piped water available, but not yet laid into schools ...	...	...	6

*This figure includes all schools which are not supplied either by statutory water undertakings or by the water departments of local authorities i.e. it includes not only individual supplies from boreholes, wells, springs etc., or by churn, but also included small estate piped supplies and the like.

Table 34 Position regarding handicapped pupils at 31st December 1959

Category	Total known ascertained Pupils		Numbers in Special Schools		Number placed in Special Schools in 1959		Number awaiting admission to Special Schools		Number in or having special provision at an Ordinary School		Number having Home Tuition including those for admission to Special Schools		At Home without Tuition	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Blind ...	20	18	18	11	4	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted ...	33	23	16	13	1	2	—	—	15	10	1	—	1	—
Deaf ...	47	38	46	37	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Deaf ...	119	74	33	22	5	3	2	—	81	52	—	—	3	—
Delicate ...	109	69	39	26	19	20	9	1	53	39	8	3	—	—
Educationally Sub-Normal ...	756	358	316	162	86	35	186	104	242	84	14	11	—	—
Epileptics ...	108	126	8	1	2	1	1	1	95	117	1	—	4	7
Maladjusted ...	88	40	26	10	9	7	—	—	61	29	—	1	—	—
Physically Handicapped ...	438	328	72	40	15	12	10	11	317	252	26	20	16	6
Speech Defects ...	619	251	2	1	1	—	—	—	618	250	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	2,337	1,325	576	323	144	83	211	125	1,482	833	50	35	24	13
GRAND TOTALS...	3,662		899		227		336		2,315		85		37*	

N.B.—Pupils attending Hospital Special Schools are not included in this table. (See page 82.) Pupils in the Excepted District of Newcastle-under-Lyme who are in or awaiting admission to residential special schools only are included.

*Most of these children were without tuition as they were of pre-school age whilst nine children were awaiting the completion of arrangements for home tuition.

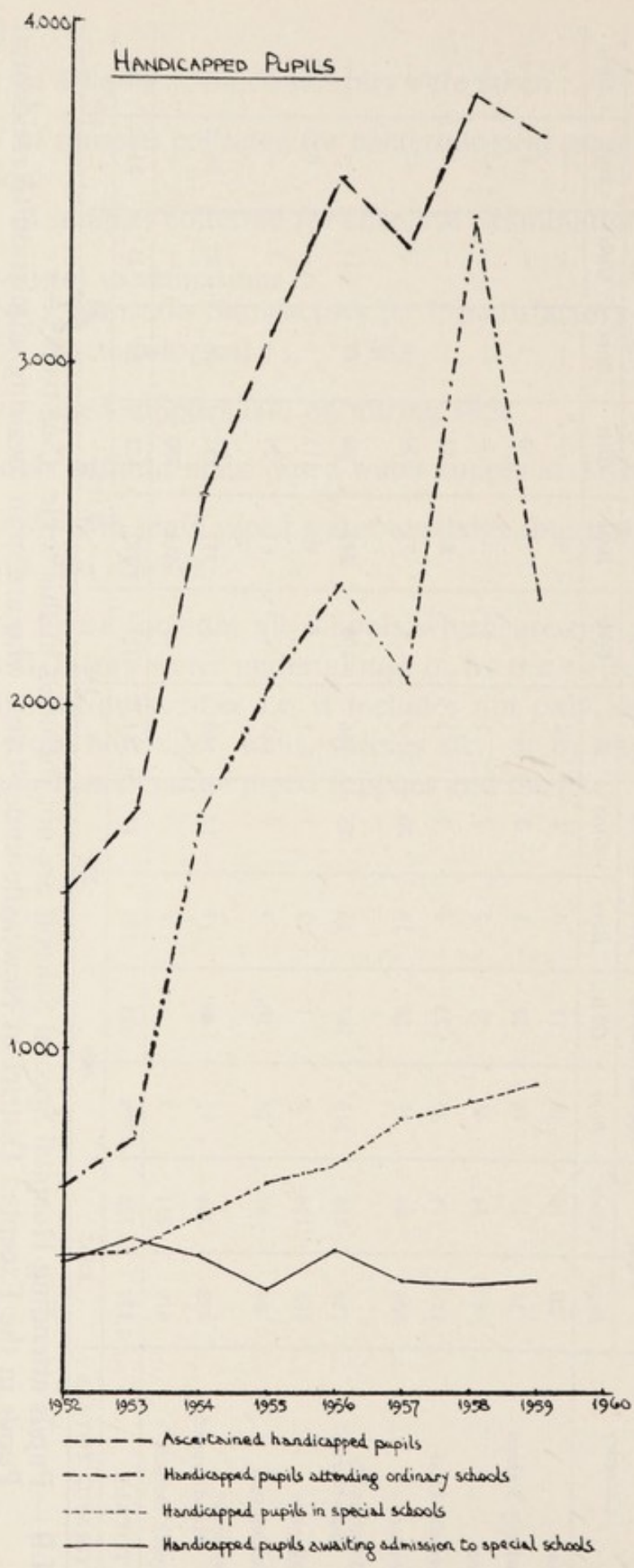


Table 34 includes children who do not come within the categories of handicapped children as defined in the Handicapped Pupils School Health Service Regulations, 1953. These suffer from a milder type of handicap which does not prevent their attendance at the ordinary school. They are, however, kept under constant supervision to ensure they are properly placed and that the necessary action can be taken immediately some special educational provision is necessary.

The total number of known handicapped pupils decreased by 114 as compared with 1958. There were appreciable falls of 162 and 123 this year in the number of cases of educationally subnormal and maladjusted children but these were largely offset by a rise in the number of children with speech defects.

There were 46 more children in special schools at the end of the year but the number awaiting admission was higher by 21 than in 1958. The number at home without tuition increased by 23.

Children suffering from debility and other defects which did not warrant their admission to open-air schools were sent to convalescent homes for short periods. 427 children were admitted during the year, this being an increase of 49 over 1958.

The following shows the distribution of children among the various homes which have been used :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs ...	65	193	258
Broomhay's Home, Northam ...	7	5	12
Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Broadstairs	83	29	112
Heathercombe Brake, Newton Abbott	38	3	41
Victoria Home, Margate	1	—	1
Sun Hill Court Home, Worthing ...	3	—	3
	197	230	427

Various hospitals in the County continue to refer children for convalescent treatment. Parents greatly value this service for a period of convalescence has often substantially assisted

their children to recover after illness or operation. Liaison is maintained with each child's family doctor before the child is sent for convalescence.

The case papers regarding handicapped children are sent to the child's General Practitioner on leaving school whenever it is felt that the handicap is substantial and is likely to continue into adult life.

Home tuition

Tuition is provided at home in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, for those children who are so severely handicapped that they cannot attend at either an ordinary or special school and also for those who cannot attend an ordinary school, whilst a vacancy is being sought for them in a special school. This form of education is decided upon after examination by a school Medical Officer.

85 children were receiving tuition at the end of the year as compared with 92 in 1958.

In cases where children are convalescing after hospital treatment, tuition is provided sometimes on a short term basis until the children are fit to resume attendance at school.

HOSPITAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

At the end of the year there were 62 children in Hospital Special Schools. The numbers are not included in table 34, see page 79 which shows the position regarding handicapped pupils. Details are given below.

(a) Physically Handicapped

Hallam Hospital, West Bromwich	...	...	2
West Bromwich District General	...	...	1
Wordsley Hospital, Stourbridge	...	...	12
Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge	...	...	1
Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton	...	...	13
New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton	...	...	8
Manor Hospital, Walsall	...	...	4
Sister Dora Hospital, Walsall	...	...	4
Dudley Guest Hospital	...	...	3
City General Stoke	...	...	12

(b) **Maladjusted**

Tone Vale Hospital, Taunton	...	...	...	2
				—
				62
				—

Table 35. Classification of children referred to the Mental Health Authority

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>	
Ineducable (Section 57(3) Education Act, 1944)	70	
Ineducable (Section 57(4) Education Act, 1944)	—	
Requiring supervision after leaving school (Section 57(5) Education Act, 1944)	...	59
		—
		129
		—

Further Education of Handicapped Pupils

During 1959 the Authority provided home tuition in basic subjects for 23 handicapped persons who were over the statutory school-leaving age. The tuition was mainly concerned with Reading, Writing and Arithmetic and particular emphasis was placed on topics of social, political and economic interest. Furthermore, 3 persons received tuition during their stay in Hospitals and 4 handicapped persons were able to travel and receive tuition in basic subjects in one of the Authority's Evening Institutes.

The Authority has also been responsible for the Further Education of Blind, Deaf and Spastic persons in recognised Colleges providing vocational courses for such people. Courses of training have been provided in telephone operating, machine knitting and handicrafts, brushmaking, bakery and General Certificates of Education. A total of 10 students following such courses as these have been maintained by the Authority during 1959.

REPORT ON STAFFORDSHIRE SPECIAL SCHOOLS, 1959

Table 36. Staffordshire Special Schools

Basford Hall ...	Residential	Maladjusted	30 boys	10—16 years
William Baxter	Day	E.S.N.	107 boys and girls	8—16 years
High Arcal ...	Day	E.S.N.	120 boys and girls	8—16 years
Loxley Hall ...	Residential	E.S.N.	80 boys	8—16 years
Walton Hall ...	Residential	E.S.N.	48 girls	10—16 years
Needwood ...	Residential	Partially Deaf	160 boys and girls	5—16 years
Wightwick Hall	Residential and Day	Physically Handicapped	65 boys and girls (Boarding). 15 boys and girls (Day pupils)	8—16 years

Reports on Special Schools

The work of all the schools has continued satisfactorily throughout the year, but the following points regarding particular schools are of interest.

(a) *Basford Hall Residential School for Maladjusted Boys*

The full complement of 30 children has been maintained during the year and satisfactory progress has been made. Camping has been introduced as an additional activity and has proved most successful. The Ministry of Education approved the inclusion of the replacement school in the 1960/61 Major Building Programme and a site at Ashley has been approved. The Planning of the new school is now well advanced.

(b) *High Arcal Day School for E.S.N. Children*

This school is now well established and has gained the high regard of parents of the pupils at the school. There is a long waiting list of prospective entrants and consideration will have to be given to the desirability of establishing a further special school in the Brierley Hill area. The school was officially opened by the Chairman of the Education Committee on the 18th May 1959. There has been some difficulty in maintaining the full complement of teaching staff.

(c) *Loxley Hall Residential School for E.S.N. Boys*

The full complement of 80 boys has been maintained throughout the year and the progress of the pupils has been satisfactory. The school is raising money from voluntary sources with a view to providing a swimming bath. The Ministry of Education was unable to include proposed improvements and extensions in the 1960/61 Major Building Programme and authority has now been given for a minor capital project to be carried out.

(d) *Needwood Residential School for Partially Deaf Children*

The number of children on roll in September 1959 was 125 and of whom 66 were boys and 59 girls. 27 of the children came from Staffordshire and 98 were out-County children. One pupil gained a pass in English Language at G.C.E. Ordinary Level and three children gained admission to the Mary Hare Grammar School. A number of children took part in demonstrations given at the N.U.T. Exhibition at Olympia. Plans have been prepared and from voluntary sources the school has raised a considerable sum of money with a view to the provision of a swimming bath.

(e) *Standon Bowers Residential School for E.S.N. Boys*

There have been 60 boys on roll throughout the year and work has progressed satisfactorily. The swimming pool was in full use during the summer and facilities for handicraft have been improved by the provision of a small metal work shop with forge. A minor capital project has been authorised in order to carry out several urgently needed improvements to the school including the renovation of the classroom toilet block.

(f) *Walton Hall Residential School for E.S.N. Girls*

There have been 48 girls on roll throughout the year which is the maximum the school will accommodate. Steady progress has been made and the health of the girls has been good. A successful Youth Club has been organised at the school which takes part in many of the activities organised by the Youth Committee. A minor capital project has been approved to replace two existing staff houses which are in an unsatisfactory condition and to provide a tar paved area.

(g) *Wightwick Hall Residential School for Physically Handicapped Children*

The number of children on roll at the school is now 78 and it is anticipated that it will exceed 80 during the next few months. The school therefore now has on roll the number of children for which it was originally planned. Suitable teaching and household staff has been recruited during the year. Some temporary classrooms are at present in use but a minor capital project has been approved to provide additional teaching and day room accommodation and when this project is completed there will be accommodation available for 90 children but there will be no increase in the number of boarding places which will remain at 65.

(h) *William Baxter Day School for E.S.N. Children*

Two new classrooms have been completed during the year and the number of children on roll has been increased to 107. This number will be raised to 112 during the next few months. The school has been successful in integrating the new intake of younger pupils and the progress of the children at the school has continued to be satisfactory. The school had a general inspection in July 1959. Additional land has been purchased in order to provide a playing field and work on the development of this land is at present in progress.

Mass Radiography

Owing to the Adrian report on the effects of radiation, especially with regard to the x-ray of young children at mass radiography centres, no children have been examined at those centres since June of this year. Following the decision of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board children under the age of 15 years, for whom an x-ray of the chest is required, are referred to a chest clinic or to the Birmingham and Stoke-on-Trent radiography centres where special equipment has been installed.

Only 815 children from 12 schools were x-rayed at mass radiography centres. No case of tuberculosis was found but six children were found with abnormalities, three of whom were referred to chest clinics for further investigation. Four others were recalled for a large film examination but were found to be normal.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME

(Excepted District)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

Borough School Medical Officer :

JOHN WARRACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Borough School Medical Officer :

HUGH R. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

DONALD B. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Appointed 1.7.59)

DR. T. CRAIG (Part-time)

DR. P. G. JOHNSON (Part-time)

Physiotherapist (Part-time) :

MISS L. M. LOCKETT, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist (Part-time):

Vacant.

Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time) :

P. J. M. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

Borough School Dental Officers :

Area Dental Officer—

R. G. C. DEMPSTER, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

School Dental Officer—

G. LEES, L.D.S. (Resigned 28.2.59)

One vacancy.

Dental Anaesthetist (Part-time) :

DR. Z. S. MILEWSKI

DR. H. B. DEAS

Dental Hygienist (Part-time) :

MRS. P. M. SKINNER (Appointed 14.4.59)

Nursing Establishment $4\frac{3}{11}$

The equivalent of ~~43/11~~ full-time duties is given by the nursing staff as follows :—

Five nurses gave 5 half days per week to the School Health Service. Two nurses gave 4 half days per week to the School Health Service. One nurse gave 3 half days per week to the School Health Service. One nurse gave full-time to the School Health Service. In addition three assistant nurses gave full-time service to the School Health Service.

School Population

The number of pupils on the registers of maintained schools (including Nursery Schools) at the end of the year was 13,613 which is a decrease of 2, compared with an increase of 116 in 1958/59 and an increase of 131 in the previous year.

Number of Schools or departments :—

Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	4
Infant departments	...	...	...	...	11
Infant & Junior departments	...	...	...	...	9
Junior departments	...	...	...	...	10
C.E. Mixed (Junior & Secondary Modern)					1
Secondary Modern Schools...	...	...	...	...	8
Secondary Grammar Schools	...	...	...	...	4

Arrangements made for Periodic Medical Inspections

As in previous years periodic medical inspections of children attending schools within the Borough were carried out as follows :—

(1) during the first year of school life ; (2) between the ages of 9 and 10 ; (3) between the ages of 14 and 15 and (4) in County Grammar Schools between the ages of 17 and 18.

In addition all children have an eyesight test between their 7th and 8th birthday, special provision being made for those who do not know their letters.

2,891 parents were present at the examination of their children. This figure represents only 57.4 per cent of the children examined and is most disappointing.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION AND OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED FOR THE TREATMENT OF DEFECTS

Clothing and Footwear

No child was found at medical inspection to have defective clothing or footwear but, of course, this must not be taken to mean that such cases do not occur at any time within the schools.

Physical Condition

The physical condition of the children examined at periodic medical inspections is shown in Table I.A. in the statistical tables at the end of this report.

Uncleanliness

14 children were found to be verminous at routine school medical inspections. This number does not include children found to be verminous during cleanliness surveys or at clinics.

Tonsils and Adenoids

At periodical and special examinations 106 children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids and were referred for examination by a specialist. During the year 40 cases received operative treatment through arrangements made by the School Health Service. In addition there were 406 cases which required only medical treatment and/or observation.

Tuberculosis

During 1959, 7 children were referred to the Chest Physician for examination. Two cases (both pulmonary) of children attending schools within the Borough have been notified.

Skin Diseases

192 cases of skin disease (dermatitis, impetigo, urticaria, ringworm, etc.) were discovered at medical inspections and found to require treatment. Seven of the cases of skin disease were referred to the Dermatological Clinic at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary for investigation and treatment.

External Eye Disease

4 cases suffering from external eye disease were referred for treatment during the year to the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

Defective Vision and Squint

230 cases of defective vision and squint were discovered at routine and special medical examinations and were referred for treatment, being 199 cases of defective vision and 31 cases of squint. In addition 5 cases of squint discovered at examinations at school clinics were also referred for treatment. During the year 172 children with defective vision were prescribed glasses after examination by the School Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing

At routine medical inspections during 1959, 57 cases in this category were found to require treatment and of this number 18 were referred to the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, the remainder being treated at the school clinics.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical Inspection prior to admission to Training Colleges

During 1959, 69 pupils have had a special medical examination by the School Medical Officers before admission to colleges for training for the teaching profession, as is required by the Ministry of Education.

Medical Inspection of new Entrants to the Teaching Profession

During 1959, 26 medical examinations, with subsequent x-ray of chests as required by the Ministry of Education, were carried out on new entrants to the teaching profession within the Borough.

Children attending School Camps

During the year 540 children were subjected to the necessary medical examination before attending organised School Camps.

TREATMENT OF UNCLEANLINESS

Periodic inspection of children, to ascertain the condition of cleanliness of their heads and bodies, was carried out on 11,137 children during the year, giving a total of 66,719 examinations. 1,639 individual pupils were found to be infested and cleansing notices were issued in each case.

243 children were cleansed at special sessions at school clinics.

Minor Ailment Clinics

During the year eight minor ailment clinics in the Borough continued to operate as follows:—

Knutton	Tuesday	10.30 a.m. to 12 noon
High Street	Friday	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Silverdale	Thursday	10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Crown Street		
Chesterton	Monday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Broadmeadow	Friday	11.00 a.m. to 12 noon
Crackley Bank	Wednesday	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
C.P. School		
Wolstanton	Monday	9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
Lily Street	Tuesday	9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
	Wednesday	9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
	Thursday	9.00 a.m. to 12 noon
	Friday	9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
Newcastle	Monday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Friarswood	Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
	Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
	Friday	2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Hempstalls	Wednesday	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
School		
Bradwell C.S.M.	Monday	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
School		

Minor Ailments are treated at school clinics and the cases dealt with are included in Table III at the end of this report. During the year the number of attendances at the various minor ailment clinics was 12,366 which is a decrease of 2,662 over the figure for 1958.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Area Dental Officer for the Borough has provided the following report on the work of his service during 1959 :—

At the beginning of the year Mr. G. Lees resigned his appointment, so from 1st March the dental staff was reduced to one Dental Officer and two Dental Assistants. In April Mrs. Skinner, dental hygienist, was appointed to work three days a week. Mrs. Skinner worked in the Mobile Dental Clinic which was brought from Bradwell and positioned in the grounds of Friarswood House. She was assisted by Mrs. Battison as dental assistant. From 1st December, 1959, Mr. R. G.C. Dempster was promoted to the post of Area Dental Officer.

Routine inspection and treatment has been restricted since March to the schools in the central area of Newcastle but conservative and emergency treatment was available to children from other schools on request.

Normal working routine was continued during the school holidays and except during "Wakes Week", when the attendance, although below that in term-time, was satisfactory."

The following is a summary of the work done during the year by the Area Dental Officer and the Dental Hygienist :—

No. Children Inspected at Routine Inspections ...	4,226
No. Requiring Treatment	3,293
No. Referred for Treatment	3,279
No. Casual or Emergency Cases Inspected and Treated	745
Total No. of Attendances	4,309
No. Sessions devoted to Inspection	22
No. Sessions devoted to Treatment	541
No. Sessions devoted to Administration	5
No. Fillings in Temporary Teeth	695
No. Temporary Teeth Filled	591

No. Fillings in Permanent Teeth ...	...	...	...	3,526
No. Permanent Teeth Filled ...	...	...	...	2,756
Total No. of Fillings ...	...	...	...	4,221
Total No. of Temporary Teeth Extracted ...	...	...	...	2,489
Total No. of Permanent Teeth Extracted ...	...	...	...	788
Total No. of Local Anaesthetics ...	...	...	...	1,289
Total No. of General Anaesthetics ...	...	...	...	409

Sundry Operations

Impressions ...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bites ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Try-in ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Scale ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bleeding arrested after Haemorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
X-ray... ...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Gum Treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Parents Present ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,188
Dentures Fitted ...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Orthodontics

Regulation Plate Fitted ...	...	...	...	...	9
Regulation Supervision ...	...	...	...	...	79
Zinc Oxide Dressing ...	...	...	...	...	339
Silver Nitrate Dressing ...	...	...	...	...	1
Post Crown Fitted ...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulp Extirpation ...	...	...	...	...	2
Root Canal Dressing ...	...	...	...	...	6
Root Canal Filling ...	...	...	...	...	3

APPOINTMENTS			TREATMENT			
1st	2nd	Parent	Scale	Polish	Advice	Gum T.
262	156	58	184	259	251	23

Ophthalmic Clinic

This clinic is held each Friday morning in the Ophthalmic Room at Friarswood School Clinic. During the year 677 children had refractions carried out and in 146 cases spectacles were prescribed.

Sun-ray Clinics

The sun-ray clinic at Friarswood House, Priory Road, Newcastle, has continued on Tuesday from 2.0 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. and Saturday from 9.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. The Physiotherapist, Miss. L. Lockett, is in attendance at both sessions and a Medical Officer is also present during the Tuesday afternoon session. During 1959, 162 children made a total of 1,482 attendances.

Breathing Exercises

During the year 116 cases attended the breathing exercise clinic established for treatment of children suffering from certain diseases of the nose, throat and lungs. 480 attendances were made. This clinic is held on each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon from 3.0 to 4.0 o'clock.

Remedial Exercises

A class for remedial exercises for children suffering from orthopaedic defects is held twice weekly. 106 children were dealt with, receiving 726 treatments.

Child Guidance

The arrangements existing between the Excepted District and the Stoke-on-Trent Education Authority continued during the year. Pupils attending schools within the Borough who are in need of Child Guidance treatment can be referred for investigation and treatment in the City. During 1959, 8 cases were dealt with in this way.

X-ray of Kitchen Staff

During 1959, 39 members of the school meals service kitchen staff were x-rayed at the Chest Clinic under the scheme whereby each applicant for a post in this service must be declared free from pulmonary infection radiographically before being appointed.

Mantoux testing of school children

The scheme to trace children who have already been in contact with tubercular infection has continued during the year, the five year old age group being selected for this purpose. It is pleasing to note that the percentage of children tested to

the number of children to whom the test was offered has increased from 37.7% in 1958 to 76.9% during 1959.

The following shows the number of children dealt with etc.:—

No. Eligible	No. Tested	% Tested	No. Positive	% Positive
451	347	76.9	4	1.1

Disinfection of Plimsolls

As in recent years plimsolls used in the schools are regularly disinfected by a special process at the Froghall Disinfection Centre. This is in an endeavour to control the incidence and spread of foot infections. During the year all the plimsolls used in the schools were disinfected during the Easter, Summer and Christmas holiday periods.

Milk in Schools

The milk supplied to schools is sampled from time to time by the Public Health Inspection Staff. During the year 14 such samples were submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory and all were found to be satisfactory both in cleanliness and degree of pasteurisation.

Inspection of School Meals Premises

The Public Health Inspectors of the Borough pay periodic inspections to premises connected with the preparation and serving of school meals. Defects which are found on such visits are reported to the Borough Education Officer. 68 visits were paid to these premises during 1959.

Newcastle High School Swimming Bath

Samples of water from the above mentioned bath were submitted for examination on five occasions during 1959, particulars are as follows:—

Date	Bacteriological	Chlorine Test
27/2/59	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
14/5/59	„	„
26/8/59	„	„
1/10/59	„	Unsatisfactory (0·13 instead of a minimum of 0·2 parts per million)
24/11/59	„	Satisfactory

ALLIED SERVICES

The following reports, which deal with services intimately connected with the physical welfare of the school child, have kindly been supplied in respect of (1) The School Meals Service by Miss M. P. Barnes, School Meals Organiser and (2) Physical Education by Mr. G. B. Kirkby, the Physical Education Organiser.

(1) SCHOOLS MEALS SERVICE

During the year January 1959 to December 1959, school meals were supplied to the children and Staff in the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme from the following kitchens :—

Knutton Central Kitchen	Hempstalls C.P. School
Bradwell C.P. School	Langdale C.P. School
Bradwell C.S. School	Silverdale C.P. School
Cherry Hill C.P. School	St. Wulstan's R.C. School
Crackley Bank C.P. School	Four Grammar Schools
Ellison St. C.P. School	Four Nursery Schools
Bursley Way C.P. School—Opened April 1959.	

Holiday Feeding

As in previous years, arrangements for the provision of school meals during holiday periods were made so that any child could on application receive a school dinner. Children who stayed away for more than half the total number of days in any one holiday period, unless the parents had given a satisfactory explanation as to the reason for their absence,

were denied meals the following holiday. In every case letters were sent to the parents of the children concerned, explaining why they could not have dinners.

Approximately 200 to 220 applied for meals during each holiday period.

Price of Meals

The price of dinners to school children, including Nursery School children, remained at one shilling per meal. Staff dinners were increased from two shillings to two shillings and a penny from the 1st September, 1959.

Complaints

As usual, complaints concerning the school meals were submitted to the Welfare Sub-Committee each month. During the year there was a total of six complaints, all of which were from schools receiving container meals.

Improvements were carried out at the following places :—

Albert St. C.P. Junior Girls' School	Wash-up with sterilizing facilities.
Hassell St. C.P. Infants' School	New sink unit.
Knutton C.S. School	New sinks.
Newcastle High School	Sinks and sterilizing facilities.
Orme Boys' School	Wash-up with sterilizing facilities.
Red Street C.E. Infants' School	New washing-up unit
St. Mary's R.C. Junior School	Additional improvements in wash-up.
St. Patrick's R.C. School	(1) New floor (2) Enlarged windows (3) Sink Unit.
Brampton Nursery Broadmeadow Nursery Dragon Square Nursery	} Sterilizing facilities and extractor fans installed.
Priory Road C.P. Infants' School	Wash-up to be erected financial year 1959/60.

During the year more small wash-hand basins were installed in the various kitchens with an adequate supply of running hot water laid on.

All tables and working surfaces have been covered with formica. This is easily cleaned and helps to prevent contamination of food.

All kitchens and wash-ups display "Wash your Hands" and "No Smoking" notices.

Service of Meals

Several schools, including some which have transported meals, changed from "counter service" to "family table service" and are finding it a great success. The meal is fresher, retains its heat and the children are able to help themselves to the food. By doing this, wastage has been reduced to a minimum.

Medical Inspections, Hygiene and Uniform

All new school meals staff were medically examined and X-rayed prior to their official appointment. Staff continued to produce, after any period of absence, a medical certificate stating that they were free from any disease which might make the preparation or handling of food by them harmful to others.

Throughout the year, visits were made to the kitchens by some of the Council's Sanitary Inspectors. There has been a continual general improvement in the School Meals Service as far as buildings and equipment are concerned.

First Aid supplies were issued to the kitchens each term and kept in a much better condition.

Uniform, consisting of overalls, aprons and caps, were issued to all School Meals Employees, the overalls being laundered weekly.

All kitchen cloths, aprons and caps continued to be boiled daily in each kitchen.

School meals staff have become increasingly aware of the need for personal cleanliness in both the handling and preparation of food, all of which is cooked on the day it is consumed. Any food which is left over is disposed of immediately. Each day, a full specimen meal is put into the refrigerator and kept for twenty-four hours.

Meetings and Courses

Meetings of Cook Supervisors were held each term.

In January, 1959, Dr. Morrison, Deputy Borough School Medical Officer, gave an illustrated talk on "Food Hygiene" to all food handlers engaged in the School Meals Service.

Five Cook Supervisors attended a four-day School Meals Refresher Course at Dudley Training College from the 6th—9th April, 1959, both dates inclusive.

Nine Cook Supervisors attended a four-day School Meals Refresher Course at Nelson Hall Training College from the 27th—30th July, 1959, both dates inclusive.

Ten Cook Supervisors attended a one-day Conference at Rising Brook Secondary Modern School, Stafford, on Friday, 30th October, 1959.

(2) PHYSICAL EDUCATION

General Survey

A steady rate of progress has been maintained in all branches of Physical Education during the year of 1959. Deficiencies in the sphere of special facilities for Physical Education that were noted in the report of 1958 are still evident, though are less in number.

The provision of clothing and plimsolls in both Secondary Modern and Primary Schools is up to the requisite standard and the accommodation for the storage of these items is adequate.

The policy for the disinfection of plimsolls supplied for use in the Borough Schools has been continued. This is done at the end of each term with the minimum loss of teaching time.

During 1959 a new policy covering the disinfection of all areas used for changing and showering has been introduced. These areas now have at least one swabbing out with disinfection solution per day.

The increase in competitive sport noted during 1958 has been continued.

Secondary Schools

Progress in Physical Education has been maintained in the Modern Schools despite the difficulties experienced in most of these departments because of the lack of suitable indoor accommodation.

There is still a deficiency of changing and shower accommodation, though a start has been made to provide better changing rooms where it is practicable.

Facilities for Physical Education in Grammar Schools are good now that the replacement of fixed apparatus is virtually completed. All four Grammar Schools with gymnasiums are now up to the required standard, though the changing rooms and shower accommodation in two of the schools are sub-standard.

Primary Schools

Further progress has been made with the supply of climbing and agility apparatus to be installed in the playgrounds and halls of Primary Schools. This year has seen the installation of indoor apparatus in one Infant and one Junior school hall.

The lack of suitable indoor accommodation still retards progress in some Primary Departments. A start has been made with the conversion of cloakroom space into changing rooms where these facilities permit. This is a large step forward as, in most of the old Primary Departments, changing for Physical Education perforce must be carried out in classrooms.

Playing Fields

The lack of playing field space is still most evident in the Borough. This means that a very heavy load is placed on our central field at Pool Dam. Owing to a further reduction in playing field space during 1959, it was necessary to transport children by 'bus from the Watlands area to Pool Dam.

The summer season of 1959 saw Pool Dam being worked to its maximum, catering not only for athletics, cricket and rounders but also for volley ball, basketball, netball, padder tennis and soft ball.

It is to be regretted that there are still cricket squares that are not sufficiently prepared. This point is one of the most serious handicaps to the development of cricket in the schools.

National and Minor Games

There has been a full programme of competitive sport both at Junior and Secondary level.

Senior and Junior football leagues are in operation, whilst football matches at Intermediate level are also arranged. Inter-town competitions at Junior, Intermediate and Senior Levels are also in operation.

Inter-school cricket matches for Secondary Schools have again been a feature of the summer games programme, though as stated earlier, the absence of prepared cricket squares handicaps this game.

It is pleasing to see that the interest in many minor games such as basketball, volley ball, soft ball and badminton has been maintained.

Athletics

All Secondary Schools and many Primary Schools held their own Athletic Sports during the summer term of 1959. At the Eighth Annual Athletics Sports Meeting for Secondary Schools held at Pool Dam there was featured a wide range of events.

The Junior Schools Athletic Sports, which were re-introduced in 1958, were again held this year with much success.

1959 also saw the introduction of competitive cross country running for Secondary Schools. A league was formed and each school in turn acted as hosts.

The Newcastle Schools Athletic Association was invited to stage the All Staffordshire Schools Athletic Championships in 1959. This was a most successful meeting and credit must be given to those Newcastle teachers who were responsible for the arrangements.

Swimming

Owing to the lack of facilities, regular swimming instruction can only be given to first and second year scholars

of Secondary Schools. It is to be regretted that this instruction cannot be given to Junior School children as well, as a course of two years can hardly be expected to develop a competent swimmer. It is hoped that this will be rectified to some extent in 1960, when the instructional swimming bath is built at the Hempstalls Junior School.

The facilities to hand are used to the fullest extent, instruction being carried out during the lunch-time and also after school when swimming clubs composed of third and fourth year pupils operate.

Instruction in swimming and life saving is given during club time and proficiency examinations in this subject arranged.

During the year some 53,500 attendances were recorded by scholars of the first and second years in Secondary Modern Schools who attended the baths for instruction.

Some 4,600 attendances were recorded by scholars of the third and fourth years of Secondary Modern Schools who attended the swimming clubs held weekly between the hours 4.0—5.0 p.m. These clubs are supervised voluntarily by teachers under guidance of the swimming coaches.

Progress in swimming can be judged by the awards gained by scholars attending the baths. This past year has seen the attainment of 1,567 braid tests and 79 awards of the Royal Life Saving Society and Amateur Swimming Association.

Camping

Some 500 scholars, representing six Boys' Departments and five Girls' Departments, attended camps organised by the Staffordshire Education Committee at Teddesley Park, Coven, Chasewater, Cotwalton and Bryn Craig during the summer of 1959. A wide range of activities that included camp-craft, country activities, map work, canoeing, sailing and trek camping, provided an attractive and profitable programme.

During the Autumn Term six boys attended an adventure camping course. This course was designed as a challenge to the boys and requires a high standard of initiative, determination and courage to see tasks that they are given are completed.

Some schools in the Borough now run their own camping clubs and thus make full use of the camping equipment that may be obtained on loan from the Education Office.

Courses

Special coaching courses at Pool Dam have been held for pupils in the Borough in football, cricket and athletics. For these courses outside lecturers and coaches have been engaged.

Teachers' Training Courses have also been held in athletics, basketball and football.

A special Teachers' Course held in conjunction with the Staffordshire Education Committee, was held at the C.C.P.R. Mountain Camp Centre in Snowdonia. This course covered mountaineering, fell walking, rock climbing and white water canoeing.

Teachers from the Borough also attended courses organised by various outside Physical Education bodies.

Conclusion

At the conclusion of this report I would like to pay tribute to the large number of teachers who are willing to devote many hours outside their normal school time to the development of Physical Education within the Borough. It is largely due to their devotion to this work that so much progress has been made in the competitive and recreative fields of sport.

TABLE I

PART A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Medical Inspection of pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools). Year ended 31st December 1959.

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i>	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected</i>			
		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Col. 2</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Col. 2</i>
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1955 and later ...	165	160	97.0	5	3.0
1954 ...	31	31	100	—	—
1953 ...	422	410	97.2	12	2.8
1952 ...	168	165	98.2	3	1.8
1951 ...	97	95	97.9	2	2.1
1950 ...	909	907	99.8	2	0.2
1949 ...	970	968	99.8	2	0.2
1948 ...	98	97	99.0	1	1.0
1947 ...	123	120	97.5	3	2.5
1946 ...	96	92	95.8	4	4.2
1945 ...	534	531	99.4	3	0.6
1944 and earlier ...	1,425	1,413	99.2	12	0.8
Total ...	5,038	4,989	99.0	49	1.0

PART B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)</i>	<i>For Defective vision (excluding squint)</i>	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II</i>	<i>Total Individual Pupils</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1955 and later ...	1	42	35
1954 ...	1	30	21
1953 ...	5	99	95
1952 ...	3	51	44
1951 ...	3	21	23
1950 ...	49	254	267
1949 ...	47	259	273
1948 ...	7	27	28
1947 ...	4	19	23
1946 ...	3	31	31
1945 ...	9	78	76
1944 and earlier ...	71	279	311
Total ...	203	1,190	1,227

PART C—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	425

PART D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	66,719 examinations
			11,137 pupils
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...		1,639
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...		1,639
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...		243

TABLE II.
PART A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS
Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1959

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (2)	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)	Requiring Treatment (5)	Requiring Observation (6)	Requiring Treatment (7)	Requiring Observation (8)	Requiring Treatment (9)	Requiring Observation (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin ...	9	6	44	59	129	136	182	201
5	Eyes— (a) Vision (b) Squint (c) Other	1 7 2	9 6 3	76 4 1	209 27 10	118 17 5	252 59 19	195 28 8	470 92 32
6	Ears— (a) Hearing (b) Otitis Media (c) Other	— 12 1	9 18 2	2 4 5	12 21 11	3 16 3	25 40 19	5 32 9	46 79 32
7	Nose and Throat	34	97	13	58	44	206	91	361
8	Speech ...	4	7	2	—	6	28	12	35
9	Lymphatic Glands	4	66	—	13	—	57	4	136
10	Heart ...	13	16	1	34	3	80	17	130
11	Lungs ...	8	21	—	31	26	131	34	183
12	Development— (a) Hernia (b) Other	1 —	4 24	— 3	2 37	1 6	15 170	2 9	21 231
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture (b) Feet (c) Other	10 12 2	4 31 11	7 34 19	21 79 45	3 90 19	32 134 99	20 136 40	57 244 155
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy (b) Other	— —	— 4	— —	1 15	2 14	6 47	2 14	7 66
15	Psychological— (a) Development (b) Stability	2 3 8	2 8 6	— 1 —	6 19 13	3 16 6	15 116 50	5 20 14	23 143 69
16	Abdomen ...	6	16	3	30	11	65	20	111
17	Other ...	6	16	3	30	11	65	20	111

PART B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	4	2
5	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	4	8
	(b) Squint	3	—
	(c) Other	—	—
6	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing... ..	—	1
	(b) Otitis Media	2	—
	(c) Other	—	2
7	Nose and Throat	2	7
8	Speech	3	3
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart... ..	—	5
11	Lungs	7	7
12	Development—		
	(a) Hernia	—	2
	(b) Other	1	6
13	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	—	3
	(b) Feet	—	6
	(c) Other	3	7
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	—	—
	(b) Other	2	5
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	9	6
	(b) Stability	1	4
16	Abdomen	—	1
17	Other... ..	3	3

TABLE III.

Part A—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	189
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	677
Total	866
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	172

Part B—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	3
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	40
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treatment	249
Total	293
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1959	1
(b) in previous years	4

Part C—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated.</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	153
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	153

Part D—Diseases of the Skin (Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Part D of Table I.)

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	5
(b) Body	10
Scabies	6
Impetigo	25
Other skin diseases	2,226
Total	2,272

Part E—Child Guidance Treatment

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	8

Part F—Speech Therapy

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	Number treated at N.S.R.I.—unknown

Part G—Other Treatment Given.

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with.</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	662
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	11
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	Not known
(d) Other than (a), (b) & (c) above	
Respiratory	187
Injuries	1306
Debility	3
TOTAL	2169

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during 1959

TABLE IV.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—							
(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,226
(b) At Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	745
Total (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,971
(2) Number found to require treatment							
							4,038
(3) Number offered treatment							
							4,024
(4) Number actually treated							
							2,234
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment including those recorded at 11 (h)							
							4,309
(6) Half days devoted to—							
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	541
Total (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	563
(7) Fillings—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,526
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
Total (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,221
(8) Number of Teeth Filled—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,756
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	591
Total (8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,347
(9) Extractions—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	788
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,489
Total (9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,277
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction							
							409
(11) Orthodontics—							
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth							
							17
(13) Other operations—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total (13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	352

TABLE V.

Staff of the School Health Service

		Number of Officers	Number in terms of full-time Officers employed in the School Health Service
(a)	*Medical Officers (including the Principal School Medical Officer):—		
	(i) Whole-time School Health Service... ..	1	1.0
	(ii) Whole-time School Health and Local Health Services ...	2	0.8
	(iii) General practitioners working part-time in the School Health Service	2	0.27
(b)	Physiotherapists, Speech Therapists, etc. (specify):—		
	Physiotherapist	1	0.27
	Ophthalmologist	1	0.09
(c)	(i) School Nurses	9	3.27
	(ii) No. of the above who hold a Health Visitors Certificate... ..	8	
(d)	Nursing Assistants	3	3.0

(e) Dental Staff:—	Officers employed on a salary basis		Officers employed on a sessional basis	
	No. of Officers	Numbers in terms of full-time officers employed in the School Dental Service	No. of Officers	Numbers in terms of full-time officers employed in the School Dental Service
(i) Principal School Dental Officer	—	—	—	—
(ii) Dental Officers	1	1.0	—	—
(iii) Orthodontists (if not already included in (e) (i) or (e) (ii) above)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1.0		

	No. of Officers	Numbers in terms of full-time officers employed in the School Dental Service
(iv) Dental Attendants	2	2.0
(v) Other Staff (specify):— Dental Anaesthetist	1	0.09

*All Medical Officers in the School Health Service other than those employed part-time for specialist examination and treatment only.

TABLE VI.

I. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CLINICS (i.e., Premises at which clinics are held for school children) provided by the Local Education Authority for the medical and/or dental examination and treatment of pupils attending maintained primary and secondary schools.

Number of School Clinics ... 10 (including one Mobile Dental Clinic).

II. TYPE OF EXAMINATION AND/OR TREATMENT provided, at the school clinics either directly by the Authority or under arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board for examination and/or treatment to be carried out at the clinic.

<i>Examination and/or Treatment</i>	<i>Number of School Clinics (i.e. premises) where such treatment is provided</i>	
	<i>Directly by the Authority</i>	<i>Under arrangements made with Regional Hospital Boards or Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Minor Ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment	8	—
B. Dental	2	—
C. Ophthalmic	1	—
D. Ear, Nose and Throat	—	—
E. Orthopaedic	1	—
F. Paediatric	—	—
G. Speech Therapy	—	—
H. Others (specify):—		
Sun Ray	1	—
Breathing Exercises	1	—

TABLE VII.

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools approved under Section 9(5) of the Education Act, 1944, or Boarding in Boarding Homes.

During the Calendar year ended 31st December 1959, how many handicapped pupils—	(1) <i>Blind</i> (2) <i>Partially sighted</i>		(3) <i>Deaf</i> (4) <i>Partially deaf</i>		(5) <i>Delicate</i> (6) <i>Physically handicapped</i>		(7) <i>Educationally sub-normal</i> (8) <i>Mal-adjusted</i>		(9) <i>Epil- eptic</i>	Total (1)— (9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	—	—	10
B. were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	14
On or about 22nd January 1960, how many handicapped pupils from the Authority's area:—										
C. (i) were on the registers of										
1 maintained special schools										
(a) as day pupils	—	—	3	1	—	1	15	1	1	22
(b) as boarding pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 non-maintained special schools.										
(a) as day pupils	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	12
(b) as boarding pupils	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) or (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL C.	4	2	3	1	3	3	16	1	1	34
D. were being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944										
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. were requiring places in special schools.										
(i) TOTAL										
(a) day	—	—	—	—	13	12	40	—	—	65
(b) boarding	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	—	—	10
No. of pupils included in totals above—										
(ii) who had not reached the age of 5:—										
(a) awaiting day places... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) awaiting boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school:—										
(a) awaiting day places... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
(b) awaiting boarding places.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VII—(continued)

F. Number of pupils on the registers of hospital special schools ...	1
G. Number of children reported to the local health authority during the calendar year ended 31st December, 1959—	
(a) Under Section 57 (3) (excluding any returned under (b)) ...	7
(b) Under Section 57 (3) relying on Section 57 (4)	—
(c) Under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944.	4

TABLE III

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing faint text and numbers. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

*Printed by—
The Crewe Stationery Co., Ltd
Frances Street, Crewe.*
