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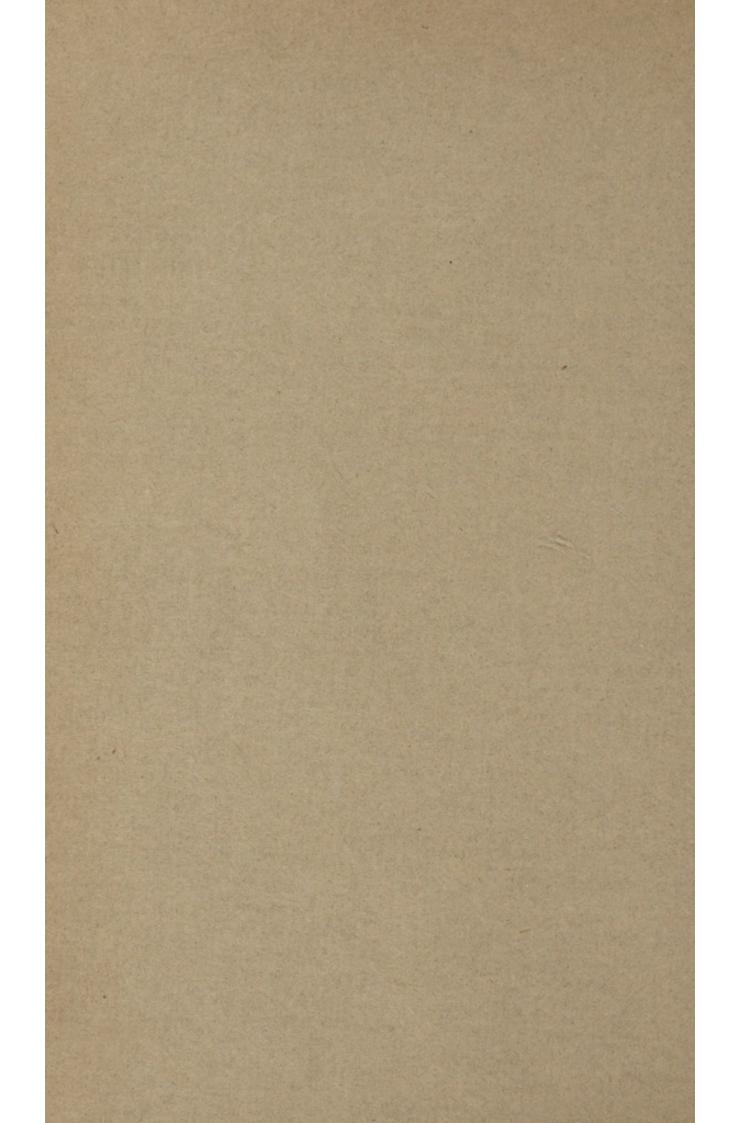
STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

County Principal School Medical Officer

For the year 1962





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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF, 1962

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. (Resigned 14.9.62)

C. R. B. Bamford, M.B., B.S. (Appointed 9.7.62) (On D.P.H. Course from 8.10.62)

AGNES W. E. BLACK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

PEARL I. BLENCH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

NORAH M. CLARKE, M.B., Ch.B.

MARY R. COOKE, L.R.C.P., S.I. and L.M.

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.,

I. D. McIntosh, B.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Appointed 1.1.62) (On D.P.H. Course from 8.10.62)

MARY M. MARKHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

ELSIE MAY, M.B., B.S., D.C.H. (Resigned 31.12.62)

B. Newton, M.B., Ch.B., D. Obst. R.C.O.G. (Appointed 15.10.62)

G. J. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

G. S. PHILLIPS, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (Resigned 14.10.62)

J. V. VACCARO, M.B., B.S. (Appointed 1.12.62)

R. WHARTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1.1.63)

HENRIETTA M. WILSON, B.A., M.B., B.Chir.

School Medical Officers holding Joint Appointments

(engaged in the School Health Service)

A. G. Bailey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Coseley U.D.) (Appointed 1.1.63)

J. H. E. BAINES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Wednesfield U.D.)

A. Blench, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Tamworth M.B.)

Sheila M. Durkin, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and M.O.H. Tutbury R.D. and Uttoxeter U.D. and R.D.)

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. D. KELLY, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Coseley U.D.) (Resigned 18.10.62).

A. R. KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (M.O.H.

Amblecote U.D. and Seisdon R.D.).

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

H. SHORE, M.D., D.T.M. & H. & D.P.H., (M.O.H. Brownhills U.D.) 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. and Rugeley U.D.).

H. E. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Leek U.D.).

Part-time School Medical Officers

(engaged in the School Health Service)

MARGARET BAMBER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. 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. MURIEL NANKIVELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Left 15.6.62) MARGARET W. PETERS, M.B., Ch.B., (Dental Anaesthetist). ELEANOR M. PRENDIVILLE, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., D.P.H. LUCY M. WILKIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Principal County School Dental Officer

J. C. TIMMIS, L.D.S. R.C.S.

Whole-time School Dental Officers

R. B. DEARNALEY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. S. FORD, L.D.S. R.C.S.

S. FORD, L.D.S., R.C.S.

J. HICKEY, B.D.S.
MISS M. C. LAUDER, L.D.S., R.C.S.

J. D. NELSON, L.D.S.

D. R. OGDEN, B.D.S., L.D.S., RC.S.

T. C. J. PRICE, B.D.S.

H. W. PRITCHARD, L.D.S. (Appointed 1.1.62)

L. H. THOMPSON, L.D.S.

Part-time School Dental Officers

P. CAULDWELL, L.D.S. (Resigned 19.4.62)

MRS. E. M. CAULDWELL, B.D.S.

N. K. Green, B.D.S. (Appointed 16.7.62)

MRS. C. E. HUGHES, L.D.S. J. L. JACQUES, L.D.S., R.C.S.

A. C. MILES, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Appointed 24.9.62)

L. F. KELLY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

A. N. PLACE, L.D.S. (Appointed 2.5.62)

D. M. SANDERSON, L.D.S. R.F.P.S. (Appointed 17.4.62)

R. WARNER, L.D.S. J. K. WILLIAMS, L.D.S.

F. C. WINTER, L.D.S. (Resigned 31.7.62)

MISS A. P. WOOD, B.D.S. (Resigned 8.1.62)

Whole-time Dental Auxiliary

MISS A. J. RAMAGE (Appointed 17.9.62)

Whole-time Dental Hygienist

MISS A. P. PRITCHARD (Appointed 10.9.62)

Specialists

(engaged in the School Health Service)

PART-TIME OPHTHALMIC SPECIALISTS:

J. A. Cox, M.B., B.S., D.O.

G. F. HAYCRAFT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

E. J. McCabe, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.

B. M. McOwan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. M.B., B.S., D.O.(Ldn.)

*H. CAMPBELL ORR, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.

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.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MENTAL HEALTH: W. JOHNSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST:

H. B. Baker, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M. (Appointed 1.2.62)

PART-TIME CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRISTS:

J. PEDLEY BAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

*B. BARNETT, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.C.P.S.(G), D.P.M. (Appointed 1.4.62)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS:

D. COOKSON, B.A., Dip. Psych. (Appointed 1.9.62).
MRS. M. D. COOKSON, B.A. (Appointed 1.10.62)
W. B. HANTON, M.A., Dip. Psych. (Appointed 1.9.62)
MISS E. KELLEHER, B.A. Dip. Psych. (Left 31.1.62)
MRS. M.I. CHRISTINE SHEPHERD, B.A.

*Attends County Clinics as Regional Hospital Board Officer,

CASEWORK SUPERVISORS (Holding joint appointments)

D. A. MACDONALD, A.A.P.S.W., Dip. Soc. Sc. (Appointed 5.11.62) J. H. SPURR, A.A.P.S.W., R.M.N.D., Dip. Soc. Sc. (Appointed 1.4.62).

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS:

MISS M. P. COCKIN.

Mrs. E. Glass, A.A.P.S.W. (Appointed part-time 19.11.62)

Mrs. J. M. Spurr, A.A.P.S.W. (Appointed 19.11.62)

Medical Auxiliaries

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS:

MISS F. M. BARNES, C.C.S.P. MISS M. C. FIELD, M.C.S.P. (Left 5.10.62)

MRS. M. LEWIS, M.C.S.P.

Mrs. N. J. Law, M.C.S.P. (Appointed part-time 17.1.62)

MISS B. J. McLEAN, M.C.S.P.

MRS. H. E. NELSON, M.C.S.P. (Left 19.4.62) (Part-time).

SPEECH THERAPISTS:

MISS H. M. BINKS, L.C.S.T.

Mrs. J. L. Wilson, L.C.S.T. (Part-time)

MISS G. CHILDS, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 23.2.62).
MISS S. R. JONES, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 3.9.62)
MRS. A. M. PRICE, L.C.S.T. (Part-time).

MRS. P. A. VALENTINI, L.C.S.T.
MISS S. M. N. WILLIAMS, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 30.6.62)

MISS S. F. WILLIAMS, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 1.10.62)

AUDIOMETRICIANS:

Mrs. E. Goodwin, S.R.N. (Part-time)

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

AUDIOLOGY CLINIC:

MISS M. L. GIBSON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. (Appointed 2.7.62)

SUMMARY OF ASSISTANT STAFF

Staff		Establish- ment	No. Employed on 31.12.62	Equivalent in terms of Whole-time Staff
School Medical Officers		22	39	18.38
School Dental Officers		29	21	15.4
Physiotherapists		5	4	3.7
Speech Therapists		6	6	5.4
School Nurses		40	130	29.75
Clinic Nurses		25	25	13.75
Lay Hygiene Assistants		3	3	2.5
Dental Surgery Assistants		30	24	18.5
Dental Technicians		2	2	1.75
Dental Technician Trainees		2	2	1.75
Dental Auxiliaries		2	1	0.9
Dental Hygienists		2	1 1 1	0.9
Clerks		24	24	24
Audiometricians		2	2	1.2
Audiometric Clerk	***	1	1	1
Vision Testing Survey Nurse.		1	1	1

GENERAL INFORMATION

	GEITERAE III	Oldivi	TALL	AN IN		
	S.T. (Resigned 10.5.62) According to 1,10.62)	Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Admin. County
	imated civilian population of dministrative County (Mid.					
	1962)	756,420		257,250		1,013,670
	reage	7.56	4	585,227 0.44		685,239 1.48
	an area per person in acres	0.13		2.27	- M	0.68
	MARKET MED. PR.CS					
1.	Estimated School Population County (excluding Newcastle)	of Adı	ministr	ative		142,874
2.	Estimated School Population of N				istric	t 13,544
3.	Average attendances (excluding N Average attendances (Newcastle of		e)			127,442 12,155
5.						
٥.	Number of schools and departmen Nursery Schools		Count	ty (IIICI.		17
	County Primary Schools					322
	Voluntary Primary Schools	-1-				221
	County Secondary Modern Scho- Voluntary Secondary Modern Sc					95
	County Secondary Grammar and					31
	Voluntary Grammar Schools Comprehensive Schools					2 4
	Special Schools—Residential					6
	Day					6 3 2
	Hospital	•••				2
		Total				712

Annual Report of the County Principal School Medical Officer 1962

The work of the School Health Service is concerned with the maintenance of its established services and constant efforts to improve these. This being so, when the report for any year shows particularly interesting changes, these may be the culmination of efforts in previous years and such is the case as regards the period now under review.

First, it should be reported that when compared with the previous year, the statistics show that more work was accomplished in terms of numbers and that the findings were highly satisfactory. An additional 3,416 routine medical inspections and 1,476 more re-examinations were undertaken, yet the number of school children requiring treatment fell by 856. This is a continuation of the steady fall which has been recorded since 1952, when 12·4 defects were newly found at the routine medical examinations for every 100 children inspected. In 1962 this figure was 7·5 defects per 100 children.

The year has been exceptionally fortunate regarding the incidence of infectious diseases and was an "off" year for measles, 660 cases being reported from schools; there was also a big drop in the incidence of mumps. These reductions occurred without any apparent outside influence, but the absence of any case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis was most likely due to the immunisation programmes which have been effectively carried out. The incidence of whooping cough was also much reduced and one could reasonably state that immunisation had assisted in this fall. The large increase in german measles (9,300 cases in place of 1,400 in 1961) was very welcome and, in my view, the ensuring that children, and particularly girls, contract this mild illness is certainly as important to the community than immunising against whooping cough or measles. German measles contracted in early pregnancy by women who did not have the disease during girlhood may give rise to deformities in the babies which cannot be treated satisfactorily.

Since the war increasingly gloomy reports on the state of the children's teeth and equally gloomy reports on the means to combat dental decay, have been made in these annual reports. Although the picture has hardly changed, this year there is discernable the glimmerings of the dawn for the Principal County School Dental Officer reports a slight increase in dental manpower and a significant increase in dental fillings. Also, for the first time, a dental auxiliary has been appointed and her work is reported as giving effective help in reducing the arrears of treatment required. It is hoped to employ more of this category of worker and, in addition, there is now the power of the Local Health Authority to contribute to the fluoridation of water. The factors mentioned are most important in combatting the incidence of dental disease and one can only hope that their early adoption will be achieved.

During the year under review a number of schemes reached fruition. For the first time a properly organised health education service, which can supplement the efforts of the teaching staff in the schools, was made available by the Health Committee. Regular liaison to this end was established and 62 schools participated during the year. There is no need here to emphasise the importance of health education in all its aspects, but it is of particular value if done effectively at the receptive school age.

It will be noted in the body of the report that the number of children attending child guidance clinics has more than doubled. At the end of the year, 18 sessions weekly were taking place, which is a very satisfactory improvement. This service was very slow to start in the County and is only now taking shape. More psychiatrists' time has been made available by the Regional Hospital Board, in addition to the one whole-time psychiatrist employed directly by the County Council. Sessions are held in centres accessible from all parts of the County and further premises are being sought in the south of the administrative area.

The inception of an assessment clinic for deafness in young children at New Cross Hospital, in conjunction with the Wolverhampton Corporation and Hospital Management Committee is proving a great convenience to parents in the south of the County who have hitherto been obliged to journey into Birmingham. The experience gained at Needwood School for the partially hearing has been of great help in its establishment. Mention of impaired hearing reminds one of the importance of the peripatetic service for that category of handicapped pupil, which achieved its first full year of operation in 1962, the value of the work being shown on page 46 of the report. Although, at the time of writing, the peripatetic teaching post is vacant, it is hoped that the service will be expanded to meet the full need in the near future.

The latter remark also applies to the scheme, started last year, of making the services of the County Chiropodists available to school children. The need for this is, unfortunately, all too obvious—and avoidable—but the small number of these officers whom the County has been able to recruit has severely limited the amount of work which they accomplished in the year.

A trial of a new sight testing apparatus is mentioned on page 37. This apparatus requires more care in its use than the simple test letters, but does allow the testing of muscle balance (latent squint) of the eyes. This condition can be the cause of much difficulty in the school work of a proportion of scholars and the extra care needed in the use of the apparatus is well justified.

In the reports on the developments of the special schools by the Director of Education, it will be seen that the new school provided to replace Basford Hall was opened at Ashley, near Market Drayton during the year and that recruitment of further staff at Needwood School enabled more pupils to be admitted there. These points, together with a steady improvement of amenities (e.g. the rebuilding of a dining hall and cloakrooms at Loxley Hall) are steadily improving the facilities for giving the necessary special educational training to pupils unfortunate enough to be handicapped.

Decisions have been reached in respect of a number of procedures in the work of the School Health Service. The experiment of carrying out the intermediate routine medical examinations during the first year in a secondary school, instead of at the primary school, has been accepted as satisfactory and will be adopted as a normal procedure in future.

The other experiment, i.e. the substitution of frequent visits by the School Medical Officer and reference by teaching staff and parents of children with defects for the intermediate routine medical examination coupled with special examinations, has reluctantly been abandoned. The experiment was started as far back as 1955 and about 8,300 children in 35 schools were involved. Although the early results were not satisfactory, the experiment was continued and improvements were made from time to time. Meanwhile the idea has been much extolled in other parts of the Country but the results mentioned in last year's report have forced the department to return to the traditional method for the whole of the County. The discussions which this experiment aroused have led to side benefits. One of these is the adoption of a questionnaire to parents of school children to be called to a routine medical

examination. The response to the forms has been excellent and these are proving a good means of arousing the parents' interest in the examinations and enlisting their co-operation in any action needed.

A further point that has emerged is the desirability of each School Medical Officer frequently visiting the schools in his area. This will be facilitated by reducing the number of schools allotted to the individual doctor and by giving him or her all the medical functions for personal attention. Separate immunisation teams will no longer visit and interruptions to a school's curriculum will be reduced. It is hoped that the feeling of responsibility for the health of the school child will be increased by this move.

The work of the department is as good as the work of those who serve it, i.e. doctors, nurses, auxiliaries and clerical staff. Indeed, in a preventive service such as this, the organisation is the more important part. All have done a good year's work and its success has been made possible by the enthusiasm of the Committee and the support of the other Departments of the County.

G. RAMAGE,

County Principal School Medical Officer.

School Health Service, County Buildings, Stafford.

Annual Report

PART I.—INSPECTIONS AND OTHER

EXAMINATIONS

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)

ear of birth)		
1958 and later	587)	
1957	7,074	Entrants.
1956	5,547	
1955	754	
1954	324	
1953	225	
1952	2,773	2nd Ass Cassas
1951	5,063	2nd Age Group.
1950	2,406	
1949	444	
1948	4,215	2-4 A C
1947 and earlier	10,796	3rd Age Group.
Total	40,208	
10001	10,200	

Number of Other Inspections: B

Special Inspections 215 No. of Re-inspections 26,168

> Total 26,383

During the year there was an increase of 3,416 in the number of periodical medical inspections performed and an increase of 1,476 in the number of special inspections and re-inspections as compared with 1961.

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

Age groups By year		For defective vision (excl. Squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Pt. II	Total Individual Pupils
1958 and lat	ter	 _	21	21
1957		 45	328	311
1956		 70	345	344
1955		 10	57	51
1954		 8	16	15
1953		 7	19	18
1952		 77	119	163
1951		 172	240	342
1950		 75	127	127
1949		 16	24	24
1948		 131	206	279
1947 and ea	rlier	 410	485	795
Total		 1,021	1,987	2,490

The total of individual pupils found to require treatment decreased from 3,346 in 1961 to 2,490.

Table 2(a). Defects found by Medical Inspection Periodic Inspections

Defect	in increases in the			A SPANIS	Periodic 1	nspection	S
Code No.	Defect or disease		no,	Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
4	Skin		T	70	215	94	379
5	Eyes—(a) Vision		O	414	458	343	1215
,	Eyes—(a) Vision	***	T	115 556	541 1636	365 1224	1021 3416
AJT - 750	(b) Squint		T	69	22	33	124
media	The least supply and beauty		0	278	139	182	599
	(c) Other		T	19	16	24	59
6	Ears—(a) Hearing		O	102	127	122	351
0	Ears—(a) Hearing	***	ó	253	18 188	17 184	625
	(b) Otitis Media		T	19	26	22	67
	and Physics and Control		0	445	255	254	954
	(c) Other	***	T	9	23	22	54
7	Nose and Throat		O	108 169	60	80 81	248
	Nose and Inroat		ó	2043	759	1049	310
8	Speech		T	32	24	25	81
	Ca01		0	454	85	163	702
9	Lymphatic Glands		T	34	1	7	42
10	Heart		O	599	116 18	249 16	964
10	Heart	***	Ó	240	184	169	593
11	Lungs		Ť	38	19	26	83
			0	785	286	411	1482
12	Development—(a) Hernia	***	T	17	3	5	25
	(b) Other		O	78	24	32	134
	(b) Other		ó	302	80	14 224	606
13	Orthopaedic—(a) Posture		T	17	36	29	82
			0	108	331	206	645
	(b) Feet	***	T	74	46	71	191
	(c) Other		O	499	306	374 29	1179
	(c) Other		Ó	45	55 728	420	129
14	Nervous System-(a) Epilepsy		T	4	6	4	14
Albert			0	46	57	46	149
Other	(b) Other		T	251	. 7	17	25
15	Psychological—(a) Developme	es t	O	251	135	233 14	619
13	rsychological—(a) Develophic	iii	ó	265	105	199	569
	(b) Stability		T	9	7	10	26
			0	285	266	229	780
16	Abdomen		T	8	22	21	51
17	Other		O	101	181	145 27	427 97
17	Other	****	ó	244	256	243	743
	NUMBER OF DEFECTS RE REATMENT	QUII	2-	803	1,232	973	3,008
	NUMBER OF DEFECTS NEE KEPT UNDER OBSERVAT		G	8,859	6,762	6,781	22,402
TOTAL I	DEFECTS			9,662	7,994	7,754	25,410

Defects requiring treatment found at routine medical examination decreased and a total of 3,008 defects were found to require treatment as compared to 3,494 in the previous year. In addition it should be noted that a further 22,402 defects compared to 20,678 defects in the previous year were noted as requiring continued observation although treatment was not immediately required.

Compared with 1961 whilst the total number of defects rose by 1,081 fewer defects were found in the "entrants" (272 less) and "other" groups, (269 less) but defects in the "leaver" group rose by 2,694. The main increases in the "leaver" group were all conditions requiring observation, visual defects were 471 more, nose and throat conditions 441 more, whilst other orthopaedic conditions, 13(c) in the table, increased by 333.

The table below shows the number of defects per 100 children examined, newly found at routine medical inspection and recommended for treatment:—

1953	12.4	1958	9.5
1954	10.7	1959	8.3
1955	9.7	1960	8 - 1
1956	9.7	1961	9.5
1957	9.3	1962	7.5

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

				SPECIAL IN	SPECTIONS
Defec	t or Disea	ase	peci us,t	Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
Skin				CHAPTER MERCEN	10
Eyes—(a) V	ision			8	13
(b) S	quint			2	5
	Other			ADDITION OF THE PARTY AND THE	1
	Hearing	***		1	16
	Dtitis Med	lia			4
	Other	***		In Tracare	3
Nose and Th	roat			2	24
Speech					17
Lymphatic C	Glands			-	12
Heart					17
Lungs				_	30
Developmen			113	HAND OF BLOOM	
	Hernia			allicate - ubstant	1
	Other			Lis note ious fo	6
Orthopaedic			mod		0
(osture	***			8
	eet	100	***		2
	Other		**	id portal mere	12
Nervous Sys				done selection	
	pilepsy			1	2 3
	other				3
Psychologica	Developm	ont		5	7
	tability	ent		1	8
Abdomen	tability		***		4
041	***			2	15
Otner				4	13
				A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
		TOTA	ALS	22	220

The comparable figures for the previous year were 32 pupils requiring treatment and 277 pupils requiring to be kept under observation.

Experimental Methods of Medical Inspection

Experiment I

Children admitted to primary schools and children leaving secondary schools in Experiment I have continued to be seen under routine age group medical inspection arrangements.

The children, not in these two groups, attending schools in the experiment have been seen only when their examination was requested by a teacher, nurse, school welfare officer or parent, or at the suggestion of the School Medical Officer. A table showing the findings arising from seeing the 656 children referred in this way is given below.

Table 2(c)

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

EXPERIMENT I

	222	LILI		1	-	1	-
Defects	Defects		or tment		or vation	To	otal
		1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	196
Skin Eyes:		2	5	55	36	57	41
Defective Vision		67	35	156	66	223	101
Squint		3	5	25	16	28	21
Other conditions		1	-	15	3	16	3
Ears:							VILLE
Hearing		1	2	17	10	18	12
Otitis Media R.		1	-	20	17	21	17
Otitis Media L.		_	1	16	14	16	15
Other conditions		1	_	5	5	6	5
Nose and Throat		4	5	214	135	218	140
Speech		3	5	16	8	19	13
Glands		-	-	20	21	20	21
Heart		-	1	24	13	24	14
Lungs		2	4	91	59	93	63
Development:				-		1	- VINCE
Hernia				2	3	2	3
Other			_	26	38	26	38
Orthopaedic:							
Posture		1	2	30	17	31	19
Feet		5 5	7	33	22	38	29
Other conditions		5	1	58	40	63	41
Nervous System:	1 4 1 1	ind 17	Line	moint	ner area	unaba	SIL
Epilepsy		-	_	3	6	3	6
Other conditions			2	33	28	33	30
Psychological:							
Development		-	1	10	15	10	16
Stability		1	1	55	25	56	26
Abdomen		1		24	6	25	6
Miscellaneous		1	13	53	57	54	70
	10	99	90	1001	660	1100	750

During the year there were approximately 8,381 children in the 35 schools involved in Experiment I and the total numbers of children examined at these schools in all age groups was 1,768.

18

Routine Medical Inspections

The following information has been extracted from reports received from School Medical Officers regarding routine medical inspections in schools during the year.

"Routine medical inspection has obviously been greatly appreciated by all the parents I have seen. It affords an opportunity for parents to discuss general matters with the school doctor, so giving one a chance to preach preventive medicine. From the short experience of "intermediate" examinations I was impressed by the number of minor abnormalities found e.g. undescended testes, deterioration in vision and I would think that retention of a full "intermediate" examination would be preferable."

"An experiment in routine urine testing has been carried out in the northern part of the County. 231 specimens were examined, 4 of which showed traces of albumin. It may be significant that no sugar or reducing substance was demonstrated in the group tested which is notorious for its high intake of sweets and lemonade. The four children whose specimens showed a trace of albumin were all seen again at the school clinic when re-testing using the boiling method with acetic acid was used and sulphonic acid. All four re-tests were normal.

Parental co-operation in this experiment was good although there were one or two refusals and 49 pupils failed to present a specimen or provide one at the time". This reinforces the conclusions from the previous trial that while routine urine testing at school medical inspections is a practical procedure the results obtained are not such as to make this desirable as a routine.

Co-operation with the other medical practitioners of the National Health Service

In December a guide to Staffordshire's School Health Service was prepared in the form of a coloured brochure which was distributed to all Medical Practitioners in general medical practice in the County of Stafford. Since it contained brief but comprehensive reference to all aspects of the work, copies were also distributed to National Health Service specialists working in hospitals in or adjacent to the County. This publicity will do much to show not only the extent of the County Council's Services but also demonstrate its willingness to co-operate in the interests of all children.

Table 3. Parents attending Periodic Medical Inspections

	Λ	No. of Children Examined	No. of Parents Attended	Percentage of Par- ents who Attended
	(1958 and later	587	549	93.53
Entrants -	1957	7,074	6,515	92.1
	1956	5,547	5,063	91.27
	1955	754	622	82.49
	1954	324	232	71.6
	1953	225	145	64.44
	1952	2,773	2,181	78.65
Inter-	(1951	5,063	3,864	76.32
mediates	1950	2,406	1,265	52.58
	1949	444	191	43.02
T	(1948	4,215	1,252	29.70
Leavers	1947 and earli	er 10,796	2,426	22.47
num nood	Гоtal	40,208	24,305	60.45
		A PROPERTY OF		

Whilst the number of children examined rose by 3,416 compared with 1961 and 1,081 more parents attended the percentage of parents attending fell from 63% in 1961 to 60% in 1962.

The following extract has been taken from one of the School Medical Officers reports for 1962.

"Routine medical inspections during 1962 proved to be pleasant work, as in previous years, because of the friendly co-operation of school staffs. During this past year I have become more aware of the great interest the majority of mothers take in the "school medicals". I have also been surprised at a fair number of fathers who have attended their children's examinations when the mother has been ill or having a new baby. These fathers, who in many cases have experienced some inconveniences in order to be present, have been really interested in the children's examination and progress. This has strengthened my belief in the advantage of the routine medical inspection rather than a selective inspection."

Table 4. Ascertainment of Handicapped Children

inues. In difficult cases the M		No. of Children	mimos BOVso
Category		Ascertained	1
	1960	1961	1962
Blind	 2	4	1
Partially Sighted	 3	4	2
Deaf	 3	4	1
Partially Hearing	 16	16	17
Delicate	 34	43	38
Educationally Sub-Normal	 277	271	222
Epileptic	 49	45	43
Maladjusted	 75	17	20
Physically Handicapped	 209	187	176
	668	591	520

The table above does not include children living in the Excepted District of Newcastle. Almost all the children were examined at the school clinics.

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	1.075
No. of children advised to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944	6
a those believed to be suffering from infectious	1,081

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 and in addition to the figures in table 5 above reports were issued in respect of 12,798 leavers whose condition was found to be normal.

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 regrettable that so many children on leaving school have some type of handicap—albeit a minor one, but they are given effective help in making their way in life. The number of children referred this year shows an increase of 115 compared with 1961.

Table 6. Miscellaneous Examinations

Type of Examination	1961	1962
Employment Licences	1,515	1,427
Entrants to courses of training	207	100
for Teachers	385	402
Entrants to the Teaching Pro-		
fession	351	264
Superannuation	752	796
Children boarded out by the		
Children's Committee	268	206
Adventure Courses	156	247
	3,427	3,642

The number of these examinations has increased by 215 as compared with 1961. 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,

Home Visiting

Table 7. Details of home visits made by Nursing Staff

Reason for Visit		No. of Visits
Uncleanliness and verminous cases		3,384
Arising out of medical inspections		927
Arising out of inspection at clinics		478
All skin diseases		193
Aural:—Ears	A	177
Nose and throat conditions		859
Ophthalmic defects		1,680
Orthopaedic defects		275
Educationally subnormal children		460
Neglected children		568
Infectious diseases		125
Heaf testing		39
National Survey (Health & Development)		96
Holiday visits to children home		
from special schools		266
Miscellaneous		2,420
Ineffectual visits		972
		vaitues-
		12,919
		Manna.

There was a decrease of 3,990 in the number of home visits made by the nurses as compared with last year.

Visits on account of uncleanliness and verminous cases decreased during the year by 513. The main decrease (1,710) was on account of opthalmic defects. Much useful work was also done with home visiting of neglected children and those believed to be suffering from infectious disease. It was not necessary to pay as much attention to children at home from special schools as their home conditions are now generally well known.

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.

Details of visits to schools made by Nursing Staff

Reason for Visi	No. of Visits			
			1961	1962
Ophthalmic Cases :-				
General			1,858	1,606
To administer atropine	mide.ib	10.10	399	356
Vision testing prior to:-	-soltage			
Medical inspection			934	1,091
Attendance at Ophtha	almic Cl	inic	187	108
Infectious Diseases			86	75
Hygiene inspections			4,234	2,663
Miscellaneous		olino	410	410
			8,108	6,309
			a committee to	

It will be seen from these figures that the nurses are required to devote a considerable amount of time to work in schools. The majority of the visits were in connection with general hygiene inspections (of heads, hands and feet) which compared with 1961 decreased by 1,571. The nurses make routine visits to schools each term to supervise the cleanliness of the children. A fuller report in this connection is given on page 89.

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

Visits to give atropine drops continue to fall as a result of most of the Ophthalmic Surgeons having changed to cyclogyl for mydriasis.

PART II—TREATMENT

Table 8. Details of treatment given

Diseases of the Skin

		No. of case treatment	es treated or under during the year
		By the Authority	Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	 	5	(0) ==1
(ii) Body	 	34	_
Scabies	 	24	WIE ZOW
Impetigo	 	73	4
Other Skin Diseases	 	2,067	96
Total	 dy	2,203	100
Sneed Thermists			

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of a By the Authority	cases dealt with Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)
External and other, excluding	auoivasu i	11 (6)
errors of refraction and squint	383	52
Errors of refraction (incl. squint)	3,017	88
Total	3,400	140
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	5,245	504

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear	1.899 1.606
(b) for adenoids and chronic	1.124
tonsillitis (c) for other nose and throat	1,124
conditions	18
Received other forms of treat-	(11) 187 108
ment	360
Total	1,502
2,203 100	10T 8,108 TO,309
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids	
(a) in 1962	18
(b) in previous years	109
	FISH REPORTED TO
	127
	RTschool Medicat
	Number of p
thopaedic and Postural Defects	
Number treated as in-patients in hospitals Number treated otherwise, e.g.	217
in clinics or out-patient de-	006
partments	896
	1,116

Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Staffordshire Child Guidance	
Clinics	543
Number of pupils treated by	
other LEA's	8
Total children treated at Child	
Guidance Clinics	551
Speech Therapy	
N. 1 C 11 1 1	
Number of pupils treated by	004
Speech Therapists	904
Other Treatment Given	
Miscellaneous minor ailments	411
Miscellaneous minor ailments Respiratory defects	411 586
Respiratory defects	411 586 2,034
Respiratory defects	586
Respiratory defects Injuries	586 2,034
Respiratory defects Injuries Debility and malnutrition	586 2,034 393
Respiratory defects Injuries Debility and malnutrition Infectious diseases Abdominal defects Heart conditions	586 2,034 393 172 502 108
Respiratory defects Injuries Debility and malnutrition Infectious diseases Abdominal defects	586 2,034 393 172 502
Respiratory defects Injuries Debility and malnutrition Infectious diseases Abdominal defects Heart conditions Other	586 2,034 393 172 502 108 621
Respiratory defects Injuries Debility and malnutrition Infectious diseases Abdominal defects Heart conditions	586 2,034 393 172 502 108
Respiratory defects Injuries Debility and malnutrition Infectious diseases Abdominal defects Heart conditions Other	586 2,034 393 172 502 108 621
Respiratory defects Injuries Debility and malnutrition Infectious diseases Abdominal defects Heart conditions Other	586 2,034 393 172 502 108 621
Respiratory defects Injuries Debility and malnutrition Infectious diseases Abdominal defects Heart conditions Other Total	586 2,034 393 172 502 108 621 4,827
Respiratory defects	586 2,034 393 172 502 108 621
Respiratory defects	586 2,034 393 172 502 108 621 4,827
Respiratory defects	586 2,034 393 172 502 108 621 4,827
Respiratory defects	586 2,034 393 172 502 108 621 4,827

COUNTY CLINICS

Table 9.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS

(Less the Excepted District of the Borough of Newcastle)

as at 31-12-62

Remedial Exercises Clinic held	9-12-30 Fris. weekly) bs	No.	11 56	Page Inches	I I gaide	1-45—4-45 Mons. and 9—4-45 Weds. weekly		
Speech Therapy Clinic held	9-30 4-30 Thursday				pils l'ea	EA's putern them to Clin	9-30—12-30 Mons. and Weds. 9-30—4-30 Thurs	P.	-
90	9-30—12-30 Wednesday	1		9-30-12-30 Weds. every 6-8 weeks	1	2-0—5-0 Mons.	1-30—4-0 Tues. weekly	1-30—4-0 Thurs. every three months	9-30—5-0 Mon. weekly
Dental Clinic held	9-0-5-0 Daily (Not Sats.)	1	oles	ni I	eliq elake	9-0—12-30 1st Fri. in month	Daily 9-0—5-0 (Not Sats.)	Num	
Minor Ailments Clinic held	9-0—10-30 Wed. weekly	2-0-2-30 Tues. fortnightly	2-0-2-30 Tues. weekly	in 1	2-0-2-30 Tues. fortnightly	9-0—10-30 Fri. every 2nd and 4th in month	9-0—10-30 Daily inc. Sat. SMO attends Mons. f'tnly and Thurs. wkly	9-0-10-30 Wed. fortnightly	9-0-10-30 Tues. weekly
Address	† Leighswood Road (Tel. Aldridge 52088)	Memorial Hall	District Council Office (Tel. Audley 203)	Brotherhood Assembly Hall, Baddeley Green Lane, Milton	Central Hall	Princess Street (Tel. Biddulph 2040)	† Central Health Clinic 23 Wellington Road (Tel. Bilston 41527)	Dr. Cheshire's Surgery Sandy Lane (Tel. Brewood 206)	Fairview, Church Hill (Tel. Br. Hill 77555)
Name of Clinic	Aldridge	Ashley	Andley 8	Baddeley Green	Barton-under- Needwood	Biddulph	Bilston	Brewood	Brierley Hill

	Bro	Can		Cha	C.	Che	Che	Cod	Cos	Dar
Name of Clinic	Brownhills	Cannock		Chasetown	Cheadle	Cheddleton	Cheslyn Hay	Codsall	Coseley	Darlaston
		3 3	(3)	(D.N.)						
Address	36, Pier Street (Tel. Brownhills 2219)	Health Department, Church Street (Tel. Cannock 2096) Arthur Street, Chadsmoor (Tel. Cannock 2347)	Cannock Rd., Hednesford (Tel. Hednesford 228)	Youth Centre, Sankey's Corner	Carlos Memorial Institute (Moving to Well St. in 1963)	Parish Institute	Junior School (Tel. Cheslyn Hay 398)	Elliotts Lane (Tel. Birches Bridge 738)	Bayer Hall (Tel. Sedgley 2306)	The Flatts Victoria Road
Minor Ailments Clinic held	9-0-10-30 Tues. fortnightly	9-0-10-30 Mon. and Thurs. wkly. 9-0-10-30 Weds. wkly.	9-0-10-30 Wed. weekly	9-0-10-30 Tues. weekly	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	1-30-2-0 Fri. fortnightly	9-0-10-30 Mon. fortnightly	9-0-10-30 Tues, fortnightly	9-0-10-30 Mon. Wed. and Fri.	9-0—10-30 Mon. and Thurs. weekly
Dental Clinic held	Daily 9-0-5-0 (Not Sats.)	kly. Mons. Tues. & Fris. 9-05-0 Weds. & Thurs.	9-0—12-0	1	1	1	11	1	1	The state of the s
Ophthalmic Clinic held	- Translation	1-30—4-30 Friday weekly is. —		The state of the s	9-30—12-30 Thurs. fortnightly	Orace of Section	AND TO THE PART OF	•	9-30—12-30 Mondays	9-30—5-0 Tues.
Speech Therapy Clinic held	9-30—12-30 Mondays	9-30—12-30 Thurs. & Fris. weekly				1	1	9-30_4-30 Weds.	1	1-30—4-30 Weds.
Remedial Exercises Clinic held	1-45-4-45 Fridays	+ 11		1	1	1	1	1-45-4-45 Mons. weekly	1	1-45—4-45 Fridays

Exercises Clinic held	1, 1	1 1		1 1	1	1	Veds. and Thurs.	‡ Mons., Weds Fris. (R.H.B. Clinic)		1-45-4-45 Tues. weekly
Speech Therapy Clinic held	1 1	1 1	ı	1 1	11	9-30—4-30 Fridays weekly	9-30—4-30 Mons. weekly	9-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	1 30 4 30 Thurs	weekly —
Ophthalmic Clinic held	1-30—4-30 Thurs once a term		9.30—12-30 Thurs. once a term	1 1	W.T.	9-3012-30 Wed. fortnightly	1-30—4-30 Mons once a month	9-30—5-0 Wed. fortnightly	000	weekly and Weds.
Dental Clinic held	1 1	1 1	F	1 1	ıl				2-0-5-0 Fris. Daily 9-0-5-0 (Not Sats.)	
Minor Ailments Clinic held 9-0-9-30	2—2-30 Wed. fortnightly 9-0—10-30	1-30—2-0 Ned. weekly 9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly	10-30—12 Wed. fortnightly	1-30—2-0 Wed. fortnightly 2-0—2-30	Tues, weekly 9-0-10-30 Thurs, fortnightly	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly		9-0—10-30 Mon., Thurs.	5	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Fri. fortnightly
Address Methodist School	Methodist Sunday School Essington Wood United Methodist Chapel	N. County Sec. School (Tel. Gnosall 391) (1) Great Wyrley Junior School	(2) The Hutments No. 1, Walsall Road	Primitive Methodist School, High Street Weslevan Sunday School	High Street Co. Sec. Mod. School, Huntington	† Day Nursery Liverpool Road (Tel. Kidsgrove 2289)	High Street (Tel. Kingswinford 4940) Constitutional Club,			(2) Red Court House Tamworth Street (Tel. Lichfield 3656) Bull Street (Tel. Dudley 53175)
Name of Clinic Eccleshall	Essington Featherstone	Gnosall Creat Wyrley (Halmerend	Huntington	Kidsgrove	Kingswinford	**	Lichfield (Cower Gornal
Ecc	Ess	G G		На	Hu	Ki	Kir	Leek	Lie	Lo

Remedial Exercises Clinic held	1-45 - 4-45 Mons.weekly. 9-0-12-30 Tues. weekly 9-0-12-30 Weekly 9-0-12-30 Tues. weekly		1-45—4-45 Fri. weekly -0—12-30 Weds. weekly
Speech Therapy Clinic held	9-30—12-30 Fris. weekly 1-30—4-30 Fris. weekly 1-30—4-30 Mons. weekly	9.30—12-30 Thurs. weekly	1-30—4-30 Tues. weekly 9-30—12-30 Tues. and Fri. 9-30 to 4-30 Mondays
Ophithalmic Clinic held 9-30—12-30 Weds. every 3 months. — — — — 1-30—4-30 Weds. every 3 weeks	2-0—4-0 2nd and 4th Tues. in month 2-0—4-0 1st and 3rd Tues. in month 1-30—4-30 Mons. Once a Month.	1-45-4-45 Wed. weekly	2-0—5-0 Mon. weekly — 9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly
Dental Clinic held — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		1 1	
	Mon. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly and Thurs. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	2-0—2-30 Thurs. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Mon. weekly	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly
Address Village Hall Community Centre Brownhills Road Central Hall (Removed to High St. w.e.f. 7.1 63) Dr. McCollum's Surgery St Michaels Road (Tel Penkridge 300) Beacon Road, Pheasey Estate, Birmingham 22a. Mount Pleasant	Carlyle Road, Blackheath (Tel. Blackheath 1334) Mace Street, Old Hill (Tel. Crad. Heath 66806) Elm Terrace Tividale Hall Estate Nr. Dudley	Harvest Road, Brickhouse Farm Estate, Springfield, (Tel. Blackheath 2274) Congregational Sunday School, Heron Court	Bleak House, 81, Dudley Rd. (Tel. Sedgley 2192) Quadrant (Tel. Sedgley 3048) Coal Heath Lane off Lichfield Road (Tel. Pelsall 279) Pools Lane (Tel. Bloxwich 76146)
(D.N.)	# (1) # (2) # (3)	4	⊕ €
Name of Clinic Madeley Norton Canes Pelsall Penkridge Pheasey	Rowley Regis	Rugeley	Sedgley Shelfield Short Heath

Remedial Exercises Clinic held 9-0 4-45 Thurs. weekly	s. 1-45—4-45 s. Tues. weekly 9-0—12-30 Tues. weekly	T THE REAL PROPERTY.	9-0—12-30 Mon. weekly 1-30—4-30 Thurs. 9—12-30 Fris.		Wed. weekly
Speech Therapy Clinic held	1-30—4-30 Mons. 1-45—4-45 9-30—4-30 Weds. Tues. weekly 9-30—4-30 9-0—12-30 Tuesdays Tues. weekly	 9-30—4-30 Fris. weekly	1-30—4-30 9-0—12 Mons. and Weds. weekly 9-30—12-30 1-30—4 Mons. weekly 9—12-3 1-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	1 1 1 1	1 1
Ophthalmic Offnic held 9-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	1-30 4-30 Thurs. fortnightly	Tues. monthly	9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly 9-30—4-30 Tues. weekly		2-0—5-0 Tues. fortnightly
Demal Clinic held 9-0-5-0 Daily except Sats.	9-0-5-0 Mons. Tues. and Weds. 9-30 to 12-30	9-0-5-0 Daily except Sats.	1 1	1 1 1 1	* - u
Minor Ailments Clinic held 9-0-10-30 Daily inc. Sat,	9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly	9-0 —10-30 Thurs. weekly — 9-0—10-30 Thurs. every 4th week 9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly		9-0—10-30 Mon. and Thurs. weekly 9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly 1-30—2-0 Fri. fortnightly	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly 9-0—10-30 3rd Wed. each month
Address Lammascote Road (Tel. Stafford 3950)	North Walls (Tel. Stafford 2301) Rising Brook off John Amery Drive (Tel. Stafford 3372)			Princes End Junior Mixed School Tibbington Terrace, Tipton (Tel. Tipton 1773) Birch Street Methodist Sunday School Tutbury Institute	Heath House (Tel. Uttoxeter 555) Primitive Methodist School, Lichfield Road
. (1)	(3) (5)	(E) (S)	8 #	\$ 3 3	
Name of Clinic Stafford		Stone Talke Tamworth	Tettenhall	Tutbury	Uttoxeter Walsall Wood

Remedial Exercises Clinic held	9-0-12-30 Mons. weekly	 9-012-30 Thurs.	I ole	gl	1	1	is Clinics	
Speech Therapy Clinic held	oils gg	9-30—12-30 Weds. weekly 9-30—12-30 Fris. weekly	BBS BBS BBS BBS BBS BBS BBS BBS BBS BBS	la la	9-30-12-30 Mons.	luces stools him 1	9-30—12-30 Thurs. weekly	
Ophthalmic Clinic held	ottenim nime ao I I heuman lebility	man idle someonal L. L. L	9-30—12-30 Trace moneths	Lucs, weekly	li i	9-30—4-30 Thursday once a term	I-30—4-30 Mon. weekly —	
Dental Clinic held	weekly —	9-0-5-0 Mons. & Fri. 2-0-5-0	Tues. weekly	cis iits	ele II	G ba	1 1 1	
Minor Ailments Clinic held	9-0—10-30 Mon. and Fri (N) weekly 9-0—10-30 Tues. (N) and Fri. weekly	9-0—10-30 Mons. weekly 9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	9-0-10-30 Tues. weekly	2-0-2-30 Eri formiohely	2-0—3-30 Thurs fortniohtly		9-0—10-30 Mon. weekly 9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	
Address	Technical School, Albert Street (Tel. Wednesbury 0215) School Street King's Hill	Mesty Croft (Tel. Wednesbury 0020) Alfred Squire Road (Tel. W'ton 32381)	 N. (2) Wards Bridge Sec. Mixed School (Tel. W'ton 32408) (3) 49, Olinthus Avenue 	Village School Hall	Community Centre	The Eye Clinic Weston Coyney J. M. School Weston Coyney, Longton (Tel. Stoke 32.12)	Nurses Home, Walsall Street (Tel. Willenhall 65638) Mill Lane (Tel. Wombourne 2495) Primitive Methodist Sunday School, New St.	
	3 8	£ 3	(3)		Θ	(2)	+	
Name of Clinic	Wednesbury	Wednesfield	haen	Werrington	Weston Coyney		Willenhall Wombourn Wordsley	

* 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.

N. No. Doctor. Nurse only in attendance at M.A.C.

§ Closed in July.

(DN) Doctors Clinic alternating with Nurses Clinic.

For details of Child Guidance Clinics please see page 50.

C

Minor Ailments Clinics

	1960	1961	1962
No. of Clinics	 71	73	73
No. of first visits	 7,704	6,053	6,633
No. of re-visits	 18,335	13,438	16,419

The number of defects found in children attending the clinics for treatment of minor ailments was 7,221 compared with 6,292 in 1961. The medical officers were also employed in the ascertainment and "follow-up" examinations of handicapped children and by the miscellaneous examinations shown in Table 6 on page 22.

Table 10. Diseases and Defects found at Minor Ailment Clinics

Disease or Defect

Defective vi	ision			 	653
Squint				 	23
Blepharitis				 	41
Conjunctivi	tis			 	68
Styes				 	140
Other eye d	efects			 	125
Enlarged to	nsils an	d/or a	denoids	 	144
Other defec	ts of no	se and	d throat	 	41
Defective he	earing			 	72
Otitis media	ı			 	53
Other defect	s of ear	rs		 	120
Speech defee	cts			 	99
Cough or ca	tarrh			 	111
Bronchitis				 	87
Asthma			3	 	51
Ringworm-	-Scalp			 	5
	Body			 	34
Scabies	3			 	24
Impetigo				 	73

34 c1

Septic sores	·					509
Warts-Ge	neral .				7	306
Pla	ntar .					1,172
Boils		01				180
Other skin	defects .					326
Major injui	ries (includ	ling f	racture	es)		12
Burns						91
Sprains or	strains .					271
Other mino	r injuries					1,239
Heart cond	itions .					15
Rheumatic	conditions	5				21
Debility an	d malnutri	ition				393
T.B. Gland	ls—Cervica	al				4
	Abdon	ninal				14
Posture						23
Flat feet						96
Other ortho	opaedic de	fects				174
Other defec	ets					411
						7,221

Bilston Foot Clinic

No. of new cases o	f planta	r warts	treated	l	374
No. of treatments					1,744
No. of sessions					107
No. of children on	waiting	list			47

The following extract has been taken from a School Medical Officer's report for 1962.

"The majority of referrals by school nurses have been for foot defects, debilitated appearance and posture. Referrals by Head Teachers have been for speech defects and failure to progress academically—occasionally for vision and deafness."

Ophthalmic Clinics

Table 11. Visual and External Eye Defects No. of children examined 10,030 No. of children attending for the first time 2,870 No. of re-visits 7,160 Analysis of major defects found among new cases:-Errors of Refraction :— Hypermetropia Hypermetropic astigmatism 324 97 Compound hypermetropic astigmatism 742 255 Myopia Myopia Myopic astigmatism Compound myopic astigmatism 117 117 Mixed astigmatism Anisometropia ... 393 Diseases and abnormalities:-Lids and conjunctiva:-Blepharitis ... Ptosis 7 2 8 Conjunctivitis ... Epicanthus ... Amblyopia ... 56 Blocked tearduct ... Cornea:-Nebulae of cornea... Pterygium ... Uvea:-Albinism Lens:-R. Traumatic cataract Congenital cataract Lenticular opacity Hole at Macula ... Traumatic Fundus changes Retina: Detachment of retina, traumatic... Lamellar Cataract Nerves:-Optic atrophy Muscles:-Nystagmus ... Strabismus 168 Exophoria ... 12 Bilateral external rectus palsy Diplopia Asthenopia Others:-Microphthalmos ... Epiphora Oxycephaly... ... Toxophthalmosis ... Oxycephaly...

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

The total number of children examined was 487 more than in the previous year and the number of re-examinations increased by 470.

The system has continued whereby a school nurse is engaged whole time in testing the vision of the 8 year age group, 9,943 children were examined, 1,267 were found to have defective vision of whom 400 were already under treatment and supervision. Nearly all the 867 newly found cases were offered examination at School Eye Clinics.

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.

A Keystone Visual Survey machine (type no. 46) was introduced experimentally when testing the 8 year age group. No conclusions as to its value have yet been drawn. It became clear however that backward children found difficulty with some of the tests. The machine however revealed a number of early squints which might otherwise have remained undetected.

To the 575 old cases of squint were added 168 children newly 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 57.

The number of children found during the year to be suffering from myopia was 742, 163 more than in 1961. Very few of these cases had the disease in the progressive state and all were kept under frequent supervision.

Chiropody

The School Health Service continued to utilise the County Chiropody Service during the year. Four full-time and five part-time Chiropodists are employed at 47 clinics throughout the County. The pressure of work upon them, however, was such that they were only able to see and treat 404 school children during the year.

An analysis of the conditions treated is given below

Verrucae		alla ow	19.500	 118
Corns				 33
Painful skin				 9
Ingrowing toe na	il			 4
Hallux Valgus				 3
Crossed toes				 3
Bunions				 2
Callosities				 1
Chilblains				 1
Thickened nails				 1
Hammer toe				 1

Table 12.

Cannock Orthopaedic Clinic	1961	1962
No. on register at end of December	109	128
No. of new cases	69	58
No. of children discharged cured	32	28
No. of cases lost sight of, etc	18	30
No. of attendances for physiotherapy	2,383	2,514
No. of attendances for ultra violet light		
treatment	712	591
No. of examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeon	208	206

Table 13. Defects under observation and treatment at Cannock Clinic

			1961	1962
Anterior poliomyeli	tis	 	8	9
Hemiplegia		 	1	1
Scoliosis		 	4	7
Kyphosis		 	14	10
Poor posture		 	3	4
Knock knees		 	23	23
Flat feet		 	48	44
Hallux Valgus		 	8	12
Hammer toes		 	19	9
Club foot		 	9	7
Pes Cavus		 	_	7
Dislocation of hip		 	1	2
Wry neck		 	2	1
Short leg		 	1	1
Spastic		 	3	3
Exostosis os calcis		 	3	3
Ganglion		 		2
T.B. Hip		 	1	THE PERSON NAMED IN
Supernumerary digit	s	 	4	2
Other conditions		 	6	9
			1 100 40	O KOD
			160	156

Remedial Exercise Clinics

During the year one part-time physiotherapist joined the staff and one whole-time and one part-time physiotherapist resigned. This made necessary a re-arrangement of the physiotherapy clinics, when also taking into account the changing needs of the service, clinics were opened at Blackheath and Old Hill, Rowley Regis. Clinics at Bilbrook, Coseley, Lichfield, Rugeley, Shelfield and Tamworth were closed whilst less time was devoted to this work at Wednesbury, Darlaston, Lower Gornal and Wightwick Hall Special School.

At the end of the year 4 physiotherapists were employed against an establishment of 6 whole-time staff and their work was equivalent to the employment of 3.7 whole-time physiotherapists.

Table 14. Treatment at Remedial Exercises Clinics

Clinic	No. of children referred	No. of children whose treat- ment was completed	No. of children discharged	No. of children under treat- ment 31.12.62	No. of treatments given
Aldridge Bilston Blackheath Brownhills Codsall Coseley Darlaston Kingswinford Lower Gornal Old Hill Rugeley Sedgley Short Heath Stafford Tamworth Tettenhall Tipton Tividale Uttoxeter Wednesbury Wednesfield	17 17 40 27 3 4 14 55 34 30 5 30 20 102 9 19 20 6 27 29 21	15 12 7 15 8 2 16 19 18 12 8 8 4 67 11 11 3 7 25 12 9	5 8 15 8 11 8 12 14 3 4 7 6 30 6 10 7 3 5 8 15	8 14 9 9 4 — 9 10 7 23 — 11 9 28 — 13 14 9 11 16 7	214 395 199 315 89 120 345 304 331 366 114 290 134 900 110 298 220 191 401 377 194
	529	289	175	211	5,907

One hundred and thirty-seven 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. Thirty-eight other children were discharged on removing from the area, lost sight of, etc.

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

				Posture	Breathing Exercises	Defects of Legs & feet	Other
Aldridge				HATE AR	6	2	99 HELLS
Bilston	430	mee.	4.0	2	10	2	-
Blackheath				1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7	2	4d 8500
Brownhills				1	8		
Codsall				1	3	A DESIL	O REEDO
Darlaston	120			5	4	C units of	111717
Kingswinford				_	3	5	2
Lower Gornal				3	3	Maddad2	A STATE OF
Old Hill	* * *	* *	* *	4	12	6	1-1
Sedgley	**			4	3	di n instru	mh Sm
Short Heath			* *	3	9	11	-
Stafford Tettenhall		2.4	* *	4	9	14	
Trimena		**		,	1	12	
Thirddele				2	1	13	
Uttoxeter	* *			2	2	7	1
Wednesbury				6	9	1	1
Wednesfield		**		6	2	2	181319878
Wednesheld				-			
				45	93	68	5
						38	Norman d

Ear, Nose and Throat

2,657 children were referred for examination at 139 clinic sessions compared with 1,962 in the previous year. 2,100 children were examined by two part-time County Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants and of these 1,094 were found to have significant defects. (Table 16 gives the analysis of defects found). Out of this number 445 (392 in 1961) were subsequently referred to hospital for treatment. The majority were suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids or required investigations of sinus infection. Those who needed non-operative treatment were referred to their own doctor.

There were 225 children found to be suffering from some 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.

In addition, 181 children with enlarged tonsils and adenoids, were considered by the School Medical Officers to require treatment and were referred to hospital after notification had been sent to the private practitioner.

A total of 532 children was referred to hospital.

New Cross Audiology Clinic

This clinic was set up during 1962 as a joint unit under the control of the Staffordshire County Council, Wolverhampton County Borough and the Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee.

It is under the control of Mr. G. O. Clark, one of the County's Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants, who is also a Consultant to the Hospital Management Committee. The staff consists of an audiometrician seconded from the hospital as part of her duties; a whole-time health visitor and a teacher of the deaf who is attached to the Needwood Partial Hearing

School for administrative and teaching guidance purposes. When required the Senior Medical Officers for Schools for Staffordshire and Wolverhampton attend joint sessions to discuss outstanding problems with Mr. Clark and the staff. Other consultants can be called on as required. The aim of the clinic is to diagnose hearing loss in infants at the earliest possible age; to fit hearing aids where necessary; and to educate the child and the parents to overcome the disability. Many problems of diagnosis have to be overcome as some children referred as possibly hard of hearing prove to be retarded developmentally, either mentally, or physically, in addition to those who are emotionally disturbed.

The clinic became fully operational in September, 1962 and by December 31st there were eleven County children under the age of 5 years receiving active training and one infant was waiting to be seen.

Number of Staffordshire children seen by the end of 1962:—

Age Range of New Cases		Numb	er of ch	ildren	
		dome	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 1 yea	r	97 2534	manbli	lo <u>SER</u> 1	o I <u>sto</u> i
1—2 years			-	1-	-
2—3 years			1	2	3
3—4 years			5	-	5
			1	1	2
Over 5 years			1	metally	1
a joint unit a	Tot	al	8	3	11

Of the eleven children seen ten were fitted with hearing aids by the end of the year.

Admissions to Needwood School

Partially hearing children, potentially suitable for admission to Needwood Special School from Staffordshire and other Local Education Authorities, were examined during the year by the Diagnostic Team which consists of Mr. Paterson, E.N.T. Consultant for Needwood and Mr. Barratt the Headmaster of the School and Dr. Smith the Senior Medical Officer for Schools.

The Team held 4 diagnostic sessions at Needwood School and one session in Bilston, Tipton and Stafford and saw 31 children as a result of which 13 Staffordshire children and 18 children from other areas were recommended for special schooling.

Mr. Paterson made 7 routine visits to advise and supervise treatment of children at Needwood.

Of the more severe cases of deafness 24 children were recommended for admission to special schools and half of this number were children from Staffordshire. The recommendations were as follows:—

For Needwood Special School for the Partially Hearing. 16 children, including 4 from Staffordshire. For Braidwood Day School in Birmingham 3. For the Mount School, Stoke-on-Trent 3. For Dockray Nursery Unit in Manchester 1. For Martley Junior School, Worcester 1.

One boy and one girl of pre-school age were referred to the Audiometry Diagnostic and Training Centre in Birmingham which is administered by the Birmingham City Council. The following tables give details of the work which has been carried out at the various ear, nose and throat clinics during the year.

d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	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
11 201 38	Biddulph	45000000000000000000000000000000000000	328 230 230 180 128 128 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174	86482242282842842888 86482242282842888	0.588242222222222222222222222222222222222	885 82 82 82 82 83 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	e 17 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

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

	1961	1962
Tonsils and/or adenoids	 322	439
Catarrhal otitis media	 130	129
Chronic otitis media	 72	35
Radical mastoid	 1	5
Healed suppurative otitis media	 30	31
External otitis and aural polypi	 18	32
Deafness	 182	225
Sinus investigation	 85	68
Rhinitis	 3	9
Epistaxis	 3	1
Wax	 37	73
Speech defect	 9	10
Mouth breather	 6	11
Cleft palate	 3	1
Dental defects	 2	2
Deflected nasal septum	 1	5
Observation	 40	12
Eustachian obstruction	 5	6
Foreign body	 1	-
		-
	950	1,094
	-	

A report on the Peripatetic Service for Partially Hearing Children in the County of Stafford

The first report on the inauguration of the service covered the period from 25.4.61 to 31.12.61 and this, the second report, covers the period 1.1.62 to 31.12.62. At the end of this time the number of cases referred to the service was 78, and the details are summarised in the Table below:

TABLE I. Analysis of Cases referred on in 1962.

	Audley, Talke, Ashley, Kidsgrove Biddulph	Leek	Stafford, Rugeley, Wyrley, Cannock		Uttoxeter	Black Country	Totals
GROUP 1. Observation only.							
(3 sessions per year)	2	1	2		-	6	11
GROUP 2 Auditory and Speech Training. (10 ses-							
sions per year)	2	3	4		1	5	15
GROUP 3. Intensive Auditory and Speech Training.		1	2	19		10	14
(20 sessions per year) GROUP 4. Remedial Teaching	47	1	-	,	- Stales	10	14
(40 sessions per year) Group 5.	1	-	1	_	do Lind	4	6
Remedial Teaching and Auditory and Speech Training							
(50 sessions per year)	6	5	1	1	1	15	29
Awaiting Assessment	-	-	- "	2	JU ESIN	1	3
Totals:	11	1	10	4	2	41	78

In order to carry out this programme one teacher only could be spared from the staff of Needwood School, namely Mr. E. Stanton. The latter was responsible for the preliminary survey and, in consultation with the Headmaster and Dr. Simpson Smith, for the allocation of the cases referred into the five categories. It was realized at the time of the first report that a single teacher could not cover this task. In March 1962 it was possible to release Mr. Stanton from all teaching duties at Needwood so that he could devote five full days a week to the peripatetic service. At the same time he continued out-of-school activities at the school and thus maintained contact with the children and the staff. Later an effort was made to recruit a further teacher to the staff of Needwood to be seconded to the peripatetic service. For this post it is essential to have a trained teacher of the Deaf who has had

some experience with partially hearing children. Unfortunately there has been no applicant with the required qualifications

As a consequence the children under the care of the peripatetic service have not received the amount of tuition specified in the categories 1 to 5 and the service has had to be spread very thinly. Just the same it was considered advisable to concentrate the work on certain children in greatest need of help, although almost all of the children have received some attention as shown in the following table.

TABLE 2. Number of teaching sessions per year received by the children.

Number of sessions per child	No of children	Total Sessions
1	7	7
2	10	20
3	6	18
4	7	28
5	6	30
6	6	36
7	3	21
8	9	72
9	3 44 240	27
10	3 2 2	20
11	2	22
12	7	84
13	1	13
15	2	30
16	1	16
17	1	17
18	of sales parable	18
19	2	38
20	ned to loom set t	20
28	ar Nose and Thro	28
Total	78	565

It can be seen that the number of sessions which could be given to the children fell far short of the desirable number of sessions specified in the five categories. The peripatetic teacher concentrated on the Leek and Kidsgrove areas in the early part of the year, extending to Tipton, Wednesfield and Bilston and finally covering the whole of the county by September. During the Autumn Term there were few visits to the northern areas but the work was widely spread over the rest of the County.

Audiometric Survey

The Audiometric teams continued to test the hearing of children of 6 years of age, i.e. those born in 1956. Children of various ages, who were presented by head teachers because of a suspicion that hearing was defective, continued to be seen.

The number of schools visited during the year rose by 65. The results continue to show the need of examination by an Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon and justify the decision which was made in 1960 to examine children in the six year age group in preference to the previous eight year age group.

The County Council, in co-operation with Newcastle Excepted District continued to employ a part time audiometrician for two sessions per week in the north of the County.

Absentees in 1961 Children of 6 years of age Children of various ages	No. examined 604 11,905		% with abnormal hearing 10.43% 10.27%
presented by teachers	221	115	52.03%
	12,730	1,401	

Number of schools visited ... 431 in 1962, as against 366 (1961)

In addition, there has been a re-test of 140 children whom it has been considered advisable to keep under supervision. Of these 106 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 1,525 children absent from school at the time of the audiometrician's visit and arrangements will be made for them to be tested during 1963.

The 1,401 children found by the audiometrician to have defective hearing were referred for examination to the County Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants and during the year it was possible to make appointments for 1,026 of them at the various clinics. 583 of that number were found to require treatment and an analysis of the conditions found are given in table 17.

Table 17. Analysis of Cases of Suspected Deafness referred to County Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants from Audiometric Survey.

	Audiometric Survey.	
De	afness Confirmed	
A.	Remediable:	
	Deafness due to wax	68
	Catarrhal deafness following infection	21
		89
В.	Probably Permanent:	
	Congenital malformation of ear Deafness due to congenital, nerve and mixed causation (of varying degrees	1
	of severity)	91
	to the contract 1962 held clinics at Cose	92
Con	nditions other than Deafness	
A.	Infective:	
А.	Tonsile and/or adenoide	107
	Catarrhal atitis madia	150
	Chronic otitis media	59
	Healed suppurative otitis media	23
	Acute suppurative otitis media	8
	External otitis and aural polypi	14
	Radical mastoid	3
	Sinus infection	20
	t at the five elimics, at each of which there is a	384
В.	Non-Infective:	an of Par
	Mouth breather	6
	Speech defects	2
	Epistaxis	4
	Rhinitis	1

49

1

18

Grand Total 583

Foreign body

Cleft palate ... Unco-operative The children in the "Probably Permanent Deafness" group were suffering from defects most of which could be assisted by the provision of a hearing aid. In the group of Infective Conditions, the vast majority can be cured or improved by early medical treatment but, in the absence of this, permanent loss of hearing might develop.

The 68 children with wax in their ears had some degree of deafness which constituted a handicap until the wax was removed.

Child Guidance Clinics

Dr. W. Johnson, the Principal Medical Officer for Mental Health, has continued seeing a limited number of cases at Stafford and Newcastle, whilst Dr. Hazel Baker, who was appointed full-time in January, 1962, held clinics at Coseley, Lichfield and Stafford. Dr. Pedley Baker provided three sessions per week at Kingswinford and Dr. B. Barnett was appointed during the year by the Regional Hospital Board, and allocated to the County service for four sessions per week at Coseley Clinic.

During the year three additional Educational Psychologists have joined the service—Mr. D. Cookson, Mrs. M. D. Cookson and Mr. W. B. Hanton. The appointment of two further Psychiatric Social Workers (one full-time and one part-time) now means that a full Child Guidance Service can be provided at the five clinics, at each of which there is a full team of Psychiatrist, Educational Psychologist and Psychiatric Social Worker, although the service is not yet fully up to establishment.

The total number of clinic sessions held by the Psychiatrists during the year was 563 (County staff) plus 138 (Regional Hospital Board staff) giving a total of 701.

Cases referred to the service during the year totalled 225 and new cases seen for the first time by the Psychiatrists amounted to 213.

. 50 pl

Child Guidance Clinics as at 31st December, 1962.

10	L proteio L	TOTAL TOTAL	1000
Stafford	13, Lichfield Road	Monday all day Thursday a.m.	Dr. Hazel Baker
Newcastle	Brampton Trees, Hanover Street	Tuesday all day	Dr. Johnson
Lichfield	Sandford Street	Wednesday all day Friday all day	Dr. Hazel Baker
Coseley	Brierley Lane	Tuesday (R.H.B.) all day Friday (R.H.B.) all day	Dr. Barnett
Coseley	Brierley Lane	Thursday all day	Dr. Hazel Baker
Kingswinford	Standhills Road	Wednesday all day Thursday a.m.	Dr. Pedley Baker

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Birmingham Children's Hospital

North Staffordshire Royal Indianary

No. of children under treatment

Speech Therapy Clinics

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

County Clinics	No. of treatments given	No. of children under treatment at 31.12.62	No. of children awaiting treatment at 31.12.62	No. of new cases during the year	No. of children discharged during the year
Aldridge	276	11	1	9	5
Bilston	1,145	27	21	45	50
Blackheath	172	7	5	26	10
Brownhills	247	13 25	22	22	12
Chadsmoor	460	25	37	42	17
Codsall	242	8	3	10	9
Darlaston	63	6	33	14	8
Kidsgrove	-	-	15	-	7
Kingswinford	432	16	24	24	26
Leek	449	18	1	29	42
Lichfield	248	6	-	32	40
Old Hill	186	7 9 12	1 2 2	5	12
Pheasey	143	9	2	20	12
Rising Brook	255	12	2	21	16
Rugeley	175	5 7	-	28	29
Sedgley	425	7	6	18	22
Shelfield	468	25	12	15	17
Short Heath	253	10	-	7	11
Stafford	879	45	5	64	93
Tamworth	129	15	10	11	6
rettenhall	735	11	18	16	24
Tipton	156	18	10	11 12	14
Tividale	51 107	6	6	4	2
Uttoxeter	75	6	25	19	11
Wednesbury	313	13	16	28	11
Weston Council	161	7	10	8	14 2 6 11 8 12
Weston Coyney Wombourn	163	6	1	8	10
wombourn	103	0		- 0	10
	8,408	339	281	558	515

			children eatment
Hospital or Authority	at 3	1.12.61	31.12.62
Birmingham Children's Hospital		1	6
Stoke-on-Trent Education Authority		2	1
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital		20	27
Shropshire Education Authority		1	3
North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary		_	13
Care Strain of the land of the	11		-
		24	50
amounted to 21st	-		

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

				1961	1962
Alalia			 	2	3
Cleft palate			 	39	51
Cluttering			 a	3	3
Dysarthria			 	17	16
Dysenia			 	21	20
Dyslalia (mu	ltiple)		 	479	489
Dyslalia (sim	ple)		 	110	106
Dysphasia			 	6	6
Dysphonia			 	14	16
Dysphonia a	nd dysl	alia	 	1	2
Idioglossia			 	-	8
Indistinct sp	eech		 	10	16
Nasality (exc	essive)		 	16	9
Nasality (ins	ufficient	(:)	 	1	2
Retarded spe	ech		 	141	114
Sigmatism			 	59	57
Stammering			 	381	335
Stammering	and dys	lalia	 	58	48

Two speech therapists resigned and two joined the staff so that by the end of the year six speech therapists were working for the County and their time was equivalent to 5.4 full-time therapists.

Ultra Violet Light Clinics

Treatment has been given at the various clinics as shown in the following table. Despite a slight rise in the number of children referred for treatment, 166 compared to 157 in 1961, there was a small decrease in the number of treatments given viz., 2,386 this year as compared with 2,499 in 1961.

UVL clinics were closed for lack of patients during the year at Lichfield and Tamworth.

Table 20. No. of children referred to Ultra Violet Light Clinics and the number of treatments ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT STATISTICS. 1962

doson

	1				1					1					1
Clinic	W OT	Num	Number of Cases Referred	ases			Numl	Number of Cases Completed Treatment	ases			Tot of 7	Total Number of Treatments	er its	Vie
clinic n the treatm n 1961	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. 10 Dec.	Total	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. 10 Dec.	Total	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Total
ALDRIDGE	in	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	9	11
BILSTON	P	1	-	4	S	7	1	1	S	12	14	1	-	24	39
BLACKHEATH	6	5	-	7	22	7	9	1	1	13	131	75	13	70	289
CANNOCK	10	4	60	4	21	2	00	4	2	16	197	125	55	114	491
KIDSGROVE	6	=	00	5	33	T	1	10	1 2	17	53	176	154	102	485
ROWLEY REGIS, MACE ST	4	L	1	16	20	6	2	1	4	18	102	33	1	119	254
PHEASEY	13	1	1	. 2	2	1	1	1	1	4-	1	1	1	7	7
STAFFORD, LAMMASCOTE RD	. 2	L L	129	4	9	4	2	-		9	41	9	1	=	- 85
TAMWORTH	1	Q.S		1	1	2	1	1		2	4	T	1	1	4
TIPTON	8	lon	1	4	7	. 5	-	1	4	10	73	111	1	46	130
TIVIDALE	5	1	7	11	91	5	2	1-5	7	14	89	14	1	101	183
WEDNESBURY, MESTY CROFT	2	8	1	12	25	10	4	3	The state of	17	129	58	13	41	241
WILLENHALL	9	3	T	4	7	16	olg	of o	To the	17.	164	1:	F	30	194
TOTALS	48	31	14	73	166	- 19	28	17	31	143	926	498	241	119	2,386
ST S	Santa Contra														I d

TABLE 21 The following table shows a summary of the cases which have been treated and the improvement in their conditions.

1 - 0 0 - 14	The state of the s	gainea or lost W	veight	Nutrition	non	550	treatment		children	children	No. of
	Gain	Change	Loss	Impro'd	No	Impro'd	No	Worse	who did not complete treatment	who completed treatment	who attended
ALDRIDGE		1	1		1	1	154	1	1	1	2
BILSTON	3	3	1	9	1	9	1	1	9	12	18
BLACKHEATH	12	1	100	12	1	13	1	1	37	13	50
CANNOCK	91	3	1	91	1	91	1881	1	1-1	91	17-
KIDSGROVE	30	12	1	29	14	28	14	1	6	17	26
ROWLEY REGIS, MACE ST	22	-1	8	22	1	22	1	1	17	18	35
PHEASEY		1	ot	1	1	-	1	1	2	i F	73
STAFFORD, LAMMASCOTE RD.	9	1	1	9	-	9	1	1	7	9	13
TAMWORTH	2	sid	S I	2	I	2	1	1	-	2	3
TIPTON	∞	1 9	1	. 6	-	80	1	1	3	10	13
TIVIDALE	16	T S	il.	91	-	17	-	1	il H	14	25
WEDNESBURY, MESTY CROFT.	16	13	181	21	6	6	21	1	-81	17	35
WILLENHALL	17	3	e d	61	1	91	4	1	o'e mb	17	20
TOTALS	148	34	4	158	28	143	41	-	116	143	259

191

Cat Option

Chr

E.co

Table 21 shows a summary of the cases which have been treated and the improvement made in their condition.

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.

		Benefit	No. Renefit	Treatment Incomplete
		Denejii	Denejii	meompiere
Anorexia		6	_	2
Asthma		4	-	2
Acne		4	-	3
Boils		1	-	1
Bronchitis		12	-	18
Chilblains		1	2	
Chronic T's and A's		3	-	8
Catarrh		6	_	5
Chronic bronchitis & asthma.		8	-	15
Chronic respiratory infection .		6	14	9
Enuresis		1	_	1
General debility		43	3	22
General debility & blepharitis.		1	_	-
General debility & bronchitis.		1	1	3
General debility following				
pneumonia		4	_	_
General debility and frequent				
14-		15	1	8
Nervous debility		2	1	_
Psoriasis		3	2	
Recurrent coughs & colds .		36	5	19
Recurrent styes		_	1	-
用用是是上。市场 加州				
Totals		157	14	116
Totals .	••	157	14	116
		-	-	

Hospital Treatment

(i) Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids		
	1961	1962
No. of children referred by School		
Medical Officers and County ENT Consultants	461	532
No. of children so referred who received operative treatment	215	248
Total number of children notified by hospitals who received opera-		
tive treatment	1,455	1,142
No. of children awaiting treatment	462	558

Full information is not received from all hospitals in regard to treatment of these cases. 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. 133 children had other forms of in-patient treatment and 227 were treated as outpatients in addition to the children who had operative treatment.

(ii) Orthopaedic Treatment

officers wave the equivalent total of I	1961	1962
No. of children referred to Hospitals	228	221

(iii) Orthoptic Treatment

No. of children newly referred to Hospitals during the year

		receip citie	0	*
		1961	1962	
Burton-upon-Trent Hospital		12	32	
Corbett Hospital		10	6	
Derby Royal Hospital			1	
Dudley Guest Hospital		6	18	
Lichfield Victoria Hospital		20	31	
North Staffs. Royal Infirmary		66	81	
Staffordshire General Infirmary	0 h A.	23	31	
Sutton Coldfield, Good Hope H	ospital	6	10	
Tamworth St. Editha's Hospital		5	13	

Walsall General Hospital	17	16
West Bromwich and District General		
Hospital	83	13
Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary	49	48
Cra 124 Country box 124	297	300

It is known that 721 children revisited the hospitals listed above during the year for further orthoptic treatment.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTY SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

Staff

Whilst it is pleasing to be able to report that it has been possible to recruit during the year one whole-time dental officer and four part-time dental officers, the staffing position of the School Dental Service remains unsatisfactory. The continuing shortage of dental officers has frustrated much needed expansion of dental services in several parts of the County. No whole-time dental officer resigned or reached retiring age during the year, three part-time officers terminated their appointments, regrettably in one case due to ill health.

Eleven whole-time dental officers (including the P.C.S.D.O. and ten part-time officers gave the equivalent total of 15.4 whole-time officers at the end of the year, showing a slight improvement compared to the total of 14.6 officers at the end of 1961. It has also proved possible to recruit a dental auxiliary and a dental hygienist, who have increased both the amount of clinical work and dental health education work undertaken during the latter part of the year. Nevertheless with a school population in Staffordshire of 142,874 children, the dental staff remains quite insufficient to deal with the vast amount of dental ill-health, the ratio being one Dental Officer to 9,750 children compared with the Ministry of Education recommended ratio of one Dental Officer to 3,000 children.

It is sad to record that the deaths occurred during the year of W. H. Jones, M.A., F.D.S., Staffordshire's first County Dental Officer from 1923 to 1945 and F. C. Winter, L.D.S., R.C.S. who was County Dental Officer from 1945 to 1959.

Dental Ancillary Workers

The hope was expressed in the annual report for 1961 that it would be possible to obtain the services of a dental auxiliary in 1962 and one such auxiliary joined the staff in September after qualifying in August. Under the experimental scheme set up under Section 43 of the Dentists Act 1957 an annual intake of sixty girls receive two years full-time training at the New Cross School in south London. Their training is designed to enable them to carry out fillings in both deciduous and permanent teeth, to extract deciduous teeth and to scale and polish the teeth, all their work being carried out under the supervision of a registered dental surgeon who is also responsible for the dental examination of the children and for prescribing the treatment to be carried out by the auxiliary.

The aim of school dentistry is conservation of the teeth and with the tremendous amount of dental disease in children, dental auxiliaries can give invaluable help to an understaffed school dental service. The first three months work carried out by the dental auxiliary at the Lammascote Road Clinic, Stafford, bears out the value of this kind of dental worker. The auxiliary spends two half days a week giving talks to children in the schools, as well as designing and painting dental health posters.

Dental hygienists form another type of dental ancilliary worker, receiving one year's full time training at one of several dental teaching hospitals in London and the provinces to enable them to carry out scaling and polishing of the teeth to the prescription of the dental surgeon. By their training they are experts in oral hygiene and in teaching dental health measures. It was possible to obtain the services of a whole-time hygienist in September and she has done valuable work since commencing. Half her time is spent lecturing and showing films on dental health in schools, the other half being devoted to clinical work carrying out scalings and polishings referred to her by dental officers in various clinics.

Mention should be made of the close liaison existing between the dental service and the health education section in the field of dental health education. Not only do specially trained health educators of the health education department talk in schools on dental health during their courses of lectures on health matters generally, but also the dental auxiliary and dental hygienist integrate their dental health work under the general supervision of the County Health Education Officer. There is little doubt that a good deal of dental disease could be prevented if the public can be informed of the simple rules of oral hygiene, diet and regular visits to the dentist. The success, or otherwise, of dental health education is difficult to assess, but it is quite certain that much work of this kind can be carried out very well by dental auxilliary workers.

Clinics and Equipment

With the appointment of a new dental officer, it was possible to open Brownhills dental clinic at the beginning of the year on a whole-time basis. The recruitment of additional part-time dental officer also made possible the opening of Wednesfield and Rising Brook, Stafford clinics on a part-time basis, whilst at the year's end Coseley Clinic was being prepared for part-time re-opening.

The following dental clinics remained closed owing to staffing deficiencies, Codsall, Bentley Darlaston, Darlaston, Tipton Central, Tipton Birch Street, Coseley, Shelfield, Pheasey and Lower Gornal. For most of the year it was only possible to offer dental service for one half-day a week at the Leek clinic.

The arrangement with Wolverhampton County Borough whereby Wednesfield children could receive emergency treatment at the Red Hill Street Clinic, Wolverhampton, continued and was extended to cover children residing in the Tettenhall and Codsall areas.

The following is a list of Dental Clinics where treatment has been provided:—

in a soint	Lammascote Road	Whole-time
Stafford	No. 1. Lammascote Road	Whole-time
	No. 2. Rising Brook	Part-time

Stone ... Whole-time Leek Part-time Uttoxeter Part-time Lichfield ... Whole-time Tamworth Whole-time Aldridge ... Whole-time and evening sessions. Brownhills Whole-time and evening sessions. Chadsmoor Part-time Short Heath, Willenhall Part-time Wednesfield ... Part-time Bilston ... Whole-time Sedgley ... Part-time Brierley Hill Part-time Rowley Regis Whole-time Quarry Bank Part-time

Additionally dental service from the six mobile dental surgeries has continued to be provided.

Almost all occupied dental clinics are now equipped with up to date equipment including dental units, shadowless lamps and airotor drills whilst dental X-ray facilities were available at Aldridge, Brownhills, Chadsmoor, Lichfield, Stafford, Tamworth, Bilston, Tividale and Sedgley.

One complete set of dental equipment is maintained ready for installation in an unused clinic for whenever additional staff can be recruited. Clinics remaining closed due to lack of staff otherwise either have no equipment or only a few items of obsolete equipment.

Inspection and Treatment

The totals of dental inspection and treatment for the year appear on page 65. Whilst there was a drop in the number of children routinely inspected at school (25,484 compared with 27,722 in the previous year) there has been a commendable increase in the number of fillings 25,767 compared with 22,969 in 1961 and in the number of extractions 19,350 compared to 17,726. The number of general anaesthetics administered for extraction of teeth shows an increase at 4,499 from the 1961 total of 3,868. The number of casual patients seeking treatment, usually for the relief of pain, was 5,074, very similar to the 5,251 such cases in 1961.

14,264 children were actually treated during the year an increase of 568 over the previous year, making 32,851 visits for treatment, each child thus requiring on average approximately 2·3 visits to complete treatment. The gradually increasing number of visits required per child is caused by the greater emphasis on conservative treatment which is considerably more time consuming than extracting teeth. The increase in conservative treatment is the most pleasing feature of the year's returns.

Slightly less orthodontic work was carried out in 1962 than in 1961, there being 1,620 attendances compared to 1,769 and 243 appliances fitted compared to 291 in 1961.

Approximately 5% of the dental officers' time on average has been devoted to orthodontic treatment, together with a further 5% devoted to the treatment of children under 5 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers.

The number of pupils supplied with dentures dropped quite sharply to 156 from 226 for the previous year and in this respect, the following table showing types of dentures constructed for school children, is of interest:—

Sales of Manager		valaba2	Numb	per of
			Teeth	Dentures
Partial U	Jpper I	Dentures	1	58
moi!,,	,,	d clinic for, w	2 10	33
on 1 ,, out	,,	e,, iamy ei	10 10 3	10
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4	14
,,	,,	,,	5	5
,,	,,	,,	6	6
,,	,,	,,	7	2
,,	,,	,,	8	1
,,	,,	,,	9	1
, , ,	,,	,,	10 or more	4
Full Up	per Dei	ntures	(resy suoi-sions year)	5
Partial I	Lower I	Dentures	2	1
,,	,,	**	3	3
,,	,,	Tal anocs lich	4	1
all off m	,,	increase a,	6	a moil parts
,,	,,	110, 100	8. The number	and bf 3,80
radia la	,,	1 pain, wav. 5.0	8	2
Full Lov	wer Der	ntures	da 9259 to 1961.	Nil

The majority of one- and two-tooth dentures are fitted for children who have lost front teeth due to an accident. Dentures with more than two teeth are for cases where neglect and decay have combined to leave no alternative to extraction and again are mainly for aesthetic reasons. Dentures with several teeth are provided in cases where loss of teeth has impaired masticatory efficiency.

The table on page 68 shows the number of dentures of different types supplied to school children during the years 1950 to 1962 compiled from records kept by the County Dental Laboratory. For comparison, the approximate whole-time staff equivalent of dental officers working during the years concerned are shown. It is noticeable that during the years of greatest staff shortage there was a tendency for numbers of dentures to rise, presumably due to the fact that the staff available could not afford the time required to fill carious teeth thereby necessitating extraction and replacement with artificial teeth.

The County Dental Laboratory has constructed to the design of the Principal County School Dental Officer several large-scale models of mouths and individual teeth, showing both the anatomy and progress of dental disease, for the use of personnel giving talks on dental health education. Much interest is aroused by such models which are invaluable in bringing home to audiences how dental disease occurs and its effects.

Special Inspections

Sample inspections, carried out in widely separated parts of the County, were repeated during the year to find out the number of D (decayed), M (missing) and F (filled) teeth in 5 year old school entrants and 15 year old school leavers. The detailed figures appear in the tables on pages 69 to 72.

The results show little difference from those obtained in 1961, the slight variation of 9.01 D.M.F. teeth in 15 year old children compared to 9.19 D.M.F. in 1961, and 5.02 D.M.F. teeth in 5 year old children compared to 5.68 D.M.F. in 1961 probably being due to chance. Once again, the figures spot-

light the vast amount of dental disease occurring in children's mouths, on average the child entering school already has slightly more than 5 decayed teeth, whilst the 15 year old leaving school has slightly more than 9 permanent teeth that are, or have been, affected by decay.

These figures prove the need, if proof was wanted, that great and unremitting efforts must continue to educate the public at large, and parents in particular, in the basic rules of dietary control and oral hygiene necessary to preserve the teeth from the ravages of dental disease. Dental health education, to be effective, must start early with the expectant mother with advice on diet and its effect on the unborn baby's development and must continue through infancy and the early years with advice on not only diet but the importance of tooth cleaning and regular visits to the dentist before dental troubles begin. The cost of trying to repair the damage caused by dental disease is colossal and indeed, is probably beyond the financial and manpower resources of the country as a whole. Prevention is the only satisfactory solution and a great deal of dental health education work is being carried out in Staffordshire. This, together with water fluoridation, could undoubtedly bring about a great improvement in the years to come.

General Remarks

Several dental officers were invited to give talks on dental health to meetings of women's organisations and the Principal School Dental Officer lectured on the same subject to an "inservice" training course of Health Visitors held at St. George's Hospital, Stafford in January as well as a lecture on the correlation of diet and dental health to a group of School Meals Organisers. Talks, films and demonstrations were given by the Principal County School Dental Officer and other Dental Officers with the help of the dental ancillary staff, at the Leek Girls High School and at Stockton Brook Infants and Junior Mixed School, where with the greatest co-operation of the Head Teachers it is felt that a good deal of useful work was accomplished.

The Principal School Dental Officer attended meetings of Chief Dental Officers of Local Authorities from many parts of the country held at Winchester and Wolverhampton, such meetings being invaluable from the point of view of exchanging information, new ideas, recruitment etc. The Principal County School Dental Officer and one other whole-time dental officer attended the British Dental Association's annual conference in Nottingham in July where again contact with other school dental officers, as well as the series of lectures proved valuable in keeping up-to-date.

Two whole-time dental officers were sent on a one-week full-time refresher course in Children's Dentistry at the Eastman Dental Hospital, London thereby keeping in touch with the latest techniques and improvements and knowledge. The Principal School Dental Officer also attended the one day B.D.A. winter Scientific Meeting in December in London on fluoridation.

Two staff meetings were held during the year, the one in March being a joint one with the school medical staff where lectures on subjects of interest to both doctors and dentists were given and the second in October when the Director of the New Cross Training School for Dental Auxiliaries gave a most interesting account of training methods and capabilities of dental auxiliaries. Staff meetings offer a valuable opportunity of discussing problems and suggestions leading to the more efficient conduct of the school dental service.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority year ended 31st December, 1962

 Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—

(a)	At periodic i	nspectio	ons	 	25,484
(b)	As Specials			 	5,074
	uring the year	Total ((1)	 	30,558

2.	Number found to require treatment	*20,845
3.	Number offered treatment	17,403
4.	Number actually treated	14,264
5.	Number of Attendances made by pupils for treatment excluding those recorded at heading 13 (a) below	31,231
6.	Half-days devoted to (a) Periodic (School)	
	Inspection	276
	(b) Treatment	5,154
	Total (6)	5,430
7.	Fillings—(a) Permanent teeth	23,790
	(b) Temporary teeth	1,977
	Total (7)	25,767
8.	Number of teeth filled—	Birons
	(a) Permanent teeth	20,839
	(b)Temporary teeth	1,802
	Total (8)	22,641
9.	Extractions—(a) Permanent teeth	4,676
	(b) Temporary teeth	14,674
	Total (9)	19,350
10	Administration of general anaesthetics for	of disc
10.	extractions	4,499
11.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	156
12.	Other operations:	
	(a) Permanent teeth 3,739 (b) Temporary teeth 2,123	5,862
13.	Orthodontics	
	(a) Number of attendances made by pupils	
	for orthodontic treatment	1,620
	(b) Half days devoted to orthodontic	269
	treatment (c) Cases commenced during the year	268 208
		200
	66	

66

(d)	Cases brought forward from the pre-	
	vious year	151
(e)	Cases completed during the year	119
(<i>f</i>)	Cases discontinued during the year	15
(g)	Number of pupils treated by means of	
	appliances	218
(h)	Number of removable appliances fitted	243
(i)	Number of fixed appliances fitted	

^{*} 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.

1962	88.04204204 0 -0 -0	148	15.4
1961	54585466 c	203	14.6
0961	287 26 26 27 4 -	242	13.5
1959	28.4.8.2.2.2.2.4.4.1 - 41-18-4-18	238	12.3
1958	8252820484-4- 1 - - -	219	13.6
1957	845877777777777777777777777777777777777	991	12.8
1956	44.25crr00ccu u	221	16.9
1955	2847 201	161	17.3
1954	825557 - -	182	16.3
1953	2222000-1111	146	14.4
1952	884 v 5 ∞ o 4	153	13.75
1951	22 _L =ω4ω	126	18
1950	24~=~4-	135	17
No. of Teeth	-0.048.00-800-11 A -0.048.00-00-11 A		n Staff
Type of Denture	Partial Upper """"" Full Upper Partial Lower """" """" """" Full Lower	Totals	Dental Surgeons on Staff Whole-time Equivalent.

Dental Inspection of School Entrants (age 5 years)-Winter Term, 1962

			Lower Jaw		Lower Jaw		Upper Jaw		312	Total DMF
Area	Inspected	Decayed	Decayed Missing	Filled	DMF	Decayed	Missing	Filled	DMF	Jaws)
Holy Trinity Infants, Bilston	47	26	6,	19	35	33	-0	1	34	69
Corporation Street Infants, Stanford Forsbrook C.E. Infants	13	36	170	10	84	26	9	11	32	80
Highfields Infants, Blackheath, Rowley	25	45	15	4	64	75	7	-	83	147
Cradley Heath Infants, Rowley Regis	30	57	20	1	77	7.1	6	1	74	151
Totals	1111	218	72	14	304	276	25	-	302	909
Girls									0.00	
Holy Trinity Infants, Bilston	21	43	10	-	54	44	6	1	47	101
Corporation Street Infants, Stafford Forsbrook C.E. Infants	10	25	2	1-	32	26		11	27	59
Highfields Infants, Blackheath, Rowley Regis	24	46	4	- 1	50	33	2	1	38	88
Cradley Heath and Oakham Infants, Rowley Regis	30	54	20	1	74	70	==	1	82	156
Totals	121	246	47	2	295	236	27	1	264	559

Boys					
Boys					
Boys	à	,	ú	,	ú
Bov	2	ч	,	ч	ı
Boy	9	ы	ü	Ξ	
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	ь	ŭ		ч	

Area		Low	Lower Jaw			U_{p_i}	Upper Jaw		D	In both Jaws	3.	Total DAGE
Conference of the conference o	No. of Decayed Teeth	No. of Missing Teeth	No. of Filled Teeth	Total DMF	No. of Decayed Teeth	No. of Missing Teeth	No. of Filled Teeth	Total DMF	No. of Decayed Teeth	No. of Missing Teeth	No. of Filled Teeth	per child
Bilston	1.8	0.64	0.0	2.5	2.35	0.07	0.0		4.25	0.7	0.0	4.9
Stafford	1.8	0.55	0.34	2.75	2.44	0.27	0.0	2.37	4.31	0.82	0.34	5.48
Forsbrook	2.7	0.92	0.0	3.69	2.0	0.46	0.0		4.76	1.38	0.0	6.15
Blackheath	1.8	9.0	0.16	2.56	3.0	0.28	0.04		4.8	88.0	0.5	5.88
Cradley Heath	1.9	99-0	0.0	2.56	2.36	0.1	0.0		4.26	92.0	0.0	5.03
Average for all Areas	3 1.96	0.64	0.12	2.73	2.48	0.22	600-0	2.72	4.45	0.87	0.13	5.46
Girls												
Bilston	2.04	0.47	0.04	2.57	1 2.09	0.14	0.0	2.23	4.14	19.0	0.04	4.84
Stafford	2.05	0.3	0-0	2.36	1.75	0.19	0.0	1.9	300	0.5	0.0	4.3
Forsbrook	2.9	0.5	0.1	3.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	2.7	5.2	0.3	0.1	5.9
Blackheath	1.9	91.0	0.0	2.08	1.37	0.5	0.0	1.5	3.29	0.37	0.0	3.6
Cradley Heath	1.8	99.0	0.0	2.46	2.33	0.36	0-03	2.73	4.1	1.03	0-03	5.2
Average for all areas	2.03	0.38	0.01	2.43	1.95	0.5	800-0	2.16	3.9	19-0	0.024	4.6
Average of both sexes	2.0	0.51	0.07	2.58	2.11	0.21	600-0	2.43	4.17	0.74	7.00-0	5.02

Previous DMF Surveys of 5 yr old Children 1961 5.68 DMF Teeth per child

Dental Inspection of School Leavers (age 15 years)-Summer Term, 1962

Boys

Moorside C.S. School, Werrington, Stoke- On-Trent. Mercian C.S. School, Tamworth Rising Brook C.S. School, Stafford Macefields C.S. School, Rowley Regis Short Heath C.S. School, Willenhall Totals Totals Girls Moorside C.S. School, Werrington, Stoke-	S7 16 44 40 8 11 59 32 30 21	Filled 18 27 7 39 30 121	91 1111 26 130 81 439	Decayed 73 65 16 94 40 288	Missing 21 30 5 118 118 117	32 51 13 44 48	Total DMF 126 146 34 156 105	(Upper and Lower Jaws) 217 257 60 286 186
Trent 27 Trent School, Werrington, Stoke-27 C.S. School, Tamworth 31 Srook C.S. School, Stafford 32 dis C.S. School, Rowley Regis 32 eath C.S. School, Willenhall 32 Totals 118		18 27 7 39 30 121	91 111 26 130 81 439	73 65 16 94 40	21 30 18 17 17	32 51 13 44 48 48	126 146 34 156 105	217 257 60 286 186
Totals 118		121	439	288	91	000		
Girls Moorside C.S. School, Werrington, Stoke- 1						188	567	1,006
Perrycrofts C.S. School, Tamworth 25 Rising Brook C.S. School, Stafford 10 Macefields C.S. School, Rowley Regis 19 Short Heath C.S. School, Willenhall 20 38	45 33 33 16 16 16 16 34 38 26	23 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	88 188 188 85	33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.	288 20 33 33 20 20	26 26 26 26 26	101 133 109 109	182 227 111 201 194

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		TON	Lower Jaw			Upi	Upper Jaw		"	In both Jaws	S	The Party
Area	No. of Decayed Teeth	No. of Missing Teeth	No. of Filled Teeth	Total DMF	No. of Decayed Teeth	No. of Missing Teeth	No. of Filled Teeth	Total DMF	No. of Decayed Teeth	No. of Missing Teeth	No. of Filled Teeth	per child
Werrington	2.1	0.59	0.87	3.58	2.7	0.96	8-1-	4.65	4 k	1.37	1.85	8.04
Stafford Rowley Regis Willenhall	4.54	1500	024	4.06	25.58	0.56	1.37 2.50 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	4.85	44.7	1.56	2.85	, 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Average for all Areas	1.6	10-1	1.02	3.7	2.44	77-0	1-6	8.4	1.4	1.79	2-6	8-52
Girls				in 1	P-S		C S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S				SEES	i kali
Werrington	2.14	0.95	0.76	3.85	2.71	0.85	1.23	5.32	3.68		2.0	99-8
Stafford Rowley Regis	1944	1.3	1.32	84.4 85.4 85.4	3.15	611.0	2.19	5.78 5.45	3.45 5.05 5.05	2333	3.63	10.57
Average for all Areas	1.68	1.37	=	4.18	2.6	1.24	19-1	5.3	4.29	2.62	2.71	7.6
Average of both sexes	1.68	1.17	1 -06	3.9	2.51	86.0	9.1	5.09	4.19	2.16	2.66	10.6

Previous DMF Surveys of 15 yr. old Children 1961 9.19 DMF Teeth per Child

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious diseases in schools notified by Head Teachers during the year rose from 14,388 to 16,034. This was a relatively small change, but nevertheless there were substantial differences between 1961 and 1962. In 1961, numerically speaking, the major infectious diseases were measles (7,326 cases) and chicken pox (2,465 cases).

Measles once again exhibited its classical biennial incidence strikingly evinced by a fall in the number of cases to 660. Needless to say, at the time of writing it is clear that 1963 will again be a year of high incidence and this periodicity is likely to continue until such time as a suitable measles vaccine is available.

As can be seen from the table, the number of cases of chicken pox this year rose to 4,000.

The most dramatic change during the year was the increase in the number of cases of German Measles from 1,389 to 9,337. Fortunately this is a very mild disease and in some respects it it advisable to have had the infection before leaving school.

The most welcome feature seen during the year in the infectious diseases sphere was the striking fall in the number of reported cases of whooping cough. The figure of 259 in 1961 had already dramatically fallen from 1,082 in 1960 so the further improvement to 80 cases in 1962 strongly reinforces the policy of routine immunisation of infants to protect against this disease.

Immunisation has also been the precursor of the absence of notifications of diphtheria.

Tetanus is a distinctly uncommon disease, but nevertheless one which can have serious and even fatal results. During the year it was decided to make protection against this disease available as a routine to infants and school children and there is now a considerable demand for this type of protection.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year, again showing the dramatic results which can be achieved by a vigorous policy of immunisation.

The other virus diseases also seem to have had a relatively low incidence during the year, i.e., the number of cases of mumps fell progressively from 5,405 in 1960 to 823 in 1962.

It was also pleasing to notice the fall in the number of cases of epidemic vomiting of which only one case was reported, although there can be little doubt that there were other cases in the County, and the incidence of infective hepatitis fell to a level one-third of the previous year. It will be seen from table 22 that whereas this condition is usually seen throughout the year, during 1962 the maximum incidence appeared to fall in the winter months.

Another surprising feature of the year is the very low reported incidence of verrucae, which in the table is listed as 7 cases. Without doubt this must be a substantial underestimate since cases are frequently found at schools by School Nurses when doing routine hygiene inspections and it will be seen that there was a substantial number of cases seen at Minor Ailment Clinics and at the Bilston Foot Clinic.

The unsatisfactory aspect of this year's figures was the rise in the incidence of dysentery, and diarrhoea and sickness from 40 cases in 1961 to 297 in 1962. Outbreaks were reported from Shelfield in May, from Marchington an outbreak which lasted from May until July, and in Cheadle in July. In each case vigorous action was taken at the schools to identify any cases or carriers, to ensure hygienic conditions were satisfactory and to advise teachers as to the best way of stopping any spread. Fortunately, although the disease easily spreads among school children, it is generally not severe.

TABLE 22. Number of suspected cases of Infectious and Contagious Diseases notified by Head Teachers, 1962

Totals	9,337 882 800 4,000 343 231 231 111 111 110 122 22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	16,034
Dec.	2692 83 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	637
Nov.	208 395 395 395 121 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	668
Oct.	£ 4 5 5 6 8 5 5 5 7 5 1	347
Sept.	23 44 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	330
Aug.		1
July	26 180 171 172 173 174 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	909
June	258 829 839 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83	1,074
May	20 1,217 711 115 123 230 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	1,593
April	1, 24 1, 593 65 65 425 1 1 1 1	2,140
Mar.	3,367 129 129 10 931 11 11 16	4,597
Feb.	38 1,155 36 36 10 10 10 1	1,893
Jan.	842 877 80 30 122 77 77 77 10	2,018
Reni	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:
Disease	Scarlet Fever	Totals

Vaccination

Table 23. No. of children found to have been vaccinated when examined at the periodical medical inspection

Age Group	No. examined	No. vaccinated	No. unvac-		entage cinated
		10 8 B 2 8 8	cinated	1962	1961
Entrants	 13,208	5,645	7,563	57 -3	70 -95
2nd Age Group	 7,469	2,395	5,074	67 -9	75 -62
3rd Age Group	 15,011	5,473	9,538	63 - 5	67 -27
Other Periodic Inspections	 4,520	1,625	2,895	64 -0	74 -10
Totals	 40,208	15,138	25,070	62.4	71 -36

In the 5—14 years age group 16,243 children were vaccinated and 5,716 were re-vaccinated which gives a total of 21,959 children vaccinated during the year.

Figures for the previous year were 312 vaccinated, 130 re-vaccinated, a total of only 442. The substantial rise was due to the prevalence of smallpox in the country and, as there were known contacts in the County, this led to a general public demand for protection.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Table 24. No. of children (5-14 years) immunised during the vear:—

	1960	1961	1962
Complete immunisation	 6,015	5,591	1,134
Re-inforcement doses	 25,583	21,362	4,590
	31,598	26,953	5,724

The substantial drop in the numbers having diphtheria immunisation or re-inforcement doses was due to the need to divert the efforts of the immunisation teams and other medical staff to carry out smallpox vaccination which arose from a general public demand because of the prevalence of smallpox in the Country and the fact that there were known contacts in the County.

Tuberculosis

Table 25. Summary of Reports received for	rom Chest Physicians
Number of children (aged 5-15 years) o	n Dispensary
registers at the end of 1961	
Number of new cases during the year	31
Becoming 5 years old	
Number of deaths	-sted suben conside
Number discharged having left the distric	t 3
Number discharged having recovered	
Number becoming 15 years old	32
Number of children on registers at end of	
orted berieses vesta beindires era	Under Treatment during the year (i.e. at some time during the year)
(a) Pulmonary	
1. Primary Hilar lesions	
(a) Simple	81
(b) Complicated	23
2. Primary Pleural Effusion	4
3. Miliary	cities. Sumeous tang
4. Adult Type	4
(b) Non-Pulmonary	
Lymph Glands	
(a) Cervical	13
(b) Others	intection, Louis And
2. Bones and Joints	g to somitorsmoden
3. Meningitis	7

No special investigations were necessary during the year.

4. Abdomen

Tuberculin Testing

The scheme introduced in 1956 for tuberculin testing of "entrants" in infant schools at Aldridge, Bilston, Brierley Hill, Coseley, Darlaston, Rowley Regis, Sedgley, Tettenhall, Tipton, Wednesbury, Wednesfield and Willenhall areas continued until the end of April 1962. Since its introduction 10,870 entrant and 347 children in other groups have been tested. In all 11,217 children were tested of whom only 1.4% or 158 children were

found to have a positive reaction. Of this number 135 were sent for X-ray but only one child was found to have primary tuberculosis.

In consequence of these findings the scheme was discontinued although the Heaf guns were retained by the School Medical Officers so that individual children could be tested when considered appropriate.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The activities of the Health Education Section have continued to increase throughout the year.

With the additional recruitment of four staff to reinforce the Health Education Section, it has been possible for an increasing number of schools to receive lectures on various aspects of health. During the year, health education as a subject was integrated into the syllabus of 62 schools and consequently about 4,000 children received regular weekly lectures. Whereever possible, the lectures were given to the children, class by class. Subjects taught in the schools included the Hazards of Cigarette Smoking, Care of Feet and Choice of Shoes, Care of Teeth, Personal Hygiene in relation to Skin, Hair and the development of good habits, Feminine Hygiene, the Importance of Rest, Recreation, Good Posture and Diet, Resistance to Infection, First Aid, Home Safety and the Moral and Social responsibilities of Adolescence. Talks were illustrated, whenever possible, by a suitable film, filmstrip or flannelgraph. Posters and leaflets were distributed where appropriate and discussion groups encouraged. Films were hired during the year from various sources. Ministry of Health posters concerned with smoking were freely distributed in schools, Youth Clubs, Libraries, Hospitals, Clinics and General Practitioners' surgeries.

Throughout the year the Health Education Officer continued an investigation into the smoking habits of 10,000 schoolchildren. The report will be ready sometime early next year, but the results of the preliminary investigation are most encouraging.

Apart from the lectures given in schools, talks have also been given in Youth Clubs and to an increasing number of parent/teacher associations. Women's Institutes also requested talks on various subjects including the work of the School Health Service. It is felt that this has led to a greater appreciation of the services provided by the Department.

An interesting feature during the year was the Public Services Exhibition Week which was held at the Borough Hall, Stafford from the 19th—24th March 1962. The framework of the Health Department display stand was decorated with posters and various pamphlets and leaflets were set out for the public to take away. During the week over 17,000 leaflets were distributed. Many organised parties of schoolchildren visited the stand and were very interested in all features of the display, but particularly in the vision and hearing testing machines. The whole theme of the display was the family unit.

Head Teachers, medical and nursing staff have been supplied with leaflets and posters on request and nursing staff have been given a list of filmstrips available on loan from the Health Education Section Library.

Two 16 mm. sound film projectors and eight filmstrip projectors were purchased during the year. A library of films is being built up and it is hoped that the use of these, together with the considerable number of filmstrips, will greatly facilitate talks that are now being planned for the future.

A leaflet has been designed pointing out the facilities provided by the School Health Service and a copy is sent to the parents of each school entrant.

PART V—GENERAL HEALTH

Table 26. Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils inspected during the year at periodical medical inspections

Age Groups	No. of	daretat	Physical Cor Pupils Ins		Nobits
Inspected (By years of birth)	Pupils Inspected	Satisfe	actory	Unsati	sfactory
(1)	(2)	No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
1958 and later	7,074 5,547 754 324 225 2,773 5,063 2,406 444 4,215	585 7,055 5,527 747 320 224 2,766 5,048 2,403 443 4,206 10,753	99·66 99·73 99·64 99·07 98·77 99·56 99·75 99·70 99·88 99·77 99·79 99·60	2 19 20 7 4 1 7 15 3 1 9 43	0·34 0·27 0·36 0·93 1·23 0·44 0·25 0·30 0·12 0·23 0·21 0·40
TOTALS	. 40,208	40,077	99.67	131	0.33

This year the number of children classified at Routine Medical Inspections as being in an unsatisfactory state of health, decreased to 131 or 0.33%. The lowest figure of this nature ever recorded was 23 in 1959 or 0.07%, whilst the corresponding figure for 1961 was 156 pupils or 0.42%. A classification of this nature is naturally subject to the opinions of the individual medical officers but the trend throughout the County is, in general, satisfactory.

General Health

Some of the comments made by School Medical Officers arising out of routine medical inspections in schools are given below.

"There is a fair amount of wrong nutrition but not of under nutrition. Very many parents complain that their child eats no breakfast. The causes seem to boil down to fatigue, upper respiratory defects and lack of example—where this is complained of, the children allegedly eat well during the rest of the day. Far too much sweet eating and snacks between meals seems to happen. Many schools still sell biscuits, but it has been stopped in some. Parents seem to think it unkind to cut down sweet eating, which is the general rule on the way home from school. Even the smallest children have money in their pockets to buy sweets on their way home. Mothers are very prone to blame grandmothers. Ice cream vans lie in wait at school gates to tempt the sweet-toothed child. There was even one lurking in the piled up snow of January.

The main defects are respiratory ones most often the "catarrhal" state and lack of sleep. The sleep habits seem largely a matter of social pattern. In one area the younger children will be in bed by 7 and it seems unnecessary to enquire; whilst in another area one can expect to be told that all the children go to bed together between 9 and 10 p.m. Television continues to be a menace to the school children of all ages.

Fashion has had a bad effect on children's shoes. The narrow pointed toe has reached the 5 year old level and nine year old boys are demanding shoes which are almost winkle pickers. Clothing and footwear also conform to strong social patterns and like the sleep question, parents seem to be unchangeable in some areas."

"The general health of the school children I have seen is very good. The only snag is the condition of teeth in both primary and secondary dentitions. Generally, I have seen relatively few with no caries and a disappointingly large number with appalling teeth. The parental attitude towards dental hygiene, snacks between meals, sweets etc., has been discouraging. I would say the majority of parents encourage sweets and snacks but do not have any idea about regular dental check ups and hygiene."

"Having sampled some of the school meals, I can vouch for a good standard of food. In the schools I have visited there seem to be a good varied menu and the food is served hot. I have had no complaints about the transportation of food from central kitchens."

Table 27. Milk in Schools Scheme

and it and associated and		No. of	
	No. of	Schools	No. of
Type of Milk	Suppliers	supplied	Pupils
Maintained Schools:			
Pasteurised	24	639	109,283
Tuberculin Tested	7	15	341
	ne sour esec	LASSESSE OX	esta n doda l
	31	654	109,624
		-	-
Non-Maintained Schools:			
Pasteurised	9	34	3,534
Tuberculin Tested	2	2	98
	11	36	3,632
	10	dispersed to	

There has been an increase of 2,748 children taking milk in schools but only one more school was supplied as compared with 1961.

The number of suppliers decreased by 20 compared with the previous year.

Table 28. Milk for Handicapped Pupils unable to attend school

th of the school electronic leader son	1961	1962
No. of old applications renewed	 41	47
No. of new applications granted	 24	20
No. of children who ceased to		
receive milk during the year	 14	8

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the following information:—

"It has been a year of expansion for the school meals service. The daily average number of meals served during the summer term was 66,454 as against 62,343 for October, 1961.

New Kitchens in New Schools

Thirty-seven new kitchens were opened during the year. Details of these are given below:—

County Area

Biddulph, Springfield Primary School Cheadle Grammar School Codsall, Histon's Hill Primary School Stafford, Castlechurch Primary School

Cannock Chase Division

Aldridge, Leighswood Infants' School Aldridge, Streetly, Manor Road Primary School Brownhills, Shire Oak Secondary School Cannock, Cardinal Griffin R.C. Secondary School Cannock Limepit, Moorland Infants' School

South East Division

Bilston, Beckett Street Primary School
Bilston, Stow Lawn Primary School
Darlaston, Bentley West Primary School
Wednesfield, D'Eyncourt Primary School
Wednesfield, March End Secondary School

South West Division

Brierley Hill, Bromley Hills Primary School Brierley Hill, Summerhill Secondary School Coseley, Lanesfield Primary School Sedgley, Cotwall End Primary School

New Kitchens in Existing Schools or Replacement Schools

County Area

Armitage Primary School
Adbaston Primary School (formerly kitchen shell)
Drayton Bassett Primary School
Fazeley, Millfield Primary School
Fazeley, Mile Oak Primary School
Great Haywood R.C. Primary School
Great Haywood C.E. Primary School
Keele, St. John's C.E. Primary School

Kidsgrove, The Reginald Mitchell Primary School Ranton, Anson, C.E. Primary School Stonnall, St. Peter's C.E. Primary School Stafford, St. Patrick's R.C. Primary School Uttoxeter, St. Mary's C.E. Junior School

Cannock Chase Division

Cannock Nursery School Cannock, Hednesford, The Valley Primary School Cannock, St. Mary's R.C. Primary School

South East Division

Bilston, Loxdale Primary School

South West Division

Rowley Regis Grammar School Sedgley, Robert Street Secondary School Tipton Grammar School

Schools provided with new sculleries

Sculleries were provided at the following Schools:-

South West Division

Amblecote Primary School (Kitchen shell) Tipton, St. Paul's C.E. Primary School

At both these schools washing-up was previously returned to the supplying kitchen.

Extension of School Meals Facilities to Schools for which there was no previous provision

Arrangements for transported meals were made during the year for the following schools:—

County Area

Bednall, All Saints C.E. Primary School Bradnop Parochial Primary School Stafford, St. Paul's C.E. Primary School

Staffing

The Committee continued its policy for staff training. Courses for newly appointed Supervisors and Cooks-in-Charge were held throughout the year at the training kitchen at Flash Ley Primary School, Stafford and in addition a number of similar courses were held at various centres in the County. Refresher courses of four days duration were held as usual during the holidays. The first was a non-residential one held during the Easter Holidays at Flash Ley Primary School, Stafford; the second, during the summer holidays, was at Anstey College, Sutton Coldfield".

Number of Meals Provided

Statistics, as submitted to the Ministry of Education relating to the number of meals served in September/October 1961 and 1962 together with information regarding the number of kitchens are given below:—

No. of Meals served to Children daily Total No. of Meals served to Adults and	31,650 66,068
Total No. of Meals served to Adults and Children Daily	66,068
Children Daily	
Total No. of Schools	66,454
	648
No. of Schools not provided with school	
Meals	9
No. of Kitchens	307

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the following information regarding physical education.

"Today there is no doubt in the minds of teachers whether or not boys and girls should take part in physical education and over the years we have moved forward to a different concept of the subject from that known as P.T. Now we are not only concerned with the physical mental and emotional effects on the child during school life, but with the establishment of a lasting interest in some branch of sport or outdoor pursuit in adult life. To this end the range of activities now includes gymnastics, field games, hard court games, swimming, athletics, boxing, wrestling, fencing, dancing, camping, climbing, canoeing and sailing.

During the year 16 new halls in primary schools have been equipped with a full range of fixed and portable gymnasia apparatus. This is the continuation of a policy to provide every primary school with indoor facilities to allow physical education throughout the year. There are still many rural schools which are unable to give regular physical education due to the vagaries of the weather.

Playing fields are provided at all new primary schools so that the techniques of the major field games can be learned at an early age.

Five new halls and three new gymnasia were equipped in secondary schools during the year and all have changing rooms and showers.

In schools over two form entry in size the use of halls in addition to the gymnasium is essential to provide facilities for all classes involved particularly in inclement weather.

More playing fields are now coming into use on which there are sufficient pitches for major games, tracks for athletics, and hard courts for tennis, netball or basket ball

On two new school sites which were too small to provide the usual number of grass pitches porous redgra areas were laid which are suitable for many games and will withstand hard continuous wear throughout the year.

There are shortages of staff for physical education particularly in small grammar schools. In secondary schools generally the work has been maintained at a satisfactory level but the wastage of trained specialists among women teachers often disrupts the continuity of the work.

A Festival of dance was held in the south of the County and 6 secondary schools took part. Nine schools also participated in two successful netball tournaments. The rural secondary schools were well represented.

School leagues in football and basket ball operated in all parts of the County during the Spring and Autumn terms and during the summer, athletics continue to be very popular in boys and girls schools. All area teams competed at the County and National Championships. For the second year the County Team gained a National Championship.

Residential courses for men and women teachers were held at Blackpool under the auspices of the North W. Counties Physical Education Association and at Chasewater and there was a total attendance of 86.

Lecture demonstrations were held in various parts of the County in Canoeing, Swimming, Judo, Educational Gymnastics and short local courses were held in Primary Physical Education, Tennis Coaching, Football coaching, Trampolining, Keep Fit to Music and National Dance in which a total of 174 teachers took part.

New school swimming baths were brought into use at Sedgley High Arcal Grammar School and Heath Hayes Primary School, half the cost of the latter being borne by the Schools' Parent Teacher Baths Association.

Swimming instruction for primary and secondary schools generally was arranged during the Summer term at 29 public baths. Sixteen of these remained open during the Winter and full use was made of them. The weekly number of classes in public baths during the Summer was 831 and 542 during the Winter. 574 R.L.S.S. awards were gained in the year.

There are now 8 schools with their own swimming baths at these the progress in all branches is phenominal.

Clothing and plimsolls were supplied on loan to all schools requiring them.

Camping and allied activities continued to be very popular and the seven camps were fully used by a total of 3,300 boys and girls in the Summer term. Adventure courses were held at Cotwalton and Coven Camps for boys and girls and 350 attended.

In June the Schools Sailing Centre at Chasewater was officially opened by Chairman of the County Education Committee. The programme included a Schools' Sailing Regatta.

A Sea Sailing Centre was established at Port Dinorwic on the Menai Straights for use at week ends and during the summer holidays. 119 boys and staff attended.

Remedial exercises for 71 children with minor postural defects at secondary schools were given by qualified teachers of physical education.

The general purpose during the year has been to meet the changing needs of the pupils according to their age, ability and aptitude and this has been largely brought about by the unsparing efforts of their teachers".

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 eighteen cases were referred from the School Health Service to the Local Coordinating Officers. The Area Co-ordinating Committees considered 382 cases during the year.

UNCLEANLINESS

Table 29. Infestation with Vermin

To the state of th	1962	1961	0961	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by nurses and authorised persons.	303,334	339,981	342,113	342,113 358,154		362,225 342,966	299,496	319,337	295,711	311,864	303,901
Number of pupils found to be in- fested.	6,552	4,676	4,760	5,553	5,565	5,654	6,521	6,468	3,611	11,688	12,957
Number of pupils for whom cleansing notices issued. S.54(2) Education Act 1944.	∞	91	288	101	236	87	92	59	62	99	158
Number of pupils for whom cleansing orders were issued. S.54(3) Education Act 1944.	2	8	15	58	137	39	37	28	16	20	71
Number of Sacker Combs sold.	174	298	200	267	167	375	182	168	224	192	280

Table 30. Analysis of Infestation

Number of children with infestation of:—	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Body	3	1	3	1	9
Clothing	2	3	22	1	5
Head Lice	679	596	662	825	984
Head Nits	5,204	6,458	6,733	7,774	8,164
Total number of Children	5,888	7,057	7,420	8,601	9,162

Each term hygiene inspections are carried out in schools when the children's hair is examined. In 1962 there was an increase in the number of children infested and almost all were dealt with by the school nurses at the school clinics. Usually excellent co-operation is given by the parents who sometimes request that cleansing should be carried out. Unfortunately there are still some children who present a recurring problem of repeated infestation of their heads and need to be kept under continual surveillance by the school nurses.

When parents fail to keep their child's hair in a satisfactory state the Local Education Authority is empowered, after examination by an authorised person, to serve notice, upon the parent or guardian of the infested child, requiring cleansing to be carried out, this to be followed by attendance at a cleansing centre so that an examination may be made. If, despite the notice to the parents the state of the child's hair is still unsatisfactory the school nurse cleanses it and a school medical officer issues a certificate afterwards to the effect that the child's hair is clean.

Should reinfestation quickly recur the Local Education Authority may issue a compulsory cleansing order under which an authorised person is empowered to remove an infested child to a suitable place for cleansing to be carried out. The parent or guardian receives a copy of the order and the authorised person is informed that cleansing is necessary. After compulsory cleansing a certificate is issued by a school medical officer to show that cleansing has been satisfactorily carried out.

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 these. A report is also included in the annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health, but a brief summary of results is appended in respect of the children of school age who received the treatment during 1962:—

Table 31.

No. of alarms in use as at 31st Dec.		130	6
No. of alarms being repaired		2	4
19801 WATER SUPPLIES		Boys	Girls
Waiting list at 31st December		119	60
No. of children cured in 1961		66	21
No. of children improved in 1961		90	47
No. of children relapsed after treatme	nt	3	1
No. of children relapsed after treatme	nt	4	4
No. of children relapsed after treatm and awaiting further trial		4	3
Failures			
Too nervous		7	6
Heavy sleeper		8	5
Unco-operative mother		. 9	9

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

Four special schools, Basford Hall, Needwood, Standon Bowers and Walton Hall have alarms and excellent results have been reported.

From the start it has been routine procedure to follow up cases six months after the trial period with an alarm ended. During 1961, however, it was decided to review the condition of children, who have had treatment, at two intervals of six months. Because the criterion of cure is now 12 months free from relapse, for the first time the figures above show an apparent improvement on the previous year when only 24 children were cured whilst 122 improved.

PART VII—SCHOOL PREMISES

Table 32. Inspection of School Premises

No. of schools inspected		623
No. of school premises	reported as having	
various defects	14	83
No. of school premises	where defects have	
been rectified		14

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

Fewer schools were visted this year than last and the number of school premises having defects reported fell by 105 as compared with last year.

One of the school medical officers who has worked for many years in a rural area has commented. "In the past few years much improvement has taken place in rural schools as regards water supplies and drainage. The extensions of public water supplies and sewerage schemes have made this possible. The various new schools provided and the reconstruction of older schools with the provision of modern amenities have vastly improved conditions for school children. Compared

with conditions prevailing in many schools several years ago, such improvements noticeably boost the morale of children and staff. The great majority of the rural schools now have a mains water supply but several are not yet on a water carriage drainage system as the amenity of public sewerage has yet to be brought to the villages concerned. Several such schemes are on the drawing board.

The older type schools still remaining and due for replacement etc. certainly appear slum-like when compared with the new school buildings. These older buildings are given care re cleanliness etc. but it is difficult to make them look anything but out-of-date premises".

SCHOOL WATER SUPPLIES

During the year the County Health Inspectors took one hundred and ninety seven samples of the water supplies to schools and school canteens throughout the County. Thirty three samples were found to be unsatisfactory, of which sixteen were as actually used for drinking purposes and appropriate action was taken in each case.

One school was connected to mains supply during the year. At two other schools main supplies were available but not connected. In one case the school already has an excellent private supply from a deep bore. In the other, arrangements have been made for the school to be connected in the near future. A large water scheme nearing completion will shortly provide mains supplies to a further nine schools.

At the year end eighteen schools were treating their water before use for drinking or in the kitchen.

Table 33

(a)	No. of schools at which samples were taken	52
(b)	No. of samples collected:— (i) for bacteriological examination (ii) for chemical examination	164 33
(c)	Results of examinations:— (i) Bacteriological Satisfactory	136
	(ii) Chemical Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory	28 26 7
(d)	Main piped supplies laid during 1962	10
(e)	Schools without main piped water supply at 31st December, 1962	25*
(<i>f</i>)	Schools with main piped water available but not yet laid into schools	2

*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 includes small estate piped supplies and the like.

SCHOOL SWIMMING BATHS

During the year three new school swimming baths have been opened bringing the total number of school swimming baths to twelve. Eight of these are covered, heated and provided with a purification plant incorporating a filter and automatic chlorination. Two open air baths are heated and have purification plants. The remaining two open air baths are unheated, operate on the fill and empty system, and are chlorinated by hand. At the end of the year a further eight baths were under construction at various schools within the County area.

The County Health Inspectors visited these baths about once per month when the baths were in use. During these visits field tests were carried out to determine the pH of the water and the level of residual chlorine in the baths. A total of 173 samples of bath water were submitted for examination (167 for bacteriological examination and 6 for chemical analysis). Of these four were bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

A close co-operation exists between the County Architect's Department and the County Health Department in planning new swimming baths and improving existing baths.

Table 34. Handicapped Pupils

Category		-	4						Number	iber	-		-			-
Harring Boys Girls Girls Boys Girls Gi	Catagory		Puri De	known ained vils c. 62	Special (as recor form 2	Schools ded on	Number in Sp Schools	placed ecial in 1962	awa admiss Special (as reco form	iting ion to Schools rded on 21M)	Numbe having provisi Ordinar	special on at an	Number Home includin for adm Special	Tuition g those nission to Schools	At Home without Tu	At Home without Tuition
Harring Harr	Consono		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hy Sighted 26	:	:	15	14	14	13	-	-	1	1	1		-	1	P	1
Hy Hearing House	Partially Sighted	:	26	17	15	12	-	-	3	1	7	4	2	-		
ng 115 80 44 34 8 11 4 1 67 45 114 74 52 23 19 7 1 70 46 6 al 118 103 8 2 1 70 46 6 118 103 8 2 1 108 101 3 118 103 8 2 1 108 101 3 ed 452 3 5 86 44 ed 414 207 1 46 9 5 4 2 366 272 35 2,301 1,366 597 333 94 59 207 1,406 886 87 3,667 931		:	49	34	51	34	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	al.
al 114 74 52 23 19 7 1 — 70 46 6 al 118 446 312 166 50 32 194 116 289 167 11 118 103 8 2 1 — — — — 108 101 3 114 47 29 3 5 — — — — 86 44 — ed 114 47 29 3 5 — — — 86 44 — ed 414 207 1 — — — 413 207 — <	Partially Hearing	:	115	80	4	34	8	=	4	-	19	45	T	-	1	d
al 884 446 312 166 50 32 194 116 289 167 111 118 103 8 2 1 — — — — 108 101 3 114 47 29 3 5 — — — 86 44 — ed 452 344 71 46 9 5 4 2 366 272 35 414 207 1 — — — — 413 207 — 2,301 1,366 597 333 94 59 207 1,406 886 57 ATALS 3,667 931 153 327 2,292 102		:	114	74	52	23	19	7	-	1	70	46	9	00	1	
118 103 8 2 1 — — — 108 101 3 114 47 29 3 5 — — — 86 44 — ed 452 344 71 46 9 5 4 2 366 272 35 414 207 1 — — — — 413 207 — 2,301 1,366 597 333 94 59 207 1,20 1,406 886 57 TALS 3,667 931 153 327 2,292 102	Educationally Sub-Normal	G :	884	446	312	166	90	32	194	116	289	191	П	41		anth
ed 114 47 29 3 5 - - 86 44 - ed 452 344 71 46 9 5 4 2 366 272 35 414 207 1 - - - - 413 207 - 3.301 1,366 597 333 94 59 207 1,406 886 57 STALS 3,667 931 153 327 2,292 102		:	118	103	8	2	-	1	1	1	108	101	6	1	1	ed Ba
ed 452 344 71 46 9 5 4 2 366 272 35 414 207 1 — — — — 413 207 — 2,301 1,366 597 333 94 59 207 1,406 886 57 STALS		:	114	47	29	3	5	1	1		98	4	1	1		d
2,301 1,366 597 333 94 59 207 120 1,406 886 57 7 7292 102	Physically Handicapped	:	452	344	71	46	6	8	4	2	366	272	35	23	00	4
2,301 1,366 597 333 94 59 207 120 1,406 886 57 3,667 931 153 327 2,292 102	Speech Defects	-	414	207	1	1	1	1	H	1	413	207		1	4	101
3,667 931 153 327 2,292		:	2,301	1,366	597	333	94	59	207	120	1,406	988	57	45	00	4
	GRAND TOTAL	S.	3,6	199	9.	31	15	13	3,	27	2,2	92	10	02	13*	

-Pupils attending Hospital Special Schools are only included in this table in the first column. Only pupils from the Excepted District of Newcastle-under-Lyme who are in, or awaiting admission to residential special schools, are included.

*These children were without tuition as they were of pre-school age.

Table 34 includes children who do not come within the categories of handicapped children as defined in the Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations, 1959. 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 46 as compared with 1961.

The medical records for 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.

CONVALESCENCE AND DEBILITATED CHILDREN

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. 266 children were admitted during the year, this being a decrease of 7 compared to 1961.

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

	В.	G.	Total
St. Mary's Home Broadstairs	. 34	100	134
Broomhayes Home, Northam	. 2	3	5
Metropolitan Convalescent Home,			
Broadstairs	. 85	32	117
Heathercombe Brake, Newton Abbott	5	_	5
West Kirby Childrens' Convalescent			
Home	. 1	3	4
Roecliffe Manor, Loughborough .	1		1
	128	138	266

One School Medical Officer commenting about children in problem families said,

"I have been impressed by the fact that after convalescence, many of these children improve out of all recognition."

Various hospitals in the County continue to refer children for convalescence. Parents 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.

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.

102 children were receiving tuition at the end of the year as compared with 112 in 1961.

For 92 of these children tuition at home was the best possible provision at the end of the year but the other 10 children were having home tuition as a temporary measure whilst awaiting a vacancy at a special school.

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HOSPITAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

At the end of the year there were 33 children in Hospital Special Schools. The numbers are not included in table 34, see page 96, which shows the position regarding handicapped pupils. Details are given below.

The Limes, Himley, Stourbridge	•••	2
Standon Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, Stafford	Nr. 	5
Queen Mary's Hospital School, Carshalt Surrey	on,	1
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopae Hospital, Oswestry	edic	2
Birmingham Hospital Special Schools (Woodlands & Forelands)		8
Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital Special School	ban g	9
St. Gerard's Orthopaedic Hospital, Coles Birmingham	shill,	6
		33
		_

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

		Classific	cation			No. of Children
Section	57(4)	Education	Act,	1944	 	65

During the year one child was dealt with under Section 57A(2) and the notification of its unsuitability for education at school was cancelled.

Further Education of Handicapped Children

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the following information:—

"During the year, arrangements were made for eleven handicapped persons who were over statutory school leaving age, to receive tuition in their own homes. The Home Teachers have received wholehearted co-operation from the parents of the persons concerned. The tuition given was mainly concerned with reading, writing and arithmetic, with some topics of general social interest. As in previous years, arrangements were made for tuition to be given to children in hospitals.

Sixteen young people have been maintained by the Authority at special Colleges for blind, deaf and spastic persons.

Evening classes were conducted at St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, as part of the Authority's evening institute programme, and excellent work continues to be done in this field. The understanding approach and help given by the teaching staff is much appreciated."

THE SPECIAL SCHOOLS IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

1. Present Special Schools in Staffordshire.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS.

Residential Accommodation

Boys: Loxley Hall. 80 boys

Age Range 8—16 years.

Standon Bowers. 60 boys

Age Range $10\frac{1}{2}$ —16 years.

Girls: Walton Hall. 48 girls
Age Range 8—16 years.

Day.

Mixed: William Baxter, Cheslyn Hay. 110 boys

Age Range 8—16 years. and girls. High Arcal, Sedgley. 120 boys

Age Range 8—16 years. and girls.

MALADJUSTED BOYS.

Ashley Residential School. 30 boys.

Age Range 10½—16 years.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Mixed: Wightwick Hall. 65 Boarding Residential and Day. boys & girls

Residential and Day. boys & girls
Age Range 5—16 years. 25 day places

will be Their

DELICATE AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Mixed: Blackfriars, Newcastle 80 boys (Joint School). Day. and girls.

Age Range 5—16 years.

PARTIALLY DEAF.

Mixed: Needwood. Residential. 145 boys Age Range 5—16 years. and girls.

No new special schools were opened during the year although work proceeded on the new Tipton Day E.S.N. School which is expected to open in April 1963. The reports on the individual schools indicate the useful work being carried on in this sphere.

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN STAFFORDSHIRE SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Director of Education has kindly supplied most of the following information:—

(a) Standon Bowers Residential School for Educationally Sub-Normal Boys

The health of the boys generally has been good, although many boys were affected by outbreaks of German Measles and Influenza. There have been shortages of domestic staff and some changes of teaching staff.

Further reorganisation of school work has taken place and 'specialist' subject teaching is no longer undertaken. Each teacher is now responsible for teaching all subjects to his own class and greater stress has been placed on the teaching of basic subjects. Specialist equipment and facilities are available for all classes in school time and specialist interests have been extended to out-of-school activities.

A general inspection of the school was carried out by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools early in the year and a report was issued.

Extraneous duties by teachers have been rearranged to give better coverage and wider scope for activities out of school. This has led to a greatly improved programme of recreational activities and of leisure time pursuits. The provision of a minibus for use by the residential special schools in this area has proved beneficial for educational, recreational and social purposes as well as for the School Leavers Programme. Activities connected with work in the classroom and leisure time pursuits have been extended. The school is also taking part in more sporting activities with other schools and has recently developed an interest in competitive cross-country running.

Several boys go home regularly at weekends and some of the older boys visit Stoke-on-Trent on Saturdays. Thirty boys spent a week at the Teddesley Park Camp in May and arrangements have been made recently for thirty boys to go to the swimming baths once each week for swimming instruction.

Improvements to storage space for clothing and linen have been made and the toilet block, bathrooms, changing rooms and gymnasium have been redecorated.

(b) Walton Hall Residential School for Educationally Sub-Normal Girls

Although there are still vacancies on the teaching staff, all vacancies on the residential and domestic side have now been filled.

The age range has been extended and two girls of nine years have been admitted. Seven girls have left during the year and there have been fourteen admissions.

Good use has been made of facilities provided, especially the minibus which has been used to take the girls on educational visits and these have been appreciated and enjoyed. Bicycles, too, have been put to good use and the Stone R.D.C. has arranged for the girls to have instruction from a team of Road Safety experts and to take the Cycling Proficiency test. Swimming is still very popular in the summer at Trentham and in the winter at Stafford and many of the girls have passed the initial tests.

Many pupils go home for the weekends and with the exception of one case, this privilege has not been abused.

(c) Ashley Residential School for Maladjusted Boys

Since the last report, Basford Hall School has vacated its previous premises and has moved into new buildings at Ashley, near Market Drayton, Salop. The move took place during the summer holidays and the new school opened on September 10th, 1962.

It should be placed on record that Basford Hall as a school, was very successful. From 1942 until the school closed in July, 1962, 211 pupils were recorded on the register and of these over 90% returned home, found employment and

have made a success of their lives. Basford Hall lacked many facilities but remained throughout its existence essentially a home. Although the new buildings are much superior from the point of view of facilities and amenities, it may prove difficult to recapture the intimate atmosphere of Basford.

The thirty boys, which is the full complement of the school, have settled in well and their health and general physical condition has remained excellent. Much progress has been noticeable both educationally and socially, and full use is being made of the playing fields. During the coming summer it is hoped that a considerable amount of work will be done in athletics and outdoor pursuits, including canoeing, lightweight camping, cycling and hiking,

(d) William Baxter Day Special School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children

The school has kept its full complement of 110 pupils throughout the year and their progress has continued to be satisfactory. All leavers have obtained and kept steady employment in a variety of occupations.

Seven certificates were awarded in a competition organised by the British Trades Alphabet, out of an entry of seven. For the first time this year the girls have staged a fashion show to display the various clothes they have made at school. The senior boys take cookery one half day per week and this has proved very beneficial. One boy is now an apprentice baker with Allied Bakeries and another with a small firm in Wednesbury. The senior girls cook and eat their own dinner every Thursday.

To get the older boys and girls used to mixing with adults, and also as part of their preparation for work and living, much interest has been taken in educational visits throughout the area.

(e) Loxley Hall Residential School for Educationally Sub-Normal Boys

This year brought several changes to the school which have called for flexibility and reorganisation. Two teachers left and have been replaced, and a new housefather and a new assistant matron caused changes in the household routine. In addition the new extensions were started and the inevitable disturbances will continue until April 1963.

Nevertheless an extension of activities continued during the year. Senior boys have been to Youth Hostels and to their homes for weekends, involving long bus journeys without adult help, and bedtimes at weekends have been made later to permit boys to go to the cinema and Youth Club activities in conjunction with local clubs. The use of a minibus has extended the scope of activities away from school for junior boys also. Visits to factories and to the country just north of the school have already been made and plans for a wider range of interests are in hand.

Co-operation with parents has been maintained on a friendly basis in spite of a larger proportion of new boys in the younger age group with parents new to the school. The help given to the school by parents is evident in the practical way in which money for a swimming pool has been raised in the eight years of the school's existence and the pool itself is planned in the rebuilding scheme.

The year as a whole can be summarised as a period of progress and development in every direction.

(f) Needwood Residential School for Partially Hearing Children

An improvement in staff recruitment has permitted an increase of the roll which has now reached 142. A feature of recent admissions has been the relative increase of younger children so that there are now six classes in the infant and junior departments against nine classes in the senior department. With the increase of younger children the stability of the Housemother staff has been invaluable and the school is reaping the benefits of the attendance at Home Office courses of several of the Home Staff.

Despite very careful screening at the Diagnostic Clinic before admission a number of children are still found to make very little progress at the school because of the severity of their total educational handicap, and after a prolonged trial period it has been found necessary to recommend the transfer, to schools catering for a different handicap, of a number of such children. On the other hand the progress of a number of other pupils has been outstanding and in 1962 four scholars taking the G.C.E. achieved a total of twelve passes between them, a feature of this year's results being that all entrants passed in English Language and English Literature.

The proportion of Out-County children remains the same at approximately 75% of the roll, despite the setting up of Partially Deaf Units and Peripatetic Services in almost all of the catchment Areas. The Staffordshire Peripatetic Teaching Service, which is run in very close co-operation with the school and which is now well established, is referred to elsewhere. A further innovation, the establishment of the Audiology Clinic at the New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, which also has close links with the school, is liable to increase further the tendency already noted, viz., the admission of younger children.

In 1962 the Needwood Old Scholars had their first reunion weekend at Rangemore Hall. The Needwood (Parents) Association has now achieved its aim of providing £2,000 towards the construction of a swimming bath and the project is being put in hand. The Needwood Youth Club gained the distinction of reaching the finals of the Uttoxeter Area Quiz, while the Table Tennis Club were runners-up in the Burton (Junior) League. The very happy collaboration with our neighbour the John Taylor School at Barton-under-Needwood has resulted in closely contested Cross-Country and Athletics matches and combined social-dances.

In June 1962 a preliminary report on research work carried out at the school by the County's Senior Medical Officer for Schools was published in "The Teacher of the Deaf" under the title "The Assessment of Mental Abilities in Partially Deaf Children."

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

The numbers on roll in January 1962 were 64 boarders and 25 day children with an age range of 5—16 years. Some

use is still being made of the temporary huts but it is hoped that the proposed minor building project to provide additional teaching accommodation will be undertaken during the next financial year.

The children have made satisfactory academic progress and there has been an extensive programme of out-of-school activities. The Parent/Staff Association has raised money for a swimming bath which, with the help of a grant from the Education Committee, is to be constructed this year. A paddling pool is also to be provided as a gift from a neighbouring engineering firm.

A new Headmaster has been appointed to the school and is to take up duties on the 1st May, 1963.

The medical aspects of the first 6 years of the schools existence were summarized in an article in "Public Health" January 1963 by Dr. C. S. Smith.

(h) High Arcal Day Special School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children

The school continues to have its full complement of pupils and there were 28 leavers during the year 1962. Of these, 26 are settled happily in employment, the parents of the remaining two preferring to send their children to a training centre for a period before letting them take up employment which has already been reserved for them.

Attendance continues to be good—the average for the year being about 92% in spite of some very low attendances last term on three foggy days, and a slight outbreak of stomach trouble in the area at the beginning of the Christmas term.

Eleven children are receiving physiotherapy treatment for one session per week, and a Speech Therapist visits the school for two sessions per week and instructs some fourteen children in all.

The school was completely redecorated during the summer holidays. Both winter and summer use of the playing fields is now permitted and the school enjoys excellent sporting activities.

(i) Blackfriars Day School for Physically-Handicapped and Delicate Children

The school now has 85 children on roll which is the maximum possible without overloading the facilities available. There are 65 children from the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 17 from the County area and three from the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

The school is now successfully established and parents and the general public appreciate its true function.

An enthusiastic Parent/Teachers' Association has been formed which is energetically raising money in order to provide a swimming bath. Coffee evenings with guest speakers are held for small groups of parents with children of similar ailments.

Good educational progress has been made by the children and a number of children have taken the Newcastle School Leaving Certificate. Many school journeys and visits have been undertaken.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF THE WORK IN THE SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Intelligence Testing

As the original I.Q. assessment may have been carried out some considerable time before the child's admission to a special school it has been the custom to re-assess the child after a settling in period. This work has continued during the year. In addition, re-appraisal may be asked for if the pupil is not working up to the suggested capacity of the recorded I.Q. or if the progress is much greater than would have been expected.

The I.Q. ranges of the children remaining on the registers of the various schools on 31st December, 1962 are as follows:—

		I.Q	. Ra	nges					
Schools	Under 50	50 10 54	55 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 fo 84	85 and Over	Total
Walton Hall	HORSE !	3	9	20	6	2	пшп	20_27	40
Standon Bowers	1	-	6	17	15	6	7	1	53
Loxley Hall	4677	2	11	28	16	18	4	OUT	79
William Baxter: Boys	0 (277)	2.	7	25	20	8	1	-	63
William Baxter: Girls	a series	3	5	16	9	7	1	1	42
High Arcal: Boys	-	3	4	31	10	6	3	1	58
High Arcal: Girls	_	3	8	21	9	10	2		53

The percentages in the various groups and a comparison with the figures obtained in recent years is as follows:—

	rere	entage	in the G	roups	
I.Q. Range		1962	1961	1960	1959
Under 55		4.4	4.2	3.9	5.4
Total under 60		17-3	15.5	15.7	19.0
60-74		62.6	62.4	63.8	65.5
75 and over		20.1	22-1	20.5	15.5

It is probable, with the developing increased educational facilities in the ordinary schools for the backward pupil, that the proportion of pupils with I.Q.s of 75 and over in special schools will fall in forthcoming years. All those admitted to special schools had failed to progress in the ordinary school system. Individual discussions will take place in future on children in this group especially to determine if the child needs to be transferred in the light of local facilities.

In the lower I.Q. ranges all children with recorded results under 55 are kept under careful review as they are at the "borderline" level of educability. Much depends on the individual's personality and behaviour, as a stable child with a low I.Q. may continue to make satisfactory progress in the special school and be capable of later obtaining gainful employment. If the child is making no progress or is regressing and is generally inadequate, admission to a Training Centre is often in the individual's own interest as well as that of the school.

From 1957 details have been kept of the I.Q. reviews of educationally subnormal pupils in the various special schools with a comparison of the difference in results on previous tests. Many factors have an influence on such changes; the examiner, the age of the child, the application of various standards of

deviation to the figure obtained, the type of test used e.g. the Wechsler Children's Intelligence Scale is not recommended under certain conditions but may have been used. In other instances early maladjustment may have a significant bearing on changes in later assessments. One group of children shows definite genuine regression around the onset of adolescence; the temporal lobe type of epileptic: regression in I.Q. and behaviour has led to the withdrawal from special schools in several instances.

Despite all possible variables it is interesting to note that almost two thirds of those re-tested to date show a deviation of 5 points or less and approximately 90% shows variability of 10 points or less.

Total cases recorded to 31.12.62-1,011.

		Increase in I.Q. on Previous Tests		Regression I.Q. on Previous Tests
No change			33	
1-5 points		297		334
6-10 points	2	1-2		143
11-15 points		44		40
Over 15 points		9		9

Comparison with Earlier Surveys

Total reviewed	1962 1.011	1960 670	1959 469	1957 165
Up to 5 points variation	65.6%	65.0%	58.3%	61.8%
Total up to 10 points variation	89.9%	90.2%	86.5%	88.4%

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:

GEORGE T. MACCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:

DAVID L. LEWIS, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H. (Resigned 14.1.62) VINCENT J. MAHER, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., L.M.R.C.S.I. (Appointed 21.5.62)

DONALD B. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 20.5.62)

EDITH PARRY-EVANS, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 1.2.62)

Dr. T. Craig (Part-time)
Dr. P. G. Johnson (Retired in June, 1962)

Physiotherapist (Part-time):

MRS. T. J. BLADEN, M.C.S.P. (Appointed 6.11.62) MISS L. M. LOCKETT, M.C.S.P. (Resigned 29.10.62) MRS. B. WAIN, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist (Part-time):

MRS. A. C. THOMPSON, L.C.S.T.

Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time):
P. J. M. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

Borough School Dental Officer:

Area Dental Officer—
R. G. C. DEMPSTER, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.)

Dental Anaesthetist (Part-time):

DR. H. B. DEAS.
DR. Z. S. MILEWSKI Jointly

NURSING ESTABLISHMENT

One full-time School Nurse and thirteen Health Visitor/ School Nurses, gave the equivalent of 73 full-time duties to the School Health Service, during the year under review.

SCHOOL POPULATION

The number of pupils on the registers of maintained schools (including Nursery Schools) at the end of the year was 13,544, a decrease of 172, compared with a decrease of 51 in 1961/62, and an increase of 154 on the previous year.

Number of Schools or departments	5—		
Nursery Schools			4
Infant departments			12
Infant & Junior departments	1.000	9	8
Junior departments			9
C.E. Mixed (Infants Junior &	Secon	dary	
Modern)			1
Secondary Modern Schools			9
Secondary Grammar Schools	1887	****	4
Blackfriars School			1

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

As in previous years the principle of periodic medical inspections of children attending schools within the Borough has been continued. These examinations are carried out as follows:—

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

At the Nursery Schools and at the Blackfriars Special School approximately one third of the children are examined each term. This ensures that each child is seen annually.

All children attending maintained schools within the Borough have an eyesight test between their 7th and 8th birthday, special provision being made for those who do not know their letters.

2,872 parents were present at the examination of their children. This figure represents 67.8 per cent of the children examined and is an improvement on previous years.

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 1.A. in the statistical tables at the end of this report.

Uncleanliness

5 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 111 children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids and were referred for examination by a specialist. During the year 231 cases received operative treatment through arrangements made by the School Health Service. In addition there were 642 cases which required only medical treatment and/or observation. Both these figures showed a marked increase over the 1961 levels which were 175 and 467 respectively.

н 113

Skin Diseases

71 cases of skin disease (dermatitis, impetigo, urticaria, ringworm, etc.,) were discovered at medical inspections and found to require treatment. 3 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

One case of external eye disease was referred for treatment during the year to the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

Defective Vision and Squint

127 cases of defective vision and squint were discovered at routine and special medical examinations and were referred for treatment, being 103 cases of defective vision and 24 cases of squint. In addition 11 cases of squint discovered at examinations at school clinics were referred also for treatment. During the year 96 children with defective vision were prescribed glasses after examination by the Schools Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing

At routine medical inspections during 1962, 22 cases in this category were found to require treatment and all were referred to the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical Inspection prior to admission to Training Colleges

During 1962, 61 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 1962, 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.

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Children attending School Camps

During the year 21 children were subjected to a medical examination before attending organised School Camps. In common with the practice in the remainder of the Local Education Authority area the requirement of a medical examination before children were allowed to attend School Camps was discontinued, being replaced by a "free from infection" certificate from the parents.

TREATMENT OF UNCLEANLINESS

Periodic inspection of children, to ascertain the condition of cleanliness of their heads and bodies, was carried out. A total of 53,404 examinations was made and 1,293 individual pupils were found to be infested. Cleansing notices were issued in 811 cases.

165 children were cleansed at special sessions at school clinics.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

This clinic is held each Monday morning in the Ophthalmic Room at Friarswood School Clinic. During the year 828 children had refractions carried out and in 196 cases spectacles were prescribed.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

The Physiotherapists' time-table for attendance at the Clinic at Friarswood House, Priory Road, Newcastle, and at the Blackfriars School, is given below:—

FRIARSWOOD CLINIC (Mrs. J. T. Bladen)	BLACKFRIARS SCHOOL (Mrs. Wain)
Tuesday 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. * Breathing Exercises and Sun-ray treatment. Thursday 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. Remedial Exercises.	Monday 9.15 to 12 noon Breathing and Remedial Exercises Tuesday 9.15 to 12 noon Remedial Exercises.
* A Medical Officer attends this Clinic once in four weeks, or as required.	Thursday 9.15 to 12 noon Breathing and Remedial Exercises and Sun-ray treatment.

Attendances at these various sessions during the year 1962 were as follows:-

bil brock and le	Breathing	Remedial	Sun-Ray
	Exercises	Exercises	Treatment
Blackfriars School	50 children	30 children	25 children
	1,821 attendances	610 attendances	426 attendances
Friarswood Clinic	98 children	165 children	108 children
	228 attendances	239 attendances	419 attendances

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 1962, 11 cases were dealt with in this way.

Towards the end of 1962 Child Guidance Sessions commenced to be held in "Brampton Trees", Hanover Street, Newcastle, in the recently established County Council Mental Health Centre there. Consequently cases requiring treatment from Newcastle will be referred in future to this Clinic.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

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

Bradwell C.S.M.	ime-table for	
School	Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
Chesterton Loomer Road	Monday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Clayton— Kingsbridge		
Avenue	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Crackley Bank C.P. School	Wednesday	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
Hempstalls C.P. School	Wednesday	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

Knutton	Tuesday	10.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Knutton Lane	Friday	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Newcastle	Monday	2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Friarswood	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
	Friday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Silverdale		
Crown Street	Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
Porthill	Leeth Pringered	
Inglewood	Tuesday	9.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
Drive	Thursday	9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

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 4,931 which is a decrease of 1,197 over the figure for 1961.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Area Dental Officer for the Borough has provided the following report on the work of his service during 1962:—

"The dental staff remained unchanged during the year.

Routine inspection and treatment was carried out in all schools except those in the Chesterton, Porthill and Bradwell areas. More children were inspected, but proportionately less required treatment than in 1961 and the amount of treatment needed per child was less. Fewer extractions were carried out for relief of pain and less dentures were fitted. More pre-school children were treated and more orthodontic cases completed."

The following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

No. Children Inspected at Routine In	nspectio	ns	6,955
No. Requiring Treatment			3,927
No. Referred for Treatment			3,826
No. Casual or Emergency Cases In	spected	and	
Treated			505
Total No. of Attendances		1	3,300
No. Sessions devoted to Inspection		,,,	32

No. Sessions devoted to Treatment		410
No. Sessions devoted to Administration		6
No. Fillings in Temporary Teeth		871
No. Temporary Teeth Filled		796
No. Fillings in Permanent Teeth		2,023
No. Permanent Teeth Filled		1,735
Total No. of Fillings		2,894
Total No. of Temporary Teeth Extracted		2,199
Total No. of Permanent Teeth Extracted		413
Total No. of Local Anaesthetics		782
Total No. of General Anaesthetics	D00-0	331
Parents present		2,242
Sundry Operations		
		20
Impressions		38
Scale	***	27
Bleeding arrested after Haemorrhage		1
X-ray		33
Dentures Fitted		13
Orthodontics		
Regulation Plate Fitted		22
Regulation Supervision		161
Zinc Oxide Dressing	914.9	168
Root Canal Dressing	300	17
Root Canal Filling		3
Cement dressing	eli or	2
Part Crown		1
The first and beighter treat to an town hope and towns and	no con	351.

SCHOOL SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water from the under mentioned baths were submitted for examination during 1962. Particulars are as follows:—

NEWCASTLE HIGH SCHOOL (Three examinations)—

Date	Bacteriological	Chlorine Test
22/5/62	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/10/62 4/12/62	Tanky "marghi	Marketti, and Am
HEMPSTALLS SCHOO	L SWIMMING BATH	(One examination)
12/4/62	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

HEARING TEST SURVEY

In 1962 all Infant Departments were visited by the Audiometrician. The results of the survey and the follow-up of cases is tabulated below.

Survey Results-

No. Examined (1)	No. showing some hearing loss (2)	Percentage of (1) (3)
1,547	118	7.6

Follow Up—

43 children were referred for specialist opinion and treatment, as shown below—

	Observ	ation	Tre	eatment Adv	111	(CA)	app	
No. Referred	Re-Exam by Specialist after 3-6 months	Further Hearing Test after 12 months	T's & A's Operation	Myring- otomy	General Medical Super- vision	No. Treatmer Advisea	Reports Pending	No. Conse returned or oints. not I
118	7	9	28	5	7	35	22	4

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.

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. 67 visits were paid to these premises during 1962.

MILK IN SCHOOLS

The milk supplied to schools is sampled from time to time by the Public Health Inspection Staff. During the year 6 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.

X-RAY OF KITCHEN STAFF

During, 1962, 80 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.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

By arrangement with the Medical Director, a chest x-ray survey was held in January 1962 and was attended by 239 employees. No active case of tuberculosis was discovered but 4 persons with other abnormalities were reported to their own doctors for further investigation and treatment.

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. E. Kirkby, the Physical Education Organiser.

(1) SCHOOL MEALS—REPORT

During the year January 1962 to December 1962, school meals were supplied to the children and staff in the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme from the following kitchens:—

Knutton Central Kitchen Bradwell C.P. School Bradwell C.S. School Bursley C.P. School Cherry Hill C.P. School Crackley Bank C.P. School

Ellison Street C.P. School
Hempstalls C.P. School
Four Nursery Schools
Langdale C.P. School
Seabridge C.S. School
(opened September, 1962)

Silverdale C.P. School St. Michael's C.E., V.C. School (opened May, 1962) St. Wulstan's R.C. School Blackfriars School Four Grammar Schools

Figures given below show the daily average number of meals served each month through the year as compared with January 1961 to December 1961.

Month	1961	1962	Month	1961	1962
January	6,678	6,798	July	6,003	6,060
February	6,599	6,688	August	Holiday	Period
March	6,691	6,544	September	6,864	7,130
April	6,594	6,313	October	6,835	7,070
May	6,371	6,228	November	6,759	7,001
June	6,258	6,225	December	6,638	7,012

Holiday Feeding

Throughout the year, arrangements for the provision of 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 the reason why they could not have dinners.

Approximately 180 children 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, and staff dinners were two shillings and twopence each.

Complaints

All complaints concerning the school meals were submitted to the Welfare Sub-Committee each month. During the year there was a total of four complaints, two of which concerned late delivery.

Improvements were carried out at the following places:—

Clayton Hall Grammar School

Covered shelter to front of temporary dining block.

Eagle & Child Kitchen

Improvements to outside storage facilities.

Silverdale St. Luke's C.E., V.C. School

Covered way built between kitchen and school entrance.

St. Michael's C.E., V.C. Infants' Seabridge C.S. School Knutton Central Kitchen

Wall heaters/overhead space heaters

Albert St. C.P. Junior Girls'

Extract fans in wash-up

Friarswood C.P. Junior School (wash-up)

Porcelain sinks and wood-

Langdale C.P. Junior School K.D.R.

en draining boards replaced with stainless steel sink units

St. Wulstan's R.C. School K.D.R. Watlands C.S. School—wash-up

Nursery Schools

New arrangements for the distribution of cod liver oil and orange juice came into force at the beginning of the year. Cod liver oil is now only given to children on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Blackfriars School

All children stay for meals and "family service" is in operation. Individual diets are prepared and served to all children requiring them, provided the diet has been approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

The children receive two bottles of milk a day and this is provided during the winter months in the form of hot cocoa or ovaltine when they arrive and when they leave school to return home in the afternoon.

New Kitchens

St. Michael's C.E., V.C. Infants' School K.D.R. and Seabridge C.S.M. School K.D.R. were opened during the year. Both kitchens are well equipped with up-to-date appliances and the sink and sterilizing units are of stainless steel. Family or table service is used in both schools, i.e. small groups dine together as "families" and the meal itself is served at the table.

Hygiene

As in previous years visits were made to the kitchens by some of the Borough Council's Sanitary Officers and whenever possible, any undesirable features were dealt with straight away.

All school meals employees were X-rayed during the early part of the year. New school meals staff continued to be medically examined and X-rayed prior to their official appointment. Staff produced, 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.

A full specimen meal was retained in the refrigerator at each kitchen every day and kept for twenty four hours. No reheated dishes were served and any left-over food was disposed of daily.

First Aid supplies were issued to the kitchens and schools each term.

Throughout the year uniform was replaced whenever necessary and as usual laundered regularly.

Kitchen staff continued to boil all dish-cloths, teacloths and floor-cloths daily.

Meetings and Courses

Meetings of Cook Supervisors and Cooks-in-Charge were held each term.

Usually, the child's mid-day meal is the main meal of the day, and, therefore, every effort is made to include an adequate supply of first-class protein, vitamins and mineral matter, especially as the home diet may be deficient in these respects.

Both teachers and school meals staff have done everything in their power to encourage the children to cultivate the right attitude towards the food that is presented to them.

(1) PHYSICAL EDUCATION

General Survey

Standards of physical education have been maintained over the past twelve months though difficulties of staffing, particularly those concerning women teachers, have been acute at times.

Clothing and plimsolls are still provided in the Secondary Modern and Primary Schools, though the cost of this service increases yearly.

Disinfection of plimsolls, to combat foot infection, is carried out at the end of each term. The laundering of clothing on loan is the responsibility of the parents.

Cleanliness of changing areas and shower units is of the highest standard possible. Swabbing out and disinfection is part of the daily routine.

FACILITIES

Secondary Departments

All the secondary departments now have the use of indoor facilities for physical education and, with the exception of two schools, they have special facilities for changing.

There is still a lack of showering facilities. Five Modern Schools have no showers, but this should be rectified in at least one school during the coming year.

Primary Departments

Further progress has been made in equipping junior schools with indoor apparatus. All Junior departments now have indoor facilities for P.E.

Summary of facilities

Secondary Schools	Gyms	Gym/Halls with fixed apparatus	Halls	Changing Rooms	Showers
13	5	5	3	10	8
	Infant Schools	Halls	Fixed Equipment	No Indoor Facilities	
	12	11	5	1	
	Junior Schools	Halls	Fixed Equipment	No Indoor Facilities	
	18	18	12	9	

Fixed equipment has been ordered for two more Infant Schools and modification to apparatus in four Infant Schools.

Staffing

Primary

There has been a gradual change over the past four years in the concept of staffing of junior classes

Semi-specialisation in physical education is to be noted in some schools. Members of staff with a knowledge of the subject are taking classes other than their own for P.E. This in the main has been an advantage.

Secondary

The ideal staffing position would have been as follows:-

Specialist Teachers (Diploma of Physical Education)	Men Women	13 13
Teachers with advanced training in P.E	Men Women	3 4
Actual staffing position was:— Diploma of Physical Education	Men Women	7 8
Advanced Teaching	Men Women	5 2

The difference in staffing is made up by general teachers assisting in the teaching of physical education. Two peripatetic teachers of physical education also assisted.

Playing Field, Games and Athletics

There is a still a marked lack of playing fields in the Borough but the construction of all-weather areas at Porthill Playing Field and Bradwell School has relieved the positon a little.

The areas available, however, have been worked to their maximum in catering for a wide variety of games and sports.

Inter-school games and matches have been continued, and the Newcastle Schools Sports Association were pleased to accept Ashley C.S.M. Kidsgrove C.S.M. and Ashley Residential Schools' request to join the Association.

Swimming

Primary Schools

The teaching bath at Hempstalls School, opened in 1961, has really shown its worth. Every child in the Borough in its last year in the primary school has the opportunity of attending. Only those producing doctors certificates have been excluded.

The tuition is done by swimming instructors aided by members of staff.

This project has been most worthwhile, the results for the last season being better than expected. A Borough Swimming Proficiency Test was introduced and over 60% of the children attending the bath passed this test.

Secondary Schools

Attendances and Awards

Class Teaching Attendances	Swimming Club 4.00—5.00	Red	Green	Yellow	White	Blue	RLSS	ASA	Survival
Girls 37,116	4,134	572	239	84	36	320	27	19	70
Boys 48,036	4,093	612	231	74	64	126	66	. 38	62

The Annual Schools Swimming Gala, Squadron Races Medley Races and Life Saving Competitions were once again a feature of the Schools Swimming programme.

Camping

Pupils from Borough Schools attended camps at Cotwalton, Teddesley, Coven and Chasewater during the Summer Term 1962 as follows:—

282 boys from 5 Departments 184 girls from 6 Departments.

At these camps hiking, canoeing, sailing and rock climbing were taught, as well as basic camp craft.

During the Autumn Term 19 boys and 27 girls attended Adventure Courses. These are only a small section of the children who applied, for the number of places available is comparatively small.

Schools continue to make use of the camping equipment that can be obtained on loan from the Education Office.

The Sailing Centre for Borough Schools established at Stanley Pool passed through a trial period in 1962 when most of the teething problems were solved. A Schools Sailing Association has now been formed.

Teachers Refresher Courses

Courses were held in:

Sailing, Canoeing, Swimming, Athletics and Educational Dance.

Many teachers in the Borough also attended courses organised by various outside bodies.

Conclusion

No report of this nature would be complete without a tribute to the number of teachers who willingly give of their own time to supervise children undertaking various physical activities. Without their unstinted help much of the physical education programme would be curtailed.

Medical Inspection of pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools). Year ended 31st December 1962.

TABLE I

PART A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)		No. of	Satisf	actory	Unsati	factory	
		Pupils Inspected	Pupils -		No.	% of Col. 2	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1958 and later		185	185	100	10-10	2.5	
1957 1956		157 1026	153	97.5	00 400	2.5	
1955	***	172	172 }	100	tde-sel	100 770	
1954 1953		47 552	551	99.8	1	0.2	
1952		442	441	99.8	i	0.2	
1951 1950		101 38	101 38	100		-	
1949		39	39	100	Poll ps	VOLUME	
1948		1,212	1,206	99.5	6 2	0.5	
1947 and earlier		262	260	99.2	2	0.8	
TOTAL		4,233	4,219	99.7	14	0.3	

PART B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)				For Defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II	Total Individual Pupils		
	(1)		od	(2)	(3)	(4)		
1958 and 1:	ater			Br bras	10	10		
1957				1	14	15		
1956				about - adding	162	162		
1955				Daniel The Land	29	29		
1954				ad ba-trans	10	10		
1953				23	73	94		
1952				12	46	57		
1951				6	18	24		
1950				2	9	11		
1949				1	2	3		
1948				43	40	83		
1947 and e				8	7	15		
TOTA	L			96	420	513		

PART C-OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections Number of Re-inspections	 		 	 171 126
		Total	 	 297

PART D-INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	53,404 examinations
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	pupils 1,293
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	811
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	165

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended 31st December, 1962 TABLE II.
PART A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

TOTAL	Requiring Observation (10)	307	326 96 74	55	36	62	127	18	232	334	117	76	363
To	Requiring Treat- ment (9)	11	96 24 14	00 \	0 8 0	4 6	1-61	1 9	12	29	242		omv
ERS	Requiring Observation (8)	81	110	18	15 224	27	35	010	19	184	29	20	370
OTHERS	Requiring Treatment (7)	34	38	1	1-6	9-	- 1	16	, =	20	- 9	1	4-0
RS	Requiring Observation (6)	96	178	20	2 6 80	100	044	195	145	92	4 61	9	95
LEAVERS	Requiring Treatment (5)	=	32	-	1	11	11	15	, 1	4	11		7
ANTS	Requiring Observation (4)	130	38	71	14 246	39	52 129	% Z	20	74	1 69	50	25 15
ENTRANTS	Requiring Treatment (3)	26	941	9 9	0 1 - 48	· · ·	12	-01	: -	16	18	1,	100
		:	:::	-	: : :	: :	1	:		: :	::	:	::
		:	:::	:: 01	: ::		: :	1		::	::	ment	111
Defect or	(2)	Skin	(a) Vision (b) Squint (c) Other	Ears— (a) Hearing	(c) Other Nose and Throat	Speech Glands	Heart Lungs	Development— (a) Hernia (b) Other	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture	(b) Feet (c) Other	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy (b) Other	Psychological— (a) Development	Abdomen
Defect	No.	4 4	0	9	7	86	9=	12	13		41	2	16

PART B-SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect	Secretary Transmission	-	SPECIAL IN	SPECTIONS
Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin		8	15
5	Eyes—			nominated
	(a) Vision		lumition of looks to	20
	(b) Squint		_	2 2
6	Ears— (c) Other		- IsloT	2
	(a) Hearing		1	4
	(b) Otitis Media (c) Other		_	2
7	Nose and Throat	133	The state of the last	34
8 9	Speech		i	
9	Lymphatic Glands		Fort II of Table I	3
10	Heart		1	9 3 5 23
11	Lungs Development—		18	23
	(a) Hernia		-	1
	(b) Other		1	9
13	Orthopaedic-			
	(a) Posture	***	2	12
	(b) Feet		1	17
	(c) Other		4	14
14	Nervous System—			· online
	(a) Epilepsy		_	3 100 100
15	(b) Other		_	1
15	Psychological—		E SECT 1	15
	(a) Development (b) Stability			17
16	A I I			2
17	Other			9
17	Otner			

TABLE III.

Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (Including Nursery Schools)
Part A—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

(9) Preventions Your Tours	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	158 828
Total	986
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	196

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

					Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment— (a) for diseases of the (b) for adenoids and c (c) for other nose and Received other forms of treatment—	ear hronic t throat	tonsilli conditi	tis		50 231 42 30
The same and the same	Total		Provide	10T	353
Total number of pupils in sch have been provided with (a) in 1961 (b) in previous years	hools w	ho are g aids-	know	n to	1 5

Part C-Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Panils regulation receiving 01	Number of cases known to have been treated.
(a) (b)	Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	68 58
	Total	126

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

						Number of cases known to have been treated
D.:	(4)	Caala				* POrthopardio-
Ringworm		Scalp Body	 	 		Test-Par
Scabies	(b)		 	 ***	***	16
Impetigo			 	 ***	***	16 27
Other skin	diseas	es	 	 		1,738
			Total	 		1,782

Part E-Child Guidance Treatment

laintained Primary and Secon-	A goldbor	Number to hav	of cases known e been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	resemb.		11

Part F-Speech Therapy

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	55

Part G-Other Treatment Given.

							Number of cases to have been dea	
(a)	Pupils with r					1	2321	
(b)	Pupils who	receive	d conv	alescen	t treat	tment	han sedin sedie unt	
(c)	under Scho Pupils who r	eceive	IR C	vacci	ranger	ments	556	
(d)	Other than (marion		550	
()	Respirator					1370	84	
	Injuries						53	
	Debility		***		1255		6	pound a
					TO	TAL	3,027	19

TABLE IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during 1962

(1)	Number of pupils inspe-	cted by th	e Autho	rity'	s Dental C	ffic	ers :-		
	(a) At Periodic	Inspection	ıs		***				6,955
	(b) As Specials								505
		Total	(1)						7.460
		Total	(1)		***	•••	***	100	7,460
(2)	Number found to requir	re treatme	nt					2 20011-1	4,432
					P. 80.02 U.S.	70	100000	O DELIGITOR OF	,,,,,,
(3)	Number offered treatme	nt					100		4,331
2.0									
(4)	Number actually treated								1 027
(4)	realiser actually treated			***	***	***	***		1,927
(5)	Number of attendances	made by	y pupils	for	treatment	ine	cluding	those	
	recorded at 11 (h)	***	***						3,117
(6)	Half days devoted to-								
(0)	(a) Periodic (School) In	spection							2.2
	(b) Treatment	spection		***	***	***			410
		The same	70 .07						410
		Total	(6)						442
100									
(7)	Tilli								
(7)	Fillings—								2.022
	(a) Permanent Teeth (b) Temporary Teeth		***	**	***	***			2,023 871
	(b) Temporary Teem	***	***	***	YSOMEO	"	700	200	0/1
		Total (7)						2,894
		2010	9.5					133/18/	Latrick (
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled-								pomin (iii
	(a) Permanent Teeth		***		***		***	***	1,735
	(b) Temporary Teeth		***		***	***			796
		Total ((8)		81	0.81	-	150 815	2,531
					111		(Viscour		2,001
(9)	Extractions—								
	(a) Permanent Teeth								413
	(b) Temporary Teeth		***	***					2,199
		Total ((9)						2,612
		Total (-,		***				2,012
(10)	Administration of genera	al anaesth	etics for	extr	action				331
(11)	Onthodontics								
(11)	Orthodontics—	uring the	waar						20
	(a) Cases commenced d(b) Cases carried forwar			vear		•••			6
	(c) Cases completed du			year					18
	(d) Cases discontinued	during the	year						4
	(e) Pupils treated with a	appliances							20
	(f) Removable appliance	es fitted	***						22
	(g) Fixed appliances fitt								
	(h) Total attendances								183
(12)	Number of pupils suppli	ed with a	rtificial t	eeth					13
(12)	ramoer or pupils suppli	od with di	tillelai t	- Cult	***	***			
(13)	Other operations—								
	(a) Permanent Teeth		***						189
	(b) Temporary Teeth		***						2
		Tetal (12)						101
		Total (13)		***		***	***	191

TABLE V.

Staff of the School Health Service

	500 July 100						pol	Officers	Number in terms of fu Officers employed in School Health Serv
(a)	*Medical Officers (inclu Officer):— (i) Whole-time School	Healt	h Serv	ice					100 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(ii) Whole-time School (iii) General practitione							4	1.98
	Health Service				***			1	0.09
(b)	Physiotherapists, Speech	Ther	apists,	etc.			41117	minut out	and appropriate feet
	Physiotherapists	***	***	****	***			2	0.45
	Ophthalmologist							1	0.09
	Speech Therapist							1	0.2
	Audiometrician							1	Francis Angelor -
	Chiropodist							1	0.06
(c)	(i) School Nurses							14	7.27
	(ii) No. of the above wh	no hol	d a He	alth Vi	sitors (Certifica	ate	13	CHIPONO!

						employe ary basi.			ficers employ a sessional b
(d) Den	ntal Staff:—			No. of Officers	of fi	nbers in ill-time e ployed i l Dental	officers	No. of Officers	Numbers of full-time employed School Servi
						1	T Inna	-	
(i) I	Principal School Dental Office	er .		-		-		-	_
(ii) I	Dental Officers			1	and a	0.95		-	_
(iii) (Orthodontists (if not already in (d) (i) or (d) (ii) above)		ed	-				TO TOO	(8)
(iv)	Dental Surgery Assistants							1	0.9
(v)	Other Staff (specify):— Dental Anaesthetist							1	0.0

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

Handicapped Fupils requiring Edu.IV AJBAT pecial Schools approved

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.

Section 9(5) of the Education

Number of School Clinics ... 11 (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.

	Formula at low and low			ol Clinics (i.e. premises) reatment is provided
	Examination and/or Treatment		Directly by the Authority	Under arrangements made with Regional Hospital Boards or Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals (3)
A.	Minor Ailment and oth	ner non-		
A.	specialist examination or t		9	
B.	Dental		2	
C.	Ophthalmic		1	B
D.	Ear, Nose and Throat			
E.	Orthopaedic		_	_
F.	Paediatric		_	
G.	Speech Therapy		1	- 115
H.	Physiotherapy		2	- 0
J.	Orthoptic			
K.	Sun Ray (U.V.L.)		2	- 10 50
L.	Chiropody		1	_
M.	Rheumatism & Heart		-	
N.	Asthma		_	
P.	Remedial Exercises		2	
Q.	Vaccination & Immunisat	ion	-	- 2
R.	Audiology			-

TABLE VII.

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

Total	(II)	21 Day	4 Res.	8 Day	1 Res.	2 Day	4 Res.	292
(9) Epil- eptic (10) Speech Defects	(10)	a selt to trick of each a bolished	,bsb J ¹	rotq Tri	in C	TREAT	RO CO	A MOTIANTINANT TO SENT THE SEN
	(6)	almery o	12 12	inila lood ismus of	1	- September 1		Telephone I - Landaud I I
(7) Mal- adjusted (8) E.S.N.	(8)	0	2	Alound From	1.	eg l	7	8,∞
	(7)	Ē	-	ı	-		1	10 11
(5) Physically handicapped (6) Delicate	(9)	4	1	4	1		2	
	(5)	7	1	+	1	2	1	NN THE PLANT
Seaf art- ing	(4)		1		1	1	1	11
(3) Deaf (4) Partial hearing	(3)	1	-	1	1	1	1	11 11
(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted	(2)		1	1	1	1	1	-11 -11
	(1)	ı	1	1	1	1	1	11 11
During the calendar year ended 31st December 1962, how many handicapped pupils—		A. were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special	homes	B. (i) No. of A above newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special	homes	prior to 1st Jan., 1962, how many newly placed in special	schools (other than ho spital special schools) or boarding homes	On or about 20th January 1963, how m any handicapped pupils from the Authority's area— C. (i) were requiring places in special schools (a) Day (b) Boarding (ii) included at (i) had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting (a) Day places (b) Boarding (b) Boarding (b) Boarding (iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their ad- mission to a special

TABLE VII—continued

(3) Deaf (5) Physically ically idal handiharing capped (6) Delicate cate	(3) (4) (5)	3 - 26	11	1		CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL or how many reviews were carried out under the provision of 57(A) of the Education Act, 1944? (ii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944? (iii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57(A) of the Education Act, 1944? (iii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57(A) of the Education Act, 1944?
During the calendar year (2) Partended 31st December ially capped pupils—	(1) (2)	ters of (1) maintained special schools as: (a) day pupils	schools as (a) day pupils — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	ters of independent schools under arrange————————————————————————————————————	(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) — — and (ii) above.	On or about 20th Jan., 1963, how many handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Sect. 56 of the Education Act, 1944

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