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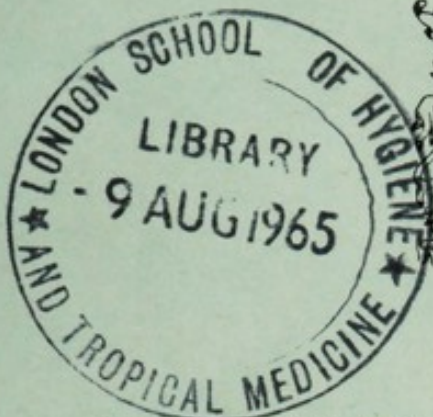
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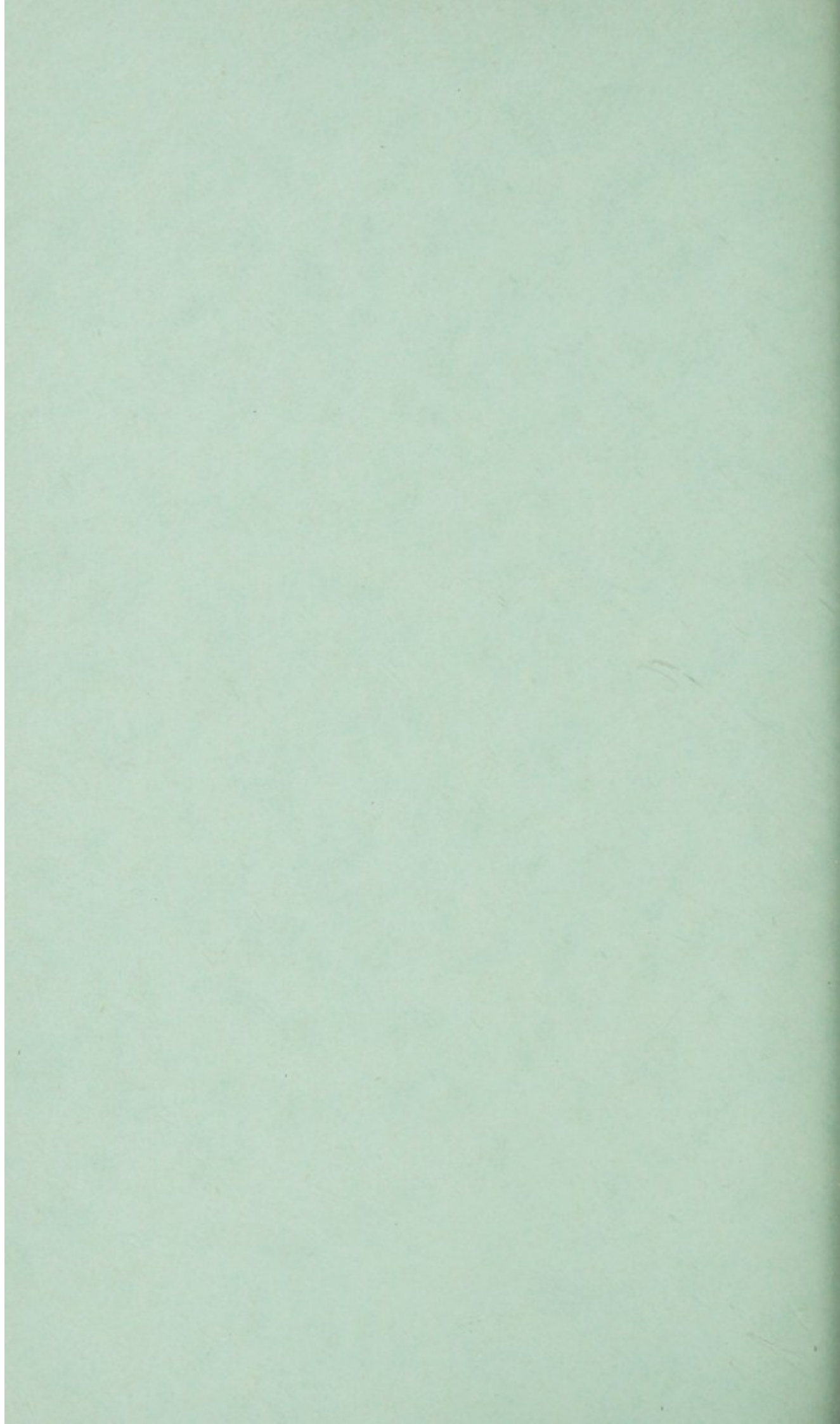
STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

**The 57th
ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**County Principal
School Medical Officer**

For the year 1964





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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF, 1964

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

A. WITHNELL, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Administrative Medical Officer for Schools

A. BLENCH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Whole-time School Medical Officers

(engaged in the School Health Service)

G. KATHERINE BIRCHENOUGH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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. (Resigned 30.6.64).

G. R. DAVIES, B.Sc., L.M.S.S.A.

T. W. G. DONOHUE, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

DOREEN E. GEORGE, M.B., Ch.B.

MATILDA DOROTHY GODWIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

BESSIE W. GOODWILL, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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

E. K. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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

M. M. L. PASSI, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.I.H. (Resigned 1.6.64).

J. A. SCULLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., M.A.

PATRICIA V. TYLER, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1.9.64).

R. WHARTON, M.B., Ch.B.

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.). (Resigned 20.3.64).

J. H. E. BAINES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Wednesfield U.D.) (Resigned 30.6.64).

C. R. B. BAMFORD, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed M.O.H. Stone U.D. and R.D. 1.11.64).

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.)
(Deceased 29.6.64).
- 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.).
- I. D. MCINTOSH, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Tamworth M.B.)
(Resigned 18.10.64)
- 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.) (Resigned 30.6.64).
- B. NEWTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., B.C.O.G., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Wednesfield) (Appointed 1.8.64).
- H. SHORE, M.D., D.T.M. & H. & D.P.H. (M.O.H. Aldridge and 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.)
- J. G. VACCARO, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Coseley U.D.) (Appointed 1.9.64)
- H. E. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., 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.
- A. J. CHILDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 31.8.64)
- EILEEN N. COSGRAVE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Resigned 31.1.64).
- 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.
- 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.
- SHIRLEY J. TOOGOOD, M.B., B.S. (Appointed 14.9.64).
- G. ISABEL VILLIERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dental Anaesthetist).
- 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

- D. C. BUTTERWORTH, B.D.S. (from part time on 20.4.64).
- R. B. DEARNALEY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
- MISS P. ENSUM, L.D.S. (Appointed 1.6.64).
- S. FORD, L.D.S., R.C.S.
- B. M. GRIFFITHS, B.D.S. (from part time 18.5.64).
- 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., R.C.S.
- T. C. J. PRICE, B.D.S.
- H. W. PRITCHARD, L.D.S.
- L. H. THOMPSON, L.D.S. (To part time staff from 1.9.64).
- MISS A. P. WOOD, B.D.S.

Part-time School Dental Officers

MISS A. F. BIRCH, B.D.S. (Resigned 31.7.64).
D. C. BUTTERWORTH, B.D.S. (to whole time 20.4.64).
R. BOLTON, F.D.S., R.C.S.
S. EVANS, L.D.S. (Appointed 1.4.64, resigned 31.8.64).
R. J. FOWLER, L.D.S., B.Ch.D., F.D.S., R.C.S.
N. K. GREEN, B.D.S.
B. M. GRIFFITHS, B.D.S. (Appointed 23.3.64, to whole time 18.5.64).
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.
L. F. KELLY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
C. L. B. LAVELLE, B.Sc., B.D.S. (Appointed 1.1.64).
A. N. PLACE, L.D.S.
D. M. SANDERSON, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Resigned 28.7.64)
L. H. THOMPSON, L.D.S., (from full time staff 1.9.64).
M. R. L. THORNTON, L.D.S., B.D.S.
R. WARNER, L.D.S.
J. K. WILLIAMS, L.D.S.

Whole-time Dental Auxiliaries

MISS J. M. CLARKE (Appointed 14.9.64).
MISS M. J. CARR (Resigned 20.12.64).
MISS J. M. CHEESEMAN (Resigned 23.12.64).
MISS A. J. RAMAGE
MRS. J. E. HARRIS (Appointed 14.9.64).
MISS J. MORRALL (Appointed 7.9.64)

Dental Hygienist

MISS A. P. PRITCHARD (Part time from 1.1.64).

Specialists

(engaged in the School Health Service)

PART-TIME CONSULTANT IN CHILDREN'S DENTISTRY:

H. LEVISON, B.D.S., F.D.S., R.C.S., D.Orth.

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. (Deceased Feb., 1964).

D. E. LYONS, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.

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.).

*D. F. WOODHOUSE, B.M., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.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.

PART-TIME CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRISTS:

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

*Attends County Clinics as Regional Hospital Board Officer.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS:

D. COOKSON, B.A., Dip. Psych.
Mrs. M. D. COOKSON, B.A.
W. B. HANTON, M.A., Dip. Psych. (Resigned 30.9.64).
Mrs. M. I. CHRISTINE SHEPHERD, B.A.

CASEWORK SUPERVISORS (Holding joint appointments)

K. E. JONES, A.A.P.S.W.
D. A. MACDONALD, A.A.P.S.W., Dip. Soc. Sc.
J. H. SPURR, A.A.P.S.W., R.M.N.D., Dip. Soc. Sc.
E. E. STEPHENSON, A.A.P.S.W.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS:

Miss M. P. COCKIN.
Mrs. G. HENGSTENBERG, A.A.P.S.W., Dip. Soc. Sc.

PART-TIME PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS:

Mrs. B. L. FENBY, A.B., M.S.W. (Appointed 29.6.64).
Mrs. E. GLASS, A.A.P.S.W.
Mrs. J. M. SPURR, A.A.P.S.W. (Resigned 11.10.64).
Mrs. L. WOOD (Appointed 30.11.64)

Medical Auxiliaries

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS:

Miss F. M. BARNES, M.C.S.P.
Mrs. N. J. LAW, M.C.S.P.
Mrs. M. LEWIS, M.C.S.P. (Part-time from 1.9.64).

SPEECH THERAPISTS:

Miss H. M. BINKS, L.C.S.T.
Mrs. S. EDWARDS, L.C.S.T. (Part-time) (Appointed 12.10.64).
Mrs. A. M. PRICE, L.C.S.T. (Full-time from 1.9.64).
Mrs. S. R. RUMBLE, L.C.S.T.
Mrs. G. M. STUFFINS, L.C.S.T. (Part-time) (Appointed 12.10.64).
Mrs. P. A. VALENTINI, L.C.S.T. (Part-time) (Resigned 30.7.64).
Mrs. J. L. WILSON, L.C.S.T. (Part-time)

AUDIOMETRICIANS:

Mrs. E. GOODWIN, S.R.N. (Part-time)
Mrs. M. MOSS (Appointed 3.2.64)

AUDIOLOGY CLINIC:

Miss M. L. GIBSON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.

SUMMARY OF ASSISTANT STAFF

<i>Staff</i>	<i>Establish- ment</i>	<i>No. Employed on 31.12.64</i>	<i>Equivalent in terms of Whole-time Staff</i>
School Medical Officers	22	39	16.4
School Dental Officers	29	27	19.6
Anaesthetists	—	4	1.5
Ophthalmic Specialists	—	8	1.8
E.N.T. Specialists	—	2	0.4
Orthopaedic Specialists	—	2	0.05
Physiotherapists	5	3	2.5
Speech Therapists	6	6	4.5
School Nurses	40	132	30.0
Clinic Nurses	—	46	25.3
Lay Hygiene Assistants	3	3	2.45
Dental Surgery Assistants	30	33	23.6
Dental Technicians	4	3	2.3
Dental Technician Apprentices	2	—	—
Dental Auxiliaries	8	4	3.6
Dental Hygienists	2	1	0.5
Clerks	24	24	24
Audiometricians	1.2	2	1.2
Vision Testing Survey Nurse	1	1	1
New Cross Diagnostic Clinic Nurse	1	1	1
Chiropodists	3	22	2.36

GENERAL INFORMATION

	<i>Urban Areas</i>	<i>Rural Areas</i>	<i>Admin. County</i>
Estimated civilian population of Administrative County (Mid. 1964)	779,150	269,450	1,048,600
Acreage	100,012	585,227	685,239
Density of population per acre	7.8	0.46	1.53
Mean area per person in acres	0.13	2.17	0.65

1. Estimated School Population of Administrative County (excluding Newcastle)	150,918
2. Average attendances (excluding Newcastle)	135,448
3. School Population of Newcastle Excepted District	13,503
4. Average attendances (Newcastle only)	12,064
5. Number of schools and departments in the County (excl. Newcastle):—	
Nursery Schools	12
County Primary Schools	309
Voluntary Primary Schools	207
County Secondary Modern Schools	89
Voluntary Secondary Modern Schools	8
County Secondary Grammar and High Schools	27
Comprehensive Schools	9
Special Schools—Residential	7
Day	3
Hospital	1
Total	672

Annual Report of the County Principal School Medical Officer for 1964

While from time to time new advances in treatment, or prevention, form a striking subject for the annual foreword, this year's report is a routine one. This is, in its own way, very satisfactory for there are no unwelcome incidents on which to comment either.

A year ago it was necessary to report an outbreak of tuberculosis in a school in the County and, while there has been no repetition, it is interesting in this connection to note the increase this year in the number of children given B.C.G. injections (page 23). This is largely due to the lowering of the age of administration from the 13-year-old age group to the entrants to the secondary schools at 11 years of age. This is a step in the right direction and the authority has discretion in the giving of B.C.G. to children at an earlier age, if there are special indications. These do exist, particularly in the south of the County where the influx of coloured families brings problems in connection with tuberculosis. The children of these families require the protection given by B.C.G. at an earlier age, 6—7 years old, and this has been arranged.

The County is fortunate to have Dr. Griffiths working and advising on B.C.G. She has been concerned with a number of investigations, under the auspices of the Research Committee of the British Tuberculosis Association, into the efficacy of different methods of giving B.C.G. and is developing a rapid and painless method of administration. Also research on dosage is being carried out which will form an important factor in the elimination of tuberculosis from the population.

Investigations are proceeding on the Keystone method of testing vision and during the current year it should be possible to report on its advantages and disadvantages. The hope is that it will reveal muscle imbalance, not amounting to a squint, but causing a reluctance to read and possibly headaches.

While staff shortages in the dental service remain a serious problem, the year's statistics show heartening features. The numbers of children dentally inspected and treated rose considerably and the orthodontic scheme was working efficiently.

At the moment of writing this foreword the number of dental surgeons on the staff has increased but for the year under review the number remained stationary. However, as there were no great fluctuations this helped to increase the work done and the effect of new equipment such as air rotors was undoubtedly a helpful factor. Four dental auxiliaries were employed and their work was also a valuable contribution to the year's results. The experience in this County suggests that these officers should form a permanent feature of the County Dental Service and that the "experimental" period is, as far as this department is concerned, at an end. However, we must await a national decision on the scheme, but the delay is unfortunate for the planning for future staff and their accommodation.

The appointment, part-time, of the Consultant Orthodontist, Mr. Levison, has also proved of great value to the County Dental Service. As a result of his consultations with the County dental surgeons more children with mouth and teeth deformities have been treated in County clinics than formerly. Besides adding to the interest of the work of the surgeons, the inconvenience of longer journeys to hospitals are saved for parents and children and also the work and congestion at hospitals is reduced. There remain a proportion of cases where the correct treatment is best given in hospital and these children are referred there. In the Stafford area some children are treated at hospital by Mr. Levison in his capacity as a regional hospital board consultant in children's dentistry and this continuity of care is another advantage in the scheme.

In his report the Principal School Dental Officer mentions the slight improvement in the teeth of the school entrants but those of the leavers shows no improvement, and possibly a deterioration. This does not indicate any new factors at work, but emphasises the importance of dental health education in the schools. Fortunately, the staff available for this educational work was increased during the year and also one day per week of the time of the dental auxiliaries is allocated for this purpose. The County Health Education Officer is now in post and he has more staff available. Health Education is

uphill work and can only bear fruit over a long period. In respect of dental disease it needs, unfortunately, to be directed at some of the adult population as well, to enlist their help and to secure the approval of the addition of fluorine to drinking water.

Comment was made last year on the hygiene failings of some of the school buildings. Some defects are still present, though mostly of a minor character, but there is one building deficiency which forms a definite handicap to the service, namely the rooms available for the carrying out of health inspections. It is accepted that accommodation in small County schools can, at best, be simple, but in larger schools it is not asking too much for good lighting, warmth and quietness. The regulations require the provision of a room for medical and dental inspections and treatment and it is a waste of effort, and public money, for this provision to be inadequate, as is the instance in some schools in the County.

It is a pleasure to record and acknowledge the help received by the Department from the associated departments and officials, including the teaching staff. An effective example of the co-operation of the latter is illustrated on page 41 where the findings of the tests for possible deafness are recorded. It will be seen that the results of testing children specially brought forward by the teachers showed defects in 69% of the cases whereas the mass examination showed only 9%. The same co-operation exists in respect of mental sub-normality and behaviour disorders and is equally valuable here and in other directions.

In all, the year's work has been valuable to the health and well-being of the pupils and made easy by the good work of the staff and the ready help and encouragement of the Committee for which we are very appreciative.

G. RAMAGE,

County Principal School Medical Officer.

School Health Service,
County Buildings,
Stafford.

Annual Report for 1964

PART I.—INSPECTIONS AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Table 1. 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)

1960 and later	326	} Entrants
1959	4,276	
1958	6,627	
1957	1,368	
1956	225	
1955	138	} 2nd Age Group.
1954	118	
1953	3,762	
1952	4,569	
1951	1,304	
1950	3,877	} 3rd Age Group
1949 and earlier	5,797	
Total	32,387	

B. Number of Other Inspections:

Special Inspections	190
No. of Re-inspections	17,681
Total	17,871

Children in the "Intermediate" age group are examined in their first year of secondary education. Consequently, in secondary schools, School Medical Officers combine, in one group of visits, the examination of both the "Leaver" and "Intermediate" age groups.

"Entrant" children are medically examined routinely during the summer Term.

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

<i>Age groups Inspected By year of birth</i>			<i>For defective vision (excl. Squint)</i>	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Pt. II</i>	<i>Total Individual Pupils</i>
1960 and later	...	...	8	42	47
1959...	...	...	120	700	802
1958...	...	...	248	1,025	1,265
1957...	...	...	62	240	285
1956...	...	...	17	48	60
1955...	...	...	13	25	32
1954...	...	...	9	22	29
1953...	...	...	442	502	925
1952...	...	...	535	620	1,126
1951...	...	...	180	198	367
1950...	...	...	435	378	798
1949 and earlier...	...	...	698	730	1,413
Total			2,767	4,530	7,149

The total of individual pupils found to require treatment increased from 3,866 in 1963 by 3,283 to 7,149 in 1964.

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

Defect Code No.	Defect or disease	Periodic Inspections			
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
4	Skin	T 176	244	254	674
		O 238	248	202	688
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	T 356	1,141	1,238	2,735
		O 364	516	496	1,376
	(b) Squint	T 211	41	145	397
		O 66	21	55	142
	(c) Others	T 31	27	53	111
		O 42	94	94	230
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	T 107	30	67	204
		O 212	86	87	385
	(b) Otitis Media	T 94	52	43	189
		O 204	77	148	429
	(c) Other	T 30	22	10	62
		O 45	9	44	98
7	Nose and Throat	T 334	109	178	621
		O 1,298	359	743	2,400
8	Speech	T 85	23	63	171
		O 212	30	94	336
9	Lymphatic Glands	T 44	4	10	58
		O 357	49	149	555
10	Heart	T 51	38	40	129
		O 125	58	92	275
11	Lungs	T 162	83	106	351
		O 474	140	271	885
12	Development—(a) Hernia	T 17	8	15	40
		O 37	9	24	70
	(b) Other	T 30	28	67	125
		O 253	30	163	446
13	Orthopaedic—(a) Posture	T 23	51	58	132
		O 65	141	160	366
	(b) Feet	T 172	110	202	484
		O 302	182	275	759
	(c) Other	T 108	97	74	279
14	Nervous System—(a) Epilepsy	O 167	164	168	499
		T 22	12	32	66
	(b) Other	O 15	11	26	52
		T 13	13	25	51
15	Psychological—(a) Development	O 40	13	24	77
		T 33	39	30	102
	(b) Stability	O 91	49	138	278
		T 19	14	44	77
16	Abdomen	O 177	132	185	494
		T 26	17	39	82
	O 50	20	55	125	
17	Other	T 148	119	236	503
		O 755	264	382	1,401
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTS REQUIRING TREATMENT		2,292	2,322	3,029	7,643
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTS NEEDING TO BE KEPT UNDER OBSERVATION		5,589	2,702	4,075	12,366
TOTAL DEFECTS		7,881	5,024	7,104	20,009

Defects requiring treatment found at routine medical examination increased and a total of 7,643 defects was found to require treatment as compared to 5,524 in the previous year. Defects requiring continued observation, although treatment was not immediately required, fell by 829 to 12,366.

Compared with 1963 the total number of defects requiring observation or treatment increased by 1,290.

The greater numbers of children requiring treatment were the main feature of the findings. The principal increases were eye defects (714), nose and throat (267), orthopaedic conditions (233), lung conditions (187), and skin conditions (179).

DEFECTS REQUIRING OBSERVATION OR TREATMENT		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		2703		2704		2705		2706		2707		2708		2709		2710		2711		2712		2713		2714		2715		2716		2717		2718		2719		2720		2721		2722		2723		2724		2725		2726		2727		2728		2729		2730		2731		2732		2733		2734		2735		2736		2737		2738		2739		2740		2741		2742		2743		2744		2745		2746		2747		2748		2749		2750		2751		2752		2753		2754		2755		2756		2757		2758		2759		2760		2761		2762		2763		2764		2765		2766		2767		2768		2769		2770		2771		2772		2773		2774		2775		2776		2777		2778		2779		2780		2781		2782		2783		2784		2785		2786		2787		2788		2789		2790		2791		2792		2793		279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Table (2b). Defects found by Medical Inspection

Special Inspections

<i>Defect or Disease</i>	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	<i>Defects requiring Treatment</i>	<i>Defects requiring Observation</i>
Skin	13	2
Eyes—(a) Vision	19	8
(b) Squint	1	2
(c) Other... ..	—	—
Ears—(a) Hearing	7	4
(b) Otitis Media... ..	7	4
(c) Other... ..	2	2
Nose and Throat	5	6
Speech	8	4
Lymphatic Glands	—	3
Heart	4	2
Lungs	5	7
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	—	1
(b) Other... ..	—	8
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	1	1
(b) Feet	6	5
(c) Other... ..	8	2
Nervous System—		
(a) Epilepsy	1	—
(b) Other... ..	2	—
Psychological—		
(a) Development	8	3
(b) Stability	2	7
Abdomen	1	4
Other	11	11
TOTALS	111	86

The comparable figures for the previous year were 62 defects requiring treatment and 108 defects requiring to be kept under observation.

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.

“The great majority of the children in the schools were found to be in most satisfactory general condition. They are taller and heavier on the whole than their counterparts of a few years ago. Parental attendance at inspections of Entrant children was satisfactory, but attendance drops markedly at the Intermediate and Leaver stage inspections. The Head Teachers of the various schools co-operated most satisfactorily and I pay tribute to their helpfulness. The teacher's knowledge of children and their homes can sometimes be invaluable.”

“Co-operation with head teachers continues to be satisfactory and helpful but they do complain about the long spread out programmes especially as a room has to be specially prepared and vacated for routine medical inspections in some schools. Because of lack of space it is sometimes difficult to ensure that there is sufficient privacy and waiting spaces for all concerned.”

Table 3. Parents attending Periodic Medical Inspections

		<i>No. of Children Examined</i>	<i>No. of Parents Attended</i>	<i>Percentage of Pa- rents who Attended</i>
Entrants	{ 1960 and later	326	302	92.64
	{ 1959	4,276	3,825	89.45
	{ 1958	6,627	5,843	88.17
	{ 1957	1,368	1,119	81.8
	{ 1956	225	159	70.67
	{ 1955	138	87	63.04
	{ 1954	118	69	58.47
Inter- mediates	{ 1953	3,762	1,847	49.1
	{ 1952	4,569	2,173	47.56
	{ 1951	1,304	517	39.65
Leavers	{ 1950	3,877	736	18.98
	{ 1949 and earlier	5,797	977	16.85
Total ...		32,387	17,654	54.51

Whilst the number of children examined rose by only 441, compared with 1963, 2,954 more parents attended and the percentage of parents attending rose from 46% in 1963 to 54%

Table 4. Ascertainment of Handicapped Children

<i>Category</i>					<i>No. of Children Ascertained 1964</i>
Blind	...	...	...	...	1
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	2
Deaf	...	...	...	...	—
Partially Hearing	...	...	...	...	26
Delicate	...	...	...	...	31
Educationally Sub-Normal	...	...	...	...	297
Epileptic	...	...	...	...	37
Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	13
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	146
					553

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	...	1,179
No. of children advised to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944		52
		1,231

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 7,073 leavers whose condition was found to be normal.

The arrangement for consultation of the School Medical Officers with 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 a decrease of 321 compared with 1963.

Table 6. Miscellaneous Examinations at School Clinics

<i>Type of Examination</i>	1964
Employment Licences	1,711
Entrants to courses of training for Teachers (4 R.T.C.)	352
Entrants to the Teaching Profession (28 R.Q.)	217
Children boarded out by the Children's Committee	388
Adventure Courses	114
	2,782

All of the examinations were carried out by School Medical Officers at the school clinics and have taken up a good proportion of the time devoted to attendance at the clinics.

The number of employment licence examinations includes only four children who were found to be unfit to undertake part time employment.

Home Visiting

Table 7. Details of home visits made by Nursing Staff

<i>Reason for Visit</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>
Uncleanliness and verminous cases	3,442
Arising out of medical inspections	719
Arising out of inspection at clinics	533
All skin diseases	332
Aural:—Ears	361
Nose and throat conditions	888
Ophthalmic defects	2,549
Orthopaedic defects	253
Educationally subnormal children	386
Neglected children	738
Infectious diseases	205
Heaf testing	93
National Survey (Health & Development) ...	107
Holiday visits to children home from special schools	247
Miscellaneous	3,339
Ineffectual visits	1,987
	16,179

There was an increase of 147 in the number of home visits made by the nurses as compared with last year.

The main increase (672) appears under the heading miscellaneous and was largely due to work concerning enuresis alarms. Much useful work was also done with home visiting of neglected children. 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.

The number of ineffectual visits made unfortunately increased by 318 more than in the previous year.

Table 8. Details of visits to schools made by Nursing Staff

<i>Reasons for Visit</i>						<i>No. of Visits</i> 1964
Ophthalmic Cases:—						
General	...	...	...	...	...	1,174
To administer atropine	...	...	...	...	...	365
Vision testing prior to:—						
Medical inspection	...	...	...	...	...	821
Attendance at Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	96
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	60
Hygiene inspections (excluding feet)	...	...	...	...	...	3,077
Foot Inspections (half days)	...	...	...	...	...	1,791
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	534
						7,918

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. The nurses make routine visits to schools each term to supervise the cleanliness of the children, further details of which are to be found on page 71.

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

The number of visits to schools, when compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 63 visits.

PART II—TREATMENT

Table 9. Details of treatment given

Diseases of the Skin

				<i>No. of cases treated or under treatment during the year</i>	
				<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
Ringworm—(i)	Scalp	...		14	—
	(ii) Body	...		—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	27	2
Impetigo	...	...	...	40	—
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	2,971	146
Total				3,052	148

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

				<i>Number of cases dealt with</i>	
				<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint				466	69
Errors of refraction (incl. squint)				2,608	118
Total				3,074	187
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed				4,664	n/k

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	<i>No. of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment ...	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	5
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis ...	1,520
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	127
Received other forms of treat- ment ...	361
Total ...	2,013
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids ...	
(a) in 1964 ...	11
(b) in previous years ...	117
	128

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ...	218
Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patients de- partments ...	946
Number treated at school for post- ural defects ...	35
	1,199

Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Staffordshire Child Guidance Clinics ...	306
Number of pupils treated by other LEA's ...	9
Number of pupils treated at Hospitals ...	—
Total number of pupils who had Child Guidance ...	315

Speech Therapy

*No. of cases known
to have been dealt with*

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists at Stafford- shire Clinics	800
Number of pupils treated at other LEA's clinics	4
Number of pupils treated at N.H.S. Hospitals	39
	843

Other Treatment Given

Miscellaneous minor ailments ...	749
Respiratory defects	567
Injuries	1,293
Debility and malnutrition ...	252
Infectious diseases	176
Abdominal defects	797
Heart conditions	109
Other	804
Total	4,747

Pupils who had a period of con- valescence under School Health Service arrangements	188
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Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	13,569
--	--------

Table 10.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS

(Less the Excepted District of the Borough of Newcastle)

as at 31-12-64

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Aldridge	‡ Leighswood Road (Tel. Aldridge 52088)	9-0—10-30 Wed. weekly	9-0—5-0 Daily (Not Sats.)	9-30—12-30 Wed. f'nly	9-30—12-30 Tues. & Thurs.	9-0—12-30 Fri. fortnightly
Ashley	Memorial Hall	2-0—2-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Audley	District Council Office (Tel. Audley 527)	2-0—2-30 Tues. weekly	—	*	—	—
Baddeley Green	Brotherhood Assembly Hall (Baddeley Green Lane, Milton)	—	—	1-45—4-45 Weds. every 6-8 weeks	—	—
Barton-under-Needwood	Central Hall	2-0—2-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Bentley	Churchill Road (Tel. Walsall 24024)	9-0—10-30 Fris. weekly (S.M.O. attends every 4th week)	—	—	—	—
Biddulph	Princess Street (Tel. Biddulph 2040)	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly	9-0—12-30 1st Fri. in month	*	9-30—12-30 Mondays	(N.P.)
Bilston	‡ Central Health Clinic 23 Wellington Road (Tel. Bilston 41527)	9-0—10-30 Daily inc. Sat. SMO attends Mons. f'nly and Thurs. wkly.	Daily 9-0—5-0 (Not Sats.)	1-30—4-0 Mon. weekly	9-30—12-30 Tues. 9-30—4-30 Thurs.	9-0—12-30 Fridays
Brewood	Dr. Cheshire's Surgery Sandy Lane (Tel. Brewood 206)	9-0—10-30 Wed. monthly	—	1-30—4-0 Thurs. once a term	—	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Brierley Hill	Cottage Street	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	*	9-30—12-30 Mon. weekly	—	(N.P.)
Brownhills	36 Pier Street (Tel. Brownhills 2219)	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	Daily 9-0—5-0 (Not Sats.)	9-30—5-0 monthly	9-30—4-30 Mons. 1-30—4-30 Thurs.	9-0—12-30 Fri. fortnightly
Cannock	‡ (1) Health Department Church Street (Tel. Cannock 2096)	9-0—10-30 Mon and Thurs. wkly.	—	1-30—4-30 Friday weekly	—	†
	(2) Arthur Street, Chadsmoor (Tel. Cannock 2347)	9-0—10-30 Weds. fortnightly	Mons, Tues. & Fris. 9-0—5-0 Weds. & Thurs. 9-0—12-0	—	9-30—4-30 Fridays	—
	(3) Cannock Rd., Hednesford (Tel. Hednesford 228)	9-0—10-30 Wed. weekly	—	—	—	—
Chasetown	(D.N.) Group Practice Centre Sankey's Corner	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	—	—	—
Cheadle	Well Street (Tel. Cheadle 2006)	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	*	1-30—4-30 Thursdays	(N.P.)
Cheddleton	Parish Institute	1-30—2-0 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Cheslyn Hay	Junior School Hatherton Street (Tel. Cheslyn Hay 398)	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Codsall	Elliotts Lane (Tel. Birches Bridge 738)	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Weds. monthly	9-30—12-30 Wednesday	1-45—4-45 Mons. weekly
Coseley	Bayer Hall (Tel. Sedgley 2306)	9-0—10-30 Mon., Wed. and Fri.	2-0—5-0 Mon. & Thurs. 9-0—12-0 Tues. & Fri.	9-30—12-30 Mons. & Tues. monthly	—	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Darlaston	Bilston Street (Tel. James Bridge 2923)	9-0—10-30 Mon. and Thurs. weekly	—	1-30—4-30 Tuesday weekly 9-30—12-30 Wednesday monthly	—	9-0—12-30 Wednesday
Eccleshall	Methodist School	9-0—9-30 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Essington	Methodist Sunday School Essington Wood	2-0—2-30 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Featherstone	United Methodist Chapel	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly	—	1-30—4-30 Thurs. once a term	—	—
Great Wyrley	(1) Great Wyrley Junior School (2) The Hutments No. 1, Walsall Road	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly 10-30—12-0 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Halmerend	Primitive Methodist School High Street	1-30—2-0 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Harriseahead	Methodist Memorial Chapel High Street	2-0—2-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Huntington	Co. Sec. Mod. School Huntington (Tel. Cannock 2075)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Kidsgrove	† Day Nursery Liverpool Road (Tel. Kidsgrove 2289)	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly (approx.)	—	—
Kingswinford	Standhills Road (Tel. Kingswinford 4940)	9-30—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	1-30—4-30 Mons. once a month	—	1-45—4-45 Thursday
Kinver	Constitutional Club High Street	9-0—10-30 2nd Fri. in month	—	—	—	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Leek	‡ Cripples' Aid Society Clinic, Salisbury Street (Tel. Leek 1313)	9-0—10-30 Mon., Thurs.	9-0—5-0 daily	9-30—5-0 Wed. monthly	1-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	‡ Mons., Weds., Fris. (R.H.B. Clinic)
Lichfield	(1) Sandford Street (Tel. Lichfield 2246) (2) Red Court House Tamworth Street (Tel. Lichfield 3656)	— 9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly	Daily 9-0—5-0 (Not Sats.)	— 9-30—12-30 Fri. weekly and Weds. occasionally	9-30—12-30 Tuesdays	—
Lower Gornal	Bull Street (Tel. Dudley 53175)	9-0—10-30 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	9-30—12-30 Wednesday	9-0—12-30 weekly Tuesday
Madeley	Village Hall	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Weds. monthly	—	—
Norton Canes	Community Centre Brownhills Road	10-45—12-0 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Pelsall	(D.N.) High Street (Tel. Pelsall 2781)	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	1-30—4-30 Wednesday	—
Penkridge	Dr. McCullum's Surgery St. Michaels Road (Tel. Penkridge 300)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Pheasey	‡ Beacon Road Pheasey Estate Birmingham 22a (Tel. Gt. Barr 2663)	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	1-30—4-30 Weds. monthly Fri. occasionally	—	—
Quarry Bank	Mount Pleasant	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	*	—	—	—
Rolleston	Commemoration Hall	1-30—2-0 Wednesdays 1st and 3rd in month	—	—	—	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Rowley Regis						
	‡ (1) Carlyle Road, Blackheath (Tel. Blackheath 1334)	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	*	2-0—4-0 2nd and 4th Tues. in month	—	1-45—4-45 Mons. weekly
	‡ (2) Mace Street, Old Hill (Tel. Crad. Heath 66806)	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	*	2-0—4-0 1st and 3rd Tues. in month	—	9-0—12-30 Mons. & Thurs. weekly
	‡ (3) Elm Terrace Tivdale Hall Estate, Nr. Dudley (Tel. Dudley 54979)	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	*	1-30—4-30 Mons. once a month	—	1-45—4-45 Wednesday
	(4) Harvest Road Brickhouse Farm Estate Springfield (Tel. Blackheath 2274)	2-0—2-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Rugeley	Congregational Sunday School, Heron Court	9-0—10-30 Mon. weekly	—	1-45—4-45 Thurs. weekly	9-30—12-30 Thursday	—
Sedgeley	(1) Bleak House, 81 Dudley Road (Tel. Sedgeley 2192)	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. 3 times monthly	—	—
	(2) Quadrant (Tel. Sedgeley 3048)	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly	*	—	9-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	1-45—4-45 Fri. weekly
Shelfield	Coal Heath Lane off Lichfield Road (Tel. Pelsall 2279)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Mons. & Fri. alternately	9-30—12-30 Wednesday	—
Short Heath	Pools Lane (Tel. Bloxwich 76146)	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly	9-0—5-0 Tues., Wed., Thurs.	—	—	—
Stafford	‡ (1) Lamascote Road (Tel. Stafford 3950)	9-0—10-30 Daily inc. Sat. except Tues.	9-0—5-0 Daily except Sats.	9-30—12-30 Tues. 1-30—4-30 Wed. alternate weeks	—	9-0—12-30 Thurs. weekly
	(2) North Walls (Tel. Stafford 2301)	—	—	—	1-30—4-30 Mons. 9-30—12-30 Tues. 9-30—4-30 Weds.	1-45—4-45 Tues. weekly
	(3) Rising Brook off John Amery Drive (Tel. Stafford 3372)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly	9-0—5-0 Mons. Tues. and Weds. 9-30 to 12-30	1-30—4-30 Weds. fortnightly	9-30—12-30 Mons. 9-30—12-30 Weds.	9-0—12-30 Tues. weekly

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Stone	‡ (1) St. Michael's Hall (2) Kitchener Institute (Tel. Stone 419)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly —	— 9-0—5-0 Daily except Sats.	1-30—4-30 Mons. monthly approx. —	9-30—12-30 Friday —	— —
Talke	Cross House (Tel. Kidsgrove 2998)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly	—	—	—	—
Tamworth	School of Industry Marmion Street (Tel. Tamworth 2197)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly	*	9-30—12-30 Tues. fortnightly	9-30—12-30 Friday	—
Tettenhall	U.D.C. Offices, Upper Green (Tel. W'ton 51536)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly	1-30—4-30 Tues. & Wed. weekly	9-0—12-30 Mon.
Tipton	‡ (1) Central Clinic, Horseley Road (Tel. Tipton 1949) (2) Birch Street (Tel. Tipton 2907)	9-0—10-30 daily incl. Sat. 9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	9-30—12-30 Weds. weekly —	9-30—4-30 Friday —	— —
Turbury	(1) Methodist Sunday School (2) Tutbury Institute	1-30—2-0 Fri. fortnightly —	—	—	—	—
Uttoxeter	Heath House (Tel. Uttoxeter 2555)	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly	*	9-30—12-30 Thurs. termly approx.	9-30—12-30 Thursday	9-0—12-30 Wed. weekly
Walsall Wood	Primitive Methodist School, Lichfield Road	9-0—10-30 3rd Wed. each month	—	—	—	—
Wednesbury	(1) Technical School, Albert Street (Tel. Wednesbury 0215) (2) School Street, King's Hill (Tel. James Bridge 2987)	9-0—10-30 Mon. & Fri. (N) weekly 9-0—10-30 Tues. (N) & Fri. weekly	—	—	—	—
	‡ (3) Mesty Croft (Tel. Wednesbury 0020)	9-0—10-30 Mon. & Thurs. weekly	—	—	—	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Wednesfield	(1) Alfred Squire Road (Tel. W'ton 32381)	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	9-0—5-0 Mons. & Fri. 2-0—5-0 Tues. weekly	—	9-30—12-30 Wednesday	—
	(N) (2) Wards Bridge Sec. Mixed School (Tel. W'ton 32408)	9-0—10-30 Mons. weekly	—	—	—	—
	(3) 49 Olinthus Avenue	—	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. weekly	—	—
Werrington	Village School Hall	9-0—10-30 Wed. monthly	—	—	—	—
Weston Coyney	(1) Community Centre	1-30—2-0 Thurs. weekly	—	—	—	—
	(2) The Eye Clinic Weston Coyney J.M. School Weston Coyney, Longton (Tel. Stoke 32112)	—	—	9-30—4-30 Thursday once a term when possible	—	—
Willenhall	‡ Nurses Home, 32 Walsall Street (Tel. Willenhall 65638)	9-0—19-30 Mon. weekly	—	1-30—4-30 Mon. twice a month	—	—
Wombourn	Mill Lane (Tel. Wombourn 2495)	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	9-30—4-30 Friday	—
Wordsley	Primitive Methodist Sunday School, New Street	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	—	—

* 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.

(D.I.N.) Doctor's Clinic alternating with Nurses' Clinic.

For details of Child Guidance Clinics please see page 44.

(N.P.) Remedial Exercise Clinic staffed by a nurse who is not a qualified physiotherapist.

Table 11. Summary of Clinics

<i>Kind of Clinic</i>				<i>Number of Premises used by Authority</i>	<i>No. of premises used under R.H.B. arrange- ments</i>
Minor Ailment	...	...	...	70	—
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	37	1
E.N.T.	...	...	...	25	—
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	1	1
Speech Therapy	...	...	...	23	—
Physiotherapy	...	...	...	15	—
U.V.L.	...	...	...	12	—
Chiropody	...	...	...	53	—
Breathing Exercises	...	...	...	4	—
Audiology	...	...	...	—	1
Diagnostic Units—(a) Partially					
			hearing	1	—
			(b) Mentally		
			handicapped	1	—

Table 12. Minor Ailments Clinics

			1964	1963
No. of Clinics	...	...	70	71
No. of first visits	...	...	6,536	5,957
No. of re-visits	...	...	12,428	12,146

The children, attending minor ailment clinics for the first time, were found to have 6,585 conditions requiring treatment compared to 6,296 conditions in the previous year.

The School Medical Officers also carried out the examinations detailed in Tables 4 and 6 on pages 18 and 19 at School Clinics generally after the minor ailment clinic had been held.

Table 13. Diseases and Defects found at Minor Ailment Clinics

<i>Disease or Defect</i>				
Defective vision	...	...	...	651
Squint	...	...	...	17
Blepharitis	...	...	...	39
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	57
Styes	...	...	...	89
Other eye defects	...	...	...	71
Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids	...	...	...	109

Other defects of nose and throat	...	58
Defective hearing	...	86
Otitis media	...	41
Other defects of ears	...	75
Speech defects	...	115
Cough or catarrh	...	81
Bronchitis	...	58
Asthma	...	42
Ringworm—Body	...	14
Scalp	...	—
Scabies	...	27
Impetigo	...	40
Septic sores	...	280
Warts—General...	...	270
Plantar	...	1,543
Boils	...	95
Other skin defects	...	392
Major injuries (including fractures)	...	15
Burns	...	49
Sprains or strains	...	193
Other minor injuries	...	692
Heart conditions	...	10
Rheumatic conditions	...	9
Debility and malnutrition	...	252
T.B. Glands—Cervical	...	5
Abdominal	...	15
Posture	...	19
Flat feet	...	138
Other orthopaedic defects	...	189
Other defects	...	749
		6,585

Table 14. Bilston Foot Clinic

No. of new cases of plantar warts treated	...	385
No. of treatments	...	2,625
No. of sessions	...	137
No. of children on waiting list	...	43

The number of new cases of plantar warts rose by 23 and the number of clinic sessions was reduced by 1, whilst the number of treatments rose by 546. The number of names on the waiting list at the end of the year was increased by 15.

Table 15. Ophthalmic Clinics

Visual and External Eye Defects

No. of children examined	...	...	...	9,477
No. of children attending for the first time	...	...	...	2,738
No. of re-visits	...	...	...	6,582
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	...	4,664

Analysis of major defects found among new cases:—

Errors of Refraction:—

Hypermetropia	..	..	..	..	..	199
Hypermetropic astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	299
Compound hypermetropic astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	90
Myopia	..	..	..	..	..	664
Myopic astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	224
Compound myopic astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	91
Mixed astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	118
Anisometropia	..	..	..	..	..	319

Diseases and abnormalities:—

Lids and conjunctiva:—

Blepharitis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ptosis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Epicanthus	..	..	..	..	..	18
Amblyopia	..	..	..	..	..	64
Blocked tear duct	..	..	..	..	..	1

Cornea:—

Nebulae of cornea	..	..	..	..	..	2
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Urea (choroid and iris)

Congenital coloboma of iris and choroid	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital coloboma of choroid	..	..	..	..	4

Lens:—

Posterior Polar cataract	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lamellar cataract	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hole at Macula	..	..	..	..	..	1

Retina:—

Central choroidal atrophy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ruptured choroid	..	..	..	..	..	1

Muscles:—

Nystagmus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Strabismus	..	..	..	..	..	102
Exorophoria	..	..	..	..	..	14
Convergent deficiency	..	..	..	..	..	2
Squint	..	..	..	..	..	7

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 508 less than in the previous year and the number of re-visits decreased by 525.

The system has continued whereby a school nurse is engaged whole time in testing the vision of the 8 year age group, 8,802 children were examined, 1,225 were found to have defective vision of whom 351 were already under treatment and supervision. Nearly all the 874 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) is being used experimentally when testing the 8 year age group, but no conclusions as to its value have yet been drawn. It is clear however that backward children find difficulty with some of the tests.

To the 442 old cases of squint were added 162 children newly found to be suffering from squint and a number were referred to various hospitals for orthoptic treatment or operation.

Chiropody

The School Health Service continued to utilise the Chiropody Service during the year; the Education Committee bearing 20% of the cost. Four full-time and eighteen part-time Chiropodists are employed at 52 clinics throughout the County.

The names of 402 children were newly referred during the year for treatment and 1,704 treatments were given. By the end of the year there were 667 children's names on the clinic registers.

Table 16. Analysis of the conditions of newly referred children

Verrucae	...	...	...	...	...	318
Warts	...	...	...	...	...	4
Athletes Foot	...	...	...	...	...	12
Corns	...	...	...	...	...	37
Painful skin	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ingrowing toe nail	...	...	...	...	...	3
Halux Valgus	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pes Cavus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pes Planus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Callosities	...	...	...	...	...	13
Overlapping toes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Valgoid ankles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Onygyphosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dropped metatarsal heads	...	...	...	...	...	1

Table 17.

Cannock Orthopaedic Clinic

No. on register at end of December, 1964	111
No. of new cases	44
No. of children discharged cured	26
No. of cases lost sight of, etc.	25
No. of attendances for physiotherapy ...	2,233
No. of attendances for ultra violet light treatment	608
No. of examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeon	160

Table 18. Defects under observation and treatment at Cannock Clinic

Anterior poliomyelitis	9
Hemiplegia	1
Scoliosis	4
Kyphosis	8
Poor posture	3
Spina Bifida	1
Knock knees	16
Flat feet	40
Hallux Valgus	9
Hallux Rigidus	1
Hammer toes	7
Club foot	8
Pes Cavus	8
Wry neck	1
Short leg	1
Spastic	3
Exostosis os calcis	5
Ganglion	4
Supernumerary digits	2
Other conditions	6
	137

Remedial Exercise Clinics

During the year one whole-time physiotherapist began to work part-time, so that by the end of the year the work of the three physiotherapists employed, against an establishment of 6 whole time staff, was equal to 2.5 whole-time staff.

Table 19. Treatment at Remedial Exercise Clinics

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>No. of children referred</i>	<i>No. of children whose treatment was completed</i>	<i>No. of children discharged</i>	<i>No. of children under treatment 31.12.64</i>	<i>No. of treatments given</i>
Aldridge	13	12	3	5	203
Bilston	33	22	8	9	463
Blackheath	23	17	4	13	366
Brownhills	12	14	4	7	273
Codsall	5	7	4	—	103
Darlaston	17	6	9	2	86
Kingswinford	15	7	2	9	141
Lower Gornal	9	5	2	4	177
Old Hill	25	27	6	18	358
Sedgley	15	9	5	10	206
Stafford	55	49	21	16	948
Tettenhall	31	17	5	9	259
Tividale	12	7	2	7	152
Uttoxeter	40	27	6	12	532
	305	226	86	121	4,267

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

Table 20.

	<i>Posture</i>	<i>Breathing Exercises</i>	<i>Defects of Legs & feet</i>	<i>Other</i>
Aldridge	—	3	1	1
Bilston	—	6	2	1
Blackheath	—	1	12	—
Brownhills	—	5	2	—
Codsall	—	—	—	—
Darlaston	1	1	—	—
Kingswinford	2	1	6	—
Lower Gornal	1	2	1	—
Old Hill	1	—	16	1
Sedgley	2	3	3	2
Stafford	5	2	7	2
Tettenhall	—	3	6	—
Tividale	—	2	3	2
Uttoxeter	2	5	3	2
	14	34	62	11

Ear, Nose and Throat

2,384 children were referred for examination at 132 clinic sessions compared with 2,504 in the previous year. 1,791 children were examined by one of the two part-time Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants and of these 885 were found to have significant defects. (Table 23 gives the analysis of defects found). Out of this number 402 (456 in 1963) 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 157 children found to be suffering from some degree of deafness, of whom 19 were recommended for a special school and of this number 16 were admitted and the remaining 3 were on the waiting list at the end of the year. Eighteen children were referred to the peripatetic teaching service. Eleven children were provided with hearing aids and the remaining 109 children were given the benefit of a place near to the teacher during oral instruction and given as much additional help as possible at the ordinary day schools.

In addition, 130 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 established in 1962 as a joint unit by 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 part-time County 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.

Table 21.

Number of Staffordshire children seen during 1964 at the New Cross Audiology Clinic:

<i>Age Range of New Cases</i>	<i>Number of children</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1—2 years	1	—	1
2—3 years	3	—	3
3—4 years	2	3	5
4—5 years	2	2	4
Over 5 years	1	—	1
Total	9	5	14

Of the fourteen children seen six 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 one of the County E.N.T. Consultants and the Headmaster of Needwood School and the Senior Medical Officer for Schools.

The Team held 5 diagnostic sessions at Needwood School and saw 23 children as a result of which 2 Staffordshire children and 10 children from other areas were recommended for special schooling.

The E.N.T. Consultant made 7 routine visits to advise and supervise treatment of children at Needwood.

Of the more severe cases of deafness 22 children were recommended for admission to special schools and 10 were children from Staffordshire. The recommendations were as follows:—

For Needwood Special School for the Partially Hearing. 10 children including 2 from Staffordshire.

For the Mount School, Stoke-on-Trent, 5.

For Dockray Nursery Unit in Manchester, 3.

For Royal School for Deaf, Martley, 2.

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

Table 22. Summary of Statistics relating to Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics 1964

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of children referred for examination	No. of children who did not attend	No. of children found to have defects	No. of children referred to Hospital	No. of children not needing treatment or observation
Biddulph ..	2	32	5	15	7	12
Bilston ..	17	320	85	90	47	145
Brierley Hill ..	8	151	32	63	20	56
Brownhills ..	6	101	43	37	25	21
Cannock ..	7	124	26	63	25	35
Cheadle ..	3	56	11	33	17	12
Codsall ..	3	54	15	17	10	22
Kidsgrove ..	4	72	23	26	10	23
Kingswindsford ..	5	83	10	31	5	42
Leek ..	6	116	31	48	15	37
Lichfield ..	7	137	28	47	20	62
Pheasey ..	3	52	8	21	11	23
Rowley Regis ..	7	118	48	32	10	38
Rugeley ..	1	19	6	4	2	9
Sedgley ..	5	83	21	25	13	37
Stafford ..	12	213	53	88	35	72
Tamworth ..	6	107	14	55	24	38
Tettenhall ..	3	56	9	22	10	25
Tipton ..	5	85	27	32	14	26
Tividale ..	1	15	5	5	4	5
Tutbury ..	2	35	7	18	8	10
Uttoxeter ..	4	75	13	28	21	34
Wednesbury ..	7	131	36	42	30	53
Wednesfield ..	4	72	17	22	10	33
Wombourne ..	4	77	20	21	9	36
	132	2,384	593	885	402	906

Table 23. Analysis of defects found at Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant Clinics

Tonsils and/or adenoids	...	...	...	405
Catarrhal otitis media	...	...	...	120
Chronic otitis media	...	...	...	20
Radical mastoid	...	...	...	6
Healed suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	20
External otitis and aural polypi	...	...	...	13
Deafness	...	...	...	157
Sinus investigation	...	...	...	57
Rhinitis	...	...	...	6
Epistaxis	...	...	...	1
Wax	...	...	...	53
Speech defect	...	...	...	4
Mouth breather	...	...	...	5
Cleft palate	...	...	...	1
Dental defects	...	...	...	1
Deflected nasal septum	...	...	...	5
Observation	...	...	...	3
Eustachian obstruction	...	...	...	8
				885

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

Information for this report has been supplied by one of the peripatetic teachers.

As work has progressed the emphasis has changed and the highest priority was given during 1964 to children in the following groups:—

- a. The very young child.
- b. Any child when first issued with a hearing aid.
- c. Any child in a Primary school.
- d. Any child transferred from primary to secondary education.

There are now six pre-school children being visited regularly in their homes and altogether by the end of the year, the Service was dealing with 58 children of whom 43 were being visited weekly.

Audiometric Survey

The Audiometric teams continued to test the hearing of children of 6 years of age, i.e. those born in 1958. Children of various ages, who were presented by head teachers because of a suspicion that hearing was defective, continued to be seen.

The results continue to show the need of examination by an Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

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.

Table 24.

	<i>No. examined</i>	<i>No. with abnormal hearing</i>	<i>% with abnormal hearing</i>
Absentees in 1963 ...	2,009	288	14.3%
Children of 6 years of age	9,706	902	9.3%
Children of various ages presented by teachers ...	111	77	69.0%
	11,826	1,267	

Number of schools visisted ...359 in 1964, as against 318 (1963)

In addition, there has been a re-test of 189 children whom it has been considered advisable to keep under supervision. Of these 136 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.

Teachers presented 111 children, whose hearing ability was suspect in their opinion, to the visiting audiometricians. They were children of all ages outside the 6 year age group being tested. No less than 77, or 69%, were found to have a hearing loss requiring further investigation which was arranged.

There were 1,312 children absent from school at the time of the audiometrician's visit and arrangements will be made for them to be tested during 1965.

The 1,267 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 1,244 of them at the various clinics. 714 of that number were found to require treatment and an analysis of the conditions found are given in table 25.

Table 25. Analysis of Cases of Suspected Deafness referred to County Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants from Audiometric Survey.

Deafness Confirmed

A. Remediable:

Deafness due to wax	...	...	...	65
Catarrhal deafness following infection	...			29
				94

B. Probably Permanent:

Congenital malformation of ear	...	...		2
Deafness due to congenital, nerve and mixed causation (of varying degrees of severity)	...	...	...	120
				122

Conditions other than Deafness

A. Infective:

Tonsils and/or adenoids	...	...	...	134
Catarrhal otitis media	...	...	...	192
Chronic otitis media	...	...	...	88
Healed suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	11
Acute suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	16
External otitis and aural polypi	...	...	...	3
Radical mastoid	...	...	...	6
Sinus infection	...	...	...	20
				470

B. Non-Infective:

Mouth breather	...	...	...	10
Speech defects	...	...	...	5
Epistaxis	...	...	...	1
Rhinitis	...	...	...	6
Foreign body	...	...	...	1
Cleft palate	...	...	...	1
Unco-operative	...	...	...	4
				28

Grand Total	...	...	...	714
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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 65 children with wax in their ears had some degree of deafness which constituted a handicap until the wax was removed.

Hearing Aids

It is known there are 128 children in this County who have been fitted with hearing aids and of this number 11 were newly supplied during the year.

Child Guidance

Dr. W. Johnson, the Principal Medical Officer for Mental Health has continued seeing children at Stafford on two sessions each week, Dr. Pedley Baker holding clinics there on a further three sessions per week. Dr. Hazel Baker, a full-time psychiatrist, held clinics at Coseley, Lichfield and Newcastle.

At the end of 1964 there were three educational psychologists and five psychiatric social workers working a total of thirty-nine sessions, with the addition of four full-time case-work supervisors (also qualified P.S.Ws.). A full Child Guidance Service was provided at Stafford, Newcastle, Lichfield and Coseley. There is no psychiatrist available permanently at Kingswinford and Wombourn although the Principal Medical Officer for Mental Health held occasional clinics at Kingswinford during the year.

The total number of clinic sessions held by the psychiatrists during the year was 638. There is at present no psychiatrist provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board. The number of children treated was 315, of whom 9 were treated by other L.E.As. and 22 children were seen at Lichfield Clinic for the Burton-on-Trent Authority, and 17 Newcastle Borough cases were seen at Newcastle Child Guidance Clinic.

Cases referred to the service during the year totalled 384, and new cases seen for the first time by the psychiatrists amounted to 216, of whom 15 were under five years of age. This tendency to early referral is a desirable development as it permits treatment at an early stage when maladjustment is more amenable to treatment.

Table 26. Child Guidance Clinics as at 31st December, 1964

Stafford	13 Lichfield Road (Tel. 52318)	Tuesday all day	Dr. W. Johnson
Stafford	13 Lichfield Road (Tel. 52318)	Wednesday all day Friday a.m.	Dr. Pedley Baker
Newcastle	Brampton Trees Hanover Street (Tel. 65743)	Wednesday all day	Dr. Hazel Baker
Lichfield	Sandford Street (Tel. 2246)	Monday all day Thursday all day	Dr. Hazel Baker
Coseley	Brierley Lane (Tel. Bilston 41396)	Tuesday all day Friday all day	Dr. Hazel Baker
Kingswinford	Standhills Road (Tel. 4940)	Wednesday all day	No Psychiatrist
Wombourn	Mill Lane Wombourn (Tel. 2495)	Thursday all day	No Psychiatrist

Table 27. Speech Therapy Clinics

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

<i>County Clinics</i>	<i>No. of treatments given</i>	<i>No. of children under treatment at 31.12.64</i>	<i>No. of children awaiting treatment at 31.12.64</i>	<i>No. of new cases during the year</i>	<i>No. of children discharged during the year</i>
Aldridge ..	137	31	7	23	2
Biddulph ..	148	8	1	6	6
Bilston ..	1,254	27	29	55	34
Blackheath ..	—	—	40	—	—
Brownhills ..	370	44	16	42	21
Chadsmoor ..	563	50	18	26	20
Cheadle ..	118	5	1	19	8
Codsall ..	293	12	1	21	12
Darlaston ..	—	—	30	—	—
Kidsgrove ..	127	—	10	5	6
Kingswinford ..	583	17	24	27	22
Leek ..	169	8	2	25	21
Lichfield ..	53	7	15	41	5
Lower Gornal ..	123	19	—	4	—
Old Hill ..	—	—	16	—	—
Pheasey ..	—	—	20	—	—
Pelsall ..	271	15	4	8	9
Rising Brook ..	220	10	11	33	6
Rugeley ..	33	5	22	42	5
Sedgley ..	259	8	—	23	39
Shelfield ..	215	19	4	8	15
Short Heath ..	—	—	15	—	—
Stafford ..	465	18	1	55	128
Stone ..	43	7	8	17	—
Tamworth ..	—	—	21	—	12
Tettenhall ..	543	14	15	17	17
Tipton ..	70	11	40	47	14
Tividale ..	—	—	13	—	—
Utttoxeter ..	257	11	5	20	24
Wednesbury ..	—	—	52	—	—
Wednesfield ..	40	6	18	27	3
Willenhall ..	—	—	6	—	—
Wombourn ..	212	11	3	19	8
	6,566	363	468	610	437

Table 28.

*No. of children
having speech therapy
at 31.12.64*

<i>Hospital or Authority</i>					
Birmingham Children's Hospital	...				6
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital...	...				17
North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary	...				16
Burton-on-Trent C.B.	...	...	...	...	2
Shropshire C.C.	...	...	...	...	1
Stoke-on-Trent City	...	...	...	...	1
					43

Tabel 29. Diagnosis of children attending County Speech Therapy Clinics during the year

					1964
Cleft palate	...	...	...	...	60
Cluttering	...	...	...	...	1
Dysarthria	...	...	...	...	5
Dysenia	...	...	...	...	3
Dyslalia (multiple)	...	...	...	...	531
Dyslalia (simple)	...	...	...	...	70
Dysphasia	...	...	...	...	8
Dysphonia	...	...	...	...	4
Indistinct speech	...	...	...	...	23
Micrognathia	...	...	...	...	1
Nasality (excessive)	...	...	...	...	17
Nasality (insufficient)	...	...	...	...	3
Retarded language	...	...	...	...	5
Retarded speech	...	...	...	...	130
Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	15
Stammering	...	...	...	...	278
Stammering and dyslalia	...	...	...	...	42
					1,196

One part time speech therapist resigned and one joined the full time staff and, together with two part time appointments, by the end of the year, six speech therapists were working for the County. Their time was equivalent to 4.5 full-time therapists, which left the establishment short of 1.5 whole time staff.

One therapist devoted two days a week to visiting Wightwick Hall special school for the physically handicapped and one visit a week was paid to the educationally sub-normal child at High Arcal day special school.

Ultra Violet Light Clinics

There was a rise in the number of children referred for treatment, 268 compared to 259 in 1963, but a fall in the number of treatments given, viz., 3,462 this year as compared with 3,533 in 1963.

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

Table 30.

	<i>Benefit</i>	<i>No. Benefit</i>	<i>Treatment Incomplete</i>
Anaemia	1	—	2
Anorexia	4	—	7
Asthma	2	—	10
Acne	3	—	8
Boils	1	—	3
Bronchitis	8	—	12
Cervicaladenitis	2	—	—
Chronic T's and A's ...	3	1	13
Catarrh	6	—	11
Chronic bronchitis & asthma	8	—	8
Chronic respiratory infection	12	2	1
Constipation	2	—	—
General debility	62	9	45
General debility & blepharitis	—	1	2
General debility & bronchitis	1	—	17
General debility following pneumonia	—	—	4
General debility and frequent colds	17	3	29
Nervous debility	3	—	8
Psoriasis	4	—	6
Recurrent coughs & colds	26	3	30
Recurrent styes	—	—	4
Tonsillitis and Bronchitis	2	—	2
Mole on forehead ...	—	1	—
	166	19	222

Table 31.**Hospital Treatment***(i) Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids*

No. of children referred by School Medical Officers and County ENT Consultants	532
No. of children so referred who received operative treatment ...	247
Total number of children notified by hospitals who received operative treatment	1,520
No. who had treatment for other ear, nose and throat conditions	440
No. of children awaiting treatment ...	591

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. The School Health Service helps by continuously reviewing the children on the waiting lists. 248 of the children were treated as out-patients.

(ii) Orthopaedic Treatment

No. of Children referred to Hospitals	194
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*(iii) Orthoptic Treatment***Table 32.**

	<i>No. of children newly referred to Hospitals during the year</i>
Birmingham & Midland Eye Hospital	3
Burton-on-Trent Hospital	1
Corbett Hospital	5
Derby Royal Hospital	1
Dudley Guest Hospital	12
Lichfield Victoria Hospital	42
North Staffs. Royal Infirmary	47
Staffordshire General Infirmary	54
Sutton Coldfield, Good Hope Hospital	19
Tamworth St. Editha's Hospital	15
Walsall General Hospital	15
West Bromwich and District General Hospital	1
Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary	66
	281

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTY SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

Staff

Rather disappointingly, the strength of the staffing position was only just maintained during the year, there being the equivalent of 19.4 whole-time officers in post at 31st December, 1964, as compared to 19.5 at 31st December, 1963. One whole-time officer resigned to enter practice and another retired from whole-time employment continuing, however, on a part-time basis. Two part-time dental officers also resigned during the year.

These losses were nearly balanced by the addition to the staff of one whole-time dental officer, one part-time officer and an increase of two sessions per week by the part-time consultant in children's dentistry.

On a brighter note, interviews were held towards the end of the year resulting in the appointment of the equivalent of 3.6 whole-time officers who will take up duty early in 1965.

As has been emphasised in previous reports, the number of dental officers is quite insufficient to provide a comprehensive dental service in every part of the County, the Staffordshire ratio of 1 dental officer to 7,500 school children being well above the recommended ratio considered satisfactory for a reasonable service. Whilst many school children take advantage of treatment under the National Health Service, there are too few general dental practitioners in Staffordshire for them to be able to make a great contribution to the problem of providing preventive treatment for school children.

Mr. T. C. J. Price, who has been a whole-time school dental officer at Lichfield for the last 13 years, was successful in gaining a Leverhulme Fellowship to study for the Diploma in Public Dentistry at the University of St. Andrews and was granted leave of absence with pay for the academic year starting October, 1964. He will return to Lichfield in July, 1965, when it is felt the extra experience and knowledge he has gained should prove of great benefit to the County dental services in the area.

"The duty of the school dental service is to make available dental treatment for all children attending maintained schools or otherwise the responsibility of the local education authority. The aim of the service is that, as far as possible, through dental health education and a high standard of dental care, children shall leave school free from dental disease and irregularity, with an understanding of the importance of good natural teeth and zealous in looking after them." So runs the opening paragraph of "A Draft Model Scheme for the

School Dental Service" published in the Health of the School Child for 1962 and 1963. It is against this yardstick that present progress must be measured and put into perspective. It is immediately apparent that the staffing position in the Staffordshire dental services, improved though it has over the last five years, is still numerically inadequate to provide full dental care for all children attending maintained schools. The ever present dilemma is to provide a high standard of treatment to some children together with an emergency-only service for all.

Dental Ancillary Workers

Three more dental auxiliaries joined the staff during October making a total of six in post. The newcomers took up duty at Brownhills, Stafford Rising Brook and Stafford Lammascote Road clinics. Unfortunately the two auxiliaries working at Lichfield and Aldridge clinics resigned during December leaving the number in post to four. Experience is showing that auxiliaries whose home ties are out of Staffordshire tend to leave whenever a vacancy occurs nearer their homes. Whilst this is quite understandable, one would like to hear of more student dental auxiliaries being selected for training from the West Midland area as a local girl will probably settle down more readily for a longer time. In order to employ dental auxiliaries, this authority spends a not inconsiderable amount of money to provide and equip additional surgeries and it is obviously uneconomic to do so unless there is some likelihood of a dental auxiliary staying for a reasonable period of time.

There is no doubt that dental auxiliaries can give great help in the dental service and their work is of a high standard. Their value is particularly noticeable in the treatment of the younger children. Consequently the authorised establishment of dental auxiliaries has been raised to 8 and there is every hope of recruiting to this figure during 1965.

Most of the dental auxiliaries devote approximately two half days per week to dental health education, usually by giving talks on the care of the teeth to children in schools. This preventive aspect of their duties is important since the amount of dental ill health occurring in children is so great as to be beyond the capacity of the dental profession to treat. The organisation and direction of the dental health side of the auxiliaries duties is carried out by the County Health Education Officer in close collaboration with the Principal School Dental Officer, so that it is integrated with the scheme of health education as a whole.

The dental hygienist, who continued to work in a part-time capacity instead of her previous whole-time service, has, during the year, spent most of her time on clinical duties, working at a different clinic during each of her sessions. Her work is highly valued by those dental officers fortunate enough to be able to share her time.

Clinics and Equipment

It was possible during March to staff the newly built Brierley Hill clinic but unfortunately it was necessary to close Cheadle clinic owing to the resignation of the dental officer in September. Additional surgeries for dental auxiliaries were provided at Lammascote Road (making two auxiliaries surgeries at this clinic), Rising Brook, Stafford, Brownhills and Codsall clinics.

At long last it was possible, in December, to transfer the Leek dental clinic from Alsop Street premises to a suite in the Orthopaedic clinic in Salisbury Street leased from the Regional Hospital Board.

The following clinics remained closed owing to staff shortages:—

Bentley and Bilston Street, Darlaston.
Central and Birch Street, Tipton.
Shelfield and Lower Gornal.

The arrangement with Wolverhampton County Borough whereby children resident in the Wednesfield and Tettenhall areas can receive emergency dental treatment at the Red Hill Street clinic, Wolverhampton, was continued during the year.

The following is a list of dental clinics where treatment has been provided:—

Stafford	{ Lammascote Road + 2 auxiliaries	Whole-time
	{ Rising Brook + 1 auxiliary ...	Whole-time
Stone		Whole-time
Codsall	+ 1 auxiliary	Whole-time
Cheadle (closed September)		Part-time
Leek		Whole-time
Uttoxeter		Part-time
Lichfield	+ 1 auxiliary	Whole-time
Tamworth		Whole-time
Aldridge	+ 1 auxiliary	Whole-time
Brownhills	+ 1 auxiliary	Whole-time
Chadsmoor		Whole-time
Pheasey		Part-time
Short Heath, Willenhall		Part-time

Wednesfield	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Bilston	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Sedgley	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Coseley	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Brierley Hill, Cottage Street (opened March)						Whole-time
Brierley Hill, Quarry Bank	...	...	...			Part-time
Tividale, Rowley Regis	...	...	...			Part-time
Blackheath, Rowley Regis	...	...	...			Part-time
Old Hill, Rowley Regis	...	...	...			Part-time

Voluntary evening sessions were worked during the year at Brownhills, Aldridge, Pheasey, Brierley Hill, Codsall and Coseley clinics, such sessions accounting for the equivalent of 0.8 whole time officers.

The six mobile dental clinics were employed in the following areas:—

- Mobile No. 1—Knypersley/Biddulph.
- No. 2—Barlaston/Weston Coyney.
- No. 3—Bromley/Pensnett/Sedgley.
- No. 4—Kidsgrove/Endon.
- No. 5—Quarry Bank/Amblecote/Kingswinford.
- No. 6—Tamworth Rural District.

Mobile clinics No. 3 and No. 6, both delivered new in 1956, were returned to the makers, for extensive overhaul and it is hoped thereby that their useful life will be extended for several more years.

The general standard of clinic premises, furnished with up-to-date and comprehensive dental equipment, will stand favourable comparison with any local authority clinic in the country. Airotor drills and X-ray apparatus, amongst other items, ensure that all branches of dental treatment can be carried out in optimum conditions benefitting alike both patient and dental officer. A complete set of equipment has been kept in store ready for installation in any clinic for which additional staff could be recruited.

Inspection and Treatment

The totals of dental inspection and treatment for the year appear on page 58 and attention may perhaps be drawn to the satisfactory increase in the number of children routinely inspected at schools from 28,652 in 1963 to 45,380. Despite this increase, only one-third of all the children in the County's schools were inspected, the limiting factor being the ability to offer treatment subsequently, this in turn depending on the number of dental staff available. "Special" inspections rose from 7,248 in 1963 to 9,699 but, as has been pointed out in previous annual reports, these are not by any means all

children suffering from tooth-ache but those attending voluntarily at the clinics for regular checks.

18,476 individual children made 51,354 attendances for treatment, an average of 2.7 visits per child, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 2.6.

The total number of fillings rose from 32,085 in 1963 to 41,155 made up of 6,172 fillings in deciduous teeth and 34,983 in permanent teeth. This trend of increasing conservative treatment, though deplorable in demonstrating the poor state of children's teeth requiring such work, is very encouraging, since the success of a School Dental Service stands, or falls, clinically on its conservation programme, in other words, how many teeth are being saved compared with how many are being extracted.

The number of extractions has risen, from 20,247 in the previous year, to 24,657 owing to the greater number of children inspected and offered treatment. Similarly the number of general anaesthetics has risen from 5,572 to 6,848. In this respect, it is interesting to note that the County Council has approved the administration of intravenous general anaesthetics, by specialist anaesthetists, in cases where this is considered desirable.

The ratio of permanent teeth extracted (6,220) to permanent teeth conserved (30,441) is 1:4.8 which is commendable.

208 school children were supplied with partial dentures, the majority of which replaced one or two teeth, necessitated by accidental loss of incisor teeth. Two children were fitted with complete dentures.

The acceptance rate varied from 100% to 47%, an average being approximately 66%.

The dental staff continued to devote approximately 5% of their time to the treatment of pre-school children and of expectant and nursing mothers.

A further 5% of their time is devoted to orthodontic treatment and there were 2,482 attendances compared with 2,013 in 1963 by school children for orthodontic treatment and 402 appliances were fitted which shows a considerable rise from 246 in 1963. A great many of these orthodontic cases were seen by the dental officers with the Consultant in Children's Dentistry, who also himself treats cases at Stafford and Lichfield clinics. As the Consultant attends various clinics by arrangement, a great deal of time is saved by the patients who would otherwise have to travel considerable distances if referred to hospital consultants. The dental officers have the advantage of skilled orthodontic training and treatment planning being available in their own clinics.

The Consultant is also able to advise Dental Officers on the whole range of children's dentistry and difficulties, some of which would previously have been referred to hospital, are resolved locally.

Special Investigations

After a break of a year, sample inspections were repeated in widely separated parts of the County 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. Concentration of effort on routine inspection and treatment precluded spending a lot of time on this investigation and the numbers of children concerned in this survey are not large enough for firm conclusions to be drawn from the statistics. The figures appear in tables on pages 56 and 57.

There would seem to be some improvement in the teeth of the 5 year old children, although the figure of 4.27 teeth per child affected by dental disease can give rise to no satisfaction. It is of interest that in *The Health of the School Child 1962 and 1963*, the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Education and Science, the fourth of the quinquennial surveys carried out by seven local education authorities in the autumn of 1963 on behalf of the Department showed an average of 5.1DMF teeth per 5 year old child. This figure showed an improvement from 5.7 in 1958 and it would appear that the Staffordshire statistics are reflecting a similar slight improvement.

The Department's quinquennial survey also showed that in 1963 the percentage of 5 year old children with no DMF teeth improved to 17.5 from 13.0 in 1958. The corresponding percentage in Staffordshire is 18.7, again showing a fairly close agreement with the figure for other parts of the country.

The figures show that at the age of 5, girls have very slightly less dental disease than boys and that in both sexes the lower teeth are slightly worse than the upper teeth.

By the age of 15, however, girls have slightly more teeth affected by decay than boys, but again the lower teeth are more affected than the upper. The average (for both sexes) DMF of 9.68 per child is slightly worse than the figures for 1961 (9.19) and 1962 (9.01) but with the small number of children involved, this may be due to chance. It would appear however, that no improvement in the state of the teeth has occurred in this age group and the fact that the average 15 year old has or has had more than 9 teeth affected by decay spotlights the need for dental health education to preserve the teeth from the ravages of dental disease.

Whilst the decision whether or not to fluoride the water supply must lie with the elected representatives of the citizens of this County, it has been clearly established in many parts of the world that a reduction of from 50% to 60% in dental decay in children aged 5 years, can be expected after a minimum of 5 years of water fluoridation. Assured of the complete safety of water fluoridation as regards general health, this would undoubtedly seem to be the greatest single measure which could be taken to reduce this very expensive and often very painful and widespread disease.

General Remarks

The sudden death, in July, of a dental technician on the staff of the County Dental Laboratory created a great deal more work for the remaining technicians who are to be congratulated on the way they managed. However, it was not possible to fill the vacancy until 1st January, 1965, and, in order to return work to dental officers in a reasonable time, some mechanical work had to be sent to an outside commercial dental laboratory.

After five years training in the Dental Laboratory and passing an examination, the two Trainee Dental Technicians were regraded Dental Technicians in May.

Dental surgery assistants are encouraged to work for the Certificate of the Examining Board for Dental Nurses and Assistants and it is pleasing to report that three assistants were successful during the year in obtaining a Certificate. One, Mrs. Prengel of the Leek Clinic, gained distinction and was awarded the Claudius Ash prize for the outstanding national candidate.

Two whole-time dental officers attended a two-day post-graduate study course in Children's Dentistry arranged by the British Dental Association in London in November. The Principal School Dental Officer was invited to act as chairman of the symposium on Endodontics held on the last day of the course. The Principal School Dental Officer and one other dental officer attended the annual conference of the British Dental Association held in London in July. It is considered important as a matter of policy that whole-time dental officers should attend post-graduate courses at approximately five yearly intervals in order that they may keep up-to-date with modern developments in treatment and therapeutics.

Dental staff meetings were held in Stafford in the spring and autumn at the first of which demonstrations and instructions in mouth to mouth resuscitation and external cardiac

massage were given. The new documentation of daily and monthly records or work required by the Department of Education and Science was explained. Staff meetings provide opportunities for discussing problems and methods of improving the dental service.

The Consultant in Children's Dentistry has, apart from his clinical duties, given lectures on fluoridation to various bodies and talks to school leavers on dentistry as a career.

Table 33. Caries Incidence Investigation

Dental Inspection of School Leavers (aged 15 years)—Summer Term 1964

Careful DMF counts were carried out in the mouths of children aged 15 years and leaving school at the end of the Summer Term, samples being drawn from all parts of the County viz.: Knypersley, Leek, Madeley, Endon, Codsall, Aldridge, Bilston, Brierley Hill and Rowley Regis.

	Number Inspected	Lower Jaw			Upper Jaw			Total Upper Jaw DMF	Total DMF (Both Jaws)	
		Decayed	Missing	Filled	Decayed	Missing	Filled			
BOYS	360	604	366	530	852	320	735	1,907	3,407	
GIRLS	356	451	423	718	672	363	938	1,963	3,555	

Average DMF Count per child

	Lower Jaw				Upper Jaw				In Both Jaws				Total DMF Teeth per Child
	Number of Decayed Teeth	Number of Missing Teeth	Number of Filled Teeth	Total DMF	Number of Decayed Teeth	Number of Missing Teeth	Number of Filled Teeth	Total DMF	Number of Decayed Teeth	Number of Missing Teeth	Number of Filled Teeth	Total DMF	
BOYS	1.67	1.01	1.47	4.16	2.36	0.88	2.04	5.29	4.03	1.74	3.68	9.46	
GIRLS	1.27	1.18	2.01	4.47	1.88	1.01	2.63	5.51	3.15	2.2	4.65	9.9	

Average for both Sexes

1.47	1.09	1.74	4.31	2.12	0.94	2.33	5.4	3.59	1.97	4.16	9.68
Previous surveys of DMF in 15 year old children:											
Percentage of Boys with no DMF											1.38
Percentage of Girls with no DMF											1.4
											9.19
											9.01

Table 34. Caries Incidence Investigation

Dental Inspection of School Entrants (aged 5 years)—Winter Term 1964.

	Number Inspected	Lower Jaw			Total Lower Jaw DMF	Upper Jaw			Total Upper Jaw DMF	Number of Children with No DMF Teeth	Total DMF (Both Jaws)
		Decayed	Missing	Filled		Decayed	Missing	Filled			
BOYS	145	265	50	11	326	277	33	4	314	26	640
GIRLS	163	281	51	10	342	283	50	1	334	35	676

Average DMF Count per Child

	Lower Jaw				Upper Jaw				In Both Jaws			
	Number of Decayed Teeth	Number of Missing Teeth	Number of Filled Teeth	Total DMF	Number of Decayed Teeth	Number of Missing Teeth	Number of Filled Teeth	Total DMF	Number of Decayed Teeth	Number of Missing Teeth	Number of Filled Teeth	Total DMF Teeth per child
BOYS	1.8	0.34	0.07	2.25	1.9	0.22	0.02	2.1	3.7	0.56	0.09	4.4
GIRLS	1.7	0.3	0.06	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.006	2.05	3.4	0.6	0.066	4.15

Average for both Sexes

1.75	0.32	0.65	2.17	1.8	0.26	0.013	2.07	3.5	0.58	0.08	4.27
Previous surveys of DMF in 5 year old children:											
Percentage of Boys with no DMF											5.68
Percentage of Girls with no DMF											5.02

Table 35. Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority year ended 31st December, 1964.

<i>(a) Dental and Orthodontic Work</i>				
1.	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—			
	(a) At periodic inspections	...	...	45,380
	(b) As Specials	...	...	9,699
	Total (1)	...	...	55,079
2.	Number found to require treatment	...		* 36,516
3.	Number offered treatment	...	...	29,795
4.	Number actually treated	...	...	18,476
<i>(b) Dental work other than Orthodontic</i>				
5.	Number of Attendances made by pupils for treatment excluding those recorded at heading 14(a) below			
		...	...	51,354
6.	Half-days devoted to			
	(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	...		397
	(b) Treatment	...	...	9,071
	Total (6)	...	...	9,468
7.	Fillings—			
	(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	34,983
	(b) Temporary teeth	...	...	6,172
	Total (7)	...	...	41,155
8.	Number of teeth filled—			
	(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	30,441
	(b) Temporary teeth	...	...	5,412
	Total (8)	...	...	35,853
9.	Extractions—			
	(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	6,220
	(b) Temporary teeth	...	...	18,437
	Total (9)	...	...	24,657

10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	6,840
11.	Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by:	
(a)	Dentists	7
(b)	Medical Practitioners	582
	Total (11)	589
12.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	210
13.	Other operations:	
(a)	Crowns 32	11,611
(b)	Inlays 6	
(c)	Other treatment 11,573	
14.	Orthodontics	
(a)	Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	2,482
(b)	Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	372
(c)	Cases commenced during the year ...	526
(d)	Cases brought forward from the previous year	297
(e)	Cases completed during the year ...	183
(f)	Cases discontinued during the year...	20
(g)	Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	380
(h)	Number of removable appliances fitted	402
(i)	Number of fixed appliances fitted ...	3
(j)	Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists	11

*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, various 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.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious diseases in schools notified by Head Teachers during the year fell from 14,798 to 12,746. Numerically speaking the major infectious diseases were mumps (4,022 cases), chicken pox (3,501 cases), rubella (2,104 cases) and measles (2,088 cases).

The number of children with mumps again rose from 3,364 to 4,022.

Ringworm (5) and scabies (6) decreased a little over the previous years figures but impetigo increased from 16 to 19.

The most notable change during the year was the decrease in the number of cases of measles from 6,575 to 2,088 whilst German measles rose from 514 to 2,104.

Other conditions showing a fall were dysentery from 207 to 20, hepatitis from 122 to 50 and whooping cough from 749 to 436.

Immediately after the schools had closed in July information was received that a boy who had attended a hospital out-patient department had developed a palatal palsy following a tonsillar infection a month earlier.

As it seemed possible the boy had had a mild attack of diphtheria, modified by immunisation, despite the school holidays, the names of all contacts were obtained. Subsequently an appropriate communication was sent to the family doctors of all the 40 "contacts". Although no further case was discovered it was learned that there had been "a lot of very nasty throats about" in the previous month.

Table 36. Number of suspected cases of Infectious and Contagious Diseases notified by Head Teachers in 1964

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever ..	30	40	34	11	15	30	5	—	6	21	38	34	264
Measles ..	331	411	232	42	105	230	136	—	70	230	68	233	2,088
Rubella ..	411	603	385	104	182	199	119	—	7	17	43	34	2,104
Mumps ..	475	793	782	166	566	588	174	—	25	154	97	202	4,022
Whooping Cough ..	123	70	65	52	41	36	15	—	5	16	8	5	436
Chicken Pox ..	239	572	639	148	320	382	159	—	30	158	325	519	3,501
Influenza ..	54	40	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	13	160
Dysentery ..	2	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	2	2	2	20
Diarrhoea and Sickness ..	9	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	26
Enteritis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hepatitis ..	2	2	3	3	5	4	18	—	2	3	3	5	50
Tonsillitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	11	—	—	21
Impetigo ..	2	5	1	2	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	1	19
Ringworm ..	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Scabies ..	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	6
Conjunctivitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Verrucae ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Rheumatic Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Shingles ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Skin Infections ..	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Glandular Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ..	1,682	2,565	2,187	533	1,244	1,474	629	—	166	619	596	1,051	12,746

Vaccination Against Smallpox

Table 37. No. of children found to have been vaccinated when examined at the periodical medical inspection.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>No. examined</i>	<i>No. vaccinated</i>	<i>No. unvaccinated</i>	<i>Percentage unvaccinated</i>	
				1963	1964
Entrants ..	11,229	5,391	5,838	57.0	51.9
2nd Age Group	8,331	3,440	4,891	60.9	58.7
3rd Age Group	9,674	3,491	6,183	65.0	63.9
Other Periodic Inspections	3,153	1,369	1,784	57.5	56.6
Totals ..	32,387	13,691	18,696	61.0	57.7

Diphtheria Immunisation

Table 38. No. of children (5-14 years) immunised during the year:—

	1964	1963
Complete immunisation	4,573	2,634
Re-inforcement doses	19,017	11,195
	<u>23,590</u>	<u>13,829</u>

The figures show a considerable improvement on the previous year.

Tuberculosis

Table 39. Summary of Reports received from Chest Physicians

Number of children (aged 5-15 years) on Dispensary registers at the end of 1963	218
Number of new cases during the year	24
Becoming 5 years old	5
Number of deaths	—
Number discharged having left the district	1
Number discharged having recovered	10
Number becoming 15 years old	43
Number of children on registers at end of the year 1964	193

*under Treatment
during the year
(i.e. at some time
during the year)*

(a) *Pulmonary*

1. Primary Hilar lesions			
(a) Simple	...	...	71
(b) Complicated	...	...	24
2. Primary Pleural Effusion	...		6
3. Miliary	...	...	4
4. Adult Type	...	...	8

(b) *Non-Pulmonary*

1. Lymph Glands			
(a) Cervical	...	...	5
(b) Others	...	...	—
2. Bones and Joints	...	...	2
3. Meningitis	...	...	2
4. Abdomen	...	...	1

HEALTH EDUCATION SECTION

In July the Health Education Officer commenced duty following successful completion of a full-time one year course for the Diploma in Content and Method of Health Education at the University of London. The staffing position continued to be unsatisfactory and was further depleted by the resignation in October of a Health Visitor/Lecturer. Some vacancies have not been filled pending a committee decision, on re-designating the lecturing staff as Assistant Health Education Officers.

However, progress has been made by the three lecturers and the Health Education Officer was able to concentrate and plan a programme for health education in schools which will be implemented in 1965. An experiment was carried out in one Secondary School where the boy leavers were given a series of three lectures on "Growing up" and "Personal Relationships". By the use of a questionnaire it was possible to evaluate the course and as it proved quite successful it is proposed to develop this in as many schools as possible.

Table 40. Number of Lectures given

<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>
Dental Health	35	5,720
Personal hygiene	40	3,631
Parentcraft	14	605
Growing up	3	154
Dangers of Smoking	10	1,163
Rules for Good Health	2	60
Home Safety	2	95
Totals	106	11,428

PART V—GENERAL HEALTH

Table 41. Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils inspected during the year at periodical medical inspections

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i>	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected</i>			
		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		<i>No. (3)</i>	<i>% of Col. 2 (4)</i>	<i>No. (5)</i>	<i>% of Col. 2 (6)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1959 and later	326	318	97.54	8	2.45
1958	4,276	4,200	98.22	76	1.77
1957	6,627	6,495	98.0	132	1.99
1956	1,368	1,335	97.58	33	2.41
1955	225	217	96.44	8	3.55
1954	138	127	92.02	11	7.97
1953	118	116	98.3	2	1.69
1952	3,762	3,720	98.88	42	1.11
1951	4,569	4,489	98.25	80	1.75
1950	1,304	1,279	98.08	25	1.91
1949	3,877	3,834	98.89	43	1.1
1948 and earlier	5,797	5,751	99.2	46	.79
TOTALS	32,387	31,881	98.43	506	1.56

This year the number of children classified at Routine Medical Inspections as being in an unsatisfactory state of health increased from 318 to 506 or 0.99% to 1.56%. The lowest figure of this nature ever recorded was 23 in 1959 or 0.07%. A classification of this nature is naturally subject to the opinions of the individual medical officers but the position throughout the County is, in general, satisfactory.

Table 42. Milk in Schools Scheme

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Suppliers</i>	<i>No. of Schools supplied</i>	<i>No. of pupils</i>
<i>Maintained Schools:</i>			
Pasteurised ...	25	656	116,004
Tuberculin Tested ...	6	12	251
	31	668	116,255
<i>Non-Maintained Schools:</i>			
Pasteurised ...	10	31	3,560
Tuberculin Tested ...	1	1	86
	11	32	3,646

There has been an increase of 6,368 children taking milk in schools and three more schools were supplied as compared with 1963.

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

Table 43. Milk for Handicapped Pupils unable to attend school

No. of old applications renewed	...	...	37
No. of new applications granted	...	...	25
No. of children who ceased to receive milk during the year	...	...	10

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

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

“Expansion of the Service

The continued expansion of the service has been the outstanding feature of 1964. In part this has been due to the opening of new kitchens in new schools and existing ones, but there has also been a massive increase in the demand for meals from established kitchens and the overloading which has resulted has become a serious problem. The average number of meals produced during the Summer Term 1964, in the Administrative County, excluding Newcastle, was 82,169. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 75,683.

The Authority has done its best to alleviate overloading by re-organising transported meals where possible and has planned to extend certain kitchens, but in spite of this, the problem of providing sufficient kitchen accommodation to meet the ever-growing demand is acute.

New Kitchens in New Schools

Twenty-four new kitchens and two replacement kitchens were opened during the year, details of these are given below:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Name of School</i>
<i>County Area</i>	Tettenhall, Smestow Comprehensive Tamworth, Comberford Road Blythe Bridge Secondary Cheadle, The Painsley R.C. Secondary Stafford, Oakridge Primary Lichfield, Scotch Orchard Primary Lichfield, Nether Stowe Secondary
<i>Cannock Chase</i>	Aldridge, Doe Bank Primary Aldridge, St. Mary of the Angels R.C. Primary
<i>South East Division</i>	Great Wyrley Infants Ashmore Park C.E. Wednesbury, Friars Park Willenhall, Pool Hayes Comprehensive Willenhall, Pool Hayes Primary
<i>South West Division</i>	Sedgley, The Straits

New Kitchens in Existing or Replacement Schools

<i>Area</i>	<i>Name of School</i>
<i>County Area</i>	Eccleshall, The Lonsdale Primary School Kidsgrove, Clough Hall Comprehensive Muckleston, St. Mary's C.E. (A) Swynnerton R.C. Tamworth, Moorgate Infants Weeford, St. Mary's C.E.
<i>Cannock Chase</i>	Pelsall Secondary
<i>South East Division</i>	Darlaston, St. Joseph's R.C. Bilston, Holy Trinity R.C.

Replacement Kitchens in Existing or Replacement Schools

<i>Area</i>	<i>Name of School</i>
<i>County Area</i>	Longnor, St. Bartholomew's C.E. (C) Marchington, St. Peter's C.E. (C)

Extensions and Improvements to Kitchens

The kitchen and dining premises at Kidsgrove, Maryhill Comprehensive School were extended as part of general additions to the school. Kitchens at Kinver, Edgecliff Secondary School and Stafford, Riverway Secondary Girls' School, were modernized during the year.

Extension of School Meals Service to Schools not previously supplied

Arrangements were made during the year for the provision of transported meals to three small rural schools, namely:—

Oakamoor, The Faber R.C. Primary

Stanton, The Gilbert Sheldon C.E.

Knighton, The Chetwode Primary

Kitchen Shells at Existing or Replacement Schools

General projects at two schools included the provision of kitchen shells, the schools concerned were:—

Hoar Cross, The Meynell C.E. (A) Primary

Brierley Hill, St. Mary's (S.W. Div.)

It is hoped that these will be equipped as working kitchens in the near future.

Meals on Wheels

In co-operation with the W.V.S. and the appropriate local Health Authorities meals have been supplied to old people from several kitchens and the average number of meals per week is 280 County Area plus 166 S.E. Div., making a total of 446. These meals are supplied from the following schools:—

County Area

Codsall Secondary

Halmerend Secondary

Kinver Secondary

Pattingham Secondary

Wombourn V.P.

S.E. Division

Darlaston, King Charles

Willenhall Comprehensive

Wednesfield, Wood End J.M.

Wednesfield, Moat House J.M.

Holyhead Road C.K.

(Wednesbury)

The Committee is very glad to be able to give some assistance to the aged and regrets that it has not been possible to extend this facility against all requests.

Menus and Food Supplies

There were special problems during the year about meat supplies and there was a sharp rise in the cost of meat per meal. Increases in the price of beef resulted in greater use of lamb, mutton and pork in the school meal. Price trends were also responsible for a greater use of fish, eggs, ham, etc., served and efforts to find a wider range of alternatives resulted in a greater range of foods and recipes being used in the menus, including some chicken dishes.

Staffing

Problems of recruiting staff for kitchens and retaining their services after appointment were acute in some areas and were given serious consideration by the Education Committee. Certain kitchens have had to be closed and transported meals provided temporarily because it has not been possible to appoint a Cook-in-Charge.

There has been difficulty, too, about organising staff. The Establishment for Assistant Organisers is nine. Throughout 1964 there has been a shortage of not less than two Assistant Organisers and there has also been a rapid turnover of organising staff.

Staff Training

The purpose built training kitchen attached to the Stafford Girls' High School which was opened in 1963 has been in full use throughout the year and its principal function has been to train newly appointed Cooks-in-Charge and Supervisors.

A second permanent training centre was opened during the year at Willenhall, Pool Hayes Comprehensive School for the convenience of staff in the South of the County who would find it difficult to travel to Stafford.

Courses at rural centres for Cooks and Assistant Cooks have been less frequent during the year because of staffing problems at a senior level.

A number of talks and demonstrations to dining centre staff have been held in various parts of the county and these have helped towards transported meals being served more attractively, with due regard to system and order and the latest hygiene principles.

The usual refresher courses were held during the school holidays at the Farm Institute, Rodbaston (Easter) and Leek, Westwood Hall High School (July).

Many fish friers were installed during the year, as part of a programme to provide a bigger range of cookery equipment at kitchens serving less than 500 meals daily and special courses, designed to see that the best use is made of this equipment and to add to the variety of the meal, have been arranged for the kitchens concerned.

Statistics

Statistics as submitted to the Department of Education & Science relating to the number of meals served during the Summer Term 1964, and October 1964, and information regarding the number of kitchens is given below, together with the figures for the previous year for comparison purposes.

Table 44.	1964	1963
No. of Children present	140,146	137,316
No. of Meals served to Children daily	80,506	72,137
No. of Meals served to Adults and Children daily	82,169	75,683
Total No. of Schools	663	653
No. of Schools not provided	5	7
No. of Kitchens	336	324

Future Prospects

It is expected that there will be a further period of expansion of the School Meals Service during 1965 and many new kitchens in new schools are being planned. Standards of cooking, kitchen organisation and hygiene have risen steadily over the past few years, due, in part, to staff training, in part to the vigour and enthusiasms of the School Meals staff. It is hoped that standards will continue to be maintained or improved, but for this hope to materialize greater stability in staffing is essential."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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

"Activities, on school playgrounds, playing fields and on the camping grounds were possible for a longer period than usual, due to the fine weather in the summer and autumn terms and have been helped further by the increased number of playing fields which became available during the year.

In primary schools the standard of work varies considerably depending on the facilities available. In the small country school Physical Education is still a fine weather subject. The construction of halls under the minor and major building schemes has been one of the major reasons for the improvement in the standard of the primary work. The introduction of educational gymnastics in certain areas of the County has given a boost to the overall level of attainment and the use of a wide range of climbing apparatus and the extension of swimming facilities has contributed to an improvement in the posture and physique of the children. The lack of men teachers in some primary schools, particularly in rural areas, has tended to retard the teaching of major games and skills to boys.

Women teachers, particularly the married ones, appear to stay in any one school for a comparatively short time. This has a harmful effect on the standard and continuity of the work. On the other hand, those who remain, are doing commendable work.

In secondary schools generally, the staffing position has improved although in certain parts of the County there are some teachers without full qualifications. A number of these has been seconded from teaching duties to enable them to undertake a third year of training in Physical Education.

The scope of work is ever broadening and making increasing demands on the staff to maintain standards in any particular subject. This difficulty is frequently met by the formation of clubs which meet out of normal school hours. These provide for such sports as trampolining, olympic gymnastics, progressive resistance training, basket ball, dancing, fencing and boxing.

In the work for older age groups more attention was paid to the individual's choice of recreative activity. To encourage a high standard of gymnastics the Education Committee has agreed to pay the cost of the awards of the Amateur Gymnastics' Association.

During the year gymnasium apparatus was installed in 15 new and 2 old primary school halls and 4 new secondary school gymnasium swimming baths were constructed at 5 schools.

Swimming instruction for boys and girls was given at 33 public and 15 school baths during the summer and at 24 public and 15 school baths in the winter term.

During the year—

7,725 children learned to swim.

572 obtained Royal Life Saving Society Awards

1,229 obtained Survival Awards of the Amateur
Swimming Association.

Camping and allied outdoor activities continued to increase in popularity. The camps at Coven, Teddesley Park, Cotwalton and Chasewater were fully booked throughout the summer term, and the Adventure Courses at Coven and Cotwalton were well attended. The number of campers was—

Summer term camps	...	4,043
Autumn term camps	...	370
Dinorwic (summer)	...	140
		4,553

Local courses were held at Stafford, Cheadle and Rugeley in Educational Gymnastics for 147 teachers in primary schools, swimming demonstration and lectures were held at Coseley and Uttoxeter and these were attended by 56 teachers. 54 women teachers attended residential and local courses in modern educational dance held at Madeley College of Education and The Regis School, Tettenhall. 74 men and women teachers took part in camping and sailing courses at Chasewater and Cotwalton during the Easter holidays.

It is more important than ever that Physical Education, with its many and varied activities, should play its full part in the development of the young so they will know how to recreate for their enjoyment and physical and mental well-being, in the increased leisure hours of modern times."

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes

The Local Committees which were set up in accordance with the provision 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 fourteen cases were referred from the School Health Service to the Local Co-ordinating Officers.

UNCLEANLINESS

Table 45. Infestation with Vermin

	1964	1963
Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by nurses and authorised persons ...	312,539	299,743
Number of pupils found to be infested ...	6,863	5,783
Number of pupils for whom cleansing notices were issued. S.54(2) Education Act 1944 ...	16	13
Number of pupils for whom cleansing orders were issued. S.54(3) Education Act, 1944 ...	1	—
Number of Sacker Combs sold ...	179	115

Table 46. Analysis of Infestation

<i>Number of children with infestation of:</i>						1964	1963
Body	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
Head Lice	...	...	...	...	...	576	405
Head Nits	...	...	...	...	...	6,282	5,371
Total number of children	...	...	...	...	...	6,863	5,783

Each term hygiene inspections are carried out in schools when the children's hair is examined by the school nurses. In 1964 there was an increase of 1,080 in the number of children infested, almost all of whom 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 is 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.

Foot Inspections

Foot inspections have always been a regular feature of the work of the nurses in the School Health Service and it is estimated that 1,791 half day sessions were devoted to the work during this period.

Table 47.

	TYPE OF SCHOOL										Total in all Schools	
	Nursery		Infant		Junior		Secondary		Grammar		Comprehensive	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of children with Unsatisfactory Footwear												
1 Too Small	—	—	105	83	579	634	143	316	8	6	63	54
2 Too Large	—	—	67	76	244	249	56	184	9	9	—	—
3 Requiring repair	7	4	249	167	1,113	847	549	460	16	18	39	24
4 Unsatisfactory style	11	9	325	542	2,303	3,775	1,778	2,225	84	451	165	184
5 Otherwise inadequate	2	1	117	99	496	589	123	154	—	2	10	25
6 Total of lines 1-5	20	14	863	967	4,735	6,094	2,649	3,339	117	486	277	287
7 Number of children with satisfactory footwear	246	197	10,173	9,722	35,875	39,112	16,555	12,964	862	713	2,596	2,022
8 Total number of children seen by School Nurse	266	211	11,036	10,689	40,610	45,206	19,204	16,303	979	1,199	2,873	2,309
9 Number of children with Unclean feet	21	18	897	591	3,703	2,107	1,586	1,087	19	7	184	59
10 Clean feet	245	193	10,139	10,098	36,907	43,099	17,618	15,216	960	1,192	2,689	2,250
11 Number of children with unsatisfactory socks	7	10	312	344	1,861	1,052	667	348	9	19	22	7
12 Foot Deformities												
13 Hallux Valgus	1	1	24	36	138	210	109	318	6	34	14	22
14 Everted Ankles	—	—	34	31	121	118	104	65	—	—	1	—
15 Overlapping toes	6	4	101	96	585	591	279	226	19	47	16	13
16 Callouses	—	—	50	58	348	404	227	304	27	54	12	10
17 Others	2	—	57	24	287	242	75	41	10	41	12	5
18 Total of lines 12-16	9	5	266	245	1,479	1,565	794	954	62	176	55	50
19 Number of children with corns	9	5	88	148	494	937	629	837	48	98	23	37
20 Foot Infections												
21 Athletes foot	7	9	20	16	93	119	221	119	6	8	40	30
22 Warts	—	—	16	27	402	344	294	442	21	28	50	43
23 Others	—	—	13	8	295	323	121	102	7	—	5	11
24 Total of lines 19-21	7	9	49	51	790	786	636	663	34	36	95	84
25 Number of children referred to S.M.Os.	—	—	17	14	268	208	296	335	10	7	—	—
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Table No. 48

	Nursery		Infant		Junior		Secondary		Grammar		Comprehensive		Totals	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Showing the percentage of children with:—														
Unsatisfactory footwear	7.5	6.6	7.8	9.0	11.7	13.5	13.8	20.5	12.0	40.5	9.6	12.4	11.6	14.7
Satisfactory footwear	92.5	93.4	92.2	91.0	88.3	86.5	86.2	79.5	88.0	59.5	90.4	87.6	88.4	85.3
Unsatisfactory socks	2.6	4.7	2.8	3.2	4.6	2.3	3.5	2.1	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	3.8	2.3
Unclean Feet	7.9	8.5	8.1	5.5	9.1	4.7	8.3	6.7	1.9	0.6	6.4	2.6	8.6	5.1
Clean feet	92.1	91.5	91.9	94.5	90.9	95.3	91.7	93.3	98.1	99.4	93.6	97.4	91.4	94.9
Foot Deformities	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.6	3.5	4.1	5.9	6.3	14.7	1.9	2.2	3.6	3.9
Corns	3.4	2.4	8.5	1.4	1.2	2.1	3.3	5.1	4.9	8.2	0.8	1.6	1.7	2.7
Foot Infections	2.6	4.3	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.7	3.3	4.1	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.1	2.1

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 1964:

Table 49.

No. of alarms in use as at 31st Dec. ...	212	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Waiting list at 31st December	36	22
No. of children cured in 1963	61	41
No. of children improved in 1963 ...	19	15
No. of children relapsed after treatment and then cured	1	2
No. of children relapsed after treatment but much improved	2	1
No. of children relapsed after treatment and awaiting further trial	8	4

Failures

Too nervous	3	1
Heavy sleeper	4	2
Unco-operative mother	5	1

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

It is routine procedure to follow up cases twelve months after the trial period with an alarm ended and the criterion of cure is 12 months free from relapse.

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

PART VII. SCHOOL PREMISES

Inspection of School Premises

The following table shows the kinds of defects reported by School Medical Officers following their visits to schools during the year. Adverse reports were made upon 158 of the 478 schools which were visited. Some of the defects were corrected in the same calendar year and of course other defects, reported prior to 1964, were also rectified.

Although School Medical Officers are required to inspect school premises and to report the defects found, unless health is endangered, the Architect does not necessarily arrange even for all major matters to be rectified especially when it is known that alternatives, such as the building of a new school, or extension block, will remove the problems.

Table 50.

<i>Defective Conditions</i>				<i>No. of Defects reported</i>	
				<i>in 1964</i>	<i>in 1963</i>
Sanitary	...	...	...	58	35
Kitchens	...	...	...	34	25
Heating	...	...	...	16	15
Drinking Water Supplies			...	8	13
Lighting	...	...	...	17	10
Cloakrooms		...	...	10	17
Dining Rooms	...	...	...	13	13
Ventilation		...	...	6	12
Washing Facilities		...	...	9	9
Kitchen Wash-ups...		...	...	2	5
Playgrounds		...	...	16	15
General Environmental	...	...	...	13	10
Medical Rooms	...	...	...	7	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	8	11
Total Defects reported	...	...	...	217	195

Although 69 fewer schools were visited than in the previous year 22 more defects were reported and there were 41 schools with more than one defect.

SCHOOL WATER SUPPLIES

During the year the County Health Inspectorate continued to sample for the purity of water supplies and/or efficiency of chlorination treatment.

A total of 17 samples were taken for chemical examination, all of which proved satisfactory.

A total of 55 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, of which

42 were satisfactory

13 were unsatisfactory.

At the end of the year—

4 schools have been connected to new mains supplies, all in the Leek Rural District area.

8 schools were treating the water with chlorine tablets, filters or chlorination plants.

4 schools were receiving private mains water.

3 schools were receiving untreated water from their own boreholes.

No school had mains water delivered in churns.

SWIMMING BATHS

During the year 5 new school swimming baths have been opened, bringing the total number of swimming baths to 24—23 school and 1 training college.

4 are open air (heated) baths fitted with purification plants.

2 are fill and empty type which are hard-chlorinated.

18 are covered baths fitted with purification and filtration plants.

The baths have been regularly inspected and tested by the County Health Inspectors. Tests are carried out on the spot to check the chlorine and pH content of the water and samples taken for bacteriological tests.

Of the 41 bacteriological samples taken 2 were unsatisfactory.

Table 51. Handicapped Pupils

Category	Total known ascertained Pupils in Dec. 64		Numbers in Special Schools (as recorded on form 21M)		Number placed in Special Schools in 1964		Number awaiting admission to Special Schools (as recorded on form 21M)		Number in or having special provision at an Ordinary School		Number having Home Tuition including those for admission to Special Schools		At Home without Tuition	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Blind	15	13	13	11	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Partially Sighted ..	26	19	18	13	3	1	1	—	6	5	1	—	—	—
Deaf	53	35	53	35	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Hearing ..	126	93	39	35	8	1	2	1	85	56	—	1	—	—
Delicate	122	74	49	22	16	5	1	2	70	46	2	4	—	—
Educationally Sub-Normal	841	444	376	186	93	47	139	72	315	180	16	6	—	—
Epileptics	119	123	3	1	2	1	2	1	113	120	1	1	—	—
Maladjusted	132	54	22	2	9	—	14	1	92	50	4	1	—	—
Physically Handicapped	507	431	72	42	6	4	8	8	401	357	26	24	—	—
Speech Defects ..	733	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	733	305	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2,679	1,591	645	347	143	62	169	86	1,815	1,120	50	37	—	—
GRAND TOTALS ..	4,270	992	992	205	255	87	2,935	87	1	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—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.

Table 49 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 so that the necessary action can be taken immediately some special educational provision is necessary.

The total number of known handicapped pupils increased by 190 as compared with 1963.

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

Over 1,280 children suffering from debility and other defects which did not warrant their admission to open-air schools were kept under clinical observation and 188 children were admitted to convalescent homes for short periods during the year, this being a decrease of 2 admissions compared to 1963.

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.

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

Table 52.	<i>B.</i>	<i>G.</i>	Total
St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs ...	8	59	67
Broomhayes Home, Northam ...	—	4	4
Lanthorne Convalescent Home, Broadstairs	77	34	111
West Kirby Children's Convalescent Home	1	5	6
	86	102	188

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.

99 children were receiving tuition at the end of the year as compared with 103 in 1963.

For 92 of these children tuition at home was the best possible provision at the end of the year but the other 7 children were having home tuition as a temporary measure whilst awaiting a vacancy at a special school.

HOSPITAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Table 53.

At the end of the year there were 42 Staffordshire children in Hospital Special Schools.

The Limes, Himley, Stourbridge	1
Standon Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, Nr. Stafford	11
Queen Mary's Hospital School, Carshalton, Surrey	1
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry	4
Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital Special School	25
	<u>42</u>

Table 54. Classification of children referred to the Mental Health Authority

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>
-----------------------	------------------------

Section 57(4) Education Act, 1944 ...	39
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One boy was dealt with under Section 57A(2) during the year. Twenty-one boys and eighteen girls were referred under section 57(4).

Further Education of Handicapped Young Persons

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

“During the year nine handicapped persons, who were over statutory school leaving age, received tuition in their own homes. The home teachers have received whole-hearted co-operation from the parents of the persons concerned. The tuition given was in reading, writing and arithmetic with some topics of general social interest. In addition arrangements were made, as in previous years, for tuition to be given to children in hospitals.

Ten persons have been maintained by the Authority in recognised colleges providing vocational courses for blind, deaf and spastic persons.

Evening classes were conducted at St. Margaret's, Great Barr, as part of the Authority's Evening Institute Programme and fulfilled a very useful function.”

STAFFORDSHIRE'S SPECIAL SCHOOLS

FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS.

<i>Residential</i>	<i>Accommodation</i>
<i>Boys:</i> Loxley Hall	80 boys
Age Range 8—16 years.	
Standon Bowers	60 boys
Age Range 10½—16 years.	
<i>Girls:</i> Walton Hall	48 girls
Age Range 8—16 years.	
<i>Day.</i>	
<i>Mixed:</i> 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
The Fitzwarren, Tipton	120 boys
Age Range 8—16 years.	and girls

MALADJUSTED BOYS

Ashley Residential School	30 boys
Age Range 10½—16 years.	

FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

<i>Mixed:</i> Wightwick Hall	65 Boarding
Residential and Day.	boys & girls
Age Range 5—16 years.	25 day places

FOR THE DELICATE AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

<i>Mixed:</i> Blackfriars, Newcastle	80 boys
(Joint School). Day.	and girls
Age Range 5—16 years.	

FOR THE PARTIALLY HEARING.

<i>Mixed:</i> Needwood. Residential.	145 boys
Age Range 5—16 years.	and girls

REPORTS ON SPECIAL SCHOOLS IN STAFFORDSHIRE

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

“(a) *Ashley Residential School for Maladjusted Boys*

During the last twelve months this school has continued to function in a satisfactory manner, despite shortage of teaching staff. Plans have already been passed for the erection of two staff houses within the grounds and it is hoped that this will provide a solution to staffing problems.

The general health of the boys has remained excellent and the improvement in their physical condition gives cause for satisfaction. Whenever necessary boys have received dental and medical treatment.

In the field of sport and recreation it has been quite a successful year. A number of inter-school games have been played with reasonable success, considering the small number on roll. The whole school spent a week's camp at Coven in May and the minibus has proved extremely useful enabling the boys to visit many places of interest.

(b) *Blackfriars Day School for Physically-Handicapped and Delicate Children.*

There were ninety children on the school roll. This figure included thirty-three physically handicapped, fifty delicate, five epileptic, one partially-sighted, and one speech defect. Three children were transferred to ordinary schools and there were seven school leavers of whom four entered clerical work, one entered the retail trade and two went on to Colleges of Further Education. Eight children were entered for the Newcastle School Leaving Examination and obtained a total of twenty-eight credits and five distinctions.

The appointment of a part-time man P.E. specialist, in addition to the woman P.E. specialist, has increased and widened the range of P.E. in the school. Trampolining and archery were added to the curriculum and a great deal more time has been available for small groups of severely handicapped children. We look forward to the opening of the swimming pool in September, 1965, when swimming for therapy and recreation will form an integral part of the curriculum.

The Brownie Pack and Guide Company were very active, not only in extension activities but also joining with other Packs and Companies in the district. A Youth Club, which was formed on an experimental basis, has proved so successful that a paid youth leader has been appointed. The Club organised a 'beat barbecue' as their contribution to the Town's youth activities.

Three holidays were organised for the children. One group of asthmatic children carried out a field study in the Lake District, a party of twenty-five seniors had a holiday in the Isle of Wight and a small group of badly handicapped children enjoyed a week's holiday at Llandudno.

(c) *The Fitzwarren Day School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children*

This new special school for educationally sub-normal children, which opened in June, 1963, has continued to develop.

There are now ninety-one children, aged 8—15 years, in the school (sixty-one boys and thirty girls) and expansion will continue until 120 children, aged 8—16 years, are in attend-

ance. The children in the school are drawn from Tipton, Darlaston, Brierley Hill (part), Quarry Bank, Cradley Heath, Old Hill and Rowley Regis. The intelligence quotients of the children at present in the school range from 45 to 84. Twenty-two children have intelligence quotients above 75.

The curriculum includes woodwork, gardening, pottery, domestic subjects and needlework. Developments in these activities and in all other aspects of the curriculum are taking place as the number of children in the school increases. The background to all work in the school is the intention to help the children to achieve social competence and increasing opportunities to fulfill this major aim of the school are becoming available as the school grows.

(d) *High Arcal Day School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children*

The School continues to have its full complement of 120 pupils, though the proportion of boys to girls tends to increase each year. At present there are seventy-three boys and forty-eight girls on roll and of the children known to be awaiting entry boys outnumber the girls in the proportion of two to one. The average attendance for 1964 was 92.1%. The present I.Q. range is as follows:—

under 50	50	54	60	65	70	75	80	85
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	and
	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	over

2	2	8	21	20	31	22	11	4
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	---

The present age range is as follows:

7-8	8-	9-	10-	11-	12-	13-	14-	15-	over
yrs.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16

1	11	17	16	17	17	11	11	12	8
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

The school had regular twice-weekly visits from a physiotherapist and a speech therapist and dental treatment continued to be given promptly.

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

This year was a period of continued progress and planning. The number on roll was maintained at eighty throughout the year and the staff dealing directly with the boys remained unchanged. On the domestic side, staffing caused some anxiety and for most of the year the kitchen has been undermanned. Working hours, outside day school times and particularly at weekends are difficult to fill and most of the year makeshift arrangements have prevailed.

The health of the boys and staff has been good and absences few.

The range of activities available to the boys has been extended and more than sixty of them had regular swimming instruction in school time and half the school were able to go to the Uttoxeter baths in their own time at weekends. Apart from organised visits, made possible by the use of the minibus, the senior boys have made more use of the opportunities to go out at weekends for shopping and exploration of the surrounding country. Camping activities continued and a one-week camp at Teddesley Park was very successful.

Planning of the re-organisation, which will be necessary when the rebuilding programme starts, is already in hand for activities such as gardening and evening clubs which will be affected next year.

Co-operation with parents and old boys has continued to be very encouraging. The Annual Fete in July and Christmas Carol Service had excellent support and could not have taken place without the work done by parents.

(f) *Needwood School for Partially-Hearing Children.*

Because of a shortage of suitably qualified teachers the number on roll has had to be limited this year to 125, though there is every indication that the staffing position will shortly improve and that all children on the waiting list will then be admitted.

Mr. R. G. Barrett, B.Sc., the Headmaster of the school since its opening in 1954 has left the school this year and tribute has been paid to his excellent work in building up the school. Mr. E. Brown B.Sc., at present the Headmaster of the Heston School for the Deaf, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Barrett and will take up his duties in April 1965.

The adaptation of the old laundry to provide an indoor swimming bath was completed in November and is proving a very valuable extension to the facilities available at the school.

(g) *Standon Bowers Residential School for Educationally Sub-Normal Boys.*

The general health of the boys has been good and there were no outbreaks of infectious diseases. In spite of re-organisation, due to staffing problems, the life of the school has followed the general pattern and a full programme of activities has been maintained.

Several boys have gone home regularly for weekends and other senior boys have taken advantage of day passes. Educational, recreational and social activities have continued

and there has been close liaison with other schools and Youth Clubs. Several organisations are interested and visit the school. Swimming instruction has been given throughout the year and forty-five boys have earned County proficiency awards. Inter-house and individual competitions, including swimming, football, cricket, athletics, cross country and indoor games have been organised and during the winter months regular evening clubs for stamp collecting, dancing, pottery, keeping fit, records and films have been popular.

Ten boys were confirmed by the Bishop of Lichfield. Regular visiting days and competitive games between parents and boys have done much towards maintaining the happy relationships which have a marked effect on the life of the school. Many former pupils have visited or communicated by letter and telephone.

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

There have been forty-eight girls on roll throughout the year which is the maximum for the accommodation available, and the staffing position was very much improved.

The interior of the premises has been redecorated and pictures provided in dormitories. A club room is now available and is used extensively for pottery. Pottery and cookery classes have been organised for the girls during out-of-school periods. Outside interests have been maintained and some of the girls take a full part in the activities of Youth Organisations in the district.

(i) *Wightwick Hall Residential School for Physically-Handicapped Children.*

The children's general health throughout the year has been remarkably good and there have been no emergency admissions to hospital. The pattern of regular medical supervision of the children's needs has continued uneventfully—clinics at school and in hospitals, and admissions to hospital for necessary orthopaedic attention. Similarly, dental, audio and eye clinics have been regularly attended.

A new building extension was commenced in May. The unit is being built adjoining the existing dining room and comprises a hall, library, three classrooms, physiotherapy department and swimming pool. The classrooms and physiotherapy rooms replace old army huts and the completed project will make a great impact on the life of the school. The work has created a number of interim problems, not least of which involved the physiotherapists working in inconvenient temporary accommodation.

The annual camp was again held at Arthog, Merionethshire, at the beginning of the summer holiday, the twenty children being cared for by ten staff. A fifteen foot dinghy made at the school was an added attraction and a number of boys were able to enjoy fishing in the estuary. Boys who are unsteady or who have manipulative problems were thus able to try their hand at a sport previously denied them.

(j) *The William Baxter Day School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children*

The large intake which came in with the building of the new classrooms left school during the last year. As a result of the alteration in leaving dates almost all the boys and girls in the top class spent twelve months together before mid-summer 1964 and they were able to mature and set a good tone in the school.

The benefits of regular swimming instruction have been most marked and many certificates and badges have been gained. The school Fashion Show was held at Easter, 1964, and the girls made and displayed their own outfits, costumes, dresses and hats. They gained in poise and confidence by putting on the show before an invited audience and the colour film taken of the occasion has been very useful.

The school was invited by the local Council to submit work connected with the "Best-Kept Village" competition. The pupils were awarded prizes, and mounted an exhibition, which was well received and used at the village carnival.

(k) *The Diagnostic Unit*

The Diagnostic Unit, sited at Northfields County Primary School, Stafford, has now been functioning for almost eighteen months. During this time forty-three children have been admitted, twenty-three of whom are still attending. The average length of attendance at the Unit has been about four months and has ranged from six weeks to just over twelve months.

Of those children who have been discharged, 25% have been integrated (or re-integrated) into normal primary schools. Several children have been admitted to schools for the educationally sub-normal and for maladjusted children; one child is awaiting admission, at the beginning of the summer term (1965), to a school for partially-hearing children. Others have been admitted to training centres in the county, whilst two children have been found to need hospital care."

**BOROUGH OF
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**

(EXCEPTED DISTRICT: STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)

**SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
REPORT**

for 1964

BY THE

Borough School Medical Officer

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:

PETER M. GREEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:

MARGARET A. LUGG, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

(Resigned 30.11.64)

EDITH PARRY-EVANS, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.,

L.R.C.P.

Dr. T. CRAIG (Part-time)

Physiotherapist (part-time):

Mrs. T. J. BLADEN, M.C.S.P.

Mrs. B. WAIN, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist (part-time):

Mrs. P. A. VALENTINI, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 30.7.64)

Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time):

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

Borough School Dental Officers:

Area Dental Officer—

D. DATT, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., L.D.S.

(Appointed 12.10.64) (Resigned 6.11.64)

School Dental Officer (part-time)—

Mrs. J. PLUMB, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Appointed 2.11.64)

Dental Anaesthetist (part-time):

Dr. Z. S. MILEWSKI

Dr. J. F. THOMPSON

Dental Attendant

Mrs. J. LEESE (Appointed 2.11.64)

SCHOOL POPULATION

The number of pupils on the registers of maintained schools (including Nursery Schools) at the end of the year was 13,914, an increase of 42 compared with an increase of 328 in 1963/64, and a decrease of 72 in the previous year.

Number of Schools or departments—

Nursery Schools	4
Infant departments	12
Infant & Junior departments	7
Junior departments	11
C.E. Mixed (Infs. Jnr. & Sec. Modern)...	1
Secondary Modern Schools	9
Secondary Grammar Schools	4
Blackfriars School	1
The Coppice School	1

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

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

Twenty-six 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 55 children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids and were referred for examination by a specialist. During the year 270 cases received operative treatment through arrangements made by the School Health Service. In addition there were 860 cases which required only medical treatment and/or observation. Both these figures showed a small increase over the 1963 levels which were 258 and 841 respectively.

Skin Diseases

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

External Eye Diseases

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

Defective Vision and Squint

One hundred and sixty-two cases of defective vision and 20 cases of squint were discovered at routine and special medical examinations and were referred for treatment. After examination by the Schools Ophthalmic Surgeon, glasses were prescribed for 113 children with defective vision.

Ear Diseases and Defective Hearing

At routine medical inspections during 1964, 19 cases in these categories were found to require treatment and all were referred to Consultants at local hospitals.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical Inspection prior to admission to Training Colleges

Seventy-three pupils had a special medical examination before admission to colleges for training for the teaching profession.

Medical Inspection of new Entrants to the Teaching Profession

During 1964, 28 medical examinations, including a chest X-ray, were carried out on new entrants to the teaching profession.

Children attending School Camps

During the year 23 children were medically examined before attending organised School Camps.

TREATMENT OF UNCLEANLINESS

Periodic inspection of children, to ascertain the condition of cleanliness of their heads and bodies, was carried out. A total of 47,227 examinations was made and 948 individual pupils were found to be infested. Cleansing notices were issued in 593 cases. These numbers showed an increase on the 1963 figures which was 899 infested and 308 cleansing notices issued.

Fifty 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 861 children had refractions carried out and in 113 new and three old 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:—

<i>FRIARSWOOD CLINIC</i>	<i>BLACKFRIARS SCHOOL</i>
Tuesday 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. *Breathing, Remedial Exercises and Sun-Ray	Monday 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon Remedial Exercises
Thursday 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon Breathing Exercises, Remedial and Sun-Ray treatment	Monday 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. Remedial Exercises
Thursday 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. Breathing and Remedial Exercises and Sun-Ray	Tuesday 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon Breathing and Remedial Exercises
	Thursday 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon Breathing and Remedial Exercises and Sun-Ray treatment
*A Medical Officer attends this Clinic once in four weeks, or as required.	

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

	<i>Breathing Exercises</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises</i>	<i>Sun-Ray Treatment</i>
Blackfriars School	22 children 788 attendances	28 children 800 attendances	11 children 75 attendances
Friarswood Clinic	62 children 707 attendances	65 children 387 attendances	35 children 437 attendances

CHILD GUIDANCE

In 1964 five children were referred for Child Guidance to "Brampton Trees", Hanover Street, Newcastle, the County Council Mental Health Centre.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

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

Bradwell C.S.M. School	Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
Chesterton— Loomer Road	Monday	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon (Dr. attends 10.30 to 12.0 noon)
Clayton— Kingsbridge Avenue	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Crackley Bank C.P. School	Wednesday	10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
Hempstalls C.P. School	Wednesday	10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
Knutton— Knutton Lane	Tuesday	10.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon (Dr. attends 11.0 to 11.30 a.m.)
	Friday	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Newcastle— Friarswood	Monday	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. (Doctor attends)
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon (Dr. attends 10.30 to 12.0 noon)
	Friday	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon (Dr. attends 10.30 to 12.0 noon)
Silverdale— Crown Street	Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. (Dr. attends 10.0 to 10.30 a.m.)
Porthill— Inglewood Drive	Thursday	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (Dr. attends 10.30 to 12.0 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 8,472 which is an increase of 1,697 over the figure for 1963.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Statistics regarding children inspected and treated from the 12th October to the end of the year are given in Table IV at the end of this report.

SCHOOL SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water from the under-mentioned baths were submitted for examination during 1964. Particulars are as follows:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>	<i>Chlorine Test</i>
Newcastle High School		
20.2.64	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
14.5.64	"	"
10.6.64	"	"
10.9.64 ..	"	Slightly below standard
30.9.64	"	Satisfactory
24.11.64	"	"
Hempstalls School Swimming Bath		
20. 2.64	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
14. 5.64	"	"
10. 6.64	"	"
10. 9.64	"	Slightly below standard
30. 9.64	"	Satisfactory
24.11.64	"	Unsatisfactory
2.12.64	"	Satisfactory

HEARING TEST SURVEY

In 1964 Infant Departments were visited by the Audiometrist and the results of the survey and the follow-up of cases are tabulated below.

Survey Results

<i>No. Examined</i>	<i>No. showing some hearing loss</i>	<i>Percentage with some hearing loss</i>
1,185	99	8.4%

Follow Up—

Ninety-nine children were referred for specialist opinion and treatment, as shown below:—

<i>No. Referred</i>	<i>Observation</i>		<i>Treatment Advised</i>		<i>General Medical Super- vision</i>	<i>No Treat- ment Advised</i>	<i>Reports Pending</i>	<i>No consents returned or appts. not kept</i>
	<i>Re-Exam by Spec'list after 3-6 months</i>	<i>Further Hearing Test after 12 months</i>	<i>T's & A's Opera- tion</i>	<i>Myring- otomy</i>				
99	1	1	26	1	7	38	7	18

DISINFECTION OF PLIMSOLLS

Plimsolls used in the schools are regularly disinfected by a special process at the Froghall Disinfection Centre in an endeavour to control the incidence and spread of foot infections.

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. Eighty-eight visits were paid to these premises during 1964.

MILK IN SCHOOLS

The milk supplied to schools is sampled from time to time by the Public Health Inspection Staff. During the year eight 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 1964, 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.

SCHOOL MEALS—REPORT

The following information about the School Meals Service has kindly been supplied by the School Meals Organizer.

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

Knutton Central Kitchen	Langdale C.P. School
Bradwell C.P. School	Seabridge C.S. School
Bradwell C.S. School	Silverdale C.P. School
Bursley C.P. School	St. Michael's C.E. V.C. School
Cherry Hill C.P. School	
Crackley Bank C.P. School	St. Wulstan's R.C. School
Eagle & Child Annexe	Blackfriars School
Ellison Street C.P. School	Four Grammar Schools
Hempstalls C.P. School	Four Nursery Schools

Red Street School kitchen and the Coppice kitchen opened January, 1965.

Figures given below show the daily average number of meals served each month throughout the year as compared with January, 1963 to December, 1963.

<i>Month</i>	1963	1964	<i>Month</i>	1963	1964
January	7,117	7,720	July	6,440	7,108
February	7,139	7,574	August	Holiday Period	
March	7,098	7,453	September	7,645	8,224
April	7,111	7,806	October	7,654	8,225
May	7,046	7,636	November	7,361	8,096
June	6,770	7,247	December	7,449	8,115

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 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 140 children applied for meals during each holiday period.

The holiday meals were supplied on rota from the following kitchens:—

Bradwell C.P. School	Ellison Street C.P. School
Bursley C.P. School	Langdale C.P. School
Cherry Hill C.P. School	St. Wulstan's R.C. School

and distributed to various meals centres throughout the Borough.

Arrangements were made to open one meals centre in each of the following areas:—

Chesterton

Knutton

Newcastle

Maintenance of Equipment

All electrical equipment, e.g. mixing machines, potato peeling machines, gravity feed slicing machines, food preparing machines and extractor fans, was serviced three times during the year. All insulated food containers used for the transport of school meals were serviced twice during the year to ensure that there was a minimum amount of loss of heat during the time the meals were being transported from the various kitchens to the dining centres at the schools concerned.

A certain number of new rectangular insulated ovens and insulated one and three gallon circular containers were purchased towards the end of the year.

Nursery Schools

Cod liver oil was supplied to children only on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. Orange juice was supplied daily to all children.

Blackfriars School

On the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, individual diets continued to be prepared and served to all the children requiring them—at least seven different types of meal are served each day.

Each child continues to have two one-third pint bottles of milk per day—during the winter months this is made into a suitable hot drink, e.g., cocoa, Ovaltine.

Cod liver oil and orange juice are given when necessary.

Meals-on-Wheels Service

The meals continued to be prepared at Langdale C.P. School K.D.R. and distributed by members of the Women's Voluntary Service to those people requiring them throughout the Borough. During the holiday periods the meals were prepared at the kitchen open for holiday feeding.

All containers used were sterilized daily when they were returned to the kitchen. As from Monday, 13th July, 1964, a second W.V.S. delivery van came into operation, and the number of meals required daily rose to approximately a hundred a day.

A "turkey" Christmas dinner was served to over two hundred people on the 17th December, 1964.

Clayton Hall Grammar School K.D.R.

The new kitchen at the above school commences producing meals at the beginning of February, 1964. Two dining rooms are in use, one operating the "family service method" and the other the "cafeteria method".

Eagle and Child Annexe K.D.R.

This kitchen remained open to produce meals for Chesterton C.S. Girls' School and the Crackley Bank C.P. School Annexe children.

Hygiene

As in previous years, visits were made to the kitchens and wash-ups by some of the Borough Council's Health Inspectors.

Specific undesirable features were dealt with as and when money became available and the opportunity arose.

School meals staff continued to be medically examined and had a chest X-ray prior to their official appointment. It was still necessary for staff to produce after any period of absence, a medical certificate stating that they were free from any disease which might make the preparation or handling of food by them harmful to others.

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.

Dish cloths, teacloths, floor cloths and aprons were boiled daily.

Uniform was laundered weekly and replaced whenever necessary.

First aid supplies, cleaning materials and grease-proof paper were issued to the kitchens and schools at the beginning of each term.

Meetings and Courses

Meetings of Cook Supervisors and Cooks-in-Charge were arranged as and when necessary. Fourteen Cook Supervisors or Cooks-in-Charge attended a non-residential course held at Rodbaston Farm Institute, Penkridge, Staffs.

Thirteen Cook Supervisors and seven Cooks-in-Charge attended a one-day conference held at Flash Ley C.P. School, Stafford, on Saturday, 17th October, 1964. The theme of the lecture in the morning was "Cheese in the School Meal" and in the afternoon "Cold Sweets".

Eight members of the School Meals Service attended City and Guilds classes at the North Staffordshire College of Technology and one Cook-in-Charge attended the City and Guilds Course at the Elms Technical College in Stoke.

All staff attending classes were successful in passing the examinations.

The diet was planned and varied so as to secure nutritionally balanced meals according to the age of the children concerned.

The school meal provides a sound diet for growing children and takes into account the possibility of deficiencies in the child's home diet."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Physical Education Organizer has kindly supplied the following report:—

"GENERAL SURVEY

The standard of physical education has been more than maintained over the past twelve months even though difficulty in staffing girls' departments has at times caused concern. The problem of staffing the Special Schools with specialist staff has been solved this year by appointing a man and a woman to serve both schools.

Clothing and plimsolls are still provided in the Secondary Modern and Primary Schools, though the cost of this service increases yearly and the question of adequate laundering raises many problems.

Disinfection of plimsolls, to combat foot infection, is carried out at the end of each term.

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

The inspection and repair of apparatus has been extended to the Nursery Schools during this year. This will now be carried out annually as in all other Departments.

FACILITIES

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. Four Modern Schools still have no showers, but this should be partially rectified during 1965 when two of these schools will have new facilities.

All Junior departments now have indoor facilities for P.E. and all the Infants' Schools with the exception of one, which will be rectified during 1965.

Summary of Facilities

Secondary

<i>Schools</i>	<i>Gyms</i>	<i>Gym/Halls with fixed apparatus</i>	<i>Halls</i>	<i>Changing Rooms</i>	<i>Showers</i>
13	5	5	3	11	9

Infant

<i>Schools</i>	<i>Halls</i>	<i>Fixed Equipment</i>	<i>No Indoor Facilities</i>
12	11	6	1

Junior

<i>Schools</i>	<i>Halls</i>	<i>Fixed Equipment</i>	<i>Changing Facilities</i>
18	18	13	9

All junior schools with suitable accommodation have now been equipped with fixed apparatus. Of the five schools without fixed apparatus, two use halls which are not the property of the L.E.A. and the other three use halls the fabric of which would not stand the stress of fixed apparatus. It is hoped, depending on the architect's report, to equip a further two infant halls during the coming year.

STAFFING

Primary

The semi-specialisation in physical education noted in some schools last year has continued. 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	14
					Women	14
Teachers with advanced training in P.E.					Men	5
					Women	5

Actual staffing position was:—

Diploma of Physical Education	...	...	...	Men	10
				Women	8
Advanced Training	...	...	...	Men	4
				Women	4

The difference in staffing figures is made up by general teachers assisting in the teaching of physical education.

PLAYING FIELDS, GAMES AND ATHLETICS

There is still a marked lack of playing fields in the Borough but by the full use of all-weather areas at Porthill Playing Field and Bradwell School the position has been relieved a little. Two new fields have been opened—Clayton Hall Grammar School Phase 2 and Wolstanton C. of E.

The playing fields available, however, have been worked to and above their maximum loading, in catering for a wide variety of games and sports. Concern is felt about outside pressure in attempting to open these fields to general use. This could only have a serious effect on the Physical Education teaching done by the schools. It must be remembered that a playing field is a teaching space and not an area set aside for general recreation.

Inter-school games and matches have been continued, the Newcastle Schools Sports Association have entered representative teams in a wide variety of competitions. Two new sections have joined the Sports Council, namely the Girls' Games Association and the Basketball Association.

SWIMMING

Primary Schools

The teaching bath at Hempstalls School is now showing its full 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. Some third year children also attend. The tuition is done by swimming instructors aided by members of staff.

This project has been most worthwhile as the results for the year have shown. The Water Proficiency Test shows that 88.4% of children attending this bath learned to swim during the past year and a further 197 have passed the Red Braid Award.

Secondary Schools

Attendances and Awards

	<i>Class Teaching Attendances</i>	<i>Swimming Club</i>	<i>Red Braid</i>	<i>Green Braid</i>	<i>Yellow Braid</i>	<i>White Braid</i>	<i>Blue Braid</i>	<i>RLSS</i>	<i>ASA</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Girls	40,114	4,829	505	323	132	95	408	87	33	113
Boys	52,078	5,132	403	224	77	54	457	241	13	146

CAMPING

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

328 boys from 7 Departments

249 girls from 7 Departments

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

During the Autumn Term 34 boys and 31 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 camping equipment on loan from the Education Office.

The Sailing Centre for Borough Schools established at Stanley Pool in 1962 had a most successful season last year. The camp was occupied every week-end from Whitsuntide to the end of October. Several schools also arranged full week camps at the site. A regatta was held by the Schools Sailing Association.

TEACHERS' REFRESHER COURSES

Teachers from the Borough attended various courses in Physical Education both locally and also at centres organised by 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 unstinting 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, 1964.

TABLE I.

PART A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)</i> (1)	<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i> (2)	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected</i>	
		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
		<i>No. (3)</i>	<i>No. (4)</i>
1960 and later ..	10	10	—
1959	228	228	—
1958	989	989	—
1957	575	573	2
1956	122	121	1
1955	606	605	1
1954	572	572	—
1953	142	141	1
1952	125	125	—
1951	51	51	—
1950	1,103	1,102	1
1949 and earlier ..	241	241	—
TOTAL	4,764	4,758	6

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) = 99.87%

Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) = 0.13%

**PART B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin)

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)</i>	<i>For Defective vision (excluding squint)</i>	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II</i>	<i>Total Individual Pupils</i>
1960 and later ..	—	—	—
1959	—	14	14
1958	3	54	57
1957	2	24	26
1956	2	17	19
1955	12	49	61
1954	33	54	87
1953	5	25	30
1952	4	22	26
1951	4	5	9
1950	69	56	125
1949 and earlier ..	23	12	35
TOTAL	157	332	489

PART C—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	219
Number of Re-Inspections	505
Total	724

PART D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	47,227
	examinations
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	948
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act 1944)	593
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act 1944)	50

TABLE II.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended 31st December, 1964
PART A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	1	54	10	97	13	81	24	232
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	3	27	90	308	64	115	157	450
	(b) Squint	5	76	4	29	10	47	19	152
	(c) Other	4	20	1	18	1	21	6	59
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	6	53	1	21	5	25	12	99
	(b) Otitis Media	2	1	1	24	4	35	7	160
	(c) Other	1	29	—	15	2	21	3	65
7	Nose and Throat	22	388	10	136	21	299	53	823
8	Speech	4	62	—	7	5	36	9	105
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	64	2	9	1	18	4	91
10	Heart	4	72	3	54	5	60	12	186
11	Lungs	24	221	6	61	25	89	55	371
12	Development—								
	(a) Hernia	2	9	1	4	3	6	6	19
	(b) Other	5	118	5	52	21	122	31	292
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture	—	34	3	198	14	140	17	372
	(b) Feet ..	15	127	14	112	31	129	60	368
	(c) Other	6	40	3	73	10	68	19	181
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	—	3	—	8	2	7	2	18
	(b) Other	—	70	—	23	4	60	4	153
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	—	18	1	4	1	16	2	38
	(b) Stability	1	193	—	143	1	187	2	523
16	Abdomen ..	—	25	—	10	1	30	1	65
17	Other	2	77	2	122	4	121	8	320

PART B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
4	Skin	—	12
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	5	—
	(b) Squint	1	11
	(c) Other	1	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	—	—
	(b) Otitis Media	—	4
	(c) Other	—	2
7	Nose and Throat	2	37
8	Speech	7	10
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	7
10	Heart	1	17
11	Lungs	15	25
12	Development—		
	(a) Hernia	—	1
	(b) Other	—	7
13	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	2	12
	(b) Feet	5	14
	(c) Other	5	15
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	—	3
	(b) Other	4	12
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	1	25
	(b) Stability	—	26
16	Abdomen	—	3
17	Other	1	16

TABLE III.

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery Schools)

Part A—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	112
Errors of refraction (including squint)	861
Total	973
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ..	116

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

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment ..	
(a) for diseases of the ear	28
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	270
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	18
Received other forms of treatment	246
Total	562
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1964	1
(b) in previous years	6

Part C—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ..	34
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	96
Total	130

Part D—Diseases of the Skin

(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Part D of Table I)

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	3
Scabies	2
Impetigo	43
Other skin diseases	2,775
Total	2,823

Part E—Child Guidance Treatment

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	5

Part F—Speech Therapy

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	105

Part G—Other Treatment Given

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,368
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	6
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	—
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	3
Respiratory	689
Injuries	
Total	3,066

TABLE IV

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during 1964

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—								
(a) At Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
(b) As Specials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
							Total (1)	196
2. Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
3. Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
4. Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
5. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment including those recorded at 11 (h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
6. Half days devoted to:—								
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
							Total (6)	15
7. Fillings:—								
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
							Total (7)	25
8. Number of Teeth Filled:—								
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
							Total (8)	20
9. Extractions:—								
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
							Total (9)	36
10. Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
11. Orthodontics:								
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
12. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
13. Other operations:—								
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
							Total (13)	—

TABLE V
Staff of the School Health Service

	<i>Number of Officers</i>	<i>Number in terms of full-time Officers employed in the School Health Service</i>
<i>*(a) Medical Officers (including the Principal School Medical Officer):—</i>		
(i) Whole-time School Health Service	—	—
(ii) Whole-time School Health and Local Health Services ..	4	1.98
(iii) General practitioners working part-time in the School Health Service	1	0.09
<i>(b) Physiotherapists, Speech Therapists, etc. (Specify):—</i>		
Physiotherapists	2	0.63
Ophthalmologist	1	0.09
Audiometrician	1	—
Chiropodist	1	0.06
<i>(c) (i) School Nurses</i>	16	7.27
(ii) No. of the above who hold a Health Visitor's Certificate ..	16	—

	<i>Officers employed on a Salary basis</i>		<i>Officers employed on a sessional basis</i>	
	<i>Number of Officers</i>	<i>Nos. in terms of full-time Officers em- ployed in the School Den- tal Service</i>	<i>Number of Officers</i>	<i>Nos. in terms of full-time Officers em- ployed in the School Den- tal Service</i>
<i>(d) Dental Staff:—</i>				
(i) Principal School Dental Officer	—	—	—	—
(ii) Dental Officers	—	—	1	0.27
(iii) Orthodontists (if not already included in (d) (i) or (d) (ii) above)	—	—	—	—
(iv) Dental Surgery Assistants	..	..	1	0.36
(v) Other Staff (specify):—				
Dental Anaesthetist	..	..	—	—

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

TABLE VI

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

NUMBER OF SCHOOL CLINICS .. 11 (including one Mobile Dental Clinic)

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

<i>Examination and/or treatment</i>	<i>Number of School Clinics (i.e. premises) where such treatment is provided</i>	
	<i>Directly by the Authority</i>	<i>Under arrangements made with Regional Hospital Boards or Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals</i>
Minor Ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment	9	—
Dental	2	—
Ophthalmic	1	—
Ear, Nose and Throat	—	—
Orthopaedic	—	—
Paediatric	—	—
Speech Therapy	1	—
Physiotherapy	2	—
Orthoptic	—	—
Sun Ray (U.V.L.)	2	—
Chiropody	1	—
Rheumatism & Heart	—	—
Asthma	—	—
Remedial Exercises	2	—
Vaccination & Immunisation	—	—
Audiology	—	—

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

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1964, how many handicapped pupils—	(1) <i>Blind</i> (2) <i>Partially sighted</i>		(3) <i>Deaf</i> (4) <i>Partially hearing</i>		(5) <i>Physically handicapped</i> (6) <i>Delicate</i>		(7) <i>Maladjusted</i> (8) <i>E.S.N.</i>		(9) <i>Epileptic</i> (10) <i>Speech Defects</i>		<i>Total</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
A. were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes ..	—	—	2	1	7	6	—	25	—	—	41 Day 2 Res.
B. (i) No. of A above newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes ..	—	—	2	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	11 Day
(ii) children assessed prior to 1st Jan., 1964 how many newly placed in special Schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 Res.
	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 Day
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3 Res.
C. On or about 21st January 1965, how many handicapped pupils from the Authority's area—											
(i) were requiring places in special Schools	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	78	—	—	84
(a) Day ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	—	—	11
(b) Boarding ..											
(ii) included at (i) had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VII—continued

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1964, how many handicapped pupils—	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partial hearing		(5) Physically handicapped (6) Delicate		(7) Maladjusted (8) E.S.N.		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech Defects		Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
C. (iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting (a) Day places .. (b) Boarding places	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	2 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	2 2 2
D. (i) were on the registers of (1) Maintained special schools as (a) Day pupils .. (b) Boarding pupils (2) Non-maintained schools as .. (a) Day pupils .. (b) Boarding pupils (ii) were on the register of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority .. (iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) & (ii) above ..	— 1 — — — —	— 1 — — — —	7 2 — — — —	1 — — — — —	33 1 — — — —	38 2 — — 1 —	— 3 — — — —	— 14 — 1 — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	79 24 — 1 — 2 —

TABLE VII—continued

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1964, how many handicapped pupils—	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partial hearing		(5) Physically handicapped (6) Delicate		(7) Maladjusted (8) E.S.N.		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech Defects		Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
E. On or about 21st Jan., 1965, 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) in hospitals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) in other groups ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	6

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1964

- (i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 3
- (ii) Number of case reviews carried out under the provision of 57(A) of the Education Act, 1944 —
- (iii) Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944 1