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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10. PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD


**CITY OF WAKEFIELD
EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

REPORT

OF THE

**SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER**

FOR THE YEAR 1945



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Public Health Department,
Town Hall Chambers,
King Street,
Wakefield.

13th May, 1946.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Wakefield Education Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year ended 31st December, 1945.

Although the war in Europe ended in May, 1945, and the campaign in the Far East quite soon afterwards, the ranks of the School Medical Staff remained depleted throughout the whole year and especially during the second half, when there was neither a Deputy Medical Officer nor a Junior Assistant. The report therefore shows some narrowing of the scope of the work, even compared with previous war years. Nevertheless, by utilising to the full the services of the School Nurses, I think it can be said with truth that no child in need of medical care was overlooked, either having such care provided at one or other of the Clinics or by reference to the family doctor.

The School Health Service Department was glad to welcome Dr. Alan C. Stevenson, Deputy School Medical Officer, on his return from Active Service in December. Equally pleased were we to have Miss Milner back in her place as School Clinic Nurse in September, after her period of Active Service in her second campaign. Miss Milner's place in the regard of her patients and their parents is traditional and suffers nothing from the interruption occasioned by war.

The temporary Deputy School Medical Officer, Dr. L. W. Bradshaw resigned in July, after having helped the School Medical Staff to brave the storm of unpredictable buffetings hither and thither since September, 1939.

The temporary School Nurse, Mrs. Ward and the temporary School Clinic Nurse, Mrs. Wall, both of whom resigned during the year, deserve acknowledgment of the services they so ungrudgingly gave throughout a difficult period.

It will be seen from the body of the report that it was necessary to adopt the Ministry's suggestion with regard to the examination of the Intermediate Age Group of school children. The School Nurses dealt entirely with those during the year examining 469 children during eighteen visits for the purpose. In my opinion, the choice of the intermediate group for this method of health supervision was one causing some concern to those accustomed to regard the immediate post-primary period of school life as the one yielding the highest reward for one's labours, in that it is about this time that defects of educability, hearing and vision can be really accurately assessed for the first time, unless where gross.

The health of the school children in general was good throughout the year. The average height was slightly increased in five age-groups, varying from a quarter of an inch to half an inch increase, the latter occurring in the 5-6 year-old girls. Even more noticeable was the maintenance of satisfactory weight, for in seven groups of children there were actually considerable average increases, varying from one ounce in the 13-14 year-old boys to five ounces in the 12-13 year-old girls.

The clothing and footwear of the children were satisfactory, considering the difficulties of supply. Five children had unsatisfactory clothing and only in one instance was the clothing classifiable as bad. Two children had bad footwear and a further six had poor footwear.

There was no case of bad malnutrition. The percentage of cases of excellent nutrition was similar to the figure for 1944. Slightly sub-normal nutrition was found in nearly 9 per cent of children, compared with practically 10 per cent in 1944.

Cleanliness of the hair was less satisfactory than in 1944 and boys as well as girls continue to figure in the tables. There is little excuse for girls in these days and there never has been any for boys.

The work of the School Dental Officer continues to reap a rich harvest. He reports that the number of children requiring treatment is the lowest percentage so far recorded.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria among school children was much lower than in 1944. There were 49 cases of Scarlet Fever compared with 87, and 14 of Diphtheria compared with 41. There was one death from Diphtheria, in spite of the unfaltering efforts made to induce parents to have their children immunised and in spite of my contention that I have still to learn of a single death from Diphtheria where it can be authentically shown that the post-immunisation Schick test, carried out expertly, was negative.

The work at the School Clinics for Minor Ailments was well maintained during the year, for although there were 123 fewer cases at the district Clinics in schools, there were 212 more dealt with at the Central Clinic.

Refraction work showed a steep decline during the year, due to lack of medical staff in the second half of the year and only 147 new cases were examined, compared with 272 in 1944. There were also fewer new cases in attendance at the Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, 109 compared with 172 in 1944 at the former and 122 compared with 148 at the latter. The treatment of orthopaedic defects included the admission of five children to the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, compared with one during the previous year.

The supply of milk to school children showed a daily average of 4,600 participants, which was 100 fewer per average day than in 1944. Of the total average daily number, 400 were receiving free milk, compared with 245 during the previous year.

In conclusion I wish to thank all the members of my staff for the way they have assisted me to carry on the work during my most difficult year since I became School Medical Officer. I mention Mr. H. W. Tate particularly in connection with the compiling of the report and for having extracted a summary of the report for my perusal in preparing this introduction. I also record the unflagging efforts of the School Nurses to ensure that, as far as possible, the health of the children did not suffer because of staffing conditions. It is not possible to indicate in detail the valuable contributions made to the work by every individual member of the staff, but it is true to say that any lack of effort would undoubtedly have made what has been a difficult task an impossible one.

My thanks are also due and freely given to the Director of Education (C. L. Berry, Esq., M.A.) for his valued co-operation and interest in the work of the School Health Service and to all those members of his staff, including teachers, school inquiry officers and administrative and clerical personnel, whose several and combined efforts have made it possible to pass yet another milestone and look ahead to the next.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

FRANK ALLARDICE,

School Medical Officer.

1.—STAFF.

The Staff employed in the School Medical Service during 1945 was as follows:—

FRANK ALLARDICE, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin.)
School Medical Officer and Ophthalmologist.

ALAN C. STEVENSON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), L.R.C.P. & S., (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.). Deputy School Medical Officer and Medical Officer to Orthopaedic and Ultra Violet Ray Clinics.
Resumed duty December, 1945.

LIONEL W. BRADSHAW, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S.G. Temporary Deputy School Medical Officer.
Resigned July, 1945.

JESSIE EELES, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), Assistant School Medical Officer.

S. A. HUGH LESSER, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Junior Assistant School Medical Officer. Resigned June, 1945

HOWARD L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds). Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon.

GEORGE S. CUBITT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). School Dental Officer.

Hilda Staniforth

Hilda Robertshaw

Maggie Dearden

Hannah Bell

Grace Spetch

On Military Service

Gertrude Carter

Ann Ward

Temporary, Resigned March, 1945

}
School
Nurses

Louie Milner, School Clinic Nurse. Resumed duty Sept., 1945.

Dorothy Wall, Temporary School Clinic Nurse. Resigned September, 1945.

Olive I. Burton, Orthopaedic Nurse.

Edna M. Pickering, Assistant to School Dental Officer.

H. Watson Tate, Clerk.

Beatrice Lake, Clerk (Part time), Resigned January, 1945.

Ronald Andrews, Temporary Clerk Appointed May, 1945.

2.—SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION

There are 32 Primary Schools in Wakefield of which 3 contain senior pupils, 11 have junior pupils only, 5 have junior and infant pupils combined and 13 have infant pupils only. There are 5 Modern Secondary Schools and one Municipal Grammar School, whilst there are also secondary pupils in the Commercial, Technical and Art Day Departments of the Technical College.

3.—SCHOOL SANITATION.

It was found possible to decorate and carry out repairs at a few of the schools during the year.

4.—MEDICAL INSPECTION FINDINGS.

A. Routine Medical Inspection.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Group	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
ENTRANTS	164	90	74
LEAVERS	479	225	254
Totals	643	315	328

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Age Group Years.	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Average Ft.	Height Ins.	Average Ft.	Height Ins.
4—5	3	3½	3	3½
5—6	3	5½	3	5¾
6—7	3	6¼	3	7
12—13	4	6¾	4	7
13—14	4	7½	4	8

Age. Group. Years	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Average Lbs.	Weight Ozs.	Average Lbs.	Weight Ozs.
4—5	37	1	36	12
5—6	39	6	39	11
6—7	44	3	44	2
12—13	77	11	77	1
13—14	81	13	82	2

CONDITION OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

Group	Total unsatisfactory Clothing		Poor Clothing		Bad Clothing	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Entrants ..	1	0.60	1	0.60	—	—
Leavers ..	4	0.83	3	0.62	1	0.20
Totals ..	5	0.77	4	0.62	1	0.15

Group	Total unsatisfactory Footwear		Poor Footwear		Bad Footwear	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Entrants ..	2	1.2	2	1.2	—	—
Leavers ..	6	1.2	4	0.83	2	0.41
Totals ..	8	1.2	6	0.93	2	0.31

NUTRITION.

Classification	Entrants		Leavers	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Excellent ..	10	6.10	29	6.05
Normal ..	142	86.58	406	84.76
Slightly sub-normal	12	7.32	44	9.19
Bad ..	—	—	—	—

Of the total number examined 39 had excellent nutrition (6.07 per cent), 548 had normal nutrition (85.22 per cent), 56 had slightly sub-normal nutrition (8.71 per cent), and none had bad nutrition.

CLEANLINESS.**A. Cleanliness of the Head.**

Percentage of children found with Dirty Heads in 1945 and 1944.

GROUP.	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Entrants ..	2.2	0.51	4.5	4.2
Leavers	—	—	6.2	5.3
Totals ..	0.63	0.32	5.7	5.1

These figures represent in actual numbers 21 children (2 boys and 19 girls).

One girl had lice in her head at the time of inspection.

B. Cleanliness of the Body.

There were two children (boy leavers), 0.31 per cent. noted with dirty bodies compared with 0.16 per cent. in 1944.

No child was found with verminous clothing.

RESULT OF SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION BY SCHOOL NURSES OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS AS REGARDS CLEANLINESS, ETC.

Total number examined	17415 (9064 boys and 8351 girls).
Number with Dirty Heads (Nits only and Nits and Vermin).	801 (4.6 per cent)
Number of Boys with Dirty Heads ..	90 (0.99 per cent)
Number of Girls with Dirty Heads ..	711 (8.5 per cent)
Number with Nits only	766 (4.3 per cent)
Number of Boys with Nits only ..	84 (0.92 per cent)
Number of Girls with Nits only ..	682 (8.1 per cent)
Number with Vermin in Head	35 (0.20 per cent)
Number of Boys with Vermin in Head	6 (0.06 per cent)
Number of Girls with Vermin in Head ..	29 (0.34 per cent)
Number with Verminous Clothing ..	2 (0.01 per cent)
Number of Dirty Bodies	35 (0.20 per cent)
Number with Dirty Clothing	42 (0.24 per cent)
Number with Dilapidated Clothing or Footwear	292 (1.6 per cent)

CONDITION OF THE TEETH.

	Total	Percentage
Number with Sound Sets.. .. .	59	9.1
Number with Good Teeth (i.e. either incomplete or affected with slight caries)	319	49.6
Number with Poor Teeth	181	28.4
Number with Bad Teeth	84	13.06
Number with Dirty Teeth	156	24.2

CONDITION OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.

103 children (54 boys and 49 girls) had defects of the throat and nose. 65 had enlarged tonsils, 24 enlarged tonsils and adenoids, 4 adenoids, and 10 had other throat and nose defects. The total percentage was 16.01 as compared with 16.9 in 1944. The percentage with marked defect and definitely in need of surgical treatment was 3.8 compared with 4.5 in 1944.

ENLARGED GLANDS.

80 children (38 boys and 42 girls), 12.3 per cent., had enlarged cervical glands. The corresponding total percentage in 1944 was 13.6.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

20 children (3.1 per cent.) had external eye diseases as compared with 3.06 in 1944. 6 had Blepharitis, 4 conjunctivitis, 8 Strabismus or Squint, and 2 other external eye diseases.

VISION.

Total with Defective Vision	..	94	(50 boys and 44 girls)
			19.6 per cent.
Number with Poor Vision	..	75	(42 boys and 33 girls)
			15.6 per cent.
Number with Bad Vision	..	19	(8 boys and 11 girls)
			3.9 per cent.

59 children were wearing glasses and in 44 instances the glasses were satisfactory and in 15 instances had become unsatisfactory.

EAR DISEASES AND HEARING.

19 children (2.9 per cent as compared with 3.07 in 1944) had defects or diseases of the ear, 2 being cases of Otorrhoea or running ears, and 17 cases of obstruction of external meatus, by wax in most instances.

9 children (1.3 per cent. as compared with 1.5 in 1944), had defective hearing, but in no case was the defect really severe.

SPEECH.

4 children (0.62 per cent) had speech defects, one being a stammerer and 3 with defective articulation.

LUNGS.

40 children (6.2 per cent) were affected with lung disease as compared with 8.7 per cent. in 1944.

25 children (3.8. per cent) were affected with bronchitis.

No case of definite or suspected tuberculosis was noted.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

No case was noted.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Amongst the entrants 3 children (2 boys and one girl), 1.8 per cent. were noted as dull or backward, and one boy as mentally defective. Amongst the leavers 17 children (10 boys and 7 girls), 3.5 per cent. were noted as dull or backward and one boy and 2 girls as mentally defective.

The total percentage of dull or backward was 2.9 and of mental defectives 0.35 as compared with 2.2 and 0.37 respectively in 1944.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

1 case of Epilepsy and 4 other affections of the nervous system were noted.

HEART DISEASE.

3 children (1 boy and 2 girls), 0.46 per cent. were affected with abnormal hearts, 1 organic and 2 functional.

17 children (4 boys and 13 girls), 2.8 per cent. were reported as anaemic, as compared with 2.4 in 1944.

RICKETS AND OTHER DEFORMITIES.

7 children (1.08 per cent) were affected with rickets and other deformities. Of these 2 (0.31 per cent) were affected with rickets but the signs were only slight.

There were 5 cases of flatfoot.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 3 children found with Impetigo.

The other skin diseases included Scabies 2 cases, Warts 2 cases, Dermatitis 1 case and Ichthyosis 1 case.

VACCINATION.

58 per cent of the children were unvaccinated.

OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.

These included Enuresis 4 cases, Constipation 3 cases, Worms 2 cases, Cleft Palate 1 case and Undescended Testicles 1 case.

General Summary.

Number of children without defect ..	127 (19.7 per cent)
Number of children with one defect ..	219 (34.05 per cent)
Number of children with two defects	167 (25.9 per cent)
Number of children with three defects	86 (13.3 per cent)
Number of children with more than three defects	44 (6.8 per cent)
Number of children referred for treat- ment (including cleanliness but not dental defects)	164 (25.6 per cent)
Number of children referred for obser- vation	352 (54.7 per cent)

B.—SUPPLEMENTARY INSPECTION.

This includes children examined at the Inspection Clinics and in the schools, apart from Routine Inspections. During 1945 1380 new cases were examined in this way, and the re-examinations amounted to 1028, a total of 2408 examinations compared with 6024 in 1944.

5.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 229 cases of Measles, 85 cases of Whooping Cough, 512 cases of Chickenpox, 17 cases of Mumps, 49 cases of Scarlet Fever and 14 cases of Diphtheria affecting school children were reported. There were also 129 cases of Scabies. 4 cases of Ringworm (2 scalp, 2 skin) were reported. No school was closed during the year on account of infectious diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

Excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised, the number of cases notified during 1945 was 66, and of these cases 49 (74.2 per cent) were school children.

Four of the children attended Private Schools.

Scarlet Fever cases amongst school children were less prevalent in 1945, there having been 49 cases compared with 87 in 1944.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever during 1945.

The attack rate was 6.3 per 1,000 of the school population including Thornes House School, as compared with 1.2 in the City generally.

Diphtheria.

Excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised, the number of cases notified during 1945 was 37, and of these cases 14 (37.8 per cent) were school children.

None of the children attended a Private School.

The number of cases of Diphtheria amongst school children was less than in 1944, there having been 14 cases in 1945 as compared with 41 in 1944. There was one death during the year, compared with two in the previous year.

The attack rate was 1.8 per 1,000 of the school population, including Thornes House School, as compared with 0.69 in the City generally.

During 1945, 60 school children between the ages of 5 years and 14 years were immunised at the Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.

A proportion of the 547 children dealt with under the age of 5 years also attended school.

6.—FOLLOWING UP.

The following up of the children found to be defective or in need of attention either at Routine or Supplementary Inspection is carried out by the School Nurses. The results of following up are given under Section 7 of this Report. The following is a statistical summary of the work done by the six School Nurses during 1945 in connection with the School Medical Services:—

Number of visits to schools	310
Number of examinations in schools re Cleanliness, Condition of Clothing, Footwear and Treatment	18214
Number of Home Visits re Treatment.. .. .	341
Number of Home Visits re Measles, Whooping Cough and non-notifiable diseases	1099
Number of Home Visits re Verminous and Neglected Children	32
Number of Home Visits for other purposes (including supervision of Mental Defectives	464

7.—Medical Treatment.

739 children were found at routine or supplementary inspection to require treatment and 537 (73.03 per cent) received treatment. The corresponding percentage in 1944 was 81.1.

There were 5 cases of Ringworm (2 of scalp and 3 of skin) treated during the year.

There were 133 cases of Scabies or Itch, 129 being treated at the Central School Clinic, King Street, and 4 otherwise.

There were 107 cases of Otorrhoea and other ear diseases and 105 were treated at the School Clinics.

Of Ophthalmia and other external eye diseases there were 170 cases and of these 165 were treated at the School Clinics.

343 children with Defective Vision were referred for treatment and of these 87 were on the waiting list at the end of 1944. 158 (46.06 per cent) were submitted to refraction testing, 147 at the Ophthalmic Clinic and 11 otherwise. At the end of the year 185 children remained on the waiting list of the Ophthalmic Clinic. Spectacles were prescribed in respect of 141 children and at the end of the year 122 (86.5 per cent) had obtained spectacles. In 14 necessitous cases spectacles were supplied free by the Education Committee.

129 children suffering from diseases of the Throat and Nose, chiefly enlarged tonsils and adenoids, were referred for treatment. 11 received operative treatment (8.5 per cent) and 13 medical treatment (13.1 per cent).

Tuberculosis.

During 1945, 5 school children were examined at or in connection with the Dispensary by the Medical Officers. One case of pulmonary disease was diagnosed, three cases were non-tuberculous and one case was undiagnosed at the end of the year.

At the end of the year 17 children of school age, 1 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary remained on the Notification Register.

Crippling (other than Tuberculosis).

During 1945, 5 school children was admitted to the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, and 5 were discharged.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

(Central Clinic, King Street; Branch Clinics at Manygates Park and Snapethorpe School).

The following Table gives the number of Minor Ailments treated at the above Clinics during 1945.

Disease	No. of Children treated	No. of attendances at Clinic
Ringworm (Scalp)	2	25
Ringworm (Skin)	3	31
Ophthalmia and other External Eye Diseases	165	828
Otorrhoea and other Ear Diseases ..	105	994
Impetigo and other Skin Diseases ..	619	4187
Scabies	129	1204
Other Diseases or Defects	1354	6250
Total	2377	13519

1959 cases were treated at the Central Clinic, King Street, with 10,839 attendances, 196 were treated at Manygates Park Clinic with 1012 attendances, and at Snapethorpe Clinic 222 cases were treated with 1668 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

During 1945, 260 attendances were registered at the Ophthalmic Clinic. Of this total 147 were new cases and 113 were re-examinations.

Analysis of Eye Refractions and Defects (294 eyes).

1. Emmetropia	14 eyes
2. Hypermetropia	48 eyes
3. Myopia	13 eyes
4. Simple Hypermetropic Astigmatism ..	2 eyes
5. Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism ..	172 eyes
6. Simple Myopic Astigmatism	— eyes
7. Compound Myopic Astigmatism	28 eyes
8. Mixed Astigmatism	16 eyes
9. Defects other than Refractive Error ..	1 eye
	<hr/> 294 eyes <hr/>

Strabismus (classified as a separate defect) .. 35 eyes
(4 cases of Strabismus were of the alternating type)

The following cases of defective vision are specially noted because of the presence of conditions complicating the refractive error.

1. Marked Corneal Opacities 1 case.
2. Degeneration of Retina and Choroid 2 cases.
3. Defects of Retina and Choroid 2 cases.

The number of prescriptions issued was 138. 9 cases of defective vision failed to attend for examination.

35 children of 138 for whom spectacles were prescribed attended for verification of the correcting lenses.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINICS

Orthopaedic Clinic.

During 1945 there were 921 attendances at this Clinic. The Orthopaedic Officer saw 109 cases. Dr. Crockatt, the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon held 10 sessions during 1945 and saw 61 new and 38 old cases with a total attendance of 225 distributed as below:—

Summary of Attendances of Cases seen by Dr. Crockatt—10 sessions

Authority Responsible	Attendances
Wakefield Education Committee	117
Wakefield Mental and Child Welfare Committee	82
Wakefield Health Committee	24
West Riding County Council	1
Featherstone Urban District Council	1
Total	225

The following is an analysis of the Wakefield cases treated at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, in 1945.

Committee responsible	Cases remaining in Hospital at end of 1944	Admitted during 1945	Discharged during 1945	In Hospital at end of 1945
Education	—	5	5	—
*Health	5	2	3	3
Mental and Child Welfare	1	1	2	—
Totals	6	8	10	3

* One Health case (an evacuee) was transferred from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, to the Royal National Hospital, Middlesex, during 1945.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

The Table below summarises the numbers of attendances and the amount of treatment for the various conditions. Cases are referred from all Clinics, from the Tuberculosis Dispensary and by private practitioners. The range and distribution of type of case referred is very much as in previous years and as in the past the most marked improvement was made in cases of Rickets, Alopecia, Pink Disease, and certain types of Bronchitis. This last group of cases of Bronchitis is very large, there is a varying degree of

Defect	Total Attendances	Number of cases						Ceased to attend		Discharged	Remaining on Register	
		Total cases	New			Old			After more than 10 exposures			After less than 10 exposures
			Education	Health	Mental and Child Welfare	Education	Health	Mental and Child Welfare				
Debility following Infectious Disease	154	10	4	—	1	4	—	1	—	2	5	3
Debility with Nervous Symptoms	157	8	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	3	4
Debility with Catarrhal Symptoms	348	20	7	—	2	9	—	2	6	1	11	2
Debility with Cervical Adenitis	207	10	7	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	5	4
with Malnutrition and Anaemia ..	146	7	4	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	3	2
Rickets	98	7	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	5
Skin Diseases ..	200	8	6	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	6	1
Bronchitis	1226	54	30	—	6	17	—	1	8	5	23	18
Nervousness ..	143	6	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	1
Non-Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis ..	367	20	12	—	1	4	—	3	2	1	8	9
Lupus	43	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	58	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asthma	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Furunculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rheumatism ..	191	9	5	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	7	1
Ophthalmia ..	53	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pink Disease ..	71	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Various	394	21	6	—	6	5	—	4	2	1	14	4
Totals	3870	188	90	2	30	48	1	17	25	11	94	58

**DENTAL CLINIC AND DENTAL INSPECTION.
REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER.**

By G. S. Cubitt, L.D.S., R.C.S.

It is pleasing to be able to record that, unlike many areas, Wakefield has been able to maintain, and even extend, its School Dental Service throughout the years of war. The lack of facilities for carrying out orthodontic treatment remains, however, a notable deficiency. Detailed recommendations have been made with a view to solving the problem, and it is hoped that 1946 will see the start of a satisfactory scheme.

Inspection.

This has been maintained on an annual basis since 1942, the inspection and treatment of children over eight years old being limited to those whose parents have consented to regular treatment throughout school life. Eligible pupils attending Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, the High School for Girls, and the Technical College were inspected twice during the year. The total number inspected, including casuals, was 5,780. The number requiring treatment was 2,808 or 48.58 per cent, the lowest percentage so far recorded.

It was considered advisable to examine a fair sample of those children whose parents have refused regular treatment in order to compare the state of their teeth with that of regular attenders. The results are tabulated below, and show a remarkable contrast:—

School	Group	Number Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Permant Teeth.	
				Fillings Required	Ex-tractions Required
Snapethorpe Secondary	Consents	175	77	98	7
	Refusals	78	73	77	87
Manygates Secondary	Consents	122	42	50	2
	Refusals	85	76	102	76

In the higher age-groups the decision whether to accept or refuse treatment is more often than not made by the children themselves. I believe that the number of refusals would be

decreased, and much pain and damage to health avoided, if children were taught oral hygiene and the value of dental treatment as part of the regular curriculum.

There was very little evidence of private treatment in the "refusal" groups. A few children had had intolerably aching teeth extracted, but only four showed any signs of restorative work.

Treatment.

The number receiving treatment was 2,044 requiring 2,806 attendances. Conservative treatment consisted of 1,589 fillings in permanent teeth and 189 fillings in temporary teeth.

The number of permanent teeth extracted was 160, a satisfactorily low figure, and of these 59 were removed to secure a better alignment of the teeth. Owing to shortage of medical staff there were no gas sessions, all extractions and many fillings were done under local or regional anaesthesia. Other operations such as scaling and gum treatment, dressings, and the application of silver nitrate to the temporary teeth, totalled 817.

I am grateful for the ready co-operation of the teachers. Mr. Townend and Mr. Shenton of the West Riding Dental Service kindly gave me their advice and help in dealing with professional problems.

Receipts.

Since April 1st, 1945, all dental treatment has been free. The amount contributed up to that date was £11 3s. 0d., and 703 toothbrushes were sold at cost price.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION. By Miss P. E. Barnett.

The Wakefield Schools' Girls' Games Association was inaugurated this year to include the Hockey League, the Senior and Junior Netball Leagues and the Senior and Junior Rounders Leagues. A Junior Boys' Rounders League was also run by the women teachers. Quite a number of football and cricket matches were run for boys, and it is hoped to restart their Leagues with the return of the men teachers. Winter swimming and the compulsory summer swimming continues, with the result that a very small percentage of children leave school without being able to swim and over 200 children passed Life Saving Examinations during the year.

At the moment we are experimenting with improvised apparatus for Physical training with Infants and Juniors.

Modern Dance is being successfully taught in many schools, as well as folk, national and eurhythmic.

MILK AND MEALS.

Milk.

The average number of children who were supplied with milk daily during 1945 was 4600.

The average number of children who received free milk daily during 1945 was 400.

Meals.

Total number of dinners provided during week ended 7th December, 1945. 	16235
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Number of children provided with dinners during week ended 7th December, 1945 	3270
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The average number of children who have received free meals daily during 1945 	350
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CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

During 1945, 74 per cent of the parents, generally the mother, attended at routine medical inspection.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The teachers give, as they always have done, the greatest possible help and co-operation in the work of the School Medical Service. It is impossible to speak too highly of their assistance without which the work would lose much of its efficiency.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL INQUIRY OFFICERS.

The co-operation of the Inquiry Officers with the School Medical Service is close, active and invaluable. They send many children to the School Clinics, and they also assist in securing medical or other treatment when other means have failed. Their help in securing the cleansing of verminous children has been particularly useful.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The two Societies that afford most help in connection with the School Medical Service are the Wakefield Social Service Council and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The former Society, which includes an active Guild of Help, undertakes much of the care work of the Corpor-

ation, and is of great assistance in supplying food and clothing in necessitous cases of a temporary character, and also in supplying recommendations for the Hospital. Cases of apparently wilful neglect are referred to the latter Society for investigation and any necessary action and Inspector White has proved a most helpful and zealous coadjutor. The Mayor's Boot Fund has also done a most useful work during 1945 and supplied 62 pairs of boots to necessitous children. Under the provisions of Section 51 of the Education Act, 1944, the Authority assisted four children during the year with clothing to enable them to take full advantage of the education provided for them.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

(a) Blind Children.

At the end of the year there were 5 children (boys) in Residential Special Schools.

(b) Deaf Children.

There were 4 children (2 boys and 2 girls) in Residential Special Schools.

(c) Epileptic Children.

There were 10 children (5 boys and 5 girls) on the Register. 8 were attending ordinary schools and 2 were not attending school.

(d) Educationally Sub-Normal Children.

At the end of the year there were 33 children (21 boys and 12 girls, between the ages of 7 and 16 years, on the Register. Of these 21 were attending elementary schools, one was in an institution, and 11 were not attending school.

The following Table details the additions to and deletions from the Register during 1945.

On register at end of 1944	..	..	..	43	—
Cases certified during 1945	..	..	..	—	—
On register at end of 1945	..	..	..	—	33
Deleted from register on attaining age of 16					
years	..	..	..	..	10
				—	—
				43	43
				—	—

Of the 10 who had reached the age of 16 years, 5 were placed under voluntary supervision and 5 were not placed under supervision. 8 children were examined under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations and found to be incapable of receiving education at school. All were notified to the local Mental Deficiency Authority. One girl continued in a Special School for educationally sub-normal pupils.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are no separate Nursery Schools in Wakefield, but fully equipped and partially equipped Nursery Classes are provided at several schools.

THORNES HOUSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Owing to lack of medical staff it was not found possible to carry out medical inspections at the above school during the year.

EXAMINATIONS BY THE SCHOOL NURSES OF CHILDREN IN THE INTERMEDIATE GROUP.

In connection with the above the School Nurses made 18 visits to schools and examined 469 children. Defects were noted and the parents of children requiring treatment were advised accordingly.

