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THE HEALTH OF
THE CITY OF YORK
1969



S. R. W. MOORE, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.



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S. R. W. MOORE, M.D., D.P.H.

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COMMITTEES AND STAFF

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1969-70

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor
(Alderman R. Scobey, J.P.)

Councillor G. W. Banwell, *Chairman*

Councillor J. M. Wood, *Vice-Chairman*

Alderman E. L. Keld	Councillor M. J. Heppell
Alderman A. Kirk	Councillor T. Hibbert
Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman	Councillor P. Higginson
Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck	Councillor C. W. Oliver
Councillor G. Blades	Councillor L. Spofforth
Councillor H. V. Boulton	Councillor S. Stewart
Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye	Councillor C. Thorpe

Co-opted Members:—

Miss F. M. Dodd	R. Park, Esq., L.D.S.
Miss F. E. R. Jewitt	Dr. T. H. Park
Dr. A. I. MacLeod	

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor J. M. Wood, *Chairman*

Alderman A. Kirk	Councillor M. J. Heppell
Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor P. Higginson
Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck	Councillor C. W. Oliver
Councillor G. Blades	Councillor C. Thorpe
Councillor H. V. Boulton	

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor G. W. Banwell, *Chairman*

Alderman E. L. Keld	Councillor C. Thorpe
Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck	Councillor J. M. Wood
Councillor H. V. Boulton	Miss F. M. Dodd
Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye	Miss F. E. R. Jewitt
Councillor C. W. Oliver	Dr. A. I. MacLeod
Councillor S. Stewart	

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye, *Chairman*

Alderman A. Kirk	Councillor P. Higginson
Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman	Councillor S. Stewart
Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor C. Thorpe
Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck	Miss F. E. R. Jewitt
Councillor G. Blades	Dr. T. H. Park
Councillor H. V. Boulton	

"HOWE HILL" HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman	Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye
Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck
Councillor H. V. Boulton	

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor C. W. Oliver, *Chairman*

Alderman A. Kirk	Councillor C. Thorpe
Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor J. M. Wood
Councillor M. J. Heppell	Dr. T. H. Park
Councillor S. Stewart	

UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor L. Spofforth, *Chairman*

Alderman A. Kirk	Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye
Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck	Miss F. M. Dodd

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman E. L. Keld	Councillor C. W. Oliver
Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor J. M. Wood
Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye	

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE WITH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE re COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Alderman A. Kirk	Councillor G. W. Banwell
Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman	Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re HOMELESS FAMILIES

Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor C. W. Oliver
Councillor H. V. Boulton	Councillor J. M. Wood

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

Samuel R. W. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

Dora Hamshaw, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Senior Medical Officers

Maternity and Child Health: Emily L. Simon, M.D., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.

School Health Service: Margaret C. Barnet, M.B., Ch.B.

Mental Health Service: Margaret W. Galley, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

(Joint appointment with Regional Hospital Board)

Departmental Medical Officers

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Health and School Health Services)

I. M. Sutcliffe, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Elizabeth M. Ingles, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 3.3.69)

Principal School Dental Officer

Graham Turner, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Norman Hancock, F.R.S.H. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Public Health Inspectors

Senior: L. C. Bryan (a) (b) (c) (d)

Special: *Housing:* H. Hall (a) (b)

Food Hygiene: W. H. Woodhead (a) (b)

Meat: W. Walls (a) (b)

General: A. M. Allan (a) (b)

P. D. Beadle (a) (b)

J. Martin (a) (b)

A. G. Shankster (a) (b) (c) (to 30.11.69)

Veterinary Surgeon

G. M. Sutherland, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time)

Public Analyst

Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.I.C. (Sheffield) (part-time)

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives

Miss A. W. Mather (e) (f) (g) (h)

Health Visitor/School Nurses

Senior Health Visitor

Miss J. F. Gretton (e) (f) (g) (h)

Mrs. E. Williamson (e) (f) (g)	Mrs. S. Grinstead (e) (f) (g)
Miss M. E. Horn (e) (f) (g) (j)	Mrs. A. Cruickshank (f) (g)
Miss L. F. Mousley (e) (f) (g)	Miss J. C. M. Baker (e) (f) (g) (h)
Mrs. I. C. Mansfield (e) (f) (g) (h)	Miss M. Pinder (e) (f) (g)
Miss L. Jackson (e) (f) (g)	(from 1.7.69)
Miss M. Chilton (e) (f) (g) (h)	Miss M. S. C. Boyle (e) (f) (g) (j)
Miss I. M. Enna (e) (f) (g) (h)	Miss G. C. Sheath (e) (f) (g)
Miss J. M. Dovaston (e) (f) (g)	(from 11.8.69)
Mrs. K. M. Hutchinson (f) (g)	Miss M. R. Dickinson (e) (f) (g) (h)
*Mrs. L. G. S. Bastow (f) (g)	(from 24.3.69)
(to 31.3.69)	*Mrs. H. Shann (e) (f) (g)
Mrs. F. M. Platts (e) (f) (g)	*Miss A. Bennett (e) (f) (g)
Mrs. D. W. Marchant-Smith (e) (f) (g) (to 2.3.69)	

Infectious Disease and Tuberculosis Health Visitor

Mrs. D. S. Cole (f) (g) (to 31.3.69)	Mrs. L. G. S. Bastow (f) (g)
	(from 1.4.69)

Clinic and School Nurses

Mrs. H. M. Saunders (e) (f)	Mrs. A. T. Nottingham (f)
*Mrs. L. Firn (f)	Mrs. L. Reynolds (f)

Special Visitor (Gastro-Enterology)

*Mrs. C. M. Dent

*Part-time Officers.

Municipal Midwives

Senior Midwife

Miss A. Hodgson (e) (f) (h)

Mrs. B. A. Drinkel (e)	Mrs. M. C. Skelton (e) (f)
Mrs. M. W. Gledhill (e) (f) (to 24.10.69)	Mrs. E. M. H. Keen (e) (f)
Miss J. Marshall (e) (f)	(from 1.10.69)
Miss M. Wilson (e) (f)	Miss A. Goodwin (e) (f)
Miss S. Holdsworth (e) (f) (h)	Miss M. Hughes (e) (f) (g) (h)

District Nurses

Senior District Nurse

Miss J. Douglas (f) (h)

Mrs. A. Doran (f) (h)	L. W. Carolan (f) (h)
Mrs. N. Harrison (f) (h)	A. E. Heskett (f) (h)
Miss E. M. Metcalfe (f) (h)	Miss V. M. Harrison (e) (f) (h)
Miss C. A. Fox (e) (f) (h)	Miss M. A. Granby (e) (f)
Mrs. D. M. Newton (f) (h)	Miss N. R. Buckton (e) (f) (h)
Miss M. Clare (f) (j)	Mrs. A. R. Fewson (f)
Miss J. Cocks (f) (h) (to 31.8.69)	Mrs. S. L. Crooks (f) (h)
Mrs. B. Horsman (f) (h)	(to 1.4.69)
Miss W. S. Davison (f) (h)	Mrs. E. M. Mouat (e) (f)
Mrs. C. Y. Hartas (i) (to 30.7.69)	(from 3.3.69)
Mrs. D. L. Tiller (i)	Mrs. I. M. Pysanczyn (f)
Mrs. T. S. Chipper (f) (from 20.10.69)	Mrs. N. Mannion (i)
Mrs. B. Jones (i) (from 18.8.69)	Mrs. F. M. Yarrow (i)
	Mrs. S. Plowman (e) (f) (h)
	(from 9.6.69)

Mental Health

Head Social Worker:

J. H. Hope (m) (f) (j)
(from 29.9.69)

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

G. A. Bradley

Mental Welfare Officers:

G. R. Dearlove (f) (j)
W. J. Patton (f) (j)
J. Tiplady (f) (j)
N. Blythe (f) (j)

Social Worker

Mrs. P. A. Bridge, B.A. Soc.
Admin. (to 7.11.69)

Chief Supervisor, Adult

Training Centre: J. A. Gorman

Supervisor, Junior Training Centre: Mrs. R. H. Glew (l)

Day Nurseries

Matron, Heworth Day Nursery: Miss E. C. Otter (k)

Matron, Acomb Day Nursery: Mrs. E. M. Adams (e) (f)

Ambulance Officer

R. H. Hunt

Home Help Organiser

Miss M. W. Simpson

Health Welfare Officer

Mrs. M. E. Johnson

Chiropodist

Mrs. M. C. Cousins

Mrs. J. M. Buttle (from 29.9.69)

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk: E. T. Goodrick

Senior Clerk: M. R. Foottit

Section Heads;

<i>Environmental Health:</i>	W. V. Hadley
<i>Maternity and Child Health:</i>	Miss W. Prest
<i>Mental Health:</i>	Mrs. G. Smith
<i>Ambulance Service:</i>	R. Kilcran

Clerks:	(full-time)	21
	(part-time)	3

- (a)—Statutory Qualification as Public Health Inspector.
- (b)—Qualification in Meat and Food Inspection.
- (c)—Qualification in Smoke Inspection.
- (d)—Qualification in Sanitary Science.
- (e)—State Certified Midwife.
- (f)—State Registered Nurse.
- (g)—H.V. Certificate.
- (h)—Queen's Nurse.
- (i)—State Enrolled Nurse.
- (j)—Registered Mental Nurse.
- (k)—Nursery Nurse.
- (l)—Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.
- (m)—Psychiatric Social Worker Qualification

INTRODUCTION

August, 1970

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report for the City for the year ending 31st December, 1969.

Vital Statistics

The infant mortality rate (21 per 1,000 live births) has returned to the level of two years ago (21.2 per 1,000 live births), after a fall to 17.0 per 1,000 live births last year, the increase being most marked in the neonatal period (neonatal mortality rate: 14.0 per 1,000 live births). The perinatal mortality rate fell from 24 per 1,000 live births last year to 22 per 1,000 live births. The causes of death, in order of incidence, were prematurity, respiratory infection and congenital abnormality.

The death rate increased from 12.4 per 1,000 last year to 13.3 per 1,000 in 1969. (Death rate for England and Wales: 11.9 per 1,000). The causes of death in order of incidence, were ischaemic heart disease (including coronary heart disease) (356), cancer (264), pneumonia (188) and cerebro vascular disease (179). The most common cancer was cancer of the lung causing the deaths of 77 York residents, an increase on the previous year when 64 people died and on 1967 when 51 died. This trend could be reversed dramatically if cigarette smoking was reduced. Although fewer men in the general population are now smoking than previously, the number of women doing so is increasing.

Infectious Disease

In the year under review, the number of cases of scarlet fever, dysentery and food poisoning increased, and 160, 81 and 21 cases respectively were notified. The increase in dysentery and food poisoning may be an indication of better notification and increasing use of the Infectious Disease Health Visitor.

The number of cases of measles notified was only 34, compared with between 900 and 1,000 in previous years. Immunisation against measles has been performed for the past two years and 805 children were vaccinated in 1968 and 744 in 1969. Immunisation has therefore been effective in York, resulting in the sharp drop in the number of children who suffered from the disease. Unfortunately one brand of vaccine was withdrawn in the early part of the year and the resulting shortage of supply meant that none was available in the last three months, otherwise the number vaccinated in 1969 would have been higher than 744. At the time of writing, vaccine is fully available and mothers are urged to seek protection for their children against a disease which could have serious complications such as bronchitis, pneumonia and middle ear disease, for which hospital treatment may be necessary. With full vaccination it should not be long before measles becomes as rare as polio-myelitis against which children are routinely immunised.

The Control of Infection Committee which monitors the prevalence of infection in hospitals and co-ordinates the fight against infectious disease in hospitals and the community met for the first time in a number of years, in April. This further liaison between the hospital and community services is welcomed and the Committee now meets at regular intervals.

Environmental Health

The Smoke Control Order which will remove smoke from the City within the mediaeval walls and to the north-east of the river was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government early in the year. It is hoped that the whole of the area within the walls will be clear of air pollution by next year and measures to achieve this were begun when the Health Committee approved the making of Smoke Control Order No. 2 covering the remaining area. At a time when conservation of the historic City is being actively pursued and buildings like the Minster are taking on a new look following extensive cleaning operations to restore the original beauty of the stonework, the furtherance of the smoke control programme will enhance the beauty of the City, in addition to the undoubted benefit it will bring to the health of its citizens.

In November the Corporation Abattoir moved to new premises at Murton outside the City. As a consequence the meat inspection there is no longer carried out by your Specialist Meat Inspector and the public health inspectors. However, meat inspection continues at the three licenced private slaughter-houses, and more time can be given to more regular and frequent inspection of butchers shops and other food premises where meat is handled or sold.

Work continues on homes in the three Improvement Areas. Another slum clearance area was confirmed for demolition during the year and the Public Inquiry was held on another.

The average content of fluoride in the water supply of York during the year was 0.21 parts per million, already one-fifth of the amount (1 p.p.m.) which would protect the teeth of York children. In September the Health Committee received the report 'The Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom and the results achieved after Eleven Years' and every member of the Council was supplied with the results of the studies. 'In the fluoridated study areas the amount of decay in the temporary teeth of children aged three to seven inclusive fell by as much as a half, the number of children free from decay more than doubled and the number of children with ten or more decayed teeth fell by four-fifths. In the permanent teeth of children aged eight, nine and ten the reduction in the amount of decay has been about a third and again there was a substantial increase in the proportion with no dental decay. These changes are in marked contrast to those that took place in the unfluoridated control areas, where the amount of decay fell by only one-fifth in the three to seven age-group and by only one-twentieth in the age-group eight to ten.' . . . 'None of the studies of investigations in this country has revealed any harmful

effects from the drinking of water fluoridated at a level of one part fluoride to a million parts of water and not one allegation of harm claimed by the opponents of fluoridation has ever been supported by reliable clinical evidence. The strength of the case for fluoridation of water supplies lies in the consistency of results from different parts of the world. The findings now published add to the already substantial volume of evidence of the effectiveness and complete safety of this important public health measure.'

Personal Health Services

The Official Opening of the Monkgate Health Services Centre, which came into use in August, 1968 took place on 21st March, the ceremony being performed by Councillor W. E. Hargrave, deputising for the Lord Mayor. The Centre, described in the Annual Report for 1968, is the first health centre built in the City under Section 21 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Early in the year the programme for the further provision of health centres was reviewed after ascertaining the views of all general practitioners in the City and their requirements for health centre accommodation. The programme includes the conversion of three existing clinics to health centres and the building of another health centre. It was agreed that the conversion of the Health Services Centre at Water Lane, Clifton to a health centre should commence in the financial year 1970/71 to accommodate the practice of one group of doctors and the branch surgery of another.

Further attachment of local authority staff to practices has continued and fourteen doctors have the assistance of nine health visitors, and five midwives assist seven doctors. Eight of the ten domiciliary midwives now attend confinements in the General Practitioner Unit of the Fulford Maternity Hospital and 53 mothers were delivered during the year. Of the remaining midwives, one is fully occupied with the care of premature infants and the other acts as holiday relief for her colleagues.

An interesting analysis of the reasons for attendance at the Cytology Clinic was made by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Health (page 70). It illustrates the known advantage of the personal approach to patients to encourage attendance at clinics.

In June extensions to the Ambulance Station commenced. Another storey is to be added to provide domestic facilities for the operational staff and a larger crew room. This will allow for a much needed increase in size and better illumination of the control room. To further improve the efficiency of the service and co-ordinate the use of York ambulances with those of the three Ridings, a Liaison Officer was appointed during the last quarter of the year. He is stationed at the County Hospital, York.

The establishment was also increased when a third chiropodist joined the staff. The number of patients requiring treatment has increased steadily over the years and appointments for individual patients were becoming few and

far between. As the chiropodist commenced employment at the end of the year, the benefits to patients will not become apparent until the coming year.

In conclusion may I acknowledge the help of those who have assisted in compiling this report. The dedication of all who, working in the Health Department, help to promote and maintain the health of the citizens of York is greatly appreciated.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. R. W. MOORE

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in acres: 7,295

Population (Census, 1961) 104,392.

Total population, mid 1969 (Registrar General's Estimate) 107,940.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st December, 1969) according to the rate-books, 43,510 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.5.

Rateable value (April, 1969) £4,048,271.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £16,500.

Marriages, 1,011. Rate per 1,000 population:—18.7.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1969

(Registrar General's Figures)

	York	England and Wales
Live Births:		
Number	1,695	797,542
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude 15.7; corrected	16.0	16.9
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	11.0	8.0
Stillbirths:		
Number	20	10,662
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ..	12.0	13.0
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,715	808,204
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	35	14,397
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	21.0	18.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	21.0	17.0
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	21.0	25.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	14.0	12.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	10.0	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	22.0	23.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	2	155
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ..	1.2	0.2

Live Births	Leg.	Total 1,506	M. 770	F. 736	Birth-rate: Crude 15.7 per 1,000 Corrected 16.0 per 1,000
	Illeg.	189	101	88	
Stillbirths	Leg.	20	11	9	Rate per 1,000 total births 12.0
	Illeg.	0	0	0	
Deaths		1,475	761	714	Death-rate: Crude 13.7 per 1,000 Corrected 13.3 per 1,000

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (5 Years Review)

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Net) BIRTHS	Birth-rate	Total (Net) DEATHS	Death-rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1965	105,910	1,729	16.6	1,326	11.7	403
1966	106,010	1,625	15.6	1,322	11.9	303
1967	105,550	1,695	16.3	1,219	10.8	476
1968	107,290	1,668	15.8	1,342	12.4	326
1969	107,940	1,695	16.0	1,475	13.3	220

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1965-1969

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	—	—	1	—	2
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York	—	—	0.6	—	1.2
England and Wales	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	32	30	36	28	35
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	18.5	18.4	21.2	17.0	21.0
England and Wales	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.0	18.0
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY:					
York	24.4	26.5	29.0	24.0	22.0
England and Wales	26.9	26.3	25.4	25.0	23.0

CAUSES OF DEATH — 1969

Deaths in Age Groups of 'Residents' whether occurring within or outside the District

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 years and over	All Ages	
									Male	Female
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	—	—	—	—	1	8	11	4	11	13
Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	—	—	—	—	2	31	36	8	63	14
Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	3	—	18
Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	6
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	—	1	—	2	3	45	43	41	70	65
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	3
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	6	5	2
Avitaminoses, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	4
Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mental Disorders	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	1	—	—	2	3	4	3	7	6
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	6	6	10
Hypertensive Disease	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	5	16	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	3	65	131	157	210	146
Other Forms of Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	26	15	23
Cerebrovascular Disease	—	—	—	1	2	22	46	108	72	107
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	34	25	32
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	8	9	14
Pneumonia	2	2	—	—	—	17	47	120	81	107
Bronchitis and Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	14	26	33	60	13
Asthma	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	12	3
Peptic Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	4
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	4	—	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	1	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	7	8
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	3	7
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	8	1	1	—	—	3	—	4	3	6
Congenital Anomalies	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	5
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	12	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	2	—	3	6	6	23	14	31
All Other Accidents	3	1	1	—	3	9	1	—	7	6
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
All Other External Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	35	7	4	10	33	293	452	641	761	714
										1475

Figures supplied by Registrar General. Only those cause headings with deaths allocated to them are supplied: headings with no deaths allocated are omitted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The procedure for the control of the spread of infectious disease has been streamlined by the setting up of a special section within the department under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health or his deputy. One of the Health Visitors has special responsibility for the investigation of cases of infectious disease and the tracing of contacts, and all information and reports are centralised into the hands of a single clerk. This has resulted in effective co-ordination and has increased interest in this work and the enthusiasm with which it is carried out.

CONFIRMED CASES NOTIFIED

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Acute encephalitis	1	—	—	—	1
Acute meningitis	1	1	2	1	3
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	13	441	84	9	81
Food poisoning	18	11	17	—	21
Infective jaundice	—	—	—	96	35
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	957	973	1,238	732	34
Scarlet fever	160	76	63	143	160
Scabies	19	43	91	75	64
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	20	21	17	15	13
Whooping cough	3	17	149	27	10

Some of the more extensive investigations which have been carried out include outbreaks of diarrhoea in Old Peoples' Homes, suspected dysentery in a day school and a large boarding school, the tracing and investigation of members of a large party of hikers following illness of some members who drank from a moorland stream, and the search for the source of food poisoning following an outbreak of severe illness amongst people who had consumed certain cream cakes.

Poliomyelitis

There have been no cases notified over the last five years.

Dysentery

Eighty one cases of Sonnei dysentery were notified during the year of which fifty seven were confirmed by bacteriological examination, compared with nine and two respectively in 1968. Of the eighty one cases, thirty three were school children, twenty seven were adults and nineteen were pre-school children.

Diphtheria

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Malaria

One case of malaria in a woman who contracted the disease in Sardinia was reported in 1969.

Whooping Cough

Ten cases were notified during the year compared with twenty seven in 1968. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever

One hundred and sixty cases were notified during the year, one hundred and ten of which were school children, eight cases were removed to hospital.

Measles

There were thirty four cases of measles notified, compared with seven hundred and thirty two in 1968. The number of measles cases is considerably reduced from last year, but it is anticipated that the coming year may well result in many more notifications, and immunisation against this disease is strongly recommended.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

One hundred and one cases of mumps, two hundred and twenty six cases of chickenpox and four cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

Sixty four cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Twenty eight were adults, eighteen were children attending school, and eight were pre-school children. All were cleared.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26	23	33	28	19	19	20	14	14	11
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	1	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	2
Total	30	24	34	35	20	20	21	17	15	13

There were 216 male and 147 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 6 male and 8 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1969.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1968-1969

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1968	4	0.04	1	0.01	5	0.05
1969	2	0.02	6	0.06	8	0.08
Average for 5 years	3	0.03	2	0.02	4	0.04

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the Special Treatment Centre at the County Hospital during 1969:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Venereal Conditions		Total
New Patients ..	1		49		279		329
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total attendance at clinics ..	65	38	324	158	1,168	432	2,185

Food Poisoning

Twenty eight cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1969, and twenty one confirmed. Despite an interesting and intensive investigation the exact cause of an outbreak involving twelve people was not discernable but resulted from the intake of cream in cakes purchased at a common source. From the evidence available the outbreak was due to chemical rather than bacteriological poisoning.

Para Typhoid B

A case of para typhoid type B, the first since 1963 when six cases were notified, was reported and investigated during the year. Investigation showed that the disease was contracted by a 41 year old man whilst holidaying in North Africa and Spain.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

GENERAL

Water Supply

Mr. C. G. Read, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, has kindly supplied the following information:—

The Company's statutory area of supply covers some one hundred and thirty one square miles and includes York County Borough, together with thirty eight parishes in the Rural Districts of Derwent, Flaxton, Nidderdale and Tadcaster.

The population supplied by the Company was approximately 162,000, and the average daily consumption was 9,841,479 gallons. The maximum daily demand of 12,160,000 gallons was reached on Tuesday, 15th July.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at the Acomb Landing Works. During the year the river levels fluctuated from 1" below normal summer level to a maximum of 11' 9" above summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of the raw water. For example, the colour varied from 20° Hazen to > 250° Hazen, and the turbidity ranged from 18 p.p.m. to 512 p.p.m. This variation in raw water quality demands considerable flexibility in the control of the purification process, which includes chemical pre-treatment with Sulphate of Alumina, Activated Carbon, Lime and Chlorine, followed by sedimentation, rapid gravity filtration and slow sand filtration. Final treatment arrangements include pH adjustment to a positive Langelier Index, and, following contact period, final chlorination, or dechlorination by Sulphur Dioxide, to a fixed residual via automatic residual controllers.

Bacteriological examinations of the water during treatment and of the final water are carried out daily in the Company's laboratory. Weekly bacteriological samples are also taken from houses at random points in the distribution system. Regular chemical analyses are also carried out of the water at all stages of treatment to check the efficiency of the plant operation and to ensure satisfactory control. In addition, independent samples are taken weekly for bacteriological examination by the Company's consultant analysts.

Regular tests were carried out to determine the natural Fluorine content of the treated water. The figures ranged from 0.15 p.p.m. to 0.24 p.p.m., with an average of 0.21 p.p.m. The question of fluoridation of public water supplies continues to be controversial, and Water Undertakings are dependent on complete agreement between Health Authorities before arrangements for the addition of Fluoride can be considered.

Tests were also made every alternate month on the total Radioactivity of the treated water. The average figure for the year was 3.8 micro-micro-curies per litre, which is very satisfactory.

In addition to the necessary maintenance of the distribution system, four and a half miles of new mains were laid for new housing developments and to reinforce the system. Five hundred and twenty seven new premises were connected to the Company's mains during the year.

Mr. R. S. Bellhouse, the City Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information:—

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

At present sewage disposal facilities are adequate for the requirements of the City and for those specific areas covered by agreement in the adjoining rural districts.

With regard to sewerage it is known that certain sewers are damaged, and surcharging is liable to occur under certain conditions in some localities, but action will be taken with regard to these matters on a priority basis within the sums allocated in the Capital Works Programme of the Council.

Closet Accommodation

At the end of the year there were only two pail closets in use in the City, both of these being situated at the School Playing fields at Fenby Field, Fulford, York. There were 39,020 water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing (Dry House Refuse)

The waste products arising at each household in the City are placed in ashbins by the householders and all such wastes are then collected by the Corporation vehicles. The vehicles are mostly of the rear loading type, but the remaining side-loaders are fitted with dust covers to prevent the escape of dust and other objectionable matter. These few remaining side-loaders are soon to be replaced by rear-loaders, which is in keeping with the preference of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Collections from domestic premises take place on a weekly basis, and this same frequency of collection applies to premises in the City centre, except in those cases where a more frequent service is asked for. A service for the removal of trade wastes is available where an excessive amount of waste is produced. No salvage is collected as such — all materials put out for removal are treated as refuse. Under the Civic Amenities Act, an increasing amount of 'bulky items of household refuse' are collected free of charge, and a dump has been in operation

for some time at Foss Islands Depot, where residents of the City can also bring in refuse using any transport which is available to them.

Cesspools

At the present time there are six cesspools in and near the City. These are cleansed by the Corporation as necessary, using Gully/Cesspool emptiers.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Chief Public Health Inspector writes as follows:—

An event of considerable importance occurred towards the end of the year, namely the opening of the long-awaited new Corporation Abattoir. This was built at Murton, outside the city boundaries, and was opened for use in November, 1969. It is perhaps pertinent to comment that it was in July, 1954 that meat and livestock became decontrolled at the termination of rationing, and it was then that the Corporation became responsible for the adequacy of slaughtering facilities. It was decided to provide temporary public slaughtering facilities by taking over and operating the old Co-operative Society's slaughterhouse, but it was recognised from that point that a new abattoir would ultimately need to be built to cope adequately with the needs of the meat trade and to ensure that slaughtering facilities were in accord with modern requirements.

The city boundaries are so very tightly drawn that it was only by going outside the city that a suitable location could be found for the new abattoir. This has meant that the meat inspection service at York Corporation Abattoir has now passed to officers of the adjoining Rural District, although an offer was made by the corporation to continue operating that service by its own officers but as agents for the rural authority upon whom the statutory duty is placed. The present position is greatly disappointing to a staff who have worked long and awkward hours under most trying conditions for the last sixteen years, and by their efforts were able sufficiently to overcome the adverse circumstances of obsolete premises to ensure reasonably hygienic slaughtering conditions and the protection of the public's meat supply. There are, of course, still three licenced slaughterhouses within the city and meat inspection duties continue to be operated there with the same high standards of efficiency which have obtained for the last sixteen years.

Three improvement areas are being dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, involving some 500 houses, and the aims and objects which were in mind when the areas were first begun have been fully realised.

This has been due to special personal effort on the officers' part, and it is confidently anticipated that the new powers for 'general improvement areas', by which the Housing Act, 1969 has replaced the earlier provisions, will give the same opportunities. Concern for improvement of the general area amenities must not, however, be allowed to obscure or delay the basic purpose in such areas which is, of course, the improvement of the houses themselves.

A further slum clearance area was confirmed for demolition during the year, and a Public Inquiry was held into another large clearance area, the demolition of which will alleviate the considerable nuisance and hardship which has been suffered by its inhabitants for many years due to the regular flooding of the River Ouse.

York's first Smoke Control Order has been confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and is to be brought into full operation by the middle of next year. Much preparatory work has been done in the adaptation of coal-burning appliances for which appropriate grants have been authorised. This smoke control area extends to approximately one-half of the city centre within the City Walls, and towards the end of the year proposals were approved by the Health Committee for making the other half of the city centre the subject of our second Smoke Control Order. Thus, by a date in 1971, it is hoped to have the whole of the city centre under smoke control. York will then be able to claim that the ancient city within the medieval walls is smoke free, and thus will have taken a notable step towards conserving the environment for which it is world renowned.

The inspection of conditions at premises where persons are employed to work is a duty performed by public health inspectors which is of considerable social significance, and tables are included showing the numbers and classes of premises involved. Whilst the contraventions which were found upon inspection were not sufficiently serious to necessitate legal proceedings, it is very necessary to maintain a system of inspection to avoid contraventions remaining undisclosed and thereby giving rise to nuisance or danger. The recording and investigation of reported accidents is providing very useful data in the carrying out of measures to avert or diminish accidental injuries and fatalities.

My thanks are again recorded to all members of my staff for their work during the year in connection with all aspects of environmental health.

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,870
Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,870
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	19
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reason- ably fit for human habitation	121

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	92
---	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after
service of formal notices:—

By owners	29
By Local Authority	—

Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	18
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding

There are, at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of over-
crowding. A new survey is urgently needed if exact information of
overcrowding is required.

Housing Act, 1964

Improvement Areas.

The appropriate administrative action in relation to the Farrar Street and
Improvement Areas Nos. 2 and 3 was continued during the year.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1969, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 998.

Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 1,995 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £50 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £1,268 5s. 0d. under this voluntary scheme. Twenty-six water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets during 1969.

CLEARANCE AREAS

No.	Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders	Area in Acres	Houses in Area	Persons Displaced	Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government
1	The Groves (Backhouse St.), etc.	.618	34	94	19th Feb., 1955
2	The Groves (Jackson St.) .. ..	.922	54	160	19th Feb., 1955
3	Walmgate	1.6	73	220	20th Mar., 1956
4	John Street .. .. .	.160	11	25	20th June, 1957
5	Newbiggin St. and Groves Lane ..	.728	50	147	20th June, 1957
6	Cecilia Place .. .. .	.246	15	34	20th June, 1957
7	The Groves (No. 3)	3.93	188	495	4th Dec., 1957
8	The Groves (No. 4)	3.77	156	382	15th April, 1959
9	Downhill Street .. .. .	.361	20	60	18th Feb., 1960
10	Walmgate (No. 2) .. .. .	.157	4	8	23rd Feb., 1960
11	Tanner Row .. .. .	.028	2	3	24th Feb., 1960
12	Rougier Street .. .. .	.129	14	36	24th Feb., 1960
13	George Street	1.13	41	150	22nd Mar., 1960
14	Whitby Terrace and St. Anne Street	1.54	74	206	29th Mar., 1960
15	Percy Street .. .. .	.12	5	12	29th Mar., 1960
16	Bishophill Junior	1.22	48	103	29th Mar., 1960
17	Trinity Lane .. .. .	.41	13	37	11th May, 1960
18	Layrthorpe (No. 1)	2.74	142	366	9th Sept., 1960
19	Layrthorpe (No. 2)	2.77	88	244	15th Dec., 1960
20	Cross Street, Acomb .. .. .	.031	3	1	14th Mar., 1961
21	Cambridge Street	3.46	159	395	25th May, 1961
22	The Groves (No. 5)	2.71	110	273	24th Aug., 1961
23	Orchard Street	1.52	70	162	5th Oct., 1961
24	Newbiggin Street	1.19	79	203	4th Dec., 1961
25	Lowther Street .. .. .	.026	2	8	16th Mar., 1962
26	Nunnery Lane	9.26	378	789	14th April, 1964
27	Price Street .. .. .	.025	2	7	14th April, 1964
28	De Grey Street	2.75	76	196	3rd Sept., 1965
29	Elmwood Street	4.36	148	343	16th Mar., 1966
30	Lead Mill Lane	1.15	53	120	25th Oct., 1966
31	Clark's Terrace (Walmgate) ..	.32	13	25	12th Jan., 1967
32	Union Terrace (Clearance Order)	.24	5	13	21st Jan., 1969
33	Union Terrace (C.P.O.)	2.95	103	226	29th Jan., 1969

In addition, the Public Inquiry was held on the 21st October, 1969, relating to the Marygate Compulsory Purchase Order 1969, comprising 113 houses.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are examined daily and the following tables show the monthly averages of the results obtained ; expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Month	St. Saviourgate		Cornlands Road		St. Mary's Hospital	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	171	96	148	141	192	225
February	118	158	98	121	111	157
March	116	172	123	114	92	105
April	N	N	69	81	76	100
May	50	95	51	80	N	N
June	26	90	23	60	N	N
July	16	82	13	60	N	N
August	22	75	23	56	N	N
September ..	38	83	40	68	N	N
October	98	98	82	113	114	118
November ..	112	109	112	126	163	171
December ..	183	150	168	151	231	244
Monthly Average	86	110	79	97	140	160

N—No record—room under repair and decoration.

These records are produced from soot and smoke which is left on filter papers after measured quantities of air are continuously drawn through them ; the higher the figures the dirtier the atmosphere. It is significant to note that many results secured in York compare unfavourably with similar results taken under similar circumstances in other towns.

In the case of the St. Saviourgate site, York was 43rd in a list of similar locations in 66 towns ; in the case of the Cornlands Road site, York was 39th in a list of similar locations in 52 towns ; in the case of the St. Mary's Hospital site, York was 21st in a list of similar locations in 42 towns.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 PART 1 OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	47	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	328	101	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
Total ..	376	103	1	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	8	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	13	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 133 and 134) : There were 2 outworkers in August, 1969, repairing wearing apparel and 17 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

During the year 375 factories were on the register, including :—

Bakehouses	36	Dental Mechanics	12
Restaurants and Cafes	27	Glass Manufacturers	2
Chocolate and Sweet Manufac- turing	4	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	8
Brewers, Mineral Water Manu- facturing and Bottlers	1	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	8
Manufacturing Chemists	3	Carpet Makers	3
Boot and Shoe Repairers	13	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	3
Dressmakers	11	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	3
Milliners	1	General Engineers	16
Tailors	6	Electrical Engineers	14
Button Manufacturers	2	Motor Engineers	69
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	13	Cycle Repairers	3
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners	1	Printers	9
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	35	Photography	6
Plumbers and Glaziers	8	Warehouses	13
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Work- ers	4	Slaughterhouses	3
Blacksmiths	1	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces	37

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

A total of 2,238 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

The total number of food premises is 1,199 as set out in the following table according to their principal business :—

Bakers	40	Provision Merchants	269
Butchers	94	Public Houses	130
Cafes	63	Sweet Shops	88
Cinema Kiosks	2	Sweet and Chocolate Manufacturers	5
Confectioners	70	Wet Fish Shops	19
Dairies	5	Miscellaneous	69
Food Depots	31	Accommodation	49
Fried Fish Shops	53	Clubs and Halls	49
Greengrocers	48	Canteens	45
Hotels	65	Slaughterhouses	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2		
Total		1,119	

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

Year	Stones
1969	4,561
1968	4,676
1967	5,191
1966	4,843
1965	4,959

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	8377	118	59	23547	19800
Number inspected	8377	118	59	23547	19800
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	—	3	3	9	33
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2346	6	4	1676	2926
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	28.00	7.63	11.86	7.16	14.94
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	143
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.72
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	6	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Destruction

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 771 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The food-stuffs were removed to the Destructor, Foss Islands and destroyed.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk Supplies

Methylene Blue Test

Type of Milk	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions	Declared void
Pasteurised	246	209	28	9
Untreated	61	42	17	2

Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Pasteurised	246	13	233

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	53	53	—

Sterility Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ultra High Temperature, Pasteurised	1	1	—

Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	4
(ii) Number of positive samples found	Nil

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

(i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district ..	Nil
(ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	Nil
(iii) Comments on the administration of these Regulations ..	Nil

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test was applied to the 20 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

19, group 1 ; 0, group 2 ; 1, group 3 ; and 0, group 4.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

Number of Manufacturers	2
Number of premises registered for storage and sale	437
Number of premises on register	437

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 85 inspections were made.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1969 was 318 (311 informal and 7 formal). This number represents 3.33 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (107,940). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is three per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of samples which were not genuine compared with other years :—

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number not genuine	Percentage not genuine	Number examined	Number not genuine	Percentage not genuine
1965	393	26	6.61	249	14	5.62
1966	313	6	1.91	185	6	3.24
1967	376	18	4.78	146	7	4.79
1968	318	21	6.60	127	6	4.75
1969	360	18	5.00	107	5	4.67

The following is a summary of the samples which were reported upon as not genuine :—

One sample of Milk was deficient in milk fat and four contained small amounts of added water. A sample of Double Cream was deficient in fat. One sample of Cheese was slightly deficient in fat and another had a slight excess of water. A sample of Tomato Soup was slightly deficient in fat. A sample of Beef Stew Seasoning and another of Canned Savoury Minced Steak had labelling irregularities, whilst a sample of Potted Meat was incorrectly described. A sample of Baking Powder had an excess of residual carbon dioxide. A sample of Shandy was slightly deficient in proof spirit. Two samples of Chicken and Ham Pie and two samples of Steak and Kidney Pie were all deficient in meat content.

The appropriate administrative action was taken in all these cases.

Food Complaints:

Ninety-seven complaints about articles of food were received from members of the public during the year, and every case was fully investigated and followed up with the appropriate administrative action. There were 26 cases of mouldy food (of which 22 related to pre-packed items). Sixteen cases were of decomposing food (7 meat and meat products, 6 canned food, 1 fish, 1 butter and 1 flour confectionery). Thirty-eight complaints referred to extraneous matter in food (11 bottled milk, 6 bread, 5 canned food, 4 flour confectionery,

2 meat products, 1 sweets, 1 beer, 1 vinegar, 1 biscuits, 1 coffee, 1 soup, 1 chicken, 1 ice-cream, 1 baby food, and 1 dried milk). Ten cases related to insect or larvae infestations in food (2 meat products, 1 canned food, 2 sweets, 2 bread, 1 tea, 1 semolina, and 1 bacon). There were also 7 complaints involving substitution adulteration odour or taste.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

During the year, nineteen samples of fertilisers were examined under the above Act. All conformed to their respective statutory statements.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 717 rat infestations and 629 mouse infestations were dealt with by the Rodent Operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.), 329 ; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 59 ; Houses for overcrowding (H.A.), 4 ; Houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 51 ; Separate dwellings within houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 39 ; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 1,092 ; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 52 ; Houses for improvement, 295 ; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 95 ; Tents, vans or sheds, 20 ; Waste water closet conversions, 202 ; Drainage, 201 ; Visits for purposes of Rent Acts, 49 ; Visits for enquiry, 1,046 ; Standard or Improvement Grants, 350 ; Other visits not included above, 43.

Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies, 206 ; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 151 ; Visits for sampling, 295 ; Ice Cream premises, 92 ; Fish and chip premises, 72 ; Sausages and pork products, 11 ; Bakehouses, 86 ; Butchers' shops, 66 ; Wet fish shops, 14 ; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 226 ; Confectioners' shops, 44 ; Green-grocers, 29 ; Sweet shops, 28 ; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 171 ; Market inspections, 9 ; Public houses and hotels, 44 ; Mobile Foodshops, 40 ; Other food premises, 43 ; Drainage, 28 ; Visits for meat inspection, 1,880 ; Visits for food inspection, 210 ; Inspections for Food Hygiene Regulations, 435 ; Slaughterhouses, 55 ; Visits for enquiry, 294 ; Other visits not included above, 58.

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power, 63 ; Factories without mechanical power, 12 ; Other premises, construction work, etc. (Factory Act), 4 ; Outworkers, 8 ; Offices, 177 ; Shops (Retail), 310 ; Offensive trades, 19 ; Drainage, 13 ; Visits for enquiry, 30 ; Wholesale shops, Warehouses, 11 ; Catering establishments, canteens, 46 ; Fuel Storage Depots, 3.

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations, 76 ; Atmospheric pollution instruments, 689 ; Industrial furnaces, 2 ; Boiler plants, 8 ; Smoke control surveys, 223 ; Houses in smoke control areas, 720 ; Visits for enquiry, 66 ; Other visits not included above, 15.

General

Infectious diseases visits, 50 ; Rodent infestations, 104 ; Other infestations, 88 ; Keeping of animals, 42 ; Pet animal stores, 5 ; Water supply, 68 ; Places of public entertainment, 4 ; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 13 ; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 158 ; Other nuisances, 15 ; Inspection for matters affecting other Departments, 46 ; Barbers' and Hairdressers' premises, 57 ; Visits for enquiry, 24 ; No access visits, 628 ; Noise nuisances, 30 ; Other visits not included above, 25.

Notices

Verbal notices given, 206 ; Verbal notices complied with, 222 ; Verbal notices in progress or ordered, 15 ; Preliminary notices served, 123 ; Preliminary notices complied with, 114 ; Preliminary notices in progress or ordered, 1 ; Statutory notices served, 8 ; Statutory notices complied with, 18 ; No. of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 92 ; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 20 ; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by owners, 29.

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 20 ; Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc., 5 ; Rainwater gutters, 56 ; Fallpipes, 22 ; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 57 ; Dampness otherwise remedied, 11 ; Wallplaster, 33 ; Ceilings, 7 ; Floors, 8 ; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 41 ; Doors, door frames, 13 ; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 73 ; Waste pipes, 4 ; Pavings, yards and passages, 11 ; Repairs to water closets, 6 ; New water closets provided, 21 ; Wastewater closets abolished, 16 ; Dust bins provided, 6 ; Other repairs to houses, 5 ; Verminous houses disinfested, 17 ; Other verminous premises disinfested, 14 ; Dirty houses cleansed, 5.

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 46; Walls ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 81; Ventilation provided or improved, 14; Lighting provided or improved, 10; Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed, 21; Washing facilities provided or improved, 26; Washing facilities maintained, 43; Other improvements, 54; Food Hygiene offences rectified, 110.

Samples Taken

Milk for chemical analysis, 117; Milk for bacteriological test, 361; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 15; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 20; Other articles for chemical analysis, 282; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 59; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 19; Other samples, 3.

Trades and Businesses

Factories:

Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied, 4.

Offices:

Rooms ventilated, 1; Rooms cleansed, 5; Other defects remedied, 24.

Shops:

Ventilated, 4; Reasonable temperature secured, 7; Lighting provided, 6; Sufficient conveniences provided, 4; Washing facilities provided, 2; Other defects remedied, 74.

General

Offensive matter removed, 4; Premises cleared of rats, 16; Premises rendered rat proof, 4; Other nuisances abated, 3.

Drainage

Drains repaired, 5; New Drains laid, 9; Drains cleansed, 22; Smoke tests, 35; Other tests, 2; Gullies renewed or provided, 15; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 11; Inspection chambers, 6.

Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local theatre and cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the managements.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered	
	During the year	At the end of the year
Offices	38	498
Retail Shops	23	934
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	61
Catering Establishments, Canteens	5	119
Fuel Storage Depots	—	3
	67	1615

Analysis of Contraventions found upon inspection

Cleanliness, 42 ; Temperature, 66 ; Ventilation, 70 ; Lighting, 30 ; Sanitary Conveniences, 36 ; Washing facilities, 36 ; Clothing accommodation, 7 ; Eating facilities, 3 ; Floors, passages and stairs, 55 ; Exposed machinery, 6 ; First Aid, 47 ; Other matters, 82.

Number, Cause and Place of Reported Accidents

Cause of Accident	Place of Accident				Total
	Offices	Shops	Wholesale Premises	Catering Establishments	
Machinery	—	2	—	—	2
Transport	—	—	1	—	1
Falls of persons	2	11	—	3	16
Handling goods	2	5	—	1	8
Struck by falling object	—	—	1	2	3
Electricity	1	—	—	—	1
Used hand tools	—	3	—	—	3
Not otherwise specified	1	6	—	4	11
Total	6	27	2	10	45



New Sitting Case Ambulance seen alongside the mobile control vehicle.



Interior of Health Service Centre, Monkgate, showing part of general waiting area with Welfare Food Shop in background.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

(National Health Service Act, 1946)

HEALTH CENTRES

(Section 21)

The Health Services Centre, Monkgate, came into use in August, 1968 but was not formally opened until 21st March this year when Councillor W. E. Hargrave, deputising for the Lord Mayor, performed the opening ceremony.

This modern building, which replaces the old premises in Duncombe Place, is an extension to the existing School Clinic and allows for an integrated Maternity and Child Health, and School Health Service. Cytology clinics, immunisation clinics and others run by the Family Planning Association are also accommodated in the premises. Welfare Foods and Home Nursing Loan equipment are stored in the centre and issues are made from there. It is the administrative centre for the Health Visiting, Domiciliary Midwifery, Home Nursing, Home Help and Health Welfare Services.

One wing houses the general medical practice of three doctors and comprises a reception and waiting area, two surgeries and a medical treatment room, and part of the general clinic is used by another doctor as a branch surgery.

The centre serves an area of a radius of approximately one mile and a population of some 20,000.

During the year the committee agreed to provide surgery accommodation for general practitioners in the Acomb and Clifton areas by extending the existing clinic premises, and provision was made in the 1969-72 capital programme. The need for a Health Centre to meet the needs of residents in the Fulford and Scarcroft areas was also discussed and provision was made in the capital programme to meet the cost of a purpose-built centre in one or other of these areas.

Future provision in this field is not only dependent on the demand by general practitioners for surgery accommodation in a Health Centre, but also on the availability of suitable plots of land on which to build.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Child Health Clinics

Sessions were held at the following clinics at the times mentioned.

Health Services Centre, Monkgate.	Mondays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Cornlands Road.	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Fridays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Clifton.	Wednesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Health Services Centre, Fifth Avenue.	Mondays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Lidgett Grove.	Thursdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Dringhouses Child Health Clinic, Dringhouses Church Hall.	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Melbourne Street Child Health Clinic, Melbourne Street Chapel.	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
St. Clement's Child Health Clinic, St. Clement's Church Hall.	Fridays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(a) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council	8
(b) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—under 1 year of age	1,334
(c) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year were—under 1 year of age	1,287
—over 1 year of age	2,294

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.

All ante-natal work for domiciliary cases is now undertaken by general practitioners and midwives. Clinics are run by the Hospital Management Committee for maternity hospital patients and for consultations.

(i) Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	39
(ii) Number of attendances	126

Family Planning Clinics.

The Local Authority delegates the provision of a family planning service to the Family Planning Association.

Local Authority premises are provided, free of charge, and clinics are held as follows:—

Monkgate

Mondays: 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Tuesdays: 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Wednesdays: 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Thursdays: 6.30 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.
Fridays: 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cornlands Road

Tuesdays: 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Clifton

Second and third Monday in each month: 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

At the beginning of the year a family planning service was being provided by the Family Planning Association at a full day clinic at Monkgate Health Services Centre, a once a week evening clinic at Acomb Health Services Centre, and a twice a month afternoon clinic at Clifton Health Services Centre. During 1969, two hundred women attended for the first time at these clinics, with total attendances amounting to 4,602.

In October, the Association transferred its evening clinic, which had operated at the Out-patients' department, County Hospital since 1953, to the Monkgate Health Services Centre — mounting attendances and restriction on expansion necessitating the move. Operating on four nightly sessions, one hundred and twenty new women attended this evening clinic during the last three months of the year, with total attendances amounting to 1,259.

The family planning service given at all of the Health Services Centres continued on a fee-paying basis to York residents attending. This service is run by employed medical and administrative staffs, supported by teams of voluntary lay workers.

Throughout the year the domiciliary service, under the care of Dr. S. M. R. Dronfield, continued to provide a direct free service to those women who, for various reasons, do not attend clinics on their own initiative but who, nevertheless, often experience strain and an inability to cope with their families. The case load of this service approximates at three hundred and twenty five to three hundred and fifty, with one hundred and twenty six new women coming into the service during the year. Of these new entries, ninety two were referrals from York Health Visitors, indicating the co-operation existing in this field of preventive medicine.

The York City Council contributed £1,500 to the Family Planning Association in 1969, £1,400 of which was to the domiciliary service, an increase of £300 on the previous year's contribution.

Infant Mortality

There were thirty five infant deaths reported during 1969 (22 male and 13 female), giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 21.0. Of the twenty three neonatal deaths, seventeen babies died during their first week and six died between one and four weeks' old. Twelve babies were over one month of age at death.

The causes of death were as follows:—

	<i>Neonatal</i>	<i>Post-Neonatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory distress syndrome	2	—	2
Prematurity	9	—	9
Haemolytic disease	2	—	2
Congenital abnormalities	4	2	6
Strangled Cord	1	—	1
Bronchitis or Pneumonia	3	4	7
Lactose intolerance	1	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	1	1
Pyelo-nephritis	1	—	1
Inhalation, gastric contents	—	4	4
Malnutrition	—	1	1
	23	12	35

In addition to the nine babies whose deaths were certified due to prematurity, the two who died of respiratory distress syndrome were premature, there were thus eleven babies in all whose deaths were due partly or fully to prematurity, *i.e.*, 31.4% of total infant deaths or 47.8% of the total neonatal. Last year the figures were 28.6% and 50% respectively.

Of the six children who died from congenital abnormalities the two who died in the first week of central nervous defects had hydrocephalus and encephalocoele. Three deaths were attributed to congenital heart defects and one to polycystic kidneys. In addition one of the babies who died from bronchitis had a congenital heart deformity and another had multiple congenital abnormalities, which were contributing factors in each case. Congenital abnormalities, therefore, were entirely or fully responsible for the deaths of eight babies (22.9%).

Haemolytic disease due to Rhesus incompatibility was the cause of death of two babies and was also a contributory factor in the death of the baby who died of lactose intolerance.

Ten deaths were reported to the Coroner, including the four regrettable deaths due to inhaled stomach contents.

Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and deaths under one week of age).

There were 37 perinatal deaths in 1969, 20 stillbirths and 17 first week deaths giving a perinatal mortality rate of 22.0. Four babies were born to unmarried mothers.

The causes of death were classified as follows:—

	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Contributory</i>	
	Stillbirths	First week	Total	
Intra-uterine death	6	—	6	
Prematurity	—	9	9	4
Congenital abnormalities	6	3	9	
Cord, prolapsed or strangled	1	1	2	1
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	2	—	2	
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	1	—	1	1
Placenta prævia	1	—	1	
Respiratory distress syndrome	—	2	2	
Respiratory infection	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic disease	—	2	2	
Anoxia	3	—	3	1
	20	17	37	8

Of the nine deaths due to congenital abnormalities eight were due to abnormalities of the central nervous system (3 hydrocephalus, 4 anencephalus 1 microcephalus with occipital encephalocoele, who lived 14 hrs.) and one had a heart malformation.

In eight of the cases of anoxia and intrauterine deaths (9 stillbirths) the cause was not established, but in one case the anoxia was due to death of the mother following amniotic embolus.

Prematurity was the primary cause of death in nine first week deaths but probably also contributed to the deaths of two babies dying of respiratory distress syndrome and two stillborn babies whose mothers had pre-eclamptic toxæmia and unexplained ante-partum hæmorrhage respectively. One of the babies dying of respiratory distress syndrome showed evidence of pulmonary infection, possibly of intrauterine origin.

Cord, prolapsed or strangled, accounted for one stillborn baby and probably was partly responsible for another, due to maternal pre-eclamptic toxæmia.

Ante-partum hæmorrhage was the primary cause of one stillbirth and probably contributed to two others due to pre-eclamptic toxæmia and placenta prævia.

An analysis of the home conditions and family history of these infants did not reveal any outstanding avoidable factor, although in one case earlier ante-natal care might have prevented the fatal outcome.

Congenital Malformation.

The notification of congenital malformations discovered at birth continued to work satisfactorily, and during the year a total of twenty-three cases was notified. These twenty-three cases accounted for thirty-one congenital malformations.

No. Notified									
0	Central Nervous System								
.1	Anencephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
.4	Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
.5	Microcephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.6	Other specific malformations of brain or spinal cord	..	..						1
.8	Spina bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1	Eye and Ear								
.8	Accessory auricle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Alimentary System								
.1	Cleft lip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
.2	Cleft palate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.7	Rectal and anal atresia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.9	Other specified malformations of intestinal tract	..	..						1
6	Limbs								
.1	Syndactyly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
.2	Reduction deformity hand or arm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
.3	Reduction deformity leg or foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
.5	Talipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
9	Other Malformations								
.8	Other specific syndromes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total									31

Observation (At Risk) Register.

The total number of cases added to the register in 1969 was 109. The reasons for inclusion were as follows:—

Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	..	13	Threatened abortion	..	1
Forceps delivery	..	20	Ante partum hæmorrhage		3
Prematurity	..	22	Respiratory distress	..	1
Breech delivery	..	5	Exchange transfusion	..	2
Rhesus incompatibility	..	3	Convulsions	..	1
Caesarian Section	..	13	Eczema	..	2
Multiple pregnancy	..	12	Partially hearing	..	1
Family deafness	..	1	Miscellaneous	..	9
Total	..	109			

Six children have been transferred to the Handicapped Children's Register, one each with epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, eczema, Perthe's disease and two who were partially hearing.

Handicapped Children's Register.

The Handicap Register includes the names of children under five years who suffer from some disability likely to need special care or treatment. Mild abnormalities unlikely to affect the child's progress have not usually been included. Names of children with mild abnormalities which may at some future date cause trouble or those whose medical or family history includes high risk factors are kept on an observation register.

The Handicap Register includes one hundred and sixteen children, eighteen of whom had multiple handicaps. Nine in two categories, eight in three and one child had defects in four categories.

Seventy two names removed from the register, included fifty five who have reached five years, and went to school (including special schools). Six mentally handicapped five-year old children were considered ineducable and places have been, or will be, found for them in appropriate training centres. Other names removed from the register included five in whom the condition had ceased to be a handicap. One child died, four left York, and one, aged three months, was admitted to a hospital for mentally handicapped.

Fifty one names were added. The classification of defects is as follows:—

Asthma 2, Blind 3, Partially Sighted 4, Partially Hearing 5, Eczema 5, Epilepsy 7, Genito-urinary 3, Hare lip and cleft palate 2, C.N.S. and spastic 15, Heart defects 14, Mentally retarded 12, Mongols 13, Orthopaedics 14, Strabismus 23, Miscellaneous 22.

Care of Premature Infants.

In 1969, 194 babies were cared for by the premature baby nurse, 129 of these were premature, and 65 were babies over 5½ lbs. at birth, but having difficulties with feeding or weight gain.

The total number of premature births notified in the City was 129 (including 12 stillbirths).

Total number of Premature Live-births who were born:—

(i) at home or in a nursing home	..	..	..	..	5
(ii) in hospital	..	..	..	..	112

The number of those born at home or in a nursing home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home	5
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	..
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	5

Born in hospital:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	7
(ii) who died in one and under seven days	3
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	102

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home :-

2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	.. .. .	—
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	..	—
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	2
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	..	1
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	..	2

Day Nurseries.

Except at Acomb Day Nursery during March, both nurseries had a full complement of children on the registers, and average attendances have been the same at each, approximately 37. The Creche at Acomb continues to provide facilities for short-term care, on an informal basis.

As in previous years special priority has been given to socio-medical cases. At Acomb there were four children with delayed speech development, one with cerebral palsy, one with spina bifida and hydrocephalus, one was partially hearing, and there was one mentally handicapped child, one mongol child, and two children had deaf parents. A further twelve were admitted on the recommendations of general practitioners because of their mothers' inability to cope with their care at home. One child at Heworth had cerebral palsy, one was partially sighted, two had delayed speech development and one had behaviour problems. One child with retarded mental development improved sufficiently to enter an infants' school. Twenty children were admitted because of their mothers' inability to cope.

The health of the children has been good. Short attacks of diarrhoea, with or without vomiting, occurred sporadically throughout the year with fifteen at Heworth and eighteen at Acomb. No specific organism was identified. Despite the widespread influenza outbreak in December, only eight children at Heworth were absent because of it. There was the usual incidence of upper respiratory infections and in the Autumn nine children at Heworth had mumps. Earlier there had been one case of scarlet fever, two of rubella and one of chickenpox.

As forecast in the last annual report, Family Grouping has been established at Heworth Day Nursery. This system is now working well in both nurseries and has proved to be of considerable advantage to the children. It has to be abandoned, however, during periods of high absenteeism of staff.

The nurseries have been visited by parties of schoolchildren, student nurses and overseas students, and regular attenders have been students from child care courses.

Because of the difficulty in replacing the cook at Heworth Day Nursery, arrangements were made for the School Meals Service to supply nursery dinners.

Acomb Nursery has continued to be a target for vandals and layabouts, and this has now become an accepted pattern of existence.

Attendance	No. of places		No. on Register at 31st December		Average daily attendances	
	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Cornlands Road	15	30	8	40	6	32
Heworth	15	30	17	31	14	24

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Following the changes in the Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, in November, 1968, there was a rapid increase in the number of women wanting to register as child-minders, and a growing interest amongst mothers of pre-school children in the formation of playgroups.

During the year, fifteen persons have been registered as Child-Minders, more than doubling the number of registrations over the previous ten years. Most have offered full-day care for one or two children. Eight persons on the register care for five or more children and organise the care on a more formal basis establishing a kind of nursery school in contrast with the child minding only relationship of the majority.

Five playgroups have been registered during the year bringing the total number registered to fifteen, seven of which are affiliated to the Pre-school Playgroups Association. They generally hold their sessions in a rented hall, accommodating twenty to thirty children and the sessions vary from two to three hours a day on from one to five days a week.

They are each run by a committee of mothers and have a supervisor (usually paid), assisted by mothers from a rota. These mothers and the supervisor are required to produce declarations of health. The fees charged for the children vary from 1s. to 4s. per session, sometimes payable for the term in advance, and in some cases this precludes the attendance of children most in need of playgroup activities.

All the playgroups have expressed sympathy with the suggestion that they should take one or more physically or socially handicapped children free, or at a reduced fee, if adequate care could be arranged, but in 1969 only three were able to do this. One group took five of these less fortunate children.

In most of the groups there is a wide diversity of activities and both the children and parents derive satisfaction from the organisation.

Co-ordinating Committee for the Care of Children.

Families with many problems tend to be subjected to visits from many social agencies resulting in exasperation of the family and failure of any single agency to accept responsibility. The objective of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Care of Children is to prevent the multiple visiting of such families by the pooling of information and allocation of responsibility to a single agency through whom the others could work as far as their statutory responsibilities permit.

In addition to its declared objective, the work of the Committee is being increasingly directed to diagnostic social work, that of sifting available information and opinions in an attempt to identify the basic cause or origin of a family's difficulties as a necessary preliminary to attempting to solve them. In some instances, special case conferences have been held; school teachers and family doctors have been consulted and in some cases have attended.

The Committee is composed of representatives of statutory and voluntary services concerned with the care of children living in York, and meetings were held monthly under the chairmanship of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

During 1969, 26 families were discussed, 14 of which were new cases,

Of these, 23 cases continued under the supervision of the Officer concerned, but were to be referred to the Committee again if necessary. Fourteen cases were still being discussed at the end of the year. In addition, all the families on the Committee's list in 1968 were reviewed and in the case of 15 of them, it was agreed to close the case. This cannot be regarded as a criterion of success as in some instances families have left the area and some no longer have children at home; but a proportion of families are still with us and are no longer problem families.

One family was given the tenancy of a council house and one effected an exchange. One family was evicted from a council house, amongst other things for non-payment of rent, and the 6 children concerned were under the supervision of the Children's Department.

Two York mothers and four children were in the Elizabeth Fry home at the beginning of the year. One of them who is married with two children is still giving cause for some concern. The other, unmarried with two children, left York for an unknown address. A third mother, not from York, spent five months in the Elizabeth Fry home and ultimately settled in the City with her husband and two children in a house provided by the Family Housing Association. This family has settled well, despite continuing problems.

Three special case conferences were held in the course of the year when all the officers concerned discussed every aspect of each case and decided on

a plan of action. One family, which has been very intractable for many years, has improved considerably but still needs constant supervision.

The Co-ordinating Committee is well attended, and members find this an excellent opportunity to meet each other and after the official business discuss other inter-departmental problems. In this way, co-operation is achieved between field workers of different Local Authority departments on an informal basis such as is hoped will be achieved within the new Social Services Departments when they are set up.

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

During 1969, there was a considerable decrease in the sale of National Dried Milk at the main centre. Sales of orange juice and vitamin tablets continue to increase at the ante-natal clinic at the York County Hospital.

Welfare Foods—York sales.

Year				National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Orange Juice Bottles	Vitamin Tablets Packets
1965	..	..	..	28,601	2,198	28,639	3,846
1966	..	..	..	26,370	2,075	33,148	3,884
1967	..	..	..	26,228	1,990	33,837	3,791
1968	..	..	..	23,707	1,663	31,657	4,036
1969	..	..	..	17,213	1,478	33,506	5,076

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 Years.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports that the dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age continued satisfactorily although due to the loss of one dental auxiliary the number of pre-school children treated remained the same as in the previous year. Two hundred and eighty two children were treated as compared with two hundred and eighty one in the previous year, but only one hundred and twenty eight required treatment as compared with one hundred and sixty eight during 1968. This is a satisfactory trend which one hopes will continue, and which would be much more marked if our water supply was fluoridated. Whilst the number of teeth extracted remained static at 71 as compared with 72 in 1968, the number of teeth filled declined from 586 to 537 in 1969. Looked at from the viewpoint of teeth affected by decay and needing treatment, in 1968 281 children had 658 teeth treated whilst in 1969 282 children had 608 treated. This trend can continue with improved diet and all health workers and particularly health visitors who have contact with parents, must stress the importance of good oral hygiene and the avoidance of a high consumption of sugar and fermentable carbohydrate such as biscuits. Mothers must be taught not to sweeten foods for children; a savoury tooth lasts much longer than a sweet tooth!

One hundred and eighteen mothers received treatment during the year as compared with 107 in 1968. The number of teeth extraced fell from 92 to

48 whilst 366 teeth were filled compared with 295 in 1968. This increase in the ratio of filled teeth to extracted teeth is satisfactory.

A great effort must be made to increase the number of pre-school children who are inspected. A third birthday card inviting the mother to bring the child would help. The importance cannot be overstressed of a talk in the surgery, with the mother present, when the child's teeth can be examined and discussed. At the moment our closest contact with parents is during the school life of their children. It is unfortunate that we have not found a way to have closer contact with the parents of pre-school children for it is at this stage that we could most influence the parents to maintain their offspring on a healthy diet. It seems that the best hope for this is through an intensive and continuous effort by the health visitor.

Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment during Year:						Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	..	..	..	..	..	183	118
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	..	245	261
Total Visits	..	..	..	..	..	428	379
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year..						48	5
Treatment provided during the year:—							
Number of Fillings	..	..	..	..	..	537	389
Teeth Filled	..	..	..	..	..	481	366
Teeth Extracted	..	..	..	..	..	71	48
General Anaesthetics given	..	..	..	..	..	40	11
Emergency visits by Patients	..	..	..	..	..	18	8
Patients X-Rayed	..	..	..	..	..	0	8
Patients treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	..	..	..	..	..	44	82
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	..	..	12	—
Teeth Root Filled	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Inlays	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Crowns	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the Year						169	66

Prosthetics

Patients supplied with Full Upper or Full Lower Dentures (first time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Patients supplied with Other Dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Number of Dentures Supplied	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

Treatment provided during the year (<i>cont.</i>):—						Children.) 0-4 (incl	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Anaesthetics							
General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Inspections							
Number of Patients given First Inspections during Year	..	..	..	..	..	282	2,062
Number of Patients who required treatment	..	..	..	..	..	128	1,136
Number of Patients who were offered treatment..	..	..	..	..	..	128	558
Sessions							
Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e., equivalent complete half-days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients:							
For Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	195
For Health Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

Provision for Mothers or Children in Residential Homes.

There are four family group homes (including one for boys only), one reception and short-stay home for 25 children, and a 12-place residential nursery administered by the Local Authority through their Children's Committee.

Medical supervision of these establishments includes periodic examinations of all children and an initial examination within 48 hours of admission to the home by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Health. In addition all children resident in these homes are on the lists of general practitioners.

On April 1st, a purpose built residential nursery was opened in Ousecliffe Gardens and the 12 remaining children from the old Glen Nursery in Heworth were transferred. Since the policy of the Children's Committee is to board out children where possible this leaves a high proportion of mentally and/or physically handicapped, and mal-adjusted children to be cared for in the residential homes.

(a) York Diocesan Mother and Baby Home, Heworth Moor House, York.

Mrs. Haworth, Matron of the home has kindly supplied information for the following report:—

Accommodation at present: 15 beds, 10 cots.

On the 1st January, 1969, 4 girls and 1 baby were resident.

During the year, 58 unmarried and two married girls were admitted.

Of the babies born, twenty-nine were known to have been adopted, sixteen went home with their mothers and four were admitted to foster homes. There were three stillbirths. Eight mothers with their babies are still in the home as they have not yet decided on their futures.

The ages of the mothers ranged from 14 years to 28 years.

During the year the Dining Room was modernised and redecorated, and fitted floral covers have been made for all the chairs in the Lounge.

The relaxation and sewing classes have continued throughout the year, but the meetings of the 'Living by Beauty' Class were severely curtailed due to the long illness of the teacher concerned.

The home remains fully staffed, and Dr. J. C. M. Yuill continues to give the girls ante-natal and post-natal care.

(b) West Garth Church of England Children's Society Nursery.

This Nursery has accommodation for 23 children and is recognised as a training centre for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board

It is run on the 'family' plan, the children being kept in small groups with their own nurse to look after them. This nursery receives periodic medical supervision similar to that given to the local authority nurseries, and all children are on the list of one local general practitioner.

(c) The Grey Coat Family Group Home.

This home has accommodation for 12 children and is run by a voluntary committee. Until this year no pre-school children were cared for but one infant has now been admitted. All the children are on the list of one general practitioner and the home is visited by a Health Visitor.

(d) St. Stephen's Home, The Mount.

This home for girls, run by a voluntary committee, was closed in May because of staffing difficulties.

Care of the Unmarried Mother.

The number of mothers giving birth to illegitimate children in 1969 was one hundred and eighty nine (compared with one hundred and eighty four in 1968), eleven per cent of the total live births in York, eleven being in temporary residence in the City.

Of these, eight were young girls who had conceived under the age of 16 and one quarter were married women having illegitimate children.

Of the babies born in 1969, 151 remained with their mothers and 38 were placed for adoption, 35 by arrangement with the York Adoption Society, one through a Catholic Society and two with relatives.

Fifty mothers were helped with the provision of furniture, bedding, etc., and one hundred grants were obtained from voluntary societies. Monthly grants from the Buttle Trust were distributed to children with special needs, and much assistance was given by the Women's Royal Voluntary Services, Youth Action, St. Hilda's Trust, The Dispensary Trust, Clubs and private citizens. The founding of the Catholic Housing Aid Society during this year was welcomed and their subsequent help was very encouraging.

Although there has been a change in public attitudes towards illegitimacy, living standards for those mothers wishing to bring up their children have hardly improved. Lack of suitable accommodation, low wages for unskilled workers and inadequate allowances for those on supplementary benefits are some of the difficulties which need to be overcome. Many of the mothers were immature and incapable of budgeting their incomes, others were physically or mentally frail and incapable of enjoying life. With help and encouragement, the majority proved to be good and careful mothers.

Maternal Mortality

There were 2 maternal deaths during the year. One woman aged 23 died from obstetric shock following an amniotic embolism; the other aged 43 died of broncho-pneumonia following a therapeutic abortion.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The authority employs ten midwives, one of whom is specially trained to work with premature babies, and does not usually undertake deliveries and nursings.

At the end of 1969 eight of the midwives were approved as teachers of pupils by the Central Midwives Board; the other two, recent additions to the staff, will be approved during 1970.

In 1969, 203 mothers had their babies at home, but midwives received 664 patients home early from Fulford Maternity Hospital, and of these 332 were in the first 48 hours. In all, therefore, the midwives looked after 867 women during their puerperium.

Seven general practitioners now have a midwife attached to their practice, and the midwives so attached do ante-natal work at the doctor's surgeries; they then deliver their own doctor's patients either at home or in the general practitioner unit at Fulford Maternity Hospital, continuing care for the rest of the puerperium after discharge. York midwives delivered 53 patients in the general practitioner unit.

The pilot scheme, started in November, 1968, of midwives going into the general practitioner unit to deliver patients was successful, and now all but one midwife do. The one exception does holiday relief work, and living very centrally, helps the service better by relieving district midwives.

Community care is now one of the major interests of the pupil midwives in the new Central Midwives Board syllabus and they do a lot more work away from the midwives. They cannot therefore be counted as 'staff'. The service is a 24-hour one, and the staff of nine doing midwifery is not large enough for a rota. Therefore, the midwives still have many disturbed nights and their hours on duty far exceed those of any of the other nursing services.

Maternity Liaison Committee.

This is a committee of professional representatives of hospital, domiciliary midwifery and general practitioner services. It met once during the year, with Miss J. B. Roy, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist as chairman, and the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee as secretary.

Pupil Midwives.

York is recognised as a training centre for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Pupils spend three months in hospital and three months on district with the Authority's midwives.

No. 50 Bootham is leased by the Local Authority to the Hospital Management Committee as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for ten pupils and two resident staff. Seventy-six pupils were trained during the year compared with seventy-five the previous year.

Early discharge from Hospital.

There were 664 patients discharged early from the maternity hospital compared with 582 the previous year. Of these, 379 were on or before the 5th day, compared with 283 in 1968 and 309 within 48 hours, compared with 220 in 1968.

Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

A total of 481 expectant mothers made 1,814 attendances at these classes during the year. These classes are run jointly by the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee.

York Maternity Hospital

Number of beds, viz.:—

Lying-in-Beds	66	}	112
Ante-natal Treatment Beds	..	..	..	20
Premature Infant Cots	..	..	..	14
General Practitioner Unit	..	..	..	12

Number of Admissions :—

(a) York	1,687	}	3,358
(b) Other Areas	1,671		

Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment 766

Average duration of stay in days 9.75

Number of cases delivered by :—

(a) G.P. Unit—	(i) York Cases	164	}	363
	(ii) Other Areas ..	199		
(b) Midwives—	(i) York Cases ..	1,077	}	2,023
	(ii) Other Areas ..	946		
(c) Doctors—	(i) York Cases ..	245	}	524
	(ii) Other Areas ..	279		

(d) Number of cases admitted after delivery :—

Mother and Babies	27	}	39
Babies only	12		

Number of Live Births 2,506

Plus G.P. Unit 363

Number of Still-births 41

Plus G.P. Unit Nil

Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia .. Nil

Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge .. 1,097

Number of Maternal Deaths :—

(i) York Area	1
(ii) Other Areas	Nil

Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth .. 30

Part One Part Two

Number of Pupils in Training
during 1969 43 33 (York 20)

Number entered for Examination
of Central Midwives Board 36 31

Number successful 25 29

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The total establishment of Health Visiting and School Nursing Staff is 24. At the end of 1969 there were 20 qualified health visitors, and four State Registered nurses employed as school and clinic nurses.

Health visitors are gradually being attached to General Practice and 14 doctors had health visitors working with them at the end of the year. Two more schemes will start early in 1970.

The number of visits paid during the year was as follows:—

To expectant mothers, first visits 641, total visits 1059; to children under one year of age, first visits 3,856, total visits 12,180; to children between the ages of one and five years, 16,298; tuberculosis patients, 371; infectious cases, 574; aged persons, 2,340; convalescent cases 2; homes for the aged 51; nurseries 76; adoptions 11; visits following discharge from isolation hospital 13; hospital follow-ups 292; gastric follow-up 481; diabetic cases 1,163; hospital special visits 17; asthmatics (allergy) 8; visits re peptic research 313.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The Home Nursing Establishment at the end of the year was 22 (including 3 State Enrolled Nurses). There were 22 nurses in post at the end of the year, of whom 19 were District trained.

At the beginning of the year there were 529 cases on record. There were 1,802 new cases throughout the year, an increase on last year of 152, and 63,829 visits, an increase of 5,420, were paid. 42,449 of these visits were to people over 65 years of age. 1,823 cases were discharged leaving 508 still on record at the end of the year.

Of the new cases attended, 1,253 were referred by general practitioners, 491 from hospitals, 40 applied direct and there were 18 from other agencies.

An analysis of the visits paid shows that 47,607 were medical, 14,922 surgical, 1,288 tuberculosis and 12 other visits. These figures reflect the community care of the elderly sick, and the number of visits paid is bound to increase as the number of elderly people increases. The number of surgical visits shows the extent to which patients discharged from hospital still need to have dressings done.

Stocks of loan equipment are increasing as demand rises, and this service is widely used.

York is approved and registered by the Secretary of State as a training centre for practical district training for both State Registered and State Enrolled nurses. Three State Registered nurses took this course and passed the examination.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A total of 2,760 children were immunised of whom, 716 received diphtheria and tetanus vaccine and 1,750 received triple vaccine against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.

Total immunised against	1969		1968	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners
Diphtheria	1135		853	
Born 1965-69	1097		817	
Born 1969	110		161	
Children receiving combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough vaccine	—	1	—	—
Children receiving combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus vaccine	680	1070	516	1261
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only	1	1	17	—
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	493	223	111	203
Tetanus only	2	289	27	197
Totals.. .. .	1176	1584	671	1661

Number of children at 31st December, 1969, who had completed a course of Diphtheria Immunisation during the year:—

(A) Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1969.	Children Born in Years				Total
	Born 1969	Born 1965-68	Born 1960-64	Born 1955-59	
	110	987	36	2	1135
(B) Number of children who received a secondary (re-inforcing) injection (i.e. subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1969.	—	347	961	26	1,334

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Of the 1,536 Smallpox vaccinations during the year, 1,237 were notified by general practitioners and 299 by the Authority clinics.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

A course of vaccine was given to 1,162 children of all ages, and a reinforcing fourth dose was given to 1,268 children between five and eleven years of age.

Immunisation against Measles.

Seven hundred and forty-four children were immunised against measles.

Vaccine for immunisation has been in short supply and the withdrawal, in March, of one brand of vaccine worsened the situation. For the last three months of the year none was available for use in the authority's clinics or for issue to general practitioners.

Yellow Fever Immunisation.

Immunisation is by appointment at the Health Services Centre, Monkgate, and there is a charge of £1 0s. 0d. per patient. During the year 249 persons have been immunised, of whom 5 were service personnel.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The mileage travelled in 1969, 192,524, was 4,125 less than in the previous year. The increase in carrying capacity of the sitting case ambulances cut out certain double journeys, also a reappraisal of the routes taken by the personnel carriers to Occupation Centres largely contributed to this drop in mileage.

The number of patients carried, 78,848, was 461 more than in the preceding year. All classifications of patients showed little change in numbers except for an increase in Acute and General Illness admissions to hospital mainly during the month of December.

The average miles per patient was 2.52 as against 2.53 the previous year.

Work commenced in June on the extensions to the Ambulance Station. Despite flooding of the building and a great deal of inconvenience during these alterations the staff gave efficient service under trying conditions. At the time of writing the work has not been completed, but on the new upper floor the Operational Staff will be provided with a dining room with modern kitchen facilities and a larger Crewroom. On the ground floor the area of the Control Room will be doubled and the improvements to and resiting of the General Office and Ambulance Officer's room will allow for the setting up of much needed quarters for in-service training.

Visits to the Ambulance Station were arranged for Pre-student nurses (two half days). Three voluntary organisations paid evening visits.

A summary of the number and types of patients conveyed and the mileage travelled is given in the following tables:—

PATIENTS AND OTHER PERSONS CONVEYED, WITH MILES TRAVELLED.

Year	Persons	Miles	Year	Persons	Miles
1965	70,909	181,217	1968	77,887	196,649
1966	72,236	185,438	1969	78,348	192,524
1967	77,982	189,077			

Analysis of Work and Mileage

	Persons Carried	Miles Travelled
Patients under Section 27	43,724	154,669
Work for Hospital Management Committee		
(a) Analgesia Equipment etc.	—	136
(b) Personal Transfers	34	144
Midwives	103	543
Pupils to and from Occupational Centres	34,476	31,782
Conveyance of Children for Education Committee	9	1,491
Welfare Department	2	67
Abortive and Service journeys	—	3,692

Classification of Patients Carried

	1969	1968
Accident or Other Emergency		
Road Accident	695	698
Home Accident	211	211
Industrial Accident	116	129
Other Accident	604	609
Acute Illness	882	833
Emergency Maternity	8	7
	<hr/> 2,516 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,487 <hr/>
Others		
General Illness	3,557	3,377
Maternity	663	684
Tuberculosis	6	2
Other Infectious Diseases	37	35
Mental	143	160
Inter-hospital transfer	3,431	3,353
Hospital discharge	1,798	1,799
Out-patient attendance	31,573	31,866
	<hr/> 41,208 <hr/>	<hr/> 41,276 <hr/>

Financial responsibility for mileage under Section 27 was allocated as follows:—

York County Borough Council	148,478
Other Ambulance Services	6,191

Journeys of 100 miles and over

- (a) By Road:— Amersham, Boston, Darlington (2), Leicester, London, Preston, Stockport, Wellingborough (4).
- (b) By Rail:— Etchingham, London (2), Tynemouth.

Emergency (999) Telephone Calls

1,887 compared with 1,723 in 1968.

Fleet

As at 31st December — 19 Vehicles.

28 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1964.	1
22 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1964 (2), 1966, 1967 (2), 1968 1969.	7
15 h.p. Dual purpose, 1961, 1963 (2), 1964, 1968, 1969.	6
28 h.p. Personnel Carriers, 1965, 1967, 1968.	3
15 h.p. Estate Car Ambulance, 1965.	1
22 h.p. Mobile control vehicle, 1965.	1

Staff

The joint appointment of an Ambulance Liaison Officer between the County Councils of the three Ridings and York County Borough was made in the latter quarter of the year. Although it has not been possible to assess any economies over this short period it has been noticeable that a more efficient utilisation of the services has brought about a marked improvement in the waiting time of patients returning home after treatment.

Ambulancemen were assessed, as recommended in the Report by the Working Party on Ambulance Training and Equipment which was under the chairmanship of Dr. E. L. M. Millar, and new wage scales implemented. Plans were also laid to implement the recommendations on training. The Ambulance Fleet and equipment meets fully the requirements of the report and no action was needed in this respect.

Training

Four Ambulancemen attended a six week Ambulance Aid Course at the West Riding County Training School, Birkenshaw, and all obtained good assessments in their examinations.

The Service was represented by Ambulancemen A. Moore and E. Browne in the Regional Ambulance Service Competition held at Harrogate in June; they gave a creditable performance in a closely marked contest.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, and at the City Hospital.

The number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors during the year was three hundred and forty seven.

One thousand and seventy four attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, one hundred and eleven new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, thirteen of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Two of the five hundred and eighty two contacts examined were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Patients

Of the thirteen people found to be suffering from tuberculosis one was aged between 0 and 15 years, seven between 15 and 45 years, and five were between 45 and 65 years. Twenty seven York patients were admitted to Fairfield Hospital during the year, and one person, known to have positive sputum, remained at home.

Eight persons died from the disease, two from respiratory tuberculosis and six from other forms.

The after-care work, apart from the routine work of the tuberculosis health visitor, is delegated to the York Chest and Heart Association which helped six families during the year. Three persons were suffering from tuberculosis, two from chronic bronchitis, and one had heart disease.

Dr. Hamshaw, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, was appointed Chairman of the association to succeed Miss Kenny who had fulfilled this office for many years.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Four hundred and thirty eight children who were contacts were vaccinated and 1,546 other children were included in routine vaccination in schools.

Vaccination in Schools

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of Secondary School children in their second year was continued in both maintained and independent schools.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of parents or guardians of school children circularised	2,422
Number of parental consents received	2,087
Consent rate	86%
Number of children Heaf tested	1,825
Number of children not Heaf tested:—	
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	248
(2) Left the District	6
(3) Other reasons	8
	— 262
Number of children who gave a positive reaction to Heaf test	272
Percentage	15%
Number of children who gave a negative reaction to Heaf test	1,553
Percentage	85%
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	1,546

Of the 272 children who were Mantoux positive, 201 subsequently attended a specially organised mass X-ray session at the Health Services Centre, Monkgate.

CANCER RELIEF

Mrs. F. N. Farrow, York representative of the National Society for Cancer Relief has kindly supplied information for the following report:—

Most of the help given to patients in this area was by way of weekly grants to provide for extra or special foods. Several had their television rentals paid and other regular grants were made to enable relatives to visit patients in hospital.

Block grants helped to pay the cost of clothing, bedding, fuel and holidays, and patients received a Christmas gift of £3.

There is no doubt that this financial help not only has material benefit to cancer patients, but also helps to dispel the feeling that they are burdens on their relatives. During the year £1,361 19s. 6d. was given by way of grants to patients living in York.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Four hundred and fifty four women attended the Cytology Clinics in 1969. Of these, one hundred and ten came for a routine check after an interval of three years.

The results of the smear tests revealed six cases with malignant changes and three with abnormal cells. The cases with malignant changes were equally distributed in all age groups, 25—55 years (one in each quinquennium),

and of those with abnormal cells, two were between 30 and 40 years and one between 50 and 55 years. Clinical signs or symptoms were only present in four of the nine cases. In addition forty five women were found to have gynaecological conditions requiring treatment and were referred to their family doctors.

An analysis of the reasons why the other women attended the clinics produced the following results in 333 cases:—

AGE	REASON FOR ATTENDING CYTOLOGY CLINIC						TOTAL
	On Doctor's Advice	Because of Symptoms	On Recommendation of friends, etc-	Notice in doctor's surgeries and Newspapers etc.	Radio and Television Broadcasts		
Up to and including 30 years of age	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %		
	9 18.7	11 22.5	23 46.9	6 12.5	— —	49	
31-40 years	21 23.9	17 19.3	23 26.1	20 22.7	7 10.0	88	
41-50 years	29 21.2	10 7.3	40 29.2	50 36.5	8 5.8	137	
Over 50 yrs.	18 30.5	6 10.2	19 32.2	13 22.1	3 5.1	59	
	77 23.1	44 13.2	105 31.5	89 26.7	18 5.4	333	

It is interesting to note that the largest group of women (31.5%) attended because they had been persuaded by friends, colleagues at work or relatives, except in the group of women aged 41 — 50 years, who had been influenced chiefly by the written word (Newspapers, Women's Journals, Posters, etc.). In the whole group this type of propaganda was the second most powerful stimulus (26.7%). By contrast radio and T.V. seemed to have little effect. Only 5.4% gave this as their reason for coming.

A note was made of the social class of the women, using the Registrar General's classification by occupation of husbands, for part of the year. The social groups of 208 women were as follows:—

AGE	SOCIAL CLASS					
	1 and 2		3		4 and 5	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to and including 30 years	7	13.7	11	10.3	9	17.0
31 — 40 years	16	31.4	45	43.5	12	22.6
41 — 50 years	18	35.3	39	37.5	25	47.2
Over 50 years	10	19.6	9	8.6	7	13.2
	51	24.5	104	50.0	53	25.5

The predominance of the professional and semi-professional classes over the unskilled and semi-skilled workers so often reported in other areas is again apparent from these figures.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year a senior member of the clerical staff has assumed responsibility for the co-ordination of the Health Education programme and already the stock of available equipment and library of posters and literature has improved. As a result a sense of purpose within the department, is apparent.

In early May a demonstration stand on 'Home Safety' was given prominence at a Christian Home and Family Exhibition. Although this stand was only one of a variety of seventeen stands in the large hall, it attracted many interested visitors, especially family groups, who spent a good deal of time examining a large doll's house for deliberately constructed faults which are likely to cause accidents in the home. Many people readily admitted to having some of the faults in their own homes. After pitting their wits against the supervising Health Department staff, the public were invited to take away a comprehensive list of faults, and hints on home safety.

Leaflets giving hints on the use of electricity, gas and paraffin heaters were also prepared by the Department, and examples of overloaded power points, faulty plugs and sockets, bad connections, outdated gas taps and an old paraffin heater were on view. A doll being prop fed in a pram drew attention to the number of cot deaths.

Poster exhibitions on Water Safety, Home Accidents, Measles, Dangers on holiday at the seaside and in the country and Safety in the home and on the roads at Christmas have been mounted on outside notice boards and in clinics. Those in the Dental Health Section have been prepared by the dental auxiliary staff and have been outstanding.

A three-day In-Service Training Course given by the Health Education Council in June was attended by Health Visitors, doctors and some administrative staff.

The routine mothercraft classes and other talks have continued as detailed in the report for 1968, and in addition, a wide range of societies, clubs and other groups have been addressed by members of the staff on subjects relevant to health, safety, or particular aspects of their work.

Throughout the year, inquiry has been made of women attending cervical cytology clinics as to how they were persuaded to attend (see report on Cervical Cytology). The conclusion is reached that the more intimate approach of person to person, or the written word is likely to be the most successful type of health education for this type of screening.

CHIROPODY

The service has continued to be heavily overburdened and for most of the year has operated with one full-time and two part-time Chiropodists. The situation improved however, with the appointment of a second full-time Chiropodist in late September to fill a vacancy which had existed for nearly two years. At the same time, the establishment was immediately increased in order to retain the services of the two part-time chiropodists so that at last it began to be possible to plan to treat patients sufficiently frequently to hope to improve them. In order to do this, it has been necessary to establish a waiting list and to request family doctors and others to refer only the most urgent of their patients for whom no other appropriate arrangements can be made. This arrangement has worked well. At the end of the year there were 1,340 patients receiving treatment with a waiting list of 61, as against 74 two months previously when the arrangement was made. Special urgent requests for treatment are always seen at least once.

	1968	1969
Total patients on Register	1,234	1,559
Number on waiting list	—	61
Number of clinic sessions	530	569
Number of treatments in clinics	3,793	3,618
Number of Patients conveyed by ambulance	—	—
Number of domiciliary Patients	392	489

Weekly sessions were held as follows:—

- 10 sessions at the School Clinic, Monkgate.
- 2 sessions at the Health Services Centre, Clifton
- 2 sessions at the Health Services Centre, Lidgett Grove.
- 2 sessions at Welfare Homes.
- 9 domiciliary sessions.

CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

Number of applications received from General Practitioners during 1969	262
--	-----

Periods of Convalescence approved:—

Section 28 National Health Service Act, Younger and more active patients.	105
Dispensary Funds. Handicapped, incurably ill and aged patients.	90
Purely Cust Funds. Handicapped, incurably ill and aged patients.	32
Of the 262 recommendations, 70 were men, 161 were women and 31 were children.	

Most of the convalescent holidays were arranged at three small private homes in Bridlington and two in Scarborough, where patients of all ages are made welcome. Four very handicapped persons stayed at a nursing home in Bridlington, five at an endowed guest house near Morecambe, and one rather old patient, who could not travel far, stayed at a home in a nearby village. Thirty one children accompanied their parents on convalescent holidays and two children in poor health, due to home circumstances, benefited from a period of convalescence arranged at the White Heather Children's Home, Colwyn Bay.

The approximate cost for patients sent through Section 28 of the National Health Service Act was £9 per week, and for those more handicapped sent through charitable funds, £11 per week.

Holidays were arranged for the physically handicapped patients at the British Red Cross Holiday Home, Bridlington and for the more severely disabled, at the Cheshire Home at Alne. These holidays are particularly appreciated, not only by the patients, but by relatives who have a break from caring for them. They were paid for by the Dispensary or Purey Cust Funds.

Holidays provided by Voluntary Societies.

Fifteen grants were given to enable families in poor circumstances to have a holiday in a caravan, bungalow or flat or for rail fares to enable them to have a holiday with relatives. A grant was also given to enable parents to send their very active mentally handicapped son to a Convalescent Home, thereby enabling the rest of the family to have a break from caring for him. The Women's Royal Voluntary Service arranged for a large number of children to stay for a week with members living in seaside or country areas.

Assistance with clothing was given when necessary from grants from voluntary funds, the Department of Health and Social Security or through the Women's Royal Voluntary Service.

Arrangements were made for the care of children and animals during the patient's absence on holiday, and grants from Voluntary societies were obtained to help with minor financial difficulties, so that the patients could go away as free as possible from financial stress.

FAMILY CASEWORK

Mr. A. Cooke was appointed Caseworker and took up duties on 30th September, 1968. This report is the first for a full year:

The families dealt with are beset with a wide variety of emotional and material problems, some of their own making, others due to the fortuitous

circumstances that any type of family can suffer. Generally speaking there are certain features common to many of the families. There is usually a basic instability in the family relationships, where mother and father do not provide the essential emotional support to each other. Income is usually low, management poor, health indifferent with an escalation of squalour, debt and petty crime. Drinking and gambling are a consequence, rather than a cause of these mounting problems.

It is usual to talk in terms of re-habilitating these families. What is required is the painstaking but often rewarding task of replacing their ingrained unsatisfactory habits by a fresh approach to family organisation and relationships.

During the year 33 families, comprising 61 adults and 78 children have been the subjects of intensive case work. Eighteen of these families were in council houses. In seventeen cases, one member of the family was in fairly regular employment but the remaining families were dependent on Social Security payments.

It is difficult to evaluate the work done. A stage is reached when support can be gradually withdrawn but in most cases some contact will be maintained for a very long period depending on the nature of the problems. This can only be judged in the family setting. Many of these families have neither the ability nor the will to deal with their problems, some of which are in any case intractable. There has, however, been a distinct all-round improvement in 14 of the families dealt with. Amongst the remaining 19, some ten families have had major problems resolved.

A further 41 families have been visited at the request of the Council's Officers, Probation Officers and General Practitioners, thus showing the need for this kind of work in the City, work which would not be possible without the excellent co-operation given to the Family Caseworker by the Local Authority's departments, the Police, and voluntary bodies.

DOMESTIC HELP

(Section 29)

The Home Help Organiser visited 620 householders during the year, 58 of these being evening and week-end visits. Two hundred and three households were visited by one clerk, one hundred and twenty-four were initial visits.

The weekly case load varied from 650 to 730, and the number of visits paid by Home Helps varied between 1,177 and 1,350.

The number of visits to the elderly increased and the need for this daily support continues to increase. Home Helps willingly adjust and extend their hours to meet the increased demand.

Fifty households are now served by the Laundry Service each week, making a total of one hundred households who have a fortnightly laundry service.

Twelve more Home Helps attended a week's refresher course, organised by the Education Department through the Marygate Centre of Further Education, and this was found most valuable by all who attended, and greatly appreciated.

At 31st December, 1969, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Part-time Home Helps	.. ..	113	
Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)		15	
		<hr/>	
Total		128	Equivalent to 76 full-time Home Helps.
		<hr/>	

When required, three Sitters-up and one Sitter-in are available for duty.

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	.. ..	34
General cases (including care of the aged)	.. ..	970
Tuberculosis	.. ..	6
Others	.. ..	66
		<hr/>
Total		1,076
		<hr/>

Of these, 299 were new cases compared with 304 in 1968.

Cases given daily help for fires	149
Cases given daily help for firemaking and a return visit for meal	12
Cases given full morning daily help for fire making, dressing and preparation of meals	8
Cases given help at midday to fit in with meals on wheels service	18
Cases given daily help at midday to prepare a meal	58
Cases given help more than once a week	160
Cases helped by the sitting-up service	5
Cases helped daily by the sitting-in service	1
Cases helped for social reasons	5
Families given daily full-time help during period of mother's illness	2
Families given daily help during period of mother's illness	17
Families given domestic help during period of mother's illness	19
Families given full-time daily help during mother's absence from home	2

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

A Head Social Worker was appointed in October, 1969, and since then two students from York University, studying for Master of Philosophy Degrees in Social Work, have been placed for fieldwork under his supervision. He has also commenced in-service training for the Social Worker staff by holding seminars.

In addition, students from the local hospitals spend a day with a Mental Welfare Officer as part of their training. Groups of students under their Tutors visit the Junior Training Centre and Adult Training Centre.

Case Conferences

Weekly case conferences of Doctors, Social Workers and Nursing Staff have been held at Bootham Park and Naburn Hospitals alternately.

Admissions of York Cases to Psychiatric Hospitals

Hospital	Informal Admissions		Compulsory Admissions (Mental Health Act 1959)			
			Short Orders Sec. 25/29		Section 26	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Naburn and Bootham Park Hospital	511	647	93	75	2	2
The Retreat	—	1	8	2	—	1
Clifton	16	11	4	6	—	—
No. admitted by Mental Welfare Officers	237	206	105	103	2	3

Mental Subnormality

Twenty two cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959. Of these ten were notified by the Local Education Authority, and twelve from other sources.

Six cases were awaiting admission to hospital at the end of the year.

Certificates of Exception from payment of National Insurance were obtained in all appropriate cases.

Training

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE — The number of pupils on the register at the end of December, 1969, was fifty five, including six North Riding, two East Riding and one West Riding case.

The Special Care Unit has twelve children on the register, including one North Riding and one West Riding case.

This centre is purpose built and was opened in October, 1964. It has places for sixty children as well as ten in a special care unit. A special unit for spastics, run by the Spastics Society which employs a full-time supervisor and a part-time physiotherapist, also operates on the premises. This unit takes in children from the age of two years who may progress to the training centre which works closely with the special care unit. There are five classes, each with twelve places and the classes progress as in a normal school. Children are placed according to their capabilities rather than their ages and their progress is assessed by the teachers. If it appears that a child might benefit from education in a school for educationally subnormal children, a full psychological assessment is carried out and a transfer made where appropriate, and children who have not been able to benefit from education in an Educationally Subnormal school may be taken into the centre.

The emphasis is very much on social training as well as all kinds of creative activity, and the training is arranged so that these children can take their place in the community as early as possible like other children of their age group.

The Special Care Unit caters for those children who are severely handicapped and unlikely to benefit from training in the centre, although some children who have been admitted to the unit have eventually progressed to the centre's classes.

Children are referred from the Education Department under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944, and by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Health, General Practitioners, and Health Visitors, and are normally admitted at the age of 5 years. They may be admitted to the Special Care Unit on a full or part-time basis from the age of 2 years.

Children from the Ridings are admitted when there are vacancies, arrangements being made between the Medical Officers of Health concerned. The cost of these places is paid by the County Councils who also provide transport.

Medical examinations are carried out once a year and the parent is requested to attend. This presents an opportunity for the discussion of any difficulties. Any medical abnormalities are discussed with the child's General Practitioner and appropriate specialist referral made where necessary.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE – There were thirty four girls attending, including two from the North Riding and two from the West Riding. Thirty six boys attended, including one from the North Riding and three from the West Riding.

There were eight girls working in the laundry.

Two cases were admitted to hospitals for mentally subnormal persons during the year; one girl to Rawcliffe Hall and one girl to Claypenny Hospital. One boy was added to the hospital list when the family removed to York.

The Adult Training Centre is a purpose built centre which opened in March, 1967. There are 70 places in the male and female industrial groups and 10 in the laundry. Admissions are at the age of 16 from the Junior Training Centre, Educationally Subnormal Schools and the community.

The male industrial group is concerned with printing and woodwork, supplying goods to local firms on demand, and the female group makes Christmas crackers and decorations and rugs, also on demand. The laundry caters for old people in the City who are being cared for by the Home Help Service and launders certain items from the Junior Training Centre, 24 St. Saviourgate and from its own industrial groups in addition. Some out-work is done for a firm dealing in plastics, and incentive payment on a piece work basis is made weekly.

A small flat, comprising sitting room, kitchen and bathroom was incorporated as part of the centre to enable domestic training to be carried out and is particularly useful as it enables the girls to take part in the running of their own homes and to help their parents, many of whom are now ageing.

Again the emphasis is on social training and this is intensively carried out with visits to works and other places of interest.

Every effort is made to transfer the trainees into open employment and an average of three to four per year have been transferred since 1956, the majority being men.

Students studying for the Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped attend the training centres on a six week placement from Sheffield, Hull and Leeds. Senior school girls from the City schools and students from St. John's College help regularly in the centre. Student Nurses from Claypenny also attend the centres regularly as part of their training.

Subnormals on the Register at 31st December, 1969

In Hospitals	..	..	..	155
In the Community	..	..	..	251
				<hr/>
				406
				<hr/>

In the Community

	Under 16		16—21		22—40		Over 40		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Self Supporting	—	—	32	15	20	8	4	1	56	24
Partially Self Supporting ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
Employable—Out of Work ..	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	1
Useful at Home	—	—	2	2	3	13	6	8	11	23
At Home—Too Low Grade for Employment.. ..	2	—	1	1	—	5	2	—	5	6
Attending Occupation Centre	31	18	13	14	18	22	1	2	63	56
<i>Totals</i>	33	18	50	33	42	49	14	12	139	112

'Howe Hill' Rehabilitation Centre for Patients discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals

At the end of December, 1969, there were fourteen residents at Howe Hill, ten women and four men. During the year, thirteen women and six men were admitted, twelve women and six men were discharged.

Of the discharged, ten returned to hospital, two returned home, one went to residential employment and two went into Crombie Avenue Hostel.

Ten residents attended hospital as day patients.

Crombie Avenue Hostel

At the end of December, 1969, there were five mentally subnormal persons in residence. During the year, six were admitted and seven discharged.

Of the discharged, one went to Borstal, one to hospital, two returned home and three went into lodgings.

Social Clubs

The clubs held at St. Saviourgate on Tuesday afternoon and Thursday evening continued to run during 1969.

The Tuesday Afternoon Club, though small in numbers, continued to meet the special needs of the middle-age group of women. It is run entirely by voluntary helpers with support from the Social Workers.

The Thursday Evening Club is a mixed club, catering for a wider age group. The programme is arranged by an elected committee and has been varied and interesting. Visits to other clubs such as Tadcaster and Harrogate, and Naburn and Bootham Hospital groups, with reciprocal visits, have been successful and enjoyed by members.

It has not been possible to re-start the Tuesday Evening Club for younger members because of the shortage of Social Workers, but when the staffing position improves it is hoped that this will be a possibility.

At the Adult Training Centre a monthly social is held for adult trainees and their friends and approximately sixty to seventy young people attend each evening.

There is a branch of the Gateway Club, sponsored by the National Association of Mentally Handicapped Children, at the Adult Training Centre and meetings are held each Thursday evening. The expenses of the club are met by the National Association of Mentally Handicapped Children and the Parent Teacher Association. The Local Authority provides the premises and facilities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Health Department 26, Welfare 11, Treasury 19, City Architect's 5, Tourism 1, Children 30, Public Library 6, Housing 4, City Engineer's 11, Town Clerk's 2, Castle Museum 2, Art Gallery 1, Fire Services 4, Other Authorities 16. Total 138.

APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The method of assessment of medical need for re-housing or for a patient's transfer from one type of council accommodation to another which was commenced in 1968 and outlined in the Annual Report for that year has continued to work successfully throughout the year. One hundred and eighty two applications have been investigated and forty seven cases were recommended to the Housing Department. There is a considerable waiting list for ground floor flats and bungalows with the result that many people who are really in need of ground floor accommodation are not recommended as urgent because of the greater priority of others; the former are reviewed periodically. This demand for ground floor accommodation is often determined on the availability of a toilet on the ground floor. Many people with adequate facilities to have a bed downstairs are unable to do so because their only toilet is upstairs. Forethought in the design of Council houses could greatly reduce the problems of elderly and handicapped people and the need for moving them to specially designed units from the place they have made their home. The number of young handicapped people with families who require ground floor accommodation with two or more bedrooms is also causing a problem as there are few such units available and when occupied by a handicapped person and her family do not change hands very frequently. It follows that much of the work of the medical officer doing assessments consists of helping these people to make better use of the accommodation they have, invoking the aid of the Chief Welfare Officer and her staff, the Home Help Organiser and other social agencies.

Some patients are referred by their doctors for transfer to another house on account of ill-health, mental or physical, caused by neighbours who are incompatible or a neighbourhood which is socially distasteful to them. These situations place the Health Department Medical Officer in a dilemma because the basic cause of the illness is social. To recommend these patients would produce a flood of applications, yet they are unlikely to be able to exchange their house with that of another tenant to improve their lot (in accordance with Housing Department Policy) since no tenant is likely to willingly move from a better to a poorer situation.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
						<i>No. of Beds</i>	
Purey Cust Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Oakdene Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	15	
†Heworth Moor House	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Knavesmire Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	17	
The Mount Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	9	

†Diocesan Home for Mothers and Babies before and after confinement.

NURSING AGENCY

The British Nursing Association (North Eastern District) was re-registered in respect of a nursing agency operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1970.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Clerk of the York Executive Council has kindly provided the following information.

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 72 Doctors, 1 Assistant Practitioner, 33 Dentists and 1 Assistant Practitioner, 4 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 20 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 32 Chemists and 5 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1969, was 735,279 (657,202 previous year).

75,504 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1969, and 21,644 sight tests were given during the same period.

Complete maternity services were given by York general practitioners to 369 women, and 925 women were given ante-natal or post-natal care.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Miss D Beverley, the Chief Welfare Officer, has kindly supplied the following information:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Epileptics			
Number in Colonies or Homes outside York..	2	3	5
Number in Mental Hospitals	10	11	21
Number in Part III (National Assistance Act, 1948) Accommodation	4	6	10
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 36

Epileptics—cont.

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
16	20	36

Number at Home

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>			
Known to Ministry of Labour	9	3	12			
Working at Remploy	1	2	3			
Other employment	7	1	8			
Attending Welfare Department:—						
Handicrafts and Social Centre	1	2	3			
Others	8	8	16			
	—	—	—			
	26	16	42			
	—	—	—	26	16	42
				—	—	—
				Total	42	36
					—	78
					—	—

Spastics

Adults working (5 males and 1 female)	.. ..	6
Adults Resident in Woolnough House (1 female)	.. ..	1
Adults Resident in Alne Hall (1 female)	.. ..	1
Adults Resident at home (1 male and 2 females)	.. ..	3
Resident in Special Homes:—		
Hinwick Hall, Wellingborough	}	4
Scotton Banks Hospital		
St. George's Home, Harrogate		
Adult in School for Educationally Sub-normal:—		
Brandsburton Hall, Nr. Beverley	.. ..	1
Adult attending Handicrafts and Social Centre	.. ..	1
Adult attending Spastic Occupation Centre	.. ..	1
		—
		18
		—

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

		Cause of Disability				
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Senile Macular degeneration due to arterio-sclerosis	Other
(i)	Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section D.1 of Forms B.D.8 recommends:					
	(a) No treatment	1	2	—	7	14
	(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	4	8	—	—	4
	(c) Other treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	7	—	—	4

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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1964-1965

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE



City of York Education Committee

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1969

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 1969-70

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Deputy Chief Education Officer

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STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

Samuel R. W. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

Dora Hamshaw, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Senior Medical Officer for Schools

Margaret C. Barnet, M.B., Ch.B.

School Medical Officers

Isabella M. Sutcliffe, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Elizabeth M. Ingles, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.) (from 3.3.69)

Principal School Dental Officer

Graham Turner, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers

Sheila M. Pacitto, B.ChD., L.D.S.

Netta A. Train, L.D.S.

Dental Auxiliaries

Mrs. D. Hancox

Miss B. E. Kirkbride (from 2.9.69)

Dental Surgery Assistants

Miss R. E. Glew (f)

Miss J. M. Lawson

Mrs. A. Taylor (to 3.1.69)

Miss E. Hazell

Miss P. Stubbs (from 8.4.69)

Anaesthetist to School Dental Officers

Judith Yuill, M.D. (London), M.R.C.P. (Eng.) (Part-time)

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives

Miss A. W. Mather (a) (b) (c) (d)

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse

Miss J. F. Gretton (a) (b) (c) (d)

Health Visitor/School Nurses

Miss J. C. M. Baker (a) (b) (c) (d)	Miss L. Jackson (a) (b) (c)
Miss M. S. C. Boyle (a) (b) (c) (e)	Mrs. I. C. Mansfield (a) (b) (c) (d)
Miss M. Chilton (a) (b) (c) (d)	Mrs. D. W. Marchant-Smith
Mrs. A. Cruickshank (a) (c)	(a) (b) (c) (to 2.3.69)
Miss M. R. Dickinson (a) (b) (c)	Miss L. F. Mousley (a) (b) (c)
(d) (from 24.3.69)	Miss M. Pinder (a) (b) (c)
Miss J. M. Dovaston (a) (b) (c)	(from 1.7.69)
Miss I. M. Enna (a) (b) (c) (d)	Mrs. F. M. Platts (a) (b) (c)
Mrs. S. Grinstead (a) (b) (c)	Miss G. C. Sheath (a) (b) (c)
Miss M. E. Horn (a) (b) (c) (e)	(from 11.8.69)
Mrs. K. M. Hutchinson (a) (b) (c)	Mrs. E. Williamson (a) (b) (c)

Part-time Health Visitor/School Nurses

Mrs. L. G. S. Bastow (a) (c) (to 31.3.69) Mrs. H. Shann (a) (b) (c)
Miss A. Bennett (a) (b) (c)

Clinic and School Nurses

Mrs. A. T. Nottingham (a) Mrs. H. L. Saunders (a) (b)
Mrs. L. Reynolds (a)

Speech Therapists

Mrs. M. A. Francis, L.C.S.T. Mrs. H. P. Milner, L.C.S.T.
(part-time)

Chiropodist

Mrs. F. Frankland, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.Ch.S. (part-time)

Physiotherapist

Mrs. M. A. Hayes, M.C.S.P. State Registered Physiotherapist (Part-time)

Chief Clerk

Miss D. J. Blaker (to 11.6.69)
R. Watkinson (from 1.8.69)

Senior Clerk

Miss H. F. Milburn

Clerks

3 Full Time

2 Part-time

1 Shorthand typist

Audiometrician

Miss M. A. Robinson

Vision Screener Operator

Mrs. F. Hedinburgh

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Consultant in Child Psychiatry

C. Hugh Neville-Smith, B.M., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist

A. Shuttleworth, M.Ed., Dip.Ch.Psych.

Psychiatric Social Worker

Miss Margaret Monkley, M.A., Dip. Social Studies, Certificate of
Psychiatric Social Work

Remedial Adviser

F. R. Purdy, Cert.Hand.Ch., Cert.R.K. (from 1.9.69)

Clerks

1 Full-time 1 Part-time

- (a) — State Registered Nurse
- (b) — State Certified Midwife
- (c) — Health Visitor Certificate
- (d) — Queen's Nurse
- (e) — Registered Mental Nurse
- (f) — Dental Nurse's Certificate

August, 1970.

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1969.

I am pleased to report that the health of York school children continues to be excellent. The number of children with infectious disease has been small (169) and less than half the number reported last year (392), primarily because of the fall in the number of children suffering from measles. Primary immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis for the first time was offered to school entrants and where required booster doses were given, the immunisation procedure taking place in school. Four hundred and thirty six children were immunised, 218 receiving booster doses to previous immunisation. The B.C.G. vaccination programme against tuberculosis continued, 1,535 children having the preliminary Heaf test and 1,313 being vaccinated.

The medical inspection of eight year old children has been discontinued and the number of routine inspections in a child's school life has been reduced from four to three, this being the first step in the reorientation of the School Health Service to more selective medical inspection. Formal minor ailments clinics by health visitors have been allowed to run down prior to their being discontinued in favour of visits for more constructive work.

During the year a full-time nurse was appointed to the Northfield School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children and is an indication of the change of role of the school towards the care of a larger proportion of handicapped children. In September the first child with spina bifida and considerable physical handicap requiring the use of a wheel chair, entered the school and very quickly settled to the routine. We are pleased to welcome Mr. L. Richardson as headmaster. He took up his appointment in January.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports an improvement in the dental health of school children. I would refer you to his remarks on fluoridation and the recent report from the University of Leeds Dental Department which illustrates the improved dental state of the teeth of children of West Hartlepool which has fluoride in its water supply at the recommended level, as compared with that of the children of York, where the amount of fluoride in the water supply is only one quarter of the amount required to protect children's teeth.

In conclusion may I acknowledge the help of all those who have assisted in compiling this report. The dedication of all, who working in the School Health Service, help to promote and maintain the health of York school children is greatly appreciated.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

S. R. W. MOORE

Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Population (estimated — June, 1969)		107,940
Estimated child population (June, 1969)		
Under 1 year	1,680	
1 to 4 years inclusive	6,420	
5 to 14 years inclusive	15,200	
Total under 15 years	<u>23,300</u>	
Primary Schools:—		No. on Rolls
Number of schools	41	10,553 **
Secondary Schools:—		
Number of schools	17	7,567
" " " (Modern)	13	4,829
" " " (Grammar)	4	2,738
Further Education Establishments	3	776 (full time)
Special Schools		
Educationally Sub-normal	1	113
Delicate and Physically handicapped	1	88*
Special Units		
Partially sighted	1	14
Partially hearing	3	20
TOTAL number of pupils on rolls (January, 1970)		18,341
excluding Further Education Establishments		

Summary of Work of School Health Service

Medical Officers				
Periodic examinations in schools	..	..	..	7,589
Special examinations in schools	..	..	..	} 2,461
Re-inspections in schools	..	..	..
Special examinations in clinics	..	..	..	} 3,116
Re-inspections in clinics	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (see page 23)	..	..	..	857

Footnotes.

* includes 14 partially sighted class.

** includes 59 in Nursery classes.

Dental Officers

Inspections at schools	14,722
Inspections at clinics	2,255
Re-inspection at school or clinic	3,110
Attendances for treatment	10,359

Health Visitor/School Nurses

Escorts to Residential Schools	48
Visits to schools	1,404
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in schools	41,894
Visits to homes	1,080
Treatment of minor ailments in Central Clinic.. .. .	1,344
Treatment of minor ailments in schools	2,912

Speech Therapist, Chiropodist, etc.

Number of children treated by Speech Therapists ..	437
Number of children under observation by Speech Therapists	166
Total number of attendances at Speech Therapy Clinic	2,771
Number of children treated by Chiropodist ..	302
Number of attendances made	1,159
Lip Reading Clinic—number of children treated ..	7
Lip Reading Clinic—number of attendances	197

School Clinics

Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above	21,823
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Home Tuition	3
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INTRODUCTION

Further integration of work between the School Health Service and the Health Department has taken place during the year, the remaining vacancy on the medical staff having been filled and all doctors now holding joint appointments. As far as possible doctors have been allocated to care for infant and junior schools in areas where they also have responsibility for a child health clinic; this gives opportunity for follow-up of some infants into school by the same doctor, and makes the informal contact between doctor and school more attainable. This increase in informal contact has been carried into effect at the Fulford Cross Special School for Educationally Sub-normal children where a doctor now calls at frequent intervals during the term and where her constructive co-operation with the teaching staff and social services is benefiting the pupils and their parents.

Routine medical inspection of all eight year old children has been discontinued in all schools in order to allow more time for the examination of infants and for selective examination of pupils brought forward by teachers, parents or the doctor at a previous medical examination, leaving three routine medical examinations in a child's school life.

Improvements in environment and in medical treatment has resulted in a diminution in the number of physically deprived school children and of those suffering from debilitating illness. In its place we appear to have more children found to be unstable or socially deprived, together with an increase in the number of physically handicapped or brain damaged children who are surviving and whose education presents many problems. Of particular concern is the group of intelligent children with communication difficulties. The medical oversight of these children, together with the advisory service to their teachers and parents will make increasing demands on school medical officers' time in the future. During 1969 time and thought have been directed to assembling available information in order to assess and plan for this increased load.

Head Teachers have from time to time commented on the difficulty of maintaining their teaching programme because of the many intrusions into schools of other agencies including the School Health Service. In making our plans for the future, due consideration is being given to the need to streamline our work so as to interfere as little as possible with the process of formal education for which we are endeavouring to ensure the child is fit.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

Figures relating to inspections of children at maintained schools are to be found in Parts I and II of the Department of Education and Science Statistical Tables at the end of this report. The general condition of 98.4% of those examined was regarded as satisfactory.

Infestation

The number of cases of infestation has again fallen. It is noticed that some children or their siblings tend to be repeatedly affected and efforts are being directed towards a more energetic treatment of whole households rather than of isolated individuals.

Acting under the provisions of Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944, health visitors/school nurses carried out inspections in schools at regular intervals.

Number of individual examinations by nurses or other authorised persons ..	40,490
Total number found to be infested ..	268
Percentage of infestation	0.6

Visual Defects

Five thousand five hundred and thirty five children in primary schools had their vision tested using the Keystone Vision Screener; of these, 905 were found to have defective vision, though 81 of them were already receiving treatment and wore glasses.

Orthopaedic Defects

Seventy five children were found to have postural defects and 332 had minor defects of the feet. Advice on footwear and exercises at home were for the most part all the treatment required, but 81 children attended remedial exercise classes at the School Clinic for varying periods of time during the year.

Psychological Defects

One thousand two hundred and forty four children were recorded under the heading of Psychological Stability to require either treatment or observation. The number actually referred for treatment was 65 of whom 40 were referred by teacher or parent for special examination. These latter figures probably reflect the true incidence of instability in the school population.

Thumb sucking, nail biting and enuresis in 5—7 year old children, are usually recorded under this heading, and are commonly self limiting.

Children with Communication Problems

Certain children have delayed language development which may be receptive as well as expressive in causation. This may be severe enough as to affect educational progress to a marked degree, even in children of normal or above average intelligence. Inevitably there are gaps in basic learning such as number and alphabet, inability to discriminate between similar sounds and difficulties in understanding and interpretation.

A small group of these children have been indentified in York after full investigations to exclude other causes of delayed language development. Several Local Education Authorities are becoming aware of this problem and the lack of facilities to deal with it is being revealed.

CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTATION

An attempt has been made during the year to increase the degree of consultation between medical and teaching disciplines and parents in the interest of the child. In addition the good liaison between the school health service, family doctor and consultant has continued. Where necessary, case conferences have been called involving other welfare and social workers concerned with the family in an effort to solve a child's problems. Teachers and family doctors have attended these discussions.

HOME VISITS

Health Visitor/School Nurses paid 1,080 home visits in connection with medical inspections, follow-up of defects, cleanliness, etc. The medical officers also visited homes on a number of occasions to discuss various problems of health and education.

HEALTH VISITORS IN SCHOOLS

The role of the Health Visitor as advisor and health educator in the schools is continuing to expand, and requests are received from teachers for assistance in giving talks and providing materials and information.

SCHOOL HEALTH CLINICS

Location and Times

School Clinic, Monkgate

General Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	9 — 10 a.m.
Optthalmic Clinics	Wed. Thurs. Fri.	1.30 p.m.
	Mon. Tues.	9 a.m.
Audiometric Clinic	Fri.	9 — 11 a.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic	Mon. Tue. Wed. Fri.	9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	8.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Lip Reading Clinic	Wed.	9.30 a.m.
Chiropody Clinic	Tues.	1.15 p.m.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Wed. and Thurs.	9.30 a.m.

Health Services Centre, Cornlands Road

Dental Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	8.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
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Health Services Centre, Fifth Avenue

Dental Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	8.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
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47 Clarence Street

Child Guidance Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	8.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
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Minor Ailment Clinics

While these clinics in schools have not been discontinued, they have informally been allowed to run down in favour of more constructive work by the Health Visitor.

Ophthalmic Clinic

Dr. F. B. Shevlin continued as ophthalmologist on behalf of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, the clinical and nursing assistance being provided by the School Health Service.

A total of 1,445 children seen at this Clinic wore glasses. In addition other children had glasses prescribed by the Hospital Ophthalmic Department, or by opticians.

Audiometric Clinic

A routine audiometric test was carried out in school on all entrants. Those who failed were re-tested after an interval at the audiometric clinic; and if they failed again they were seen by a medical officer. Where necessary children were referred to the consultant surgeon with the consent of the family doctor. Co-operation between hospital and clinic was excellent, both combining to make appropriate arrangements for treatment and education.

Number of children tested	4,115
Number of children who failed	359
Number of children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Department	76

Speech Therapy Clinic

Two therapists have worked a total of 14 sessions per week. In spite of this, it is found increasingly more difficult to reduce the waiting list. The number of children referred shows a marked increase. This is probably due to, for example, an increase in the number of children with multiple handicaps and the improvement of diagnostic techniques. There is also a growing emphasis on the ability to speak, modern education requiring a child to communicate freely. Many children attend for long-term therapy thus reducing the time available to new patients.

Disability	Percentage of cases treated	
	1959	1969
Dyslalia	71%	60%
Specific language disability and articulatory difficulties due to brain damage	10%	29%
Cleft Palate	5%	1%

In comparison with the year 1959 it will be seen from the above table that the nature of the speech therapists' work has changed considerably. The percentage of children with specific language disability now exceeds the percentage of stammerers under treatment. Fewer children with cleft palates now require treatment due to improved surgical techniques.

The present case-load is as follows:—

Children on waiting list at beginning of year	..	..	78
New children admitted during the year	..	..	45
No. of referrals in the year	..	..	104
No. of children treated	..	..	138
No. of children discharged	..	..	96
No. of children under observation	..	..	65
No. of school visits	..	..	160
Total No. of attendances	..	..	2,769
Children on waiting list at end of year	..	..	137

Lip Reading Clinic

The year began with seven children in attendance, but only four continued treatment throughout the year. These were taken in two classes: two 12 year-olds fast becoming effortless lip readers with good vocabularies. The younger children proceeded at a slower pace because they found lip reading more tiring.

In all cases there is excellent co-operation with parents.

Chiropody Clinic

There were 1,159 attendances at this clinic during the year. Of the 302 cases treated, 272 had plantar warts.

Remedial Exercises Clinic

This year the emphasis has been on the functional fitness of children's feet rather than on their appearance and this has possibly decreased the referrals for treatment of flat feet. A total of 81 children attended the clinic during the year.

Enuresis

There is now no special clinic for enuresis, but electric alarm apparatus is available to those who may benefit from its use. Patients attend a general clinic by appointment. Twenty six new patients were loaned the apparatus during the year and ten old patients continued treatment. Eleven cures have been recorded.

Children suffering from enuresis are also treated by the hospital paediatrician, the psychiatrist and the family doctor.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following infectious diseases amongst York school children were notified by general practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health in 1969:—

Dysentery	33
Measles	6
Scarlet Fever	110
Whooping Cough	2
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1
Scabies	17
Total	<hr/> 169 <hr/>

Vaccination against Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

The scheme for vaccination of school children against tuberculosis at the age of 13—14 years has been extended to include children attending the Junior and Adult Training Centres. Pupils attending Independent Day and Boarding Schools are included in the scheme as before. For the first time the vaccinations were performed using the Schuco Dermo-Jet vaccinator. This has greatly increased the number of children who can be vaccinated in a given time so that the amount of disruption of school time tables has again been reduced.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

No. of invitations sent	2,962
(This includes 4 whole schools investigated as the result of contacts with cases of Tuberculosis)	
No. of acceptances	2,617
No. actually Heaf tested	2,340

No. who gave negative reactions and were vaccinated .. 1,917

No. of children attending maintained primary and secondary schools, etc., who received B.C.G. vaccination during the year 1,766

Those children who showed a Positive reaction to the Heaf Test were X-rayed by Mass Radiography. No case of active Tuberculosis was found.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations 1959, and the amending regulation in 1962 defines the various categories of children who require special educational treatment.

There were 277 pupils in York as on the 22nd January, 1970. The table below shows these in each category:—

Category of Handicap	Number at Special School or Unit	Number not at School	Total
Blind	1	1**	2
Partially-sighted	14	—	14
Deaf	5	—	5
Partially-Hearing	24	—	24
Educationally Subnormal	134	—	134
Epileptic	5	—	5
Maladjusted	10	—	10
Physically Handicapped	58	2*	60
Speech Defect	1	—	1
Delicate	22	—	22
TOTAL	274	3	277

*In hospital **Awaiting placement.

Partially Sighted Pupils

These children attend a special unit attached to Northfield School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Pupils, as the majority have additional handicaps which would necessitate their attendance at a school of this kind.

Partially Hearing Pupils

Good progress has been made by pupils in all age groups who attended units attached to schools appropriate to their age. It is found that contact with hearing children is of the utmost benefit as not only does it help their lip reading and encourage the use of speech, but also assists their social development.

Educational Subnormality

In 1969, 44 children were examined by medical officers who recommended that 11 should be admitted to the day special school for the educationally sub-normal, one to a residential school; and two were recommended for admission to the Junior Training Centre. In addition, six pupils leaving the day special school were re-assessed concerning their future care.

Fulford Cross Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children

During the year the medical support and advice provided in the school has been increased. One of the medical officers visits regularly and the resultant familiarity with the children and staff has helped to provide for better medical supervision in the school.

Northfield School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped

In January Mr. L. Richardson took up his appointment as Headmaster, and under his enthusiastic guidance the school continues to provide a stimulating environment for the various types of handicapped children. There is an increasing number with severe physical handicap which made it necessary to appoint a full-time nurse to attend to their needs. A home teacher gives individual tuition at school to a pupil suffering from injuries received in a serious road accident. Although severely handicapped he has benefited from contact with other children and joins in several activities. Children travelling around the school in wheel chairs, tricycles and other specialised forms of transport are now a common sight.

Since the Physiotherapy Unit first opened in 1961 the number of chest cases on treatment has gradually decreased from 32 to 12. These children have, as far as possible, been treated in small groups. However, those requiring individual attention have increased from 6 to 19.

In September, the first child suffering from Spina Bifida was admitted to the School.

Haemophilia

There were five York children suffering from this condition. Four were able to remain in ordinary schools and one was at a residential school.

CO-ORDINATION OF SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

A committee meets several times a year to discuss and co-ordinate the services for handicapped children and young people. The members included doctors from child health clinics and the School Health Services, the Consultant Paediatrician, Welfare Officer for the Handicapped, an Education Welfare Officer, a representative from the Mental Welfare Section of the

Health Department, and the Youth Employment Officer, together with others who may have an interest in a particular child or subject under discussion. The prospects and problems of individual children are considered and also subjects of general interest relating to the welfare of handicapped children.

The committee expressed its concern about the poor opportunities available for most handicapped pupils educated in residential schools to maintain adequate contact with their normal home environment and to make social relationships within that environment. This was felt to be a great detriment to their happiness and sometimes to their employability when they leave school.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER SECTIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES AND WITH OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY DEPARTMENTS

There is close liaison with family doctors and with Consultants in the Hospital Service. The family doctors are frequently consulted about individual children and their families and are always consulted before a child is referred to hospital. When a hospital doctor writes about his findings a copy is sent to both the family doctor and to the School Medical Officer. Opportunities are also made at professional meetings for informal discussion. In addition, special case conferences are called between members of many departments, together with the teacher and family doctor where the special problems of a child or family require the co-operation of many disciplines.

MORTALITY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The table below shows the causes of death of five York school children in 1969.

Cause of Death	Age 5—14 years	Age 15/16 Years and over	Total
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Drowning Accident	—	1	1
Other Accidents	1	—	1
Complication of Cardiac Surgery	1	—	1
Homicide	1	—	1
Total	4	1	5

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

The Principal School Dental Officer reports as follows.

The staff of the School Dental Service was increased in the autumn term when the vacant position of second dental auxiliary was filled. This restored the service to full establishment during the last four months of the year, after

having been a year without a second dental auxiliary. A second surgery is badly needed at Cornlands Road Clinic where the case load is too heavy for one dental officer, and where the Ministry of Health in February, 1967 suggested that a dental auxiliary was needed to improve the position. The second surgery at Monkgate Clinic was re-equipped and converted for four handed, low seated dentistry: all work can be performed by seated operators on recumbent children who are more relaxed and easier patients.

Inevitably the poorer staffing position as compared with 1968 is reflected in the total work and also in the pattern of work. Fortunately over the country as a whole a general improvement has taken place in dental health, and this showed as a 4.2% increase in the number of five year olds with no defective teeth and a 1.3% increase in the number of 12 year olds with no defective permanent teeth. This trend helped the service. One thousand seven hundred and forty six sessions were devoted to treatment, a drop of 225 compared with 1968. A total of 9,469 fillings was achieved as compared with 11,320 in the previous year, and inevitably the number of permanent teeth extracted increased from 449 in 1968 to 572 in 1969. The amount of advanced dentistry crowns, inlays and root fillings declined slightly. This is the picture that one would expect with a decline in staffing, and one hopes the return to a full staff will reverse the situation. Having said this it must be appreciated that the condition of the teeth of York school children is outstandingly good. Poor mouths are very rare; one can visit large secondary schools and not find a neglected mouth and rarely does one find a child with a dirty mouth.

The dental service would be helped if tuckshops in schools did not sell sweets and biscuits. It is a Gilbertian situation where the authority employs dental auxiliaries, part of whose duties is to teach children not to eat sweets and biscuits between meals, whilst head teachers condone the habit by allowing the sale of damaging sweetmeats in school tuckshops.

The two dental auxiliaries devoted 78 sessions to dental health education. The auxiliaries together took part in a dental health scheme extending over a week in Hempland Lane Junior School where the headmaster and staff co-operated enthusiastically. A programme was planned in advance and all lessons were orientated around the subject of teeth; the children even composed and recorded songs about them. It is hoped to repeat this project in other schools. The autumn term was enlivened by the visit of Pierre the Clown who visited all junior and infant departments to give instruction in dental hygiene. Mr. Colin Davis, director of Oral Hygiene Service visited us to talk about dental health education. Mr. John Gravely, orthodontist at Leeds Dental Hospital spoke to us of the role of the school dentist in the treatment of cleft palate. At both these meetings the staffs of neighbouring authorities attended; for several years we have provided two such meetings which are of value to the dental services of the City and the Ridings.

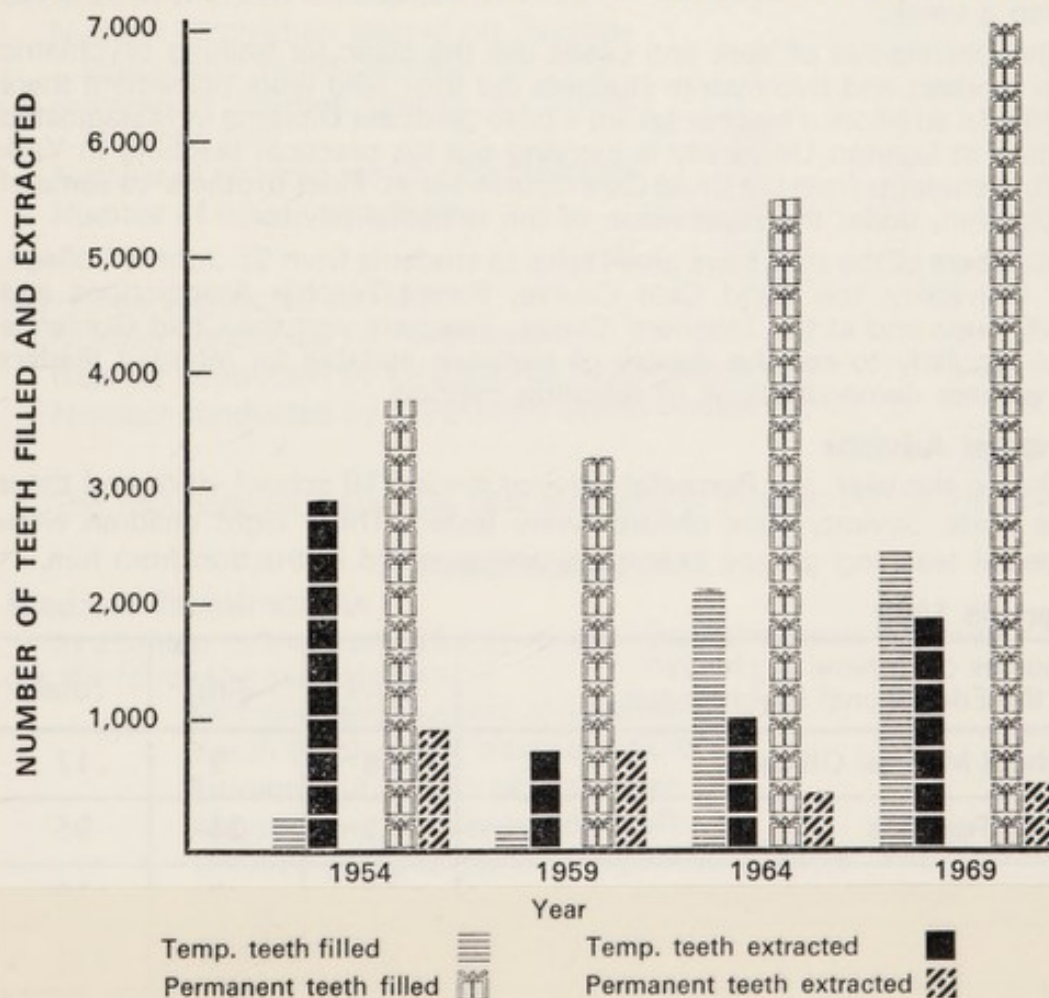
It is unfortunate that York still lacks a fluoridated water supply. During the year the report was published of the investigation, by J. Murray, M.Ch.D. of Leeds Dental School, into the Caries experience of 15 year old children from fluoride and non fluoride areas. The two areas were West Hartlepool and York.

The Caries experience of 386 15 year old children from the fluoride community of West Hartlepool (1.5 to 2.0 p.p.m.F) was 45% lower than that observed in 381 15 year old children from the low fluoride area of York (0.2 p.p.m.F). Now that this direct comparison can be made it is high time the decision was taken to give our children the benefit of a fluoridated water supply. In York about 20,000 teeth decay each year in our children, the cost of filling these teeth is probably £30,000. An annual expenditure of £5,000 on fluoridating the water would reduce the cost of fillings by approximately half.

The Chief Dental Officer and members of staff paid two visits to the Manchester School Dental Service to study the treatment of handicapped children. I am grateful for the help given by Mr. G. Lindley, Chief Dental Officer. A scheme for the treatment of handicapped children is now in operation and provision has been made for all treatment, including fillings, to be performed under general anaesthesia.

In the diagram the changing pattern of treatment over the last 15 years can be seen. The improvement in the ratio of fillings to extractions is clearly seen both in the temporary and the permanent dentitions.

THE CHANGING PATTERN OF DENTAL TREATMENT 1954-1969



THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

A full-time Educational Psychologist took over the work formerly done on a part-time basis, at the beginning of the year. As a result there has been an extension to the work done in schools and more attention has been given to the problems related to retardation in reading and number work. In order to deal with the problems revealed by this closer contact with schools, a remedial advisor was appointed in September.

Already the demands for his advice and teaching skills have shown a need for an extension to this service, so much so that a further remedial teacher has been appointed for the coming year.

Dr. Neville-Smith continued to advise on psychiatric problems, and with the aid of the psychiatric social worker has treated children with emotional and behavioural problems and given guidance to parents. Several children have received short-term treatment in the Fairfield Children's Unit which is under the direction of Dr. Neville-Smith.

Dr. Joyce Galbraith has continued to devote a session to the clinic whenever her commitments to Southfield Adolescent Unit have allowed it, and Registrars studying for Diploma in Psychiatric Medicine have given one session a week.

The Universities of York and Leeds use the clinic for training psychiatric social workers and two mature students did their field work placement there in 1969. In addition, a teacher taking a post-graduate Diploma in Maladjusted Children at London University is carrying out his practical teaching in York and four students from the Child Care Course act as 'Elder Brothers' to some of the children, under the supervision of the remedial advisor.

Members of the staff have given talks to students from St. John's College, York University, the Child Care Course, Parent-Teacher Associations and Play-Groups and at the Teachers' Centre. Teachers visit the Child Guidance Clinic regularly to see the display of materials suitable for retarded readers and witness demonstrations of teaching method.

Remedial Advisor

During the year, the Remedial Advisor made 118 school visits and three home visits. Seventy three children were tested. Thirty eight children were in special teaching groups in schools and received instruction from him.

Referrals 1969

Sources of Referral of children to the Educational Psychologist	Boys	Girls	Total
School Medical Officers	14	3	17
Head Teachers	71	24	95
Others (family doctors, parents, etc.)	13	3	16
Total	98	30	128

Sources of Referral of children to the Psychiatrist	Boys	Girls	Total
School Medical Officers	6	3	9
Hospitals, General Practitioners	15	14	29
Head Teachers	12	9	21
Probation Officers, Juvenile Court	5	3	8
Children's Department	1	1	2
Parents	23	16	39
Speech Therapists	1	—	1
Others	6	1	7
Total	69	47	116

Services to Children Discharged in 1969	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of children treated on Psychological and Social Grounds	9	—	9
Number of children treated on Social Grounds only	16	7	23
Number of children seen by Psychiatrists	24	16	40
Number of other consultations	38	18	56
Total	87	41	128

Interviews conducted in 1969	
Number conducted by Psychiatrists	704
Number conducted by Educational Psychologist	225
Number conducted by Psychiatric Social Worker	754
Total	1,683

The Psychologist made 104 case enquiries in schools during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS

Medical Examinations

In addition to the work referred to elsewhere the medical officers carried out the following examinations:—

Part-time employment of children	223
Youth Employment medical reports	82
Entrants to Colleges of Education	117
Appointment of Corporation Staff	233
Children going to camp or organised holidays	111
Children going to residential schools	47
Assessment of educational ability	44

Youth Employment Medical Reports

Reports were forwarded to the Youth Employment Officer to assist him in the placement of certain pupils who had a defect which might make them unsuitable for certain types of employment. Eighty one reports (Form Y9) were issued as follows:—

Diabetes	1
Epilepsy	2
Defective Vision	13
Defective Vision (Colour)	51
Heart condition	2
Hearing	3
Orthopaedic	2
Personality problem	1
Skin condition	6
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 81

One report (Form Y10) was issued in respect of a case of defective hearing.

Referrals to Hospital

Medical officers only refer a school child to a hospital consultant by prior agreement of the family doctor. Hospital appointments were arranged for 134 children. In addition, family doctors were notified of 72 children who were referred to the Eye Department of York County Hospital.

Hospital Reports

Reports were received for 1,151 children during 1969. The information was helpful and was only one aspect of the co-operation which the School Health Service received from the consultant staff, as well as from the family doctors. In return the Service endeavours to maintain close links with those of other members of the National Health Service, through informal, as well as official channels.

Convalescent Holidays

During the year 13 children were sent on convalescent holidays under the provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

School Camps

The York Children's Holiday Camp was held at Saltburn Youth Hostel. Grants from the Education Committee and several voluntary organisations enabled 48 children aged 10 years to have a week's holiday during the summer vacation.

Provision of Meals

The number of meals provided in the year was 1,737,697. A census taken in September showed that 51.7% of children were having meals. Of the meals served 7.9% were supplied free of charge. Provision was made, as in former years, for children in receipt of free meals to have them during the holidays. Only 5.7% attended at Christmas, 5.7% at Easter, and 7.0% during the Summer holidays.

Provision of Milk

The percentage of children in primary schools taking milk in September, 1969, was 90%.

Provision of Clothing and Footwear

A number of children were found to be in need of suitable clothing and footwear.

Number reported	.. .. .	Boys	485
		Girls	315
Number of families involved	.. ..		366
The following items were provided :—			
Boys :	Footwear		459
	Overcoats/Duffles		141
	Jackets/Jumpers		83
	Trousers		180
Girls	Footwear		310
	Overcoats/Duffles		135
	Dresses, tunics, skirts, blouses, etc.		172
			<hr/> 1,480 <hr/>

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The Senior Inspector reported the following details of work done by himself and his staff:—

As at the end of January, 1969, the Society introduced a new method of recording cases. The records showed as follows for January and the remainder of the year:—

Number of new cases dealt with in January, 1969 :

Neglect	.. .. .	2
Ill-treatment and assault	.. .. .	1
Persons seeking aid and advice	.. .. .	1
Total		<hr/> 4 <hr/>

Five children were involved in these cases. During the month, 110 visits were made, including visits to cases already open.

Number of New Cases dealt with in the period 1st February to 31st December, 1969:

Lack of Care of Children	5
Injuries to children	4
Child behaviour problems.. .. .	2
Parental behaviour problems	29
Children left unattended	15
Material and Financial problems.. .. .	21
Housing problems	1
Total	<hr/> 77 <hr/>

Help or advice was given in 4 cases; one case was referred to another agency, and 73 cases were for supervision and treatment, to be closed when considered satisfactory.

In all, 196 children were involved in these cases and 987 visits were made, including visits to cases already open.

There were no prosecutions within the Branch area and no Juvenile Court cases within the City.

York Schools Athletic Association

This is the fifty-sixth year during which teachers have continued their voluntary work enabling school children of York and District to take part in various games and sports, a valuable contribution to maintenance of the health of York school children.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE: STAFF AND SCHOOL CLINICS

(Return for the year ended 31st December, 1969)

1. STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer: S. R. W. MOORE

	Number of officers employed		Number in terms of full-time officers employed	Vacancies full-time equivalent
	f.t.	p.t.		
a. MEDICAL OFFICERS (INCLUDING PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER) :—				
i. solely School Health Service	—	—	—	—
ii. a. part-time School Health Service/rest of time with Local Health Service	—	6	2.6	—
b. part-time School Health Service/rest of time as General Practitioner	—	—	—	—
c. part-time School Health Service/rest of time on other medical work	—	—	—	—
iii. Ophthalmic Specialists	—	1	0.4	—
iv. Other Consultants and Specialists	—	—	—	—
b. NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS				
i. Nurses holding Health Visitors Certificates				
a. employed solely in clinics	—	—	—	—
b. employed in clinics and elsewhere	—	26	4.7	—
ii. Nurses NOT holding Health Visitors Certificates				
a. employed solely in clinics	—	—	—	—
b. employed in clinics and elsewhere	—	23	2.5	—
iii. Nurses' assistants				
a. employed solely in clinics	—	—	—	—
b. employed in clinics and elsewhere	—	—	—	—
c. OTHER STAFF				
i. Senior Speech Therapist	—	—	—	—
ii. Speech Therapists	1	1	1.4	—
iii. Assistant Speech Therapists	—	—	—	—
iv. Audiometricians	1	—	1.0	—
v. Chiropodists	—	1	0.1	—
vi. Orthoptists	—	—	—	—
vii. Physiotherapists	—	1	0.5	—
viii. Others (excluding clerical staff) :				
Remedial Gymnasts	—	1	0.1	0.1
Lip Reading Tutor	—	1	0.1	—

Number of school clinics as at 31st December, 1969: 1

TYPE OF EXAMINATION AND/OR TREATMENT
provided at School Clinics

Examination and/or treatment	Number of premises available as at 31st December, 1969
A. Minor ailment	23
B. Asthma	—
C. Audiology	—
D. Audiometry	1
E. Chiropody	1
F. Ear, Nose and Throat	—
G. Enuretic	1
H. Ophthalmic	1
I. Orthoptic	—
J. Orthopaedic	—
K. Paediatric	—
L. Physiotherapy and remedial exercises	1
M. Speech Therapy	1
N. School Medical Officer's special examination	—
O. Others	
Remedial Exercises	1
Vaccination & Immunisation	1
Lip Reading	1

(a) STAFF OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS AND
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE as at 31st December, 1969

Staff	Number employed		Number in terms of full time officers
	full time	part time	
i. Psychiatrists			
a. employed by the local education authority	—	—	—
b. employed under arrangement made with Hospital Authority	—	3	0.5
ii. Educational Psychologists			
a. working in Child Guidance Clinics			1.0
b. working in School Psychological Service			1.0
iii. Psychiatric Social Workers	—	1	1.0
iv. Psycho-therapists	—	—	—
v. Social Workers — Qualified	—	—	—
Unqualified	—	—	—
vi. Remedial Teachers	—	1	1.0
vii. Others (excluding clerical staff)	—	—	—

(b) DETAILS OF CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS WITHIN THE
AUTHORITY'S AREA as at 31st December, 1969

Provided by	No. of Clinics	No. of Clinics		Total No. of sessions worked in those Clinics in part-time use during 1969
		In full-time use	In part-time use	
the L.E.A.	1	1		
Other bodies	—	—	—	—

RETURN OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

PART I

New assessments and placements

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1969:—		Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt.Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp.Def. (10)	Total (11)
A	Handicapped children who were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes?											
	boys	1	1			3	4	1	9	4	—	23
	girls					8	2		4			14
B	Number of children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	(i) of those boys included at A above	1			2	2	1	2	3		11
		girls				4	1		2			7
		(ii) of those boys assessed prior to Jan. 1969				3	1		3	1	1	9
		girls				1			2			3
		(iii) Total newly placed B (i) and (ii)	1	2		8	7	2	14	8	1	43
		boys				13	3		8			24
		girls										

PART II

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1969:—

- (i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 ... 12
- (ii) Number of reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944 —
- (iii) Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944 —

PART III

PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS : INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS: IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND UNITS: UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE EDUCATION ACT 1944: AND BOARDED IN HOMES

As at 22nd January, 1970																						
Children from the authority's area awaiting places in special schools other than hospital special schools?																						
	Blind (1)	P.S. (2)		Deaf (3)		Pt. Hg. (4)		P.H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E.S.N. (8)		Epil. (9)		Sp. Def. (10)		Total (11)		
		B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	
(1) Under 5 years of age																						
(i) Waiting before 1st January, 1969 :—																						
(ii) Newly assessed since 1st January, 1969 :—																						
(i) Waiting before 1st January, 1969 :—																						
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school																						
(b) others																						
(ii) Newly assessed since 1st January, 1969 :—																						
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school																						
(b) others																						
(i) Total number of children awaiting admission to special Schools other than hospital special schools—total of (1) and (2) above																						
(ii) Total number of children awaiting admission to special Schools other than hospital special schools—total of (1) and (2) above																						

As at 22nd January, 1970																						
	Blind (1)		P.S. (2)		Deaf (3)		Pt. Hg. (4)		P.H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E.S.N. (8)		Epil. (9)		Sp. Def. (10)		Total (11)	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Pupils from the Authority's area were on the registers of :—			10	4			10	14	24	23	14	8	1	1	68	45	3				106	72
									3	1			1		2	4	2				8	5
(i) Maintained Special Schools (other than hospital Special Schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) regardless of what authority they are maintained																						
(ii) Non-maintained Special Schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) wherever situated.																						
(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority.	1				2	3			2				4		1	4			1		10	8
(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school.																						
Children from the Authority's area boarded in homes and not already included in B above.																						
Handicapped pupils (irrespective of the area to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944.																						
										1	1										1	1
(i) in hospitals																						
(ii) in other groups e.g., units for spastics																						
(iii) at home																						
Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools: receiving education in special schools: independent schools: special classes and units: under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944: and board in homes.	-	1	10	4	2	3	10	14	31	27	14	9	8	2	79	55	5	-	1	-	160	115
Totals of A (3): B (i) to (iv): C: D (i) to (iii)																						

PART IV

NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING
EMPLOYED BY THE AUTHORITY (OTHER THAN IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS)
on 22nd January, 1970

Teachers employed	Manchester qualifica- tion		N.C.T.D. qualifica- tion		Dublin qualifica- tion		London qualifica- tion		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. in special classes/units		3	1						1	3
2. in audiology clinics										
3. as peripatatic teachers										
4. elsewhere										
TOTALS		3	1						1	3

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1969

Principal School Dental Officer: Graham Turner

1. STAFF

Number of Officers	Total full time equivalent inclusive of extra paid sessions worked		
	Administrative duties	Clinical duties	
		School service	M. & C. W. service

(a) Officers Employed on a Salary basis:—

Principal School Dental Officer	1	0.2	0.7	0.1
Dental Officers (including orthodontists)	2	—	1.9	0.1

Total (a)

3	0.2	2.6	0.2
---	-----	-----	-----

(b) Officers Employed on a Sessional basis (including orthodontists)

—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---

Totals of (a) and (b)

3	0.2	2.6	0.2
---	-----	-----	-----

(c) Dental Auxiliaries and Hygienists

Dental Auxiliaries and Hygienists	Number	Full time equivalent		
		Dental health Education	Treatment	
			School service	M. & C. W. service
Dental Auxiliaries	2	0.2	1.6	0.2
Dental Hygienists	—	—	—	—

(d) Other Staff

Number	Full time equivalent
Dental Technicians	—
Dental Surgery Assistants	4
Clerical Assistants	—
Dental Health Education Personnel—	—

(e) **School Dental Clinics**

School Dental Clinics	Fixed Clinics				Mobile Clinics		
	No. with ONE surgery only	No. with TWO or more surgeries	Total Number of surgeries		Total number of clinics		Total number of sessions worked in 1969
			Available	In use	Available	In use	
Provided directly by Authority	2	1	5	5	—	—	—
Under arrangements made with Hospital Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

The Dental Auxiliaries spend one session per week educating children in oral hygiene, and this year also devoted a whole week to the subject in one school. A leaflet is given to each child at school dental inspections. Posters are circulated to schools at regular intervals. The Principal School Dental Officer lectures to students, etc.

2. ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1,616	1,388	342	3,346
Subsequent Visits	2,846	3,346	821	7,013
Total Visits	4,462	4,734	1,163	10,359
Additional courses of treatment commenced	512	345	66	923
Fillings in permanent teeth	2,184	3,728	1,059	6,971
Fillings in deciduous teeth	2,393	105		2,498
Permanent teeth filled	1,763	3,341	961	6,065
Deciduous teeth filled	2,220	99		2,319
Permanent teeth extracted	45	324	103	472
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,405	460		1,865
General anaesthetics	522	196	30	748
Emergencies	95	65	9	169
Number of Pupils X-rayed				174
Prophylaxis				926
Teeth otherwise conserved				96
Number of teeth root filled				25
Inlays				8
Crowns				70
Courses of treatment completed				3,311

3. ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	102
New cases commenced during year	85
Cases completed during year	71
Cases discontinued during year	10
No. of removable appliances fitted	191
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	—

4. PROSTHETICS

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	—	5	5	10
Number of dentures supplied	—	6	6	12

5. ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	181
--	-----

6. INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	14,722
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	2,255
Number of (a) (b) found to require treatment	8,126
Number of (a) (b) offered treatment	8,119
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	3,110
Number of (c) found to require treatment	1,214

7. SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	1,746
Sessions devoted to inspection	76
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	78

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1969

Number of pupils on register of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January, 1970: 18,360

PART I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of pupils Inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total Individual pupils
		No.	No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1965 and later	1,389	1,372	17		180	311	414
1964	915	905	10		127	255	300
1963	793	783	10		105	171	239
1962	68	66	2		8	15	21
1961	52	49	3		6	16	19
1960	32	31	1		3	6	9
1959	426	421	5		66	91	134
1958	858	852	6		130	131	234
1957	447	440	7		36	48	77
1956	112	108	4		9	19	24
1955	1,040	1,020	20		37	136	159
1954 and earlier	1,457	1,430	27		62	190	234
Total	7,589	7,477	112		769	1,389	1,864

TABLE B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	4,841
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	1,358
				Total	6,199

TABLE C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	40,490
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	268
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ..	—
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ..	—

PART II
DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL
INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	35	89	96	220	330
		O	92	132	128	352	108
5	Eyes — a. Vision	T	232	53	267	552	953
		O	56	310	258	624	766
	b. Squint	T	65	1	16	82	49
		O	24	6	9	39	15
	c. Other	T	5	6	13	24	19
		O	12	4	13	29	11
6	Ears — a. Hearing	T	104	8	39	151	101
		O	64	11	18	93	88
	b. Otitis Media	T	16	3	11	30	24
		O	95	16	41	152	10
	c. Other	T	9	9	11	29	25
		O	101	59	109	269	60
7	Nose and Throat	T	33	6	16	55	30
		O	258	60	146	464	142
8	Speech	T	28	1	6	35	20
		O	34	4	25	63	40
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	3	—	—	3	1
		O	75	6	34	115	24
10	Heart	T	2	—	1	3	1
		O	18	6	16	40	22
11	Lungs	T	3	1	5	9	7
		O	71	11	47	129	47
12	Development — a. Hernia	T	2	—	2	4	2
		O	9	2	2	13	7
	b. Other	T	13	5	33	51	19
		O	102	132	198	432	337
13	Orthopaedic — a. Posture	T	—	7	11	18	3
		O	11	17	14	42	12
	b. Feet	T	15	8	4	27	36
		O	57	70	65	192	77
	c. Other	T	7	11	16	34	39
		O	56	20	50	126	47
14	Nervous System — a. Epilepsy	T	3	1	2	6	5
		O	3	2	8	13	10
	b. Other	T	1	2	—	3	1
		O	7	—	9	16	1
15	Psychological — a. Development	T	2	—	1	3	1
		O	7	4	103	114	8
	b. Stability	T	12	—	13	25	40
		O	233	218	469	920	259
16	Abdomen	T	1	1	2	4	2
		O	12	2	6	20	1
17	Other	T	4	5	7	16	134
		O	14	43	34	91	30

(T) Requiring treatment (O) Requiring observation

PART III
TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND
SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	102
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,888
Total	2,990
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were pre- scribed	1,657

TABLE B
DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	91
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	92
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	5
Received other forms of treatment	106
Total	294
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1969, known to have been pro- vided with hearing aids:—	
(a) during the calendar year 1969.. .. .	4
(b) in previous years	22

TABLE C
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients depart- ments	103
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	103

TABLE D
DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	8
Scabies	9
Impetigo	31
Other skin diseases	974
Total	1,022

TABLE E
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	255

TABLE F
SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	437

TABLE G
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	985
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements..	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	1,766
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	
Chiropody	302
U.V.L. Treatment	1
Total	3,054

SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1. (a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? Yes.
(b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out?
2. At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
3. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? Yes.
(b) If so, at what age? 10.
(c) Are both boys and girls tested? Yes.
4. (a) By whom is vision testing carried out? Clerk with vision screener in primary schools, health visitor/school nurses in secondary schools.
(b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? Clerk with vision screener.
5. (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within the first year at school? Yes.
(b) If not, at what age is the first routine audiometric test carried out
(c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? Clerk.