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THE HEALTH OF THE CITY OF YORK 1970

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

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer



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THE CITY OF YORK
1970

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Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

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COMMITTEES AND STAFF

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1970-71

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor
(Alderman A. J. Hardcastle)

Councillor G. W. Banwell, *Chairman*

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

Alderman E. L. Keld

Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman

Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck

Councillor G. Blades

Councillor H. V. Boulton

Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwyne

Councillor M. J. Heppell

Councillor T. Hibbert

Councillor P. Higginson

Councillor M. P. H. Irving

Councillor C. W. Oliver

Councillor L. Spofforth

Councillor S. Stewart

Councillor C. Thorpe

Co-opted Members:—

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Mr. J. H. Williamson

Dr. F. R. Dickson

R. Park, Esq., L.D.S.

Dr. T. H. Park

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman J. M. Wood, *Chairman*

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Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck

Councillor G. Blades

Councillor H. V. Boulton

Councillor M. J. Heppell

Councillor P. Higginson

Councillor M. P. H. Irving

Councillor C. W. Oliver

Councillor C. Thorpe

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

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Alderman J. M. Wood

Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck

Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwyne

Councillor M. P. H. Irving

Councillor C. W. Oliver

Councillor S. Stewart

Councillor C. Thorpe

Miss F. M. Dodd

Mr. J. H. Williamson

Dr. F. R. Dickson

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

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Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman	Councillor P. Higginson
Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor S. Stewart
Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck	Councillor C. Thorpe
Councillor G. Blades	Mr. J. H. Williamson
Councillor H. V. Boulton	Dr. T. H. Park
Councillor T. Hibbert	

"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 J. M. Wood	Councillor S. Stewart
Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor C. Thorpe
Councillor H. V. Boulton	Dr. T. H. Park
Councillor M. J. Heppell	

UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor L. Spofforth, *Chairman*

Councillor (Mrs.) F. M. Beck	Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye
Councillor H. V. Boulton	Miss F. M. Dodd

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman J. M. Wood	Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye
Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor C. W. Oliver
Councillor H. V. Boulton	

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

Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman	Councillor H. V. Boulton
Councillor G. W. Banwell (<i>Chairman</i>)	Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re HOMELESS FAMILIES

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

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.
(to 17.10.70)

S. K. Sishta, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (from 5.10.70)

(Joint appointment with Regional Hospital Board)

Departmental Medical Officers

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

I. M. Sucliffe, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 13.1.70)

Elizabeth M. Ingles, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 30.4.70)

Eleanor J. Mennim, M.B., Ch.B. (from 14.1.70)

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)
(to 16.8.70)

P. D. Beadle (a) (b)
(from 26.11.70)

Meat: W. Walls (a) (b)

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

P. D. Beadle (a) (b) (to 25.11.70)

J. Martin (a) (b)

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)	(to 13.11.70)
Mrs. I. C. Mansfield (e) (f) (g) (h)	Miss J. C. M. Baker (e) (f) (g) (h)
Miss L. Jackson (e) (f) (g)	Miss M. Pinder (e) (f) (g)
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)
(to 9.8.70)	Miss M. R. Dickinson (e) (f) (g) (h)
Miss J. M. Dovaston (e) (f) (g)	*Mrs. H. Shann (e) (f) (g)
Mrs. K. M. Hutchinson (f) (g)	*Miss A. Bennett (e) (f) (g)
Mrs. F. M. Platts (e) (f) (g)	Mrs. M. J. Marshall (e) (f) (g)
Mrs. J. E. Gardner (e) (f) (g)	(from 16.11.70)
(from 1.9.70)	

Infectious Disease and Tuberculosis Health Visitor

Mrs. L. G. S. Bastow (f) (g)

Clinic and School Nurses

Mrs. H. M. Saunders (e) (f)	Mrs. A. T. Nottingham (f)
(to 21.8.70)	Mrs. L. Reynolds (f) (to 14.6.70)
*Mrs. L. Firn (f)	Mrs. A. Tiplady (f) (j)
Miss L. B. Key (f) (from 1.10.70)	(from 13.7.70)

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)
Miss J. Marshall (e) (f)	Mrs. E. M. H. Keen (e) (f)
Miss M. Wilson (e) (f)	(to 29.7.70)
Miss S. Holdsworth (e) (f) (h)	Miss A. Goodwin (e) (f)
Mrs. D. J. Thomas (e) (i) (from 1.9.70)	Miss M. Hughes (e) (f) (g) (h)
	Miss P. Kennedy (e) (f) (from 23.2.70)

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)
Miss M. Clare (f) (j)	Miss N. R. Buckton (e) (f) (h)
Mrs. B. Horsman (f) (h)	Mrs. A. R. Fewson (f)
Miss W. S. Davison (f) (h)	Mrs. E. M. Mouat (e) (f)
Mrs. D. L. Tiller (i)	Mrs. I. M. Pysanczyn (f)
Mrs. T. S. Chipper (f)	Mrs. N. Mannion (i)
Mrs. B. Jones (i)	Mrs. F. M. Yarrow (i)
	Mrs. S. Plowman (e) (f) (h)

Mental Health

Head Social Worker:

J. H. Hope (m) (f) (j)
(to 30.9.70)

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

F. Whittaker (n) (from 3.8.70)

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 (to 31.7.70)

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)	4

- (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
- (n)—Certificate in Social Work.

INTRODUCTION

August, 1971

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

I have pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report on the Health of the City of York for the year ending 31st December, 1970.

Vital Statistics

The birth rate for the City at 14.6 per 1,000 is the lowest for fourteen years when in 1957 it was 14.5 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate has been reduced from 21 per 1,000 last year to 18 per 1,000 for 1970, with a corresponding reduction in the neonatal rate from 14 to 7 per 1,000 and the perinatal rate from 22 to 21 per 1,000. In the past three years there has been a fall in the number of perinatal deaths from 50 to 33. Of the 33 perinatal deaths (still-births and deaths in the first week of life) in 1970, 10 were wholly or partially due to prematurity.

There were no maternal deaths during the year. The death rate fell from 13.3 per 1,000 last year to 11.6 for 1970. The commonest causes of death in order of incidence were ischaemic heart disease (including coronary heart disease) (315), cancer (239), pneumonia (180) and cardio-vascular disease (147). Lung cancer still took a high toll with 68 deaths. It was the most common cancer, and could be almost eliminated if people did not persist in bringing about their own destruction by cigarette smoking.

Control of Infectious Disease

A rise in the incidence of infectious disease was attributable to measles of which there were 1,599 cases, as compared with 34 last year. Measles vaccine became more plentiful again after the withdrawal of one brand towards the end of last year and 1,252 children were immunised.

There was an increase in the number of children immunised against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus from 2,760 last year to 3,183 in 1970. Poliomyelitis immunisation was increased from 1,162 to 1,362 in 1970. Vaccine for immunisation against rubella (German Measles) became available towards the end of the year, but its use was restricted to the immunisation of thirteen year old girls of whom 67 were immunised.

The downward trend in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis has continued and with only nine notified in 1970, the number is the lowest ever. During the year 1,927 vaccinations against tuberculosis were performed.

Environmental Health

On the 1st July, York's first Smoke Control Order came into operation. The confirmation of the second during the year means that the whole of the City within the medieval walls will be free from pollution next year. However it will be some time before smoke is eliminated from the whole of the City. It is pleasing to note that figures for the content of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere as sampled at St. Saviourgate, Cornlands Road and St. Mary's Hospital, are on average less than in previous years. This reflects, however, the progress of neighbouring cities like Leeds and Bradford in smoke control from which York benefits. It is necessary, therefore, that smoke control measures in York should be accelerated and expanded to catch up with other conurbations in the fight to eliminate pollution. The health of York citizens would be improved with relief for those suffering from chronic bronchitis. There were 73 deaths from chronic bronchitis and emphysema in 1970.

Another slum clearance area was confirmed. If progress is maintained, the slum clearance programme for the City should be completed in the next four years. The emphasis on house improvement is now moving from the clearance of unfit houses to the improvement of others by the provision of amenities, such as a bathroom or a hot water supply, and environmental improvement to the area in which they are located.

A temporary caravan site for gypsies was opened during the year. It is supervised by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff who must be complimented on a difficult task performed with firmness but understanding.

Personal Health Services

During the year the extensions to the clinic premises at Clifton to convert it into a Health Centre were approved by the Department of Health and Social Security. It is hoped that these extensions will be completed in 1971 to accommodate three medical practitioners. Because of the increased use by the resident medical practitioners of the Monkgate Health Centre, a re-arrangement of their accommodation was completed. A room formerly used by the doctors' clerical staff and as a patients' waiting room has been converted into a surgery for the third doctor in the practice, and patients now use the general waiting room. As another doctor wishes to practice from the Health Centre, the possibility of further extensions to it were investigated towards the end of the year.

The attachment of local authority nursing staff to general practitioners continues and all health visitors now work with patients grouped according to doctors' practices instead of districts as formerly.

In October, the Medical Officer of Health, along with doctors from Newcastle and Southampton where like York a domiciliary family planning service is provided, met the Secretary of State for Social Services for discussions on domiciliary family planning. Family planning in York is provided by the Family Planning Association in the City's Health Centre and clinics, and the service was extended to Fifth Avenue Clinic during the year. The financial contribution by the City to the Family Planning Association was increased by £500 to £2,000 for 1970.

The extensions to the Ambulance Station were completed, providing much needed domestic facilities for the operational staff and a larger and better illuminated Control Room. The number of patients carried and the mileage covered by the Ambulance Service increased during the year. Because of the success in the use of the estate car ambulance, particularly for the more comfortable and economical transportation of patients over long distances, two more vehicles of this type have been added to the fleet. All the ambulancemen have completed periods of residential and in-service training. Twenty-four ambulancemen with over five years' service received refresher training and all were assessed by an oral and practical examination by the Training Officer and the Medical Officer of Health. I am pleased to report that they have attained a very high standard of competence, and a comprehensive knowledge of the care of patients in advance of that necessary for the first aid certificate formerly required.

The Ambulance Service received a gift of a defibrillator from Alderman R. A. Cattle and this is gratefully acknowledged. This instrument can be used for the treatment of a particular kind of coronary heart attack under the direction of a doctor. That York ambulancemen have received training in its use indicates the high standard they have achieved in their work, which has ceased to be only the transportation of patients to hospital.

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 1970 (Registrar General's Estimate) 107,150.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st December, 1970) according to the rate-books, 43,533 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.5.

Rateable value (April, 1970) £4,112,377.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £17,150.

Marriages, 1,047. Rate per 1,000 population:—19.6.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1970

(Registrar General's Figures)

	York	England and Wales
Live Births:		
Number	1,530	784,482
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude 14.3; corrected	14.6	16.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	11.0	8.0
Stillbirths:		
Number	23	10,341
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ..	15.0	13.0
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,553	794,823
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	27	14,269
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	18.0	18.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	16.0	17.0
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	30.0	26.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	7.0	12.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	7.0	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	21.0	23.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	0	147
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ..	0	0.2
Deaths (all ages):		
Number	1,284	575,208
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude 12.0; corrected	11.6	11.7

		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	{ Leg.	1,363	676	687	Birth-rate: Crude 14.3 per 1,000 Corrected 14.6 per 1,000
	{ Illeg.	167	81	86	
Stillbirths	{ Leg.	22	12	10	Rate per 1,000 total births 15.0
	{ Illeg.	1	0	1	
Deaths		1,284	686	598	Death-rate: Crude 12.0 per 1,000 Corrected 11.6 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
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
1970	107,150	1,530	14.6	1,284	11.6	246

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1966-1970

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil
Rate per 1,000 births:-					
York	Nil	0.6	Nil	1.2	Nil
England and Wales	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	30	36	28	35	27
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	18.4	21.2	17.0	21.0	18.0
England and Wales	19.0	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY:					
York	26.5	29.0	24.0	22.0	21.0
England and Wales	26.3	25.4	25.0	23.0	23.0

CAUSES OF DEATH — 1970 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	—	—	—	—	1	6	9	13	16	13
Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	—	—	—	—	2	35	24	7	60	8
Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	5	2	19
Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	1	—	13
Leukaemia	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	4	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	—	—	2	—	6	27	37	31	57	46
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	7	7	8
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Mental Disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Active Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	6
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	1	—
Hypertensive Disease	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	7	7	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	5	71	113	126	190	12
Other Forms of Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	33	16	125
Cerebrovascular Disease	—	—	—	—	3	27	49	68	62	32
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	28	25	85
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	12	17	6
Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	—	—	27	141	79	101
Bronchitis and Emphysema	—	—	—	—	1	15	34	23	59	14
Asthma	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	6
Peptic Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	4	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	7
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	2	2
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	6
Congenital Anomalies	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	1	—	2	1	4	3	3	8	6
All Other Accidents	2	1	1	1	5	4	3	11	14	14
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	—	6	9
All Other External Causes	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	2
Total	27	3	6	6	34	259	385	564	686	598
Total										1284

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 special Infectious Disease Control Section within the department under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health or his deputy has continued to work well during the year. The Health Visitor with special responsibility for investigating cases of infectious diseases notified and tracing contacts maintains daily contact with the department and all information and reports are centralised into the hands of one clerk.

CONFIRMED CASES NOTIFIED

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Acute encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—
Acute meningitis	1	2	1	3	1
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	441	84	9	81	2
Food poisoning	11	17	—	21	25
Infective jaundice	—	—	96	35	56
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	973	1,238	732	34	1,599
Para typhoid fever	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet fever	76	63	143	160	55
Scabies	43	91	75	64	67
Tetanus	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis	21	17	15	13	12
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping cough	17	149	27	10	6

An extensive investigation was carried out into an explosive outbreak of diarrhoea and vomiting at St. John's Teacher Training College. Seventy seven people who had dined in hall one evening were taken ill during the night or following day. Additional help was recruited from the Health Visitors to interview all the patients in an attempt to identify a common source of infection. The kitchens were also inspected and all kitchen staff investigated. There was a delay of thirty six hours before this outbreak was notified, with the result that all left-over food had been disposed of. It was not therefore possible to obtain samples for analysis. Faecal specimens from the patients proved negative both on bacteriological and virological tests.

A case of typhoid, occurring in an auxiliary nurse at one of the hospitals following a holiday in Spain was the occasion of a further major investigation, the nurse having worked in one hospital and been a patient in another before the nature of her illness was diagnosed and her transfer to the hospital for infectious diseases effected. The follow-up of the numerous contacts was an interesting exercise. One of them was her son-in-law, a cook in the French Navy. Fortunately no further cases occurred.

One unusual case was that of a child bitten by a monkey which had not been quarantined. The child was kept under surveillance in case of rabies until cerebral and saliva tests on the monkey proved negative.

Poliomyelitis

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

Dysentery

Two cases of Sonnei dysentery were notified during the year and both were confirmed by bacteriological examination, compared with eighty one and fifty seven respectively in 1969. One case was a school child and the other was under school age.

Diphtheria

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

Whooping Cough

Six cases were notified during the year compared with ten in 1969. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever

Fifty five cases were notified during the year, thirty nine of which were school children, two cases were removed to hospital.

Measles

There were one thousand, five hundred and ninety nine cases of measles notified, compared with thirty four in 1969. As predicted, the number of measles cases was considerably more than last year and immunisation against this disease is strongly recommended.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

Two hundred and thirteen cases of mumps, one hundred and eleven cases of chickenpox and two cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

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

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	33	28	19	19	20	14	14	11	9
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	2	3
Total	24	34	35	20	20	21	17	15	13	12

There were 215 male and 150 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 8 male and 7 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1970.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1969-1970

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1969	2	0.02	6	0.06	8	0.08
1970	1	0.01	2	0.02	3	0.03
Average for 5 years	2	0.02	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 1970:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Venereal Conditions		Total
New Patients ..	4		50		302		356
Total attendance at clinics ..	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	124	30	307	141	1,155	603	2,360

A Health Visitor is concerned with the special work of tracing patients and contacts with Venereal Diseases and their follow up, and attends the Special Clinic. As part of the Health Education programme, Health Visitors lecture on the subject in schools when asked to do so by Headteachers.

Food Poisoning

Thirty six cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1970, and twenty five confirmed by bacteriological examination.

Typhoid Fever

One case of typhoid fever was reported during the year and investigation showed that the disease was contracted by a 50 year old woman whilst holidaying in Spain. Fifty two contacts of the patient were traced and investigated but no further cases were discovered in the City.

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 the County Borough of York, together with thirty eight parishes in the Rural Districts of Derwent, Flaxton, Nidderdale and Tadcaster. The population served was 163,000.

The average daily consumption during the year was 10,076,493 gallons and the maximum daily demand was 12,580,000 gallons. These consumptions are increases of 2.4% and 3.4% respectively on the corresponding figures for last year. The demand for water has been steadily increasing throughout the country since the last war and it is expected that the present consumption will double by the turn of the century. The consumption in the Company's area has closely followed this national trend and it is anticipated that peak daily demands of 17,000,000 gallons and 22,000,000 gallons will be experienced by the years 1980 and 1990 respectively. The Board of Directors has therefore authorised the preparation of detailed plans to further enlarge and modernise the Treatment Works, reinforce the trunk main system and provide additional treated water storage, both at the Works and in the distribution system.

All water supplied by the Company is abstracted from the River Ouse by intakes at the Acomb Landing Treatment Works. During the year the river levels fluctuated from 1" below normal summer level to a maximum of 11' 6" above normal summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of the raw water. For example, the Turbidity varied from 9 mg/l to 356 mg/l, the Colour from 20° Hazen to in excess of 250° Hazen, the pH from 7.75 to 8.7, the Total Hardness from 60 mg/l to 286 mg/l and the Biochemical Oxygen Demand ranged from 1.2 mg/l to 5.5 mg/l. This variation in raw water quality demands considerable flexibility in the control of the purification process, which includes chemical pre-treatment with Aluminium Sulphate, Activated Carbon, Lime and Chlorine (to peak point), followed by sedimentation, coagulation, 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 free chlorine residual via automatic residual controllers.

Bacteriological examinations of the water at various stages during treatment and of the final water are carried out daily in the Company's laboratory. Daily bacteriological samples are also taken from premises at random points in the distribution system. Regular chemical analyses are also made of the water

at all stages of treatment to check the efficiency of the plant operation and to ensure satisfactory control of the treatment process. In addition, independent samples are taken weekly for bacteriological examination by the Company's consultant analysts. Checks continued to be made on the total Radioactivity of the treated water.

The natural Fluoride content of the treated water varied, depending on the condition of the raw water. The figures ranged from 0.06 p.p.m. to 0.26 p.p.m. with an average of 0.14 p.p.m. The Company cannot consider the possibility of adding Fluorine to the treated water unless it is requested to do so by all four Health Authorities in its statutory area of supply.

In addition to the necessary maintenance of the distribution system, three miles of mains were laid to serve new housing development and to reinforce the system. Six hundred and eighty five new premises were connected to the Company's mains during the year.

Mr. R. A. Mayo, 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 39,084 water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing (dry house wastes)

The domestic wastes arising from the occupation of each household in the city are stored in the conventional type of dustbin by the householders and all such wastes are then collected by Corporation vehicles, each premise being visited once per week. The vehicles are of the rear loading type, with one exception, and this side loader is to be replaced in the forthcoming financial year. Collections from the city centre and other shopping areas throughout the city are also made on a weekly basis, although quite a number of traders require, and make arrangements with the Department for, extra waste removal services. No salvageable materials are collected as such, although a quantity of tins are recovered from the direct incineration plant at Foss Islands Depot and later baled and sold. The amount of 'bulky items

of household refuse' being collected free of charge continues to show an increase, and alongside this service the compound at Foss Islands Depot which was set up for householders to bring refuse in their own transport is well used.

Cesspools

At the present time there are five cesspools in or near the city; cleansing of these takes place as necessary, the vehicles used being purpose built gulley/cesspool emptiers. When emptying has taken place the sewage is discharged into the main sewers at convenient manholes, and these are then thoroughly flushed after use.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Chief Public Health Inspector writes as follows:—

York's first Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st July and the area covered comprises one-half of the city centre within the City Walls. Almost all the properties involved had completed the conversion of fireplaces by the operative date, and the few which were then outstanding were soon dealt with. There was ready and willing co-operation from all concerned throughout the area, and it was gratifying to receive the appreciation of the Health Committee for the way in which the duties connected with the making and bringing into operation of this Order had been carried out by the staff concerned. Smoke Control Order No. 2 was confirmed during the year and will be brought into operation towards the end of next year. This second Order covers the remainder of the area within the City Walls, and work of conversion of fireplaces is already well advanced. It is perhaps worthy of comment that these two Smoke Control Areas, embracing as they do the whole of the ancient city surrounded by the City Walls together with its business and commercial centre, will make an important contribution towards the conservation and protection of the environment. This has an importance not only for the health of the community but also to the increasing interest in York as an attraction for tourists.

The Marygate Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed with some modifications during the year, and the clearance of this area is a further step towards the elimination of unfit houses in the City. This particular area is well known for the inconvenience and hardship which is visited upon the householders when the River Ouse is in flood and, although clearance is always accompanied by some unpopularity, one feels that the demolition of these particular houses and the rehousing of their occupants will be regarded as a social improvement worthy of commendation.

In the early part of the year local authorities were asked by the then Minister of Housing and Local Government to review their programme for

the removal of unfit houses, and to submit a further programme occupying the next four years. A programme of some 800 further houses, divided into four approximately equal yearly projects, was approved by the Council and it is anticipated that this will then complete our programme so far as present legislation and circumstances will allow. It must, of course, be appreciated that housing standards are always relative, and that the conditions and amenities which were accepted or suffered by one generation will not necessarily be accepted or suffered by a succeeding generation. This means that the standards by which the fitness of houses is judged must always progress if, as most certainly is the case, the standard of living is continuously to improve and if the community is to be maintained as a healthy living organism. With this in mind attention had been directed towards new legislative powers for area improvement, and already 3 areas were being dealt with by the installation of modern facilities with assistance by way of grant aid. Much success was achieved with the 500 houses involved, particularly with the tenanted houses, and it was with some little disappointment that the opportunity to continue along the same lines was changed to the new form of general improvement areas. Consideration was given at as early a stage as possible to a report from the Chief Public Health Inspector as to the types and situations of areas suitable for treatment as General Improvement Areas, but progress towards implementing the procedure has been somewhat disappointing having regard to the progress which was achieved under the previous procedure.

It is of course true that much wider opportunities now present themselves for the improvement of the environment, but preoccupation with concern for the wider issues of planning traffic and the like should not be allowed to delay the provision of such amenities as a bathroom, a hot water supply and an internal water closet which are now regarded, and which people are encouraged to regard, as basic necessities in these modern times.

Coupled with improvement procedure are the involved and intricate arrangements for the issue of Qualification Certificates, by which landlords can have controlled tenancies changed to regulated tenancies and secure the fixing of a fair rent by the Rent Officer. The qualifying conditions for this arrangement are the existence or provision of the standard amenities, the good repair of the dwelling and its fitness for habitation. Tenants are afforded the opportunity of making representations on any of these matters, and it is inevitable that there should be some divergence of opinion between the parties concerned when increased costs and increased payments are the items ultimately at issue. Although this procedure operates reasonably smoothly it is a further instance of the indivisibility of housing in the private sector, whereby the considerations of fitness repair and improvement are all interlocked to an extent that difficulties and complications arise when there is any separation of the one from the other.

A caravan site for use by gypsies was opened during the year. This is at Love Lane, Fulford, an isolated site by the riverside, and planning approval was given by the then Minister of Housing and Local Government, after a Public Inquiry, for its use until October, 1972. It is therefore a temporary site, and the issue of a permanent site to comply with the requirements of the Caravan Sites Act 1968, has not yet been settled. One noticeable result from the setting-up of this site has been the almost complete absence of the indiscriminate parking of caravans on cleared areas in the centre of the city which had previously caused so much trouble. The management of the site is an additional duty which has to be undertaken with a blend of compassion and firmness, recognizing the way of life of the gypsies and seeking to reduce to a minimum any nuisance or annoyance to the settled community.

The uncertainty of the future of local government is an uneasy background against which to operate and administer duties related to the control of environmental health. However, all routine duties continue to be operated in relation to general public health, food control, housing and working conditions, and my thanks are due to all members of my staff for their work during the year.

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,174
Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,174
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	123

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 ..	86
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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	20
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	19
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding

There are, at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. 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 Improvement Areas Nos. 1, 2 and 3 was continued during the year.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1970, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 1,074.

Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 1,999 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 £1,200 under this voluntary scheme. Four water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets during 1970.

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	Layerthorpe (No. 1)	2.74	142	366	9th Sept., 1960
19	Layerthorpe (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
34	Marygate	3.65	99	263	13th July, 1970

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	120	74	129	141	164	180
February	119	77	104	98	150	138
March	70	99	64	112	97	151
April	60	77	53	96	103	114
May	35	76	32	56	31	63
June	17	115	14	60	13	57
July	21	60	30	63	36	66
August	20	79	32	51	30	47
September ..	44	80	53	92	66	112
October	54	84	52	89	104	132
November ..	87	87	110	117	154	175
December ..	123	107	149	121	232	218
Monthly Average	64	85	69	91	98	121

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 60th in a list of similar locations in 75 towns and in the case of the Cornlands Road site, York was 37th in a list of similar locations in 46 towns during the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970.

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	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	333	50	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ..	380	61	2	—

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)	—	—	—	—	—
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	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	5	4	—	—	—
Total	6	5	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 133 and 134) : There were 2 outworkers in August, 1970, repairing wearing apparel and 14 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

During the year 380 factories were on the register, including :—

Bakehouses	34	Dental Mechanics	12
Restaurants and Cafes	25	Glass Manufacturers	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacturing	4	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	7
Brewers, Mineral Water Manufacturing and Bottlers	1	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	9
Manufacturing Chemists	3	Carpet Makers	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers	12	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	3
Dressmakers	11	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	4
Milliners	2	General Engineers	15
Tailors	5	Electrical Engineers	15
Button Manufacturers	2	Motor Engineers	77
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	13	Cycle Repairers	3
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners	1	Printers	9
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	38	Photography	6
Plumbers and Glaziers	9	Warehouses	12
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers	3	Slaughterhouses	3
Blacksmiths	2	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces	35

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

A total of 1,799 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 1,202 as set out in the following table according to their principal business :—

Bakers	37	Provision Merchants	249
Butchers	94	Public Houses	134
Cafes	72	Sweet Shops	95
Cinema Kiosks	2	Sweet and Chocolate Manufacturers	5
Confectioners	72	Wet Fish Shops	17
Dairies	3	Miscellaneous	38
Food Depots	33	Accommodation	54
Fried Fish Shops	55	Clubs and Halls	56
Greengrocers	64	Canteens	52
Hotels	65	Slaughterhouses	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2		
Total ..		1,202	

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

Year	Stones
1970	304
1969	4,561
1968	4,676
1967	5,191
1966	4,843

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	904	—	—	4633	1213
Number inspected	904	—	—	4633	1213
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	188	—	—	83	289
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	20.7	—	—	1.79	24.0
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.1	—	—	—	0.5
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	4	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	4	—	—	—	—
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 925 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	139	127	12	—
Untreated	33	29	4	—

Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Pasteurised	139	—	139

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	26	26	—

Sterility Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ultra High Temperature, Pasteurised	4	4	—

Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined Nil
(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 26 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

26, group 1 ; 0, group 2 ; 0, 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	420
Number of premises on register	420

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 32 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 1970 was 218 (218 informal and 0 formal). This number represents 2.03 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (107,150). 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
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
1970	218	8	3.67	56	4	7.04

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

One sample of milk was deficient in milk fat, two were deficient in milk solids and contained small amounts of added water and one was deficient in both milk fat and milk solids. A sample of pork sausage was deficient in meat content. A sample of margarine had a slight excess of water. A sample of shandy had labelling irregularities and a sample of apple squash was found to contain cyclamate. According to the Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations, 1969, the use of cyclamic acid as an artificial sweetener is not permitted.

The appropriate administrative action was taken in all these cases.

Food Complaints:

Eighty five 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 28 cases of mouldy food (of which 20 related to pre-packed items). Seven cases of decomposing food (3 meat and meat products, 2 canned food, 2 fish). Twenty seven complaints referred to extraneous matter in food (5 bottled milk, 5 meat and meat products, 4 flour confectionery, 3 canned food, 2 bread, 1 chicken chop suey, 1 fish cake, 1 fruit, 1 jelly, 1 marmalade, 1 omelette, 1 potato crisps, 1 vinegar). Seven cases related to insect or larvae infestation in food (3 canned food, 2 fruit, 1 fruit trifle). There were also 16 complaints involving substitution, adulteration, odour or taste.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

During the year, twelve 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 788 rat infestations and 694 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.), 549 ; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 73 ; Houses for overcrowding (H.A.), 7 ; Houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 63 ; Separate dwellings within houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 41 ; Reinspections (H.A.), 53 ; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 1,110 ; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 67 ; Houses for improvement, 338 ; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 143 ; Tents, vans or sheds, 20 ; Waste water closet conversions, 39 ; Drainage, 202 ; Visits for purposes of Rent Acts, 37 ; Visits for enquiry, 893 ; Standard or Improvement Grants, 340 ; Qualification Certificates, 91 ; Other visits not included above, 58.

Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies, 149 ; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 96 ; Visits for sampling, 257 ; Ice Cream premises, 35 ; Fish and chip premises, 28 ; Sausages and pork products, 17 ; Bakehouses, 31 ; Butchers' shops, 343 ; Wet fish shops, 17 ; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 123 ; Confectioners' shops, 39 ; Green-grocers, 18 ; Sweet shops, 13 ; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 158 ; Market inspections, 7 ; Public houses and hotels, 39 ; Mobile Foodshops, 8 ; Other food premises, 3 ; Drainage, 18 ; Visits for meat inspection, 630 ; Visits for food inspection, 249 ; Inspections for Food Hygiene Regulations, 196 ; Slaughterhouses, 7 ; Visits for enquiry, 196 ; Other visits not included above, 33.

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power, 50 ; Factories without mechanical power, 11 ; Other premises, construction work, etc. (Factory Act), 0 ; Outworkers, 8 ;

Offices, 101 ; Shops (Retail), 337 ; Offensive trades, 2 ; Drainage, 73 ; Visits for enquiry, 33 ; Wholesale shops, Warehouses, 13 ; Catering establishments, canteens, 44 ; Fuel Storage Depots, 3.

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations, 46 ; Atmospheric pollution instruments, 749 ; Industrial furnaces, 3 ; Boiler plants, 13 ; Smoke control surveys, 44 ; Houses in smoke control areas, 596 ; Visits for enquiry, 165 ; Other visits not included above, 263.

General

Rodent infestations, 123 ; Other infestations, 118 ; Keeping of animals, 20 ; Pet animal stores, 5 ; Water supply, 67 ; Infirm or verminous persons, 1 ; Places of public entertainment, 6 ; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 10 ; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 119 ; Other nuisances, 16 ; Public sanitary conveniences, 66 ; Inspection for matters affecting other Departments, 102 ; Barbers' and Hairdressers' premises, 48 ; Visits for enquiry, 32 ; No access visits, 692 ; Noise nuisances, 84 ; Other visits not included above, 9.

Notices

Verbal notices given, 182 ; Verbal notices complied with, 161 ; Verbal notices in progress or ordered, 2 ; Preliminary notices served, 67 ; Preliminary notices complied with, 58 ; Preliminary notices in progress or ordered, 9 ; Statutory notices served, 15 ; Statutory notices complied with, 12 ; No. of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 86 ; No. of houses in respect of which H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 1 ; 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, 20.

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 31 ; Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc., 2 ; Rainwater gutters, 46 ; Fallpipes, 15 ; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 26 ; Dampness remedied, 6 ; Wallplaster, 15 ; Ceilings, 9 ; Floors, 6 ; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 9 ; Doors, door frames, 15 ; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 283 ; Sinks, lavatory basins, etc., 1 ; Waste pipes, 5 ; Pavings, yards and passages, 3 ; Repairs to water closets, 3 ; New water closets provided, 5 ; Wastewater closets abolished, 5 ; Dust bins provided, 0 ; Other repairs to houses, 0.

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 4; Walls ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 8; Ventilation provided or improved, 2; Lighting provided or improved, 3; Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed, 9; Washing facilities provided or improved, 1; Washing facilities maintained, 6; Other improvements, 0; Food Hygiene offences rectified, 57.

Samples Taken

Milk for chemical analysis, 56; Milk for bacteriological test, 202; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 1; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 26; Other articles for chemical analysis, 161; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 64; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 12; Other samples, 0.

Trades and Businesses

Factories:

Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied, 5.

Offices and Shops:

Lighting provided, 1; Other defects remedied, 9.

Drainage

Drains repaired, 1; New Drains laid, 0; Drains cleansed, 28; Smoke tests, 5; Other tests, 2; Gullies renewed or provided, 0; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 3; Inspection chambers, 2.

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	18	515
Retail Shops	38	971
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	3	64
Catering Establishments, Canteens	6	125
Fuel Storage Depots	—	3
	65	1678

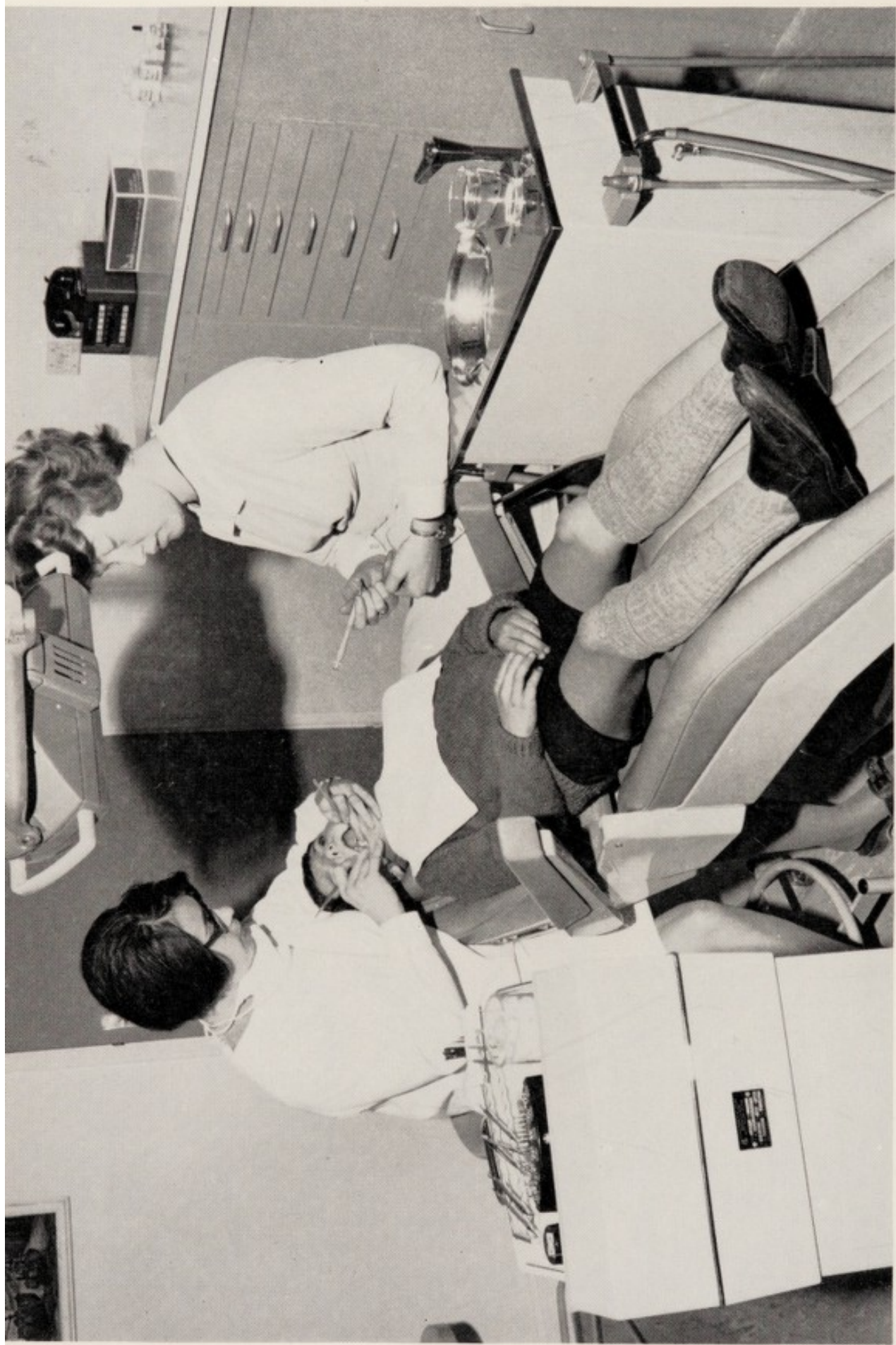
Analysis of Contraventions found upon inspection

Cleanliness, 35 ; Temperature, 21 ; Ventilation, 18 ; Lighting, 17 ; Sanitary Conveniences, 54 ; Washing facilities, 12 ; Supply of drinking water, 1 ; Clothing accommodation, 44 ; Sitting facilities, 2 ; Eating facilities, 4 ; Floors, passages and stairs, 20 ; Exposed machinery, 9 ; First Aid, 41 ; Other matters, 72.

Number, Cause and Place of Reported Accidents

Cause of Accident	Place of Accident				Total
	Offices	Shops	Wholesale Premises	Catering Establishments	
Machinery	—	3	—	—	3
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	2	—	1	3
Falls of persons	3	6	—	4	13
Handling goods	1	5	2	3	11
Struck by falling object	1	1	—	—	2
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Used hand tools	—	4	—	3	7
Not otherwise specified	1	4	—	—	5
Total	6	25	2	11	44





Four handed dentistry for young children.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

(National Health Service Act, 1946)

HEALTH CENTRES

(Section 21)

The Health Centre at Monkgate has been extensively used throughout the year. Clinics are held each day by the Family Planning Association and the branch surgery of one General Practitioner is still held in the general clinic.

The surgery accommodation for the group practice has been extended by converting the waiting room into a surgery and what was once a small kitchen has been adapted for use as a reception office. Patients are accommodated in the general waiting area in the centre.

Plans for extending the premises at the Health Services Centre, Clifton to provide accommodation for three general practitioners have been approved by the Department of Health and Social Security and work will commence in 1971.

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.
	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Cornlands Road.	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesdays	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.
Badger Hill Infants' School	Tuesdays	3.45 p.m. to 4.45 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	9
(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	1,216
(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	1,171
—over 1 year of age	2,306

Ante-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 in General Practitioners' Surgeries	238
(ii) Number of attendances	896

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.

Fifth Avenue

First and second Tuesday in each month; 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Family Planning Association, working from the Health Services Centres at Monkgate, Acomb and Clifton continued to provide a family planning service during 1970. In April, a morning session was started at the Fifth Avenue Health Services Centre to meet a need in that area and operates on the first and second Tuesday in each month.

During the year, 402 sessions were held, 1,462 women attended for the first time and total attendances at all clinics was 14,421.

The major part of the family planning service and its routine cervical cytology screening afforded to family planning patients is given in the health services centres. The fitting of the intra-uterine device, however, is carried out in the Ante Natal Clinic at the York County Hospital by permission of the Hospital Authorities.

The domiciliary service under the care of Dr. S. M. R. Dronfield continued to play a valuable role, particularly amongst the pre-problem young couples with very young children. During 1970, 160 women entered the service for the first time, of whom 119 were referrals from health visitors and social workers. The use of the clinic service by reliably motivated domiciliary patients increased during 1970.

York City Council contributed £2,000 to the Family Planning Association in 1970, £1,900 of which was to the domiciliary service, an increase of £500 on the previous year's contribution.

Infant Mortality

There were twenty seven infant deaths reported during 1970 (14 male and 13 female), giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 18.0. Of the eleven neonatal deaths, ten babies died during their first week and one died between one and four weeks' old. Sixteen 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	1	—	1
Prematurity	3	—	3
Asphyxia	1	2	3
Congenital abnormalities	2	2	4
Cord accidents	1	—	1
Bronchopneumonia	1	3	4
Viral pneumonia	—	3	3
Bronchiolitis	—	4	4
Peritonitis	—	1	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	1	1
Rhesus incompatibility	2	—	2
	11	16	27

Congenital abnormalities were the cause of four deaths, and also contributed to the deaths of a further two children, one of whom was a mongol. One child, aged 3 months, with a meningo-myelocoele died of peritonitis following ventriculitis and meningitis after an operation for the insertion of a peritoneal shunt. Another child, a mongol aged 7 months, with a congenital heart abnormality died of bronchopneumonia. Another death, due to post-operative bronchopneumonia, was of a one month old child with an oesophageal atresia and tracheo-oesophageal fistula. Two children, aged one year and six months respectively, died of congenital heart deformity after operations for the transposition of great vessels.

Bronchopneumonia was the cause of death of two children with congenital abnormalities, and gastro-enteritis was the primary cause of death in one instance.

Nine deaths were reported to the Coroner including seven 'cot deaths'. Of the remaining cases, one had acute viral pneumonia and the other gastro-enteritis with terminal inhalation of gastric contents.

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

There were 33 perinatal deaths in 1970, 23 stillbirths and 10 first week deaths, 17 males and 16 females, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 21.0. Two babies were born to unmarried mothers.

The causes of death were as follows:—

	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Contributory</i>	
	Stillbirths	First week	Total	
Intra-uterine anoxia	4	—	4	1
Placental insufficiency	7	—	7	
Congenital abnormalities	5	1	6	
Prematurity	1	3	4	6
Post Maturity	1	—	1	
Rhesus incompatibility	—	2	2	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	1	—	1	
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	1	—	1	
Cord accidents	2	1	3	
Respiratory distress syndrome	—	1	1	
Asphyxia	—	1	1	
Bronchopneumonia	—	1	1	
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	—	—	—	1
Not known	1	—	1	
	23	10	33	8

Of the six deaths due to congenital abnormalities five were due to abnormalities of the central nervous system (4 anencephalus, and 1 micro-anencephalus). One child died of multiple deformities including renal aplasia.

Prematurity appeared to be the only cause of death of one stillbirth and three first week deaths, but in six other cases where the primary cause of death was ascribed to placental insufficiency, intrauterine anoxia or respiratory distress syndrome, prematurity was a contributory cause. Thus, of the 33 perinatal deaths, ten were due wholly or partially to prematurity.

In three cases it was thought that anomalies of the cord played an important part in the cause of death, for example, an abnormally short cord, a knotted cord, and cord tightly around the neck.

An analysis of the social conditions and ante-natal supervision failed to reveal any instance where the death could have been anticipated and avoided except possibly in one case. This was of a woman, aged 28, who had previously had five babies, including three stillbirths, and who persistently refused help and advice. She was finally delivered at 43 weeks of a stillborn baby, thought to be due to placental insufficiency.

Only one death was attributed to pre-eclamptic toxæmia and one following ante-partum haemorrhage. This may be significant. In the four years 1966 to 1969 pre-eclamptic toxæmia was associated with 9, 7, 5, and 3 deaths respectively and ante-partum haemorrhage with 2, 4, 10 and 5 deaths respectively, showing a decrease in the deaths from these causes. It is also pleasing to note that there is an apparent fall in the number of perinatal deaths. In the past six years, 1965 to 1970, there have been respectively 44, 44, 50, 41, 37 and 33 deaths.

Congenital Malformation.

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

									No. Notified
0	Central Nervous System								
	.1 Anencephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	.4 Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.5 Microcephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.8 Spina bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
1	Eye and Ear								
	.8 Accessory auricle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Alimentary System								
	.1 Cleft lip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.4 Oesophageal atresia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Urino-genital System								
	.7 Hypospadias, epispadias	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Limbs								
	.0 Polydactyly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	.1 Syndactyly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.2 Reduction deformity hand or arm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.5 Talipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	.6 Congenital dislocation of hip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.8 Other specified malformations of leg or pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	Other Parts of Musculo-skeletal System								
	.0 Other malformations of musculo-skeletal system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
8	Other Systems								
	.4 Other specified malformations of skin including ichthyosis congenita	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	.9 Exomphalos, omphalocele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Other Malformations								
	.5 Other syndromes specified due to chromosomal abnormality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total									34

Observation (At Risk) Register.

This register of children under five years contains the names of children whose normal development is considered to be at increased risk owing to some abnormality of birth, ante-natal or family history or post-natal circumstances. The total number of children on the register is 627.

The total number of cases added to the register in 1970 was 146. The reasons for inclusion were as follows:—

Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	..	19	Twin pregnancy	..	..	2
Forceps delivery	..	49	Diabetic Mother	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	28	Ante partum hæmorrhage	..	..	9
Breech delivery	..	5	Born before arrival	..	..	1
Rhesus incompatibility	..	2	Surgical induction	..	..	1
Caesarian Section	..	21	Miscellaneous	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	..	146	

During the year only four children developed handicaps and were transferred to the Handicapped Children's Register, one each with asthma, heart lesion, poor speech development and partially hearing.

In 1968 and 1969, 126 and 109 new names were added to the At Risk register, and five and six respectively were transferred to the Handicapped Children's Register after periods of observation varying from a few months to 3½ years. Thus fifteen handicaps have been confirmed in 381 suspects in three years (3.9%).

It would appear that an excessively large number of names is added annually to the register in order to detect very few handicaps. 'At risk' categories therefore need careful revision with the help of the advice of obstetricians and paediatricians, to eliminate much unnecessary supervisory work.

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 fifteen children, twenty three of whom had multiple handicaps. Eighteen in two categories, four in three and one child had defects in four categories.

Forty nine names removed from the register, included thirty nine who have reached five years and went to school (including special schools). Two were admitted to the Junior Training Centre and one to the partially hearing unit at Knavesmire School. Other names removed from the register included three in whom the condition had ceased to be a handicap. Three children died and four left York.

Forty eight names were added. The classification of defects is as follows :—

Asthma 1, Blind 2, Partially Sighted 4, Deaf 1, Partially Hearing 3, Eczema 1, Epilepsy 6, Genito-urinary 2, C.N.S. and spastic 16, Heart defects 19, Mentally retarded 27, Mongols 7, Orthopaedics 17, Strabismus 13, Speech defects 1, Spina bifida 3, Miscellaneous 21.

Care of Premature Infants.

In 1970, 127 babies were cared for by the premature baby nurse, 99 of these were premature, and 60 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 114 (including 15 stillbirths).

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

(i) at home or in a nursing home	.. .. .	8
(ii) in hospital	.. .. .	91

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

(i) who were nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home		8
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. .	—
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. .	8

Born in hospital :—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. .	3
(ii) who died in one and under seven days	.. .. .	1
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. .	87

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.	.. .. .	1
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.	.. .. .	6

Day Nurseries.

Ninety eight children were on the registers of the nurseries, which have 45 places in each, and for the year the average daily attendance at Acomb Nursery was 36 and at Heworth Nursery 35. The Creche at Acomb continues to provide facilities for short-term care, on an informal basis.

Attendances were exceptionally low at Heworth during January and February. This coincided with the opening of the nursery class at Tang Hall School and the transfer of several children. Low attendances were also noted during July due to measles and during September for no apparent reason. Attendances at Acomb were also low in September due to measles, and during April and May because of measles and mumps.

There was a protracted outbreak of measles at both nurseries. It began in February at Acomb and finally reached its peak with 12 cases in September. Twenty four children were involved. The pattern at Heworth was different where thirty children were affected between March and August. The peak of 18 cases occurred in July and was followed by four further cases in August. Between April and June there were 16 cases of mumps in the Acomb Nursery and two further cases in August. Single sporadic cases of rubella and scarlet fever occurred in the nurseries and there was the usual incidence of respiratory infection.

As in previous years priority for admission was given to children with special problems as well as children with only one available parent. At Acomb there were two children with physical handicaps, five with mental handicaps,

three had deaf parents and 16 children were admitted because of their mothers' inability to cope. There were eight temporary admissions during mothers' confinements. Three children at Heworth had physical or mental handicaps, one had delayed speech development, nine had behaviour problems and nine had mothers who were temporarily unable to cope. Eleven children were admitted because their mothers were unable to care for them permanently.

For the first time both nurseries were closed for two weeks during the summer to allow a better arrangement of staff holidays and for repairs and renovations to be carried out without hindrance.

Acomb Nursery has continued to be a target for vandals and lay-about, 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	4	40	4	32
Heworth	15	30	17	37	12	23

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

At the end of 1970, twenty nine persons and twenty one playgroups were registered with the local authority under the Nurseries and Childminders Regulation Act. The total number of children permitted to be minded was 107 and there were 464 places allowed in the playgroups.

There are two distinct categories of childminder, those who take several children and function on nursery school lines and those who care for up to three children on a more informal basis.

Of the former, five women provide morning care only, on five days per week during school terms. Two others, however, operate from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on five days per week and all year round. Usually this type of minding is of a relatively long term nature, and four of the groups have been established for more than five years.

In the second category, the periods during which children are cared for vary with each set of circumstances, and sometimes this form of childminding is combined with or alternated with the fostering of children. In such cases the Childminder should also be accepted as a foster parent by the Children's Officer. Although the local authority is not always informed when daily minding ceases and fostering arrangements begin, or vice versa, these persons provide a very valuable service.

The number of playgroups has increased from fifteen to twenty one and five have increased the number of sessions held per week. Two of these have also begun to hold a one hour session for groups of younger children, under three years, with their mothers. Thirteen are affiliated to the Pre-School Playgroups Association.

Many of the playgroups are willing to accept a handicapped child when the necessary help is available, and in cases of need, fees are reduced and sometimes waived. Three playgroups have special interests in the socially handicapped child.

Co-ordinating Committee for the Care of Children.

The work of this Committee has continued as described in the last report, a total of 23 families being discussed, 10 of them new cases. Seventeen families of longer standing were also reviewed and taken off the Committee's list as no longer of major concern to a large number of social agencies. This marked the completion of a review of the whole case load of the Committee which at the beginning of 1968 stood at 277. Many of these families have become more stable over the years, others have dispersed or left the district, leaving an active case load of 50 families.

Although the number of family problems referred for discussion has diminished the monthly meetings of the Committee have been of benefit in providing an opportunity for workers in widely scattered departments both in and out of local government to meet face to face. Much business is conducted before and after Co-ordinating Committee, explanations given and misunderstandings put right. The spirit of mutual co-operation in the service of the client has been very marked in these gatherings.

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

During 1970, there was a slight increase in sales of National Dried Milk at the main Centre, and sales of orange juice rose in all the child health clinics. The demand for cod liver oil and vitamin tablets fell, however, no doubt due to the fall in the number of births in the City.

Welfare Foods—York sales.

Year				National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Orange Juice Bottles	Vitamin Tablets Packets
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
1970	..	..	..	16,626	1,351	35,252	4,584

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years

The Principal School Dental Officer reports that the quantity and pattern of work completed during the year has hardly changed since the previous year which is not really satisfactory since it is desirable that more pre-school children should be examined and treated earlier. Too many children have teeth needing extracting when they first attend school. This, of course, points to wrong diet in the first place but much of the damage could be mitigated if we could see all 3-year old children, when incipient signs of decay could be recognised, treated, and the parents advised about the diet of their children. Unfortunately we are not making a sufficient number of contacts with pre-school children and this has been realised for several years. It has been recognised that the health visitor has a vital role to play in solving this problem. In the autumn a meeting of all the health visitors was held to explore ways in which more pre-school children could be brought in for examination. It is hoped that an increase in treatment will occur as a result of this meeting.

The last quinquennial survey of the incidence of dental caries among 5-year old children, carried out for the Department of Education and Science, showed a decline in the number of teeth affected by decay. The average number affected by decay in 5-year old children is now 4.5 which is nevertheless more than one quarter of the child's dentition. This could be cut by half if our water supply were fluoridated, and furthermore the extent of the caries attack would be much more limited. Fluoridation is both effective and safe and should be adopted in the near future.

Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment during Year:						Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	..	..	..	..	..	182	98
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	..	289	293
Total Visits	..	..	..	..	..	471	391
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year..						30	5
Treatment provided during the year:—							
Number of Fillings	..	..	..	..	..	520	341
Teeth Filled	..	..	..	..	..	455	318
Teeth Extracted	..	..	..	..	..	75	96
General Anaesthetics given				..	..	48	15

Treatment provided during the year (<i>cont.</i>) :—	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Emergency visits by Patients	12	6
Patients X-Rayed	1	6
Patients treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	64	75
Teeth otherwise conserved	17	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	3
Inlays	—	—
Crowns	—	2
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the Year	171	63

Prosthetics

Patients supplied with Full Upper or Full Lower Dentures (first time) .. .. .	..	4
Patients supplied with Other Dentures .. .. .	..	13
Number of Dentures Supplied .. .. .	..	20

Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	15
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Inspections

Number of Patients given First Inspections during Year	356	1,931
Number of Patients who required treatment ..	127	1,077
Number of Patients who were offered treatment..	127	453

Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e., equivalent complete half-days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients:

For Treatment	200
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.

The health of the children in the Local Authority Homes was good throughout the year. At the Glen Residential Nursery minor infections were common — chesty colds, sporadic febrile attacks, sometimes with vomiting and diarrhoea occurred from time to time. All children have rectal swabs taken on admission to detect early coliform or dysentery infection. In one case a positive swab was obtained and the child was transferred to the Fever Hospital.

St. Hilda's Garth, where many children are below eight, and where there are frequent admissions and discharges, infectious diseases are more prevalent than in the other residential homes. There were three cases of measles in February, six of scarlet fever in May, and in September five cases of tonsillitis, due to Group 'A' Haemolytic Streptococci, occurred. The first three children affected were on the lists of three different General Practitioners, but the outbreak was reported to the Health Department and throat swabs of all staff and children were taken and revealed a sixth child who was a symptomless carrier.

The outbreak was soon controlled and the children all recovered quickly without complications.

(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:—

The accommodation at present is 15 beds, 10 cots.

On 1st January, 1970 11 girls and 1 baby were resident, and during the year, 49 unmarried girls were admitted.

Of the babies born, fifteen were known to have been adopted, seventeen went home with their mothers and eleven were placed with foster parents with a view to adoption. Two girls left to marry before their babies were born, and there was one stillbirth.

The ages of the mothers ranged from 13 years to 30 years.

During the year the Investors Overseas Service financed the complete modernisation of the kitchen, a new deep freeze and the conversion of the basement into airing rooms.

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.

The nursery had a larger turnover this year than usual which may, in part, have accounted for a Group 'A' Streptococcal infection which persisted for about two months during the Summer. Apart from this the children in the home were well.

(c) The Grey Coat Family Group Home.

This home has accommodation for 12 children and is run by a voluntary committee. All the children are on the list of one general practitioner and the home is visited by a Health Visitor.

Care of the Unmarried Mother.

The Registrar General's statistics for 1970 show that 167 mothers gave birth to illegitimate children (compared with 189 in 1969) eleven per cent of the total live births in York, five being in temporary residence in the City. One hundred and fifty nine of these were known to the department and received help from the Health Welfare Officer.

Of those known to the department, eleven were girls who had conceived under the age of 16 and twenty two were married women having illegitimate children. Thirteen girls resided in Mother and Baby Homes in areas outside the City.

Of the babies born in 1970, 124 remained with their mothers and 32 were placed for adoption, 30 by arrangement with the York Adoption Society and two were adopted privately. There was one stillbirth and five deaths of illegitimate children.

Eighty 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, York City Charities, Clubs and private citizens and the Catholic Aid Society.

Living standards for those mothers wishing to bring up their children deteriorated during the year. Lack of suitable accommodation, low wages for unskilled workers and inadequate allowances for those on supplementary benefits were some of the difficulties which had to be overcome. Many of the mothers were immature and incapable of budgeting their incomes, others were physically or mentally frail and incapable of stable relationships. With help and encouragement, the majority proved to be good and careful mothers.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The York Authority employs ten midwives, one of whom is specially trained to work with premature babies, and does not usually undertake ante-natal care, deliveries and nursings.

At the end of 1970 eight midwives were approved as teachers of pupils by the Central Midwives' Board; the other two recent additions to the staff will be approved during 1971.

In 1970, 147 mothers had their babies at home but midwives received 722 patients home early from Fulford Maternity Hospital, and of these 364 were in the first 48 hours. In all the midwives looked after 869 women during the puerperium.

Attachments are made wherever possible and nine general practices now have a midwife attached with the midwife doing ante-natal work in the doctors' surgeries, delivering the patient either at home or in the General Practitioner Unit and continuing care for the remainder of the puerperium. York midwives attended 219 ante-natal sessions in doctors' surgeries and delivered 89 patients in the G.P. Unit.

Because of the City's traffic problems the areas which attached midwives visit have been zoned. For example, on one occasion two nursing visits took up 2½ hours of a midwife's time. Except for the centrally placed relief midwife who covers for other midwives when they are away from their districts, all midwives visit the General Practitioner Unit.

With only nine midwives, caring for 869 patients during the year, much over-time is worked and many disturbed nights are experienced. The five-day week enjoyed by other nursing departments is not available to the midwives because of the pressure of work with general practitioner sessions but the morale of the staff remains high.

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-seven pupils were trained during the year compared with seventy-six the previous year.

Early discharge from Hospital.

There were 722 patients discharged early from the maternity hospital compared with 664 the previous year. Of these, 364 were within 48 hours, compared with 309 in 1969.

Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

A total of 420 expectant mothers made 1,743 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	68	}	114
Ante-natal Treatment Beds	..	..	..	20
Premature Infant Cots	..	..	..	14
General Practitioner Unit	..	..	..	12

Number of Admissions :—

(a) York	1,662	}	3,408
(b) Other Areas	1,746		

Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment 729

Average duration of stay in days	9.08
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Number of cases delivered by:—

(a) G.P. Unit—	(i) York Cases	188	}	383
	(ii) Other Areas ..	195		
(b) Midwives—	(i) York Cases ..	920	}	1,863
	(ii) Other Areas ..	943		
(c) Doctors—	(i) York Cases ..	291	}	657
	(ii) Other Areas ..	366		

(d) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—

Mother and Babies	25	}	39
Babies only	14		

Number of Live Births	..	..	..	..	2,472
Plus G.P. Unit	..	..	..	..	385

Number of Still-births	48
Plus G.P. Unit	Nil

Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	..	Nil
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Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge	..	785
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Number of Maternal Deaths:—

(i) York Area	Nil
(ii) Other Areas	2

Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth	..	33
---	----	----

	<i>Part One</i>	<i>Part Two</i>
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Number of Pupils in Training		
during 1970 42	35 (York 24)

Number entered for Examination		
of Central Midwives Board	41	35

Number successful 32	30
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HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The total establishment of Health Visiting and School Nursing staff is 24. At the end of 1970 there were 21 qualified health visitors and three State Registered nurses employed as school and clinic nurses.

The attachment of health visitors to doctors' practices continued and it became evident when attachments were made to large practices, that the amount of work left to be done on the district was reduced considerably. In November, health visitors were allocated to those doctors not already in attachment schemes and now all work is allocated according to the name of the general practitioner and not according to a district as previously. The number of attachments to a practice depends upon its size and volume of patients but on average one health visitor covers two practices.

Courses on health subjects are given in schools and many health visitors give talks in their off duty periods to various organisations within the City on all aspects of health education, including venereal diseases when requested.

The special work in the City, with regard to venereal diseases, is the concern of one health visitor who attends the clinic along with the hospital consultant and who is responsible for any necessary follow-up and contact tracing.

All other notifiable infectious diseases are investigated by another health visitor who is in daily contact with the Infectious Diseases Control Section in the Health Department. Notifications are followed up and contacts traced and investigated.

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

To expectant mothers, first visits 661, total visits 1066; to children under one year of age, first visits 3,532, total visits 11,596; to children between the ages of one and five years, 14,617; tuberculosis patients, 463; infectious cases, 480; aged persons, 2,416; convalescent cases 3; homes for the aged 63; nurseries 67; adoptions 18; visits following discharge from isolation hospital 1; hospital follow-ups 282; gastric follow-up 404; diabetic cases 843; hospital special visits 77; asthmatics 4; visits re peptic research 204.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The Home Nursing Establishment is 22 (including 3 State Enrolled Nurses). There were 22 nurses in post at the end of the year, all but one of whom were district trained.

At the beginning of the year there were 508 patients on record. There were 1774 new cases throughout the year, a decrease on last year of 28, and 54,536 visits were paid, a decrease of 9,293. Much of the decrease in the number of visits paid is due to the oral intake of antibiotics, which dispenses with the need for twice daily visits by nurses to administer injections, and to an increase in the number of elderly, less mobile patients on the register. Of these visits 35,878 were to people over 65 years of age. 1,747 cases were discharged leaving 470 still on record at the end of the year.

Of the new cases attended, 1,249 were referred by general practitioners, 475 from hospitals and 32 applied direct.

The style of nursing has changed during the last few years, and nurses now have to contend with the management of very heavy patients. Some patients are over 20 stones in weight and have to be raised and dressed, a physical impossibility for one nurse and extremely difficult for two. Houses are not roomy enough to permit the use of hoists. A dozen or so other patients vary between 14 and 16 stones in weight. District nursing work generally is now proving arduous and this situation is likely to continue as this type of patient will remain on the Home Nursing register for many years. For example, two patients with quadriplegia have been nursed for 17 years, and two with bilateral amputations of the legs have been nursed for over ten years. A third of the patients remaining on record at the end of the year were heavy patients.

Stocks of loan equipment are increasing as this service is more widely used. The incontinent laundry service too is increasing. There are now rarely less than 60 persons using this service whereas at its inception, there were only six.

York is approved and registered by the Secretary of State as a district training centre for State Registered Nurses and a full training centre for State Enrolled Nurses. Two State Registered Nurses completed district training during the year.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A total of 3,183 children were immunised of whom, 1,074 received diphtheria and tetanus vaccine and 1,799 received triple vaccine against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.

Total immunised against	1969		1970	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners
Diphtheria	1135		1352	
Born 1966-70	1097		1320	
Born 1970	110		108	
Children receiving combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough vaccine	—	1	—	4
Children receiving combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus vaccine	680	1070	662	1137
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only	1	1	1	8
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	493	223	813	261
Tetanus only	2	289	1	296
Totals	1176	1584	1477	1706

Number of children at 31st December, 1970, 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, 1970.	Year of Birth				Total
	Born 1970	Born 1967-69	Born 1963-66	Born before 1963	
	108	1202	33	9	1352
(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, 1970.	—	146	1303	85	1534

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Of the 1,673 Smallpox vaccinations during the year, 1,368 were notified by general practitioners and 305 by the Authority clinics.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

A course of vaccine was given to 1,362 children of all ages, and a reinforcing fourth dose was given to 1,549 children between five and eleven years of age.

Immunisation against Measles.

One thousand two hundred and fifty two children were immunised against measles.

Immunisation against Rubella (German Measles).

At present, vaccine is available only for 13 year old girls. During the year 67 girls were immunised against this disease.

Yellow Fever Immunisation.

Immunisation is by appointment at the Health Services Centre, Monkgate, and there is a charge of £1 per patient. During the year 399 persons have been immunised, of whom 4 were service personnel.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The mileage travelled in 1970, 201,952 was 9,428 more than in the previous year. Patients previously transported over long distances by rail are now conveyed more economically and in greater comfort by Estate Car Ambulances. These journeys, coupled with the special journeys to the Renal Unit in Leeds and an increase in out-patient work are mainly responsible for the increase.

The number of patients carried, 81,458, was 2,610 more than in the preceding year. Demands from hospitals continued to rise; out-patients increased by 1,800 to 33,373 and inter-hospital transfers by 562 to 4,003. There was also an increase in the number of pupils carried to and from occupation centres because of the change in holiday closure arrangements. Such increases contributed to the highest figure recorded for patients carried.

Despite the increase in work the average miles per patient was held at 2.48 as against 2.52 the previous year.

Work was completed in the early part of the year on the extensions to the Ambulance Station previously reported, and excellent working conditions are now enjoyed by all members of the staff.

Visits to the Ambulance Station were arranged for Pre-student nurses (two half days) and Pupil Midwives (one half day). Two 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
1966	72,236	185,438	1969	78,348	192,524
1967	77,982	189,077	1970	81,458	201,952
1968	77,887	196,649			

Analysis of Work and Mileage	Persons Carried	Miles Travelled
Patients under Section 27	45,736	162,870
Work for Hospital Management Committee		
(a) Analgesia Equipment etc.	—	170
(b) Personal Transfers	133	156
Midwives	82	479
Pupils to and from Occupational Centres	35,500	32,521
Conveyance of Children for Education Committee	6	1,563
Abortive and Service journeys	—	4,141
Patients under National Health (Amendment) Act, 1957	1	52

Classification of Patients Carried

	1969	1970
Road Accident	695	616
Home Accident	211	280
Industrial Accident	116	104
Other Accident	604	607
Acute Illness	882	899
Emergency Maternity	8	7
	<hr/> 2,516	<hr/> 2,513

Others		
General Illness	3,557	3,264
Maternity	663	643
Tuberculosis	6	1
Other Infectious Diseases	37	28
Mental	143	118
Inter-hospital transfer	3,431	4,003
Hospital discharge	1,798	1,793
Out-patient attendance	31,573	33,373
	<hr/> 41,208	<hr/> 43,223

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

York County Borough Council	157,286
Other Ambulance Services	5,584

Journeys of 100 miles and over

- (a) By Road:— Bishop Auckland, Blackpool, Hartlepool, Hexham, Llandudno, London (4), Newcastle, North Shields, Norwich, Tynemouth, Wellingborough (6).
- (b) By Rail:— London (3).

Emergency (999) Telephone Calls

1,743 compared with 1,887 in 1969.

Fleet

As at 31st December — 19 Vehicles.

28 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1964.	1
15 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1964 (2)	2
22 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1966, 1967 (2), 1968, 1969.	5
22 h.p. Dual purpose, 1968, 1969, 1970 (2).	4
28 h.p. Personnel Carriers, 1965, 1967, 1968.	3
16 h.p. Estate Car Ambulances, 1965, 1970 (2).	3
22 h.p. Mobile control vehicle, 1965.	1

Staff

Sickness of the Operational Staff involved the loss of two hundred and ten working days as against two hundred and thirty five in the previous year; leave taking amounted to six hundred and seventy two working days against six hundred and eight, and overtime worked totalled 2,171½ hours as against 1,515 hours in 1969.

Training

Two Ambulancemen attended a six week Ambulance Aid Course and 2 men a one week Refresher Course at the West Riding County Training School, Birkenshaw, all obtained a good assessment in their examinations.

Twenty four Ambulancemen with over five years service received Refresher Training spread over 12 hours from the Training Officer thus implementing the recommendations in the Report by the Working Party on Ambulance Training. All were successful in an oral and practical examination carried out by the Training Officer and the Medical Officer of Health.

The Service was represented by Ambulancemen A. Moore and E. Browne in the Regional Ambulance Service Competition held at Scunthorpe in June.

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 eighty nine.

One thousand and nineteen attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, ninety nine new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, seven of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Two of the four hundred and thirty six contacts examined were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Patients

Of the nine people found to be suffering from tuberculosis one was aged between 0 and 15 years, two between 15 and 45 years, four between 45 and 65 years and two were aged 65 or over. Eleven York patients were admitted to Fairfield Hospital during the year, and no person, known to have positive sputum was in the community.

Three persons died from the disease, one from late effects of respiratory tuberculosis and two 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 twenty four families during the year and other people were put in touch with the appropriate authorities. Five persons were suffering from tuberculosis, fifteen from chronic bronchitis, and four had heart disease.

This is the first full year of the work of the re-organised Chest and Heart Association.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Three hundred and thirty four children who were contacts were vaccinated, and 1,593 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	2,291
Number of parental consents received	2,008
Consent rate	88%
Number of children Heaf tested	1,688
Number of children not Heaf tested:—	
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	310
(2) Left the District	2
(3) Other reasons	8
	— 320
Number of children who gave a positive reaction to Heaf test	87
Percentage	5%
Number of children who gave a negative reaction to Heaf test	1,601
Percentage	95%
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	1,593

Of the 87 children who were Mantoux positive, 63 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.

A substantial grant was made to provide new clothing on the occasion of a wedding and other grants paid for an electric fire, a food liquidiser and leatherwork materials, for individual patients. Some were also helped with the cost of fuel, and all received a Christmas gift of £3. During the year £1,659 1s. 0d. was given by way of grant to patients living in York.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Three hundred and twenty three women attended the Cytology Clinics in 1970. Of these, ninety nine came for a routine check after an interval of three or more years, compared with one hundred and ten in 1969.

The results of the smear tests revealed two cases with malignant changes and five with inflammatory changes. The cases with malignant changes, aged 44 and 62 years, following operative treatment, are continuing in good

health. Of the five with inflammatory changes three were aged between 46 and 48 years, one was aged 37 years and one was aged 60. All were married women with children and clinical signs and symptoms were present in three of the seven cases.

In addition, thirty two women were found to have gynaecological conditions requiring treatment and were referred to their family doctors.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The health education programme has continued steadily throughout the year with the emphasis on the person to person contact of Health Visitors in schools and in clinics.

A display on Water Safety was mounted in a garage in Rougier Street for the duration of the Summer, and posters on the dangers of fireworks and of fire were displayed on clinic notice boards later in the year. The Department's outside notice boards were used for short periods by the Housing Committee and the Family Planning Association to publicize House Improvement grants and Family Planning. Publicity on smoke control preceded these displays.

A one day training course for the staff on home safety was held in June when the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents' Home Safety Organiser for the North of England not only discussed the current trends of home accidents but also demonstrated the use of specially prepared visual aids. Various safety aids for the bathroom and kitchen and alarm systems were also shown and the advantages and disadvantages of types of oil heaters and gas and electric fires were discussed. The presentation of this course was excellent and greatly enjoyed by all who took part.

Employees of the Home Help Section took part in a Home Safety Competition, the object being to give them an insight into the many causes of home accidents so that they, in turn, could advise the many old people who receive their help. For this purpose, the Department's Display House in which numerous, specially constructed faults appear, was displayed in the Home Help Office and home helps were asked to submit a list of the faults which they had discovered after a short period of observation. A prize was awarded to the winner and runners up.

The routine Mothercraft classes and other talks have continued and a wide range of societies, clubs and other groups have been addressed by members of staff on subjects relevant to health, safety or particular aspects of their work. Of these, the Medical Officer of Health has given seven talks, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Health six, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and Home Help Organiser five each, the Health Welfare Officer four and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent Nursing Officer two each.

CHIROPODY

The hopes of improvement in the service outlined in the last report remained justified until the end of July when for family reasons the second full-time chiropodist had to leave. Even at this time the waiting list had risen from 61 in January to 108 in July. The service has since struggled along staffed by the Senior Chiropodist and two part-time Chiropodists doing eight sessions between them, all attempts at filling the vacant post having failed. The waiting list had risen to 363 by the end of the year and the total patients on the register was 1952 in contrast to 1559 last year and 1234 in 1968. With such a small staff this has resulted in patients receiving treatment at such infrequent intervals as to render the term 'service' farcical.

The unworthy suspicion was aroused that the steadily mounting numbers of applicants for chiropody might include a substantial group of people who did not require skilled treatment and that an auxilliary nail clipping service, possibly by volunteers, might help these people. This proved not to be the case, the feet of new patients, when eventually seen, almost invariably fall into the categories 'bad', 'very bad', or 'terrible'.

The qualified State Registered Chiropodist interested in making a career within Local Authority departments is still a comparative rarity. The need to keep old people 'on their feet' becomes steadily more urgent with the increasing distance many find themselves from their friends and the corner shop in the new planned housing estates. The number of people surviving into extreme old age is also still increasing.

Rising waiting lists and inadequate staff leave no opportunity for attempting to do any preventive work in the field of foot health.

	1969	1970
Total patients on Register	1,559	1,952
Number on waiting list	61	363
Number of clinic sessions	569	821
Number of treatments in clinics	2,042	2,761
Number of domiciliary Patients	489	448

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	
1970	282
Periods of Convalescence arranged:—	
Section 28 National Health Service Act.	
Younger and more active patients	110
Dispensary Funds	
Handicapped and aged patients	75
Purey Cust Funds.	
Incurably ill and aged patients	23
Industrial Convalescent Schemes and other	
Charitable Organisations	7
Of the 215 patients who went to Convalescent Homes, 45 were men, 141 were women and 29 were children.	

All the elderly patients suffered from severe disabilities, and many needed rest and care following hospital treatment. They lived on minimal incomes, and those living alone gave cause for concern because of their poverty, frailty and isolation. Unfortunately fifty three had to cancel because of ill health by the time all arrangements had been completed. The younger women patients had many problems to solve before they could leave home and some even proved incapable of preparing themselves for a holiday and did not arrive at the convalescent home, or left after a day or two. These women were tired and overwrought and needed the rest, but were unable to take advantage of the service offered.

Twenty five children accompanied their mothers on holiday to a convalescent home. Three debilitated little girls, depressed by a death in the family, and a boy who needed rest and quiet after an operation enjoyed eleven days in the Craig Home at Morecambe. These children were all from inadequate homes. Funds were raised to send 12 boys for a two week camping holiday in the Dales and help was needed in the provision of clothing, bedding and equipment. A large number of children stayed for a week at the seaside, or in the country in the homes of members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Services.

The average cost per patient for the recuperative holiday was approximately £21.

It has been found increasingly difficult to obtain accommodation with adequate facilities for the very frail patient, and the journey to the Homes caused some concern except when relatives were available to accompany them. Other social agencies were contacted to ensure every available service was obtained for them when they returned home. Many grants for fuel, blankets and warm dressing gowns, etc. were also obtained to help the old folk through the winter. Most of the older patients were sent to homes in

Bridlington, and those with severe physical handicaps to a British Red Cross Home, or a Cheshire Home at Alne. The younger patients were sent to homes in Scarborough, Morecambe and St. Anne's on Sea.

Holidays provided by Voluntary Societies

Twenty seven grants were given to enable families in poor circumstances because of ill health, to have a holiday in a caravan, bungalow or flat, or for rail fares to stay with relatives or friends.

A great deal of help was sought from Social Workers, Health Visitors, The Department of Health and Social Security, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Animal Welfare Societies, York City Charities, The Lions Club and Church and Chapel Guilds, and the help received is gratefully acknowledged.

FAMILY CASEWORK

During the year 34 families comprising 53 adults and 83 children have been the subjects of intensive casework. These figures are very similar to last year's when 33 families comprising 61 adults and 78 children were assisted.

The majority of the families did not live in Council property and except for four of them, were all adequately housed. The inadequacies of the four families in question were largely of their own making but if they remain in York they will nonetheless be rehoused in due course by the Council.

Twenty eight of the families were almost entirely dependent on social security or other state benefits and the remaining six lived on low incomes. Financial problems, therefore, were uppermost in their minds and the daily struggle to make ends meet was usually the overriding anxiety. This anxiety, coupled with emotional instability and generally inadequate management results in these families being submerged in problems which they find insuperable. Seven of the fathers concerned spent most of the year in jail.

The problem of evaluating the work done is a perennial one. Many of these families need long-term support and it is difficult to judge what would have happened had not the support been given. However, a purely subjective evaluation leads to the opinion that of the 53 adults concerned at least 40 have been helped with serious difficulties and at least 20 of the families as a whole show a distinct improvement. This improvement is assessed in terms of emotional maturity and ability to face and deal with problems rather than the merely negative ability of keeping out of trouble.

A further 47 families have been visited at the request of the City Council's Officers, Probation Officers and General Practitioners for the purpose of sorting out complicated or difficult problems in otherwise stable and well managed families. The excellent co-operation of other Local Authority departments, the police and voluntary bodies is acknowledged.

DOMESTIC HELP

(Section 29)

The Home Help Organiser visited 740 householders during the year, 64 of these being evening and week-end visits. Two hundred and forty three households were visited by one clerk, seventy nine were initial visits, and sixty three households were visited by the other clerk, one being an initial visit.

The weekly case load varied from 665 to 775, and the number of visits paid by Home Helps varied between 1,350 and 1,500.

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 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, 1970, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Part-time Home Helps	..	..	122	
Full-time Home Helps	..	..	11	
			<hr/>	
Total			133	Equivalent to 74 full-time Home Helps.
			<hr/>	

When required, four Sitters-up and one Sitter-in were available for duty.

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	..	..	..	29
General cases (including care of the aged)	..	..	..	1,043
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	3
Others	..	..	..	57
				<hr/>
Total				1,132
				<hr/>

Of these, 337 were new cases compared with 299 in 1969.

Cases given daily help for firemaking and preparation of breakfast	146
Cases given daily help for firemaking and a return visit for midday meal	13
Cases given daily help for firemaking, dressing and preparation of breakfast	17
Cases given full morning daily help for firemaking, dressing and preparation of meals	7
Cases given daily help for firemaking and return for preparation of all meals (including weekends)	17

Cases given help at midday to fit in with meals on wheels service	20
Cases given daily help at midday to prepare a meal	50
Cases given help more than once a week	194
Cases helped by the sitting-up service	7
Cases helped daily by the sitting-in service	1
Cases helped for social reasons	11
Families given daily full-time help during period of mother's illness	4
Families given daily help during period of mother's illness	17
Families given domestic help during period of mother's illness	18
Families given full-time daily help during mother's absence from home	5

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

The Head Social Worker left the Department to take up another post at the end of September and Dr. M. W. Galley, Psychiatrist was seconded to a course for the Diploma in Public Health, in October. Dr. Sishta was appointed as her replacement for the duration of the course.

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	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Naburn and Bootham Park Hospital	647	642	75	86	2	1
The Retreat	1	1	2	—	1	—
Clifton	11	15	6	6	—	1
No. admitted by Mental Welfare Officers	206	206	103	92	3	2

Mental Subnormality

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

Three 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, 1970, was fifty eight, including four North Riding, and three East Riding cases.

The Special Care Unit has ten children on the register, including one East Riding case.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE — There were forty two girls attending, including one from the North Riding and two from the West Riding. Forty two boys attended, including two from the North Riding and four from the West Riding.

There were five girls and one boy working in the laundry.

One male and two female trainees found employment in the community either by their own efforts or those of their parents.

Production in all departments has increased during the year, an achievement made possible by the strenuous efforts of the staff.

Outwork from Derwent Plastics Ltd. continued throughout the year except when shortages of work decreased production in the factory. The income received from this work was £400.00.

New outwork was gained from the Helmsley firm, Sugdens Ltd., which specialises in the manufacture of playing decks for audio sets. A good supply of work preparing electrical leads for soldering into position is maintained. Earth wires are made up, rotor and centre spindles are wired together and stop/start knobs are assembled. The payment for this work has not yet been claimed but it will be a useful addition to the centre's income.

The trainees are still involved in making up surgical swabs and No. 7 finger bandages, work subcontracted from the rehabilitation unit at Clifton Hospital, and other types of work as offered by the Manager of the unit when possible. Although the amount received for this work, £16.00, is small, the activity makes a useful contribution to the work of the Centre.

The turnover from all departments, excluding work done for Sugdens' Ltd., is £2,066.00 made up as follows:—

Printing £636, Craft £364, Woodwork £650, Derwent Plastics £400, and £16 from the rehabilitation unit, Clifton Hospital.

Subnormals on the Register at 31st December, 1970

In Hospitals	..	..	..	157
In the Community	..	..		271
				<hr/> 428 <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	—	—	21	18	26	11	3	1	50	30
Partially Self Supporting ..	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
Employable—Out of Work ..	—	—	7	3	3	1	3	2	13	6
Useful at Home	—	—	1	1	4	9	7	10	12	20
At Home—Too Low Grade for Employment.. ..	2	1	—	—	2	3	1	2	5	6
Attending Occupation Centre	30	21	11	12	21	22	4	5	66	60
<i>Totals</i>	32	22	40	35	58	46	18	20	148	123

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

At the end of December, 1970, there were fourteen residents at Howe Hill, ten women and four men. During the year, twelve women and seven men were admitted, eleven women and eight men were discharged.

Of the discharged, eight returned to hospital, five returned home and six went into lodgings.

Crombie Avenue Hostel

At the end of December, 1970, there were six mentally subnormal persons in residence. During the year, two were admitted and one discharged.

Social Clubs

The clubs held at St. Saviourgate on Tuesday afternoon and Thursday evening continued to run during 1970.

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 30, Welfare 2, Treasury 15, City Architect's 5, Tourism 1, Children 22, Public Library 12, Housing 3, City Engineer's 34, Town Clerk's 9, Education 12, Castle Museum 2, Estates 4, Fire Services 15, Other Authorities 14. Total 180.

APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The screening and advisory service to the Housing Department has continued. The housing circumstances of all patients referred by their family doctors are investigated thoroughly by a medical officer. More than one visit is sometimes necessary and a considerable amount of time is also spent on clerical work, telephone calls and interviews in the office.

Investigations were made on behalf of 191 families, an increase of 9 on the previous year, but of these, it was necessary to recommend 71 for priority in rehousing on medical grounds, an increase of 24 on the previous year. In addition, 13 borderline cases were held in abeyance for review in a few months.

These figures reflect the increasing inadequacy of the provision of accommodation for infirm and handicapped people who wish to retain their independence and could do so given reasonable basic facilities. Difficulty in climbing stairs is the most common disability and results in requests to move from upper floor flat dwellers, from residents in ground floor flats built on hills with steep approaches, and from those occupying houses with only upstairs toilets or houses with only downstairs toilets but no place for a bed downstairs. Some ground floor flats are too far from shops and post offices to be suitable for infirm old people; this results in increasing isolation and loneliness, and the cases of depression referred by their doctors for rehousing are largely due to this factor. For the most part it has not been found possible to regard these problems as medical grounds for recommending priority. They are social problems created by the environment, the bleak featureless deserted aspect of some housing estates comparing starkly with the comparable warmth and friendliness of the sub-standard back streets in which many elderly people have spent their lives.

Other problems which are basically social and are not usually recommended for medical priority are families who find themselves housed in incompatible surroundings from which they cannot escape and young couples living in their parents' overcrowded homes. These problems in time often do result in medical conditions. It is a difficult clinical problem to assess the genuineness of symptoms in these circumstances.

More consultation between consumers and planners might be a way of reducing some of these problems for the future.

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, 1971. A new registration in respect of the Angel Nursing Agency was also accepted.

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 73 Doctors, 1 Assistant Practitioner, 34 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, 1970, was 734,500 (735,279 previous year).

79,265 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1970, and 22,374 sight tests were given during the same period.

Complete maternity services were given by York general practitioners to 394 women, and an additional 903 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..	1	5	6
Number in Mental Hospitals	12	12	24
Number in Part III (National Assistance Act, 1948) Accommodation	5	8	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18	25	43

Epileptics—cont.

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
18	25	43

Number at Home

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>			
Known to Department of Employment and Productivity	15	2	17			
Working at Remploy	4	4	8			
Other employment	9	1	10			
Attending Welfare Department:—						
Handicrafts and Social Centre	2	2	4			
Others	7	7	14			
	—	—	—			
	37	16	53	37	16	53
	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total	55	41	96
				—	—	—

Spastics

Adults working (5 males and 1 female)	..	..	6
Adults Resident in Alne Hall (1 male)	..	..	1
Adults Resident at home (2 females)			2
Residents in Special Homes and Schools:—			
Hinwick Hall, Wellingborough	}		
Brandsburton Hall, Nr. Beverley			
Scotton Banks Hospital			5
St. George's Home, Harrogate			
Adult attending Handicrafts and Social Centre	..		1
Adult attending Spastic Occupation Centre	..		1
			—
			16
			—

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability				
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Senile Macula 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	2	1	—	15	9
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	9	6	—	2	5
(c) Other treatment	1	—	—	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	6	—	—	6

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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE



City of York Education Committee

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1970



City of York Education Committee

ANNUAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year Ended 31st December 1977

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 1970-71

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor
(Alderman A. J. Hardcastle)

Alderman W. Ward, J.P., *Chairman*

Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman, B.A., *Vice-Chairman*

Alderman R. Scobey, J.P.
Councillor P. J. Bowman
Councillor J. E. Clout, A.C.I.S.
Councillor K. Cooper
Councillor D. G. Cummin, M.A.
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Councillor C. Thorpe

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C.Eng.M.I.E.E.
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Professor H. A. Rée, D.S.O.,
O.B.E., B.A.
Rev. Canon B. C. Norris, M.A.
Rev. Father F. A. Bird

Chief Education Officer

J. Threlfall, B.A.

Deputy Chief Education Officer

E. Jobling, B.Sc.

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. (to 13.1.70)

Elizabeth M. Ingles, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 30.4.70)

Eleanor J. Mennim, M.B., Ch.B. (from 14.1.70)

Principal School Dental Officer

Graham Turner, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers

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

Nessa A. Train, B.D.S.

Dental Auxiliaries

Mrs. D. Hancox

Miss B. E. Kirkbride

Dental Surgery Assistants

Miss R. E. Glew (f)

Miss J. M. Lawson

Miss E. Hazell

Miss P. Stubbs (to 18.9.70)

Miss W. Richardson (from 9.3.70)

Miss J. Stead (from 21.9.70)

Anaesthetist to School Dental Officers

Judith Yuill, M.D., M.R.C.P. (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 M. S. C. Boyle (a) (b) (c) (e)

Miss M. Chilton (a) (b) (c) (d)

Mrs. A. Cruickshank (a) (c)
(to 13.11.70)

Miss M. R. Dickinson (a) (b) (c) (d)

Miss J. M. Dovaston (a) (b) (c)

Miss I. M. Enna (a) (b) (c) (d)
(to 9.8.70)

Mrs. J. E. Gardner (a) (b) (c)
(from 1.9.70)

Mrs. S. Grinstead (a) (b) (c)

Miss M. E. Horn (a) (b) (c) (e)

Mrs. K. M. Hutchinson (a) (b) (c)

Miss L. Jackson (a) (b) (c)

Mrs. I. C. Mansfield (a) (b) (c) (d)

Mrs. M. J. Marshall (a) (b) (c)
(from 16.11.70)

Miss L. F. Mousley (a) (b) (c)

Miss M. Pinder (a) (b) (c)

Mrs. F. M. Platts (a) (b) (c)

Miss G. C. Sheath (a) (b) (c)

Mrs. E. Williamson (a) (b) (c)

Part-time Health Visitor/School Nurses

Miss A. Bennett (a) (b) (c)

Mrs. H. Shann (a) (b) (c)

Clinic and School Nurses

Mrs. A. T. Nottingham (a)

Mrs. L. Reynolds (a) (to 14.6.70)

Mrs. A. Tiplady (a) (e) (from 13.7.70)

Mrs. H. L. Saunders (a) (b)

(to 21.8.70)

Miss L. B. Key (a) (from 1.10.70)

Speech Therapists

Mrs. M. A. Francis, L.C.S.T.

Mrs. H. P. Milner, L.C.S.T.

(part-time)

Mrs. C. Porter, L.C.S.T. (from 23.9.70) (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

R. Watkinson

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.

Miss A. Corner, Dip.Hand.Ch. (from 8.9.70)

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, 1971

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

I have pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1970.

Again I am pleased to report that the health of the school children of York continues to be excellent and of the routine medical examinations 98.7% were satisfactory. The number of examinations by health visitor/school nurses increased in the year by 2,404 and the number of routine periodic medical examinations by school medical officers decreased by 2,667. The latter figure reflects the change-over to selective medical examination in September. Routine medical examination is now made only on school entrants to provide a base line for the monitoring of their health during their school life. Thereafter children will be selected for medical examination by school medical officers at more frequent school visits, and on referral from teachers and parents, and by a questionnaire in the fourth year of the junior school and again at school leaving age. In this way the full resources of the School Health Service will be concentrated on children who require additional care, and particularly those with physical and mental handicap. The change-over followed discussion and consultation with the Education Committee, the Chief Education Officer and representatives of the teaching profession. Letters of explanation to parents and notes to teachers on the new arrangements were also circulated.

Vision screening has been extended to include pupils in senior schools. The number of attendances for speech therapy has almost doubled during the year with the appointment of an additional speech therapist.

Immunisation at school entry, which commenced last year, has continued and 525 children received booster doses, 293 against poliomyelitis and 232 against diphtheria and tetanus. One thousand, seven hundred and thirty four children were vaccinated against tuberculosis.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports a high standard of dental health and cleanliness and an increase in the number of children given advanced dentistry. He assesses the advantages of the use of dental auxiliaries, the first of whom was appointed in York some eight years ago.

My thanks are due to the Chief Education Officer for his co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

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, 1970)		107,150
Estimated child population (June, 1970)		
Under 1 year	1,580	
1 to 4 years inclusive	6,220	
5 to 14 years inclusive	15,400	
Total under 15 years	<u>23,200</u>	
Primary Schools:—		No. on Rolls
Number of schools	39	10,697 **
Secondary Schools:—		
Number of schools	17	7,736
" " " (Modern)	13	4,813
" " " (Grammar)	4	2,923
Further Education Establishments	3	725 (full time)
Special Schools		
Educationally Sub-normal	1	114
Delicate and Physically handicapped	1	93*
Special Units		
Partially sighted	1	15
Partially hearing	3	25
TOTAL number of pupils on rolls (January, 1971)		18,665
excluding Further Education Establishments		

Summary of Work of School Health Service

Medical Officers				
Periodic examinations in schools	..	..	..	4,922
Special examinations in schools	..	..	..	} 2,475
Re-inspections in schools	..	..	..
Special examinations in clinics	..	..	..	} 2,667
Re-inspections in clinics	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (see page 23)	..	..	..	474

Footnotes.

- * includes 15 partially sighted class.
- ** includes 60 in Nursery classes.

Dental Officers

Inspections at schools	..	..	..	..	..	17,951
Inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	2,381
Re-inspection at school or clinic			..	..	..	3,242
Attendances for treatment	..	..	..	..		11,178

Health Visitor/School Nurses

Escorts to Residential Schools	..	..	..	..		74
Visits to schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,587
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in schools	..	..	..	..	..	44,298
Visits to homes	..	..	..	..	..	1,307
Treatment of minor ailments in Central Clinic	..	..				1,062
Treatment of minor ailments in schools			..	..		1,678

Speech Therapist, Chiropodist, etc.

Number of children treated by Speech Therapists	..					503
Number of children under observation by Speech Therapists	..	..	..	..	..	610
Total number of attendances at Speech Therapy Clinic						5,258
Number of children treated by Chiropodist	..					278
Number of attendances made	..	..	..	..		1,228
Lip Reading Clinic—number of children treated	..					6
Lip Reading Clinic—number of attendances	..	..				130

School Clinics

Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above	22,058
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Home Tuition	1
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INTRODUCTION

During the year plans were made to change the system of medical examinations on to a selective basis following the initial examination at school entry. Selective examinations involve a greater dependence on co-operation with, and information from teachers and parents, and with this in mind the Principal School Medical Officer and his Deputy met members of the Head Teachers Association and explained the new system, receiving many helpful comments in return. A letter of explanation to parents of school entrants was also prepared and brought into use in the September term when the new system commenced. Notes for teachers were also supplied as an explanation of the type of children whose difficulties might call for a medical opinion.

All new entrants are medically examined during their second term. Thereafter they will not be re-examined unless some condition is found which has a direct bearing on their ability to profit by their education, the time elapsing between examinations in these cases being indicated by the doctor. Other children for examination will be selected on the basis of referral by teachers or parents, and by a questionnaire in the fourth year of Junior School and a further questionnaire before school leaving. It is envisaged that all school leavers will have a short interview.

The routine weighing and measuring of all children has been abandoned; this is now undertaken at the time of a medical examination and thereafter only on the doctor's instructions. The clerical staff who previously undertook this work will now give assistance with the vision and hearing screening which is to be extended. They will also render clerical assistance to the doctors; the sorting and scanning of clinical notes during the change from one system to the other takes a considerable amount of time as will the scanning of returned questionnaires at a later stage.

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 98.7% of those examined was regarded as satisfactory.

Infestation

Regular examination of children's heads continue to be carried out. The problem of infestation is not a major one in York schools, the early detection and treatment of affected individuals and their families being an effective means of control.

Number of individual examinations by nurses or other authorised persons ..	44,298
Total number found to be infested ..	347
Percentage of infestation	0.8

Vision Screening

The use of the Keystone Vision Screener has been extended into secondary schools and additional help has been given by one of the clerical staff. This has resulted in a greater number of children being screened, 7,277 as against 5,535 last year. Of these, 1,191 were found to have defective vision although 292 of them were already receiving treatment.

Screening for Hearing Defects

All school entrants have a screening test by means of the pure tone audiometer towards the end of their first term or early in the second term before being seen by the school doctor. Those with unsatisfactory hearing are referred to the audiometry clinic for investigation. Five thousand eight hundred and forty one screening tests were carried out, and 511 failed. Of these, on further investigation, 52 were referred to hospital, and 3 to their family doctors.

Children with a severe degree of deafness are identified as early as possible during babyhood. Close liaison is maintained with the hospital consultant about these children. Nine children were issued with hearing aids by the hospital during the year. Five of these children were under 5 years old.

Orthopaedic Defects

One hundred and forty four children were found to have postural defects and 317 had minor defects of the feet. Advice on footwear and exercises at home were for the most part all the treatment required, but 70 children attended remedial exercise classes at the School Clinic for varying periods of time during the year.

Psychological Defects

Nine hundred and sixty children were recorded under the heading of Psychological Stability to require either treatment or observation. The number actually referred for treatment was 122 of whom 67 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

The proper treatment and educational placement of these children continues to cause concern. In most cases their disability causes difficulty in

assessing their intelligence and their need is for more individual attention than can be made available to them within the normal school system. Being neither maladjusted nor educationally sub-normal, there are few special school places for this type of child.

Others

Children who while perfectly normal physically and mentally are of such a temperament that they do not thrive in the competitive hurly-burly of a big school are from time to time presented to the doctor for advice. No figures have been kept but the impression is that the number of these children is increasing.

CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTATION

Consultation and the sharing of relevant information between medical and teaching disciplines and parents is the basic principle on which the selective medical examination system is based. Attempts are being made to streamline the necessary tests and examinations required by individual children in order to reduce the amount of time they are out of school. A number of head teachers have made helpful constructive criticism and suggestions on problems of organisation which have been appreciated.

HOME VISITS

Health Visitor/School Nurses paid 1,307 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.
Ophthalmic 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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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 1,503 children seen at this Clinic wore glasses. In addition 576 children had glasses prescribed by the Hospital Ophthalmic Department, and 1,261 had glasses prescribed by opticians.

Speech Therapy Clinic

The Speech Therapy Department has expanded in several ways during 1970. An additional speech therapist is now with us for $1\frac{1}{2}$ sessions per week, making a total of $15\frac{1}{2}$ sessions per week, and the Education Committee approved a further increase in the establishment to a total of two full time therapists. In order to make room for this increase a further treatment room is planned. New Diagnostic assessment material has been acquired thus allowing the staff to assess children in greater detail.

Children are being referred at a much earlier age than previously. This is all to the good, as it enables the clinician to assess each case in its early stages and to treat seriously handicapped children well in advance of their entry into school. The speech therapists have also in some cases been able to advise head teachers of new entrants who may present particular educational difficulties.

Children on Waiting List at beginning of year	137
Children admitted for treatment	51
Number of referrals	103
Number of children treated	154
Number of children discharged	90
Number of school visits	155
Total Number of attendances	5,258
Children on Waiting List and under observation at end of year	92

Lip Reading Clinic

A small group of six children have had valuable individual attention during the year and co-operation has been maintained with the Partial Hearing Units.

Chiropody Clinic

There were 1,228 attendances at this clinic during the year. Of the 278 cases treated 252 had plantar warts.

Remedial Exercises Clinic

The remedial clinics have continued to give help to a total of 70 boys and girls during the course of the year, the majority of them having foot defects. Inadequate children frequently show their lack of confidence by poor posture and the possibility of helping more of these children by remedial physical education is being explored.

Children with minor orthopaedic abnormalities are not lightly referred to have remedial treatment, the disadvantages of loss of school time being always weighed against a probable negligible disability of a flat foot. Present physical education within the school curriculum gives every opportunity for the development of an adequate physique for most children.

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. Thirty new patients were loaned the apparatus during the year and 11 old patients continued treatment. Twenty one 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 1970:—

Scarlet Fever	37
Meningococcal Infection	2
Dysentery	1
Food Poisoning	4
Measles	640
Scabies	26
Whooping Cough	2
Infective Hepatitis	34
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Total	<hr/> 747 <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. 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 is reduced.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

No. of invitations sent	2,556
(This includes 1 Junior school investigated as the result of contact with a case of Tuberculosis)	
No. of acceptances	2,263
No. Heaf tested	1,931
No. who gave negative reactions and were vaccinated ..	1,825
No. of children attending maintained primary and secondary schools, etc., who received B.C.G. vaccination during the year .. .	1,734

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

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year, 1,347 pre-school children and 15 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years were given a complete primary course of Sabin vaccine, making a total of 1,362 in all.

The number of children receiving a reinforcing dose of Sabin was 1,549. No children were notified as suffering from Poliomyelitis.

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 297 pupils in York as on the 21st January, 1971. The table below shows these in each category:—

Category of Handicap	Number at Special School or Unit	Number Awaiting Placement	Number not at School	Total
Blind	1			1
Partially-sighted	16			16
Deaf	5			5
Partially-hearing	25			25
Physically Handicapped	53	1	2*	56
Delicate	23			23
Maladjusted	12			12
Educationally Subnormal	132	22		154
Epileptic	5			5
TOTAL	272	23	2	297

* 1 Home Tuition
1 In Hospital

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 1970, 78 children were examined by medical officers who recommended that 24 should be admitted to the day special school for the educationally sub-normal, 7 to residential schools and 11 were recommended for admission to the Junior Training Centre. In addition, 16 pupils leaving the day special school were re-assessed concerning their future care.

Fulford Cross Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children

The increased medical support and advice provided in the school has proved of great benefit. The educationally subnormal child very frequently suffers the additional handicaps of poor speech, poor posture and poor co-ordination. Increased speech therapy, physiotherapy and remedial exercises would be of value in this school.

Northfield School

The appointment of a full-time school nurse has enabled children to attend who would formerly have had to go to a Residential School. The reasons for admission are now predominantly those of physical handicap. Delicate children are recommended only in exceptional circumstances, the physical conditions in most York schools being good. Pressure on the medical officers to recommend the admission of children whose primary disability is maladjustment has been resisted, but the appropriate placement of these children poses a considerable problem.

At the beginning of the year two more severely handicapped children, one suffering from cerebral palsy and the other from spina bifida, both requiring daily treatment were admitted to Northfield. A boy who had had chest surgery at Leeds was referred for daily postural drainage treatment.

As pressure on physiotherapy time was increased, it was decided that after the Easter School Holidays the number of physiotherapy sessions should be increased from 5 to 7 per week.

During the year several children have had reconstructive surgery and have required more concentrated physiotherapy after their time in fixation.

It was decided during the Autumn Term to remove 12 children from regular treatment to supervision only so that more time could be given to the more severely handicapped.

By the end of the year 17 children were receiving treatment either daily, 3 times or twice a week. Nine have treatment for chest conditions, and 13 have regular supervision.

Haemophilia

There were 5 York children suffering from this condition. Three were able to remain in ordinary schools, one was at Northfield School and one was under school age.

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 include 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 again 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.

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 six York school children in 1970.

Cause of Death	Age 5—14 years	Age 15—16 Years and over	Total
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	1
Hodgkins Disease	1	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia and Diabetes	1	—	1
Leukaemia	1	—	1
Sarcoma	1	—	1
Misadventure	1	—	1
Total	6	—	6

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

The Principal School Dental Officer reports as follows:—

During 1970 the school dental clinic was fully staffed by three dental officers, two dental auxiliaries and five dental surgery assistants all of whom were full time officers. The service badly needs a second surgery at the Cornlands Road Clinic to enable one of the auxiliaries to work there to lighten the work load, and enable some of the Acomb schools to be detached from Monkgate and added to the list of schools covered by the Cornlands Road Clinic. The operative staff would then be more rationally distributed.

With one exception all schools were inspected during the year and some schools were inspected twice. The exception was omitted at the school's request and the inspection moved into the following spring term. Aldwark Manor School was inspected on behalf of Hull Education Authority. The high standard both of dental health and cleanliness seen at school inspection is impressive. Of the 17,951 children who were inspected in school, 9,325 needed treatment.

The pattern of work was satisfactory in that 8,994 fillings were inserted in 7,512 permanent teeth, whilst only 686 permanent teeth were extracted. (These figures would have been nearly halved if York had had a fluoridated water supply. It is time York stopped lagging behind the many other areas which have adopted this safe preventive measure. Since the government's retrograde decision to increase dental charges will reduce the demand for dental treatment it is even more necessary to prevent decay by providing a fluoridated water supply.) Advanced dentistry increased, 113 crowns, 7 inlays and 3 bridges were fitted. Thirty six teeth were root filled. General anaesthetics declined again and only 819 were administered.

The service is now providing special treatment for any handicapped child whose parents request help. A team has been formed consisting of Mrs. Train, dental surgeon, Dr. Griffin, consultant anaesthetist and three dental surgery assistants plus one state registered nurse. These six always compose the team in order to form an efficient unit. The work is very demanding and the maximum number of patients which can receive treatment in one session is three. Usually the child is given an intubated anaesthetic and all necessary dental work is performed at one visit. Where necessary the child is sent home by ambulance and a call made during the evening. Mrs. Train reports that this is an ideal and humane way of treating these children, and that in the case of the severely handicapped children in the special care unit she considers this the only practicable way to provide dental care.

York was amongst the first authorities to employ a dental auxiliary when the first batch of these girls qualified. Looking back over the ensuing eight years one can assess their contribution to the dental health of York school children. At school inspections one notices the general cleanliness of mouths which must have been helped by the painstaking dental health education given by our two auxiliaries. One is impressed by the high quality of much of the work executed in the mouths of very young children. A meeting for auxiliaries from the north of England took place at Monkgate at which Miss Doreen Land of Oral Hygiene Service discussed dental health education.

The clinic was visited in December by Dr. L. Tryon of University of Connecticut dental school at Hartford, U.S.A. Dr. Tryon came to investigate the position and value of the dental auxiliary in the school dental service. He spent a whole day in the clinic.

Close contact has been kept with the schools. The Principal School Dental Officer and an auxiliary visited Mill Mount Grammar School to talk about dentistry as a career. Cavities were prepared in extracted teeth and many girls tried their hand at filling these teeth! Three girls showed very considerable aptitude. We encourage visits from schools. Queen Anne Grammar School sent a group of sixth formers who spent an afternoon with us, learning about dentistry and watching patients being treated. The Manor Secondary Modern School sent a small group to learn about dental nursing and one girl came on six occasions and worked in the surgery. She has joined our staff now as a surgery assistant. Several sixth formers have visited us individually to discuss dentistry as a career. We have also helped students from St. John's Training College with projects involving dental health.

The Principal School Dental Officer attended a course in London, the subject of which was 'Preventive Dentistry'. This was a well organised and valuable course.

To sum up 1970 has been a busy, eventful and interesting year during which much work has been completed.

THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC AND SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

During 1970 the work of the Child Guidance Clinic and School Psychological Service has been extended by the appointment of a further remedial teacher, Miss A. Corner. The Remedial Centre in the Child Guidance Clinic is now firmly established and is used for the teaching of children retarded in number and reading and the demonstration of remedial materials to teachers and students by the Remedial Adviser.

The number of children with emotional and behavioural problems remains fairly steady. Dr. Neville-Smith from the Fairfield Children's Unit, continues as Consultant Child Psychiatrist, with a session a week from Dr. D. J. Galbraith from the Southfield Adolescent Unit and an additional session from Registrars studying for their Diplomas in Psychiatric Medicine. The pressure of work on our Psychiatric Social Worker, has led to the appointment of Mrs. N. Bradshaw, M.Phil. as a second Psychiatric Social Worker for 1971.

An innovation this year has been the '7 plus' Survey. Approximately 600 children in their first year in Junior School were tested in intelligence and reading to highlight remedial problems and to ensure the early discovery of children needing special education. It is hoped to increase this number to 1,000 in 1971 with extra help with testing from mature students from the Hull College of Education.

During the course of the year students have been accepted from York, Leeds, and London Universities on post-graduate courses. Members of staff have given talks to students from York University and St. John's College, at

the Teacher's Centre, to the Child Care Course and to various nursing courses. Many teachers and students both from York and the Ridings have visited our Remedial Centre.

New Registrations in 1970

Sources of Referral	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
School Medical Officer	14	4	18
General Practitioners & Hospitals	30	12	42
Head Teachers	25	17	42
Probation Officer and Court	5	1	6
Children's Department	4	1	5
Parents	15	8	23
Speech Therapists	1	—	1
Others	5	6	11
	99	49	148

Closed Cases

Type of treatment given	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Psychiatric Therapy	26	24	50
Consultation & Advice	38	19	57
Social Service	23	18	41
	87	61	148

Work of Remedial Teachers for Children Retarded in Reading and Mathematics

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Number of School Visits paid	—	—	670
Number of Children Tested	66	31	97
Number of Children receiving Remedial Teaching	61	20	81
	127	51	848

Number of Reading and Intelligence Tests administered by Psychologist and Remedial Teachers in '7 Plus' Survey

Boys	Girls	TOTAL
311	276	587

Sources of Referrals of children to the Educational Psychologist

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
School Medical Officer	10	1	11
Head Teachers	42	29	71
Others (G.P.s, Parents, etc.)	13	4	17
	65	34	99

Summary

Number of Interviews by	TOTAL
Psychiatrists	718
Psychologist	372
Psychiatric Social Worker	775
	<hr/> 1865 <hr/>
Number of school enquiries by Psychologist	171
Number of Public Lectures, Meetings, Engagements	38

MISCELLANEOUS

Medical Examinations

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

Part-time employment of children	32
Youth Employment medical reports	61
Entrants to Colleges of Education	139
Appointment of Education Service Staff	119
Children going to camp or organised holidays	15
Children going to residential schools	30
Assessment of educational ability	78
	<hr/> 474 <hr/>

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. Sixty one reports (Form Y9) were issued with regard to the following disabilities:—

Hay fever and Asthma	3
Epilepsy	5
Defective Vision	6
Defective Vision (Colour)	22
Heart condition	3
Hearing	5
Orthopaedic	2
Personality problem	1
Skin condition	13
Speech	1
<hr/>	
Total	61

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 181 children. In addition, family doctors were notified of 87 children who were referred to the Eye Department of York County Hospital.

Hospital Reports

Reports were received for 880 children during 1970. 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 23 children were sent on convalescent holidays under the provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

Provision of Meals

The number of meals provided in the year was 1,704,115. A census taken in September showed that 50.8% of children were having meals. Of the meals served 9.2% 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 3.2% of those eligible attended at Christmas, 5.6% at Easter, and 6.7% during the Summer holidays.

Provision of Milk

The percentage of children in primary schools taking milk in September, 1970, was 92.4%.

Provision of Clothing and Footwear

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

Number reported	..	..	..	..	Boys	430
					Girls	336
Number of families involved	..	..				416

The following items were provided:—

Boys:	Footwear	466
	Overcoats/Duffles	162
	Jackets/Jumpers	84
	Trousers	178
Girls:	Footwear	342
	Overcoats/Duffles	114
	Dresses, tunics, skirts, blouses, etc.	214
		<hr/> 1,560 <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 during 1970:—

1. Number of new cases dealt with in the City involving — Lack of care, Physical injury, Behavioural problems, Children left alone, Material, Financial and Housing problems 64
2. Number of persons seeking advice from the Society concerning their children 46
3. Number of Parents who were warned, advised or assisted with regard to their children 74
4. Number of children involved under items 2 & 3 197
5. Number of supervisory visits made in connection with items 2 & 3 530
6. Number of other visits made during the year 763

The Society also reported that there were no prosecutions or Juvenile Court cases in 1970.

York Schools Athletic Association

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, 1970)

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	5	—	2.1	.5
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	18	—	6.0	—
ii. Nurses NOT holding Health Visitors Certificates	—	—	—	—
a. employed solely in clinics	—	—	—	—
b. employed in clinics and elsewhere	4	—	2.7	—
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	2	1.6	—
iii. Assistant Speech Therapists	—	—	—	—
iv. Audiometricians	1	—	1	—
v. Chiropodists	—	1	0.1	—
vi. Orthoptists	—	—	—	—
vii. Physiotherapists	—	1	0.7	—
viii. Others (excluding clerical staff):				
Remedial Gymnasts	—	2	0.2	—
Lip Reading Tutor	—	1	0.1	—

Number of school clinics as at 31st December, 1970: 1

TYPE OF EXAMINATION AND/OR TREATMENT
provided at School Clinics

Examination and/or treatment	Number of premises available as at 31st December, 1970
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	
Vaccination & Immunisation	1
Lip Reading	1

(a) STAFF OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS AND
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE as at 31st December, 1970

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	1	—	1.0
a. working in Child Guidance Clinics			—
b. working in School Psychological Service			—
iii. Psychiatric Social Workers	1	—	1.0
iv. Psycho-therapists	—	—	—
v. Social Workers — Qualified	—	—	—
Unqualified	—	—	—
vi. Remedial Teachers	2	—	2.0
vii. Others (excluding clerical staff)	—	—	—

(b) DETAILS OF CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS WITHIN THE
AUTHORITY'S AREA as at 31st December, 1970

Provided by	No. of Clinics	No. of Clinics		Total No. of sessions worked in those Clinics in part-time use during 1970
		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, 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)
A	Handicapped children who were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes.	boys	2		1	3	2	2	19			29
		girls				1	2	1	12			16
B	(i) of those included at A above	boys	1			1	2	2	11			17
		girls				1	2	1	1			5
	(ii) of those assessed prior to Jan. 1970	boys				2	1		3			6
		girls				3	1		1			5
	(iii) Total newly placed	boys	3		1	6	5	3	33			52
		B (i) and (ii) girls				5	5	2	14			26

PART II

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1970:—

- (i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 ... 10
- (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 —

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

29

As at 21st January, 1971		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.	G.	B. G.	G.	B. G.	G.	B. G.	G.	B. G.	G.	B. G.	G.	B. G.	G.	B. G.	G.	B. G.	G.	B. G.	G.	B. G.	G.
Pupils from the Authority's area were on the registers of:—	(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		12	4						27	21	14	9	1	2	75	39	3				132	75
	{ (a) day (b) boarding									2	1			2		3	3	2				9	4
B	(ii) Non-maintained Special Schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) wherever situated.																						
	{ (a) day (b) boarding	1				2	3			2				5		4	3					13	7
(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority.	{ (a) day (b) boarding													1	1	5						6	1
(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school.																							
								11	14													11	14
Children from the Authority's area boarded in homes and not already included in B above.																							
D	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	
	(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	12	4	2	3	11	14	33	23	14	9	9	3	99	55	5	—	—	—	185	112
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 21st January, 1971

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 peripatetic teachers										
4. elsewhere										
TOTALS		3	1						1	3

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1970

Principal School Dental Officer: Graham Turner

1. STAFF

Number of officers in local authority service		Full time equivalent inclusive of extra paid sessions worked			
Full time	Part time	Administrative duties	Clinical Duties		Total full time equivalent
			School Service	M & C.W. Service	

(a) Dental Officers (including Orthodontists)

Principal School Dental Officer

1	—	0.2	0.7	0.1	1
2	—	—	1.9	0.1	2

Salaried Dental Officers

Sessional Dental Officers

—	—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---	---

Total

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

(b) Dental Auxiliaries and Hygienists

Dental Auxiliaries

2	—	—	1.8	0.2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—

Dental Hygienists

(c) Other Staff

Dental Technicians

Dental Surgery Assistants

Clerical Assistants

Dental Health Education Personnel

Number of Officers	Full time equivalent
—	—
4	4
—	—
—	—

2. SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

Provided directly by the Authority

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 1970
		Available	In use	Available	In use	
2	1	5	5	—	—	—

3.

INSPECTIONS

- (a) First inspection—school
 (b) First inspection—clinic
 (c) Re-inspection—school or clinic

Totals

Number of pupils		
Inspected	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment
17,951	} 9,326	} 9,325
2,381		
3,242	1,221	
23,574	10,547	9,325

4. VISITS (for treatment only)

First visit in the calendar year

Subsequent visits

Total visits

Ages 5 — 9	Ages 10 — 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
1,799	1,582	349	3,730
3,025	3,575	848	7,448
4,824	5,157	1,197	11,178

5. COURSES OF TREATMENT

Additional courses commenced

Total courses commenced

Courses completed

530	398	69	997
2,329	1,980	418	4,727
—	—	—	3,668

6. TREATMENT

Fillings in permanent teeth

Fillings in deciduous teeth

2,505	5,096	1,393	8,994
2,548	85	—	2,633

Permanent teeth filled

Deciduous teeth filled

1,882	4,372	1,258	7,512
2,312	71	—	2,383

Permanent teeth extracted

Deciduous teeth extracted

87	517	82	686
1,519	515	—	2,034

Number of general anaesthetics

527	218	18	763
-----	-----	----	-----

Number of emergencies

108	68	11	187
-----	----	----	-----

Number of Pupils X-rayed
 Prophylaxis
 Teeth otherwise conserved
 Number of teeth root filled
 Inlays
 Crowns
 Bridges

200
 997
 245
 36
 7
 113
 3

7. ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during the year	88
Cases completed during the year	65
Cases discontinued during the year	2
No. of removable appliances fitted	122
No. of fixed appliances fitted	3
No. of pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	—

8. DENTURES

Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time :—

(a) with full denture

(b) with other dentures

Total

Ages 5 — 9	Ages 10 — 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
—	—	—	—
1	2	3	6
1	2	3	6

Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time)

1	2	5	8
---	---	---	---

9. ANAESTHETICS

Number of general anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers

56

10. SESSIONS :

	Adminis- trative sessions	Number of clinical session worked in the year					Total sessions
		School Service			M. & C.W. Service		
		Inspection at School	Treatment	Dental Health Education	Treatment	Dental Health Education	
Dental Officers (incl. P.S.D.O.)	47	86	1,187	2	37	—	1,312
Dental Auxiliaries	—	—	795	66	13	—	874
Dental Hygienists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	47	86	1,982	68	50	—	2,186

11. DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

The Dental Auxiliaries spend one session each per week educating children in oral hygiene, and a leaflet is given to each child at School Dental Inspections. Posters are circulated to schools at regular intervals, and the Principal School Dental Officer lectures to students, etc.

DENTAL AUXILIARIES

Details of work carried out by Dental Auxiliaries

4. VISITS (for treatment only)	Ages 5 — 9	Ages 10 — 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year	529	400	114	1,043
Subsequent visit	1,014	868	262	2,144
Total visits	1,543	1,268	376	3,187
5. COURSES OF TREATMENT				
Additional courses commenced	113	77	13	203
Total courses commenced	642	477	127	1,246
Courses completed	—	—	—	844
6. TREATMENT				
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,202	2,014	577	3,793
Fillings in deciduous teeth	981	19	—	1,000
Permanent teeth filled	893	1,747	517	3,157
Deciduous teeth filled	858	10	—	868
Deciduous teeth extracted	48	23	—	71
Prophylaxis	—	—	—	546

DENTAL HYGIENISTS

Details of work carried out by Dental Hygienists

4. VISITS (for treatment only)	Ages 5 — 9	Ages 10 — 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year	—	—	—	—
Subsequent visit	—	—	—	—
Total visits	—	—	—	—
5. COURSES OF TREATMENT				
Additional courses commenced	—	—	—	—
Total courses commenced	—	—	—	—
Courses completed	—	—	—	—
6. TREATMENT				
Prophylaxis	—	—	—	—

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1970

Number of pupils on register of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January, 1971: 18,677

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 re- ceived a full medical examin- ation	Physical Condi- tion 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)		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory		for defective vision (exclud- ing squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total Indi- vidual pupils
		No.	No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1966 and later	54	54	—		14	13	21
1965	1,175	1,168	7		185	287	354
1964	812	801	11		114	219	251
1963	63	61	2		6	28	23
1962	41	40	1		6	10	16
1961	44	41	3		5	14	12
1960	42	42	—		9	12	14
1959	622	615	7		124	136	207
1958	466	465	1		78	98	142
1957	116	116	—		9	17	24
1956	106	103	3		10	14	17
1955 and earlier	1,381	1,351	30		85	227	262
Total	4,922	4,857	65		645	1,075	1,343

TABLE B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	4,127
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	1,370
				Total	5,497

TABLE C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	44,298
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	347
(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	44	73	70	187	109
		O	106	95	123	324	63
5	Eyes — a. Vision	T	292	70	279	641	895
		O	38	233	152	423	612
	b. Squint	T	99	1	62	162	48
		O	18	10	17	45	19
	c. Other	T	3	4	5	12	21
		O	7	2	7	16	10
6	Ears — a. Hearing	T	126	16	53	195	101
		O	102	12	37	151	118
	b. Otitis Media	T	17	3	9	29	13
		O	53	4	28	85	17
	c. Other	T	17	10	20	47	36
		O	223	40	93	356	106
7	Nose and Throat	T	48	16	30	94	24
		O	370	76	195	641	238
8	Speech	T	24	—	7	31	24
		O	55	8	23	86	42
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	21	3	8	32	17
		O	269	26	96	391	102
10	Heart	T	1	1	2	4	1
		O	21	9	18	48	19
11	Lungs	T	14	3	9	26	11
		O	64	17	49	130	56
12	Development — a. Hernia	T	11	1	3	15	1
		O	3	2	4	9	3
	b. Other	T	9	6	56	71	39
		O	155	110	208	473	173
13	Orthopaedic — a. Posture	T	3	5	5	13	3
		O	27	29	60	116	12
	b. Feet	T	6	5	9	20	19
		O	97	48	75	220	58
	c. Other	T	5	10	6	21	14
		O	53	23	36	112	40
14	Nervous System — a. Epilepsy	T	5	3	9	17	6
		O	9	3	4	16	10
	b. Other	T	—	—	5	5	—
		O	1	—	8	9	3
15	Psychological — a. Development	T	1	—	3	4	2
		O	11	13	100	124	15
	b. Stability	T	20	9	26	55	67
		O	302	182	268	752	208
16	Abdomen	T	1	2	3	6	1
		O	9	3	11	23	3
17	Other	T	8	13	12	33	69
		O	44	32	54	130	35

(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	103
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,916
Total	3,019
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were pre- scribed	1,488

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	66
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	37
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	6
Received other forms of treatment	58
Total	167
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1970, known to have been pro- vided with hearing aids:—	
(a) during the calendar year 1970.. .. .	4
(b) in previous years	24

TABLE C
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients depart- ments	62
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	6
Total	68

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	4
Scabies	6
Impetigo	9
Other skin diseases	620
Total	639

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	503

TABLE G
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	646
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements..	23
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	1,734
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	
Chiropody	278
Total	2,681

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, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
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.
(b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? Clerk with Vision Screener.
5. (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their 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.