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THE HEALTH OF  
THE CITY OF YORK  
1972

**S. R. W. MOORE, M.D., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.**

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer*



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## COMMITTEES AND STAFF

### **HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1972-73**

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Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor L. Marsh
Councillor B. A. Bell	Councillor C. W. Oliver
Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye	Councillor C. W. Thistleton
Councillor H. Cooper	Councillor (Mrs.) D. C. Walker
Councillor H. Firth	Councillor K. S. Wood

Co-opted Members:—

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Miss A. B. Linley	Dr. T. H. Park
Dr. F. R. Dickson	

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Councillor G. W. Banwell	Councillor L. Marsh
Councillor B. A. Bell	Councillor C. W. Oliver
Councillor H. Cooper	Councillor K. S. Wood
Councillor H. Firth	

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Councillor B. A. Bell	Councillor C. W. Thistleton
Councillor H. V. Boulton	Councillor (Mrs.) D. C. Walker
Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye	Miss F. M. Dodd
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Councillor (Mrs.) D. C. Walker	

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### **JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re HOMELESS FAMILIES**

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Councillor (Mrs.) D. C. Walker	Councillor H. V. Boulton

### **JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re GENERAL IMPROVEMENT AREAS**

Councillor (Mrs.) M. M. Armitage	Councillor G. W. Banwell
Councillor H. V. Boulton	



## **STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

### **Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer**

Samuel R. W. Moore, M.D., M.F.C.M., 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., M.F.C.M., D.C.H.

### **Senior Medical Officers**

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

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

### **Departmental Medical Officers**

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

Eleanor J. Mennim, M.B., Ch.B. (to 1.9.72)

Anne J. V. Lawson, M.B., B.S., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Norah S. Morley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time)

Annette M. Whalley, M.B., Ch.B. (from 6.11.72)

### **Principal School Dental Officer**

Graham Turner, L.D.S.

### **Chief Public Health Inspector**

Norman Hancock, F.R.S.H. (a) (b) (c) (d) (to 29.12.72)

### **Public Health Inspectors**

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

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

**Special:** *Food Hygiene:* P. D. Beadle (a) (b)  
*Meat:* F. Walls (a) (b)

**General:** A. M. Allan (a) (b)  
J. Martin (a) (b)  
M. A. White (a) (b)  
S. Oldridge (a) (b) (from 19.10.72)

### **Veterinary Surgeon**

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

### **Public Analyst**

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

### **Director of Nursing Services**

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

### **Health Visitor/School Nurses**

#### **Nursing Officer**

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

Mrs. E. Williamson (e) (f) (g) (to 19.11.72)	Mrs. S. Grinstead (e) (f) (g) Miss J. C. M. Baker (e) (f) (g) (k)
Miss M. E. Horn (e) (f) (g) (j)	Miss M. S. C. Boyle (e) (f) (g) (j)
Miss L. F. Mousley (e) (f) (g)	Miss G. C. Sheath (e) (f) (g)
Mrs. I. C. Mansfield (e) (f) (g) (k)	Mrs. H. Shann (e) (f) (g)
Miss J. M. Dovaston (e) (f) (g) (to 29.5.72)	Mrs. A. M. Keller (e) (f) (g)
Mrs. F. M. Platts (e) (f) (g)	Mrs. S. W. Heap (f) (g)
*Mrs. J. E. Gardner (e) (f) (g)	Miss J. P. Bateson (f) (g) (from 20.11.72)
*Mrs. H. L. Saunders (e) (f)	Mrs. J. Anderson (f) (g) (from 8.3.72)
Mrs. A. E. Dooks (f) (g) (from 14.8.72)	Mrs. M. J. Marshall (e) (f) (g) (to 16.6.72)
Mrs. M. F. Riley (e) (f) (g) (from 1.6.72)	

### **Infectious Disease and Tuberculosis Health Visitor**

Mrs. L. G. S. Bastow (f) (g) (to 15.9.72)

Mrs. N. Harrison (f) (from 18.9.72)



### **Clinic and School Nurses**

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| *Mrs. L. Firn (f) (to 27.10.72) | Mrs. N. Harrison (f) (to 17.9.72) |
| Mrs. A. B. Judson (f)           | Mrs. C. M. DiBiasio (f)           |
| Mrs. A. T. Nottingham (f)       | Miss H. Ashton (f) (from 12.9.72) |

### **Special Visitor (Gastro-Enterology)**

- \*Mrs. C. M. Dent

- \*Part-time Officers.

### **Municipal Midwives**

#### **Nursing Officer**

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

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mrs. B. A. Drinkel (e)         | Mrs. M. C. Skelton (e) (f)     |
| Miss J. Marshall (e) (f)       | Miss A. Goodwin (e) (f)        |
| Miss M. Wilson (e) (f)         | Miss M. Hughes (e) (f) (g) (k) |
| Miss S. Holdsworth (e) (f) (k) | Mrs. D. J. Thomas (e) (i)      |
| Mrs. M. W. Gledhill (e) (f)    |                                |

### **District Nurses**

#### **Nursing Officer**

Miss J. Douglas (f) (k)

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mrs. A. Doran (f) (k)           | Mrs. N. R. Burns (e) (f) (k)   |
| Miss E. M. Metcalfe (f) (k)     | Mrs. A. R. Fewson (f) (k)      |
| Miss M. Clare (f) (j)           | Mrs. E. M. Mouat (e) (f) (k)   |
| Mrs. B. Horsman (f) (k)         | (to 8.11.72)                   |
| Miss W. S. Davison (f) (k)      | Mrs. I. M. Pysanczyn (f) (k)   |
| (to 9.4.72)                     | Mrs. N. Mannion (i) (k)        |
| Mrs. D. L. Tiller (i) (k)       | Mrs. F. M. Yarrow (i) (k)      |
| R. Holt (f) (j)                 | Mrs. S. Plowman (e) (f) (k)    |
| L. W. Carolan (f) (k)           | Miss C. M. Ritchie (e) (f) (k) |
| A. E. Heskett (f) (k)           | Miss J. E. Wright (i)          |
| Miss V. M. Harrison (e) (f) (k) | Mrs. A. Stinchcombe (e) (f)    |
| Mrs. T. S. Lewis (f) (k)        | Mrs. P. R. F. Mudie (f)        |
|                                 | (from 3.1.72)                  |



### **Ambulance Officer**

R. H. Hunt

### **Chiropodists**

Mrs. A. E. Tasker

Mrs. S. M. Orme

Mrs. M. R. Lackford (from 6.3.72)

Mrs. E. B. Walden (sessional) (from 30.10.72)

### **Clerical Staff**

**Chief Clerk:** E. T. Goodrick (to 28.8.72)  
P. L. Coultas (from 18.9.72)

**Senior Clerk:** M. R. Foottit (to 4.6.72)  
P. L. Nelson (from 3.7.72)

### **Section Heads;**

*Environmental Health:* W. V. Hadley

*Maternity and Child Health:* Miss W. Prest (to 3.5.72)  
Mrs. I. M. Stewart (from 4.5.72)

*Ambulance Service:* R. Kilcran

**Clerks:** (full-time) 14  
(part-time) 12

- (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.
- (i)—State Enrolled Nurse.
- (j)—Registered Mental Nurse.
- (k)—District training.



## INTRODUCTION

August, 1973

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

I have pleasure in presenting my Fifth Annual Report on the Health of the City of York for the year ending 31st December, 1972. This is probably the last Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, as with the reorganisation of Local Government and the National Health Service in 1974, the post of Medical Officer of Health regrettably disappears. The first Medical Officer of Health was appointed in York in 1873 which is, at the time of writing, just 100 years ago. So after a century, an era of public health comes to an end. Dr. Margaret Barnet, Senior Medical Officer for Schools, has examined this period and her paper 'One Hundred Years of Public Health in the City of York' is included in this report. It traces developments in the City from 1873 when the infant mortality in the Walmgate area was 337 per 1,000 live births, compared with the rate of 18 per 1,000 in the City in 1972.

Perusal of this account will demonstrate the advances in the public health of York citizens which have been brought about by the efforts of all health department staff, encouraged and supported by members of successive health committees over many years, a record of which this City may be justly proud.

### **Vital Statistics**

The birth rate for the City was 13.4 per 1,000 showing a decrease from last year (14.8). The infant mortality rate at 18.0 per 1,000 is an increase on last year (14.0) although the same as that for the previous year. The perinatal rate (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age) has also increased and appears to be due to the inclusion in the figures of a group of extremely premature infants. Prematurity was the commonest cause of infant death. There was no maternal mortality during the year.

The death rate was 11.7 per 1,000 compared with 12.6 last year. The commonest causes of death in order of incidence were ischaemic heart disease (including coronary heart disease) (352), cancer (279) and cerebrovascular disease (194).

The number of deaths from lung cancer continued to rise and was 79, most of which will be due to the fatal habit of cigarette smoking. Also this year there has been a marked rise in the number of deaths due to accidental causes. There were 60 compared with 36 last year, 28 of which were due to motor vehicle accidents. (In 1972, 1,737 patients involved in accidents were



transported by the Ambulance Service.). These are deaths which are preventable and much more time and thought must be concentrated in these areas to examine how health education and accident prevention can be made more effective.

### **Environmental Health**

This was the year when Mr. Norman Hancock, Chief Public Health Inspector of the City for 23 years chose to retire. His retirement was an early one and it was in character that he felt that he should retire early to allow his successor time to know the City before reorganisation of local government. Norman Hancock introduced many improvements in the City in the fields of food hygiene, housing and more recently smoke control. His greatest contribution was probably in the field of housing, particularly in the development of house improvement areas. The previous Housing Act of 1964 has been criticised because of the cumbersome procedure required in dealing with improvement areas and this resulted in many authorities not proceeding with this aspect of house improvement. Mr. Hancock and his staff made the Act work and three improvement areas involving 500 houses were in being before the implementation of the Housing Act 1969 which replaced the earlier provisions. His successor is Mr. Trevor Phillips whom we welcome to the Department.

Two general improvement areas (Housing Act 1969) involving 830 houses, and three slum clearance areas were declared during the year and four slum clearance areas were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The City Council made a smoke control order, to become operative in 1974, which applies to over 6,000 houses to the south and south-west of the City — a substantial advance in the abatement of air pollution from the City.

### **Personal Health Services**

The conversion of the Clifton Clinic to a Health Centre was completed in the Spring and officially opened by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor, Councillor H. V. Boulton, in August. The centre provides main surgeries for a practice of two doctors and a branch surgery for a third. Further extensions at the Monkgate Health Centre to provide facilities for three other doctors, in addition to the group practice of three doctors already working from Monkgate are continuing. At the time of writing, negotiations are in progress with another group practice, who wish to use the Tang Hall Clinic when it has been converted to a Health Centre.



The new Child Assessment Centre opened in September in a new building in the grounds of the York County Hospital, just across the road from the Monkgate Health Centre where assessment facilities were previously provided. It is a multi-disciplinary assessment unit for children with a wide range of problems and disabilities and incorporates the former joint hospital/local authority assessment clinic. The Centre is under the general direction of the second Consultant Paediatrician who has had access to local authority clinics and schools since his appointment in August, 1970. The Senior Medical Officer for Schools acts as co-ordinator for the multi-disciplinary team which includes other consultants, local authority medical officers, general practitioners, educational psychologists, physiotherapists, speech therapists, etc., from the hospital and local authority services.

From the 1st January, 1972, family planning became a direct service provided by the Local Health Authority. Formerly provided by the Family Planning Association on an agency basis, the City now has a free advisory service. During the early part of this year (1973) the service was reviewed with particular regard to the domiciliary service, staffing, charges for pills and appliances, criteria for a free service, etc. Further changes have been implemented which should ensure that family planning should be available to and reach an increasing number of York citizens.

During the year the Mayston structure ('Management Structure of the Local Authority Nursing Services 1970') was introduced in the nursing service, with the appointment of Miss Mather as Director of Nursing Services and Miss Hodgson, Miss Gretton and Miss Douglas as Nursing Officers. Two nursing auxiliaries were also added to the district nursing establishment. The staffing in the chiropody service was also improved by the recruitment of a third full-time senior chiropodist and a part-time chiropodist.

The method of medical examination of York Corporation officers and employees was reviewed, and the system of routine medical examination for staff appointments was replaced in April by a selective system. All staff, whether full-time, part-time or temporary, are now required to complete a statement of health which is forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. Those requiring medical examination or X-ray are selected and the necessary arrangements are made. As a result, appointments are confirmed much earlier and medical supervision has been extended to include all Corporation staff.

In October a major accident exercise — 'Operation Ouseacres' was mounted in the City on a normal working day to test the three emergency services, Ambulance, Police and Fire, with the co-operation of the hospital personnel,

British Railways and the Army. In the exercise it was suggested that a train carrying approximately 300 junior soldiers, diverted into railway sidings, had collided violently with the buffers. It was simulated that about 80 soldiers were injured to a degree requiring hospital treatment and the remaining passengers were either uninjured or required treatment for minor injuries and/or shock. Call-out procedures, vehicle movements in the normal mid-day situation, communications with, and reception of casualties at the County Hospital Out-patients Department were tested. The planning procedures for major accidents by all services were reviewed and modified where necessary. The exercise has been valuable in leading to better understanding and co-ordination between services, and the co-operation of all, particularly the Army and British Railways was greatly appreciated.

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.





ONE HUNDRED YEARS  
OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
IN THE  
CITY OF YORK

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

## **ONE HUNDRED YEARS of PUBLIC HEALTH in the CITY of YORK**

The Public Health Services have been in operation in York for a hundred years. Whilst annual reports may at first sight appear dull, the routine work which they record affects the life and work of all the citizens. It is only when looking back over the years that the achievements can be recognised as impressive.

### **1873-1894**

The first (part time) Medical Officer of Health was appointed in 1873. Doctor Samuel William North had trained in the Old York School of Medicine and his fellow student, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, later paid great tribute to his ability and his services to the City. With Mr. Jonathan Atkinson, the Inspector of Nuisances, Dr. North began to inspect practically every property within the City. At the weekly and monthly meetings of the Sanitary Board and the City Council, his descriptions of the conditions they had encountered spared no details as he built up a picture of what it was really like to live in York.

The majority of the 43,000 people were crowded into decaying old houses often in unpaved courts and sunless alleys within the City walls, or in rows of small houses rushed up by speculative builders. Many of these were back-to-back dwellings. Water-closets were the exception. There was no regular collection of refuse and it cost a shilling to have the privy-midden emptied. Drainage has always been a problem owing to the slight gradients, and where sewers existed many were often defective.

Water supplies were inadequate; often one tap was shared by twenty families. There was no control over the conditions under which cows were kept and cattle were slaughtered.

It is not surprising that there were frequent outbreaks of typhoid fever and gastro-intestinal infections. Children succumbed to epidemics of diphtheria, measles and pneumonia etc, if they survived; malnutrition, rickets, and tuberculosis took a fearful toll. The infant mortality rose to the appalling figure of 337 per thousand live births in the Walmgate area.

In reports and lectures, Doctor North campaigned ceaselessly for improved sanitation, a supply of clean milk, and for the demolition of bad housing. 'Poverty and indifference to the conditions in which these unfortunate people live impair their energy, rendering them helpless, hopeless and dependent.' 'If infant mortality is to be reduced, then the poor must be properly housed.' He drew up a detailed plan for an extensive sewerage scheme and had a fever hospital opened in 1879. He urged the need to get rid of smoke and noxious vapours which he considered contributed to disease and ill-health. He warned of the dangers of allowing uncontrolled building of unsuitable houses which were only too obviously destined to be the slums of the future.



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE  
15 JAN 1974

## 1894-1899

After the death of Dr. North in 1894, Dr. Robert Cattley succeeded him but unfortunately ill-health limited his contribution to the public health service.

## 1899-1924

Doctor Edmund Smith acted as deputy part-time Medical Officer of Health from 1898.

In 1899 he became the first full time Medical Officer of Health. The first era of Public Health has been called the age of sanitary engineering; the second era the period of epidemiology as the development of bacteriology and new methods of treatment brought most of the infectious diseases under control; and the third era that of social medicine. To some extent these have co-existed and this can be seen clearly during Doctor Smith's years of office.

Whilst sewerage was improving slowly and the worst of the slums were demolished, infectious diseases were increasing. The Fever Hospital was extended and a smallpox hospital was built in time for the epidemic of 1901-3. Tuberculosis accounted for 10% of deaths, so this emphasised the need for a tuberculosis officer, and a dispensary which was opened in 1912. Cases were nursed in open-air wards at the Fever Hospital until Fairfield Sanatorium was opened in 1919. Epidemics of diphtheria were a serious problem and in 1910 diphtheria antitoxin was provided free of charge for poor people. In 1901 a laboratory was set up next to Doctor Smith's office and this was the only means of routine investigations until a full time bacteriologist was appointed at the County Hospital in 1919. Food dumps, shops, bakeries and factories came under supervision. Cowsheds were inspected regularly with the aim of producing a clean milk supply. By 1913 the Medical Officer of Health was urging the building of an abattoir to replace 82 slaughter-houses.

A new aspect of Public Health started at the beginning of the century. Attention was turned to the welfare of mothers and children, often in co-operation with voluntary organisations. In 1902 the York Infant Milk Depot Scheme provided clean milk for babies. At a welfare clinic opened in 1905 dinners were provided for nursing mothers 'as well as advice and help from educated ladies.' In 1913 this became the York Infants' Welfare Association, to which the Corporation made grants and provided help. Despite some opposition the first health visitor was appointed in 1906. A survey two years later revealed that 24 out of 33 midwives were untrained, and four were unable to read or write; so a scheme of training was started. At the same time, York Dispensary opened the York Maternity Home in Ogleforth. This was in use until superseded by a Maternity Hospital in 1922, and the Medical Officer was also an Assistant Medical Officer of Health—School Medical Officer.



A survey in 1906 on the health of school children and an estimate of the incidence of defects was the beginning of the School Health Service. Its work was soon extended to provide ophthalmic and dental treatment. An open-air school, originally for cases of tuberculosis, and a school for subnormal children were opened. The Medical Officer of Health urged the need for better facilities for physical recreation and proper playing fields.

Doctor Smith died in 1924 and perhaps the best measure of his achievements is the note in the annual report of 1923 that York's infant mortality rate had fallen to 51 per 1,000 live births and for the first time it was below the average for the whole of England and Wales.

### **1924-1944**

Doctor Peter McNaught became Medical Officer of Health and he continued slum clearance and the development of municipal housing. Infectious diseases remained a serious problem for many years; the epidemics of scarlet fever in 1929 and of diphtheria in 1932 were the highest recorded in the City, but control of diphtheria began with immunisation in 1934.

In 1930 the functions of the York Board of Guardians were transferred to the City Council. These included The Poor Law Medical Services which became the responsibility of Public Health. This eventually necessitated the building of the City General Hospital which was opened in 1942. In 1932 the Corporation took over the infant welfare centre from the voluntary organisation. At the same time birth control advice was provided on medical grounds. In the thirties a disturbing set-back to the improving health of children was the recognition of the poor nutrition of at least 11% of both school children and pre-school children; and unwelcome rises during the same years of the infant mortality rate to as high as 95 per 1,000 live births in 1932.

### **1944-1968**

Doctor Catherine Crane was the only lady Medical Officer of Health of a County Borough. At the end of the war she was able to report that the infant mortality, maternal mortality and tuberculosis mortality were the lowest on record, and that there had been no maternal deaths in 1945.

As conditions returned to normal a Health Week Exhibition was planned, but on the day before it opened in March, 1947, the worst floods ever experienced in the City inundated over 1,000 houses, and the exhibition premises were used instead as an emergency centre for flood relief. The staff manned rest-centres, arranged food distribution, district nurses and midwives worked under very difficult conditions. Extra care had to be taken of food supplies, drainage problems, and troops were called in to assist with the work of preventing flooding and contamination of the city's water supply.



The implementation of the National Health Service Act brought about a great amount of work and reorganisation, including the separation of the three branches of medicine. Amongst many changes the Public Health Service lost control of its hospitals but was responsible for the extension of other services including domiciliary nursing, ambulance service, etc. and the establishment of a mental health service.

In the fifties the rising death rate from cancer, especially cancer of the lung, and from heart disease, caused much concern. Poliomyelitis and B.C.G. (tuberculosis) vaccinations were introduced to give protection against two diseases which had caused so much damage in the past. The inauguration of a comprehensive mental health service entailing co-operation between hospital, family doctor and local authority was a successful landmark in York's long history of interest in the care of the mentally ill. New clinics were opened and their functions changed gradually to concentrate on the early detection and assessment of handicaps. A committee of voluntary workers and local authority staff was founded to co-ordinate work amongst problem families with young children.

In the sixties, slum clearance and new housing schemes were accelerated, and sanitation was improved in many other houses, with the aim of getting rid of all waste-water closets. Careful supervision of food and milk supplies continued and a corporation abattoir was opened. Health education developed; a cervical cytology clinic and an anti-smoking clinic started in the hope of reducing some forms of cancer. Figures for lung cancer and for road deaths—both preventable—remain a serious challenge. Extensions to the mental health work included the opening of junior and adult training centres in purpose-built premises; also a hostel for subnormal men who are able to go out to work.

## **1968-**

In the last five years there has been the integration of the School Health Service with the Health Department, all health visitors are attached to family doctors, and many of the latter practise from Health Centres. Protection by immunisation has been extended to measles and rubella. In 1970 only nine cases of tuberculosis were notified.

The health of children continues to improve. Attention is devoted more to the care of the handicapped, and members of the departments' staff are on the team of the District Assessment Centre, opened in 1972 at York County Hospital. The ambulance men are no longer just transporters of patients as in the days of the cart and horse drawn ambulance. The first motor ambulance was purchased in 1920 for £596, but to be on the safe side it was agreed to retain the old horse drawn ambulance as a standby. Ambulance men are



highly trained, using equipment such as defibrillators and cardioscopes for the care of the cardiac patient in their ambulances. If progress is maintained then the City's slum clearance programme should be completed within the next few years. Already the emphasis is moving towards the improvement and provision of standard amenities in existing property, and also to improvement of the environment of houses. Smoke control orders have made all the area within the City walls free from smoke, and the smoke control areas are being extended to include the remainder of the City.

More recently in the School Health Service the selective medical examination of school children has been introduced allowing more attention to be paid to the handicapped child; the Local Authority has provided a free family planning advisory service; and birth registration and vaccination and immunisation records have been computerised.

### **A few figures illustrating conditions in 1900 and 1972**

	<b>1900</b>	<b>1972</b>
Population	77,000	104,780
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	211	18
Deaths from: T.B.	110	4
Diarrhoea	158	1
Typhoid	38	—
Diphtheria	5	—
Scarlet Fever	8	—
<hr/>		
Back to Back Houses	1,519	—
Midden Privies	6,300	—
Cowsheds	76	3
Slaughter Houses	83	3
<hr/>		

In this account of Public Health in York only the Medical Officers of Health have been mentioned, but they have been leaders of teams of skilled, conscientious workers, they have advised the Local Authority, and carried out the policies of Local and Central Government.

Problems have been solved and new challenges met. There has been slow and steady progress by the efforts of many people to improve the standards of health and living of the citizens of York.



## **MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH**

- 1873-1894 NORTH, Samuel William, L.S.A., M.R.C.S.  
1894-1899 CATTLEY, Robert, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.  
1899-1924 SMITH, Edmund, M.D., D.P.H.  
1924-1944 McNAUGHT, Peter, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc., D.P.H.  
1944-1968 CRANE, Catherine, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
1968- MOORE, Samuel R. W., M.D., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

THE MEDICAL OPINION OF HEALTH

The following is a summary of the medical opinion of health, based on the examination of the patient. The patient is a male, aged 35, with a history of chronic illness. The examination reveals a general state of weakness, with a pale complexion and a rapid pulse. The lungs are clear, and the heart is normal. The liver and spleen are enlarged, and the kidneys are normal. The patient is advised to rest and take medicine as directed.

The patient is advised to take the following medicine: *Quinine*, *Iron*, and *Wine*. The patient is also advised to take a course of *Physiotherapy* and *Massage*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Hydrotherapy* and *Electrotherapy*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Acupuncture* and *Chiropractic*.

The patient is advised to take a course of *Herbal Medicine* and *Yoga*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Meditation* and *Prayer*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Relaxation* and *Stress Management*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Behavioral Therapy* and *Cognitive Behavioral Therapy*.

The patient is advised to take a course of *Group Therapy* and *Family Therapy*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Individual Therapy* and *Psychoanalysis*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Art Therapy* and *Music Therapy*.

The patient is advised to take a course of *Dance Therapy* and *Occupational Therapy*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Speech Therapy* and *Feeding Therapy*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Behavioral Therapy* and *Cognitive Behavioral Therapy*.

The patient is advised to take a course of *Group Therapy* and *Family Therapy*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Individual Therapy* and *Psychoanalysis*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Art Therapy* and *Music Therapy*.

The patient is advised to take a course of *Dance Therapy* and *Occupational Therapy*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Speech Therapy* and *Feeding Therapy*. The patient is advised to take a course of *Behavioral Therapy* and *Cognitive Behavioral Therapy*.

## VITAL STATISTICS

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in acres: 7,295

Population (Census, 1971) 104,513.

Total population, mid 1972 (Registrar General's Estimate) 104,780.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st December, 1972) according to the rate-books, 44,041 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.4.

Rateable value (April, 1972) £4,231,878.

Estimated net produce of a new pence rate, £42,000.

Marriages, 1,080. Rate per 1,000 population:—20.6.

### VITAL STATISTICS, 1972

*(Registrar General's Figures)*

	York	England and Wales
Live Births:		
Number .. .. .	1,354	725,405
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude 12.9; corrected .. .. .	13.4	14.8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	12.0	9.0
Stillbirths:		
Number .. .. .	29	8,794
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ..	21.0	12.0
Total Live and Stillbirths .. .. .	1,383	734,199
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) .. ..	25	12,494
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	18.0	17.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births .. .. .	18.0	17.0
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births .. .. .	18.0	21.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births) .. .. .	13.0	12.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births) .. ..	10.0	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths) .. .. .	31.0	22.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths .. .. .	Nil	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ..	Nil	
Deaths (all ages):		
Number .. .. .	1,412	591,907
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude 13.5; corrected .. .. .	11.7	12.1



		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	{ Leg.	1,191	619	572	Birth-rate: Crude 12.9 per 1,000 Corrected 13.4 per 1,000
	{ Illeg.	163	95	68	
Stillbirths	{ Leg.	24	8	16	Rate per 1,000 total births 21.0
	{ Illeg.	5	1	4	
Deaths .. .. .		1,412	743	669	Death-rate: Crude 13.5 per 1,000 Corrected 11.7 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
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
1971	105,210	1,529	14.8	1,367	12.6	162
1972	104,780	1,354	13.4	1,412	11.7	-58

#### MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1968-1972

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK) .. .. .	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil
Rate per 1,000 births:-					
York .. .. .	Nil	1.2	Nil	0.6	Nil
England and Wales .. .. .	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	28	35	27	22	25
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York .. .. .	17.0	21.0	18.0	14.0	18.0
England and Wales .. .. .	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY:					
York .. .. .	24.0	22.0	21.0	14.0	31.0
England and Wales .. .. .	25.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	22.0

# CAUSES OF DEATH — 1972 Deaths in Age Groups of 'Residents' whether occurring within or outside the District

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 years and over	All Ages	
									Male	Female
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Late Effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	7	17	8
Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	40	26	13	72	7
Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	11	1	22
Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	6
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	—	1	—	1	5	42	55	38	83	59
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	4	2
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	5
Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Mental Disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Multiple Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	7	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	1	10	5	4	9	11
Hypertensive Disease	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	10	9	9
Ischaemic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	5	83	112	152	198	154
Other Forms of Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	29	19	24
Cerebrovascular Disease	—	—	—	—	1	11	63	119	78	116
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	44	30	32
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	4
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	7	25	105	57	82
Bronchitis and Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	25	30	32	71	16
Asthma	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	4	6
Peptic Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	7	8
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	4	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	10	7	11
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	4
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	4
Congenital Anomalies	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	4
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	6	6	1	4	11	16	12
All Other Accidents	—	1	—	2	2	2	6	19	10	22
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	—	4	6
All Other External Causes	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>669</b>
										<b>1412</b>

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

There has been no major outbreak of infectious disease in the City during the year. Cases of infectious disease are visited by a specialist health visitor on the day they are notified in order to trace contacts and reduce the spread of infection. In the case of dysentery and food poisoning, informed contacts between the hospital bacteriologists and staff of the Health Department have enabled investigations to proceed on suspicion and precautions to be taken before a firm diagnosis of the bacteriology is made. Similarly, action is taken if a family doctor reports his suspicions, thus saving up to forty-eight hours during which the disease might have been spreading. Investigations proceed with close co-operation with the public health inspectors.

### CONFIRMED CASES NOTIFIED

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Acute encephalitis	—	1	—	1	1
Acute meningitis	1	3	1	—	—
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	9	81	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	21	25	30	40
Infective jaundice	96	35	56	32	53
Malaria	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	732	34	1,599	52	253
Para typhoid fever	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	143	160	55	20	26
Scabies	75	64	67	57	58
Tetanus	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	15	13	12	7	10
Typhoid fever	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping cough	27	10	6	21	4
Total	1,098	425	1,824	220	446

The value in anticipatory action was well demonstrated when a guest who had attended a wedding party was reported to have suspected food poisoning. All the wedding guests were visited the same day when seventeen other sufferers were discovered and precautions taken. Only four of those who were ill had consulted their doctors. The bacteriological confirmation of salmonella enteritis was available the following day and positive specimens were obtained from all the cases. There were no secondary cases.

An outbreak of e.coli in a residential nursery, where day children were also cared for, was brought to an end by excluding the day children, admitting

a child with frank diarrhoea to hospital and segregating the remaining children into small groups each cared for by two nursery nurses, one of whom dealt only with feeding and the other with changing nappies and other similar duties. Children with positive faecal specimens were given paromomycin for seven days by their family doctors. It was five weeks before all resident children had negative specimens, and non-resident children were then accepted after they also had provided negative stools. The child in hospital was not cleared for return for a further three weeks.

The hazards of travel in Spain continue. A group of six men lost the benefit of a gay holiday by being very ill on their return journey. The infecting organism was salmonella enteritis.

### **Poliomyelitis**

There have been no cases notified in the City since 1952.

### **Dysentery**

No cases were notified during the year. There was one confirmed case in 1971.

### **Diphtheria**

There have been no cases notified in the City since 1949.

### **Whooping Cough**

Four cases were notified during the year compared with twenty one in 1971. Only one of these children was under one year old, and three were between two and five years. There were no deaths.

### **Scarlet Fever**

Twenty six cases were notified during the year, nineteen of which were school children. No cases were removed to hospital.

### **Measles**

There were two hundred and fifty three cases of measles notified, compared with fifty two in 1971.

### **Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles**

Thirty eight cases of mumps, ten cases of chickenpox and three cases of German Measles were reported to the School Clinic.

### **Scabies**

Fifty eight cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Twenty six were adults, twenty three were children attending school and nine were pre-school children. All were cleared.



### NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28	19	19	20	14	14	11	9	7	9
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	—	1
Total	35	20	20	21	17	15	13	12	7	10

There were 218 male and 147 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 7 male and 5 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1972.

### TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1971-1972 (Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1971	3	0.03	—	—	3	0.03
1972	4	0.04	—	—	4	0.04
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 Clinic at the County Hospital for York Citizens during 1972:—

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Venereal Conditions	Total
New Patients ..	2	86	418	506

The Clinic was attended by 3,395 patients (2,144 males and 1,251 females), from the catchment area of the clinic.

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

Fifty six cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1972, and forty confirmed by bacteriological examination.



## 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 159,000.

The average daily consumption during the year was 9,656,000 gallons and the maximum daily demand was 11,260,000 gallons. The average daily consumption decreased by 1.5% compared with that for last year and was the result of continuing intensive waste detection. The industrial demand, however, continued at the same level as last year. It is expected that the demand for water will continue to increase each year, in keeping with the national trend, and the Company's planned programme of extension and modernisation of the treatment works and of the distribution system is based on anticipated peak daily demands of 17,000,000 gallons by 1980 and of in the region of 22,000,000 gallons by 1990.

Detailed design work in connection with the modernisation programme proceeded during the year and some contract work was commenced. This included soil surveys on the sites of the new service reservoir at Siward's How and the raw water reservoir at the treatment works; the demolition of old properties at the treatment works entrance and the replacement of the 6.6. kV electricity system at the treatment works by a new 11 kV system, including a new sub station, new transformers and switchgear and a new ring main.

Construction work should commence in 1973 on the new 10 million gallon covered service reservoir and associated pumping station at Siward's How. The reservoir will operate in conjunction with the existing water tower and it is designed to cater for the anticipated long term increased demands on the distribution system in the eastern area of the Company's area of supply. The reservoir will be almost entirely underground and the roof will be adapted to provide all weather playing facilities for the University of York. Construction work should also commence on the new river intake, raw water pumping station and the 20 million gallon raw water reservoir at the treatment works. The new intake will replace the three existing intakes and the pumping plant will be arranged so that the treatment plants can continue to operate from storage in the event of the intake being shut down due to a sudden pollution of the river.

The raw water abstracted from the River Ouse at the intakes varied considerably in quality. For example the turbidity varied from 10 mg/L to 320 mg/L, the colour from 15°Hazen to in excess of 250°Hazen, the pH from 7.4 to



8.15, the total hardness from 106 mg/L to 272 mg/L and the Biochemical Oxygen demand ranged from 1.2 mg/L to 5.9 mg/L. The temperature of the raw water varied between 1°C and 20°C. 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 break 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 residual via automatic residual controllers. During the year equipment was installed to allow Chlorine Dioxide to be used for sterilization either alone or in conjunction with chlorine. This facility will allow treatment to be carried out under certain river conditions, e.g. the presence of phenols or high ammonia concentrations, without the usual attendant taste problems.

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 on 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 0.08 mg/L to 0.30 mg/L, with an average of 0.21 mg/L. The Company is unable to 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, 11.75 miles of mains were laid to serve new housing development and to reinforce the system. Seven hundred and sixty seven new premises were connected to the Company's mains during the year.

### **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal**

Mr. R. A. Mayo, the City Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information:—

At present sewage disposal facilities are adequate for the requirements of the City and for those specific areas covered by Agreement.

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.

A Contract for Poppleton Road Storm Relief Stage I was completed in October, 1972. The Contract involved the laying of combined and surface



water sewers together with a storm overflow chamber and associated man-holes to alleviate the nuisance of flooding by foul sewage during periods of heavy rain.

The Leeman Road Area is designated as General Improvement Area No. 2 and a sewerage scheme for the locality is to be forwarded in the near future to the Department of the Environment for loan sanction purposes. It is anticipated that a Contract for the work of laying combined sewers together with a storm overflow chamber and a storm water sewer to the River Ouse with associated manholes will commence in late September, 1973. The Scheme is designed to relieve surcharge conditions on existing sewers and reduce the risk of pollution of the River Ouse by superseding the existing unsatisfactory overflow arrangements.

The installation of an additional pump at Middlethorpe Pumping Station was completed in December, 1972 and will provide a 20% increase in pumping capacity.

Tenders for the installation of a diesel engine driven sewage pump at Fulford Pumping Station have been received and work on the installation is expected to begin in late 1973. When completed the installation will provide standby sewage pumping facilities which are independent of the mains electricity supply.

### **Closet Accommodation**

There are now no pail closets remaining in use in the City, those which were situated on the school playing fields at Fenby Field having been replaced by Portaloos.

As a temporary measure we are still emptying approximately six chemical closets at the gypsy caravan site in Love Lane, Fulford.

At the end of the year there were 39,124 water closets in the City.

### **Public Cleansing (Dry House Waste)**

The waste materials arising at each household throughout the City are stored in conventional types of 'dustbin' by the householders, all such wastes being removed once per week by Corporation vehicles. All the vehicles used for this purpose are of the rear loading type; three of these are of the continuous loading compression type, and the remainder are 'fore-and-aft' tippers. Removals of wastes from premises in the City centre and other shopping precincts in various districts are also made on a weekly basis, and in those cases where a weekly service is not sufficient to meet the shopkeepers requirements, a supplementary collection is made to meet the traders' needs. No salvage materials are collected separately, nor are any sold, although a quantity of tins are recovered after refuse has been incinerated. These are baled in the incinerator plant and sold. The amount of household bulky items collected free of charge again showed a slight increase on the previous year, and more use was made of the Civic Amenities dump at Foss Islands Depot (this is the dump where householders only can bring refuse in their own transport).



## **Cesspools**

There are at present four cesspools in or near the City, and these are emptied when necessary, the vehicles used being purpose built gully/cesspool emptiers. After emptying, the sewage is deposited into the City's main sewers using convenient manholes which are then thoroughly flushed immediately after use.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

The Chief Public Health Inspector writes as follows:—

It is with pleasure that I present my first report on Environmental Health in York.

My first duty is to record an appreciation of the work of my predecessor, Mr. Norman Hancock who was Chief Public Health Inspector of the City of York for 23 years from 1949-72. He came to York from Leeds where he was Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. During his period of office he has given excellent service to the City Council and he will be remembered particularly for his work in connection with slum clearance, improvement of houses and in atmospheric pollution control. His work with the City is appreciated very much and it is hoped that he will have a very long and enjoyable retirement.

During the year, further clearance areas were declared under the Housing Act 1957 and it is anticipated that the present clearance programme will be completed by the end of next year. The emphasis is now on the improvement of houses together with the improvement of the environment, and the Housing Act 1969 provides the opportunity for this to be carried out with financial aid from the Government. A sample survey of 1,000 houses was carried out to give up-to-date information of the housing stock within the City and to plan future housing policy. From this survey it is estimated that there are between 6,000 and 8,000 houses lacking the essential amenities of a bathroom and an internal water closet and with the potential of being included in general improvement areas. There is, therefore, a formidable task for the next few years in creating and establishing these improvement areas and in which the Public Health Inspector will play an important part. This is an aspect of his work for which he is specially trained and which will call for the utmost enthusiasm and interest in a worthwhile task. The Department has a great deal of experience and success in improvement areas already in operation under the Housing Act 1964 and I am sure this same enthusiasm will be dedicated to the future task.

General improvement areas Nos. 1 and 2 were declared during the year, involving a total of 830 houses and the year ahead will call for a determined effort from all concerned.

Although a great deal of publicity is given to slum clearance and the improvement of houses it should always be remembered that my staff are engaged daily in the repair of sub-standard houses and the closure of houses found not to be capable of being made fit for human habitation. This is of equal importance and is often overlooked.



Three instruments for measuring the smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air we breathe are still maintained in York and these indicate that although there has been some improvement in the amount of pollution in York, it is still very dirty compared with other towns which at one time were considered as being notoriously dirty. This improvement has been brought about by many people giving up the burning of coal in favour of one of the various authorised fuels and by the making of smoke control orders which prohibit the emission of smoke from domestic chimneys. The whole of the City inside the bar walls is included in the area covered by smoke control orders which are now in operation. At their meeting on the 3rd January 1972 the City Council made a smoke control order which will become operative on the 1st July 1974 and which applies to over 6,000 houses in the suburbs of South Bank, Dringhouses, and Acomb on the south and south-west side of the City. In the industrial field, some factories have been re-equipped to burn authorised fuels instead of coal, and of the remainder, those where waste materials were burned in unsatisfactory incinerators or in the open air, are the main polluters of the air in York. There are also far too many bonfires on which green and wet garden refuse is allowed to smoulder for long periods. This is an offence under the Clean Air Act if it causes nuisance to people living in the neighbourhood. Garden refuse which cannot be composted should be kept until it is thoroughly dry before it is burnt on a quick open blazing fire with little smoke, and as much consideration given towards people living in the nearby houses as is possible.

Work in connection with food hygiene, including the inspection of food premises, food and meat, together with the sampling of milk and other food-stuffs continued throughout the year. Samples were also taken in connection with the survey of pesticide residues in foodstuffs, arranged by the County Councils' Association and the Association of Municipal Corporations. Of the samples taken all were reported as showing no significant pesticide residues. Mention made in last year's report to the increasing awareness of the public and the assistance which the Public Health Inspector can give in the matter of food complaints, is illustrated by a further increase in the number of complaints received, 112 in all. The largest number of complaints related to extraneous matter in various types of food including tinned goods, bread and milk. This group was closely followed by complaints relating to mouldy food and in this category the main types of foodstuffs affected were pre-packed items such as cheese. As a result of these complaints, 7 successful prosecutions were taken of which 4 cases concerned extraneous matter, 2 to the sale of mouldy food and one concerned the sale of bacon infested with maggots. The increase in food complaints called for a corresponding increase in the amount of time spent in their investigation. During the year only one Public Health Inspector was engaged on food hygiene duties and consequently less time could be devoted to the necessary routine inspection of food premises throughout the City. This is a matter which must be changed in the near future.





*House improvement carried out under the Housing Act, 1969—Before improvement*

*Photograph by Courtesy of the City Engineer & Surveyor*





*House improvement carried out under the Housing Act, 1969—After improvement*

*Photograph by Courtesy of the City Engineer & Surveyor*



The Department's drive against feral pigeons has been continued and there is noticeable reduction of these filthy and disease ridden birds in the centre of the City. Unfortunately, far too many people do not realise the damage that these birds cause to property not to mention the fouling of roads and footpaths, and they attract them to the City by regular feeding with bread and grain.

Next year will see the preparations for the reorganisation of Local Government on the 1st April 1974. The Personal Health Service will move to the new reorganised Health Service. Environmental Health will remain a major function of the new District Council and this will be the only service qualified to advise the District Council on all aspects of Environmental Health. It is, therefore, important to ensure that the Environmental Health Services takes its correct place in the reorganisation of Local Government. In my efforts to promote and implement environmental health over the past year I wish to record my thanks to all members of my staff for their work during the year and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their encouragement and support.

## HOUSING

### Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

Total number of inspections of dwelling-houses made for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	3,006
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	7
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	127

### 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 ..	61
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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 .. .. .	11
By Local Authority .. .. .	1

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

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	7
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, 1972, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 961.

## Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 2,012 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. During the year the Corporation paid out £230 under this scheme. Four water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets during 1972.

## 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
35	Bishopthorpe Road .. .. .	0.15	5	12	14th April, 1972
36	Buckingham Street .. .. .	0.55	22	45	6th June, 1972
37	Hallfield Road .. .. .	2.79	80	125	15th May, 1972
38	Mansfield Street .. .. .	0.45	20	42	28th April, 1972

In addition Wood Street, Dennison Street, and Sydney Street/Beaconsfield Street were declared Clearance Areas.

## 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		Piccadilly	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January .. ..	71	65	93	95	93	115	N	N
February .. ..	65	62	80	98	87	129	N	N
March .. ..	N	N	80	88	77	111	N	N
April .. ..	N	N	33	55	44	82	N	N
May .. ..	N	N	13	63	33	79	N	N
June .. ..	N	N	24	55	34	68	N	N
July .. ..	N	N	17	42	18	44	N	N
August .. ..	N	N	12	40	14	41	10	52
September .. ..	N	N	37	65	48	81	36	84
October .. ..	N	N	68	84	75	102	54	103
November .. ..	N	N	82	102	115	145	69	115
December.. ..	N	N	73	113	117	227	91	167
Monthly Average	68	63	51	75	63	102	52	104

N = No readings.

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.



# **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	45	5	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	346	22	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Total ..	391	27	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	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	3	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	4	—	5	—



Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 133 and 134) : There were 3 out-workers in August, 1972, repairing wearing apparel and 21 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

During the year 384 factories were on the register, including :—

Bakehouses .. .. .	36	Dental Mechanics .. .. .	11
Restaurants and Cafes .. .. .	23	Glass Manufacturers .. .. .	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufac- turing .. .. .	4	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	7
Brewers, Mineral Water Manu- facturing 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 .. .. .	12	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians .. .. .	4
Milliners .. .. .	1	General Engineers .. .. .	16
Tailors .. .. .	8	Electrical Engineers .. .. .	15
Button Manufacturers .. .. .	1	Motor Engineers .. .. .	83
Laundries, Dry Cleaners .. .. .	13	Cycle Repairers .. .. .	3
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners .. .. .	1	Printers .. .. .	10
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	38	Photography .. .. .	3
Plumbers and Glaziers .. .. .	9	Warehouses .. .. .	12
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Work- ers .. .. .	5	Slaughterhouses .. .. .	3
Blacksmiths .. .. .	2	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces .. .. .	38

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Food Premises

A total of 2,006 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 1,162 as set out in the following table according to their principal business :—

Bakers .. .. .	35	Public Houses .. .. .	138
Butchers .. .. .	88	Restaurants, Cafes and Coffee Bars .. .. .	94
Cinema Kiosks .. .. .	2	Sweet Shops .. .. .	103
Confectioners .. .. .	45	Sweet and Chocolate Manufacturers .. .. .	3
Dairies .. .. .	2	Take-away Meals .. .. .	10
Food Depots .. .. .	18	Wet Fish Shops .. .. .	11
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	59	Wholesale Warehouses .. .. .	4
Greengrocers .. .. .	59	Wines and Spirits .. .. .	12
Health Foods .. .. .	3	Miscellaneous .. .. .	35
Hotels, Guest and Boarding Houses .. .. .	93	Clubs and Halls .. .. .	42
Ice Cream Manufacturers .. .. .	2	Canteens .. .. .	70
Provision Merchants .. .. .	231	Slaughterhouses .. .. .	3
Total ..		1,162	

### Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

Year	Stones
1972 .. .. .	385
1971 .. .. .	432
1970 .. .. .	304
1969 .. .. .	4,561
1968 .. .. .	4,676

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	1385	73	2	4727	2257
Number inspected .. .. .	1385	73	2	4727	2257
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis—</b>					
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	245	54	—	80	869
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	17.7	73.9	—	1.7	38.7
<b>Tuberculosis only—</b>					
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	0.3
<b>Cysticercosis—</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—
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 946 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The food-stuffs were removed to the Destructor, Foss Islands Road 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 .. .. .	208	180	28	—
Untreated .. .. .	57	29	28	—



## Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Pasteurised .. .. .	208	—	208

## Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised .. .. .	55	54	1

## Sterility Test

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

## Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined .. .. . 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 32 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

32, 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 .. .. .	350
Number of premises on register .. .. .	350

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 86 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 1972 was 339 (334 informal and 5 formal). This number represents 3.22 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (104,780). The proportion suggested by the Department 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
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
1971	381	22	5.77	139	10	7.19
1972	339	24	7.08	139	17	12.23

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

Sixteen samples of milk were deficient in milk solids and contained small amounts of added water. One sample of milk had a composition complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, but the freezing point of 0.525°C showed the presence of a small amount of added water. Two samples of pork sausage and a sample of beef paste were found to be deficient in meat content. Three samples of cheese and a sample of rice milk pudding had labelling irregularities.

The appropriate administrative action was taken in these cases.

### *Food Complaints:*

One hundred and twelve complaints about articles of food were received from members of the public during the year. Every case was fully investigated and followed up with the appropriate action. There were thirty cases of mouldy food (of which twenty one related to pre-packed items), and five cases of decomposing food (two canned foods, one chicken, one gammon and one minced beef). Thirty two cases related to extraneous matter in food (nine canned foods, six bread, five bottled milk, three flour confectionery, two meat products, two soft drinks, two sweet, one bottled beer, one fried fish and one yoghurt). Seventeen cases related to insect or larvae infestation in food (five canned foods, three meat products, three flour confectionery, two bottled milk, one bacon, one butter beans, one fried fish and one yoghurt). There were also twenty eight cases, involving substitution, adulteration, odour or taste.

As a result of the above complaints, prosecutions were taken in seven cases and resulted in fines and costs totalling £262.65.



### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926**

During the year, seven samples of fertilisers were examined under the above Act. One sample failed to conform to the guarantee in that the amounts of boron and magnesium were in excess of the guaranteed amounts.

### **Poultry Inspection**

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

### **Survey of Pesticide Residues in Food**

Five samples were submitted to the Public Analyst in connection with this survey (eggs, corned beef, tomatoes, turnips, and tinned fish). In each case the Analyst reported the samples to be free from significant amounts of pesticide residue.

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

During the year 932 rat infestations and 537 mouse infestations were dealt with by the rodent operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful and 1,469 properties were inspected in connection with this work.

## **ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS**

### **Dwellings**

Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.), 31 ; Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.), 1,160 ; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 69 ; Houses for overcrowding (H.A.), 9 ; Houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 47 ; Separate dwellings within houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 72 ; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 564 ; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 25 ; Houses for improvement, 1,063 ; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 161 ; Tents, vans or sheds, 27 ; Waste water closet conversions, 46 ; Drainage, 101 ; Visits for enquiry, 1,612 ; Standard or Improvement Grants, 188 ; Qualification Certificates, 261 ; Other visits not included above, 361 ; Visits for purposes of Rent Acts, 9.

### **Food and Drugs Premises**

Dairies, 123 ; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 74 ; Visits for sampling, 123 ; Ice Cream premises, 86 ; Fish and chip premises, 42 ; Take away meals, 42 ; Bakehouses, 56 ; Butchers' shops, 197 ; Wet fish shops, 10 ; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 208 ; Confectioners' shops, 68 ; Greengrocers, 18 ; Sweet shops, 42 ; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 182 ; Market inspections, 8 ; Public houses and hotels, 204 ; Mobile Foodshops, 61 ; Other food



premises, 12; Drainage, 12; Visits for meat inspection, 813; Visits for food inspection, 157; Inspections for Food Hygiene Regulations, 571; Slaughter-houses, 14; Visits for enquiry, 162; Visits re. food complaints, 254; Other visits not included above, 70.

### **Trades and Businesses**

Factories with mechanical power, 47; Factories without mechanical power, 1; Offices, 130; Shops (Retail), 154; Offensive trades, 3; Drainage, 1; Visits for enquiry, 189; Wholesale shops, Warehouses, 14; Catering establishments, canteens, 3; Other premises not included above, 7.

### **Smoke Abatement**

Smoke observations, 8; Atmospheric pollution instruments, 692; Industrial furnaces, 3; Boiler plants, 5; Smoke control surveys, 15; Houses in smoke control areas, 2,426; Visits for enquiry, 44; Other visits not included above, 23.

### **General**

Infectious disease visits, 3; Rodent infestations, 59; Other infestations, 114; Keeping of animals, 14; Pet animal stores, 15; Water supply, 10; Infirm or verminous persons, 1; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 3; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 54; Other nuisances, 20; Places of public entertainment, 4; Public sanitary conveniences, 1; Inspection for matters affecting other Departments, 53; Barbers' and Hairdressers' premises, 40; Visits for enquiry, 167; No access visits, 1,372; Noise nuisances, 29; Other visits not included above, 3.

### **Notices**

Verbal notices given, 110; Verbal notices complied with, 56; Preliminary notices served, 224; Preliminary notices complied with, 109; Preliminary notices in progress or ordered, 12; Statutory notices served, 28; Statutory notices complied with, 7; No. of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 61; No. of houses in respect of which H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 0; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 31; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by owners, 11; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by Local Authority in default of owners, 1.

### **Repairs and Improvements**

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 20; Rainwater gutters, 21; Fallpipes, 3; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 9; Dampness otherwise remedied, 4;

Wallplaster, 12 ; Ceilings, 5 ; Floors, 4 ; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 6 ; Doors, door frames, 4 ; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 384 ; Sinks, lavatory basins, etc., 3 ; Waste pipes, 5 ; Pavings, yards and passages, 3 ; Repairs to water closets, 1 (Closets cleansed and limewashed, 5 ; improvements to houses in multiple occupation, 3 ; Water closets reconstructed, 4) ; New water closets provided, 5 ; Waste-water closets abolished, 5 ; Dust bins provided, 1 ; Other repairs to houses, 1 ; Verminous houses disinfested, 16 ; Other verminous premises disinfested, 6 ; Dirty houses cleansed, 1.

### **Food Premises**

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 21 ; Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 21 ; Ventilation provided or improved, 8 ; Lighting provided or improved, 3 ; Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed, 15 ; Washing facilities provided or improved, 27 ; Other improvements, 33 ; Food hygiene offences rectified, 46.

### **Samples Taken**

Milk for chemical analysis, 139 ; Milk for bacteriological test, 321 ; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 0 ; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 32 ; Other articles for chemical analysis, 209 ; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 43 ; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 7 ; Other samples, 0.

### **Drainage**

Drains repaired, 10 ; Drains relaid, 3 ; New drains laid, 4 ; Drains cleansed, 12 ; Smoke tests, 11 ; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 4 ; Inspection chambers, 4 ; Public sewers cleansed, 4 ; Other drain tests, 3.



## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

### Registrations

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered		Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
	During the year	At the end of the year	
Offices	28	480	77
Retail Shops	12	931	78
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	5	49	15
Catering Establishments, Canteens	23	142	117
Fuel Storage Depots	—	3	—
Total	68	1605	287

### Analysis of Contraventions found upon inspection

Cleanliness, 40; Temperature, 94; Ventilation, 41; Lighting, 16; Sanitary Conveniences, 82; Washing facilities, 27; Overcrowding, 1; Clothing accommodation, 4; Sitting facilities, 1; Floors, passages and stairs, 47; Exposed machinery, 18; First Aid, 85; Other matters, 127.

### Number, Cause and Place of Reported Accidents

Cause of Accident	Place of Accident				Total
	Offices	Shops	Wholesale Premises	Catering Establishments	
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	—	—	1	1
Falls of persons	2	4	1	3	10
Handling goods	—	7	—	—	7
Struck by falling object	—	2	—	1	3
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	1	1
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Used hand tools	—	2	—	1	3
Not otherwise specified	1	—	—	4	5
Total	3	15	1	11	30

## PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES



## **PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES**

(National Health Service Act, 1946)

### **HEALTH CENTRES**

(Section 21)

The Health Centre at Monkgate has been fully used throughout the year and the building of an extension was still in progress at the end of the year.

The premises are used as a main surgery by one practice of three general practitioners, and as a branch surgery three times per week by one other general practitioner.

The extensions will provide three additional consulting suites with separate examination rooms, an additional treatment room and a large reception and records office.

The enlargement of Clifton Clinic into a Health Centre was completed in Spring and officially opened by the Lord Mayor in August.

The premises are used as a main surgery by one practice of two general practitioners and by one general practitioner from a group practice. Facilities include three consulting suites with separate examination rooms, treatment room, reception and records office and a staff common room.

### **CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**

(Section 22)

#### **Child Health Clinics**

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

Health Centre, Monkgate.	Mondays Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Cornlands Road.	Tuesdays Wednesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Centre, Clifton.	Wednesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Fifth Avenue.	Mondays Wednesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 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.
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Melbourne Street Child Health Clinic, Melbourne Street Chapel.	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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St. Clement's Child Health Clinic, St. Clement's Church Hall.	Fridays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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(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 .. .. .	1,145
(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 .. .. .	967
	—over 1 year of age .. .. .	1,741

### 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 .. .. .	556
(ii)	Number of attendances .. .. .	3,058

### Family Planning Clinics.

From 1st January, 1972, the family planning service, previously provided by the Family Planning Association on an agency basis, became a direct service provided by the Local Health Authority, the staff having agreed unanimously to the transfer.

Clinics are held as follows:—

#### *Monkgate*

Mondays:	6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
Tuesdays:	6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
Wednesdays:	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
Thursdays:	6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
Fridays:	6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

#### *Cornlands Road*

Tuesdays:	6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
Last Wednesday in the month:	6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.



### *Clifton*

Second and third Monday in each month : 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

### *Fifth Avenue*

First and second Tuesday in each month : 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

### *Intra-Uterine Device Clinic, County Hospital*

Thursdays : 4.45 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.

During the year 460 clinics were held compared with 415 in 1971, and 1,898 new patients attended as against 1,377 last year. Total attendances were 17,146, an average of 37 per clinic.

Many women attending the family planning clinics undergo a routine cervical cytology test, and 1,445 were carried out during the year. Two gave positive results requiring further medical investigation.

The oral contraceptive is by far the most popular method of birth control among women attending the clinics, being chosen by 71% of the new patients.

Doctor S. M. R. Dronfield, assisted by one of the clinic nurses, continues to take the service to the homes of patients who either had not sought help for themselves or were unable to attend clinics.

## **Infant Mortality**

There were twenty five infant deaths reported in 1972 (14 males and 11 females).

The causes of death were as follows :—

	<i>Early- Neonatal</i>	<i>Neonatal</i>	<i>Post- Neonatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prematurity	11	—	—	11
Bronchopneumonia	—	1	1	2
Sudden death in infancy syndrome	—	1	1	2
Congenital heart disease	1	—	1	2
Acute heart failure with anaemia	1	—	—	1
Encephalitis	—	—	1	1
Cerebral haemorrhage (birth injury)	1	—	—	1
Meningocele with meningitis	—	—	1	1
Trisomy (chromosome abnormality)	—	1	—	1
Acute laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis	—	—	1	1
Werdnig—Hoffman disease	—	—	1	1
Malrotation of partial volvulus	—	—	1	1
	14	3	8	25

The figures are disappointing as they are higher than those for 1971 despite a lower birth rate. Deaths occurring in the first twenty four hours of life totalled 28%, (7 deaths), in the first week of life 56%, (14 deaths), and in the first month of life 68%, (17 deaths). The figures are disappointing as they are higher than those for 1971 despite a lower birth rate. Of the 25 infants that died, 17 died within 28 days including 14 in the first week of whom 7 died during the first 24 hours.

Prematurity was the cause of death in eleven babies and in four of these the gestation was below twenty eight weeks. Survival of such very small babies is unlikely, and prematurity is now by far the most important single cause of infant deaths. The solution to this problem must depend upon the prevention of such early births.

Six babies had various forms of major congenital abnormalities though these were not always the immediate cause of death. At present it is difficult to see a solution to the problem of major lethal congenital abnormalities and such cases must be expected for some time to come.

The remaining figures are too small for valid comparison with previous years though it should be noted that two babies died of the sudden death in infancy syndrome (cot death) compared with four in 1971.

### **Perinatal Mortality**

There were forty three perinatal deaths in 1972, twenty nine still-births and fourteen first week deaths, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 31.0. Twenty eight were males and seventeen were females and five babies were born to unmarried mothers.

These figures are disappointing as the perinatal mortality rate has more than doubled compared with 1971 (14.0). The actual number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths have doubled compared with last year, prematurity being the main cause.

The reason for the increase in numbers is the appearance of a new group of extremely premature babies weighing between 12 ozs. and 1 lb. 15 ozs., who may have been recorded as abortions in previous years. Four babies were almost certainly below twenty eight weeks gestation. There is also an increase from one baby in 1971, to five babies this year in the group weighing between 3 lbs. 15 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs.

All but one of the stillbirths occurred in maternity hospitals. The classification of early neonatal deaths is shown in the previous section and the causes of stillbirths were as follows:—



	Premature (less than 5 lbs. 8 ozs.)	Full Term	Total
Placental Insufficiency	8	3	11
Cord around neck	—	2	2
Rhesus incompatibility	2	—	2
Anencephaly	2	—	2
Antepartum haemorrhage	—	1	1
Toxaemia	1	—	1
Postmaturity	—	1	1
Threatened abortion	1	—	1
Prolapsed cord	—	1	1
Hydramnios	—	1	1
Unattended delivery	1	—	1
Asphyxia due to abnormal presentation	—	1	1
Cause unknown	2	2	4
	17	12	29

Of the 43 perinatal deaths, seventeen were premature stillbirths (nine extremely premature), and eleven were premature early neonatal deaths. This gives a total of twenty eight premature babies in this group, compared with five premature babies in 1971.

Part of this increase may be accounted for by incorrect classification of abortions as stillbirths and it will be interesting to see if this trend is repeated elsewhere in England.

### Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during 1972.

### Congenital Malformations.

The notification of congenital malformations discovered at birth continued to work satisfactorily, and during the year 26 babies were born with a total of 39 congenital malformations. Two of the 26 babies were stillborn.

#### TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS:—

								<i>No. Notified</i>
0	Central Nervous System							
.1	Anencephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
.4	Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.5	Microcephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.8	Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1	Eye and Ear							
.0	Unspecified malformations of eye..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.6	Unspecified malformations of ear..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

# TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS (cont.) :-

		No. Notified
2	Alimentary System	
.1	Cleft lip .. .. .	3
.2	Cleft palate .. .. .	2
.9	Other specified malformations of alimentary system ..	1
3	Heart and Circulatory System	
.9	Specified malformations of heart and circulatory system ..	1
5	Urino-Genital System	
.7	Hypospadias, epispadias .. .. .	3
6	Limbs	
.0	Polydactyly .. .. .	2
.1	Syndactyly .. .. .	1
.5	Talipes .. .. .	7
.7	Other specified malformations of upper limb or shoulder ..	1
.8	Other specified malformations of leg or pelvis .. ..	1
.9	Unspecified limb malformations .. .. .	1
7	Other Parts of Musculo-Skeletal System	
.1	Malformations of skull or face bones .. .. .	2
.4	Malformations of sternum and ribs .. .. .	1
8	Other Systems	
.1	Other malformations of face and neck .. .. .	1
.4	Other specified malformations of skin including ichthyosis congenita .. .. .	1
9	Other Malformations	
.5	Other syndromes specified due to chromosomal abnormality	1
		<hr/> 39 <hr/>

## Observation (At Risk) Register.

This is a register of children under five years with adverse factors in their genetic make-up, abnormality in the ante-natal period or during or subsequent to their birth. These adverse factors indicate a higher incidence of developmental abnormalities in the children and frequent examinations are carried out for their earliest possible detection.

The total number of cases added to the register for 1972 was 99, and in some more than one 'at risk' factor was involved. The reasons for inclusion were as follows:-

Prematurity .. .. .	25	Twins .. .. .	6
Forceps delivery .. .. .	24	Asphyxia .. .. .	6
Caesarian section .. .. .	11	Social problems .. .. .	4
Breech delivery .. .. .	9	Rhesus incompatibility .. .. .	3
Jaundice .. .. .	8	Antepartum haemorrhage .. .. .	3
Toxaemia .. .. .	8	Congenital abnormality .. .. .	3
		Others .. .. .	6
Total .. .. .	116		



## **Handicapped Children's Register**

The Handicapped Children's Register lists all those children under five years who have a mental or physical handicap so severe that they may require special educational facilities. Children with mild abnormalities, not expected to require special educational facilities, are placed on the Observation Register. Children on these registers are frequently reviewed as to their developmental progress and special assessments of their disabilities are made as school age is approached.

The Handicap Register includes one hundred and twenty children with a total of one hundred and seventy nine conditions.

Thirty five names were removed from the Register, including twenty seven who have reached five years and gone to school (including special schools). Seven were admitted to Lidgett Grove Special School for mentally handicapped children, one to a partial hearing unit and one to a Sunshine Home for the Blind. Other names removed from the Register included three in whom the condition had ceased to be a handicap, one child who died and four who left York.

Thirty four names were added. The classification of defects is as follows:—

Mental retardation 38, Congenital heart disease 21, Strabismus 14, Hydrocephalus 13, Spina Bifida 10, Talipes 10, Convulsions 9, Cerebral palsy 9, Other eye conditions 7, Abnormalities of limbs or digits 6, Blind 6, Other C.N.S. conditions 5, Speech delay 5, Hearing impaired 5, Harelip Cleft palate 5, Mongol 4, Congenital dislocation of hip 3, Miscellaneous 10.

## **Child Assessment Unit**

The new Child Assessment Unit was opened during the year and is conveniently situated in the County Hospital grounds with easy access from the Monkgate Health Centre and School Clinic across the road.

The Unit is operated jointly by the Paediatric Consultant and hospital colleagues, including physiotherapists, speech therapists and other specialists as necessary, together with medical officers of the school and child health services. Secretarial assistance is provided by the Health Department.

It is available for the assessment of children presenting difficult problems associated with physical, mental or emotional retardation. There is a multi-disciplinary approach to the problems presented by the children, and those known to the Local Authority medical staff may be directly referred.

The ease of referral, excellent facilities and very good liaison between consultants and departmental doctors is greatly appreciated.



### Care of Premature Infants.

In 1972, 123 babies were cared for by the Premature Baby Nurse, of whom 47 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 133 (including 18 stillbirths).

Not only does the Nurse visit the premature babies in their homes but also attends the Paediatric Clinic and accompanies hospital staff when making their rounds of the Special Care Unit.

During the year 39 sessions at the Paediatric Clinic have been attended and 39 rounds of the Special Care Unit have been made.

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

(i) at home or in a nursing home	.. .. .	6
(ii) in hospital	.. .. .	106

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

(i) who were nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home	3
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. . —
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. . 3

Born in hospital :—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. . —
(ii) who died in one and under seven days	.. .. . —
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. . 106

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

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

### The Co-ordinating Committee for the Care of Children

Responsibility for the work covered by this Committee passed to the Social Services Committee in 1971. The Health Department staff are represented on the Committee and attend in person when they have intimate knowledge of the family whose problems are being discussed. The rapid increase in the number of staff in the Social Services Department has initially



disrupted links between the two departments who have co-operated closely in the past. It is hoped that with goodwill and effort these links will be re-established.

### **Distribution of Welfare Foods**

During 1972 sales of National Dried Milk increased, owing to the increased price of proprietary milk foods. Sales of orange juice and cod liver oil continued until stocks were exhausted. The new combined vitamin A.D+C tablet was introduced during March.

#### **Welfare Foods—York sales.**

Year				National Dried Milk Cartons	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Orange Juice Bottles	Vitamin Tablets Packets	Vitamin Drops Packets
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	—
1971	..	..	..	14,047	1,226	36,590	4,249	1,956
1972	..	..	..	15,938	148	10,569	3,370	3,458

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

The Principal School Dental Officer reports that the pattern of treatment for 1972 followed the trend established in 1971. The number of pre-school children inspected and treated declined. This is not satisfactory and great effort will have to be made in the future to increase the number of pre-school children treated. This involves a concerted effort by dentists, health visitors and school doctors. The number of expectant and nursing mothers inspected increased in the year whilst the number needing treatment declined by 15%, which is satisfactory. The need for both extractions and dentures showed a decline.

#### *Attendances and Treatment*

Number of Visits for Treatment during Year:						Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	..	..	..	..	..	103	84
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	..	140	232
Total Visits	..	..	..	..	..	243	316
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year..						—	6

Treatment provided during the year (cont.):—						Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Fillings	..	..	..	..	..	174	262
Teeth Filled	..	..	..	..	..	159	244
Teeth Extracted	..	..	..	..	..	64	77
General Anaesthetics given			..	..	..	37	11
Emergency visits by Patients	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
Patients X-Rayed	..	..	..	..	..	3	10
Patients treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	..	..	..	..	..	5	58
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	..	..	56	—
Teeth Root Filled	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Inlays	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Crowns	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the Year	..	..	..	..	..	88	47

### Prosthetics

Patients supplied with Full Upper or Full Lower Dentures (first time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Patients supplied with Other Dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Number of Dentures Supplied	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

### Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

### Inspections

Number of Patients given First Inspections during Year	..	..	..	..	..	206	1,647
Number of Patients who required treatment	..	..	..	..	..	88	735
Number of Patients who were offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	88	270
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	72	1

### Sessions

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

For Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	173
For Health Education	..	..	..	..	..	—



## **MIDWIFERY SERVICE**

(Section 23)

The York Authority employs ten midwives and there have been no staff changes during the year.

One midwife undertakes special care nursing and regularly visits the Special Care Unit of the Maternity Hospital. She also attends a weekly follow-up clinic held by the Paediatrician.

During the year there were 105 home confinements, and 690 mothers were discharged early from hospital, 250 of them being discharged within two days of the birth. Midwives conducted 107 deliveries in the General Practitioner Unit. This involves close liaison with the hospital midwives and works well.

General Practitioner attachments have been extended, and midwives attended, with general practitioners, 556 ante-natal sessions within doctors' surgeries.

All the Authority's midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board as teachers of pupil midwives and 24 pupils received district training during 1972. Student nurses doing obstetric training as part of their general training also visit the districts to see midwives working in the community.

Midwives participate in a programme of mothercraft talks and preparation for childbirth. There were 122 sessions held at the Ante-Natal Clinic, County Hospital during 1972.

### **Maternity Liaison Committee**

This is a Committee of professional representatives of hospital, community and general practitioner services. It met three times during the year with the Medical Officer of Health and the Director of Nursing Services representing York.

### **Pupil Midwives**

During the year, the Authority began the new one year single period of training, approved by the Central Midwives Board. This brings pupils to the district at an earlier stage for their three months' experience in the community, and involves the midwives in careful supervision and detailed instruction. Pupils are based at Monkgate Health Centre during the day, and those on-call at nights have facilities at the Maternity Hospital, Fulford.

### Early discharge from Hospital.

There were 690 patients discharged early from the maternity hospital compared with 745 the previous year. Of these, 250 were within 48 hours, compared with 371 in 1971.

### Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

A total of 584 expectant mothers made 3,117 attendances during the year. The 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	..	..	..	1,506	}	3,284
(b) Other Areas	..	..	..	1,778		

Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment 814

Average duration of stay in days .. .. . 8.8

Number of cases delivered by :—

(a) G.P. Unit—	(i) York Cases	199	}	434
	(ii) Other Areas	235		
(b) Midwives—	(i) York Cases	849	}	1,768
	(ii) Other Areas	919		
(c) Doctors—	(i) York Cases	225	}	573
	(ii) Other Areas	348		

(d) Number of cases admitted after delivery :—

Mother and Babies	..	..	52	}	59
Babies only	..	..	7		

Number of Live Births .. .. . 2,282

Plus G.P. Unit .. .. . 432



Number of Stillbirths .. .. .	59
Plus G.P. Unit .. .. .	2
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ..	Nil
Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge ..	1,641
Number of Maternal Deaths :—	
(i) York Area .. .. .	Nil
(ii) Other Areas .. .. .	Nil
Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth ..	31

	<i>Part One</i>	<i>Part Two</i>
Number of Pupils in Training during 1972 .. .. .	6	10 (York 6)
Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board	14	21
Number successful .. .. .	6	18

## HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The health visitor/school nurse establishment is 24, and at the end of the year there was one vacancy. The whole-time equivalent of sixteen-and-a-half health visitors and five-and-a-half school/clinic nurses were in post, together with one part-time auxiliary and one part-time dental nurse.

The nursing auxiliary attends the hospital gastric ulcer consultant clinics, and is responsible for the follow-up of patients from there.

The City's diabetic patients are cared for by a health visitor and a state registered nurse.

One nurse, who maintains daily contact with the infectious disease control section of the Health Department, is responsible for subsequent follow-up and contact tracing. She also visits for the Special Clinic at the County Hospital.

Health visitors give courses and talks in schools as part of the health education programme, and many have given talks in off-duty periods to various organisations.

Attachment of health visitors to general practitioners progresses. Some general practitioners still do not wish to have attached staff, but their patients

are cared for on an informal basis. In some cases one health visitor has attachment duties to more than one practice.

At the request of the Department of Health and Social Security, statistics, this year, have been collected and correlated on a different basis and so are not comparable with any previous year.

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

To expectant mothers, first visits 391, total visits 635; to children under one year of age, first visits 1,645, total visits, 5,465; to children between the ages of one and five, first visits 2,982, total visits, 13,041; children between five and sixteen (excluding those seen as part of the School Health Service), first visits 272, total visits 1,065; people between 17 and 65, first visits 655, total visits 2,091; people aged 65 and over, first visits 960, total visits 5,021; tuberculous patients 305; infectious disease patients, 453; mentally ill 180; mentally handicapped 137; physically handicapped 690; diabetics, 554; special disease patients 123 and gastric follow-up 251, making 6,905 first and 27,318 total visits.

## **HOME NURSING SERVICE**

(Section 25)

The home nursing establishment is 24 and includes three state registered nurses, four enrolled nurses and two nursing auxiliaries. At the end of the year 23 nurses were in post, 19 of whom were district trained.

York is an approved centre for the practical training of district nurses, both state registered and state enrolled. Two nurses were district trained during the year and one attended a Practical Work Instructors' Course.

The nursing auxiliaries were appointed in April 1972 and had a three-week in-service training course before going on to the district, where they have proved to be an enormous help.

The number of chronic sick cases requiring long term treatment is still increasing. Many of these patients are heavy and require two nurses to cope with them.

The Clifton Clinic became a Health Centre during the year and a team of nurses has commenced attachment to the general practitioners on a ratio of one S.R.N. and S.E.N. to a team of six doctors.

Four nurses, including those above, are now attached to general practitioners (three S.R.N.'s and one S.E.N.).

The loans services are still fully used. The present number using the incontinence laundry service is 55, and about 70 ambulant incontinent handicapped people are supplied with incontinence pads of various kinds.



There were 563 patients on record at the beginning of the year and 2,084 new patients have been added. During the year 2,072 patients were discharged, leaving 575 registered at the end of the year. Total visits during 1972 were 56,105, of which 42,148 were to those aged over 65.

### Marie Curie Day and Night Nursing Service

Since January, 1972, the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation has provided a day and night nursing service for cancer patients in their homes.

The aim is to provide nursing help to cancer patients to allow relatives to obtain adequate rest periods and to care for those who live alone.

The nursing staff are appointed locally by agreement with the Foundation and are under the supervision of the Health Department's Director of Nursing Services.

All costs incurred in fulfilling the service are reimbursed by the Foundation. Two hundred and nine and a half hours of care were given to two patients during 1972.

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

### Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A total of 2,444 children were immunised of whom 805 received diphtheria and tetanus vaccine and 1,431 received triple vaccine against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.

Total immunised against	1971		1972	
Diphtheria .. .. .	1310		1151	
Born 1968-72 .. .. .	1275		1107	
Born 1972 .. .. .	104		71	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practi- tioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practi- tioners
Children receiving combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough vaccine .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Children receiving combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus vaccine ..	535	1144	509	922
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only ..	2	6	1	—
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus .. .. .	892	400	491	314
Tetanus only .. .. .	5	285	3	204
Totals .. .. .	1434	1835	1004	1440

Number of children at 31st December, 1972, 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, 1972.	Year of Birth				Total
	Born 1972	Born 1969-71	Born 1965-68	Born before 1964	
	71	1024	49	7	1151
(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, 1972.	—	80	951	55	1086

### **Vaccination against Smallpox**

Of the 736 Smallpox vaccinations during the year, 709 were notified by general practitioners and 27 by the Authority clinics.

### **Vaccination against Poliomyelitis**

A course of vaccine was given to 1,181 children of all ages, and a re-inforcing fourth dose was given to 1,129 children between five and eleven years of age.

### **Immunisation against Measles**

Eight hundred and eighty three children were immunised against measles.

### **Immunisation against Rubella (German Measles)**

Immunisation is offered to school girls in their second academic year. During the year 883 girls were immunised against this disease, 875 of whom were immunised during the department's school programme in which 15 schools were visited.

### **Yellow Fever Immunisation**

Immunisation is by appointment at the Health Centre, Monkgate, and there is a charge of £1 per patient. During the year 316 persons have been immunised, one of whom was service personnel.



## **AMBULANCE SERVICE**

(Section 27)

The increase in geriatric and psychiatric day care patients and better attendance by pupils at the Adult Training Centre and Special School for Mentally Handicapped were the main contributors to the rise in patient carrying figures of 91,133, an increase of 5,995.

The mileage covered in 1972, 229,902 was 17,777 more than the previous year. The increase in patient carrying, as mentioned above, and thrice weekly return journeys to the Department of Renal Medicine at St. James' Hospital in Leeds, instituted early in the year, are largely responsible for this rise in mileage.

Average miles per patient was 2.52 as against 2.48 in 1971.

Visits to the Ambulance Station were arranged for pre-nursing students (four half-days) and pupil midwives (two half-days). Six voluntary organisations paid evening visits.

### **'Operation Ouseacres'**

In October the three emergency services, ambulance, police and fire, with the co-operation of staff of British Rail, the Army and hospital personnel, staged an emergency incident at the railway sidings, Ouseacres, York. In the exercise it was supposed that a train carrying approximately 300 junior soldiers, diverted into the railway sidings, had collided violently with the buffers. It was simulated that about 80 soldiers were injured to a degree requiring hospital treatment and the remaining passengers were either uninjured or required treatment for minor injuries and/or shock. Call out procedures, vehicle movements in a normal mid-day situation, communications and the reception of casualties at the County Hospital Outpatients Department were tested. The planning procedures for major incidents by all services were tested and have been modified where necessary. The exercise has been invaluable in leading to a better understanding between all services, and the co-operation with British Rail and the Army was greatly appreciated.

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
1967	77,982	189,077	1970	81,458	201,952
1968	77,887	196,649	1971	85,138	212,125
1969	78,348	192,524	1972	91,133	229,902

<b>Analysis of Work and Mileage</b>	<b>Persons Carried</b>	<b>Miles Travelled</b>
Patients under Section 27	51,598	190,169
Work for Hospital Management Committee		
(a) Analgesia Equipment etc.	—	63
(b) Personal Transfers	16	47
Midwives	5	30
Pupils to and from Occupational Centres	39,514	35,542
Conveyance of Children for Education Committee	—	—
Abortive and Service journeys	—	4,051
Patients under National Health (Amendment) Act, 1957	—	—

### **Classification of Patients Carried**

	1971	1972
Road Accident .. .. .	609	659
Home Accident .. .. .	366	399
Industrial Accident .. .. .	90	86
Other Accident .. .. .	551	593
Acute Illness .. .. .	922	976
Emergency Maternity .. .. .	5	3
	<hr/> 2,543	<hr/> 2,716
 Others		
General Illness .. .. .	3,244	3,524
Maternity .. .. .	712	672
Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	—
Other Infectious Diseases .. .. .	4	18
Mental .. .. .	125	132
Inter-hospital transfer .. .. .	4,252	3,889
Hospital discharge .. .. .	1,785	1,783
Out-patient attendance .. .. .	34,381	38,864
	<hr/> 44,504	<hr/> 48,882

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

York County Borough Council	184,740
Other Ambulance Services	5,429



### **Journeys of 100 Miles and over**

- (a) By Road:— Ascot, Aylesbury (2), Bolton, Gateshead, Liverpool (2), London, Middlesbrough, Oxford, Sedgefield, Tynemouth, Withernsea (4).
- (b) By Rail:— London (2), Sheffield (3), Newcastle, East Grinstead (4), Aylesbury, Aberdeen.

### **Emergency (999) Telephone Calls**

1,995 compared with 1,874 in 1971.

### **Fleet**

As at 31st December — 20 vehicles.

28 h.p. 2 stretcher 1964	1
22 h.p. 2 stretcher 1966, 1967 (2) 1968, 1969, 1971, 1972 (2)	8
22 h.p. Dual purpose 1968, 1969, 1970 (2)	4
28 h.p. Personnel carriers 1965, 1967, 1968	3
15 h.p. Estate car ambulances 1965, 1970 (2)	3
22 h.p. Mobile control vehicle 1965	1

### **Staff**

Sickness of the operational staff caused the loss of five hundred and sixty eight working days as against one hundred and eighty three in the previous year. Leave taking amounted to six hundred and seventy one working days as against six hundred and ninety one and overtime worked totalled 1,883 hours as against 1,996 hours in 1971.

### **Training**

Three ambulancemen attended a six week ambulance aid course at the West Riding Training School, Birkinshaw and all obtained satisfactory assessment in their examinations.

The Assistant Ambulance Officer attended a two week middle-management course at Whirlow Grange, Sheffield, sponsored by the Local Government Training Board.

Training was offered to staff on duty by the Training Officer every Tuesday evening throughout the year. This enabled staff to refresh themselves on ambulance aid techniques and new items of equipment.

## **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 seventy four.

Eight hundred and seventy three attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, seventy one new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, eight of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Two of the two hundred and twenty seven contacts examined were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

#### **Patients**

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

Four persons died from respiratory tuberculosis.

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 seven families during the year and other people were put in touch with the appropriate authorities. Two persons were suffering from tuberculosis, three from chronic bronchitis, and two had heart disease.

#### **B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis**

Forty nine children who were contacts were vaccinated, and 1,366 other children were included in routine vaccination in schools.

#### **Vaccination Against Tuberculosis in Schools**

The vaccination with B.C.G. against tuberculosis is offered to school children during their third academic year. Absentees from previous years and immigrant children of any age are included.



Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of parents or guardians of school children circularised .. .. .	2,001
Number of parental consents received .. .. .	1,769
Consent rate .. .. .	88%
Number of children Heaf tested .. .. .	1,519

Number of children not Heaf tested:—

Reasons being (1) Absent from school .. .. .	243
(2) Left the district .. .. .	3
(3) Other reasons .. .. .	4
	— 250
Number of children who gave a positive reaction to Heaf test .. .. .	148
Percentage .. .. .	10%
Number of children who gave a negative reaction to Heaf test .. .. .	1,371
Percentage .. .. .	90%
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	1,366

Of the 148 children who were Mantoux positive, 133 subsequently attended a specially organised Mass X-ray session at St. George's Field Car Park.

## CANCER RELIEF

The Department of Medical Social Work within the York 'A' Hospital Management Committee has kindly supplied the following information:—

The Department of Medical Social Work at the County Hospital, York has disbursed the bulk of the National Society of Cancer Relief grants to York patients since Mrs. Farrow's regrettable death in 1971. The pattern of weekly allowances of £1.00 has been continued, together with lump sums for specific needs.

It has been found that patients and their relatives have used the allowances mainly to supplement their household budgets, particularly food and heating.

The National Society of Cancer Relief has also made grants for specific purposes such as bedding, telephone rentals, television licences and fares for visiting. In addition, each patient in receipt of a weekly allowance was sent a £5.00 gift at Christmas, and the Medical Social Work Department received, on behalf of the Society, many letters of thanks for this unexpected gift.

The initial financial contacts with patients have highlighted other areas of stress in the household, and it has been possible to offer support through regular contacts with patients and their families facing chronic or terminal illness. No request for help is ever refused and it is pleasing to know of the benefit which the Society offers to low income cancer patients, not only in York, but throughout the country.

Those concerned with cancer patients in this area should not hesitate to contact the Medical Social Work Department if they suspect that help is needed.

### CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The Cytology Clinic is held at the Health Centre, Monkgate, and 415 women attended during 1972, a slight reduction on the figure for 1971 (456). Of these, 179 were new patients compared with 325 last year and 224 in 1970.

The results of the smear tests revealed mild dysplasia in 11 (2.6%). In 4 cases (1.0%) severe dysplasia associated with carcinoma-in-situ was discovered, and they were referred immediately to their general practitioner for further gynaecological investigation and treatment. A report of each patient's smear is forwarded to her general practitioner.

An analysis of the 15 cases with abnormal cells showed that 1 was aged between 25/30, 4 between 31/35, 4 between 36/40, 5 between 41/45 and 1 was over 50 years of age.

The age range of patients was as follows:—

16/25 years 13, 26/35 years 59, 36/45 years 161, 46/55 years 143, 56/65 years 36, 66 and over 3.

It will be seen that the majority of patients were between 36 and 55 years of age. There is a need to encourage more of the younger age groups to attend the clinic as well as the rather older women who have no chance of being seen at the post-natal or family planning clinics.

The social class distribution shows a majority of patients in classes 2, 3 and 4. Few from social class 5 attend and it is clearly necessary to encourage and advise this vulnerable group.

Cervical cytology tests are also done by many general practitioners, the family planning service as part of the contraceptive care and the obstetric service at the post-natal examinations. There is no restriction in York on the number of smears that may be sent to the laboratory.



All normal smear reports are entered and stored on the N.H.S. Register at Southport which sends recall reminders every five years. It is now possible to contact large numbers of women and advise them on the importance of having a further test.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

The major part of Health Education continues to be done at field work level, with the health visitors holding a total of 1,793 sessions during the year.

The three public notice boards within the City have been used to the full with poster displays by the Department on the danger of smoking, on water safety and two home safety schemes, one of which was on the danger of fire and the other on safety of tree lights and purchase of toys at Christmas.

In September, a request was received from the City Engineer to use the public notice boards for the display of posters on the new zebra crossing zig zag markings, and the opportunity was taken to publicise two schemes which were being run by the Road Safety Officer on child safety on the roads and on car lights.

A number of organisations, schools, etc., have made use of the Department's library of posters and pamphlets covering such subjects as smoking, drugs, home safety, venereal diseases and contraception.

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 two talks; the Deputy Medical Officer of Health three; Senior Medical Officer for Schools six; two Departmental Medical Officers six each, and the Family Planning Medical Officer eight.

## CHIROPODY

Early in the new year a third full-time senior chiropodist was appointed enabling the number of clinic sessions to be increased. The establishment was increased in October to include a part-time chiropodist who has been working for three sessions per week. The number of staff within this section is unable to deal with the steadily increasing demand.

The increasing detection of need and the increasing requirement to keep an ageing population mobile make it imperative to develop an improved service. This seems unlikely in the short term until there is a better flow of

suitable recruits from the training schools. This, in turn, requires the stimulation of better pay and career prospects in the Local Authority service or the future health service in relation to the rewards of private practice.

				1971	1972
Total patients on register	..	..	..	1,637	1,564
Number on waiting list	..	..	..	32	176
Number of clinic sessions	..	..	..	631	734
Number of treatments in clinics	..	..	..	3,205	4,648
Number of domiciliary patients	..	..	..	409	515

Weekly sessions were held as follows:—

- 11 sessions at the School Clinic, Monkgate
- 3 sessions at the Health Centre, Clifton
- 2 sessions at the Clinic, Lidgett Grove
- 3 sessions at welfare homes
- 13 domiciliary sessions





## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **Medical Supervision of Newly Appointed Staff to the Corporation**

The system of routine medical examinations of staff appointed to specific posts in some departments was replaced in April, 1972 by a selective system. Every person, whether full-time, part-time or temporary, is now required to complete a statement of health. This is submitted to the Medical Officer of Health, and those who appear to require a medical examination or an X-ray are selected and the necessary arrangements made.

Because in the majority of cases an immediate decision can be made, this method has reduced considerably the delay in confirming appointments, as well as allowing the medical staff to be more usefully deployed.

The number of people examined cannot therefore be directly compared with previous years. Also the Education Department previously made arrangements directly with the School Clinic staff.

The number of staff examinations undertaken as a result of the completion of the Statement of Health were as follows:—

Health Department 11, Social Services 23, Treasury 3, City Architect's 1, Public Library 2, Housing 5, City Engineer's 4, Town Clerk's 2, Education 48, Castle Museum 1, Estates 6, Fire Services 5, Planning 2, Other authorities 16. Total 129.

### **APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS**

There has been a sharp rise in the number of patients referred by doctors because of unsatisfactory housing.

The number of patients referred to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation on a request for 'rehousing on medical grounds' over the past five years is as follows:—

1968	—	198
1969	—	182
1970	—	191
1971	—	185
1972	—	219

As the number of applications increases, it becomes more difficult to assess priority in order to advise the City Housing Manager.

There is little to add to the comments made in the Report for 1971. Problems are beginning to increase in finding ground floor accommodation

in suitable areas for handicapped and ailing people. A flat or bungalow remote from shops or bus routes or up a steep hill can cause as many difficulties as a tiny terraced house with steep stairs and an outside toilet, and can often make life more lonely.

#### 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	..	..	..	..	..	26	
The Mount Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	19	

†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 nursing agencies operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1973.

#### 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 71 Doctors, 1 Assistant Practitioner, 38 Dentists, 4 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 19 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 27 Chemists and 5 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1972, was 767,817 (743,800 previous year).

There were provided 85,878 courses of dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1972, and 21,313 sight tests were given during the same period.

Complete maternity services were given by York general practitioners to 326 women, and an additional 891 were given ante-natal or post-natal care.



## EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Miss D. Beverley, the Director of Social Services, has kindly supplied the following information:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Epileptics</b>			
Number in Colonies or Homes outside York..	1	4	5
Number in Mental Hospitals .. .. .	11	16	27
Number in Part III (National Assistance Act, 1948) Accommodation .. .. .	2	5	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	25	39

### Number at Home

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Known to Department of Employment and Productivity	13	3	16
Working at Remploi	6	4	10
Other employment	7	—	7

### Attending Social Services Department:—

Handicrafts and Social Centre	2	2	4			
Others	10	6	16			
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>			
	38	15	53			
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	38	15	53
				<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
			Total	52	40	92
				<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

### Spastics

Adults working (2 males and 1 female) .. ..	3
Adults Resident in Alne Hall (1 male) .. ..	1
Adults Resident in the Grange (1 male) .. ..	1
Adults Resident at home (3 males, 2 females) ..	5
Child at home (1 male) .. .. .	1

### Residents in Special Homes and Schools:—

Brandsburton Hall, Nr. Beverley	}	4
Scotton Bank Hospital		
St. George's Home, Harrogate		
Adult attending Handicrafts and Social Centre ..	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# 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 .. .. .	4	4	—	9	18
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) .. .. .	5	5	—	1	7
(c) Other treatment .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	5	—	1	6



# FOLLOWING OF REGISTERED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Name of Enterprise		Address		Telephone	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Year: 1997

Industry: Manufacturing

State: California

County: Los Angeles

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90001

Latitude: 34.0522

Longitude: -118.2437

Population: 10,000,000

Area: 4,000 sq. miles

Time Zone: PST

Language: English

Religion: Christian

Marital Status: Married

Education: High School

Income: \$20,000-\$30,000

Occupation: Manufacturing

Employment: Full-time

Unemployment: 5%

Health Insurance: Yes

Auto Insurance: Yes

Home Ownership: Own

Home Value: \$100,000

Home Age: 10 years

Home Size: 2,000 sq. ft.

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Date	Description	Amount
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# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

## ANNUAL REPORT

### SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE



**City of York Education Committee**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**PRINCIPAL**

**SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**

**For the Year Ended 31st December, 1972**





CITY OF NEW YORK

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1922

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## EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 1972-73

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor  
(Councillor H. V. Boulton)

Councillor (Mrs.) I. Faulkner, J.P., *Chairman*

Councillor K. Cooper, *Vice-Chairman*

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J.P.

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Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman, B.A.

Councillor J. Archer, J.P.

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Councillor J. E. Clout, A.C.I.S.

Councillor J. E. Coleclough, J.P.  
M.A., LL.B.

Councillor H. Cooper

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Councillor P. Hendry

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Councillor C. W. Thistleton

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Rev. Canon B. C. Norris, M.A.

Mr. C. R. Owston, M.A.

Miss H. C. Randall, B.Sc.

Mr. G. S. Ranson

Professor H. A. Rée, D.S.O., O.B.E.,  
B.A.

### 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., M.F.C.M., 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., M.F.C.M.

### **Senior Medical Officer for Schools**

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

### **School Medical Officers**

Eleanor J. Mennim, M.B., Ch.B. (to 1.9.72)

Anne J. V. Lawson, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Annette M. Whalley, M.B., Ch.B. (from 6.11.72)

Nora S. Morley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time)

### **Principal School Dental Officer**

Graham Turner, L.D.S.

### **School Dental Officers**

Eileen M. McRaith, L.D.S. (from 3.1.72)

Nessa A. Train, B.D.S. (to 3.3.72) (then sessional)

Anne P. Parker, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (Part-time from 14.3.72)

Wendy P. Goodman, L.D.S. (Part-time from 9.5.72)

Judith E. Comerford (Part-time from 20.11.72)

### **Dental Auxiliaries**

Miss B. E. Kirkbride

Miss L. A. Wilford (to 29.2.72)

Miss A. E. Forshaw (from 4.9.72)

### **Dental Surgery Assistants**

Miss J. M. Lawson

Miss E. Hazell (to 14.1.72)

Miss W. Richardson (e)

Miss J. Stead

Miss M. Simpson

Miss J. Ramsey (from 28.2.72)

### **Anaesthetist to School Dental Officers**

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



### **Director of Nursing Services**

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

### **Nursing Officer**

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

### **Health Visitor/School Nurses**

Miss J. C. M. Baker (a) (b) (c) (d)	Mrs. M. J. Marshall (a) (b) (c) (to 16.6.72)
Miss J. P. Bateson (a) (b) (c) (from 18.11.72)	Mrs. M. F. Riley (a) (b) (c) (from 1.6.72)
Miss J. M. Dovaston (a) (b) (c) (to 26.5.72)	Mrs. H. Shann (a) (b) (c) (from 11.9.72)
Mrs. S. Grinstead (a) (b) (c)	Miss G. C. Sheath (a) (b) (c)
Mrs. I. C. Mansfield (a) (b) (c) (d)	Mrs. E. Williamson (a) (b) (c) (to 19.11.72)

### **Part-time Health Visitor/School Nurse**

Mrs. H. Shann (a) (b) (c) (to 10.9.72)

### **Clinic and School Nurses**

Miss H. Ashton (a) (from 12.9.72)	Mrs. A. B. Judson (a) (b part-one)
Mrs. C. M. DiBiasio (a)	Mrs. A. T. Nottingham (a)
Mrs. M. Harrison (a) (d) (to 8.9.72)	

### **Part-time Clinic and School Nurse**

Mrs. H. M. Saunders (a) (b) (from 11.9.72)

### **Speech Therapists**

Mrs. M. A. Francis, L.C.S.T. (to 4.2.72)	Mrs. H. P. Milner, L.C.S.T. (Part-time)
Miss C. M. Thompson, L.C.S.T. (from 2.10.72)	Mrs. E. M. Maunder, L.C.S.T. (Part-time)

### **Chiropodist**

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

### **Physiotherapists**

Mrs. M. A. Hayes, State Registered Physiotherapist (Part-time)  
Mrs. J. Roberts, 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., A.B.Ps.S.

**Psychiatric Social Worker**

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

Mrs. N. M. Bradshaw, B.A., B.Soc. Studies, M.Phil. Social Work (to 30.4.72)

Miss M. A. Patterson, Dip. Soc. Studies (from 18.9.72)

**Remedial Adviser**

F. R. Purdy, Cert. Hand. Ch., Cert. R.K.

Miss A. Corner, Dip. Hand. Ch.

**Clerks**

1 Full-time      2 Part-time

(a) — State Registered Nurse

(b) — State Certified Midwife

(c) — Health Visitor Certificate

(d) — Queen's Nurse

(e) — Dental Nurse's Certificate



August, 1973.

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

I have pleasure in presenting my fifth Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1972.

I am pleased to report that the health of the school children of York is excellent and of those who were examined 98.8% were regarded as satisfactory.

The selective method of school medical examination which began in 1970 is continuing its successful course. The increased involvement of school medical officers with physically and mentally handicapped children has resulted in their calling for more support from other staff, particularly speech therapists, physiotherapists and remedial gymnasts, with a consequent increase in co-operation and team work.

The new Child Assessment Centre opened in September is a new building in the grounds of York County Hospital, just across the road from the Monk-gate School Clinic where assessment facilities were previously provided. It is a multi-disciplinary assessment unit for children with a wide range of problems and disabilities and incorporates the former joint hospital/local authority assessment clinic. The centre is under the direction of the second Consultant Paediatrician who has had access to the School Clinic and schools in the City since his appointment in August, 1970. The Senior Medical Officer for Schools acts as co-ordinator for the multi-disciplinary team which includes other consultants, general practitioners, educational psychologists, physiotherapists, speech therapists, etc., from the hospital and local authority services.

A new clinic for speech therapy commenced at Acomb. Children and mothers have had less distance to travel and its success has prompted the planning of further peripheral clinics of the same kind.

For some years the accommodation at the Special Care Unit at the Lidgett Grove Special School for Mentally Retarded Children has been under review. Rebuilding and extension of the Unit was completed towards the end of 1971, providing increased class room space but also gave much improved and badly required toileting facilities. Early in 1972 the accommodation was merged with that of the Spastics Society with pooling of the caring arrangements to the benefit of all handicapped children attending the school, whether or not they attend the Unit.

The preventive work of the School Dental Service took another step forward by the introduction of the use of fissure sealants for the protection of teeth against dental caries. This measure is a useful one to add to others such as the use of fluoride rinses, and health education on dental hygiene and dietary habits.

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, 1972)		104,780
Estimated child population (June, 1972)		
Under 1 year	1,410	
1 to 4 years inclusive	5,990	
5 to 14 years inclusive	15,800	
Total under 15 years	<u>23,200</u>	
Primary Schools:—		No. on Rolls
Number of schools	39	10,609 *
Secondary Schools:—		
Number of schools	17	8,013
" " " (Modern)	13	4,917
" " " (Grammar)	4	3,096
Further Education Establishments	3	733 (full time)
Special Schools		
Educationally Sub-normal	2	224
Delicate and Physically handicapped	1	81
Special Units		
Partially hearing	3	25
TOTAL number of pupils on rolls (January, 1973)		18,952
excluding Further Education Establishments		

## Summary of Work of School Health Service

Medical Officers				
Periodic examinations in schools	..	..	..	2,253
Special examinations in schools	..	..	..	} 2,931
Re-inspections in schools	..	..	..	
Special examinations in clinics	..	..	..	} 2,615
Re-inspections in clinics	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous (see page 24)	..	..	..	508

### Footnote.

- \* includes 68 in Nursery classes.



#### Dental Officers

Inspections at schools	..	..	..	..	..	15,729
Inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	2,784
Re-inspection at school or clinic		..	..	..		3,096
Attendances for treatment	..	..	..	..		9,695

#### Health Visitor/School Nurses

Escorts to Residential Schools	..	..	..	..		22
Visits to schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,439
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in schools	..	..	..	..	..	42,400
Visits to homes	..	..	..	..	..	1,790
Treatment of minor ailments in Central Clinic..		..				745

#### Speech Therapist, Chiropodist, etc.

Number of children treated by Speech Therapists	..					399
Number of children under observation by Speech Therapists	..	..	..	..	..	111
Total number of attendances at Speech Therapy Clinic						2,804
Number of children treated by Chiropodist		..				270
Number of attendances made	..	..	..	..		1,215

#### School Clinics

Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above	..	..	..	..	..	22,954
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Home Tuition	..	..	..	..	..	1
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## **INTRODUCTION**

The selective system of medical examination of school children has continued to work satisfactorily and a mutually helpful relationship is building up between teachers and doctors. When once a doctor is able to do a real service in a school she becomes a colleague to be consulted and the calls on her from that particular school rapidly increase. This is welcomed as enabling the doctor to do much more constructive work.

The opening of the jointly staffed child assessment centre will enable a more forward-looking approach to be made with regard to the social and educational problems of handicapped children.

It is a natural consequence of the selective system of medical care of school children that doctors have more time to spend with the handicapped and physically delicate pupils and are asking for more support from speech therapists, physiotherapists and remedial gymnasts to help these children.

## **MEDICAL INSPECTION, SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT**

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 98.85% of those examined was regarded as satisfactory.

### **Vision Screening**

The Keystone Vision Screener is in use for children of all ages. School entrants are tested during their first or second terms before the first medical examination, and thereafter at approximately 2 yearly intervals. Colour vision is tested on entry and at ten years of age.

The number of children screened was 13,742, as against 10,704 last year. Of these 2,645 were found to have defective eyesight, 567 of which 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. Six thousand one hundred and sixty six screening tests were carried out of whom 500 were referred to the School Clinic for further tests. Of these 52 were later referred to hospital and 9 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. Four school children were issued with hearing aids by the hospital during the year.

### **Orthopaedic Defects**

There continues to be a small number of boys and girls who require and benefit from individual attention at the Remedial Classes held at the School Clinic. The interest and co-operation of relatives and teachers is an important facet in remedial work in order to ensure continuity of exercises after discharge from the clinic.

### **Psychological Problems**

Thirty seven children were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic for advice and treatment.

### **Child Assessment Unit**

This opened in September, 1972 in a new building in the grounds of York County Hospital. It is a multi-disciplinary assessment unit for children with a very wide range of problems. The previous joint hospital/local authority clinic for the investigation of children with delayed language development has been absorbed into this larger concept.

Assessment is ideally a preventive measure. As soon as a child is suspected of having a defect whether physical, emotional or intellectual, full investigations must be carried out, and treatment and training started as early as possible to prevent the defect becoming a handicap. If a child has one serious handicap, then it is quite possible that it has others. It is, therefore, essential that assessment should be as extensive as possible. The investigations are carried out by specialists in many fields in the hospital and local authority services. Many if not most of the children investigated at the Unit will be well under school age, but the aim is to cater for the child's future social and educational life. Case conferences are held and the Senior Medical Officer for Schools acts as co-ordinator, and arranges for the implementation of the educational recommendations such as special schooling.

The system will benefit both the child, by the earlier recognition of his difficulties, and the Education Authority by giving early warning of the existence of children with special educational problems.

The partnership between local authority professional staff and their hospital colleagues is proving stimulating and useful.

## 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. Every effort is 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.

The helpfulness of headteachers and their staffs is a major factor in shaping the new arrangements into a constructive and meaningful service.

## HOME VISITS

Health Visitor/School Nurses paid 1,790 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 adviser and health educator in the schools is continuing to expand. The number of requests received from teachers for assistance in giving talks and providing materials and information is increasing.

## SCHOOL HEALTH CLINICS

### Locations and Times

#### School Clinic, Monkgate

General Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	9 — 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinics	Wed. Thurs. Fri.	1.30 p.m.
	Mon.	9 a.m.
Audiometric Clinic	Fri.	9 — 11 a.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	8.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.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.

## **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.

Of the 3,165 school children known to wear glasses 1,446 were prescribed by the School Clinic, 645 by York County Hospital and 1,074 by opticians.

## **Speech Therapy Clinic**

During the year there were staff changes; one full-time therapist left in February and it was not possible to replace her until October. This put the part-time speech therapists under considerable pressure and priorities had to be carefully assessed.

In October a clinic was established at Cornlands Road Health Centre for one session each week, thus enabling children from the Acomb area to be seen without involving parents and children in a long and time-wasting journey. This venture has proved so successful that it is hoped to plan further district clinics during 1973. Not only has it proved more helpful for the patients, but it has also provided better contact with the Health Visitors and schools in the area.

The publication of the Quirk Report on Speech Therapy Services in October highlighted the difficulties of speech therapists in all areas in the provision of a good comprehensive service for all members of the community. Although we in York are perhaps better placed than some, we are nonetheless frequently frustrated by the knowledge that there is never enough time to deal adequately with the large variety of problems which confront us. The unification of the service suggested by the report may well go some way towards helping to solve these problems, but it will not be until many more speech therapists are trained that we shall begin to see an efficient comprehensive service.

Children on Waiting List at beginning of year	11
Children under clinical supervision at beginning of year	113
Children Admitted/treatment during year	76
No. of referrals	98
No. of children treated	156

No. of children discharged	52
No. of school visits	86
Total Number of Attendances	2,804
Number of children under clinical supervision at end of year	111
Number of children assessed and waiting for treatment at end of year	10
Number of children on Waiting List (unseen) at end of year	10

### **Chiropody Clinic**

There were 1,215 attendances at the weekly clinic, 270 children being treated. Two hundred and thirty four of these had plantar warts.

### **Enuresis**

There is now no special clinic for enuresis, but electric alarm apparatus is available to those who may benefit from its use. Patients attend a general clinic by appointment. Twenty five new patients borrowed the apparatus during the year and 9 old patients continued treatment. Twelve cures have been recorded.

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

### **INFESTATION**

The use of Malathion has proved successful in controlling the marked increase in the number of verminous heads experienced last year. The children found to be infested are now, as before the outbreak, those known to the school nurses as being subject to repeated recurrence of this trouble, the only remedy being continual unobtrusive vigilance.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

The following infectious diseases amongst York school children were notified by general practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health in 1972:—

Measles	98
Infective Hepatitis	27
Scabies	23
Scarlet Fever	19
Food Poisoning	10
Dysentery	1
Whooping Cough	1
	<hr/>
Total	179
	<hr/>



### **Vaccination against Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)**

Vaccination is offered to children during the third academic year of their secondary school education. The programme covers both maintained and independent schools within the City. All vaccinations are carried out by means of the Shuco Dermo-Jet Vaccinator which enables the programme to be carried out with the minimum disruption to schools as possible.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of invitations sent	..	..	..	..	..	2,001
Number of acceptances	..	..	..	..	..	1,769
Number of Heaf tested	..	..	..	..	..	1,519
Number who gave negative reactions and were vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	1,366
Number of children attending maintained primary and secondary schools who received B.C.G. vaccination during the year	..	..	..	..	..	1,207

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

### **Vaccination against Rubella**

During the year 883 thirteen-year old girls have been given vaccination against Rubella.

### **HANDICAPPED PUPILS**

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

There were 400 pupils in York as on the 25th January, 1973. The following table shows these in each category:—

Category of Handicap	Number at Special School or Unit	Number Awaiting Placement	Number not at School	Total
Blind	4	1		5
Partially-sighted	12	1		13
Deaf	4			4
Partially-hearing	18	1		19
Physically Handicapped	58	2	2*	62
Delicate	11			11
Maladjusted	9	2		11
Educationally Subnormal	245	26		271
Epileptic	4			4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>400</b>

\* 1 Home Tuition

1 In Hospital

### **Northfield Special School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children**

There are 82 children (15 from the Ridings) in the school. The increased proportion of severely handicapped children has emphasized the need for more ancillary help. The partially-sighted children, several of whom have additional handicaps, are no longer in a separate class, but have been successfully integrated into appropriate classes.

The increased proportion of severely handicapped pupils is reflected in the changed work of the school's physiotherapy unit.

Ten years ago there were 40 children suffering from chest and postural conditions and only 6 suffering from cerebral palsy and similar conditions. In 1972 there are only 6 cases of chest conditions on treatment and 20 others in the category of handicapped and requiring individual treatment.

During the year more of the heavily handicapped children have been supplied with splints to help their walking activities. Progress in these cases is slow and confidence at each stage very important. In the pre-school child parents are taught to apply splints and assist with this exercise. Once the child is at school all day this is only possible at weekends. This means that much physiotherapy time is being used in this way. It is hoped that we may soon have an attendant to help relieve the pressure on physiotherapy time.

Communication with the paediatric and orthopaedic consultants in the York area is very helpful, but not so easy with children attending clinics



out of the city. Attendance at the Spina Bifida Clinic at the County Hospital means that new children and their parents have a link with Northfield even before the children begin their school life.

Visits with the children to the Child Assessment Unit at the York County Hospital will increase the help possible for the children in the future.

Amongst the pupils leaving school, 4 transferred to normal school and 2 who were severely handicapped went to the College of Further Education. The regular visits by the careers officer has been valuable in planning assessment and suitable employment.

The widening curriculum of activities in and out of school has provided stimulus and interest. In addition to visits, older pupils have gone camping and youth-hostelling. Eight boys have won the Duke of Edinburgh bronze medals.

The school is fortunate in the help it receives from many sources. Older pupils attend a youth club run by staff and students of St. John's College. Other students assist seriously handicapped children during swimming, with individual teaching. They also help in many ways the small group of hyper-active and highly distractible children who can disrupt the work in a class. The York Branch of Riding for the Disabled Association continues to provide enthusiastic help.

In these and many other ways the handicapped children are helped to overcome problems, to accept their disability, but to learn to live as full and normal a life as possible.

### **Children with Hearing Loss**

Children found to have insufficient hearing to cope in a normal class situation are educated where possible in special units attached to normal school. Each class is small in size with a maximum of 10 pupils and is taught by a teacher of the deaf. In all age-groups there is integration with the rest of the school for non-academic activities and each child integrates for lessons according to his academic progress and ability to communicate.

During the year 27 children attended the three units:—

Knavesmire (Nursery and Infants)	11
Haxby Road (Junior)	10
Danesmead (Secondary)	6

Two 11 year old children transferred during the year to Mary Hare Residential Grammar School for Deaf and Partially Hearing Children and two others attended residential school.



## **Educational Subnormality**

In 1972, 76 children were examined by medical officers who recommended that 17 should be admitted to the day special school for the educationally sub-normal, 3 to residential schools and 12 were recommended for admission to Lidgett Grove Special School for mentally retarded children, five of whom required Special Care. In addition one pupil leaving the day special school was re-assessed concerning his future care.

## **Fulford Cross Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children**

With the addition of an extra class room and another to open next year many problems are being solved. Also with the appointment of a remedial teacher to the staff the standard of literacy is improving with consequent improvement in psychological well being for many.

Unfortunately a speech therapist attends for only one half day weekly, which means that some children are not receiving all the help they need.

While physical activities are pursued with vigour there is a good case for a remedial class to be established in the school for children with poor posture and clumsy motor co-ordination. Unfortunately these children do not readily attend the school clinic.

## **Lidgett Grove Special School for mentally retarded children**

Regular medical inspections are achieving results, particularly in the discovery of unsuspected hearing defects in older children.

There is increasing pressure on the Special Care Unit where a waiting list for admission is building up; this has been eased a little by the merging of the Day Care section of the Unit hitherto earmarked for the Spastics Society into the Special Care Unit: with increased staff a few more places have been made available and the Spastic children are now able to benefit from the better facilities.

The short working day due to transport delays for the severely handicapped is still a problem, and this, together with the restricted facilities for medical examination makes the doctor's contribution more difficult to achieve than one could wish, but this is offset by the devotion and co-operation of the staff and parents.

## **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 service, consultant



paediatricians, welfare officers for the handicapped, an education welfare officer and the careers 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.

### **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**

In 1972 two York school children died, one as a result of asphyxia, the other through misadventure.

### **SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES**

The Principal School Dental Officer reports as follows:—

The year was difficult due to staff shortages. For the entire year there were only two full-time dental officers and both suburban clinics were staffed by part-time dental officers for part of the year. The staffing situation was made more difficult by the loss of a dental auxiliary on the 29th February who was not replaced until the beginning of the autumn term. It was realised that preventive efforts must be increased in order to avoid a backlog of work building up before the staff could be replaced. Application of fluoride gels and mouth rinsing with fluoride solutions are proven methods of reducing dental decay. Consequently most children with high decay rates who were treated at the clinic were given an application of topical fluoride and a mouth rinse of fluoride solution was given at each visit. In some cases where patients had a very high decay rate parents were issued with fluoride solution to enable fortnightly mouth rinses to be carried out at home. It was believed that these measures would inhibit much decay. A further preventive measure, the sealing of tooth fissures, was also instituted. In a newly erupted molar tooth it is now



possible to seal the fissures on the crown of the tooth with an acrylic resin. The resin in liquid form is painted onto the tooth fissures and then hardened by exposure to ultra violet light which is applied using a special mouth lamp. The first molar teeth in the permanent dentition are particularly susceptible to decay and the fissures are almost invariably the site of first attack. Hence, whilst sealing does not protect between the teeth it does protect the most vulnerable part. Combined with topical fluoride treatment a high degree of resistance can be achieved. The technique is easy and since no drilling is involved is particularly suitable for young children. None of these measures is, however, as satisfactory or as cheap as the fluoridation of water supplies.

Specialised services have functioned well. The area orthodontic consultant holds a joint clinic with your dental officers in the school clinic. This enables early skilled assessment to be made of the most difficult cases. The clinic for the severely handicapped, whose mental or physical condition precludes ordinary dental treatment, continues to prosper and is continuing to satisfy an increasing demand. We are grateful to Mrs. Nessa Train who, although she has entered general practice still continues to care for the children at Lidget Grove School.

Work started on the additional surgery at the Acomb Clinic in Cornlands Road. When completed this clinic will have a full time dental officer and a half time dental auxiliary. It is proposed to carry out an extensive preventive programme in the area. The old fashioned equipment at Tang Hall Clinic will need replacing in the near future to allow full seated-dentistry.

A number of interesting events have taken place during the year. The Principal School Dental Officer was installed as president of the Public Dental Officers Group of the British Dental Association at their A.G.M. at York in April.

He also carried out the following engagements:—

(1) As a member of the School Health Service Sub-Committee of the Working Party on Collaboration at the Department of Health and Social Security.

(2) In September lectured in Oxford at a refresher course for public dental officers.

(3) Lectured at the Scientific Meeting of the Society of Dental Auxiliaries in London.

(4) Attended a three week course at York University on Management in Integrated Health Care.



(5) Continued to act as an honorary clinician at the Dental Hospital at Leeds.

Miss McRaith and Miss Kirkbride attended a Symposium on supervised dentistry at Manchester University in April.

Miss Kirkbride attended a day Seminar for Dental Auxiliaries in Huddersfield in May and also the Scientific Meeting in London.

The Principal School Dental Officer has acted as adviser to the Dental Service in Barbados and is continuing to help in this role.

A one week health education project was carried out by the dental auxiliaries at Woodthorpe Junior School in November.

In September the appointment of a second auxiliary and in November of a second full-time dental officer restored the service to its normal complement.

In retrospect 1972 was a happy year in which in spite of difficulties much work was completed and the service branched out well in the preventive field. All members of staff find the work stimulating, satisfying and fulfilling.

### **THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC AND SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE**

The number of children referred to the Child Guidance Clinic and Schools' Psychological Service continues to run at around 300. It has been decided that as it is very difficult to categorize these children as either emotional/behavioural problems or educational problems, since the two are often causally connected, and the statistical tables will not in future artificially separate the two.

In 1972 the cases of 95 boys and 64 girls were closed.

During the year the 7+ Reading Survey continued and expanded with the help of mature students from Hull College of Education. The children tested are in their first year in Junior School and the survey takes place during October and November so that the children are well settled in their new schools. This year 14 schools joined the survey and a total of 1,119 children or 72% of the 7+ age group were tested. The distribution of reading ages found in the group are set out in table 2. Again it was found that the average reading age of York children (7.8 years) is about the same as the average for the country. There is no serious reading problem as in many of Yorkshire's industrial areas.

The remedial teachers regularly saw throughout the year 70 boys and 17 girls who were retarded in reading and mathematics.

A study of the learning deficits of 'Travelling Children' was published this year in 'Pivot' the magazine of the York Teachers' Centre and much interest has been expressed in the findings.

One innovation has been the useful co-operation with the new Children's Assessment Unit at the County Hospital in which the paediatricians, the school medical officers, speech therapists and physiotherapists and educational psychologists have worked as a team to study handicapped children.

York and Leeds Universities and Hull College of Education have regularly placed advanced and post-graduate students—teachers, psychiatric social workers and psychiatrists at the Clinic for training.

The Reading Centre continues to flourish and there is a good selection of remedial material which attracts a large number of teachers and students.

The staff of the Child Guidance Clinic have again been actively engaged in talks and lectures to students, teachers, parent groups and others.

**Table 1**  
**New Registrations in 1972**

Sources of Referral	Boys	Girls	Total
School Medical Officer	25	12	37
General Practitioners and Hospitals	35	18	53
Education Department	2	—	2
Head Teachers	27	11	38
Juvenile Courts, Probation Officer	7	—	7
Social Services Department	7	5	12
Parents	35	10	45
Speech Therapists	1	—	1
	139	56	195

**Table 2**  
**7+ Reading Survey**  
**Distribution of Reading Ages found in**  
**a group of 1,119 children tested**

Years (Reading Level)	No. of Children
Less than 6 years	12
6—6.9	209
7—7.9	537
8—8.9	221
9—9.9	82
10+	58
Total	1,119



**Table 3****Summary**

Number of Interviews and Case Enquiries by:—	Total
Psychiatrists	766
Psychologist	297
Psychiatric Social Workers	972
	2,035

**MISCELLANEOUS****Medical Examinations**

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

Part-time employment of children	196
Youth Employment medical reports	7
Entrants to Colleges of Education	140
Appointment of Education Service Staff	72
Children going to residential schools	17
Assessment of educational ability	76
	<u>508</u>

**Youth Employment Medical Reports**

Reports were forwarded to the Careers Officer to assist him in the placement of certain pupils who had a defect which might make them unsuitable for certain types of employment. Seven reports (Form Y9) were issued with regard to the following disabilities:—

Defective Vision (Colour)	5
Cardiac Condition	1
Poor hand control and co-ordination	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>7</u>

### **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 107 children. In addition, family doctors were notified of 66 children who were referred to the Eye Department of York County Hospital.

### **Hospital Reports**

Reports were received for 367 children during 1972. The information is helpful and is only one aspect of the co-operation which the School Health Service receives 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 11 children were sent on convalescent holidays under the provisions of Section 12 of the Health Services and Public Health Act. Their ages ranged from 5 to 13 years. Most were suffering from debility.

### **Provision of Meals**

The number of meals provided in the year was 1,539,071. A census taken in October showed that 46.97% of children were having meals. Of the meals served 11.7% were supplied free of charge. Provision was made, as in former years, for children in receipt of free meals to have them during the holidays. Only 5.5% of those eligible attended at Christmas, 7.3% at Easter, and 9.9% during the Summer holidays.

### **Provision of Milk**

The percentage of children in primary schools taking milk in October, 1972 was 40.03%. (In accordance with the Education (Milk) Act 1971, milk is supplied to children under the age of seven, those attending special schools and to others on medical grounds only.)

Five medical certificates were given to enable children over seven to have free milk. Three of these were renewals of those given last year.



### Provision of Clothing and Footwear

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

Number reported	..	..	..	..	Boys	775
					Girls	545
Number of families involved	..	..				654

The following items were provided:—

Boys:	Footwear	843
	Overcoats/Duffles	184
	Jackets/Jumpers	233
	Trousers	314
Girls:	Footwear	624
	Overcoats/Duffles	175
	Dresses, tunics, skirts, blouses, etc.	482
		<hr/> 2,855 <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 in York City during 1972:—

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 63
2. Number of persons seeking advice from the Society concerning their children 28
3. Number of Parents who were warned, advised or assisted with regard to their children 87
4. Number of children involved under items 2 & 3 and those previously notified 325
5. Number of supervisory visits made in connection with items 2 & 3 and previously notified cases 548
6. Number of other visits made during the year 626

The Society also reported that there were no prosecutions or Juvenile Court cases in 1972.

### 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, 1972)

## 1. STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

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

	Number of officers employed		Number in terms of full-time officers employed	Vacancies full-time equivalent
	f.t.	p.t.		
a. MEDICAL OFFICERS (INCLUDING PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER) :—				
i. solely School Health Service	—	—	—	—
ii. a. part-time School Health Service/rest of time with Local Health Service	6	1	2.9	—
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	8	—	2.4	—
ii. Nurses NOT holding Health Visitors Certificates	—	—	—	—
a. employed solely in clinics	—	—	—	—
b. employed in clinics and elsewhere	4	1	4.5	—
iii. Nurses' assistants	—	—	—	—
a. employed solely in clinics	—	—	—	—
b. employed in clinics and elsewhere	—	—	—	—
c. OTHER STAFF				
i. Senior Speech Therapist	—	—	—	—
ii. Speech Therapists	1	2	1.6	0.4
iii. Assistant Speech Therapists	—	—	—	—
iv. Audiometricians	1	—	1.0	—
v. Chiropodists	—	1	0.1	—
vi. Orthoptists	—	—	—	—
vii. Physiotherapists	—	2	1.2	—
viii. Others (excluding clerical staff) ; Remedial Gymnasts	—	2	0.2	—

Number of school clinics as at 31st December, 1972: 1



TYPE OF EXAMINATION AND/OR TREATMENT  
provided at the School Clinics

Examination and/or treatment	Number of premises available as at 31st December, 1972
A. Minor ailment	1
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	—
M. Speech Therapy	1
N. School Medical Officer's special examination	1
O. Others	
Vaccination	1
Remedial Exercises	1

STAFF OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS AND  
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE as at 31st December, 1972

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 arrangements made with Hospital Authority	—	3	0.5
ii. Educational Psychologists	1	—	1.0
a. working in Child Guidance Clinics			1.0
b. working in School Psychological Service			—
iii. Psycho-therapists	—	—	—
iv. Social Workers — Qualified	2	—	2.0
Unqualified	—	—	—
v. Remedial Teachers	2	—	2.0
vi. Others (excluding clerical staff)	—	—	—

DETAILS OF CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS WITHIN THE  
AUTHORITY'S AREA as at 31st December, 1972

Provided by	No. of Clinics	No. of Clinics		Total No. of sessions worked in those Clinics in part-time use during 1972
		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, 1972:—		Blind	P.S.	Deaf	Pt.Hg.	P.H.	Del.	Mal.	E.S.N.	Epil.	Sp.Def.	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A	Number of Handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes.	boys	3	1		1	4		2	24		35
		girls			2	3		1	14			20
B	Number of children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes.	(i) of those included at A above boys	1		1	3			7			12
		girls			1	1		1	5			8
		(ii) of those assessed prior to Jan. 1972 boys				1	1		4			6
		girls				1			7			8
		(iii) Total boys newly placed—	1		1	4	1		11			18
		B (i) and (ii) girls			1	2		1	12			16



PART II  
HANDICAPPED PUPILS AWAITING PLACEMENT (1-5)  
AND RECEIVING SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL TREATMENT (6-12)

Children from the authority's area as at 25 January 1973		Blind (1)		P.S. (2)		Deaf (3)		Pt. Hg. (4)		P.H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E.S.N. (8)		Epil. (9)		Sp.Def. (10)		Total (11)	
		B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Awaiting places in special schools.																							
Under 5 years of age	1. Waiting before 1st January, 1972:—																						
	{ (a) day places { (b) boarding places																						
	2. Newly assessed since 1st January, 1972:—																						
	{ (a) day places { (b) boarding places							1								5						5	2
		1																				1	
Aged 5 years and over																							
	3. Waiting before 1st January, 1972:—																						
	{ (a) day places { (b) boarding places																						
	4. Newly assessed since 1st January, 1972:—																						
	{ (a) day places { (b) boarding places			1												9	9					10	9
														2		3						6	
5. Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools, 1 to 4 above.																							
	{ (a) day places { (b) boarding places							1				1	1	1		14	9					15	11
		1		1											2	3						7	

Children from the authority's area as at 25 January 1973																						
	Blind (1)		P.S. (2)		Deaf (3)		Pt. Hg. (4)		P.H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E.S.N. (8)		Epil. (9)		Sp. Def. (10)		Total (11)	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.		
6. Maintained Special Schools including attached units and hospital Special Schools.			8	3					32	23	8	3	1		135	89	3				187	118
									1	2			2	1	3	3	1				7	6
7. Non-maintained Special Schools including attached units and hospital Special Schools.																						
	2	2	1		1	3							3		6	4					13	9
8. Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority.																						
													1	1	5						6	1
9. Special classes in ordinary schools.							9	9													9	9
10. Total on registers - 6 to 9 above.			8	3			9	9	32	23	8	3	1		135	89	3				196	127
	2	2	1		1	3			1	2			6	2	14	7	1				26	16
11. Boarded in homes and not already included above.																						
12. Educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act 1944.									1												1	
									1												1	
13. Total number of handicapped children awaiting places in special schools: receiving education in special schools: independent schools: special classes and units: under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944: and boarded in homes. Totals of 5, 10, 11 and 12.	3	2	10	3	1	3	9	10	35	27	8	3	9	2	166	105	4				245	155



### PART III

#### NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING EMPLOYED BY THE AUTHORITY (OTHER THAN IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

on 25th January, 1973

Teachers employed	who have one of the special deaf qualifications		who do not have such a qualification		TOTAL	
	M 1	F 2	M	F	M 1	F 2
1. in special classes/units						
2. in audiology clinics						
3. as peripatetic teachers						
TOTALS	1	2			1	2

## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1972

Principal School Dental Officer: Graham Turner

### 1. STAFF

(as at 31st December, 1972)

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.H. Service	

#### (a) Dental Officers (including Orthodontists)

Principal School Dental Officer

1	—	0.2	0.7	0.1	1
1	—	—	1.9	0.1	1

Salaried Dental Officers

Sessional Dental Officers

—	2	—	0.5	0.3	0.8
---	---	---	-----	-----	-----

Total (a)

2	2	0.2	3.1	0.5	2.8
---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### (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
—	—
5	5
—	—
—	—

### 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 1972
		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
15,729	} 8,385	} 8,379
2,784		
3,096	1,585	1,585
21,609	9,970	9,964

## 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
1,589	1,356	343	3,288
2,590	2,950	867	6,407
4,179	4,306	1,210	9,695

## 5. COURSES OF TREATMENT

Additional courses commenced
Total courses commenced
Courses completed

178	145	25	348
1,767	1,501	368	3,636
—	—	—	3,367

## 6. TREATMENT

Fillings in permanent teeth
Fillings in deciduous teeth

1,998	3,544	1,121	6,663
1,630	91	—	1,621

Permanent teeth filled
Deciduous teeth filled

1,545	3,124	1,034	5,703
1,426	77	—	1,503

Permanent teeth extracted
Deciduous teeth extracted

75	341	67	483
1,476	618	—	2,194

Number of general anaesthetics

415	153	12	580
-----	-----	----	-----

Number of emergencies

158	73	16	247
-----	----	----	-----

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

193  
 422  
 709  
 23  
 5  
 72  
 47  
 1

## 7. ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during the year	57
Cases completed during the year	41
Cases discontinued during the year	1
No. of removable appliances fitted	79
No. of fixed appliances fitted	4
No. of pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	1

## 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
—	—	—	—
—	3	3	6
—	3	3	6

Number of dentures supplied  
(first or subsequent time)

—	2	2	4
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## 9. ANAESTHETICS

Number of general anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers

16

## 10. SESSIONS:

	Adminis- trative sessions	Number of clinical sessions worked in the year					Total sessions
		School Service			M. & C.H. Service		
		Inspection at School	Treatment	Dental Health Education	Treatment	Dental Health Education	
Dental Officers (Incl. P.S.D.O.)	47	88	986	—	165	—	1,286
Dental Auxiliaries	—	—	627	48	8	—	683
Dental Hygienists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	47	88	1,613	48	173	—	1,969

## 11. DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

The Dental Auxiliaries visit schools educating children in oral hygiene, showing films, etc.

A leaflet is given to each child at School Dental Inspections.

Posters are circulated to schools at regular intervals.

Lectures are given by the Principal School Dental Officer to students at the clinic and at schools.

Observation sessions for sixth formers are held in the clinic surgeries.



**DENTAL AUXILIARIES**  
**Details of work carried out by Dental Auxiliaries**

4. VISITS (for treatment only)

First visit in the calendar year

Subsequent visit

Total visits

Ages 5 — 9	Ages 10 — 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
392	366	134	892
868	1,014	399	2,281
1,260	1,380	533	3,173

5. COURSES OF TREATMENT

Additional courses commenced

Total courses commenced

Courses completed

24	23	5	52
416	389	139	944
—	—	—	982

6. TREATMENT

Fillings in permanent teeth

Fillings in deciduous teeth

952	1,864	693	3,509
531	7	—	538

Permanent teeth filled

Deciduous teeth filled

733	1,662	641	3,036
476	6	—	482

Deciduous teeth extracted

50	47	—	97
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Prophylaxis

—	—	—	230
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## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1972

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January, 1973: 18,967

### PART I

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

TABLE A  
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of pupils Inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total Individual pupils I
		No.	No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1968 and later	127	125	2	—	20	16	33
1967	1,032	1,030	2	—	168	231	319
1966	573	570	3	—	71	189	195
1965	50	47	3	—	5	12	14
1964	47	42	5	—	8	20	21
1963	44	44	—	—	3	20	15
1962	44	41	3	—	7	8	14
1961	87	85	2	716	12	22	29
1960	74	73	1	372	10	14	22
1959	54	52	2	—	7	11	13
1958	42	41	1	—	7	7	13
1957 and earlier	79	77	2	571	11	7	17
Total	2,253	2,227	26	1,659	329	557	705

TABLE B  
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	5,078
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	911
				Total	5,989



TABLE C  
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons .. .. .	42,400
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	482
(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  
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 .. .. .	45
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	2,839
Total .. .. .	2,884
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .	1,225

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 .. .. .	15
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis .. .. .	13
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	1
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	128
Total .. .. .	157
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1972, known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) during the calendar year 1972.. .. .	4
(b) in previous years .. .. .	28

TABLE C  
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments .. .. .	50
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ..	—
Total .. ..	50

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

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp .. .. .	—
(b) Body .. .. .	—
Scabies .. .. .	2
Impetigo .. .. .	2
Other skin diseases .. .. .	356
Total .. ..	360

TABLE E  
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics .. ..	288

TABLE F  
SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists .. ..	399



TABLE G  
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments .. .. .	166
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements..	11
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	1,207
(d) Others: Chiropody .. .. .	270
Total ..	1,654







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