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City of York Education Committee

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1947

Alderman J. HARGRAVE,
Chairman.

H. OLDMAN,
Chief Education Officer.

School Clinic,
Rougier Street,
York.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your consideration, the report on the work of the School Health Service for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

With the raising of the school leaving age, the opening of the new Central School Clinic, and the appointment of additional medical help, it has been possible to extend the work of the Service, particulars of which will be found in the body of the report.

The year under review has also witnessed the introduction of the new hospital scheme for the treatment of schoolchildren, the introduction of the new school medical record cards and the holding of the Health Exhibition in which the stand of the School Health Service won great praise.

I wish once again to acknowledge the continued support and interest of the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee, more particularly those members of the Special and Social Services Sub-Committee, who are more directly concerned with the activities of the School Health Service.

I would also like to express my debt to Dr. Catherine B. Crane, the Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, and to Mr. H. Oldman, the Chief Education Officer, and their staffs, for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

Finally I would like to thank the head teachers and their staffs, as well as the staff of the School Health Service, for their efforts on behalf of the health of the children during 1947.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. B. SHEVLIN,

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer.

School Clinic, York.

May, 1948.

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K. Brooksbank, M.A., M.Ed.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
DURING 1947

School Medical Officer :

Miss C. B. Crane, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer :

F. B. Shevlin, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant School Medical Officers :

Mrs. K. R. Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 1st March).

G. H. Ball, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 1st September).

Ophthalmic Consultant :

J. Magnus, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant :

R. Thomas, B.M., B.Ch., D.L.O.

Orthopaedic Consultant :

H. L. Crockatt, M.B., Ch.B. (Surgical Superintendent, The Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside).

School Dental Surgeons :

Miss A. Ramsden, L.D.S.

Miss L. B. Ritchie, L.D.S.

F. Grindrod, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Clinic only—part time).

School Nurses :

Miss L. Egan, S.R.N.

Mrs. S. Dalton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. Stoddart, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss R. E. Rowntree, S.R.N.

Miss M. Chetwynd, S.R.N. (commenced 2nd June).

School Nurse in charge of Orthopaedics :

Miss B. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Dental Nurse :

Miss M. Locker, S.R.F.N.

Dental Surgery Assistant :

Miss R. E. Glew (Dental Nurses' Certificate).

Speech Therapist :

Miss S. B. Hudson, L.C.S.T.

Organisers of Physical Training :

Miss O. M. Smith.

G. Rees.

Chief Clerk :

Miss J. Masterman.

Assistant Clerks :

Miss M. Sowray.

Miss V. Marshall (Returned to duty after demobilisation on 13th January, 1947).

Miss H. F. Milburn.

Vacancy (filled temporarily).

STAFF OF CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Psychiatrist :

Dr. Irene E. Turgel, M.D.

Psychologist :

Miss Edna M. Johns, A.R.C.M., B.A. (Hon. Psych.), Qualified teacher.

Psychiatric Social Worker :

Vacant.

Secretary :

Miss Mary Tindill.

CHANGES IN STAFF.

Dr. Katherine R. Jones, who had been doing work on a sessional basis from October, 1946, joined the permanent staff on 1st March, giving nine sessions a week to the School Health Service and two sessions to the V.D. Service of the Health Committee.

Dr. George H. Ball commenced duty as a full-time assistant School Medical Officer on 1st September. He had just gained his diploma in Public Health after demobilisation from His Majesty's Forces.

Dr. Margaret Campbell, the psychiatrist at the Child Guidance Clinic, resigned in June, but thanks to the generous offer of help from Dr. Poole, of The Retreat, the work of the clinic was carried on until Dr. Irene Turgel took up the appointment on 1st October.

Miss B. M. Gratwicke, the psychiatric social worker at the Child Guidance Clinic, left to go to another position in London at the end of January, and it has not been possible to appoint a suitably qualified person since she left.

Miss M. Chetwynd, appointed as a school nurse, commenced duty at the beginning of June.

Miss V. Marshall returned to the clerical staff on 13th January, after being demobilised from the W.A.A.F.

GENERAL.

The new Central Clinic in Rougier Street was officially opened by Dr. J. Corlett, M.P., on the 10th September. Although originally designed for a decontamination centre and built during the war, it was cleverly adapted by the City Engineer's Department and makes an admirable School Clinic.

It is also very conveniently placed at the centre of the city's bus routes, and the Committee have authorised the paying of the bus fares of school children attending the Clinic from school.

The City's Health Week took place from 22nd March to 29th (inclusive). Besides lectures and demonstrations in the schools, poster competitions were organised and the winning entries, which reached a high standard of work, were exhibited in the Public Library and attracted a large number of viewers. A Health Exhibition was also organised, and the stand of the School Health Service won great praise. This stand, the work of the School of Art, inspired by the School Medical Staff, demonstrated, by means of two models made to scale, the contrasting appearances of two classrooms—one of the year 1907, when the School Health Service was beginning to take shape; the other, of 1947. Besides charts, graphs, and posters depicting the improvements in the health of the school child over this period of 40 years, Mr. Grindrod, the dental surgeon in charge of orthodontics, exhibited many models of irregularly growing teeth with the required orthodontic apparatus in situ for their correction.

The flooding which occurred in the last week in March, and affected so much of the city, brought the activities of York's Health Week to a premature end. All the

Schools remained in full session except three, which were closed for three days. One school was used as a Rest Centre and Emergency Meals Centre for the children of the area whilst carrying on as a school.

With the raising of the school leaving age to fifteen years, problems of menstrual hygiene in the Secondary Girls' Schools arose. Dr. K. Jones visited each Senior Girls' Department, and, as a result of her investigations, recommendations were submitted to the Education Department.

Two of the school nurses attended a course in Health Education at Oxford during the summer recess.

HYGIENE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Normal repair and maintenance work of the schools, including painting and decoration, have proceeded up to the maximum amount of work allowed by the labour and materials position. Many schools are crowded but the Operational and Short Term Building Programme should give a certain amount of relief when it is completed.

CO-ORDINATION.

There is an increasing degree of co-ordination amongst the various Health Services of the Corporation under the supervision of Dr. Catherine Crane, who is the Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Tuberculosis Officer.

In connection with the Schools Meals Service new provision made in 1947 was as follows:—

<i>Canteen.</i>	<i>Capacity meals per day.</i>	
Derwent Central Kitchen ...	1,500	Opened in January, 1947, and supplied 200 meals per day; increased to 1,250 meals per day by December.
Haxby Road K.D.R. ...	500	Opened February, 1947.
Water Lane K.D.R. ...	250	Opened September, 1947.
Tang Hall K.D.R. ...	750	Dining Rooms only brought into use in November, 1947. Approximately 330 meals per day.
Acomb Adult School Dining Room and Scullery ...	230 (in two sittings)	Opened in April, 1947.
St. Barnabas' D.R. & S. ...	100	Opened in June, 1947.
Bilton Street D.R. & S. ...	40	Opened in November, 1947.
Micklegate D.R. & S. ...	40	Opened in May, 1947.
St. Thomas' D.R. & S. ...	40	Opened in December, 1947.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON SCHOOL REGISTERS IN DECEMBER, 1947.

Primary, Secondary Modern and Special Schools :

Children over five years of age	11,876
Children under five years of age	559
	<hr/>
	12,435
Grammar Schools (maintained)	1,903
Day School of Commerce	204
Technical Schools (Day)	436
	<hr/>
Total ...	14,978

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

Throughout the year the average percentage of attendance for children over five years in the primary and secondary modern schools has been 90%, and for children below five years, 79%. Despite the severe weather at the beginning of the year and the floods which followed, and despite the lowering of the average percentage attendance in July owing to staggered holidays, these percentages are almost the same as those in 1946, when the figures were 90% and 80% respectively.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Up to the summer holidays, periodic medical inspections were carried on in the entrant and leaver groups of the Primary Schools and in the leaver group of the Secondary Schools. After the summer holidays, because of the appointment of another assistant school medical officer, the periodic medical inspection of the eight year olds was re-introduced so that the health of the schoolchild now comes under review every three years.

Furthermore, because of the introduction of the new school medical record card, and in order to give more time to the examination of each child, it was decided to limit the number of children seen at each session to twenty instead of the twenty-five seen previously.

In the Grammar Schools medical inspection has been carried out on all entrants not examined in their final year at the Primary School, and on others not seen for two or more years.

From January, 1947, Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School became a transitionally-assisted school and medical inspection was carried out during the year.

In the Day School of Commerce and the Junior Building School, the leavers only were examined. For the first time a medical inspection was carried out at the School of Art.

The children at the Fulford Road Special School (E.S.N.), had their annual inspection, whilst the children of the Day Special School (Del), formerly called the Open-Air School, were examined at the end of each term.

GENERAL CONDITION.

With the introduction of the new school medical record card, instead of trying to give clinical assessment of the nutrition of the child, the inspecting doctor was asked to give his general impression of the child's physical fitness. This impression was to be classified in one of three groups, viz.: good (A), fair (B), and poor (C).

Until the Ministry of Education issued their letter of guidance in March, 1948, different school medical officers had interpreted the new classification in different ways. Some had naturally assumed that the child formerly classified as being of normal nutrition was a fit person to be put in the class designated by the term "good general condition", whilst the former group of "slightly subnormal nutrition" linked up with the new class "fair".

As far as possible the following table has been amended to conform with the suggestions of the letter of the Ministry of Education.

GENERAL CONDITION							
Age Groups	Number Inspected	Good (A)		Fair (B)		Poor (C)	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Entrants... ..	1,488	281	18.88	1,057	71.03	150	10.08
Second ... Age Group ...	1,186	322	27.15	727	61.29	137	11.55
Third Age Group ...	362	105	29.0	205	56.62	52	14.36
Other Periodic Inspections...	1,295	412	31.81	769	59.38	114	8.80
TOTALS ...	4,331	1,120	25.86	2,758	63.68	453	10.45

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS.

In the following table will be found the average heights and weights of the children inspected during the year. As the ages at which children are now examined differ from those seen in 1946, with the exception of five year olds, comparisons with previous years are not possible except in this age group.

BOYS					GIRLS					
Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight		Age	Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight	
11	Ft. 3	Ins. 2.65	St. 2	Lbs. 7.35	3	15	Ft. 3	Ins. 3.00	St. 2	Lbs. 8.96
182	3	4.90	2	11.29	4	180	3	6.29	2	12.60
416	3	7.34	3	1.14	5	391	3	6.54	2	12.96
89	3	8.89	3	8.18	6	107	3	9.72	3	7.45
46	3	9.54	3	7.92	7	40	3	10.30	3	8.24
121	4	1.72	4	1.76	8	100	4	1.19	3	13.38
33	4	3.11	4	8.36	9	28	4	2.51	4	4.90
346	4	6.83	5	2.41	10	239	4	7.96	5	10.65
266	4	8.25	5	7.85	11	278	4	8.11	5	7.05
8	4	8.47	5	8.81	12	5	4	8.70	6	4.00
38	4	11.98	6	9.12	13	59	5	0.22	7	1.01
99	5	1.20	7	0.72	14	54	5	0.69	7	4.56
1	5	3.70	7	10.00	15	2	5	2.66	7	8.75
11	5	6.51	8	6.23	16	14	5	2.52	8	6.09

In the case of the five year olds, the following table shows that, in the case of both girls and boys, the average weights show a decline on those of previous years. It is not known if this decrease reflects difficulties experienced by the mother of the pre-school child in securing as adequate a supply of food as in previous years.

BOYS (5 Years)				Year	GIRLS (5 Years)			
Height		Weight			Height		Weight	
Ft.	ins.	St.	Lbs.		Ft.	ins.	St.	Lbs.
3	7.34	3	1.14	1947	3	6.54	2	12.96
3	7.41	3	1.48	1946	3	7.25	2	13.82
3	7.42	3	1.54	1945	3	7.35	3	0.49
3	7.02	3	1.40	1944	3	7.07	2	13.52

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the 13 and 15 year old girls, the average weights of the 11, 13 and 15 year old boys and girls are higher than in 1946.

BOYS					GIRLS					
Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight		Age	Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight	
	Ft.	ins.	St.	lbs.			Ft.	ins.	St.	lbs.
52	4	8.63	5	9.42	11	66	4	9.81	5	13.32
53	4	9.56	5	10.78	12	52	4	10.13	6	5.51
26	5	0.75	7	1.22	13	173	5	0.97	7	0.66
100	5	2.68	7	9.75	14	39	5	2.18	7	10.00
162	5	5.23	8	13.33	15	206	5	3.32	8	8.60
58	5	7.78	9	4.22	16	59	5	2.20	8	13.06
29	5	8.94	9	12.10	17	63	5	3.55	9	0.04
1	5	8.00	9	10.75	18	11	5	3.86	9	1.47
—	—	—	—	—	19	1	5	4.05	7	9.25
—	—	—	—	—	20	1	5	1.75	7	7.25

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(Secondary Schools include Modern, Grammar and Technical).

Periodic medical inspections have been carried out on 4,331 children during 1947. Of these 2,191 were boys and 2,140 were girls.

The number of re-inspections was 3,481, the number of special inspections was 4,147, making a total of 7,628 altogether.

Amongst the children inspected 1,085 (25%) were found to have defects requiring treatment. This number does not include those children with defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease.

VISION.

One hundred and ninety-five children (4.5%) had defective vision (excluding squint). Since the summer holidays the school nurses have tested the vision of entrants due for medical inspection with Dr. Beale Collin's picture types card and have discovered nine children out of 476 with defective vision that would otherwise have passed

unnoticed. Previously only entrants with squints were referred to the Ophthalmic Clinic. In only 17 cases were the children so unco-operative that the testing of their vision had to be postponed.

Four hundred and seventy-three children (11%) out of the 4,331 inspected had defects of vision needing supervision or treatment.

UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Head inspections are carried out by the school nurses in the schools without any previous warning being given to parents. The results of such inspections give a more accurate picture than the school medical inspections of the state of infestation by vermin amongst the children.

During 1947 the average number of visits paid by the school nurses to each department in connection with this matter was 7.44.

As a result of these inspections, 1,024 individual children (191 boys, 833 girls) were found to have some signs of vermin, in many cases the infestation being only slight. A child with only one nit is now counted as verminous for statistical purposes.

Amongst the girls:—

329	were found to be verminous once.	
262	" " " " " twice.	
156	" " " " " three times.	
50	" " " " " four times.	
23	" " " " " five times.	
10	" " " " " six times.	
3	" " " " " seven times.	
		Total: 833

Amongst the boys:—

97	were found to be verminous once.	
60	" " " " " twice.	
20	" " " " " three times.	
8	" " " " " four times.	
2	" " " " " five times.	
4	" " " " " six times.	
		Total: 191

At the cleansing centre 445 children were treated during the year for hair infestation. All of these children were not referred by the staff of the School Health Service, some of the parents taking their children the week before the opening of schools to have their hair cleansed.

D.D.T. Hair Emulsion is available free of cost to mothers who have difficulty in keeping their children's hair free from vermin.

The great source of re-infection is undoubtedly the home. Whilst the school children members of the family are cleansed the adult members continue to harbour nits and lice. I do not think prosecution is likely to solve this ever-recurring problem. Constant supervision and help are needed by some of these families.

SCABIES.

During 1947, the incidence of scabies amongst school children has fallen considerably. Only 11 children, compared with 36 in 1946, were found with scabies at school medical inspections, whilst 231 were treated at the cleansing centre compared with 439 in 1946.

VACCINATION.

The percentage of children found to be vaccinated was 33%. Amongst the entrants the percentage was 32.4%.

IMMUNISATION.

The percentage of children reported at school medical inspections during 1947 to be immunised against diphtheria was 73%. Amongst the entrants the percentage was 70%. Both these figures are probably an understatement, as we are dependent upon the mothers for the information, especially in the case of the five year olds; 15 per cent of mothers do not attend the school medical inspection of their five year old children.

All mothers attending the school medical inspections of entrants and leavers of the Primary Schools who have already been immunised, are asked to take their children for re-inforcing doses.

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS PRESENT.

Between 56% and 57% of parents attended the school medical inspection of their children.

With the entrants 85% attended.

With the leaver group of the Primary Schools, 61%.

With the leaver group of the Secondary Schools, 20%.

With the exception of the entrant group, all these percentages are slightly less than those for 1946, when 59% of parents were present at the inspection of their children in school.

SKIN DISEASES.

Of the 236 children found with skin disease, only 121 were found to be in need of treatment. Seventy-one children, mostly from the Secondary Modern Schools, had acne. Urticaria was discovered in 28 children, ichthyosis in 17, seborrhoeic dermatitis in 11, warts in 11, scabies in 11, eczema in 10, impetigo in 8, epidermophytosis in 6, corns in 6, whilst other skin conditions found in smaller numbers included molluscum contagiosum, pityriasis, psoriasis, alopecia, scleroderma, herpes and chilblains.

No cases of ringworm of the scalp, but three cases of ringworm of the body were found.

EXTERNAL EYE CASES.

Amongst the 69 children found with external diseases of the eye, 34 had blepharitis, and 11 conjunctivitis. Fifty-one of the 69 children were in need of treatment, but the majority of the cases were of a mild nature.

Only one child with corneal opacity was discovered.

DEFECTIVE COLOUR VISION.

Altogether 31 children were discovered in the Secondary Schools to have defective colour vision. Thirteen boys and one girl were red-green blind, 3 boys were red blind, 12 boys and 2 girls were green blind.

SQUINT.

Amongst the 4,331 children medically examined, 135 (3%) had squints needing supervision or treatment. Of these 135 children, 79 were entrants, and 29 out of the 79 had not had any previous treatment or investigation.

EAR DISEASE AND DEAFNESS.

Of 138 children found with ear disease, 76 had aural discharges ("running ears"). Forty-five of these 76 children were not under treatment for their complaint. Of the remainder, 35 had cerumen in their ears which needed to be removed because of likely interference with hearing. Eight children complained of intermittent earache, and three had furunculosis.

Seventy-seven children were found to be deaf in one or both ears, of whom 15 had not had any treatment. Of the 77 children, 38 were deaf in both ears and 39 in one ear only. Most of these cases of deafness were due to aural discharges either still present or cured.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING.

By means of a gramophone audiometer the hearing of 1,361 children has been tested in the schools. Dr. Jones tested 867 children and Dr. Ball 494 children.

Dr. Jones found 25% and Dr. Ball 21% of the children unable to pass the test on the first trial. When by means of a second test the children were excluded who had failed to pass the first test for reasons other than deafness, it was discovered that 7% of the 1,361 children tested were deaf to some degree in one or both ears.

In the group of children tested by Dr. Jones the incidence of deafness in each ear was approximately the same, whilst the incidence of deafness in both ears was almost the same as that for each individual ear.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Although 14% of the children inspected in the schools had enlarged tonsils or adenoids or both conditions, only 67 (1.5%) were referred to the E.N.T. department for possible operative treatment. Twenty-five of these cases had unhealthy tonsils, 6 had adenoids and 36 had both adenoids and tonsils needing attention.

During the year 223 children received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids. Sixty-seven were referred by the school medical officers and 156 by general practitioners. One hundred and twelve children received their operative treatment at the Municipal Hospital and 111 at the Voluntary Hospital.

Arrangements have been made with both hospitals by which children are admitted the day before and are kept for two nights after the operation.

ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS.

Some 556 children exhibited some enlargement of the cervical glands, but it was only found necessary to refer nine of them to hospital for treatment.

SPEECH.

Of 22 children found with speech defects who were not receiving treatment, seven were stammerers. Forty-seven other children with speech defects were either already receiving treatment or the defect was of such a nature that supervision only was considered necessary for the time being.

HEART DISEASE.

Thirty-six children were found at school medical inspections with organic or suspected organic disease of the heart. Of those investigated at hospital, three had congenital abnormalities of the heart, one had raised blood pressure and 16 had valvular disease.

Eleven children with heart murmurs were found on investigation to have normal hearts. During the year nine children with heart disease were treated as hospital in-patients, two of whom died.

RHEUMATISM.

Fifteen children (13 boys and 2 girls) were treated at hospital for rheumatism, all but three as in-patients. In addition nine children (six boys and three girls) suffered from rheumatic heart disease. These are referred to in the paragraph on Heart Disease.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

One hundred and forty-seven children were found with diseases of the lungs, of whom 31 were in need of treatment, 20 for bronchitis and six for asthma.

Of those already receiving treatment or merely requiring to be kept under observation, 24 suffered from asthma, six from bronchiectasis and three from collapsed lung; most of the rest had mild bronchitis. Sixty-four York schoolchildren (49 boys and 15 girls) received hospital treatment for asthma during 1947.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis shows quite a big increase during the past year. Five girls and two boys were notified as suffering from this complaint, whilst three schoolchildren died of it.

Although a few schoolchildren have been admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the last ten years or so, no definite case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified until 1947, whilst the only recorded death of a York school child from the complaint, since deaths of schoolchildren were first recorded in the annual report in 1936, was one in 1939.

Of nine cases referred to hospital for enlarged glands, seven were diagnosed as tubercular. Five of these seven cases were operated on, the other two being treated on general health lines.

DEFORMITIES.

As in former years by far the biggest number of minor deformities found amongst schoolchildren are cases of flat feet. Of 240 children with this condition, 158 were thought to be in need of remedial exercises.

Fifty-five cases of kyphosis, 18 cases of scoliosis and five cases of lordosis were also discovered, most of whom needed treatment.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

With the transfer of St. Paul's Nursery School from the Health Committee to the Education Committee on 1st April, there are now two nursery schools with 70 places under the jurisdiction of the Education Committee.

In addition there are 559 children under five years of age attending nursery classes or infants' departments in the ordinary Primary Schools. The children in the Nursery Schools, in addition to their mid-day meal and school milk, receive cod liver oil and orange juice. They receive weekly visits from one of the school nurses whilst the senior assistant school medical officer inspects them at regular intervals.

THE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL (Special School Del.).

At the end of the year there were 110 children (66 boys and 44 girls) in attendance at this school. During the course of the year, 47 boys and 26 girls were admitted to the school, and 44 boys and 18 girls discharged from it.

The class for partially-sighted children is also housed in this school and numbers seven (five boys and two girls). In view of the new ophthalmological attitude to these children by which they are to be left in the ordinary schools if, by special placing in class, they are able to follow the work and use the ordinary school books, it is expected that the numbers in this class will decrease.

The children in the Open-Air School receive three meals a day as well as Virol and milk, and after the mid-day meal, lie down for a rest in the open, weather permitting.

A school nurse visits the school twice a week and Dr. K. R. Jones at least once a week. All the children in the school are medically examined at the end of each term and, if sufficiently recovered, return to their former schools. Nine children were provided with comforts in the form of boots and clothes from the H. R. Morrell fund.

Mr. A. Somerset, Headmaster, Fulford Road Special School (28 years York Service), and Miss D. Appleby, Headmistress, Fulford Open Air School (38 years York Service), retired on 30th April and 31st August respectively. These two teachers, with their long records of valuable service to the Authority, will be remembered with affection and gratitude by pupils, colleagues, and those associated with them in their educational activities.

Mr. T. L. Cole, B.A., was appointed to succeed Mr. Somerset, and Miss M. K. Hinchcliff to succeed Miss Appleby.

FULFORD ROAD SPECIAL SCHOOL (E.S.N.).

This day school for educationally-subnormal children has remained full to capacity throughout the year. Fifty-five boys and 50 girls are in attendance.

During the year 13 boys and five girls were admitted, whilst seven boys and 11 girls were discharged or left.

I am indebted to Mr. T. L. Cole, B.A., the new Headmaster, for the following information relating to the after-careers of the children who left in 1947.

<i>Boys.</i>			<i>Girls.</i>		
Fireman on Railway	...	1	Factory hands	...	3
Garage hand	...	1	Mill hand	...	1
Assistants to builder's merchant	...	2	Cinema usherette	...	1
Van boy	...	1	Home duty	...	1
Button Factory hand	...	1	Left district	...	5
Left district	...	1			

Nine of the children who left school during the year were notified to the Local Authority for further supervision.

The school was visited once a week by the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, and twice a week by a school nurse.

The whole school was medically inspected once during the year.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

The numbers of York schoolchildren who are receiving special educational or medical treatment as handicapped children are listed as follows:—

Blind: Five children are in residential institutions for the blind.

Partially-sighted: There are seven children in the class for the partially-sighted.

Deaf: Thirteen children are in residential institutions for the deaf.

Partially-deaf: Two children have been provided with hearing-aids and attend the ordinary schools; two other children were recommended for a class for the partially-deaf but have not gone because of parental objection.

Delicate: One hundred and ten children were attending the Day Open-Air School at the end of the year. Only one child was sent to a residential open-air school.

Diabetic: One diabetic child attended an ordinary school up to Easter last year, when he left on reaching school-leaving age.

Educationally Subnormal: One hundred and five was the maximum number of children attending the Day Special School (E.S.N.) during 1947. Four children attended residential institutions for educationally subnormal children.

Epileptic: One child with pyknolepsy, who was tried in school for a week but upset the class because of the frequency of her fits (nine a day), was recommended for home tuition. There are no children in residential institutions for epileptics.

Maladjusted: There are no children certified under this heading.

Physically handicapped: During the year, 13 children were in residential institutions for physically handicapped children, eight of them being in the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside.

Defective in Speech: Ninety-eight children have attended the Speech-training Clinic during the year, particulars of which will be found elsewhere in the report.

Altogether 36 children have been given treatment in residential institutions as handicapped children.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933.

There are 44 children in the care of the Education Committee under the Act of 1933; 23 are in foster homes, nine of them being in employment. The remaining 21 are accommodated in various Children's Homes. All children are medically examined before they are boarded-out.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the monthly incidence of infectious diseases during 1947, comparing the figures for the year with those of the two previous years:—

Month	Diph- theria	Scarlet Fever	German Measles	Measles	Chicken- pox	Whoop- ing cough	Mumps
January ...	—	17	—	13	9	44	—
February ...	—	12	1	44	11	46	—
March ...	—	17	11	48	10	34	—
April ...	1	10	8	88	5	25	—
May ...	—	5	14	292	2	20	1
June ...	—	2	6	198	4	11	—
July ...	—	7	2	132	—	17	—
August ...	—	2	—	19	—	2	—
September ...	—	9	—	2	4	4	—
October ...	—	16	—	—	7	—	—
November ...	1	19	1	2	13	2	7
December ...	2	11	—	—	14	1	7
Total, 1947:	4	127	43	838	79	206	15
„ 1946:	14	143	11	164	134	175	9
„ 1945:	90	167	11	609	67	148	373

There is a significant drop in the incidence of diphtheria which no doubt is connected with the fact that at least 73% of the school population is immunised against the disease. There were no deaths from diphtheria amongst schoolchildren during 1947 or 1946.

The following table shows the incidence of diphtheria and the number of deaths amongst schoolchildren in York since 1942:—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
No. of cases of diphtheria ...	134	127	157	90	14	4
No. deaths from diphtheria ...	8	2	6	1	—	—

YORK SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Report by the General Secretary, Mr. H. G. Rayson, Fishergate County Primary School.
1947-1948.

The York Schools' Athletic Association is now functioning on a pre-war basis, and all sections have been very active throughout the year. These sections, nine in number, control and organise their particular school sports, and their activities are co-ordinated by the Executive Committee. Thus the whole range of school games is covered, and it is pleasing to record that after 34 years of effort, and in spite of the retardation caused by two world wars, this Association, propelled and maintained by entirely voluntary service and much self-sacrifice, is still flourishing and progressing. Of necessity, meetings have to be numerous and frequently take up much time, but they are well attended and the matters in hand are always well and truly thrashed out.

Considering the individual sections, swimming has had a good year. Its activities have been carried on with considerable success, and the enthusiasm of the children is undiminished. Dressing accommodation presents a problem. Overcrowded in summer, uninviting in winter, this question requires careful and immediate consideration. The Education Committee's instructors, Miss Keith and Mr. Webster, continue their valuable work, and in co-operation with the teachers, satisfactory progress was made. In spite of the Baths being closed for practically all the Easter Term owing to the Ouse floods, the high standard of swimming has been maintained. A very good York Team was unfortunately prevented by infantile paralysis from taking part in the County Championship, though the York Girls retained the Salter Life Saving Trophy in the competition held prior to the County Event. The Education Committee's Proficiency Certificates were awarded to 37 candidates. This is an exacting test, and this result is very creditable. A large number of swimmers gained the Education Committee's Bronze Medallion for swimming one length (25 yards) of St. George's Baths. The usual inter-school competitions were held at Junior and Senior Galas in the summer.

Association Football had a most successful year on normal lines. Secondary Modern Schools are organised this year in two parallel leagues, 11 schools in all, and the Primary Schools in three parallel leagues, 18 schools in number and the programme is well advanced. The "Daily Dispatch" and Secondary and Primary Cup Competitions are proceeding and it is fully expected that the Finals will prove as attractive as last season, when large crowds of spectators visited Bootham Crescent and witnessed some fine games. Three newcomers have applied for admission to the competitions, these being Fulford Road Special School, Fulford Voluntary School and Norton County

School, Malton. Steps will be taken to accommodate these schools as far as practicable. The City Boys Team were defeated by Barnsley in the 1st Round of the English Shield, but in the Yorkshire Shield, having beaten Dewsbury and Hull, our boys now meet Middlesbrough, and if successful will appear in the Semi-Final.

The Athletic Sports Section organised the annual sports as in previous years, three preliminary meetings culminating in the finalists competing on St. John's College ground on 25th June. Keen and pleasing sport was witnessed by a large crowd.

A team of York scholars was entered for the Yorkshire County Championships held at Dewsbury in June. Eight boys and eight girls made up the team, and these were chosen from a group of 25 to 30 who attended St. John's College ground twice weekly for training. The York contingent acquitted itself well, gaining 1 first, 2 seconds, 1 third, 4 fourths and 2 fifths.

Thanks to a beautiful summer, the Cricket Section had a very satisfactory season. The Secondary Modern Schools were organised into two leagues, East and West, and the usual competitions and fixtures were all completed. However, the condition of the playing pitches demands attention, for throughout the city they are indeed very poor. There is a great need for the laying down of good wickets, and then some supervision for the protection of such wickets against youths who make free use of the present school pitches. On all the school fields, much wilful and stupid damage has been done by unauthorised persons, mainly youths.

The Education Committee are fully acquainted with the position, and steps have been taken to safeguard the Playing Fields.

The revival of the Rugby League Section, which was noted in our last Annual Report, continues, and this fine game is showing more activity in schools than for many years. The Cup Competitions for Secondary and Primary Schools were held on Clarence Street towards the end of the season, and considering the short time at the disposal of schools for instructional purposes, the standard of play was remarkable. The Education Committee have opened up Rugby pitches, a Secondary Schools' League has been completed and a City Team is being formed. The usual Cup competitions will be held. It is hoped to provide one or two candidates for County honours.

Rounders was organised in Primary and Secondary Leagues, and a very successful season was enjoyed. There is plenty of room for more schools to join the leagues, and the Section Officials will be glad to hear of more schools wishing to enter.

Another welcome revival is that of hockey for the girls in the Secondary Modern Schools, and as most schools now have suitable pitches, it is intended to have league fixtures completed by Easter, and a trophy awarded.

Netball is increasing in activity, and it is hoped to complete a competition by Easter.

Again thanks to excellent weather, Stoolball had a good season, no less than 12 Primary Schools taking part in the league, which was run in two sections. The Executive hope to provide a trophy for competition this summer.

This report, the 34th of the Association, and my 16th, is a record of good progress, and shows indeed a healthy and virile state of affairs.

We must tender our sincere thanks in many directions: to the teachers who, by their untiring and devoted efforts, make this report possible; to the Education Committee, always ready to help us; to the parents and friends who attend our matches and help us in many ways; to the York City A.F.C.; the York Rugby League F.C.; the Heworth Rugby League F.C.; and the Principal of St. John's College for the loan of their grounds; to the York City Swimming Club; to the York Railway Institute; to the York & District Referees' Association for the provision of referees for cup competitions; and finally to "The Yorkshire Evening Press" and "Northern Echo" for their generous publicity.

What of the future? The raising of the school-leaving age demands more progressing and planning. We hope some day to provide our own Sports Ground, with appropriate pitches, modern dressing accommodation, and stands for spectators. This is almost a five figure job, but we are confident that eventually we shall accomplish our aim.

Rule 2 of the York Schools' Athletic Association Rule Book reads: "The object of this Association shall be the physical, mental and moral development of schoolchildren by means of organised games and school sports". This report shows how well the York teachers are attaining that object, and they merit the sincerest congratulations of all concerned.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Report by Miss O. M. Smith, Physical Training Organiser for Girls and Infants.

The school remedials clinic has completed another busy and interesting year. During 1947, 130 children attended for treatment, showing a slight increase on 1946 total, which was 118.

Forty-eight children were treated for weak posture, and 82 for flat feet. Of these, seven were transferred—four to the remedial class for boys (Mr. Rees) and three to the remedial class at the Open-Air School; 14 left before treatment could be completed, and the remainder, 87, were discharged.

Attendance throughout the year has been very satisfactory, and in each case figures include those of children transferred or who left before treatment was completed up to the date of their leaving the clinic.

As was the case in last year's report, the figures indicate, first, the maximum treatments each child could have with perfect attendance; secondly, the actual number he or she did have, the total difference giving the absence rate. This course has to be adopted due to the varying length of time each individual may require for the completion of cure. Last year, two children remained for treatment for the full period, but this year there is no child on the register who was attending in January, 1947.

Perhaps one of the most valuable psychological effects of this work lies in the actual satisfaction experienced by the children themselves when their cure is completed, because this represents something concrete and important which they have achieved largely by their own efforts—in regular attendance and the daily practice of exercises taught and supervised each week at the remedials clinic.

In conclusion, we should like to express our appreciation to parents and teachers for their co-operation, without which the remedials clinic could not function.

Attendances.

		Spring term (10 sessions)		Summer term (14 sessions)		Autumn term (12 sessions)	
		Possible	Actual	Possible	Actual	Possible	Actual
Class 1	...	60	53	108	94	89	60
Class 2	...	65	48	135	116	101	81
Class 3	...	92	71	156	129	95	79
Class 4	...	42	31	52	48	33	23
Class 5	...	41	31	113	90	122	104
Class 6	...	62	53	88	63	72	68
Totals	...	362	287	652	540	512	415
Year's total attendances, Possible		...	1,526				
Year's total attendances, Actual		...	1,242				
Year's total absences		...	...	...	284		

Report by Mr. G. Rees, Physical Training Organiser for Boys.

Physical Education in the Primary Schools.

Physical training in the Primary Schools has progressed during the past year. Male teachers have been appointed in many of these schools and have been responsible, to some extent, for the greater enthusiasm among the boys towards physical activities, particularly in football and stool-ball. The supply of rubber shoes for children of nine years and over has done a great deal in creating better results in the actual lessons, even though much more gymnastic apparatus is still required. It has been gratifying to note that shelters have been removed from the playing areas and the yards re-surfaced. Where schools have no indoor space, nearby Church Halls have been acquired, in some instances, for the purpose of continuing with physical activities in the winter months.

Teachers have shown enterprise in choosing suitable exercises and activities in relation to the facilities and equipment at their disposal.

Secondary Modern Schools.

Where schools have reasonably good halls and equipment, changing into the proper P.T. kit—supplied for boys in the Modern Schools—has become a regular feature for all P.T. lessons. Despite restricted accommodation this has resulted in greater enthusiasm, a better attitude towards Physical Training and improved use of gymnastic apparatus, especially by the older boy of the 14 to 15 year age group.

Further Education Departments.

In the Day Establishments for Further Education, where either a hall or gymnasium is generally available, the work in P.T. has been of a reasonable standard with equipment available.

Games.

The heavy snowfalls and floods of the Spring restricted activities in swimming and football, though the inter-school football matches were carried through. Matches in cricket and stool-ball were played during the summer.

Playing facilities have been increased by the addition of three Association and three Rugby pitches. Damage to fields continues to be severe.

Athletic Sports were successfully carried out by the Schools' Athletic Association.

Youth Clubs.

There is an active and wide participation in the physical education in Youth Clubs in all their many activities.

Remedials.

Out of 45 children attending Castlegate School for treatment for "Flat Feet or Weak Posture", 22 were successfully discharged, while at the Nunthorpe Grammar School 13 out of 27 boys were successfully treated.

SCHOOL CAMPS.

Report by Mr. H. B. Wrigley, Headmaster, Haxby Road Junior School.

The Fishergate and Haxby Road Schools' Camp, which had been in abeyance since 1939 (on account of the war), recommenced in the summer holidays.

The camp was held for the first two weeks of the summer holidays at Robin Hood's Bay—incidentally, being the twenty-first annual summer camp, the first camp having been held in 1920.

Junior Girls of the Haxby Road School spent the first week, this being the first time in York that Junior Girls have attended a school camp under canvas. The venture was entirely successful, the girls proving to be excellent campers.

A joint camp of Junior Boys, drawn from the Fishergate and Haxby Road Schools, followed. The weather was ideal and all went well.

The time at camp was spent in games, bathing, hiking, with the attendant thrills of pitching and dismantling canvas.

Thirty girls from Haxby Road—of whom twelve were "paid for" by the Education Committee, and three were partly "paid for" by the North Riding Education Committee.

Thirty-five boys from Haxby Road—of whom 16 had their expenses paid by the Committee, whilst part of the cost of two others was paid by the North Riding Education Committee.

Twenty-six boys from Fishergate School—of whom five had their expenses paid by the Committee; in all 91 Junior School children went to the camp accompanied by teachers and members of the Fishergate Old Boys' Association.

CO-OPERATION.

Another year's smooth working of the School Health Service owes much to the co-operation and whole-hearted support of parents, teachers, administrative and professional staffs, helped by the good work of outside agencies like the N.S.P.C.C., and the Rotary Club. We express our thanks to all for their services, and hope for their continued interest.

N.S.P.C.C.

Inspector A. E. Blackham has provided me with the following figures relating to York school children during 1947. There is little or no improvement to report compared with the previous year:—

	Year 1947.	Year 1946.
Number of children concerned	211	223
Number of people involved (males 77, females 68)	145	146
Number of cases of:—		
Neglect	48	78
Ill-treatment	18	12
Assault	4	—
Advice sought	36	26
Other wrongs	4	4
Total ...	110	120
How dealt with:—		
Warned by Officer	70	82
Advised by Officer	29	31
Prosecuted and convicted	2	1
Dealt with in Juvenile Courts	2	2
Otherwise dealt with	7	4
Total ...	110	120
Cases closed as satisfactory	71	99
Cases remaining under supervision	39	21
Number of supervisory visits	471	628

Of the cases remaining under supervision from 1946, three resulted in prosecutions and convictions, and there were five Juvenile Court cases, as a result of which 11 children were removed from the custody of their parents and committed to the care of "Fit Persons".

A grant of ten guineas was made to the Society in 1947 by the Education Committee.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

Considerable progress has been made in the extension of the Schools Meals Service. The average number of children supplied with a mid-day meal daily in the month of December, 1947, compared with the average of the previous December shows an increase of 41%. In view of the difficulties experienced in the erection of dining-rooms, and in the acquisition of equipment, this increase reflects great credit on the organisers of the Service.

Despite a rise in the cost of food and overhead expenses, the cost to the children has been maintained at 4d. in the Primary Schools, and 5d. in the Secondary Schools. The children in the Special School (Del.), formerly known as the Open-Air School, still pay only sixpence a day for the three meals provided there daily for them.

The scale governing the granting of free meals has not been altered since last year, but the number of children (522) in receipt of free meals in December, 1947, was almost double that of the previous December.

The percentage of the school population now having their mid-day meal at school is 35.4.

Of the children granted free meals, only 50% attended during school holidays. This is an improvement on 1946, when only 44% attended.

I am indebted to Miss Holliday, the Organiser of School Meals, for the following figures referring to the provision of meals in the schools:—

SCHOOL MEALS.

School Meals—average number supplied daily.

1947	Primary and Secondary Modern Schools.		Grammar Schools.		Total.
	Free.	Paid.	Free.	Paid.	
January ...	252	2373	18	544	3187
February ...	279	2282	18	537	3116
March ...	350	2537	18	500	3405
April ...	360	2571	22	530	3483
May ...	388	2690	22	516	3616
June ...	397	2553	21	499	3470
July ...	397	2690	20	452	3559
August ...	190	117	—	—	307
September ...	428	2917	16	660	4021
October ...	441	3143	18	656	4258
November ...	466	3375	22	664	4527
December ...	499	3548	23	670	4740

Number of meals supplied free in 1947: 91,184.

Number of meals supplied on payment in 1947: 671,767.

Meals supplied during School holidays.

Holiday Period, 1947.	Percentage of Usual Demand.		Numbers of dinners served.	
	Free.	Paid.	Free.	Paid.
Easter ...	44	6	1264	1530
Whitsuntide ...	55	10	853	1071
Midsummer ...	48	4	5412	3413
October ...	52	10	1163	1607
Christmas ...	53	8	1583	1824

PROVISION OF MILK.

The percentage of children in all schools, Primary, Secondary and Grammar, taking a bottle of milk in school daily, at the end of 1947, was 86.4%. Excluding the Grammar Schools, the percentage in the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools was 91.

The following table, kindly supplied by Miss Holliday, School Meals' Organiser, shows the consumption of milk throughout the year:—

MILK CONSUMPTION.

Average number of bottles of milk supplied free daily.

1947	Primary	Secondary		Totals
January	7609	2973		10582
February	6673	2724		9397
March	7536	3013		10549
April	7057	2328		9385
May	8043	3061		11104
June	7629	2962		10591
July	8060	2890		10950
August	—	—		—
September	8161	3620		11781
October	8157	3661		11818
November	7638	3451	GRAMMAR	11089
December	7884	2379	1185	11448

PROVISION OF CLOTHES.

A sum of £390 was expended in buying a supply of clothing in order to operate the Committee's scheme under Section 51 of the Education Act, 1944.

The scale governing the granting of free clothing is similar to that governing the provision of free meals.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

The School Health Service provides comprehensive medical treatment for all schoolchildren in maintained or voluntary-aided schools, except in those cases where domiciliary treatment is required.

The School Clinic is open and staffed all the year round except on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

In addition to the treatment of minor ailments, the following defects are dealt with at special clinics:—

1. Defective vision and squint.
2. Ear, nose and throat diseases.
3. Orthopaedic defects.
4. Skin diseases, including ringworm of the scalp.
5. Emotional, educational and character abnormalities (Child Guidance Clinic).
6. Dental troubles, including orthodontic defects.
7. Verminous conditions.
8. Foot defects needing chiropody.
9. Speech defects.

All children needing hospital investigation or treatment have been referred to a hospital in accordance with the following scheme:—

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The Committee's scheme of May, 1946, was amended in January, 1947, following a recommendation of the Ministry of Education, so that financial responsibility was accepted for the hospital treatment of all children in maintained and voluntary-aided schools at both the York City Municipal General Hospital and the York County Hospital (a voluntary institution).

The hospital treatment covered all complaints and was not limited to any particular period of time.

Further arrangements were made with the two Leeds hospitals for treatments which could not be carried out in York. Such cases would be those needing plastic surgery, thoracic surgery, deep X-ray therapy, etc.

With regard to children needing hospital treatment whilst away from home, the Committee accepted the proposal contained in a joint memorandum drawn up by various bodies, including the Association of Education Committees, wherein each local Authority accepts liability for the cost of medical treatment given to a pupil in attendance at any school maintained by them.

Children living in adjoining areas under other Local Authorities, who attend York schools, are given medical treatment in accordance with the agreements made under Section 106 of the Education Act, 1944. Such medical treatment does not include:—

- (a) In-patient hospital treatment.
- (b) Operative treatment for E.N.T. complaints.
- (c) Orthopaedic treatment and the provision of orthopaedic appliances.

A hospital report is received each month in respect of each school child for whom payment is asked, and after the liability of the Committee for the cost of the treatment has been checked, the account is passed by the School Health Department for payment.

Financial responsibility is accepted for the hospital treatment of a child whether the child is referred by its own private doctor or a school medical officer, or taken to the Casualty Department as a matter of urgency.

After a meeting of representatives with officials of the local Hospitals Contributory Scheme, it was decided that the Authority "appeared to have no power to take into account the effect of payment to the hospital by the Contributory Scheme in determining the extent of their liability for free hospital treatment for schoolchildren".

All the hospital arrangements for treatment have been made so that the children are seen by any member of the consulting staff rather than by a particular consultant.

Only in cases of difficult refractions and marked deafness are children sent to particular consultants privately at their rooms.

The cost of hospital treatment is based on the actual running costs of each hospital, so that the rates differ in the two local hospitals. In the municipal hospital (City General) the cost for in-patient treatment is 18/- a day, and for out-patient treatment 2/6 each attendance, whilst in the voluntary hospital (York County), the charges are 13/1½ and 1/7½ respectively. The cost in St. James' Hospital, Leeds, is at the rate of 13/10 a day for in-patient treatment.

HOSPITAL SCHEME.

1947 was the first complete year in which the new hospital scheme operated. Reports received from the two York hospitals in respect of York schoolchildren treated as both out-patients and in-patients, show that altogether 2,693 cases have been seen, of which 626 (23%) were referred by personnel of the School Health Service.

The following list gives the principal complaints for which these children were treated, by whom they were referred, and the number of in-patients and out-patients : —

Complaint	Total No. of cases	No. of out-patients	No. of in-patients	Referred by A.S.M.O's	Referred otherwise
SKIN DISEASES.					
Ringworm of scalp ...	9	9	—	9	0
Warts ...	32	32	—	17	15
Other diseases ... (20 different types)	67	61	6	12	55
TOTALS ...	108	102	6	38	70
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.					
Tonsils and Adenoids	324	99	225	85	239
Ear conditions ...	147	98	49	40	107
Nasal conditions ...	70	51	19	22	48
Other conditions ...	23	12	11	7	16
TOTALS ...	564	260	304	154	410
MEDICAL CONDITIONS.					
Asthma ...	64	62	2	4	60
Cardiac Disease ...	37	26	11	16	21
Chest investigations ...	141	124	17	48	93
Epilepsy ...	6	3	3	1	5
Rheumatism ...	13	4	9	2	11
T. B. Glands ...	7	3	4	2	5
Other conditions ...	182	135	47	39	143
TOTALS ...	450	357	93	112	338
SURGICAL CONDITIONS.					
Injuries (casualties, etc.) ...	622	592	30	23	599
Orthopaedic conditions	251	221	30	23	228
Glands... ...	7	4	3	—	7
Cysts ...	12	10	2	5	7
Herniae ...	19	4	15	5	14
Undescended testicles	19	15	4	13	6
Septic conditions ...	185	165	20	29	156
Other conditions ...	80	29	51	8	72
TOTALS ...	1,195	1,040	155	106	1,089

HOSPITAL SCHEME—*continued.*

Complaint.	Total No. of cases.	No. of out- patients.	No. of in- patients.	Referred by A.S.M.O's	Reserred otherwise
CHIROPODY.					
Verrucae	36	36	—	31	5
Corns	13	13	—	13	—
Other conditions ...	12	10	2	8	4
TOTALS ...	61	59	2	52	9
EYE CONDITIONS					
Eye Diseases	76	71	5	7	69
Refractions	32	32	—	—	32
Squints	207	157	50	157*	50*
TOTALS ...	315	260	55	164	151
GRAND TOTALS	2693	2078	615	626	2067

* As no hospital reports were received in respect of children seen at the Orthoptic Clinic after April, 1947, these figures have had to be estimated and are only approximately correct.

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC.

The following table shows the incidence of the different complaints treated at the minor ailment clinic during the year.

Disease or Defect	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Ringworm of scalp ...	10	30	32	21	5	16
Ringworm of body ...	23	37	46	39	14	25
Scabies	73	89	83	153	182	433
Impetigo	182	164	205	334	352	254
Other Skin Diseases	462	548	536	537	429	527
Minor Eye Defects ...	249	289	113	114	136	96
Minor Ear Defects ...	260	263	215	202	264	267
Miscellaneous ...	2510	1909	1904	2414	2352	2171
Totals	3769	3329	3134	3814	3734	3789

DETAILS OF VARIOUS CLINICS.

The following table shows in summary form the number of children who attend the various clinics. The central clinic is kept open during all school holidays, and a doctor is present for consultations every morning, including Saturday. Although the average attendance is shown as 35, during school term the attendance varies between 60 and 100. Branch clinics in the more remote districts are badly needed to relieve this congestion.

	Central Clinic. Minor Ailments.	Derwent Clinic. Minor Ailments.	Ophthalmic Clinic.	Ear Clinic.	Dental Clinic.
Number of sessions held	310	103	176	49	696
Average attendance per session	35.1	9.1	11.5	20.5	10.2
Number of children attending Clinic ...	2562	186	909	195	3695
Number of attendances	10882	944	2033	1006	7129

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

This clinic was conducted by the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, and was attended by 909 children. Two hundred and five children were ordered glasses for the first time; 199 children had their glasses changed; 337 children were found not to need any change in their glasses; making 741 children for whom glasses were prescribed.

In 170 cases the vision was found to be normal and glasses were not necessary; in 14 cases the glasses were discontinued; 23 children were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmologist for a further opinion.

Post-mydriatic tests are carried out on all children for whom glasses are prescribed, and all glasses are checked before being issued to the children.

One hundred and thirty-six children with squints were seen at this clinic during the year, of whom 77 were recommended for orthopsis.

All children in need of glasses are provided with them free of cost. Children who desire horn-rimmed glasses are allowed to order them provided their parents pay the extra cost, and leave a deposit. During 1947 two-thirds of the glasses ordered were of the horn-rimmed type.

Because of the circular shape of the steel-rimmed glasses, and the frequency with which the lenses become loose, causing the cylindrical correction of children with astigmatism to become inaccurate, it is hoped that the standard type of frame issued free will, in the near future, be panto-shaped and will be horn-rimmed. This action will no doubt encourage children, especially older girls, to wear their glasses.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC.

Miss Holland, the Orthoptist, resigned her post on 21st August, and it has been found impossible to fill the position vacated by her.

The following particulars were supplied by Mr. J. Magnus, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.O.M.S., Consulting Ophthalmologist to the York County Hospital, and relate to the activities of the clinic up to the time of Miss Holland's resignation:—

Number of cases carried over from 1946	...	...	...	111
Number of new cases referred in 1947 by A.S.M.O.'s	...	...	...	53
Total number of York school children dealt with in 1947	...	...	...	207
Number of school children given orthoptic treatment	...	...	...	188
Number of treatments given	...	...	...	1,337
Number of children found not to need treatment	...	...	...	19
Number of children operated on for strabismus	...	...	...	37
Number of children who ceased to attend	...	...	...	10
Number of children discharged cured	...	...	...	13
with operation	...	...	...	2
without operation	...	...	...	11
Number of children cosmetically cured	...	...	...	33
with operation	...	...	...	25
without operation	...	...	...	8

Over the whole year, 29 boys and 19 girls have been operated on for squint.

EAR DISEASES.

Three hundred and nine children have attended the School Clinic during the year because of ear disease, 175 because of otorrhoea, 52 for deafness, 26 for earache, 18 for furunculosis, and 38 because of other conditions.

Of the 175 children seen with "running ears", 109 were discharged after treatment, 17 were referred to hospital, 11 to their own doctor, 7 ceased to attend, whilst the remaining 31 are still attending.

Of the 52 children with deafness, 36 were discharged after treatment, nine were referred to hospital, four left York, one ceased to attend, whilst two are still attending.

Of 106 children with otitis media seen at hospital during 1947 for whom reports have been received, 28 were referred by school medical officers and 78 by others.

THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Report by Miss E. Johns, Educational Psychologist.

This has been a difficult year for the Clinic, though the demand for our services is as great as ever.

Staff

On 1st January, 1947, we were fully staffed. On 31st January, however, Miss Gratwicke, the Psychiatric Social Worker, left us to take up a research post in the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, W.C.1. So far, owing to a national shortage of personnel, it has not been possible to find a successor.

The restriction on the employment of married women clerks led to the resignation of our secretary in April. It was 1st September before an appointment could be made. Miss Mary Tindill then succeeded Mrs. Clark, and we are fortunate in having her services full time.

In June, Dr. Campbell resigned, following the death of her husband. For six weeks we were without a Psychiatrist. We are indebted to Dr. Pool, Dr. Beresford and Dr.

Knight, of The Retreat, who offered their services, and enabled us to give treatment on three sessions weekly.

Dr. Turgel was appointed Psychiatrist from 1st October. She is employed permanently for four sessions weekly, but has been attending six sessions since November, owing to pressure of work.

The results of the staff changes are as follows:—

1. The rate of intake has been reduced because Psychiatrist must interview parents as well as children, owing to the lack of a Psychiatric Social Worker.

2. The Psychologist is doing to some extent administrative work normally undertaken by Psychiatric Social Worker. This has meant she was fully occupied in the Clinic and was unable to visit the schools.

3. Home visiting has almost lapsed.

The figures show this even more clearly:—

1. On 31st January, 1947, the waiting list had been reduced to seven names. On 31st December, 1947, it had risen to 149. Only 88 cases were interviewed in the Clinic compared with 212 last year.

2. In 1946, 447 children were interviewed, of whom 235 were seen by the Psychologist alone. In 1947, only 154 were seen, of whom 67 were for psychological assessment only.

3. There has been an increase in the proportion of cases where treatment was discontinued because of lack of co-operation or of irregular attendance.

Visitors.

We were pleased to welcome Miss Anderson and Miss Jonsson, doing Social Work with children in Sweden, Miss Caldwell of Ripon Training College, and a party of foreign visitors sponsored by Mrs. Butterfield.

Outside Activities.

Lectures in Child Psychology and on the work of the Clinic have been given at The Settlement, to Park Grove Secondary Modern School Parents' Association, to Head Teachers' Association, to St. John's College Emergency Training Group, to the Staff of Public Assistance Committee Homes, to a Women's Meeting at Acomb, and to two groups of Nursery Schools' Association Members in the North Riding.

The Psychologist attended the British Psychological Society's Conference in Dartford, Kent, in April, 1947.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

	YORK			RIDINGS			TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Carried over from 1946 ...	22	7	29	10	9	19	48
Registered during 1947 ...	63	45	108	28	18	46	154
Dealt with in 1947... ..	85	52	137	38	27	65	202
Closed in 1947	54	37	91	26	23	49	140
Still under treatment, 31/12/47	31	15	46	12	4	16	62
On waiting list, 31/12/47 ...	59	31	90	34	25	59	149

CASES REGISTERED DURING 1947.

	YORK			RIDINGS			TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
A. REFERRING AGENCIES							
School Medical Officers	29	17	46	16	9	25	71
Chief Education Officer ...	9	8	17	2	1	3	20
Parents	3	3	6	3	—	3	9
Private Doctors	1	5	6	4	2	6	12
Hospital	—	—	—	2	1	3	3
Head Teachers	21	11	32	1	1	2	34
Others... ..	—	1	1	—	4	4	5
TOTAL : ...	63	45	108	28	18	46	154
B. SYMPTOMS FOR WHICH REFERRED :							
PERSONALITY PROBLEMS:							
Nervous disorders ...	2	6	8	3	1	4	12
Habit „ ...	9	6	15	4	4	8	23
Behaviour „ ...	21	12	33	11	8	19	52
... ..							
INTELLECTUAL DIFFICULTIES :							
... ..	31	21	52	10	5	15	67
	63	45	108	28	18	46	154

CASES CLOSED DURING 1947.

	YORK			RIDINGS			TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Psychological Test only ...	27	21	48	2	1	3	51
Consultations only ...	12	6	18	18	15	33	51
TREATMENT :							
Improved	7	8	15	1	5	6	21
Not improved	1	1	2	1	0	1	3
Discontinued or incomplete ...	7	1	8	4	2	6	14
TOTAL ...	54	37	91	26	23	49	140

SPEECH TRAINING CLASS.

Miss S. Hudson, L.C.S.T., has been in charge of this class throughout the year. Ninety-eight children have been dealt with altogether.

The following figures show the different defects treated, and the response to treatment.

Stammerers.

Number treated	...	...	...	...	...	43
Number cured	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number left district	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number bad attenders	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number still receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	...	27

Dyslalics.

Number treated	...	...	...	...	...	35
Number cured	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number bad attenders	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number still receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	...	14

Dysphonics.

Number treated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number cured	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number still receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	...	4

Cleft Palate Cases.

Number treated	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number left district	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number still receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	...	13

DENTAL CLINICS.

The work of the two dental surgeons has been carried on in similar circumstances to those reported in last year's annual report. The boys are treated by Miss Ramsden, L.D.S., at the School Clinic, and the girls by Miss Ritchie, L.D.S., at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Provision has been made for another dental surgeon to work at a second dental surgery in the new School Clinic as soon as new equipment is available.

From the table it will be observed that the percentage of children found to need treatment at periodic dental inspections is 30%, whilst the percentage accepting treatment is 67%. The number of children treated as casuals, e.g., children with toothache, etc., has shown a decided increase on that of last year.

The number of general anaesthetics given for the extraction of teeth also shows an increase compared with last year.

Whilst the number of fillings of permanent teeth has increased, the number of extractions of permanent teeth has decreased, so that the ratio of fillings to extractions of permanent teeth has risen from 3.6 in 1946 to 4.6 in 1947.

In addition, Miss Ritchie, L.D.S., filled 145 temporary teeth, extracted 2,101 temporary teeth, and did 1,366 other operations. Miss Ramsden, L.D.S., extracted 1,469 temporary teeth and did 1,313 other operations.

In the Orthodontic Clinic, held once a week by Mr. Grindrod, L.D.S., 133 children made 817 attendances.

Name of Dental Surgeon.	No. of Children Inspected (Rou- tines).	No. found to need Treat- ment. (Routines only).	No. treated.		Refused Treat- ment or Ignored Notices.	To be treated by Private Dentists.	No. of Children given a General anaesthe- tics.	No. of Fillings of Perma- nent Teeth.	No. of Extrac- tions of Perma- nent Teeth.	Ratio Fillings to Extrac- tions of Perma- nent Teeth.
			Routine.	Casual.						
Miss Ramsden, L.D.S. ...	5099	1448 28.39 %	871	587	366	57	586	995	204	4.8 to 1
Miss Ritchie, L.D.S. ...	6148	1959 31.86 %	1408	562	355	225	865	3136	688	4.5 to 1
Totals for 1947 ...	11247	3407	2279	1149	721	282	1451	4131	892	4.6 to 1
Totals for 1946 ...		30.29 %	67% (accept- ance)	Plus 267 brought forward from 1946 = 1416						
	12355	3992	2467	783	704	395	1269	3694	1011	3.6 to 1
		32.3 %	61.7 % (accept- ance)							

EXAMINATIONS OF EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

During the year, 118 children were examined because of backwardness.

Sixteen boys and five girls were recommended for admission to the Fulford Road Special Day School (E.S.N.), and three children for residential schools for educationally subnormal children.

Eight children were found to be ineducable and were notified to the Local Authority. Nine children who had attended the Day Special School (E.S.N.), were also notified to the Local Authority on leaving school.

The remainder of the children were referred back to their ordinary schools, and, in the majority of cases, were recommended for special educational treatment as backward children.

REMAND HOMES.

The number of boys admitted to the Senior Remand Home during the year was 52, and their average stay was of nine days' duration. To the Junior Remand Home 15 boys were sent, and their average stay was 30 days. Each boy is examined within 24 hours of being admitted to the Home, and in addition to medical examinations the intelligence quotient of each boy is ascertained.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

Mr. Crockatt, the medical superintendent of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, held eight sessions during the year. One hundred and fifty-four children attended, of whom 130 were school children, and 227 attendances were made.

Six children were admitted to the Adela Shaw Hospital during the year.

School children are also treated at the two local hospitals, for orthopaedic defects.

At the City General Hospital 36 children were seen for orthopaedic defects, 13 of whom were referred by the school medical officers, and 23 by others. Ten of these 36 children were in-patients.

At the York County Hospital, 215 children were seen for orthopaedic defects, ten of whom were referred by the school medical officers. Twenty children were treated as in-patients.

Thirty-six children were supplied with orthopaedic appliances of different kinds during the year.

SCABIES CLINIC.

The clinic for the treatment of verminous conditions is conducted by the Health Committee. Last year, 231 York school children were treated for scabies, five of whom were recurrent cases. This number shows a big decrease on that of the previous year, when 439 cases were treated.

RINGWORM.

The incidence of ringworm shows a marked decrease compared with previous years. There were only nine cases of ringworm of the scalp and 23 cases of ringworm of the body, compared with 30 cases of the scalp and 37 of the body in 1946.

Class contacts of cases of scalp infection examined under a Wood's lamp numbered 305 during the year.

All cases of ringworm of the scalp are epilated by means of X-Ray at York County Hospital.

CHIROPODY.

Sixty-one children have attended the Chiropody clinic at the City General Hospital during the year. They were treated for the following conditions:—

Verrucae	...	...	...	...	36
Corns	...	...	...	...	13
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	12

PLASTIC SURGERY.

Eight children were referred to Mr. Oldfield, the plastic surgeon at St. James' Hospital, Leeds, during the year. Four were for cleft palate, one for hare-lip, one for removal of a hairy mole of the face, one for penile hypospadias, and one for spina bifida.

CEREBRAL PALSY.

There are 15 known cases of cerebral palsy amongst York children over two years of age. Four are under school age; four attend ordinary schools; two attend special schools; five do not attend any school.

Of the five who do not attend any school, one is at present receiving daily treatment at the rehabilitation centre at hospital and will be able to attend school later. The other four are very backward, cannot walk, and have difficulties with their speech.

The Education Authority made a contribution of £7 10s. 0d. to the newly constituted British Council for the Welfare of Spastics.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Post infectious disease cases	...	...	...	...	...	60
Teachers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	144
Children for the Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	58
Part-time employment of Children and Young Persons	...	...	...	...	...	184
Children examined prior to being sent to Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	7
Children and Young Persons Act	...	...	...	...	...	22

Employment of Young People. The medical history of 215 children was recorded for the use of the Juvenile Employment Officer, indication being given in those cases where certain types of employment were not thought suitable.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Thirty-two swabs were obtained from 31 children swabbed because of sore throat, coupled with some other clinical sign suggestive of diphtheria. None proved positive.

DEATHS AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING 1947.

Seven deaths occurred amongst school children between the ages of 5 and 15 years. The causes were as follows :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Rheumatic carditis	...	...	...	2

FOLLOWING UP.

Children found with defects at school medical inspections are followed up by the school nurses to see that treatment is obtained. The children are then seen by the school doctor at the next school medical inspection.

During the year, the school nurses made 2,291 domiciliary visits and 1,216 visits to schools.

COST OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

I am indebted to Mr. B. Littlefair, the City Treasurer, for the following figures, showing the cost of the School Health Services for the year ending 31st March, 1947 :—

	£
Gross cost of School Health Services	14,013
Government Grant	7,897
Net cost of School Health Services to Rates	6,116
Amount produced by a penny Rate	2,785
Net cost to Rates in terms of penny Rate	2.196d.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Periodic Medical Inspections :—

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	3,036
--	-----	-----	-----	-------

Other Periodic Inspections :—

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	...	229
Grammar School Children	...	...	1,066

Other Inspections :—

Special Inspections	...	...	4,147
Re-inspections	...	...	3,481
			7,628

Total ... 11,959

Routine Dental Inspections :—

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	...	10,059
Grammar School Children	...	...	1,188
			11,247

Other Dental Inspections :—

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	...	1,087
Grammar School Children	...	...	62
			1,149

Total ... 12,396

Number of children treated by School Dental Surgeons :—

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	...	...	3,404
Grammar School Children	...	...	...	291
			—	3,695

Number of attendances at Clinics :—

Minor Ailment (at Rougier St.)	...	...	...	...	10,882
Open-Air School Clinic	...	...	...	...	452
Fulford Road Special School Clinic	...	...	...	...	438
Derwent Clinic	...	...	...	...	944
Eye Clinic	...	...	...	...	2,033
Ear Clinic	...	...	...	...	1,006
Ringworm Clinic	...	...	...	...	305
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	227
Orthodontic Clinic	...	...	...	...	817
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	7,129
Examination of backward children	...	...	...	...	118
Various	...	...	...	...	415
			Total	...	24,766

Number of Inspections by School Nurses for Uncleanliness	...	...	...	37,431
Number of home visits made by School Nurses	...	...	...	2,291
Number of visits to schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	1,216

CONCLUSION.

With the introduction of the National Health Service Act on 5th July, 1948, it is hoped that most of the treatments at present carried out by school medical officers will be handed over to the general practitioners, and so leave more time for what is, after all, the more important part of the work of a School Health Service, viz.: the prevention of disease and the promotion of health education amongst school children.

In order to keep alive and develop the clinical sense of York's School Medical Officers, contact has been made with the local hospitals, so that the officers now have the privilege, which has been exercised throughout the year, of visiting wards and out-patient departments to see interesting cases or follow up cases referred by them. By this means it is hoped to foster the study of paediatrics as a whole amongst school medical officers, whilst the preventive side of the subject will remain predominant because of the nature of their work.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS.

Year ended 31st December, 1947.

YORK C.B.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1488
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1186
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	362
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3036

(2) Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 1295

Grand Total ... 4331

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4147
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	3481
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7628

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total Individual Pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants ...	13	321	330
Second Age Group ...	64	264	318
Third Age Group ...	20	81	96
Total (prescribed groups) ...	97	666	744
Other Periodic Inspections ...	98	259	341
Grand Total ...	195	925	1085

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin	121	115	22	4
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision	195	278	15	30
	b. Squint	56	79	11	6
	c. Other	51	18	6	4
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing... ..	15	62	8	7
	b. Otitis Media ...	37	31	7	7
	c. Other	46	24	3	2
7	Nose or Throat ...	98	657	10	62
8	Speech	22	47	6	5
9	Cervical Glands ...	9	547	2	54
10	Heart and Circulation ...	30	151	3	20
11	Lungs	31	116	21	32
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	10	30	1	5
	b. Other	12	37	—	6
13	Orthopædic—				
	a. Posture	151	107	16	7
	b. Flat Foot	158	82	10	1
	c. Other	13	59	1	8
14	Nervous System—				
	a. Epilepsy	1	6	—	1
	b. Other	3	8	2	7
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development ...	3	9	99	—
	b. Stability	55	162	16	20
16	Other	157	37	27	45

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Number of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1488	281	18.88	1057	71.03	150	10.08
Second Age Group ...	1186	322	27.15	727	61.29	137	11.55
Third Age Group	362	105	29.0	205	56.62	52	14.36
Other Periodic Inspections	1295	412	31.81	769	59.38	114	8.80
Total	4331	1120	25.86	2758	63.68	453	10.45

TABLE III.

TREATMENT TABLES

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness).

(a)							Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—							
Ringworm—Scalp—							
(i) X-Ray Treatment.							10
(ii) Other Treatment							—
Ringworm—Body							29
Scabies							235
Impetigo							223
Other Skin Diseases							707
Eye Disease							304
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital:.							
Ear Defects							582
Miscellaneous							3921
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)							
Total							6011
(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics							13722

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	No. of defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	771
Other defect or disease of the eyes	9
Total	780
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—	
(a) Prescribed	741
(b) Obtained	735

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	223
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	9
Received other forms of treatment	201
Total	433

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	37
(b) No. treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient departments ...	552

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

No. of pupils treated (a) under Child Guidance arrangements	137
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	98

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils Inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers	(5) Half-days devoted to: Inspection ... 67 Treatment ... 696 Total — 763
(a) Periodic Age Groups ... 11247	(6) Fillings: Permanent teeth 4131 Temporary teeth 145 Total — 4276
(b) Specials 1149	(7) Extractions: Permanent teeth 892 Temporary teeth 3570 Total — 4462
(c) Total (Periodic & Specials) 12396	(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions 1451
(2) Number found to require treatment 4556	(9) Other operations: Permanent teeth 1962 Temporary teeth 717 Total — 2679
(3) Number actually treated 3695	
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment 7129	

TABLE V.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	37431
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	1024
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE VI.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.

Names of Medical Officers	Proportion of Whole Time (expressed as a percentage) devoted to	
	School Health Service	Public Health
S.M.O.: Dr. C. B. Crane, M.O.H. ...	General Supervision.	100%
S.A.S.M.O.: Dr. F. B. Shevlin ...	100%	—
A.S.M.O.: Dr. K. Jones ...	81·81%	18·18% (i.e., 2 sessions per week.)
A.S.M.O.: Dr. G. H. Ball ...	100%	—

Names of Dental Officers.	Proportion of Whole Time (expressed as a percentage) devoted to	
	School Health Service.	Public Health.
Dental Officers : Miss A. Ramsden, L.D.S. ...	100%	—
Miss L. Ritchie, L.D.S. ...	80%	20%
Mr. F. Grindrod, L.D.S. (in charge of orthodontics, one session weekly)	—	—

SCHOOL NURSING STAFF.

	Number of Officers.	Aggregate of time given to S.H.S. work in terms of whole-time officers.
School Nurses ...	Seven.	6 whole-time medical, 1 whole-time dental.
Dental Attendants ...	One.	80% schools, 20% Public Health.



TABLE VI

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF

Name of Medical Officer	Proportion of Whole Time Devoted to As a percentage devoted to	
	School Health Service	Public Health Service
S.M.O.: Dr. C. B. Cook, M.D.	General Supervision	100%
S.A.S.M.O.: Dr. P. B. Shellen	100%	—
A.S.M.O.: Dr. K. Jones	81.81%	18.18% (i.e., 2 days per week)
A.S.M.O.: Dr. G. H. Bell	100%	—

Name of Dental Officer	Proportion of Whole Time Devoted to As a percentage devoted to	
	School Health Service	Public Health Service
Dental Officer: Miss A. Rousch, I.D.S.	100%	—
Miss L. Rousch, I.D.S.	80%	20%
Dr. J. Rousch, I.D.S. On leave of absence (last 2 weeks weekly)	—	—

SCHOOL NURSING STAFF

School Names	Number of Officers	Aggregates of time given to S.H.S. work in terms of whole-time officers
School Nurses	Seven	2 whole-time medical, 1 whole-time dental
Dental Attendants	One	20% school, 80% Public Health





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