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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10, PARK ROAD,  
OXFORD

City of York Education Committee

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1951

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Councillor R. SCRUTON,  
Chairman

H. OLDMAN,  
Chief Education Officer

School Clinic,  
Rougier Street,  
York







City of York Education Committee

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the School Health and School Dental Services for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

The health of the school child has been maintained, and although it has been suggested that the dental fitness of school children is deteriorating, no figures have been produced to substantiate this.

The initial difficulties in implementing the extensive administrative changes involved under the National Health Service Act have now largely been overcome and there is more satisfactory liaison with the hospital authorities and general practitioners.

The greatest defect which still needs to be remedied is the delay in securing out-patient and in-patient treatment for school children with ear, nose and throat defects. The remedy is a simple one, as the allocation of additional sessions to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants in York would overcome the long out-patient waiting time. There appears, however, to be some insuperable difficulty to the implementation of this simple remedy.

New developments in the City during the year include the installation of equipment for ultra-violet light treatment at the Open Air School, a mass radiography survey of school leavers, B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible child contacts of cases of tuberculosis and the establishment of the work of the Family Service Unit.

The staff co-operated in the Rowntree-Lavers social survey of York, whose findings were published in "Poverty and the Welfare State".

A start was made in implementing recommendations made following a survey of sanitary accommodation in schools during 1950, and the opening of Westfield County Infants' School and new kitchens and dining rooms to serve Carr Junior School, all contributed materially to the health of the children of the area.

The School Dental Service has worked steadily and we have been fortunate in having a more liberal dental staff than many areas in the country. The staff is, however, still inadequate and we look forward to the day when we are able to fill our dental establishment.

Rubber flooring has been laid in the dental surgeries and a dental x-ray machine and dark room have been fitted.

I am indebted to all those who have helped in compiling this report. The greatest part of the work has been carried out by Dr. F. B. Shevlin, Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, and Mr. Graham Turner, Senior School Dental Officer. To them, to Mr. H. Oldman, the Chief Education Officer, and to the Committee, staff and colleagues, without whose support the work of the School Health Service could not have been maintained, I tender my sincere thanks.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. CRANE,

*Medical Officer of Health and School  
Medical Officer.*

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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*Chairman :*

Mr. Councillor R. Scruton.

*Vice-Chairman :*

Alderman J. Hargrave, J.P.

*Committee :*

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor

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Miss H. C. Randall, B.Sc.

Mr. H. B. Marston, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.

Mr. L. L. Evans.

Rev. Fr. P. McAniff.

*Chief Education Officer :*

H. Oldman, M.A.

*Deputy Education Officer :*

E. E. Sharpe, M.A.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

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### STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE DURING 1951

---

*Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:*

Miss C. B. Crane, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London).

*Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:*

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

*Assistant School Medical Officers:*

G. F. Boyle, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Mrs. H. J. Sikorska, M.D. (resigned 31.7.51).

Miss N. M. Durcan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (commenced 22.10.51).

*Ophthalmic Consultant:*

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

*Orthopædic Consultant:*

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

*Senior Dental Officer:*

G. Turner, L.D.S.

*Assistant Dental Officer:*

Mrs. M. B. Barnitt, L.D.S.

*School Nursing Sisters:*

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. (resigned 8.9.51).

Miss M. Chetwynd, S.R.N.

Miss B. G. Simpson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 3.10.51).

Miss D. A. Nairn, S.R.N., H.V.C., (commenced 1.10.51).

Mrs. L. Reynolds, S.R.N. (commenced 8.10.51).

*School Nursing Sister in charge of orthopædics:*

Miss B. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Orthopædic certificate).

*Dental Surgery Assistants:—*

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

Miss C. M. Haycock.

*Speech Therapist:*

Mrs. C. J. Capes, A.T.S.D. (resigned 30.6.51).

Miss B. Z. Black, A.T.S.D. (commenced 3.9.51).

*Organisers of Physical Training:*

Miss O. M. Smith.

Mr. G. Rees.

*Chief Clerk:*

Miss J. Masterman (resigned 31.7.51).

Miss D. Blaker (commenced 10.9.51).

*General Clerks:*

Miss M. Sowray.

Miss H. F. Milburn.

Miss R. E. Arrowsmith (resigned 14.4.51).

Miss C. M. Lonsdale (commenced 7.5.51).

Mrs. R. Stirk (commenced 3.12.51).

*Clerical Assistants to Medical Officers:—*

Miss A. Johnson.

Miss L. Mason (resigned 24.2.51).

Miss E. J. Farr (commenced 26.2.51).

---

STAFF OF CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

*Psychiatrist:*

Dr. Irene E. Turgel, M.D.

*Psychologist:*

Miss Edna M. Johns, M.A., A.R.C.M., C.T.

*Social Worker:*

Miss Ann Black, Diploma Social Science.

*Secretary:*

Miss Mary Tindall.

CHANGES IN STAFF

Staff changes during the year are noted in the opening table of the report but one should like to comment on the retirement of Miss J. Masterman who left us for health reasons after 42 years' service with the Corporation. Miss



Masterman was chief clerk to the School Health Service and worked loyally and well. It is our sincere wish that her health will improve and that she may enjoy many years of retirement. During the ten months that she was absent prior to her retirement, her work was undertaken by Miss H. F. Milburn, to whom we extend our grateful thanks.

## GENERAL

### *Collaboration with Hospital Authority.*

The assessment of negligence where schoolchildren break or lose their glasses is now the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committee. Regulations provide that there shall be a presumption of negligence if the damage has occurred within two years of the glasses being supplied. The sub-committee appointed to consider cases of presumed negligence have, out of seven cases reported for consideration during the year, in only one case ruled negligence. This was a child who had lost two pairs of glasses.

At the beginning of the year representatives of the Education Committee were appointed to meet Hospital Management Committee representatives concerning (1) Reports in respect of schoolchildren seen at out-patient departments or admitted as in-patients to the hospitals, (2) the delay in obtaining appointments for children to be seen by an E.N.T. Consultant, and for treatment in hospital. The Hospital Management Committee are dealing with these matters and the proposed meeting of the representatives has been temporarily deferred.

### *Glasses for schoolchildren over 16 years of age.*

The National Health Service Amendment Act made patients over the age of 16 responsible for part of the cost of spectacles. As this legislation was in opposition to the spirit of Para. 48 (3) of the Education Act, 1944, the opinion of the Minister was sought. The reply was that there would be no objection to the Authority paying that part of the cost which would fall on the schoolchild of 16 years and over. Glasses are now, however, provided free to pupils over 16 years who are in full-time education by government decree.

### *Hospital Eye Service.*

Leeds Regional Hospital Board have shown that York headed the list of centres in the region for having the greatest percentage (over 70%) of schoolchildren obtaining glasses under the Hospital Eye Service. (The Ophthalmic Department at the School Clinic is included under this service.). The remaining 30% which included children at private and independent schools, obtained their glasses under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service. York Local Medical Committee were asked to support as a matter of policy the referral by general practitioners of all children with visual defects to an ophthalmic medical practitioner rather than to an optician for testing. The Committee decided to take no action on the matter however, leaving it to the discretion of the individual general practitioner to advise his patient.



### *Collaboration with General Practitioners.*

The expressed policy of the British Medical Association regarding reference of schoolchildren to specialists is "that under no circumstances should a local Health Authority medical officer refer a schoolchild to any specialist (other than for an ophthalmic examination) except with the approval expressed or implied of the child's family doctor". A notice has accordingly been sent to the family doctor of each schoolchild discovered by a school medical officer to have a defect or disease needing hospital investigation or treatment during 1951. The family doctor was asked to return the form if he or she wished to have the child referred to him rather than to the hospital. Throughout the year eight forms were returned by the family doctors expressing a wish to see the children before any hospital appointments were made. These eight forms covered nine children (two sisters were among the number) and of the nine children, four were ultimately referred to hospital. This notification of general practitioners will continue and is a useful link with our medical colleagues.

### *York Festival.*

An Educational Exhibition was held in the city from 4th June to 16th June, at which the School Health Department had a stand. Photographs of preventive activities such as school medical inspection, mass radiography, teeth conservation, vision testing, and remedial exercises were shown and the slogan, "Prevention is better than Cure" thereby presented.

### *Rowntree-Lavers Social Survey of York.*

The York School Health Service was happy to collaborate once again with Mr. B. Seeborn Rowntree and Mr. G. Russell Lavers, in their recent survey of York. "Poverty and the Welfare State" containing their findings was published towards the end of the year.

### *B.C.G. Vaccination.*

The vaccination of susceptible child contacts of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was commenced by the Health Department during the year. The necessary work is carried out by the Tuberculosis Officer, and Health Visitors who co-operate with the School Health Service by supplying reports on all schoolchildren seen at the Chest Clinic. Vaccination is only available at present for contacts of known cases, nurses and medical students, but it is hoped that before long susceptible school-leavers will be so protected.

### *Courses Attended and Visits made.*

Dr. Boyle attended a week-end course at Manchester University on the Handicapped Deaf Child, and spent a day at Rotherham's modern open-air school during the year. The Central Council for Health Education held a two day course in York on 15th and 16th February, both doctors and school nursing sisters attending one or more lectures.

### *Children's Homes.*

The School Health Service undertook the medical examination of children prior to their admission to Homes under the control of the Children Committee.



### *Provision of Psychiatric Services.*

After consideration of the Ministry of Health Circular 38/51 concerning the provision of psychiatric services for Remand Homes by the Regional Hospital Board, it was decided to continue to offer the services of Dr. Turgel, the psychiatrist attached to the York Child Guidance Clinic, to the Children Committee for use at the Ashbank Remand Home. Dr. Turgel is in the part-time employ of the York Education Committee.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

A high incidence of minor defects are found in the feet of schoolchildren, many of which are due to badly fitting footwear. A leaflet "Children's Shoes" is therefore now given to each parent at the medical examination of school entrants. It is hoped that in the years to come many of these minor deformities will be avoided and crippling handicaps such as hallux valgus, bunions, etc., will become rarities.

## HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS

### *Sanitary Accommodation.*

The Education Committee remodelled the existing accommodation at St. Paul's C. of E. (Controlled) Primary School, providing 4 W.C.'s and 5 urinal stalls. At St. Lawrence's C. of E. (Aided) Primary School, the Managers have reconstructed the sanitary accommodation, providing 15 W.C.'s and 10 stalls. The Education Committee have resurfaced the playground and restored the boundary walls at the latter school.

### *New Buildings and General Maintenance.*

The Westfield County Infant School came into use in September, 1951, accommodating children from the large new housing estates in the area. Cloakroom, sanitary and medical accommodation are available in accordance with the building regulations of the Ministry of Education.

A new kitchen and dining room to serve Carr Junior School was opened in September, also the kitchen and dining room which will in future serve both the Infant and Junior Schools at Westfield. These new buildings should contribute materially to the health of the children of the area.

The maintenance and repair of school premises, including redecoration, have proceeded as far as labour and materials have permitted.

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Number of children on School Registers in October, 1951—15,896.

Percentage attendance (Average for year).

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	...	80.3%
Children of 5 years or over	...	...	...	91.8%

## MEDICAL INSPECTION

Medical inspection has been carried out on the same age groups as in previous years, viz. :—

- (a) entrants to the infant departments (usually about 5 years).
- (b) entrants to the junior departments (usually about 8 years).
- (c) leavers from the junior departments (usually about 11 years).
- (d) leavers from the secondary departments (usually about 14 years).

In addition children have been examined whenever a request was made by parents or teachers.

Children found at previous inspections with defects have been re-examined to see if the defect has been remedied as advised.

During the year 6,626 children have been medically inspected compared with 6,639 in the previous year. The number of special inspections was 3,767 and the number of re-inspections 4,433.

Twenty children have been examined at each session which allows the medical officer six minutes for each child.

In addition to the primary and secondary modern schools, full-time pupils have been inspected in Grammar Schools, the Technical College, the School of Art, the Open-Air School and the Special School for Educationally Sub-normal children. This work could, with advantage, be extended to include part-time students under 18 in Institutes of Further Education.

## GENERAL CONDITION

The health and physique of the York schoolchild continues to show a steady improvement. The percentages for the last three years are as follows :—

	<i>Category.</i>		1949.	1950.	1951.
A	(Excellent) ...	...	38.6%	45.1%	46.7%
B	(Satisfactory) ...	...	57.4%	50.9%	50.5%
C	(Poor) ...	...	4.0%	4.0%	2.8%

## AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

There were four groups in which a significant rise occurred in both height and weight compared with the previous year. These were the 4 year old girls, the 8 year old girls, the 11 year old boys in the primary schools, and the 15 year old girls in the Grammar Schools. The only group in which there was a fall in both the average height and weight was the 13 year old boys in the Grammar Schools.



**AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING  
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS, 1951.**

BOYS						GIRLS					
Age	Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight		Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight		
3	1	Ft. 3	Ins. 5.50	St. 2	lbs. 13.50	—	Ft. —	Ins. —	St. —	lbs. —	
4	245	3	5.46	2	12.08	261	3	5.29	2	10.98	
5	565	3	7.03	3	1.10	595	3	6.82	2	13.34	
6	87	3	8.69	3	3.93	67	3	9.07	3	4.60	
7	39	4	0.03	3	11.11	40	3	11.55	3	10.11	
8	566	4	1.81	4	2.20	524	4	1.90	4	0.84	
9	124	4	3.25	4	5.55	84	4	2.28	4	2.57	
10	259	4	6.18	5	1.65	215	4	6.21	4	13.88	
11	402	4	7.47	5	5.69	392	4	7.48	5	5.68	
12	33	4	8.34	5	9.59	25	4	9.19	6	2.66	
13	32	4	9.23	5	12.88	26	4	11.98	7	4.26	
14	463	5	2.21	7	7.90	420	5	1.54	7	10.21	
15	74	5	3.59	8	3.17	66	5	1.60	7	11.03	
16	2	5	4.00	8	10.25	—	—	—	—	—	

**AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING  
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, 1951.**

BOYS						GIRLS					
Age	Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight		Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight		
		Ft.	ins.	St.	lbs.		Ft.	ins.	St.	lbs.	
10	4	4	6.56	5	6.50	1	4	4.25	4	7.25	
11	46	4	8.20	5	6.99	25	4	9.78	6	0.82	
12	12	4	11.88	6	7.50	48	5	1.08	7	1.09	
13	153	5	0.66	6	10.93	176	5	1.42	7	6.71	
14	19	5	2.71	8	2.22	38	5	2.95	8	3.00	
15	199	5	6.09	8	13.35	181	5	3.49	8	5.14	
16	15	5	7.43	9	10.17	25	5	4.49	8	12.79	
17	25	5	8.71	10	5.73	42	5	3.80	9	0.86	
18	1	6	2.75	14	11.75	8	5	5.21	9	8.00	
20	—	—		—		1	5	3.25	9	0.00	

## FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

*(Secondary Schools include Modern, Grammar, and Technical.)*

During the year 6,626 children have received periodic medical inspections. Included in this number are 1,900 entrants to the primary schools, 1,315 leavers from the primary schools, 1,094 leavers from the secondary schools, and 2,317 at other ages, the majority being eight year olds.

23.8% of children were found with defects requiring treatment other than those of teeth or infestation with vermin. The highest percentage of defects (27.3%) were found amongst the eight year old group.

### VISION

The distant vision of each child is tested at periodic medical inspections. A few entrants are found who are too young to co-operate but they are tested the following year. The near vision is not tested until the last year at the primary school when all can read. During the year 4.1% of those examined were found to need ophthalmic treatment, whilst another 6.9% had already received such treatment and only needed supervision. A further 1.7% were found with squints bringing the total percentage of children needing ophthalmic care to 12.7% (12.5% last year).

### SQUINT

Of 116 children with squints at school medical inspections, 56 were entrants to the primary schools. Three-quarters of these entrants had already been referred to an ophthalmologist by the Infant Welfare Department or by their family doctors and were receiving treatment.

### EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES

61 children found with external eye diseases, 32 of whom needed treatment, 19 were suffering from mild blepharitis.

### DEFECTIVE COLOUR VISION

34 children were found, when tested by the Ishihara Tests, to have defective colour vision. It has unfortunately not been possible to arrange for the installation of a Giles-Archer lantern or similar apparatus in York, either in the School Clinic or at a local hospital. Thus, would-be navigators, train drivers, etc., who fail to pass the Ishihara Test, must wait until their medical examination by the Service or Company to which they apply for employment, before they know of their suitability for that employment. In view of the fact that 10% of the male population have some degree of defective colour vision as revealed by the Ishihara Test, the provision of a lantern for further testing in the City would appear to be imperative.



## EAR DISEASE AND DEAFNESS

Of 309 children found with ear trouble, 16 with middle ear disease and 29 with deafness were not receiving treatment; 158 were already receiving treatment or only needed supervision following the successful treatment of their aural discharges. Of the remainder, 91 had wax in their ears.

## AUDIOMETRIC TESTING

Dr. Sikorska commenced testing by means of a gramophone audiometer the hearing of children in one of the secondary modern schools. She left York however, before the completion of the task. The children found with impaired hearing were referred for further investigation.

## TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

510 children seen at school medical inspections had enlarged tonsils and, or, adenoids, but only 41 (0.6%) required treatment. During 1951 the number of children reported as having had their tonsils and adenoids removed in hospital was 324 compared with 155 in the previous year. The waiting time for an appointment in the E.N.T. out-patient department is still three months and from six to eight months for admission to hospital if operative treatment is necessary.

## ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS

578 children were found with enlarged glands in the neck but only 8 needed specialist treatment.

## ENURESIS

96 children inspected at school were stated by their parents to be bed-wetters—56 boys, 40 girls. 9 of the children attended senior schools. 2.3% of the entrants to primary schools were enuretics.

## SPEECH

2 of the 13 children found with speech defects, who were not receiving treatment, were stammerers: the other 11 having defective articulation of varying types. 63 other children were already receiving treatment or needed observation.

## RHEUMATISM

2 children seen at school medical inspections were receiving treatment for rheumatism—one muscular, the other a joint. Some eight certificates with diagnoses of rheumatism were received from general practitioners. From hospital only one report was received of a child seen at the out-patient department with rheumatism during the year.

## HEART DISEASE

9 children with heart murmurs were referred to hospital for further investigation. In five cases there was no organic disease. Of the other four, one had mitral stenosis, two had congenital heart deformities (patent ductus arteriosus and sub-aortic stenosis) and one had an incompletely resolved inflammatory condition. 11 other children with organic disease of the heart were seen but these were already under supervision.

## DISEASES OF THE LUNGS

Only 27 of the 460 children found with diseases of the lungs were not receiving any treatment—10 had bronchitis and 4 asthma. Altogether 51 children suffering from asthma were seen at school medical inspections; only 3 had bronchiectasis. The majority had bronchial colds or slight catarrh.

## TUBERCULOSIS

At school medical inspections no children were found who were suspected of tuberculosis needing investigation. Five children with non-pulmonary tuberculosis (3 of glands: 1 of hip: 1 of spine) were seen but the disease was quiescent and the children already under the supervision of the Chest Physician. In the school attached to the Fairfield Sanatorium, 17 children were inspected—15 with lung infection: 1 with disease of the right hip: 1 with infection of the glands of the left groin. During the year 9 children (4 boys: 5 girls) have been notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 11 children (4 boys: 7 girls) from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

21 schoolchildren received B.C.G. vaccination.

## DEFORMITIES

458 children were discovered with some degree of flat foot of whom 242 needed treatment. Other deformities included kyphosis (1), scoliosis (9) and lordosis (3).

## SCABIES

Two children were found at school medical inspections suffering from scabies.

During the year only two children were treated for scabies at the cleansing centre.

## SKIN DISEASES

886 children had skin disease when inspected in school. No case of ringworm of the scalp was found and only nine cases of ringworm of the body. There were 14 cases of impetigo. The biggest percentage (56%) of these skin diseases was due to epidermophytosis between the toes (i.e. athlete's foot) which is very common amongst adolescent boys and girls. Warts and acne accounted for most of the remainder. In all there were 38 different skin diseases noted.



## VACCINATION

43.7% of the children seen at school medical inspections showed vaccination marks. Amongst the different age groups the percentages were:—

Entrants to Primary Schools	...	...	...	48.9%
Eight year olds	...	...	...	41.9%
Leavers from Primary Schools	...	...	...	40.1%
Leavers from Secondary Schools	...	...	...	38.4%
Pupils at Grammar Schools	...	...	...	46.3%

## IMMUNISATION

76.4% of all children medically inspected during the year were reported to be immunised against diphtheria. Amongst the different groups the percentages were:—

Entrants to Primary Schools	...	...	...	72.6%
Eight year olds	...	...	...	76.8%
Leavers from Primary Schools	...	...	...	76.4%
Leavers from Secondary Schools	...	...	...	69.7%
Pupils at Grammar Schools	...	...	...	89.9%

## PARENTS OR GUARDIANS PRESENT

61.8% of Parents or guardians attended the school medical inspection of their children during the year. For the different groups the percentages were:—

Entrants to Primary Schools	...	...	...	88.9%
Eight year olds	...	...	...	81.7%
Leavers from Primary Schools	...	...	...	69.9%
Leavers from Secondary Schools	...	...	...	20.0%
Pupils at Grammar Schools	...	...	...	20.4%

## NURSERY SCHOOLS

Accommodation in the Authority's two nursery schools remains at 70. The demand for places is heavy. The number of children under five years of age attending classes in ordinary primary schools in December, 1951, was 645 compared with 677 in the previous year. Children in the nursery schools receive milk daily, cod liver oil and orange juice.

## UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

The percentage of children classed as verminous, by the School Nursing Sisters was 4.8% compared with 4.7% in the previous year.

It has been found in York that prosecutions do not bring about any continued improvement in the chronic cases. When a schoolchild therefore, is still found to be verminous a week after the first visit it is our practice to refer the child to the cleansing centre. The staff follow up the whole family so that all may be cleansed.

Unfortunately, all do not attend and as a result a small number of verminous families act as a reservoir of infection. D.D.T. Hair Emulsion is provided free to those mothers who will co-operate in cleansing their children.

The following figures give the number of children found to be verminous on more than one occasion during the year.

	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>
Verminous once	221	47
„ twice	128	38
„ three times	103	23
„ four times	38	7
„ five times	16	3
„ six times	11	1
„ seven times	2	1
„ eight times	2	—
Total ...	521	120

### THE OPEN AIR SCHOOL

I am indebted to Dr. Gerald F. Boyle, Assistant School Medical Officer, for the following Report :—

The Open Air School is a special type of day school where delicate children are educated in a healthy environment by means of a special regime.

As many of the children are debilitated special attention is given to school meals which are cooked and served on the premises and consist of dinner, tea, with extra milk and vitamin supplements.

The class rooms are well ventilated and classes are conducted out of doors in favourable weather. The children have a daily rest period after dinner to prevent over fatigue. Special buses convey the children to and from school. The children are medically examined each term, and the school nursing sister and medical officer visit twice weekly. Children are sent from ordinary schools to the Open Air School on the recommendation of the school medical officers or family doctors. The duration of stay varies according to the condition of the child but transfer back to an ordinary school takes place if improvement occurs.

The absence of the competitive element and the small numbers in each class produce a favourable educational environment for children who may be backward at school because of previous irregular attendance.

During the year a Hanovia Centrosol Model 1V Lamp was installed for ultra violet irradiation, and this is used for the treatment of groups of children.



	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of children in attendance at the end of December term, 1951 ... ..	50	53	103
Total admissions during the year ... ..	19	16	35
Total discharges during the year ... ..	8	19	27
<i>Types of Cases.</i>			
General Debility ... ..	27	42	69
Chronic Respiratory Infection ... ..	11	9	20
Surgical Tuberculosis ... ..	7	4	11
Heart Disease ... ..	2	2	4
Cerebral Palsy ... ..	—	4	4
Asthma ... ..	9	2	11
Miscellaneous ... ..	1	2	3

The term "General Debility" includes the following :—

- (1) Children suffering from malnutrition.
- (2) Convalescents from debilitating diseases.
- (3) Delicate and immature children.

Fourteen children were supplied with free clothing from the H. R. Morrell Fund during the year, apart from cases dealt with under Section 5 of the Act of 1948.

#### CLASS FOR THE PARTIALLY-SIGHTED

This class is accommodated in the Open-air School. The 7 boys and 2 girls, who attend, have the benefit of special illumination, and furniture as well as the mounted, adjustable lenses, referred to in previous reports, which enable the senior children to use ordinary text books without further detriment to their vision. They receive an ophthalmic examination once a year or more often if necessary.

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

The number of children at this school at the end of the year was 101 (57 boys and 44 girls), including 11 North Riding and 4 West Riding children. 10 boys and 16 girls were admitted during the year and 12 boys and 8 girls discharged.

The number of notifications to the Local Authority during 1951 totalled 24, of which 15 were under Sub-section 3, para. 57 of the Education Act, 1944, and 9 under Sub-section 5.

#### HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

December, 1951.

*Blind.* 1 boy and 3 girls were in residential schools for the blind.

*Partially sighted.* 7 boys and 2 girls attend the day class for partially sighted children. This class can accommodate more if required.

*Deaf.* There were 16 children (6 boys and 10 girls) in residential schools for the deaf at the end of the year.

*Partially deaf.* Two schoolchildren are using hearing aids and attending ordinary schools.

*Delicate.* There were 50 boys and 53 girls attending the Day Special School (Del.). Included in this number were 10 North Riding and 1 West Riding children.

*Diabetics.* Five children with diabetes attend ordinary schools.

*Educationally subnormal.* 57 boys and 44 girls were in attendance at the York Day Special School (E.S.N.) at the end of the year. In addition 5 children (3 boys and 2 girls) were in residential schools (E.S.N.) and 3 children (2 boys and 1 girl) were awaiting admission. 15 of the children in the Day Special School (E.S.N.) came from other authorities, 11 from the North Riding and 4 from the West Riding Education Committees.

*Epileptics.* One girl with pyknolepsy is unable to attend school because of the frequency of her fits. She receives home tuition. Other epileptic children (28 in number) receive medical treatment from their own doctors and attend ordinary schools.

*Maladjusted.* There were 2 boys in residential schools for maladjusted children.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the monthly incidence of infectious diseases during 1951, with comparative totals for the previous four years.

Month	Diph- theria	Scarlet Fever	German Measles	Measles	Chicken- pox	Whoop- ing Cough	Mumps
January ...	—	22	—	389	2	96	1
February ...	—	11	—	205	1	95	—
March ...	—	6	—	155	1	127	—
April ...	—	29	—	27	15	18	—
May ...	—	—	—	17	25	23	1
June ...	—	19	—	4	31	12	—
July ...	—	17	—	4	20	18	1
August ...	—	—	—	—	1	19	—
September ...	—	4	—	—	4	29	2
October ...	—	15	1	—	12	12	17
November ...	—	24	—	—	16	5	13
December ...	—	32	—	—	4	13	6
Total, 1951	—	179	1	801	132	467	41
„ 1950	—	215	6	1485	111	238	33
„ 1949	3	177	4	1154	106	386	2
„ 1948	4	249	18	434	239	108	542
„ 1947	4	127	43	838	79	206	15



Scarlet Fever was prevalent during the year, but the incidence was slight and the disease mild. Chicken-pox was similar in its incidence. There was no case of diphtheria during the year. The epidemic of measles which began in the autumn of 1950 continued to the spring of 1951, and affected 2,286 schoolchildren. This was the heaviest epidemic of this disease for some years. Whooping cough was prevalent at the beginning of the year, and continued to infect small numbers throughout the year. An epidemic of mumps commenced in the autumn and as there has been no major epidemic of this disease for three years, it is likely to spread.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

1,103 children who were school leavers visited the Mass Radiography unit in October. No case of active tuberculosis was found, but three children were kept under supervision until pronounced clear.

### PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

I am indebted to Miss O. M. Smith, and Mr. G. Rees, organisers of Physical Education for the following reports:—

#### *Report on Remedial Work taken at the School Clinic*

Remedial exercises are available at the School Clinic for Infants and girls who have flat feet or faulty posture. Of the children who attended this year 85% were treated for flat feet and the remainder for other postural defects. During the year 147 children received treatment; 96 were discharged, 13 left school or York before their treatment could be completed, 3 were transferred, and one was discharged for non-attendance.

The remainder continue to attend. The total this year shows a slight increase in the number of children treated and discharged. The co-operation received from parents and teachers is greatly appreciated and the interest of parents in this work is increasing. The attendance average was highest in the autumn.

Following a short training course in remedial footwork taken by the organisers of physical education in collaboration with Dr. Shevlin, some of the teachers who attended are now taking special foot exercises in their schools. This saves time spent on travelling between school and clinic, and the work done has been very satisfactory.

Class attendance figures and total percentages are given below:—

	<i>Spring.</i>		<i>Summer.</i>		<i>Autumn.</i>	
	<i>Actual.</i>	<i>Possible.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>	<i>Possible.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>	<i>Possible.</i>
Class 1	86	95	107	124	108	126
Class 2	60	90	73	103	73	101
Class 3	63	94	74	116	80	108
Class 4	87	107	88	102	87	104
Class 5	42	58	88	112	39	63
Class 6	59	83	99	126	113	128
Total Percentage	75%		77½%		79%	



### *Report on Remedial Classes for Boys.*

Remedial classes for primary and secondary school boys were held throughout 1951 in the fully equipped gymnasium at St. George's Secondary School. Physical activities and exercises, specially selected for their curative value, were given to the boys attending.

Most of the cases fall into two main groups, those requiring exercises for disabilities or defects of the feet, and those requiring exercises for postural defects.

In most cases the boys respond well during the instruction period, but better and quicker results would be obtained if more parents supervised the regular performance of these exercises at home. The children with flat feet respond quicker to treatment than those with poor posture. In the flat foot class, out of a total of 52 boys who attended during the past year, 33 were discharged by the School Medical Officer, as having successfully responded to treatment. Of the total number on the roll, 4 failed to attend long enough to gain any benefit. In the posture class, of 25 boys, 14 gained considerable benefit and were discharged as successfully treated.

### SCHOOL CAMPS

Three successful camps for schoolchildren were organised during the summer holidays. The first was conducted by the York Children's Holiday Camp, and I am indebted to Mr. C. S. Baxter, the chairman of the camp committee, for details relating to it. The camp was held for one week at Humphrey Head which overlooks Morecambe Bay. The camp site was only a hundred yards from the shore so that the 30 boys and 35 girls thoroughly enjoyed themselves bathing, crab-hunting, etc. Excursions were organised to Grange and Ambleside, a boat trip on Lake Windermere, and a motor coach ride to Morecambe. The meals were cooked by Miss Dawes and Mrs Bolton of the York School Meals Service. The holding of this camp was only made possible by the help given by the Keighley Education Authority, who put the Humphrey Head Camp School at the disposal of the Committee, when other accommodation could not be found. The second was organised by the Haxby Road and Fishergate Schools, and Mr. J. Huscroft has kindly sent me the following particulars. The camp was held at Robin Hood's Bay from 19th July to 16th August. During the first week, 36 boys from Fishergate School attended: during the second, third and fourth weeks, 30, 29 and 25 children respectively attended from Haxby Road School. Teachers from the two schools were in charge whilst the cooking was done by the Fishergate Old Boys. Walks and rambles around the cliffs and neighbouring countryside were taken whenever conditions were suitable. The beach was used for organised games and swimming. There was no illness amongst the children. The third was organised by the York Family Service Unit who took 29 children, belonging to problem families, to Airton for a week's holiday in July. So successful was the camp that it is hoped to accommodate a larger number of children next year.



There is no doubt of the good results of these camps conducted for children who would not otherwise get a holiday. It is a pity that they only provide for one week's stay. Great credit is due to the organisers, teachers, and helpers, who sacrifice part of their own holiday to assist in the running of these camps. The Education Committee gives financial aid.

## CO-OPERATION

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

## PROVISION OF MEALS

The percentage of York schoolchildren having their midday meal at school during December, 1951, was 37.7%. The number of meals supplied free in 1951 was 18% of the total number.

The following tables show the demand for meals in the different types of schools throughout the year and the number of free meals provided.

### SCHOOL MEALS.

Average number supplied daily.

1951	All Schools (except Grammar)		Grammar Schools.		Total.
	Paid.	Free.	Paid.	Free.	
January ...	3395	811	743	49	4998
February ...	3605	859	753	50	5267
March ...	3764	891	713	51	5419
April ...	3684	900	741	52	5377
May ...	3557	885	738	51	5231
June ...	3492	898	658	46	5094
July ...	3385	907	639	47	4978
August ...	—	—	—	—	—
September ...	3768	835	853	41	5497
October ...	3766	843	854	42	5505
November ...	3811	839	843	44	5537
December ...	3784	868	821	43	5516

Number of meals supplied on payment in 1951 ... 866,209

Number of meals supplied free in 1951 ... 192,362

### Meals supplied during school holidays.

Holiday Periods, 1951	Percentage of Usual Demand.		Numbers of dinners served.	
	Paid.	Free.	Paid.	Free.
Easter ... ..	1.7	27.4	604	2090
Whitsuntide ...	1.8	26.5	295	999
Summer ... ..	0.8	25.2	967	6974
October ... ..	1.1	23.0	258	1014
Christmas ... ..	0.5	19.5	177	1424

Percentages of children in attendance taking School Meals during December, 1951 :—

- (a) At all schools ... .. 37.7%  
 (b) At all schools (excluding Grammar) ... .. 36.3%

### PROVISION OF MILK.

Percentage of children, in attendance, at all schools taking a bottle of milk in school daily at the end of 1951 ... .. 86.78%

Percentage of children, in attendance, at all schools (excluding Grammar schools) ... .. 91.48%

### MILK CONSUMPTION.

Average number of bottles of milk supplied free daily.

1951	Primary Schools	Secondary Modern Schools	Grammar Schools	Further Education	Totals
January	8197	2381	1132	73	11783
February	8301	2389	1053	69	11812
March	8257	2123	924	70	11374
April ...	8766	2229	964	79	12038
May ...	8628	2283	959	80	11950
June ...	8820	2297	934	79	12130
July ...	8753	2190	901	58	11902
August	31	—	—	—	31
September	8978	2789	1106	109	12982
October	8949	2756	997	107	12809
November	8856	2694	986	107	12643
December	8843	2698	971	107	12619



## PROVISION OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Clothing and footwear are provided for schoolchildren under Section 5 of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948.

For the year ended 31st December, 1951, the figures relating to the granting of free clothing and footwear were as follows :—

	1951.	1950.
No. of children reported by Head Teachers and others as suffering educationally by lack of suitable clothing	407	459
No. of families involved ... ..	231	229

Of these 231 families, 7 were found to have incomes above scale and 14 children concerned were supplied with clothing and footwear on promise to refund the cost to the Authority.

### *Items.*

#### *Boys.*

Boots	...	...	...	...	...	...	268 pairs
Overcoats	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Jackets	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Trousers	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 pairs
Socks	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 pairs
Underclothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	137 articles

#### *Girls.*

Shoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	177 pairs
Overcoats	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dresses, Tunics, Blouses, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Socks	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 pairs
Underclothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 articles

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1,091 items (1,150)

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The gross cost of this provision totalled approximately £1,115 (£1,055 in 1950) an average expenditure of £2 14s. 9d. per child (£2 7s. 0d. in 1950).

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

The School Health Service under the Education Act provides medical treatment for all school children in maintained or voluntary-aided schools, except in those cases where domiciliary treatment is required. It is our policy, however, to work in close co-operation with the family doctor.

The School Clinic is open and staffed from 9—6 p.m., Monday and Tuesday; 9—5-30 p.m., Wednesday to Friday; 9—12 noon Saturday, except on 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. Orthopædic 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.

### HOSPITAL TREATMENT

There has been no change in the arrangements for the hospital treatment of schoolchildren during 1951.

The following table gives particulars relating to those children seen at hospital, in respect of whom reports have been received by the School Health Department during 1951 :—

Complaint	Total No. of cases	No. of out- patients	No. of in- patients
<b>SKIN DISEASES.</b>			
Ringworm of scalp ... ..	5	5	—
Warts ... ..	8	8	—
Other diseases ... ..	11	11	—
TOTALS ...	24	24	—
<b>EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.</b>			
Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	430	261	324
Ear conditions ... ..	14	13	1
Nasal conditions ... ..	16	14	2
Other conditions ... ..	27	27	—
TOTALS ...	487	315	327
<b>MEDICAL CONDITIONS.</b>			
Asthma ... ..	1	1	—
Cardiac Disease ... ..	28	28	—
Chest investigations ... ..	26	26	—
Epilepsy ... ..	8	7	1
Rheumatism ... ..	1	1	—
T. B. cases ... ..	1	—	1
Other conditions ... ..	124	122	2
TOTALS ...	189	185	4



Complaint.	Total No. of cases.	No. of out- patients.	No. of in- patients.
SURGICAL CONDITIONS.			
Injuries (casualties, etc.) ...	54	54	—
Orthopaedic conditions ...	60	54	6
Glands ...	6	3	3
Cysts ...	2	2	—
Herniae ...	5	2	3
Undescended testicles ...	2	2	—
Septic conditions ...	10	10	—
Other conditions ...	39	20	19
TOTALS ...	178	147	31
EYE CONDITIONS.			
Eye Diseases ...	13	11	2
Refractions... ..	62	62	—
Squints ...	153	146	7
TOTALS ...	228	219	9
GRAND TOTALS, 1951 ...	1,106	890	371
GRAND TOTALS, 1950 ...	847	609	238
GRAND TOTALS, 1949 ...	1,378	1,096	282
GRAND TOTALS, 1948 ...	2,576	1,960	616

#### MINOR AILMENT CLINIC

The following table shows the incidence of complaints seen or treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic in Rougier Street during the year.

No case of ringworm of the scalp was seen, and the incidence of scabies, ringworm of the body, and impetigo continue to decline despite the fact that skin diseases in general are more prevalent.

Disease or Defect	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Ringworm of the scalp	—	2	7	2	10	30
Ringworm of body ...	7	14	23	28	23	37
Scabies ...	4	8	1	29	73	89
Impetigo ...	49	93	79	163	182	164
Other Skin Diseases	636	518	469	520	462	548
Minor Eye Defects ...	210	223	245	274	249	289
Minor Ear Defects ...	343	286	298	233	260	263
Miscellaneous ...	2117	2102	2169	3332	2510	1909
TOTALS ...	3366	3245	3291	4581	3769	3329

The miscellaneous group is made up of such conditions as abrasions, septic conditions, injuries, sore throats, contacts of infectious diseases, chills, etc.

In addition to the minor ailment clinic held at the central premises, at which a doctor is in attendance each day, clinics are held twice weekly in the new schools with medical units as well as in the Special Schools by the School Nursing Sisters. Doubtful cases or any case needing more frequent dressings are referred to the central clinic for treatment or advice.

Minor septic skin conditions can now be successfully treated by the new antibiotics at bi-weekly clinics. The children are thereby saved journeys out of school as well as having their defects treated in the earliest stage.

#### DETAILS OF VARIOUS MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

The following table shows the number of children attending minor ailment clinics throughout the city. The central clinic has a doctor in attendance.



# DETAILS OF VARIOUS CLINICS, 1951

	Central Clinic	Open-Air School	Fulford Road Special	Derwent	Burnholme	St. George's	Carr Infs.	Carr Jnr.	Beckfield
Number of sessions held	294	62	66	68	69	72	73	73	72
Average attendance per session ...	27.2	7.1	7.4	6.8	9.3	11.1	8.9	5.5	8.9
Number of children attending Clinic ...	2615	76	75	188	208	203	137	94	141
Number of attendances ...	7997	438	486	464	641	799	648	402	642

## OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

The Senior Assistant School Medical Officer who is a recognised ophthalmic medical practitioner conducts this clinic by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 1,161 children have attended making 2,535 attendances. A post-mydriatic test is made on each child refracted.

692 children had spectacles ordered for them, 371 only needing a change of lenses.

No spectacles were necessary for 112 children. 9 children did not need to continue wearing spectacles, 98 children with squints were referred to the Orthoptic clinic after refraction.

During 1951, 708 children obtained spectacles ordered through the School Clinic: 41 children seen at school medical inspections needing an ophthalmic investigation, preferred to go to opticians. 27 children examined required a reserve pair of glasses because of the serious nature of their visual defect. These were obtained after reference to hospital.

25 children were referred to Mr. Magnus, the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon for a second opinion.

In York there is close co-operation between ophthalmologists, opticians, the Hospital Management Committee, and the School Eye Service. The prescriptions for glasses for schoolchildren ordered at the hospital are sent to the School Clinic for record purposes and opticians are willing to send their prescriptions when asked for them. After refraction at the School Clinic, the parents are given a list of all the opticians in York and informed that they can obtain their child's glasses at anyone of them. Children who break their glasses (373 during 1951) are sent to the School Clinic for a repair form.

Before this form is given, they are tested with their old lenses, and unless their vision is satisfactory, they are referred for refraction again. This arrangement means much additional work for the sister in charge of the Eye Clinic, who is available for an hour each evening after school to deal with such breakages. In 1951, 62 schoolchildren were refracted at hospital: the remainder at the School Clinic. There are many advantages in keeping the supervision and treatment of visual defects amongst schoolchildren centred at the School Clinic. It would be a further advantage if opticians attended such centres to measure children for their glasses and then later for the School Oculist to distribute the glasses after checking them.

It is now the practice in York to inform the general practitioner whenever a child on his list is sent to hospital for an ophthalmic investigation.



## ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Mrs. M. Breare, the Orthoptist, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars relating to York school children referred to the Orthoptic Clinic. This clinic is conducted in association with the Ophthalmic Out-patient Department at the York County Hospital.

Number of new cases referred in 1951	...	...	...	...	70
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	604
Number of patients seen	...	...	...	...	149
Number of patients discharged cured	...	...	...	...	27
with operation	...	...	9		
without operation	...	...	13	and 5 partial cure	
Number of patients discharged cosmetically cured	...	...	...	...	28
with operation	...	...	14		
without operation	...	...	14		
Number of patients refused	...	...	...	...	25
Test only. No orthoptic treatment required	...	...	...	...	16
Unsuitable	...	...	...	...	9
Number of patients who ceased to attend	...	...	...	...	5
(Including 2 patients who removed to other districts)					
Number of cases carried over to 1952	...	...	...	...	67
December 31st :—					
On treatment	...	...	...	...	5
On occlusion	...	...	...	...	4
Under observation	...	...	...	...	51
On waiting list for treatment	...	...	...	...	4
On waiting list for operation	...	...	...	...	3

## EAR DISEASES

During the year 328 children have attended the Minor Ailment Clinic with ear complaints. 98 of these had discharges from one or both ears; 31 were deaf, 53 had earache, 74 needed syringing for wax, 21 had furunculosis, 29 had catarrhal deafness, and the remainder various complaints. Of the 98 with aural discharges, 29 were successfully treated at the clinic, 18 were referred to hospital, 11 were transferred to their private doctors, 14 ceased to attend and the remaining 25 were still receiving treatment at the end of the year, and 1 left the district.

Of the 31 children seeking treatment for deafness, 18 were successfully treated at the clinic, 12 were referred to hospital, and 1 ceased to attend.

In all 1,916 attendances were made by children for ear defects.

## SKIN CONDITIONS

The most prevalent skin condition existing amongst children at school is epidermophytosis. Last year 494 children were found suffering from this complaint which affects chiefly the feet of children at the senior schools. It is not as a rule very troublesome, and so the sufferers do not bother about it or may not even know of its existence until their attention is drawn to it. It clears up on treatment in the majority of cases, but has a high recurrence rate.

The second most prevalent skin condition is warts. These are unsightly but unless on the sole of the feet, do not give rise to any discomfort. The number of children attending the Chiropody Clinic for plantar warts in 1951 was 151, slightly fewer than in the previous year: the number attending the minor ailment clinic with other kinds of warts was 153. Impetigo was only found in 14 cases at school medical inspections, and only 49 cases attended for treatment at the minor ailment clinic. This disease comprised the third biggest group of the skin conditions treated. Other skin conditions treated at the School Clinic comprised seborrhoea, chilblains, herpes, urticaria, eczema, molluscum contagiosum, acne vulgaris, etc.

Some 20% of the children treated at the minor ailment clinic last year had skin diseases.

## CHILDREN WITH MULTIPLE DEFECTS

Excluding children who are both deaf and dumb, there are in York 15 schoolchildren with more than one serious defect or deformity.

The combination of defects are as follows :—

- (1) E.S.N. with oxycephaly causing deafness.
- (2) E.S.N. with partial-sightedness.
- (3) E.S.N. with hemiplegia (five cases).
- (4) E.S.N. with congenital spastic paralysis.
- (5) E.S.N. with blindness.
- (6) Hemiplegia with partial-sightedness.
- (7) Epilepsy with partial-sightedness.
- (8) Congenital Heart Disease and paraplegia.
- (9) Epilepsy and left hemiplegia (two cases).
- (10) Hydrocephalus, Spina Bifida and spastic paralysis of both legs.

Three of these children are accommodated in the class for the partially-sighted, 6 in the Day Special School (E.S.N.), one in a residential school (E.S.N.), one in an orthopaedic hospital school, two in the Day Special School (Del.), one is at home, and one attends an ordinary school.

## CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The staff of the Child Guidance Clinic is given in detail in the introduction to this report.



The psychiatrist is employed by the Education Authority. The social worker has her Social Service Diploma, but is not a qualified psychiatric social worker.

From the following table it will be seen that the clinic is working to full capacity.

FIGURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

	YORK			ELSEWHERE			TOTAL 1951	TOTAL 1950
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
A. CASES INTERVIEWED:								
Brought forward from 1950	68	38	106	—	—	—	106	83
Registered during 1951 ...	144	90	234	23	—	23	257	272
Closed during 1951 ...	165	93	258	22	—	22	280	250
Carried forward on 31.12.51	47	35	82	1	—	1	83	106
On Waiting list 31.12.51	76	41	117	1	1	2	119	158
B. NEW REGISTRATIONS:								
School Medical Officers	25	16	41	—	—	—	41	35
Hospitals and General Practitioners ...	4	3	7	—	—	—	7	—
Chief Education Officer	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	3
Head Teachers ...	20	15	35	—	—	—	35	122
Prob. Officers, etc. ...	10	3	13	23	—	23	36	65
Children's Department	1	4	5	—	—	—	5	4
Parents ...	3	7	10	—	—	—	10	14
Others (including Psychologist) ...	80	40	120	—	—	—	120	29
TOTAL ...	144	90	234	23	—	23	257	272
C. CLOSURES:								
Psychological only ...	108	62	170	20	—	20	190	178
Consultation only ...	8	3	11	2	—	2	13	12
Treatment:								
(a) Improved ...	40	25	65	—	—	—	65	55
(b) Discontinued ...	9	3	12	—	—	—	12	5
TOTAL ...	165	93	258	22	—	22	280	250
D. APPOINTMENTS KEPT:								
(a) Clinic ...	2074			13			2087	1725
(b) Schools ...	168			—			168	149
(c) Remand Home ...	6			21			27	60
TOTAL ...	2248			34			2282	1934
E. VISITS OF ENQUIRY PAID TO HOME AND SCHOOL :								
	495			—			495	406

During the year Dr. Turgel has seen 78 boys and 49 girls whose pre-dominant psychological features have been classified as follows :—

Delinquency (lying, stealing, sex behaviour) ... ..	21
Behaviour Disorders (out of control, aggressiveness, negativistic) ...	39
Backwardness and emotional immaturity ... ..	19
Psychosomatic disorders (enuresis, soiling, asthma, stammer) ...	27
Nervous and neurotic manifestations ... ..	20
Schizophrenic state ... ..	1
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	127
<hr/>	<hr/>

Of these 127 children, 70 have been discharged, whilst 57 are still under treatment.

Of the 70 discharged :—

- 6 were interviewed only.
- 39 were improved after treatment.
- 6 were very well adjusted after treatment.
- 8 showed little or no improvement after treatment.
- 11 discontinued treatment because of :—
  - transfer to special schools (5).
  - removed to other districts (5).
  - lack of co-operation (1)

In her work in the Child Guidance Clinic, Miss Johns, the educational psychologist, has examined 190 children and given remedial coaching to 25.

The work of a Child Guidance Clinic cannot be described by statistics, but the work accomplished during 1951 has indeed been valuable from both preventive and curative aspects.

### SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

The work of this clinic was under the care of Mrs. C. J. Capes, A.T.S.D., up to the end of June, and from the 3rd September under Miss B. Z. Black, A.T.S.D. Mrs. Capes, who was only in part-time employment as a speech therapist, had 38 children under treatment when she left. Miss Black was appointed on a full-time basis, and immediately extended the scope of the work. During the one term that Miss Black has been in charge of the clinic—

21 *stammerers* have been treated and three discharged, leaving 18 still under treatment. Of these 18, all but 3 attend regularly every week; 2 cases showing a slight recurrence after discharge were given further treatment.

37 *dyslalics* have been treated and 7 discharged (4 of them temporarily for unavoidable reasons). These children attend once a week and are given exercises to do each day in their own homes. There was one recurrence amongst the cases treated.



7 *cleft palates* have been treated, 4 of whom attend once a week and 3 daily. This trio are taken in a group as they have similar defects and disabilities of speech and some improvement is at last being shown as a result of the daily treatment.

4 children with undeveloped speech are still under treatment.

1 child with dysphonia has been referred to a laryngologist for examination and treatment.

With the exception of the 3 cleft palate cases which are taken in a group, each child received individual treatment. As there is a tendency for the waiting list to increase, it may be necessary to treat specially selected cases in groups of not more than three.

The following figures show the work of the Speech Therapy clinic during the autumn term.

Average number of appointments kept weekly	...	...	72
Visits paid to schools	...	...	21
No. of children on waiting list on 31.12.51	...	...	43
No. of children under treatment on 31.12.51	...	...	60
No. of children referred to the Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	90
No. referred after visits to school by Miss Black	...	...	61
No. referred by school medical officers	...	...	16
No. referred by head teachers	...	...	11
No. referred by infant welfare centre	...	...	2

The figures for the whole year are as follows :—

		No. treated.	No. still under treatment.	No. discharged.	No. ceased treatment for various causes.
Stammerers	...	29	18	7	4
Dyslalsics	...	58	30	20	8
Cleft Palate	...	8	7	1	—
Undeveloped Speech	...	4	4	—	—
Dysphonics	...	1	1	—	—
		—	—	—	—
Total	...	100	60	28	12
		—	—	—	—

## EXAMINATIONS OF EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

The intelligence of 76 children has been tested during the year. 18 of these were recommended for admission to the Day Special School for educationally subnormal children. 21 children were tested before leaving the special school (E.S.N.) and 13, including 4 from the Ridings, were notified to the Local Authority as needing supervision after leaving school. 15 children who had never attended any school were notified to the Local Authority under



Section 3, para. 57 of the Education Act. 2 of the children tested had to remain at the Special School, one child was recommended to a school for the maladjusted. The others tested did not require special educational treatment in a school for educationally subnormal children and were returned to their ordinary schools.

Great assistance has been given by Miss Johns, the educational psychologist, in testing children in schools, in the Child Guidance Clinic and in the Remand Home. As there is no apparatus available for school medical officers to do performance tests, all children, in whose case a Form 2 H.P. has to be completed for statutory purposes are referred to Miss Johns for completion of Part II of the Form.

### CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

During 1951, 17 children have been sent to convalescent homes by the Health Committee, under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

### FAMILY SERVICE UNIT

This unit, established in July, 1950, under the inspiration of the Society of Friends, works amongst the problem families of York. These families, because of bad management, low intelligence, debased standards of behaviour, ill-health or some other cause are perpetually in trouble with authority. The children are dirty, attend school irregularly, are in poor health, in trouble with the police and in a dozen or more different ways lead an unstable, insecure, irregular life, which cannot be changed unless the domestic environment can be improved. An easier but more costly and less satisfactory method of treatment would be to remove these children from their parents and send them into institutions. Such action would be in direct contradiction to the modern outlook on these matters. The family service unit workers try to bring about a change in the family, by sharing their troubles, and giving practical help on the spot with their difficulties. During 1951 the Unit, which consists of one man and one woman, have dealt with 26 families, containing 48 children. The treatment given these 26 families has consisted in general supervision of their homes and their lives. Work has been found, financial assistance has been sought from various sources, the mothers have been educated in domestic and infant management, medical advice has been obtained, convalescent holidays have been arranged, and clothing has been procured. In one or two cases it has been possible to have the families rehoused.

In the majority of cases the results have been encouraging and in a few very good.

The Unit receives grants from the Children, Health and Welfare Committees of the Corporation.



## REMAND HOME

The Ashbank Remand Home is now under the control of the Children Committee, but medical services are provided by the School Health Department, the Children Committee reimbursing the Education Committee for services so provided.

Each boy is medically inspected within twenty-four hours of admission and discharge. The Educational Psychologist tests each boy before the magistrates decide on his disposal, and in some cases the psychiatrist attached to the Child Guidance Clinic interviews the boys and submits a report for the guidance of the Court. Of 102 boys admitted during the year, 35 belonged to York. The average length of stay in the Home was 27 days; the longest stay 154 days.

40% of the boys tested by the Educational Psychologist were found to be backward; 45% of average intelligence; 15% of superior intelligence. Some 65% of the boys were committed to the Remand Home because of larceny, breaking and entering, and absconding. The health of the boys has been good throughout the year, very few having had to be confined to bed because of illness, and even those for some slight ailment such as tonsillitis.

The good health combined with the good discipline found in the Home are largely due to the efforts of the Warden and his wife, who work unremittingly for the comfort of their charges.

## ORTHOPÆDIC CLINICS

Mr. Crockatt, of the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, held 11 clinics at monthly intervals at Rougier Street during the year.

There were 201 new cases seen and 330 attendances made.

36 children were admitted during the year to the Adela Shaw Hospital for treatment: 18 children were supplied with orthopædic appliances.

Reports have been received from the two local hospitals in respect of 60 children seen for orthopædic defects, 6 of whom were admitted for in-patient treatment.

## CHIROPODY

Miss F. Long, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.Ch.S., has held a weekly clinic throughout the year for the treatment of chiropodial defects amongst school children.

The number of children treated approximates to that of last year.

<i>Complaint</i>				1951	1950	1949
Verrucæ	...	...	...	151	165	150
Corns	...	...	...	50	60	34
Other defects	...	...	...	86	67	46
Total				287	292	230
Number of children attending				276	287	221

## EPILEPSY

There are 29 school children known to be or suspected to be suffering from epilepsy (12 boys and 17 girls). With the exception of one girl with pyknolepsy, all the children attend York schools. These children receive treatment from their own doctors and very few fits take place in school.

## CEREBRAL PALSY

There are 29 cases of cerebral palsy affecting children between the ages of 2 and 16 years known to the department—13 are boys, and 16 are girls.

15 of them attend ordinary schools: 3 attend the Day Special School for Delicate children: 1 boy attends the Myope Class: 5 attend the Day Special School for educationally-subnormal children: 2 are at home: 3 have been notified to the Local Authority as ineducable.

## POLIOMYELITIS EPIDEMIC

The epidemic in 1951 was very slight in York. Five cases amongst school-children were reported, only one of whom was left with residual paralysis.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Number of teachers, etc., examined	...	...	...	...	128
Children examined before going to Switzerland	...	...	...	...	9
Child for the Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	1
Children examined re part time employment	...	...	...	...	320
Number of Scholarship holders examined	...	...	...	...	29
Children examined before going to camp	...	...	...	...	30
Children examined before being boarded out	...	...	...	...	19
Number examined before admission to School for Deaf	...	...	...	...	41
Children examined prior to admission to Residential Schools, etc.	...	...	...	...	15

*Employment of Young Persons.* Medical history of 55 children recorded for use of Juvenile Employment Officer.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

77 swabs were taken from 40 children during the year; of these 38 showed the presence of hæmolytic streptococci.



## BOXING TOURNAMENTS

Boxing tournaments are held amongst the boys of the senior schools, and also between youth clubs. Inter-city competitions in these two groups are also staged.

School Medical Officers examine each boy before he enters the ring and provide first-aid treatment to any casualties.

## DEATHS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

There were 4 deaths amongst school children during 1951. The causes were as follows :—

- Mediastinal emphysema and acute tracheo-bronchitis.
- Asphyxia by drowning—Accidental.
- Acute Lymphatic Leukæmia.
- Rheumatic Carditis with aortic stenosis.

## FOLLOWING UP

During the year the school nursing sisters have paid 659 visits to the homes of children found with defects. In addition they have paid 1,816 visits to schools.

Children found at school medical inspections with remediable defects are re-inspected at the next visit of the doctor to see that treatment has been obtained.

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE, 1951

### *Periodic Medical Inspections:*

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	4,309	
		—	4,309

### *Other Periodic Inspections:*

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	1,298	
Grammar School Children	... ..	1,019	
		—	2,317

### *Other Inspections:*

Special Inspections	... ..	3,767	
Re-Inspections	... ..	4,433	
		—	8,200

Total	...	...	14,826
-------	-----	-----	--------

Periodic Dental Inspections ... ..	2,337
Special Dental Inspections ... ..	1,658
Number of children treated by School Dental Surgeons	2,270

Number of attendances at Clinics :

Minor Ailments (at Rougier St.) ... ..	6,081
Open Air School Clinic ... ..	438
Fulford Road Special School Clinic ... ..	486
Derwent Clinic ... ..	464
Burnholme School Clinic ... ..	641
St. George's School Clinic ... ..	799
Carr Infants' School Clinic ... ..	648
Carr Junior School Clinic ... ..	402
Beckfield School Clinic ... ..	642
Eye Clinic ... ..	2,535
Ear Clinic ... ..	1,916
Ringworm Clinic ... ..	4
Ringworm Contacts ... ..	90
Orthopædic Clinic ... ..	330
Orthodontic Clinic ... ..	582
Dental Clinic ... ..	5,461
Foot Clinic ... ..	998
Examination of backward children ... ..	76
	<hr/> 22,593
Total ... ..	<hr/> 22,593

Number of Inspections by School Nursing Sisters for uncleanness	36,093
Number of home visits made by School Nursing Sisters ... ..	659
Number of visits to schools by School Nursing Sisters ... ..	1,816

COST OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

	£
Gross cost of School Health Service for the year to December 31st, 1951 ... ..	16,440
Government Grant ... ..	9,864
Net Cost of School Health Service to Rates ... ..	6,576
Amount produced by 1d. Rate ... ..	2,916
Net cost to Rates in terms of 1d. Rate ... ..	2.25d.



## REPORT ON THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

I am indebted to Mr. Graham Turner, Senior Dental Officer for the following report :—

During the year 2,337 children were inspected in schools, of whom 1,503 or 65% required treatment. The number of children for whom parents accepted treatment was 1,102 or 73.5%. This acceptance rate compares favourably with last year's figure of 70% and is nearer the target of at least 80%.

Parents who initially refused conservative treatment for their children were often persuaded later to accept. The school doctors and nurses have frequently referred children with gross caries, which co-operation is most valuable.

In addition, 1,658 children were inspected as casual patients at the clinic. Many of these attended for fillings and orthodontic treatment rather than frank toothache. This is a satisfactory trend.

Of 3,995 children inspected, 3,070 required treatment. This was equivalent to 78%. The figure for last year was 71%, the increase being partly due to the fact that we now have a comprehensive orthodontic service. Thus caries free mouths may now have to be classed as unfit due to irregularity of the teeth.

### *Treatment.*

Attendances for treatment numbered 5,461 and 2,270 children were treated. Gas clinics were held on the first four mornings of the week, and each dental officer devoted one session to orthodontic work. The remaining sessions were devoted to conservative work.

The ratio of teeth conserved to extraction in permanent teeth remained at three to two, after making allowance for the extraction of 202 sound teeth extracted for orthodontic purposes.

In addition to the fillings, 12 gold inlays were fitted.

Intramuscular penicillin was given before and after extraction in all cases with heart lesions or a history of rheumatic fever. No post operative sequelae were reported. During the year three cases of post-operative hæmorrhage occurred. One child was treated under pentothal anaesthesia administered by his private doctor.

### *Orthodontic treatment.*

More cases of irregularity of the teeth were treated in 1951 than in 1950. Appliances were made in the laboratories of the North Riding and we are grateful for their co-operation. There were 67 clinics held during the year and 99 orthodontic plates were fitted. The majority of children were co-operative, and parents were appreciative of the treatment.

Mr. Grindrod resigned his consultant post at the end of May, we tender him our thanks for establishing an orthodontic service for school children in this City.

### *Prosthetics.*

Thirty-six partial dentures were fitted, mostly for children who had lost teeth in accidents.

### *Co-operation of Parents and Teachers.*

The teachers have assisted us and have been of great help in following up dilatory patients. Only a small proportion of parents have failed to oversee instructions given to their children.

The apparent lack of oral hygiene after meals is to be deplored. Many children attend with teeth clogged with food debris. It is to be hoped that education in dental hygiene having a practical link with the school meal service, may in time show results.

## CONCLUSION

It is hoped that at some future date it will be possible to provide a complete preventive dental service for our school children. Experience has shown that many parents will not bother to have their children's teeth treated, unless routine inspections are carried out by the school dental officers. The majority of parents approve of their children being treated at the school clinic, and coming in groups with their class mates allays the fears of some children. We have not as yet, however, evolved the ideal service whereby Local Education Authority officers and private dental practitioners work together for the maximum good of the child.



# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF AND SCHOOL CLINIC

RETURN FOR 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

## I. STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE (excluding Child Guidance).

School Medical Officer : DR CATHERINE B. CRANE.

Senior Dental Officer : G. TURNER.

	Number	Aggregate staff in the service of the L.E.A. in terms of the equivalent number of whole- time officers. (Please express in decimals)
(a) Medical Officers:		
(i) whole-time School Health Service ... ..	3	3
(ii) whole-time School Health and Local Health Services ...	1	0.10
(iii) general practitioners working part-time in the School Health Service ...	—	—
(b) Dental Officers ... ..	2	1.73
(c) Speech Therapists ... ..	1	1
(d) (i) School Nurses ... ..	6	6
(ii) No. of the above who hold a Health Visitor's Certificate	1	—
(e) Nursing Assistants ... ..	2	2
(f) Dental Attendants ... ..	2	2

## II. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CLINICS ... .. 1

A certain amount of minor ailment treatment is carried out in the Medical Inspection Rooms at the following schools:—

Beckfield Secondary Modern.  
Burnholme Secondary Modern.  
Carr Infants'.  
Carr Junior.  
Derwent Junior.  
Fulford Road Special (Del.).  
Fulford Road Special (ESN).  
St. George's Secondary Modern.

### III TYPE OF EXAMINATION AND/OR TREATMENT PROVIDED.

Examination and/or treatment (1)	Number of School Clinics (i.e. premises) where such treatment is provided	
	directly by the Authority (2)	under arrangements made with Regional Hospital Boards or Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals (3)
(a) Minor ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment ... ..	9	—
(b) Dental ... ..	1	—
(c) Ophthalmic ... ..	1	1
(d) Ear, Nose and Throat	—	—
(e) Orthopaedic ... ..	1	—
(f) Paediatric ... ..	—	—
(g) Speech Therapy ... ..	1	—
(h) Others (Specify) :—		
Chiropody... ..	1	—
Orthoptics ... ..	—	1
Remedial exercises carried out by Organisers of Physical Education ... ..	2	—

### IV. CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRES.

(i) Number of Child Guidance Centres provided by the Authority : 1

Staff of Centres	Number	Aggregate in terms of the equivalent number of whole-time officers (Please express in decimals)
Psychiatrists ... ..	1	0.55
Educational Psychologists ... ..	1	1
Psychiatric Social Workers ... ..	Post vacant	
Others (Specify) :—		
Temporary Social Worker ... ..	1	1
Clerical Assistant ... ..	1	1

The Psychiatrist is directly employed by the Authority.



# HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES.

Year 1951

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically Handicapped		(7) Educationally sub-normal (8) Mal-adjusted		(9) Epileptic	TOTAL (1) — (9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
In the calendar year ending 31st Dec., 1951 ... ..										
A. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in Special Schools or Homes	—	—	3	—	32	1	22	2	—	60
B. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascertained</i> as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes ... ..	—	—	—	—	† 31	5	Ø 16	—	—	52
On or about 1st December, 1951:										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area—										
(i) attending Special Schools as—										
(a) Day Pupils ...	—	8	—	—	92*	—	86	—	—	186
(b) Boarding Pupils	4	—	16	—	—	2	5	3	—	30
(ii) Boarded in Homes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) attending independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
TOTAL (C) ...	5	8	16	—	92	2	91	4	—	218

\*—including 2 pupils also Physically Handicapped and entered at E (6).

† 27 already placed and included at A5.

Ø 12 already placed and included at A7

	(1) Blind (2) Par- tially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Par- tially Deaf		(5) Deli- cate (6) Physi- cally Handi- capped		(7) Educa- tionally sub- normal (8) Mal- adjusted		(9) Epi- leptic	TOTAL (1)–(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
D. Number of Handicapped Pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
E. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area requiring places in special schools (including any such unplaced children who are temp. receiving home tuition)	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	9

Amount spent on arrangements under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, for the education of handicapped pupils in the financial year ended 31st March, 1951: ... .. £359 10s 0d.

Number of children reported during the year:—

(a) under Section 57(3) (excluding any returned under (b))	15
(b) „ „ „ relying on Section 57(4) ... ..	Nil
(c) „ „ 57(5) ... ..	9
of the Education Act, 1944	



# MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1951.

TABLE I.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (including Special Schools).

(This return refers to a complete calendar year)

### A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1900
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1315
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1094
Total							4309
Number of other Periodic Inspections					...	...	2317
Grand Total							6626

### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	3767
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4433
						<hr/>
		Total	...	...	...	8200

### 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 ...	52	266	312
Second Age Group ...	64	192	249
Third Age Group ...	44	359	384
Total (prescribed groups) ...	160	817	945
Other Periodic Inspections ...	111	554	632
Grand Total ...	271	1371	1577

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

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 ... ..	698	190	226	12
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision ... ..	271	462	519	59
	b. Squint ... ..	28	88	91	12
	c. Other ... ..	32	29	90	4
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing... ..	29	23	32	9
	b. Otitis Media ... ..	16	43	99	6
	c. Other ... ..	106	92	202	6
7	Nose or Throat ... ..	86	833	153	70
8	Speech ... ..	13	63	5	10
9	Cervical Glands ... ..	8	570	12	51
10	Heart and Circulation ... ..	13	197	1	6
11	Lungs ... ..	27	433	50	43
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia ... ..	1	37	5	6
	b. Other ... ..	12	179	—	14
13	Orthopædic—				
	a. Posture ... ..	80	179	10	7
	b. Flat Foot ... ..	242	216	63	38
	c. Other ... ..	127	311	70	56
14	Nervous System—				
	a. Epilepsy ... ..	4	4	—	—
	b. Other ... ..	1	21	—	4
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development ... ..	—	112	—	1
	b. Stability ... ..	5	514	—	43
16	Other ... ..	43	256	456	15

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
Entrants ... ..	1900	925	48.7	935	49.2	40	2.1
Second Age Group ... ..	1315	617	46.9	651	49.5	47	3.6
Third Age Group ... ..	1094	467	42.7	579	52.9	48	4.4
Other Periodic Inspections	2317	1083	46.7	1182	51.01	52	2.2
Total ... ..	6626	3092	46.7	3347	50.5	187	2.8



**TABLE III.**  
**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	...	...	...	...	...	36,093
(ii) Total number of individual pupils examined	...	...	...	...	...	13,154
(iii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	641
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	—
(v) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	—

**TABLE IV.**  
**TREATMENT TABLES**  
**GROUP 1—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness).**

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	—	4
(ii) Body	8	—
Scabies	5	1
Impetigo	66	15
Other skin diseases	1124	29
Total	1203	49

**GROUP 2—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.**

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	29	19
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1015	66
Total	1044	85
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were:—		
(a) prescribed	692	—
(b) obtained	711	—

GROUP 3—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear ... ..	—	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	—	324
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	2
Received other forms of treatment ... ..	526	474
Total	526	801

GROUP 4—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ... ..	42	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments ... ..	425	54

GROUP 5—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ... ..	133	—

GROUP 6—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist ... ..	100	—



GROUP 7—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

					Number of cases treated	
					by the Authority	otherwise
(a)	Miscellaneous minor ailments	...			3730	—
(b)	Other (specify)					
1.	Chiropody	...	...	...	276	—
2.	Medical Conditions	...	...	...	—	1097
3.	Surgical Conditions	...	...	...	—	119
4.	U.V.L. Treatment	...	...	...	20	—
5.	Orthodontic	...	...	...	99	—
Total					4125	1216

**TABLE V.**  
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT  
BY THE AUTHORITY

1.	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—						
	(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	2,337
	(b)	Specials	...	...	...	...	1,658
						Total (1)	3,995
2.	Number found to require treatment ...						
3.	Number referred for treatment ...						
4.	Number actually treated ...						
5.	Attendances made by pupils for treatment ...						
6.	Half-days devoted to:—						
		Inspection	...	...	...	...	13
		Treatment	...	...	...	...	634
						Total (6)	647
7.	Fillings:—						
		Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,581
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	218
						Total (7)	1,799
8.	Number of Teeth filled:—						
		Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,444
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	214
						Total (8)	1,658
9.	Extractions:—						
		Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,101
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	3,932
						Total (9)	5,033
10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction ...						
11.	Other operations:—						
		Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,250
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	72
						Total (11)	1,322