

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hammersmith Borough].

Contributors

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THE HEALTH OF ^I HAMMERSMITH



ANNUAL REPORT 1971

Dr. A.D.C.S. Cameron
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES
AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
(INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY)
FOR THE YEAR
1971**

Good health care starts at an early age - here
a baby is having a routine medical examination
at Becklow Gardens Child Health Centre.



Good health care starts at an early age - here a baby is having a routine medical examination at Becklow Gardens Child Health Centre.



With the help of aids and gadgets, this District Nursing Sister is assisting in the rehabilitation of a patient at home.

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Chief Public Health Inspector

J. Collier,
Stat. Cert., M.F. Cert.

Co-opted Members:

Dr. G. Moses
(Representing London Local Medical Society)
M.F.D.

Health and Environment Committee

December, 1971

Ex-Officio: The Worshipful the Mayor

Councillor Thomas Morris

Chairman:

Councillor L.W. Stanley

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. M.L. Clarke

Aldermen:

J.C. Putnam

Sir Samuel Salmon, Kt., M.A.

Councillors:

Mrs. D. Banfield

Mrs. G. Braggins

O. Donohue

Miss M. Fenelon

Miss S.E. Hall

Miss J.M. Hathaway

A.J. Martin

S.A. Matthews

A.M. Norridge, B.A. (Econ.)

L.J. Wicks

Mrs. S. Harris

Co-opted Member:

Dr. O. Moses

(Representing Inner London Local Medical Committee).

Headquarters Staff:

Director of Health Services,
Medical Officer of Health &
Principal School Medical Officer

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

Chief Health Services Officer

Dr. C.C. Jansz,
M.B.B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Chiropodist

A.H. Carter,
F.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.

Chief Dental Officer

P.T. Fuller,
L.D.S., B.D.S.

Chief Nursing Officer

Miss D.J. Markham,
S.R.N., S.C.M., R.N.T.,
H.V., D.N. (London).

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. Collier,
Stat. Cert., M.F. Cert.

Chief Administrative Officer

J.E. Burton,
D.F.M.

Consultant Staff:

The following are consulted in their professional capacities and their contributions appear later in this Report:

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The Mayor Aldermen and Councillors of
the London Borough of Hammersmith.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ANNUAL REPORT 1971
INTRODUCTORY LETTER

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and Director of Health Services of the London Borough of Hammersmith for the year 1971.

INTRODUCTION:

On 1st April 1971, your Medical Officer of Health vacated the post of Director of Community Services. This Report is, therefore, in contrast to previous years, confined to the Health Services.

With the agreement of the Inner London Education Authority, a report on the School Health Service in the Borough during 1971, which has been submitted to the Education Authority by your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Principal School Medical Officer, is included in this Annual Report.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITY SOCIAL SERVICES ACT, 1971:

Consequent upon the coming into force of the Social Services Act, 1971, the administration of the Welfare Service, the Children's Service, and the social work elements of the Health Service was unified in the Department of the Director of Social Services on 1st April, 1971. Having been privileged to be associated with these exceedingly important services until that time, one would wish to extend a very warm welcome to Mr. Peter Westland, who was appointed as Director of Social Services on 19th April, 1971, and to express to him and all the members of his Department very best wishes for the success of the Social Services in Hammersmith in the future.

In the interests of the community it is essential that the Health and Social Services should continue to work closely together both up to 1st April, 1974, and beyond. There is every reason to believe that in Hammersmith this will, in fact, be the case.

VITAL STATISTICS:

Once again, the Registrar General's estimate, as well as the provisional 1971 census figures, record a reduction in the population in Hammersmith from 187,980 to 184,750. The 1971 birth rate also showed a slight reduction in relation to that of the previous year.

Too much significance cannot be read into the annual vital statistics produced by a relatively small population. Nevertheless, the continuing need for the highest possible standard of maternal and child health care whether provided in the home, the local authority clinic, the doctor's surgery, or the hospital is underlined by the increase which occurred during 1971 in the infant mortality rate in Hammersmith. The figure of 21 per 1,000 live births was the highest infant mortality rate

experienced in this London Borough since its formation. The figure compares with 19 in the previous year and with 18 the figure for England and Wales in both 1970 and 1971. In particular, the neonatal mortality rate rose from 15 per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 17 in 1971, and this was associated with an increase in the still-birth rate from 11 per 1,000 live and still-births to 12 per 1,000, which was similar to the rate for England and Wales.

At a time when a great deal of consideration is being given to family planning services, one has to record an increase during the year in the percentage of all live births which were illegitimate, the figure rising from 17 per cent to 19 per cent. The comparable figures for England and Wales were 8.3 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. The deaths of illegitimate infants under one year per 1,000 illegitimate live births fell from 30 in 1970 to 23 in 1971.

The general death rate rose slightly in 1971 from 13.4 per 1,000 home population in 1970 to 14. These figures compare with national figures of 11.7 and 11.6 respectively.

SMOKING:

The report of the Royal College of Physicians which was published in 1972, once again drew attention to the important role of smoking as a cause of mortality and morbidity. In this context the following quotations from the preface of previous Hammersmith Annual Reports are relevant:-

1965: "Whereas fourteen persons died of pulmonary tuberculosis some one hundred and seventy-seven deaths were attributable to cancer of the lung and bronchus. Quite apart from mortality of this order the "Tobacco diseases", as Dr. Stradling calls them, undoubtedly give rise to a great deal of morbidity."

1966: "The number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus rose from 177 in 1965 to 203 in 1966, indicating that Hammersmith is sharing in the national upward trend of deaths from this condition. It is indeed a tragedy that, at a time when the Council's activities in smoke control are having a beneficial effect on the air in Hammersmith, figures of this order should result from the adverse atmosphere which so many people create in their lungs by smoking cigarettes."

Dr. Stradling in the Annual Report of the Hammersmith Chest Clinic draws attention to the fact that during 1966 the number of new patients suffering lung cancer exceeded for the first time those suffering from tuberculosis."

1967: "On the Environmental Health side it is most gratifying that the work in connection with the last Smoke Order was completed on 1st June, 1967, so that the London Borough of Hammersmith became the first London Borough to be an entirely Smoke Control area. In addition, a great deal of attention was given to industrial smoke emissions. The benefits to health which are derived from clean air are well known. An even more significant health dividend would be obtained if the amount of smoke inhaled by many people in Hammersmith was restricted by a substantial reduction in cigarette consumption."

1969: "Whereas 7 deaths occurred during the year from respiratory tuberculosis, no fewer than 189 persons died from bronchial carcinoma."

1970: "185 of Hammersmith residents died during 1970 from bronchial carcinoma, the figure for the previous year being 189. In recent years one has compared these figures with the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis which numbered nine and seven respectively. The number of deaths from tuberculosis has been substantially reduced since the advent of specific therapy. The means to substantially reduce the number of deaths from bronchial carcinoma are also available. Why then are preventive measures not adopted?"

The Council of the London Borough of Hammersmith has always supported the concept of Health Education. The prevention of the 'tobacco diseases' in a smoking society undoubtedly presents special difficulties, but it is encouraging that the role of smoking in the causation of bronchial carcinoma, coronary thrombosis and bronchitis is now generally accepted, and that efforts to combat smoking has the blessing of those in authority. These efforts must not only be continued, but pursued with greater vigour, if all the possible health dividends are to be obtained.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Immunisation against measles was brought into general use in Hammersmith during 1968. Although the figure of incidence of measles in the Borough last year was at 624, disappointing, there has apart from this been a reduction in the incidence of measles each year since 1965. The figure of 283 during the year 1971 is the lowest so far attained and underlines the benefits which could result from a larger number of children being vaccinated. Similar considerations apply to other infectious diseases and in this connection it is noteworthy that for the first time since the inception of the London Borough of Hammersmith, a case of diphtheria, in fact two cases, were notified during 1971. Both cases were connected, the original case being infected outside the Borough. When the occurrence of these cases became public, heavy demands for immunisation were made on local clinics. Routine immunisation, both primary and booster, of all eligible children is a much more efficient safeguard.

The incidence of both dysentery and food poisoning was too high during 1971, and here the involvement of the age group 15 to 44 is particularly significant and underlines the need for scrupulous personal hygiene in relation to the handling, processing, cooking, consumption and sale of food.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Once again the reports of the Consultant Chest Physicians at both the Hammersmith and Fulham Chest Clinics provide a detailed picture of the incidence of Tuberculosis in the Borough during 1971, and as in previous years the implications of population movement are referred to. At the beginning of December, both Chest Physicians attended along with colleagues, or were represented, at a meeting at this Town Hall which was called specifically to review the situation in regard to tuberculosis in Hammersmith. The meeting was also attended by the Directors of the Mass Radiography Units serving both the North and South of the Borough, Consultants from the Medical Research Council, then involved in the schools in the Borough as a result of the National Tuberculin Survey, as well as your own Senior Medical and Nursing Officers.

Many aspects of tuberculosis were discussed, both as to incidence, control and preventive measures and one should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the very busy doctors and others who attended and made their expert advice so freely available.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:

a) Housing:

In recent years, Hammersmith has been fortunate in having by and large a full complement of Public Health Inspectors. During 1971, however, this satisfactory situation was gradually eroded so that by the end of the year the Inspectorate was some 40% under strength. The reasons for this are set out in the appropriate section of this Report. They highlight the difficulties which face an Inner London Borough Council in relation to staff whose salaries are related to National Scales.

Despite the shortage of staff the Public Health Inspectors continued during the year to be most active in the housing field. Consequent upon the Housing Act of 1969, this activity was directed increasingly to work in relation to "Study Areas" and to "General Improvement Areas", although survey of houses in multi-occupation was continued. Slum Clearance, although no longer required on a large scale, was not forgotten and four separate clearance areas were represented during the year.

Lack of amenities and overcrowding continue as major problems in the housing field. Improvement grants and Direction Orders are designed to deal with the former, while every effort was made by the Chief Public Health Inspector along with health visitor and social work colleagues to alleviate the latter, by taking such measures, short of statutory action, which was available to them.

b) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:

The enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, was again the responsibility during 1971, of a section of the Public Health Inspectorate. The cleanliness of the smaller premises was not always satisfactory, and in a small number of instances sanitary conveniences were found to be unhygienic. On the other hand, there was again an improvement in the provision of washing facilities. As in the home, falls comprised the most common form of accident reported.

c) Pest Control:

Both rat and mice infestation increased in the Borough during 1971. This state of affairs underlines the necessity for the systematic sealing of drains and sewers in relation to the demolition of property. It also implies that householders have a responsibility to protect food-stuffs and to take effective action at the first indication of the presence of mice. Advice on pest control is, of course, available from officers of the Environmental Health Department, and it is important that the precautions which they recommend in regard to the more dangerous substances which it is now necessary to use, should be stringently followed. In this context it is relevant to note that the feeding of pigeons gives rise not only to extensive nuisance caused by these birds themselves, but is also an important factor in increasing the incidence of rat and mice infestation. To regularly feed pigeons in a high density residential area is to trespass on the public health.

d) Medicinal Baths and Treatment Centre:

The figures contained in the section of the Report which deals with the work of the Medicinal Baths and Treatment Centre, show that in recent years there has been an increase in the incidence of scabies and pediculosis, and the infestation of rooms with fleas and bed bugs.

The health laundry, assisted bathing and the incineration of incontinence pads and dressings, are all most valuable services for elderly and infirm persons being nursed at home and should be expanded as soon as the existing premises can be enlarged. This service can also be of assistance to parents of handicapped children.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES:

a) Family Planning:

Since 1st January, 1969, the London Borough of Hammersmith has implemented the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, by providing a comprehensive Family Planning Service, using the Family Planning Association as Agents. Prior to that date the Authority provided Family Planning Services directly. Since November, 1969, the Council have provided a domiciliary family planning service for mothers who wish to have family planning advice but, for a variety of reasons, physical, mental and social, are not able or prepared to attend clinics.

In July, 1971, the Department of Health and Social Security issued Circular 36/71, which contained, inter alia, the following statements:-

"The Government believe that family planning can often improve the quality of domestic life; it can prevent the unhappiness that unwanted pregnancies can cause and reduce the need for abortion. The Government propose to encourage the growth of local authority family planning, including domiciliary services, particularly in areas of need."

"Advice will remain free to all and so will equipment to those requiring it on medical grounds. Local authorities may waive charges for equipment in other cases. Hospital authorities are also being asked to increase provision for family planning. No change is proposed in the arrangements for the provision of family planning advice and equipment by general practitioners."

"The Secretary of State endorses the view in Paragraph 10 of Circular 15/67 that advice and examination should be free in all cases, that prescriptions and supplies should be free in medical cases, but that a charge could properly be made for prescriptions and supplies in non-medical cases at the discretion of the authority having regard to the means of the person concerned. He would emphasise to the Authority the value of providing the service free where it is given at the person's home by a domiciliary visit and in other cases where the service might not otherwise be used by someone with a particular need for it."

For the purposes of the family planning scheme, a medical case is defined as -

"Any woman whose health in the opinion of the examining doctor, would be expected to suffer by the increased mental, physical or social burden placed on her by pregnancy."

It is clear that in the context of a family planning service the distinction between health and social reasons is an extremely fine one.

Whereas, throughout 1971, the Authority's arrangements with the Family Planning Association provided for charges being made for supplies in cases in regard to which a clear health factor or financial hardship was not identified, further consideration has now been given to the matter.

b) Sexually Transmitted Infections:

The Director of the Special Clinic at the West London Hospital has consistently drawn attention to the increased number of persons attending the clinic each year. Thanks to a highly efficient treatment and follow-up service syphilis is, by and large, controlled. The incidence of gonorrhoea showed a slight decline in 1971, but both this condition and non-specific urethritis remain at a very high level. No less than 81.2% of the infections with syphilis and 28.2% of the infections with gonorrhoea were homo-sexually acquired.

During 1971, at the request of the Department of Health and Social Security, a major health education campaign against venereal disease which was already planned in Hammersmith was intensified and extended, along with a detailed study of its effect on figures of attendances in 1971, compared with 1970, as recorded both at the West London Clinic and other London Clinics attended by Hammersmith residents.

The first reaction to a Health Education Campaign could be expected to be an increase in clinic attendances with a reduction in the male/female ratio in cases of gonorrhoea. This latter index is significant insofar as it implies that females have been made aware that the presence of disease in their case may not be immediately apparent and that medical examination is necessary. By and large, it can be said that as between the years 1970 and 1971, there was an increase in the number of Hammersmith residents attending clinics both at the West London Hospital and at certain other hospitals in London. The increase was greater in Hammersmith residents than the increase experienced by residents from other London Boroughs.

At the West London Clinic the male/female ratio in cases of gonorrhoea was 1.35 to 1, which is a satisfactory figure.

The Consultant Venereologist in his Annual Report considers the various factors involved and tribute must be paid to the efficient contact tracing which is a feature of the West London Clinic. Nevertheless, what has become widely known as the 'X in Sex' Campaign, with the theme "If in doubt find out", must have had considerable impact. Certainly a unique poster which was used in the campaign along with a drama on tape entitled the 'X Factor' were both widely discussed, and they therefore, undoubtedly had the intended impact.

THE NURSING SERVICES:

Hammersmith was the London Borough Council which was visited during 1969 by

Members of the Working Party on the Management Structure in the Local Authority Nursing Services. In November 1971, two Officers of the Department of Health and Social Security came to Hammersmith to discuss the changes in the nursing structure which would accord with the Mayston recommendations. Appropriate changes have since been put in hand so that the Chief Nursing Officer (effectively the Director of Nursing Services) has now available to her an efficient management structure.

The Authority's Health Visitors, Home Nurses and Domiciliary Midwives continued during 1971 to work very closely with the general practitioners and hospital consultants over a wide clinical field. Health Visitors, in particular, are becoming increasingly associated with hospital nursing staff in geriatric and paediatric hospital departments, and a liaison arrangement with a local radiotherapy department has proved valuable. The domiciliary midwives during 1971, in addition to their normal duties, had an important role in relation to women confined in general practitioner obstetric hospital beds. Five District Nurses are attached to general medical practices.

Early in 1971, the Administrative Services Committee approved an additional establishment of three full-time State Registered Nurses with district training along with part-time nursing auxiliaries to the equivalent of 3 full-time staff, to provide a night nursing service during the hours of 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.

This service is designed to provide general nursing care for very ill and chronically sick persons, to administer drugs, either orally or by injection, and to perform other nursing procedures by dealing with doubly incontinent persons. This exacting work is proving of great benefit to a number of very frail and incapacitated persons who are being nursed at home.

Both the Chief Nursing Officer and the Principal Nursing Officer retired during 1971. Sincere thanks are expressed to these excellent Officers and heartiest congratulations are extended to Miss J. Surr, the former Chief Nursing Officer, on being awarded the Order of the British Empire.

HEALTH EDUCATION:

Health Education is a function of the health service which involves not only Medical Officers, Dental Officers, Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors and the Health Education Officer, but is also a fruitful field of collaboration with the Social Services. In addition to the continuing programme of health education, which is conducted on a person to person basis by various Officers, the Health Education Officer was responsible for arranging several campaigns during the year, one of which has already been referred to. The Chief Dental Officer and his staff, including the Dental Auxiliary, were most active in encouraging children to practice dental hygiene and parents to bring their young children for dental inspection and treatment. In so far as there has been an increase in the pre-school children seen and treated, these efforts, whether Puppet Shows or Birthday Cards, are all well worth while.

CONCLUSION:

The great interest shown in the Authority's Health Services by Chairmen and Members of the various Committees of the Council has been most gratifying, particularly at a time when so many administrative changes have taken place and so many more are proposed, and very sincere thanks is expressed to them for this. The encouragement of the Members of the Council has undoubtedly done a great deal to maintain the morale of the staff of their Health Service during a somewhat difficult period.

It has been a great pleasure to have a seat on the Director's Board and it is a pleasure to express sincere thanks to the Town Clerk and Chief Executive, as well as to the other Directors and their respective staffs, for a tremendous amount of co-operation and help throughout 1971.

Once again, sincere thanks are due to Dr. A.B. Stewart, Medical Advisor to the Greater London Council, and his medical, dental and other colleagues at County Hall for being so helpful and understanding throughout the year.

Thanks are also expressed to the Public Analyst, the Consultant Chest Physicians, and the Consultant Venereologist, for their co-operation and advice, as well as for their contributions to this Report. Similarly, the medical profession, both in hospital and general practice, in the Borough have earned the gratitude of the Council's medical and nursing staff and my own for their helpful and co-operative attitude to the Health Department.

During 1971, the administration of the services which form the subject matter of this Report, has increasingly involved consultation and exchange of views with the appropriate staff of the local teaching hospitals, the Inner London Executive Council and the Inner London Local Medical Committee, and the co-operation of the Hospital Executive Officers, the Clerk of the Council, and the Secretary of the Medical Committee is acknowledged with thanks.

The professional, administrative, and all the staff of this Department have earned, by their enthusiastic efforts during 1971, very sincere thanks indeed. Those Officers who were immediately responsible for the medical, dental, nursing, environmental, chiropody, health education and administrative services all willingly accepted a particularly heavy burden.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A.D.C.S. CAMERON,

Medical Officer of Health and
Director of Health Services

STATISTICS AND TABLES

The following statistical information relating to the Borough has been compiled from the Local and National Statistics issued by the Registrar-General in connection with population, live births, stillbirths and deaths.

The "area comparability" factors for use with crude births and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate "area comparability" factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate "area comparability" factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjustments for any other area.

However, revised birth and death area comparability factors for 1971 will not be calculated until firm 1971 census based figures are available. In order to allow approximate comparison of local and national rates the 1970 comparability factors have been used.

Area (Acres)	3,995
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Population:-

Census 1961	222,124
" 1971 (Provisional)	184,935
Registrar-General's estimate mid 1971	184,750

Rating:-

Number of habitable dwellings (approx.)	56,000
Rateable Value (approx.)	£14,000,000
Product of a penny rate (estimated)	£133,200

Mortality:-

Number of deaths	2,440
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	593
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) (Lungs and Bronchus)	192
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-
Deaths from Enteritis and other Diarrhoea Diseases (under 4 years of age)	2
Death from Circulatory Diseases (all ages)	1,069

MATERNITY MORTALITY

(1) ABORTION	Nil
(2) OTHER CAUSES	1

		HAMMERSMITH			England and Wales (Total)
		Males	Females	Total	
Estimated mid-year home population		-	-	184,750	48,815,000
Live births	Total	1,553	1,439	2,992	783,165
	Legitimate	1,253	1,181	2,434	717,491
	Illegitimate	300	258	558	65,674
Stillbirths	Total	16	21	37	9,898
	Legitimate	14	18	32	8,826
	Illegitimate	2	3	5	1,072
Total live and still births	Total	1,569	1,460	3,029	793,063
	Legitimate	1,267	1,199	2,466	726,317
	Illegitimate	302	261	563	66,746
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	Total	39	25	64	13,726
	Legitimate	32	19	51	12,140
	Illegitimate	7	6	13	1,586
under 4 weeks of age	Total	30	20	50	9,113
	Legitimate	25	16	41	8,121
	Illegitimate	5	4	9	992
under 1 week of age	Total	26	13	39	7,750
	Legitimate	22	12	34	6,903
	Illegitimate	4	1	5	847
Deaths - all ages		1,191	1,249	2,440	567,345

	Hammersmith	England and Wales
	-	-
Live births rates, etc.		
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	16.2	16.0
Area comparability factor	.86	1.00
Local adjusted rate	13.9	16.0
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.87	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	19	8
Stillbirths		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	12	12
Infant mortality rates		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	21	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	21	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	23	24
Neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	17	12
Early neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	13	10
Perinatal mortality rate		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births	25	22
Deaths rates, etc.- all ages		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	13.2	11.6
Area comparability factor	1.06	1.00
Local adjusted rate	14.0	11.6
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.21	1.00

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT

1965 - 1971

Year	Population to middle of each year Registrar-General's Estimate	Live Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Of non-residents registered in the District	Of residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1965	215,240	4,433	20.16	2,251	10.5	788	995	86	19.4	2,458	11.4
1966	213,770	4,155	19.4	2,316	10.8	774	973	82	19.7	2,515	11.8
1967	211,720	3,992	18.9	2,244	10.6	783	915	65	16.3	2,376	11.2
1968	197,590	3,550	18.0	2,389	12.1	866	882	68	19.2	2,405	12.2
1969	192,810	3,414	17.7	2,438	12.6	890	857	61	18.0	2,405	12.5
1970	187,980	3,147	16.7	2,436	12.6	891	819	58	19.0	2,364	12.6
1971	184,750	2,992	16.2	2,467	13.4	873	846	64	21.0	2,440	13.2

The following table gives the causes of death at different periods of life during 1971 in the London Borough of Hammersmith:-

Cause of death	Sex	All ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1-4
B4 Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	1	-	1	-
	F	1	1	-	-
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	8	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
B6(2) Other Tuberculosis	M	2	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-
B11 Meningococcal Infection	M	2	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1
B17 Syphilis and its Sequelae	M	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	2	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
B19 (1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	9	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-
B19 (2) Malignant Neoplasm Oesophagus	M	11	-	-	-
	F	11	-	-	-
B19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	31	-	-	-
	F	26	-	-	-
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	23	-	-	-
	F	33	-	-	-
B19 (5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-
B19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	149	-	-	-
	F	43	-	-	-
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-
	F	47	-	-	-
B19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	14	-	-	-
B19 (9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	18	-	-	-
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	3	-	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	60	-	-	-
	F	100	-	-	-
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	4	-	-	-
	F	6	1	-	-
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	9	-	-	-
	F	13	-	-	-
B46 (1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	5	-	-	-
	F	6	-	1	-
B23 Anaemias	M	1	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-
B46(2) Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	M	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-
B46(3) Mental Disorders	M	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-

Age in Years							
5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	3	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	5	2
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	2	5	4	-
-	-	-	-	2	-	4	5
-	-	1	1	4	8	6	11
-	-	-	1	-	3	10	12
-	-	-	1	-	7	8	7
-	-	-	-	3	3	5	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	1	8	45	62	33
-	-	-	1	2	16	14	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	5	13	14	13
-	1	-	2	1	3	6	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
-	1	-	-	3	-	2	3
1	-	1	6	6	14	22	10
-	1	1	2	9	16	27	44
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	3	4	1
-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4
-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

Cause of death	Sex	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1-4
B24 Meningitis	M	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
B46(4) Multiple Sclerosis	M	2	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-
B46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	11	-	-	-
	F	14	1	1	-
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	24	-	-	-
	F	14	-	-	-
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	16	-	-	-
	F	19	-	-	-
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	285	-	-	-
	F	242	-	-	-
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	43	-	-	-
	F	86	-	-	-
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	76	-	-	-
	F	153	-	-	-
B46(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	36	-	-	-
	F	75	-	-	-
B31 Influenza	M	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-
B32 Pneumonia	M	91	2	4	1
	F	124	3	1	2
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	109	-	-	-
	F	32	-	-	-
B33(2) Asthma	M	1	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-
B46(7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	11	-	2	-
	F	7	-	1	-
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	8	-	-	-
	F	16	-	-	-
B35 Appendicitis	M	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	4	1	-	-
	F	11	-	-	-
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	4	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-
B46(8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	16	-	-	-
	F	18	-	-	-
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	6	-	-	-
	F	15	-	-	-
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	-	-	-
B46(9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	7	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-

Age in Years							
5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5
-	-	1	-	-	1	1	9
-	2	1	2	4	6	5	4
-	-	-	1	3	2	4	4
-	-	-	-	2	2	9	3
-	-	-	1	-	2	3	13
1	-	2	3	33	80	79	87
-	-	-	-	5	29	57	151
-	-	-	1	-	3	12	27
-	-	-	-	-	2	13	71
-	-	-	-	7	16	29	24
-	1	1	2	4	5	39	101
-	-	-	1	1	6	15	13
-	-	-	-	2	3	16	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	1	-	-	3	6	20	52
-	-	-	2	2	2	16	96
-	-	-	-	4	21	32	52
-	-	-	1	-	2	10	19
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	1	3	3	4
-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
-	-	-	2	1	3	2	8
-	-	-	-	2	2	3	11
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
-	1	-	-	1	2	2	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7

Cause of death	Sex	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1-4
B41 Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	F	1	-	-	-
B46 (11) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	5	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-
B42 Congenital Abnormalities	M	6	4	1	-
	F	5	3	-	-
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	12	12	-	-
	F	8	8	-	-
B44 Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	11	10	1	-
	F	2	2	-	-
B45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	5	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	9	-	-	-
	F	11	-	-	-
BE48 All other Accidents	M	19	1	-	1
	F	17	1	1	1
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	21	-	-	-
	F	17	-	-	-
BE50 All other External Causes	M	9	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-
<u>Total All Causes</u>	M	1,191	30	9	2
	F	1,249	20	5	5
		2,440	50	14	7

Age in Years							
5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1	-	-	2	3	2	1	-
-	1	1	2	-	1	1	5
-	3	2	-	3	5	2	2
2	-	1	-	2	-	2	6
-	3	2	3	4	5	4	-
-	-	3	4	5	3	-	2
-	1	1	2	2	2	1	-
-	4	2	1	-	-	1	-
6	14	13	31	97	254	359	376
2	12	11	24	56	131	271	712
8	26	24	55	153	385	630	1,088

(a) Population:

Once again the Registrar-General's estimate of our population shows a decrease, the figure for 1971 of 184,750 being 3,230 less than the previous year. The actual decrease since 1955 is now 48,550 amounting to 20.8%. The estimated population of children aged under 15 years is given as made up as follows:-

Under 1 year	-	3,000
1 - 4 years	-	10,000
5 - 14 years	-	21,400

The estimated figure for persons aged 65 years and over is given as 25,300.

NATURAL INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE
POPULATION DURING THE PAST 17 YEARS

Year	Population	Excess of Births over Deaths
1955	233,300	852
1956	230,400	940
1957	227,900	1,162
1958	224,900	1,219
1959	222,200	1,200
1960	221,250	1,615
1961	219,510	1,611
1962	218,690	1,618
1963	217,360	1,887
1964	216,940	2,100
1965	215,240	1,975
1966	213,770	1,640
1967	211,720	1,616
1968	197,590	1,145
1969	192,810	1,009
1970	187,980	783
1971	184,750	552

(b) Births:

The corrected number of births was 1,553 males, 1,439 females giving a total of 2,992 compared with 3,147 in 1970. This gives an annual rate of 16.2 per thousand of the population. The actual decrease in numbers of 155 comprised a decrease of 188 legitimate births and an increase of 33 illegitimate births. This increase in illegitimate births, amounts to 6% over the previous year. The rate is double that for England and Wales as a whole.

(c) Deaths:

Deaths registered during the year numbered 2,467. From this figure must be deducted 873 in respect of non-residents transferred to their home towns. To counter-balance this must be added a total of 846 residents of the Borough who died in other parts of England. This gives the corrected figure of deaths as 2,440 comprising 1,191 males and 1,249 females. Of the outward transferable deaths, 862 occurred in hospitals within the Borough.

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE PAST 17 YEARS

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1955	233,300	544	2.3
1956	230,400	498	2.2
1957	227,900	520	2.3
1958	224,900	528	2.3
1959	222,200	552	2.5
1960	221,250	562	2.5
1961	219,510	576	2.6
1962	218,690	569	2.6
1963	217,360	562	2.6
1964	216,940	602	2.8
1965	215,240	572	2.6
1966	213,770	610	2.8
1967	211,720	575	2.7
1968	197,590	581	2.9
1969	192,810	571	3.0
1970	187,980	537	2.9
1971	184,750	593	3.2

(d) Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 64, giving a mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 21. This represents a disturbing 29% increase over the 1967 figure of 16.3.

INFANT MORTALITY - 1971 AND PREVIOUS 16 YEARS

Year	Live Births	Deaths of Infants	Deaths of Infants per 1,000 live births
1955	3,408	97	28.4
1956	3,545	84	23.7
1957	3,674	95	25.8
1958	3,792	81	21.4
1959	3,821	94	24.6
1960	4,075	91	22.3
1961	4,119	74	18.0
1962	4,280	101	23.6
1963	4,564	97	21.2
1964	4,467	102	22.8
1965	4,433	86	19.4
1966	4,155	82	19.7
1967	3,992	65	16.3
1968	3,550	68	19.2
1969	3,414	61	18.0
1970	3,147	58	19.0
1971	2,992	64	21.0

(e) Maternal Mortality

There was 1 maternal death during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY - 1971 and PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Number of Deaths	Number of Live Births	Maternal death rate for 1,000 live births
	Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion		
1955	4	3,408	1.17
1956	-	3,545	-
1957	3	3,674	0.82
1958	3	3,792	0.79
1959	2	3,821	0.52
1960	1	4,075	0.25
1961	1	4,119	0.24
1962	3	4,280	0.7
1963	-	4,564	-
1964	-	4,467	-
1965	2	4,433	0.45
1966	1	4,155	0.24
1967	4	3,992	1.0
1968	3	3,550	0.8
1969	1	3,414	0.29
1970	2	3,147	0.63
1971	1	2,992	0.33

INFANT MORTALITY RATES - ENGLAND AND WALES AND VARIOUS OTHER COUNTRIES

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
England and Wales	25	24	23	23	22	22	22	22	21	20	19	19	18	18	18	18
Scotland	30	29	29	28	28	27	26	27	26	24	23	23	21	21	21	20
Northern Ireland	32	29	29	28	28	27	27	27	27	26	25	26	23	24	24	23
Irish Republic	37	36	33	35	32	30	30	29	27	27	25	25	25	21	21	19
Australia	22	22	21	20	22	20	19	20	20	19	18	18	18	18	18	18
Canada	31	32	31	30	28	27	27	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	19	19
Chile	121	113	117	127	120	127	116	121	111	114	107	108	100	*-	87	*-
Denmark	25	25	23	22	22	22	22	20	19	19	19	17	16	16	15	14
France	39	36	34	32	30	27	26	26	26	23	22	22	17	17	20	18
Italy	49	48	50	48	45	44	40	41	40	36	36	34	33	32	30	29
Netherlands	20	19	17	17	17	17	16	15	14	15	14	14	13	13	13	13
New Zealand	22	19	20	19	20	20	19	20	20	19	20	18	19	20	17	17
Sweden	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	14	13	12	13	*-	12	11
United States of America	27	26	26	26	26	26	25	26	25	24	25	23	22	22	21	20

* Figures not yet available

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The London Borough of Hammersmith covers an area of 3,995 acres, bounded on the South by the Thames, on the North by Brent, to the East by Kensington and Chelsea, and to the West by Ealing and Hounslow.

The subsoil in the Northern section of the Borough is mainly clay, whilst in the South there is a layer of some twenty feet of gravel over blue clay. There is a variation of approximately 120 feet in elevation from the river to the Northern boundary whilst the lowest point is 13 feet above sea level.

There are more than 1,000 factories of varied nature within the Borough and most trades are represented. This development is undoubtedly due to the excellent water, road, and rail transport facilities available. Of equal importance to the industrialist and the resident alike are the comprehensive passenger transport services of the area which, for eighteen hours a day provide train and bus schedules to most parts of London and to surrounding districts. The Borough is easily accessible to London Airport.

Hammersmith has all the usual amenities for recreation and relaxation. There are swimming baths at Lime Grove and North End Road, whilst Bloemfontein Road has an open-air swimming pool measuring 150 feet by 75 feet.

The Southern boundary formed by the Thames stretches for four miles around two bends. Whilst industry occupies a considerable proportion of this frontage, it is gradually being decreased as the Council's policy of opening up access to the river continues. The Malls, together with Farnham Gardens at Hammersmith and Bishops Park at Fulham provide pleasing promenades available to all as the Surrey bank is relatively open retaining to some extent a rural aspect.

The river itself is used by various rowing clubs and schools and, of course, stages the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race and the Head of the River Race each spring.

Onlookers as well as participants have a very wide choice as the Borough is unique in housing three Football League Clubs; Chelsea at Stamford Bridge; Fulham at Craven Cottage and Queens Park Rangers at Loftus Road, Shepherd's Bush. The White City Stadium stages national and international athletics. Both the Queens Club and Hurlingham Club stage major tennis tournaments, whilst the latter club claims the distinction of being the home of croquet.

Olympia attracts thousands from all over the country to its famous exhibitions and shows, whilst the B.B.C. Television Centre in Wood Lane, the Lime Grove Studios and the Television Theatre in Shepherd's Bush providing entertainment for millions are household names.

Ample parks and open spaces are provided within the Borough. Approximately 304 acres are maintained by the G.L.C. and 84 by the Borough Council. Wormwood Scrubs with 190 acres being by far the largest.

There are eight Public Libraries with the Borough with over 70,000 registered readers borrowing some 2,000,000 books each year. A full reference information service is provided at the two main Libraries. In addition, over 15,000 gramophone records covering all facets are available for loan.

Finally, advice and assistance is maintained to the public at all times of the day and night throughout the year by means of the emergency service available on telephone no. 748 8588.

A. EPIDEMIOLOGY

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Notification of Infectious Disease

A total of 780 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and of these 159 cases were removed to hospital.

Incidence of Infectious Disease

MEASLES

There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases from 624 (1970) to 283.

DYSENTERY

There was an increase in the number of cases notified, mainly due to an infection involving several schools which occurred in the last quarter of the year.

FOOD POISONING

There was also a slight increase in the number of food poisoning cases ascertained.

The different phage typings identified were as follows:-

Salmonella	Cl. Welchii	1
	Agona	1
	Coleypark	1
	Enteriditis	5
	Infantis	3
	Johannesburg	1
	Heidelberg	1
	Indiana	2
	Oranienberg	1
	Panama	1
	Reading	1
	St. Paul	6
	Typhimurium	36
	Virchow	6
	Poona	2

The remaining infections were due to unknown causes.

TYPHOID

There were two notified cases of typhoid concerning residents of the Borough. The patients were removed to hospital and all contacts proved to be clear.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Notifications were received from Health Authorities at Ports and Airports concerning 33 persons who had arrived in this country from abroad without a valid certificate of vaccination. Of these 27 were from areas where smallpox is endemic, 6 from locally infected areas. All, with the exception of five persons who were untraceable, were placed under surveillance for 14 days from the date of their arrival.

CHOLERA

Due to the fact that Spain and Portugal were notified as locally infected areas, 299 notifications were received from Port and Airport Authorities concerning persons without a valid certificate of vaccination who had returned to this country from holiday. Of these cases 282 were placed under surveillance for seven days from the date of return. The remaining 17 cases were not traceable.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year 4,335 specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation

Arrangements continued for the authentication by the Medical Officer of Health of the signatures of doctors on certificates of vaccination and inoculation for travellers from this country going abroad, as required by the International Sanitary Regulations. During the year ending in December 1971 a total of 6,777 vaccination certificates were dealt with.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY 1971 - 31ST DECEMBER 1971

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS

NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

Age	0	1	2-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<u>Respiratory</u>													
Males	-	-	2	3	-	1	5	7	7	5	12	5	-
Females	-	-	1	2	1	2	5	5	2	5	2	1	-
<u>Non-Respiratory</u>													
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	2	-
Females	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	6	-	-	1	-	-

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS - PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Pulmonary	Number of Cases Notified Non-Pulmonary	Total	Number of Deaths	Number of Cases on Register of Notifications
1962	142	19	161	15	2,664
1963	117	27	144	22	2,584
1964	121	14	135	11	2,570
1965	116	33	149	3	2,282
1966	89	19	108	15	2,007
1967	91	12	103	15	1,833
1968	90	16	106	56	1,810
1969	92	29	121	10	1,623
1970	76	17	93	8	1,574
1971	73	21	94	17	1,536

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1962/71 (inclusive) 121.4
 Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1962/71 (inclusive) 17.2

TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES SINCE 1965

DISEASE	TOTALS NOTIFIED IN:						
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
ANTHRAX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHOLERA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIPHTHERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
DYSENTERY	94	258	75	62	130	74	138
ENCEPHALITIS, ACUTE INFECTIVE	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
" " POST-INFECTIVE	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
ERYSIPÉLAS	6	10	9	-	-	-	-
FOOD POISONING	25	29	34	35	107	86	93
INFECTIVE JAUNDICE	-	-	-	35	57	80	63
LEPROSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEPTOSPIROSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALARIA	1	-	4	1	-	2	7
MEASLES	1,907	1,233	1,075	496	410	624	283
MENINGITIS, ACUTE	7	3	3	7	9	7	15
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	2	5	-	6	-	-	3
PARATYPHOID FEVER	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
PLAGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNEUMONIA	24	8	7	7	-	-	-
POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE PARALYTIC	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
" " NON-PARALYTIC	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	65	50	24	23	-	-	-
RELAPSING FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCABIES	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCARLET FEVER	43	29	38	77	31	24	29
SMALLPOX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TETANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY	116	89	91	90	92	76	73
" NON-PULMONARY	33	19	12	16	29	17	21
TYPHOID FEVER	-	1	3	4	1	3	2
TYPHUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOOPING COUGH	49	122	126	87	15	60	51
YELLOW FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,381	1,856	1,504	954	882	1,057	780

CHRONICA DE NOTIFICAÇÕES DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY 1965 - 31ST DECEMBER 1971

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
1st JANUARY 1971 - 31st DECEMBER 1971

Disease	0-1	1	2-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	Cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Measles	18	35	107	113	8	2	-	-	283	1	-
Dysentery	-	6	55	34	10	33	-	-	138	13	1
Scarlet Fever	-	1	11	13	4	-	-	-	29	1	-
Whooping Cough	7	8	16	18	-	2	-	-	51	2	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	6	24	28	5	-	63	38	-
T.B. Resp.	-	-	3	6	13	21	24	6	73	38	-
T.B. Non-Resp.	-	-	1	1	8	5	4	2	21	7	-
Acute Meningitis	1	1	2	3	4	4	-	-	15	13	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
Food Poisoning	6	1	10	16	25	21	13	1	93	32	1
Malaria	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	7	7	-
TOTAL	35	52	205	214	100	119	46	9	780	159	4

B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH



Staff - Inspectorate

The establishment of Inspectors consists of a Chief Public Health Inspector, Principal Public Health Inspector, 9 Senior Inspectors, 16 District Inspectors, 8 Student Inspectors and 4 Technical Assistants.

During the latter part of the year there was a considerable drop in numbers of the Inspectorate staff so that at the year end we were 40% under strength.

The financial advantage to be gained by working in London no longer applies as posts are now advertised outside town at comparable salaries with better and more congenial working conditions and little or no travel to work. The position was worsened when the London Weighting Scale was split and Ham-smith placed in the outer ring, whereby comparable neighbouring boroughs pay their staff £39 a year more.

Until the London Weighting anomaly is removed and until the salary differential between London and the provinces is re-instated, staffing difficulties will persist with consequent deterioration in service.

New Legislation

Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1971

The Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1971 came into force during 1971. This Act allows Inner London Borough Councils to dispense with or relax requirements of certain byelaws made under the Public Health (London) Act 1936. The dispensing or relaxing of requirements may be subject to conditions laid down by the Council. Fines for contravention of these byelaws have been increased to a maximum of £50, and £10 for each day on which the default continues after conviction.

The Housing Act, 1971 (increasing the amount of improvement grants in development areas); the Slaughter of Poultry (Humane Conditions) Regulations, 1971 (for securing humane conditions for slaughter of poultry for commercial purposes; and the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1971 (raising the rates a local authority may charge for meat inspection) are not applicable within this Borough.

Circular FSH 2/71 recommended that the Methylene Blue Test should be the method for bacteriological examination of fresh cream.

The Food Standards Committee reported on the following matters:-

(a) Antioxidants in food

The report recommended that no change should be made in the provisions of the existing Regulations. Also that the antioxidant BHT (Butylated Hydroxytoluene) should not be permitted in chewing gum.

(b) Vinegars

The main conclusion was that there was a need for clear nomenclature in describing the different types of vinegar and that Regulations should be made, based on this report.

(c) Survey of Mercury in food

The report concluded that the intake of mercury from foodstuffs by the average consumer is extremely low, and that the only sections of the Community that might consume more than the average are those that eat large quantities of fish.

HOUSING

Preferential Rehousing on Medical Grounds

During the year, 1537 applications for rehousing on medical grounds were referred by the Housing Manager for assessment, but 15 persons only were actually rehoused. The majority of the applications received are based on very flimsy grounds, but all receive individual attention by the Principal Medical Officer who personally checks each case.

Applications were graded as under:-

(a) Special Category	-	13
(b) 25 Points	-	293
(c) 15 Points	-	799
(d) 10 Points	-	366
(e) No priority on medical grounds	-	66

Total No. 1537

House-to-House Survey

House-to-house surveys were continued throughout the year to deal with general housing defects, nuisances, the encouragement of Improvement Grant Applications and the enforcement of adequate facilities and means of escape in case of fire in houses in multiple occupation. These visits can be divided for convenience of presentation between Houses in Multiple Occupation and initial visits in Study Areas and General Improvement Areas (although, of course, some of the multi-occupation visits will have occurred in Study or General Improvement Areas). A further 430 houses in multiple occupation were surveyed during the year, of which 79 called for action under the Housing Acts.

40 Direction Orders limiting the density of occupation in multi-occupied houses were served, and it is likely that this figure will rise during the coming year.

It will be seen from the figures shown in tabulated form and those under the heading of "General Improvement Areas and Study Areas" that the Housing Act, 1969 has continued to exert an influence on the work of the Department. In fact, the number of Improvement Grants recommended in declared General Improvement Areas alone, roughly equals last year's Improvement Grant figure for Study Areas and General Improvement Areas combined.

It will be noted that the total number of visits to houses in multiple occupation shows a reduction compared with 1970. However, the number of initial visits shown in Study and General Improvement Areas (1003) and consequent reinspections is indicative of the changing character of the work of the Housing Section.

Table - see over

Houses in Multiple Occupation

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Premises</u> <u>Inspected</u>	46 (277 lett- ings)	36 (224 lett- ings)	253 (412 lett- ings)	309 (804 lett- ings)	913 (3150 lett- ings)	718 (1868 lett- ings)	401 (1423 lett- ings)	430 (1021 lettings)
Where informal action taken	46	10	253	215	768	494	304	79
Where no fur- ther action taken	Nil	5	Nil	94	145	224	97	351
Where formal action taken	19	13	17	85	43	192	223	92
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	929	314	991	1815	3722	3530	4115	2431

Housing Act, 1969 - Qualification Certificates

It is in this particular field that a great deal of housing work has again been carried out during the year. The Housing Act 1969 not only made important changes in the law concerning improvement and repair of houses, but also in the rents chargeable for privately-owned dwellings. Provided that a rent-controlled dwelling satisfies the qualifying conditions, a landlord is empowered to apply to the Rent Officer for an increase in rent. To reach the required standard the dwelling must satisfy all of the following:-

1. It must have all the standard amenities for the exclusive use of its occupants.
2. It must be in good repair, having regard to its age, character and locality (this does not take into account internal decorative repairs).
3. It must be fit for human habitation.

The standard amenities, which must meet approved standards of design and construction, are - bath, wash-hand basin, sink, hot and cold water supplies to these, and w.c. A qualification certificate certifies that a dwellings satisfies these conditions.

Each dwellings which is the subject of an application has to be inspected and where items of minor disrepair are noted, an informal letter is sent advising the applicant of the defects in order that they may be rectified. This work can involve several visits to the dwellings concerned and additional meetings with owners and builders. Difficulty has been found in many cases in getting access, especially where the occupiers are not normally available during working hours.

During the year 605 applications for qualification certificates were received,

as compared with 1,495 in 1970. 321 applications were granted and 113 refused.

General Improvement Areas and Study Areas

As already outlined under the 'House-to-House Survey' heading, initial inspections of houses in Improvement and Study Areas continued throughout the year and the number of such visits totalled 1003. This figure can be analysed to show 747 in College Park and Greyhound Road Areas with 256 in Masbro Road and Moore Park Road Areas. The assessed number of Improvement Grant Applications in declared General Improvement Areas was 87 (36 in Masbro Road Area, 51 in Moore Park Road Area).

Masbro Road Area was declared to be a General Improvement Area on 23rd March, 1971.

Slum Clearance

59 inspections were made during the year and, as a result, 4 technically separate clearance areas containing 36 properties were represented as unfit and consequent action under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957 was recommended.

Partly as a result of clearance area legislation and partly due to acquisition by agreement, 15 houses which had formed part of current or previous slum clearance programmes were demolished during the year.

Housing Act, 1957 - Closing Orders

One Closing Order was made during the year involving the whole house and in four cases Orders previously made were determined.

RENT ACT 1957

Applications under the above Act during the past seven years have been received as follows:-

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
For Certificate of Disrepair.							
Number received	12	7	1	4	3	3	2
Number granted	7	4	1	2	1	1	-
For Revocation of Certificates.							
Number received	9	-	4	2	2	1	2
Number granted	6	-	2	1	2	1	2
Undertakings given by Landlord.							
Number accepted	2	3	1	-	1	2	2

Housing List

The Housing Manager has kindly supplied the following details:-

Number of persons rehoused on medical grounds	15
Number of all new Council dwellings erected during the year and the appropriate figures for the following table	32
(1) Number of families rehoused by the Borough in new flats and houses since the War	5,782
(2) Number of families rehoused by the Borough in rebuilt houses since the War	28
(3) Families still living in prefabricated dwellings at the end of the year	74
(4) Number of families on waiting list at the end of the year	5,135

Sanitary Inspection

The sanitary conditions of the Borough were subject to routine inspection and investigations were made into the 1,865 complaints received.

Particulars of the visits made by the public health inspectors, together with the number of preliminary and statutory notices and the number of proceedings instituted, are set out overleaf.

Public Health Inspectors' Weekly Summary Sheet 1971

Details	No. of Inspec- tions	No. of Re- Visits	No. of Notices Served	No. of Notices Cmplied With
<u>HOUSING</u>				
Housing Act, 1957	317	14	7	-
House to House	687	80	-	-
Housing Defects	1873	3603	744	763
H.M.O.	326	2105	117	124
Overcrowding	494	8	-	-
Re-Housing applications	1	-	-	-
Rent Act	9	-	-	-
Housing Act, 1969	3780	1	11	-
G.I.A. Housing Act, 1969	1183	64	263	-
Drainage	3670	32	-	-
Refuse accommodation	-	-	-	-
<u>FOOD PREMISES</u>				
Bakers	63	2	4	2
Bakehouses	26	5	2	-
Butchers	173	3	4	-
Chemists	10	-	1	-
Confectioners	49	-	1	1
F. Fish	38	1	2	1
Wet Fish	26	1	1	-
Grocers	643	16	12	5
Greengrocers	51	2	2	2
Ice-cream	34	-	-	-
Milk Vendor	85	-	-	-
Provisions	35	-	1	-
Caterers	497	38	36	5
Markets	161	-	-	-
Licensed Premises	170	3	8	1
Food Inspection	54	1	-	-
Milk Processing Depots	77	-	-	-
Factory (Food)	58	-	-	-
<u>LICENCES</u>				
Hairdressers & Barbers	14	-	1	-
Club Licensing	11	-	-	-
Pharmacy & Poisons	36	-	-	-
Pet Animals	12	-	-	-
Animal Boarding	-	-	-	-
Rag & Flock	2	-	-	-
<u>VARIOUS</u>				
Factory (M)	83	5	4	1
Factory (Non M)	23	-	-	-
Outworkers	-	-	-	-
O.S.R.	892	512	119	47
Noise	142	-	-	-
Public Urinals	4	-	-	-
Fireguard Regulations	16	-	-	-
Infectious Disease	118	-	-	-
Rats & Mice	274	-	-	-
Pigeons	47	-	-	-
Clean Air	280	18	-	-
Miscellaneous	3671	6	3	6
TOTALS	20816	6520	1343	958

In addition, 726 statutory notices were served and 619 complied with.

These figures do not include 172 statutory notices served and 40 complied with under Secs. 15 & 16 plus 43 Notices of Intention and 40 Direction Orders in respect of Houses in Multiple Occupation.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 - Information and Statistics

(1) Registration and Inspections

As will be seen in the attached statistical report, the total number of inspections carried out during the year was 1,085. The number of general inspections made to premises was 577.

The majority of the other inspections were made to ensure that works and items requested in order to ensure compliance with the Act had been completed or were in hand.

Newly registered premises decreased slightly during 1971, and most of these were noted during the routine street by street inspections. Most of these new premises were offices, the total number of employees in such workplaces having increased by over 500 in the Borough compared to last year.

The administration of the Act and its relevant Regulations is carried out by a full-time Section, as in previous years. This year, however, due to shortage of staff, the section was reduced to one Inspector in September - the other one being required elsewhere in the department. It is to be hoped that the section will return to its previous establishment when the general staff situation improves.

In many instances, verbal warnings and advice to occupiers were sufficient to ensure compliance with the Act in minor contraventions. As mentioned in last year's report, the amount of time spent in consultation with owners and occupiers of premises continues to increase, as the value of such advice before work commences is recognised.

Visits to registered premises regarding the various aspects of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations, and to investigate reported accidents were again made and these are usually of somewhat lengthy duration.

Another aspect of the administration of the Act is the inspection of premises which are to be licensed under the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act. On application for licence, this section is requested to ascertain that no objections can be made regarding the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Considerable time was spent during 1971 in the inspection of food premises, due to the shortage of staff normally involved in this work.

(2) Operation of the General Provisions of the Act

Cleanliness

Once again, contraventions under this heading made up the largest group of notices to be served under the Act. The total number of letters sent regarding lack of cleanliness was 119. As in previous years, the larger firms were not the main culprits. It would appear that the fewer the staff, the more likely it is to find the least attention paid to cleaning of offices, shops and their facilities.

Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were found during the year, and the one case reported last year was eventually cleared up to our satisfaction.

Temperature and Ventilation

A total of forty-six contraventions were found pertaining to this section in 1971. In all cases, letters were sent and improvements made which were noted at later inspections.

Lighting

In the majority of cases, this was found to be adequate, but objection was taken in 16 instances, where poor lighting was found in premises. Improvements were made, after notification, in all cases except one, where legal action was necessary in order to secure compliance. This case is referred to again under separate heading.

Sanitary Conveniences

It was necessary to write to the owners or occupiers of eleven premises regarding contraventions of this section during the year. These matters were mainly concerned with lack of cleanliness and proper maintenance.

Washing Facilities

Considerable improvement was found in premises inspected during the year as far as washing facilities were concerned. This improvement was also noted in the previous report and it would appear that the occupiers and owners of premises are now paying more attention to the maintenance and cleanliness of these facilities. Even so, in one instance, it took court procedure to produce the necessary action to achieve compliance with the Act.

Clothing Accommodation

In only one instance was a letter required to an occupier requesting the provision of adequate accommodation for staff clothing. This was one section which has shown considerable improvement over the last few years.

Floors, Passages and Stairs

A total of 70 contraventions were found during our normal routine inspections and in all cases, the owners and/or occupiers were written to regarding their responsibility under the Act.

Defective and worn floor coverings, lack of maintenance of staircases and obstruction of stairways were among the majority of contraventions found in the course of inspection and these items continue to make this section of the Act one which produces the second largest group of matters which require attention.

First Aid

In many premises, the first aid kit was allowed to run down and had not been renewed. Where this was found to have occurred, the person responsible was either written to or received a verbal warning during the course of the inspection.

Other Matters

A considerable number of other contraventions were dealt with under the Act during the year. Many of these included defects notified under the Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968. As the "competent person" carrying out the technical examination of lifts, as required by the Act, are generally engineers employed by insurance companies, the owners of lifts are usually co-operative in the matter of repairs. Letters from this Authority and ensuing inspections have been successful in most cases in the implementation of the Regulations. A total of 52 such letters were sent out in 1971.

As previously mentioned in the report, inspections were carried out during the year on a number of food premises, which were dealt with in regard to the Regulations as well as for the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Part of the duties of the section involves advisory work regarding Council property and in this respect co-operation with the Factory Inspector, who is of course, responsible for the administration of the Act in such premises. On several occasions, joint visits to Council property took place.

(3) Accidents

Once again, the number of accidents reported this year proved to be in excess of the previous year's total. In all, 44 accidents were reported and none of these were of a fatal nature.

During the latter part of the year we undertook the task of circulating all the firms in the Borough coming within the jurisdiction of the Act, to remind them of their obligation to report accidents to the Local Authority. Some 2,075 letters were sent to the occupiers of the shops, offices, warehouses, etcetera concerned, with the clerical side of the section mainly responsible for the efficient completion of this operation.

The results of our efforts in this area should be known by the time next year's report is drafted and be of considerable interest.

Eighteen of the reported accidents were investigated. No prosecutions were deemed necessary, ten firms were given informal advice and two formal warnings were sent.

The following table shows the primary cause and the type of premises in which the accidents occurred:-

Table-see overleaf

Analysis of Reported Accidents

<u>Primary Cause</u>	<u>Class of Workplace</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>Investi- gated</u>
	<u>Offices</u>	<u>Shops</u>	<u>Wholesale/ Warehouses</u>	<u>Catering Establish- ments</u>		
Machinery	-	1	1	-	2	2
Transport	1	2	5	-	8	4
Falls	5	4	5	-	14	8
Stepping on or striking against object or person	2	-	-	-	2	-
Handling goods	3	4	4	1	12	2
Struck by falling object	1	-	-	-	1	1
Fires	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand tools	-	1	-	-	1	1
Not otherwise specified	-	1	-	3	4	-
					<u>44</u>	<u>18</u>

Summary of Accidents Investigated

Falls of all kinds, including from steps or staircases

These again formed the largest group of accident reports during 1971, as in previous years.

One formal warning was sent to a grocery store after an employee had slipped on descending a stairway. The replacement of the stair nosing was asked for, in a non-slip substance.

A similar fall, this time in bank premises involving the manager, occurred when he slipped and fell backwards when ascending the stairs. In this case formal warning was given regarding the provisions of a second handrail, a non-slip edge to the steps and the improvement of the artificial lighting to the stairs. Subsequent inspections showed that all these items had been provided.

Other falls included those from step ladders which were defective or in a broken condition and in those cases, repairs or replacement were effected after informal advice from us.

Handling Goods

This primary cause was the next largest group of reported accidents during the year. These accidents ranged from an injury received when picking up

a shovel, loading mail-bags, unloading vans, loading rolls of fabric, emptying dustbins, to injury through dropping a receptacle of boiling water.

Transport

Several accidents were reported as due to this primary cause. The majority involved the use (or misuse) of fork-lift trucks in warehouses. In most cases, it was found that the human element was mostly to blame - sheer carelessness, lack of observation, and some form of misdirected high spirits on the part of the operators resulting in an accident, either to the operator or a fellow employee. It is felt that not sufficient regard is given to the training and supervision of mechanical handling operators in some warehouses and in particular, the overall supervision leaves a lot to be desired.

Hand Tools

Only one accident was reported during the year which involved the use of hand tools. This was largely due to human error or carelessness in handling a meat cutting knife.

Machinery

The issue of the leaflet "The Safe Use of Food Slicing Machines" has generally been well received by the trade, and as only two accidents were reported during 1971 in this category, it may well be that a heightened awareness of the dangers could stem from this publication. Certainly it was found during our routine inspections that more care is being taken over the cleaning of such machines and the supervision of younger members who may handle them.

(4) PROSECUTIONS

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in one case during the year. This involved a shop, the occupiers of which were prosecuted for five contraventions of the Act, including unsuitable washing facilities, improperly maintained stairway, improperly guarded open-sided stair, and inadequately maintained lighting apparatus. A total fine of £100 and £10 costs was imposed on the firm concerned by the Court. A subsequent appeal by the accused led to this penalty being substantially reduced.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Annual report under section 60 to the Minister of Labour for the year ended 31st December 1971

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

TABLE A REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS				TABLE C ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR	
Class of premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving one of more general inspection during the year (4)	Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	47	618	199	Offices	10,446
Retail shops	14	996	243	Retail shops	5,093
Wholesale shops, warehouses	5	52	11	Wholesale departments, warehouses	819
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	6	261	124	Catering establishments open to the public	2,400
Fuel storage depots	NIL	NIL	NIL	Canteens	262
TOTALS	72	1,927	577	Fuel storage depots	-
TABLE B NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES				Total	19,020
1,085				Total Males	9,775
				Total Females	9,245

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS

TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS

M/c. Line No.	Class of premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at end of year (2)	During the year							M/c. Line No.	Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year		
			No. of exemptions			No. of applications		Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption			Section of Act or title of Regula- tions or Order (1)	No. of informations laid (2)	No. of informations leading to a conviction (3)
			newly granted (3)	extended (4)	expired or withdrawn (5)	refused (6)	opposed by employees (7)	No. made (8)	No. allowed (9)				
1	Offices		PART I - Space (sec.5(2))							1	Section 16(1)	1	1
2	Retail shops									2	Section 8(4)	1	1
3	Wholesale shops, warehouses		N I L							3	Section 10(1)	1	1
4	Catering establishments open to public, canteens									4	Section 16(3)	1	1
5	Fuel storage depots									5	Section 16(1)	1	1
PART II - Temperature (sec.6)													
11	Offices									11			
12	Retail shops									12			
13	Wholesale shops, warehouses		N I L							13	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	ONE	
14	Catering establishments open to public, canteens									14	No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under sec. 22	NIL	
15	Fuel storage depots									15	No. of interim orders granted	NIL	
PART III - Sanitary Conveniences (sec.9)													
21	Offices									21	TABLE F - STAFF		
22	Retail shops									22			
23	Wholesale shops, warehouses		N I L							23	No. of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act		
24	Catering establishments open to public, canteens									24	1 whole-time, 1 whole-time January - September, and 14 public health inspectors devoting part of their time		
25	Fuel storage depots									25			
PART IV - Washing Facilities (sec. 10(1))													
31	Offices									31	No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act 1		
32	Retail shops									32			
33	Wholesale shops, warehouses		N I L							33			
34	Catering establishments open to public, canteens									34			
35	Fuel storage depots									35			

Drainage

During the year 749 plans were submitted to the Health Department and a total of 3,670 inspections were made in connection with supervision of drainage works.

Factories Act 1961

The following is a table in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity on the administration of the Factories Act 1961 dealing with factories, both mechanical and non-mechanical, and outwork.

1. Inspection

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	163	23	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	885	88	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	1048	111	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor	by H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	7	9	-	-	-

3. Outwork

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110/1(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel:	125	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains	4	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	2	-	-	-	-	-
Jewellery	41	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	14	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	8	-	-	-	-	-
Paper boxes	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	7	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	5	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	10	-	-	-	-	-
	220	-	-	-	-	-

Rodent Control

The Council have continued to run a free service for the destruction of rats and mice on domestic premises. Food premises and larger commercial buildings are referred to pest control firms. Complaints of mice infestations have again increased considerably. The reasons for this are many, but the increase is mainly due to the ineffectiveness of anti-coagulant type poisons and the lack of a suitable alternative to treat domestic premises.

Rat complaints have also increased this year probably due to the number of unsealed drains and sewers in connection with demolished properties. A system has now been set up to ensure as far as possible that these drains and sewers are sealed off. With this system in operation it is hoped that the number of rat complaints will show a marked reduction.

The following table summarises the work of the Rodent Control Staff during 1971.

	Type of Property
	Non-agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	65,836
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	2,982
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	716
(ii) Mice	2,157
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for Rats and/or Mice for reasons other than notifications.	360
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	4
(ii) Mice	19

Pigeons

Complaints in respect of pigeons continue to be received. The nuisance they cause includes fouling of washing, buildings and personal clothing; disturbance in the early hours by noise etc. A much more serious hazard has been the discovery of dead birds and their droppings in water cisterns where the pigeons have gained access to lofts. Not all drinking water is direct from the mains and most people clean their teeth in the bathroom where the water supply is via the storage tank. This potential hazard to health in the case of a normal household is multiplied fifty or one hundred times in the case of multi-storied buildings. It is surprising therefore that in an age where personal hygiene and food hygiene are so greatly publicised and so steadily improving that so many people should continue to feed these pests and encourage their breeding.

This misplaced zeal in the love of pigeons on occasions transcends normal civilized behaviour and results in violence being offered to the contractor employed by the Council to get rid of the birds. Recently, in the course of his duties, which he performs as unobtrusively as possible in order to avoid the abuse and threats which are more or less normal to his work, he was physically attacked by a lady and his shirt and pullover torn in the ensuing struggle. The lady in question accompanied him to a nearby Police Station where she apologised for her actions. The apology was accepted and the matter closed.

This attitude on the part of this small section of the population negates the efforts of the Council to rid the Borough of these pests. Following complaints, pockets of infestation are cleared, but complete clearance will never be completed without the co-operation of all concerned in terminating indiscriminate feeding of the birds.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

Action under this Act is undertaken for the Council by the Veterinary Officer of the City of London. The following are details of his report for the year under review:-

Fox's Pet Stores, Railway Approach	14	visits
Fox's Pet Stores, Cinema Extension	14	"
Ellis' Stores, Railway Approach	14	"
Shepherds Bush Market	10	"
North End Road Market	8	"
Total	60	"

One pet shop was visited following a complaint and full enquiries were made. Details were given to the Chief Public Health Inspector. This particular shop was also visited again following another complaint and a report was sent on 6th January. In September a different pet shop was visited following the death of two birds purchased from the store. Both carcasses were examined and proved negative for psittacosis.

Orders - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order, 1957

Under the terms of this Order, the following Orders were published in the "Daily Telegraph":-

Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1971
Live Poultry (Restrictions) Amendment Order, 1971
Poultry Carcasses (Landing) Order, 1971

Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1971

A request was received for a licence to hold an exhibition at the International Poultry Show, Olympia, in December but unfortunately, this had to be refused due to the fowl pest situation at that time. Local Authorities had been requested by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food not to issue such licences.

Performing Animals (Regulations) Act, 1925

Visits were made to the B.B.C. Studios in January, March and August, concerning the use of animals in productions, details of which are as follows:-

January 9th	"The Liver Birds"	1 dog 1 cat
March 16th - 20th	"Now Take My Wife"	boa constrictor
August 18th	"Bachelor Father"	4 puppies

In each case the animals were examined, performances witnessed and licences checked.

LICENCES AND REGISTRATION

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

The names and addresses of 96 retailers were entered on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part II of the above Acts. Many of these persons are food retailers and in some instances the poisons sold are only household disinfectants, but a careful watch is kept on

commodities sold under proprietary names containing other poisons mentioned on the list.

No action was necessary in respect of any offences under the Acts.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Thirteen applications for licences were received and granted during the year. All premises were kept under observation.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

One application for a licence was received and granted during the year. The premises were kept under observation.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959

Section 22 of the above Act forbids the use of land within the Borough as sites for movable dwellings, unless licensed by the Council.

The Council may also attach to any licence granted under this Section such conditions as they think fit with respect to the number and class of caravans kept on the site, the space between such dwellings, fire protection, prevention of nuisance from noise, and for securing adequate water supplies and sanitary conditions.

Two sites in respect of which licences are issued to private individuals house six caravans.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Under Section 21 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1967 as from the appointed day no person shall carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on any premises in the Borough unless he/she is registered in respect of those premises by the Borough Council. (The appointed day for the London Borough of Hammersmith was 1st April, 1968).

By the end of the year 173 premises were registered.

All new applicants are asked to display on their premises, in addition to the statutory requirements of certificate of registration and byelaws, a copy of their price list.

Summonses - Proceedings instituted during the year:

Public Health Acts	58
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Regulations made thereunder	228
Housing Act	2
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	1

SEWERAGE

The main sewers and the sewerage disposal system in London are the responsibility of the G.L.C. Rainwater and soil sewage are carried in the same sewers, but the arrangements for Hammersmith are not yet adequate inasmuch that some basements in the Borough are liable to flooding from time to time when heavy storms cause the sewers to be surcharged.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Dr. E.Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination for the Metropolitan Water Board who kindly supplied the following reports:-

"The supply was satisfactory both as to quality and quantity throughout 1971.

All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains and the mains are returned to service only after the analytical results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from the treatment works or well stations, from the distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

The Board has no record of the number of structurally separate dwellings supplied in your area, but the population supplied direct according to the Registrar-General's estimates at 30th June 1971 was 184,435.

No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe.

No artificial fluoride is being added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analyses it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.

The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations:-

River Thames - derived from Ashford Common, Hampton and Surbiton works.

No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the attached sheets.

On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction the Board's river and well water supplies are shown to be not plumbo-solvent. It should, however, be appreciated that all types of water pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping, particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron and also to lead."

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - Water Examination Department.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - YEARLY AVERAGES, 1971.

Water Supplies to London Borough of Hammersmith

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES TO LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH DURING 1971

Milligrammes per litre (unless otherwise stated)

Description of the Sample	Number of Samples	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Oxygen abs. from KMnO_4 4 hrs. at 27°C .	B.O.D. 5 days at 20°C .	Hardness (total) CaCO_3	Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO_3	Magnesium as Mg	Sodium as Na	Potassium as K	Chloride as Cl	Phosphate as PO_4	Silicate as SiO_2	Sulphate as SO_4	Natural Fluoride as F	Surface-active material as Manoxal OT		Turbidity units	Colour (Burgess units)	pH value	Electrical Conductivity (micromhos)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
S. River Thames- Derived	364	0.029	0.084	6.1	1.04	-	281	90	5	23.5	5.1	34	2.3	10	64	0.15	0.02		0.1	13	7.8	580

Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968

Smoke Control Areas

Hammersmith completed its phased Smoke Control Programme on the 1st June, 1967, having achieved the distinction of being the first London Borough to do so. The programme covered 3,995 acres involving 72,593 premises, and costs in the region of £360,000. With an estimated population of 200,000, this worked out at approximately £1.80p per capita, an extremely small price to pay for such obvious benefits to personal and environmental health.

Supplies of Smokeless Fuels

There was no shortage of solid smokeless fuels, and coupled with the comparatively mild winter and the trend away from solid fuel, no undue hardships were experienced.

The Council has a small reserve (20 tons) of an approved smokeless fuel which is pre-packed in 14 lb. polythene bags and is kept primarily for elderly persons whose sole means of heating is solid fuel, should a fuel emergency arise as in 1969.

Emission of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide

Four recording stations for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide are situated in the North, Centre and South of the Borough. Records show that the trend towards the reduction of pollution is being maintained.

Smoke and grit have been reduced to 1/5th of the pre-1956 level and sulphur dioxide is down by 1/3rd, and with the trend continuing away from solid fuel and even oil to gas, the prospects for 1972 look even brighter.

Non-Domestic premises still occasionally give rise to smoke emissions but this is usually due to bad operation and informal action suffices to minimise these emissions promptly.

Fulham Hospital

The redevelopment of the new Charing Cross Hospital at Fulham has brought about a great improvement in that area, but the obsolescent hospital incinerator still gives rise to a nuisance from time to time. However, new incinerators are being installed to discharge within the new stack serving the modern boiler house, and it is hoped that the old plant will cease to function in 1972.

Fulham Power Station

The change over from coal to oil firing continued in 1971 and No.2. Boiler house was fully converted. Work commenced on No.1 Boiler house and it is hoped to complete all the conversions to the remaining boilers by 1972.

The use of oil, together with the low sulphur content of the fuel, should help considerably to minimise the smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions in that area and remove entirely the grit and dust nuisance of former years.

Chimney Heights - Section 6 - Clean Air Act, 1968

Under Section 6 the Council are empowered to approve the chimney height of the following furnaces with effect from 1st April, 1969:

- (a) Any furnace served by a chimney other than a chimney the construction of which was begun or the plans for which were passed before the commencement of this section.
- (b) Any furnace the combustion space of which has been increased since the commencement of this section; and
- (c) Any furnace the installation of which was begun after the commencement of this section and which replaces a furnace which had a smaller combustion space.

The class of furnaces referred to are as follows:-

- (a) Burn pulverised fuel.
- (b) Burn at a rate of 100 lbs. or more an hour any other solid matter; or
- (c) Burn at a rate equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ million or more British Thermal Units an hour, any liquid or gaseous matter.

However, there are many furnaces which do not come within the categories as described that serve existing chimneys which are too low. It is hoped that the legislation will be amended to include the replacement of these furnaces so as not to perpetuate the discharge of flue gases at comparatively low level.

Many new gas-fired furnaces are now being installed. The existing Government Memorandum on chimney heights is only applicable to plant burning oil or solid fuel which contain small but appreciable amounts of sulphur. Gas contains nil or negligible amounts of sulphur and the criteria for calculating chimney heights based on the sulphur content of fuel are not applicable to the present Memorandum.

It is hoped, therefore, that the Working Party set up by the Minister of Technology will soon be in a position to make recommendations on the heights of chimneys serving gas-fired furnaces.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Notification to Instal New Furnaces - Section 3(3)

Oil-fired furnaces	...	...	6
Gas-fired furnaces	...	...	<u>14</u>
			<u>20</u>

Application for Prior Approval to the Installation of New Furnaces Sec.3.(2)

Applications received	...	5
Applications approved	...	5

Clean Air Act, 1968

Application for Approval of Chimney Height - Sec.6.

Applications received	...	4
Applications approved	...	4

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Premises

During the year 2846 inspections were made at food premises, stalls and markets and at 74 of these, conditions contravening the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations were found.

No exemption certificates were granted by the Council in connection with the Regulations during the year.

A list showing the number and type of premises in the Borough where food is sold, stored and prepared is given below:-

	<u>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg.16</u>	<u>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19</u>
Bakehouses (level)	23	23
Bakehouses (basement)	1	1
Bakers' Retail Shops	48	48
Biscuit Manufacturers	1	1
Butchers	112	112
Cafes and Restaurants	264	264
Canteens and Clubs	217	217
Chemists	64	64
Chocolate Manufacturers	1	1
Confectioners (Sweetshops)	321	321
Fishmongers (Wet and Fried)	57	57
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	130	130
Fruit Drinks (Bottling)	2	2
Grocers and Provisions	347	347
Honey Refiner	1	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3	3
Jellied Eels and Pies (Manufacture and Sale)	6	6
Milk Processing Depots	2	2
Off Licences	109	6
Public Houses	156	156
Sweet Manufacturers	3	3
Wine Bottling	2	2
Wholesale Food Stores	44	44
	<u>1914</u>	<u>1811</u>

These are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

Food & Drugs Act 1955

A large quantity of food which, although unsound, did not call for action under Section 9 was voluntarily surrendered. A list of the commodities and the amount involved is show below:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Bacon		1	23
Biscuits			8
Cereal		15	50
Cereal (tinned)			38
Coffee			4
Condiments		8	38
Eggs			14
Fats		1	24
Fish (dried)		2	0
Fish (fresh)		1	0
Fish (tinned)		4	1
Flour		1	0
Fruit (dried)			7
Fruit (fresh)	4	5	36
Fruit (juice)		19	91
Fruit (tinned)	2	6	97
Ham (cooked)			41

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Ham (tinned)		4	2
Meat (extracts)			11
Meat (fresh)	1	2	88
Meat (tinned)		4	64
Meat pies			10
Milk powder			20
Nuts			21
Offal	1	16	41
Pastry			6
Poultry		1	9
Preserves		16	58
Sausages	1	5	37
Soup (tinned)		2	37
Sugar			60
Tea			5
Tomatoes (fresh)		4	2
Tomatoes (tinned)		3	84
Vegetables (dried)		1	0
Vegetables (fresh)	21	5	11
Vegetables (tinned)		18	59
<hr/>			
Total	37	13	89

<u>Frozen Foods</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Beefburgers		5	50
Chicken Pies			83
Chips		12	12
Cream Cakes		1	89
Fish	1	7	54
Fish Cakes		1	36
Fish Fingers		10	46
Fruit			18
Fruit Juice		1	8
Ham			75
Ice Cream			19
Meat		8	56
Meat Pate			86
Meat Pies		1	99
Mousse		1	100
Offal			20
Pastry		3	60
Porkburgers			34
Poultry	1	1	86
Rissoles			109
Sausages			51
Sausage Rolls			7
Steakburgers		1	25
Vegetables	1	13	29
<hr/>			
Total	6	16	20

Food Complaints

During the year 78 complaints were received from members of the general public in connection with food purchased in the Borough. The following summary shows the action taken after full investigation in each case:-

1. Alleged stale condition of turkish delight	No action.
2. Mouldy condition of puff pastry	Legal proceedings.
3. Cheese cut with dirty knife	Letter to retailers.
4. Funny taste to pork luncheon meat	Legal proceedings.
5. Piece of wood in bottle of milk	No action.
6. Loaf of bread contained insect	Legal proceedings.
7. Cheddar cheese in mouldy condition	Legal proceedings.
8. Insects in long grain rice	No action.
9. Chow Mein alleged to contain mice droppings	Legal proceedings.
10. Unusual condition of ox kidney	Letter to wholesalers.
11. Chocolate peanut bar contained maggot	Letter to manufacturers.
12. Cheddar cheese in mouldy condition	Legal proceedings.
13. Starch-reduced loaf contained mould	Legal proceedings.
14. Sale of mouldy sausage	Legal proceedings.
15. Foreign matter in wrapped sliced loaf	Legal proceedings.
16. Unsatisfactory condition of apple turnovers	Legal proceedings.
17. Unfit condition of cooked pork	Legal proceedings.
18. Unsatisfactory condition of wrapped slice loaf	No action.
19. Unsatisfactory condition of whisky.	No action.
20. Rubber band in bread	Legal proceedings.
21. Unsatisfactory condition of tin of dressed crab	No action.
22. Sour condition of 1 pint of Channel Islands Milk	Letter to retailers.
23. Foreign matter (grubs) in breakfast cereal	Legal proceedings.
24. Fly in tin of peaches	No action.
25. Unsound condition of liver sausage	Legal proceedings.
26. Unsatisfactory condition of Sep/Sterilised Milk	Letter to producers.
27. Mouse dropping on bacon joint	Legal proceedings.
28. Foreign matter in sugar	Complaint later with- drawn.
29. Sale of mouldy prepacked loaf	Legal proceedings.
30. Sale of breakfast cereal containing insects	Legal proceedings.
31. Ants in blackcurrant and apple pie.	Legal proceedings.
32. Glass in bottle of milk	Letter to producers.
33. Steak and kidney pie alleged to have been nibbled	No action.
34. Sale of mouldy beefsteak pie.	Legal proceedings.
35. Foreign matter in 1/3rd pint milk bottle	Legal proceedings.

36. Prune yogurt unfit for sale	Legal proceedings.
37. Piece of glass alleged to have been in tin of tapioca	Letter to packers.
38. Mouldy condition of sausages	Legal proceedings.
39. Ice cream dessert contained metal	Legal proceedings.
40. Dirty pint milk bottle	Legal proceedings.
41. Jam sandwich sour on opening	Legal proceedings.
42. Meat and potato pie in mouldy condition	No action.
43. Mouldy condition of soft roll	Legal proceedings.
44. Mouldy condition of wrapped sliced loaf	Letter to retailers.
45. Unsatisfactory condition of blackcurrant flavour drink	Letter to producers.
46. Metallic taste of tinned tomato juice	No action.
47. Unclean condition of 1 pint milk bottle	Legal proceedings.
48. Insufficient meat content of steak pie	Legal proceedings.
49. Stewed steak with gravy had bitter taste	No action.
50. Mouldy condition of butter	Legal proceedings.
51. Dirty pint milk bottle	Legal proceedings.
52. Unsound condition of tin of corned beef	Letter to importers.
53. String in sliced wrapped loaf	Legal proceedings.
54. Unsound condition of cooked leg of chicken	Legal proceedings.
55. Sale of mouldy loaf	Legal proceedings.
56. Wrapped sliced loaf contained string	Legal proceedings.
57. Sale of deep freeze beefburgers in mouldy condition	Legal proceedings.
58. Cream goods did not contain dairy cream	Legal proceedings.
59. Milk tasted funny	Legal proceedings.
60. Chicken Biriani contained piece of metal	No action.
61. Loaf contained foreign matter	Legal proceedings.
62. Unwrapped white loaf containing foreign matter	Legal proceedings.
63. Sponge sandwich with mould spots	Legal proceedings.
64. Dirty pint milk bottle	Legal proceedings.
65. Sale of mouldy cornish pasty	Legal proceedings.
66. Foreign body in tin of plums	Referred to Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food.
67. Bag containing loaf contained insects	No action.
68. Bread pudding with lumps of hard bread in it	No action.
69. Meat pie in sour condition	Legal proceedings.
70. Loaf contained dirt	Legal proceedings.
71. Flour contained insects	No action.
72. Loaf contained mould	No action.

73. Foreign matter in 1/3rd pint milk bottle	Legal proceedings.
74. Foreign matter in 1/3rd pint milk bottle	Legal proceedings.
75. Foreign matter (metal) in best white loaf	Legal proceedings.
76. Bordeaux wine was Spanish Graves	No action.
77. Mouldy condition of cheese	Legal proceedings.
78. Canned ravioli contained insect	Letter to producers.

Ice Cream

Ice cream is manufactured at two premises in the Borough.

During the year 47 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the Methylene Blue test by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The Methylene Blue test is recommended by the Ministry of Health as a guide for ascertaining the bacteriological cleanliness of ice cream. The time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue is recorded and the samples graded as follows:-

<u>Provisional Grade</u>	<u>Time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue</u>
1	4½ hours or more
2	2½ hours or more
3	½ to 2 hours
4	Less than ½ hour

The 47 samples were placed in the following grades:-

26	were	within	Grade	1
9	"	"	"	2
8	"	"	"	3
4	"	"	"	4

Premises Registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Ice cream manufacturers	3
Ice cream sales only	3
Confectioners (sweetshops) selling ice cream	210
Restaurants (selling ice cream for consumption off the premises)	22
Grocers selling ice cream	117
Fruiterers and greengrocers selling ice cream	11
Off licence premises selling ice cream	12
Bakers selling ice cream	2
Hairdressers selling ice cream	2
Fried fish shop selling ice cream	1
Butchers preserving meat and/or manufacturing sausages	59
Grocers and provision dealers preserving meat	28
Caterers preserving meat	2
Fishmongers curing fish	20
Food factories manufacturing sausages and preserved food	4
Total	<u>496</u>

Milk Supplies

There are two milk processing depots in the Borough, one of which is now given over almost completely to the production of milk products. In the case of the one where milk is processed, the assembly of the milk at the plant is as previously, namely by road tanker and railway sidings. In this depot there are four H.T.S.T. pasteurising plants in which the milk is heated to and retained at a temperature of 161°F for 15 seconds and then cooled to below 50°F in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. All milk from this depot is distributed in bottles or churns. Alterations to the whole layout of the plant continued during the year and at regular intervals the Senior Food Inspector checks the efficiency and working temperatures of the plant, as well as taking samples therefrom. All samples taken at the plant during the year were found to be satisfactory. The year also saw the completion of the change to four high speed bottle filling machines.

At the milk products plant the processing of cream increased enormously and the alterations to the plant to achieve this expansion were completed by the autumn. Bacteriological and chemical samples of the imported cream were regularly taken at the plant.

255 were registered for the sale of milk and 675 licences were in force at the year end classified as follows:-

Untreated ...	...	...	110
Pasteurised ...	...	...	225
Sterilised ...	...	...	197
Ultra Heat Treated ...	...	...	143

63 samples of designated milk were taken from milk processing plants and distributors and automatic vending machines. These samples were submitted to the Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and Turbidity tests, the results of which are set out below:-

Class of Milk	No. Tested	Phosphatase Tests		Methylene Blue Tests		Turbidity Tests	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	61	61	Nil	60	1	Nil	Nil
Sterilised	2	-	-	-	-	2	Nil

Markets

There are seven markets in the Borough, five of which are street trading sites. In two of the street trading sites the number of stalls is one only. The street trader seems to be a source of attraction with only slightly diminishing interest shown by members of the public. The relevant legislation is the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. The alternative temporary storage accommodation provided in Coomber Mews for those North End Road traders whose storage accommodation was demolished to make way for the West Kensington Housing Development was damaged by fire during the year and a start made on another temporary site on the south side of Coomber Road.

Potential development of the area around Bradmore Lane placed a query over the future of that Lane for street traders carrying on business there.

Licensing Act, 1964

Part II of this Act deals with the sale of intoxicating liquor in club premises which must be registered with the Clerk to the Justices for the Sessions Area in which the clubs are situated. The local authority or police may object to the registration, or renewal of registration of any premises considered to be not suitable or convenient and the Department is able to comment on the public health and food hygiene aspects of such club premises. In particular, where new applications are being made for registration, it is usually possible to have incorporated in the provisions, suggestions made by the Department, thereby making any objections to registration unnecessary.

This arrangement again worked satisfactorily during the year and in no case was any objection recommended.

Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960 to 1964

Under the above, the seller of soil fertilisers or cattle or poultry feeding stuffs is required to furnish a statutory statement as to the name and content of the materials as listed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations, and a local authority in enforcing the legislation may take samples for analysis. During the year, 2 such samples were taken. They were as follows:-

Layers' Mash ... 2

Both samples were found to be satisfactory.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961 and 1965

The above Act and Regulations deal with the licensing and registration of premises where filling materials for use in upholstered articles are made or used with a view to securing the use of clean fillings. There are five premises in the Borough so registered and although no samples of filling materials were taken during the year, the premises were satisfactory. It was not until November 1971 that the testing laboratory notified the Council that they were now in a position to carry out tests again.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961

Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations, 1967

The trend shown in recent years for the replacement of nightdresses made from natural fibre to be replaced by those manufactured from man-made fibres continued during the year. Shopkeepers generally seemed to be knowledgeable of the requirements of the Regulations and no difficulties were experienced. Two nightdresses were purchased for testing and both were found to be satisfactory.

The Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967

These Regulations prohibit the use of celluloid in toys other than ping-pong balls and impose restrictions in relation to the paint which may be used on toys, laying down a maximum content in respect of lead, arsenic, soluble antimony, barium, cadmium and chromium.

During the year 13 samples of toys were purchased and all complied with the Regulations.

Oil Heaters Regulations, 1966

These Regulations relate to warning notices and the standard performance of oil heaters and although it is found that new heaters generally are in good condition, a watch is kept for second-hand heaters which may be exposed for sale.

During the year one pressure oil heater was purchased and found not to comply with the Regulations in five respects. Legal proceedings were instituted against the vendors and the two defendants were fined a total of £20 and £5 costs were awarded to the Council.

Annual Report of the Public Analyst 1971

During the year 1971, 1304 items of food and drugs were examined. Of these 52 samples were taken formally, and 1194 informally, while the remaining 58 articles were submitted as the result of complaints.

The number adulterated or about which adverse comment was made was 181. The incidence of criticisms may be classified as follows:-

	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adulterated</u>
Milk	85	2
Milk bottles	9	9
Other food	1195	167
Drugs	15	3

In previous reports your analyst has commented on the increase in the number of complaints made by members of the public to their Local Authorities about the quality or condition of foods. This increase is now in full spate and of fifty eight complaints received fifty five were thought to be justified. This indicates two regrettable facts about the present state of society. Firstly conditions in food factories should be such that complaints should be unnecessary, and secondly that there is an increasing belief that the retailer or manufacturer will not be honest in dealing with a customer's complaint. At one time it was a maxim that the customer was always right, even though it was known that this was not necessarily so, but unfortunately this attitude has changed and one can only hope that the present trend will be reversed in the near future.

Adverse comments were made as follows:-

Animal contamination included mouse droppings on a ready cooked meal of Chow Mein, the head and thorax of a house fly embedded in a loaf nothing being known about the remainder of the fly, and a suspected fly in a can of peaches which was, in fact, a bee that had probably gained access to the fruit before canning.

A complaint was also received about insects found in a packet of breakfast cereal. The code mark on the packet indicated that it had been packed in June 1967 and there were several hundred larvae present together with mature and dead weevils. The product was unfit for consumption. The foreign matter in a can of plums was a portion of a rubber fingerstall.

Two loaves were mouldy on receipt. One was heavily infected with *Monilia sitophila*, a fungus notorious for the rapidity with which it grows on bread under suitable conditions. The other was badly contaminated with a

black growth of mould of the *Rhizopus* species and this loaf also had probably been cut warm and kept too long before sale.

The spots on a sponge sandwich were due to penicillium mould and moulds were present on a Cornish pasty, while a meat pie had a high bacteriological count and was unfit for consumption. Other complaints due to mould growth included three cheeses all of which had no doubt been packed under unhygienic conditions. Some sausages also showed a fairly heavy mould growth on the outside due to their being old stock. The contents of sachets containing flavoured drinks were cloudy due to the presence of mould.

Nine complaints were received regarding dirty milk bottles. Foreign objects found ranged from numerous pieces of glass from another bottle in one, a piece of matchstick which had probably gained access to the bottle after it had been through the washing machine and might not have been present in the milk when bottled, and a piece of wire which was embedded in the glass of a bottle, which although unsightly should have been spotted by the examiner at the glass works but could do no harm to the milk.

Mould mycelium was found in the bottom of four milk bottles due to the washing process not being sufficiently violent and in two other cases general dirt and vegetable matter dried on the inside of the bottle was found in one and sand and cement in the other.

A milk thought to be sour due to the addition of acid was actually rancid and badly out of date when sold.

Frozen sirloin steaks and a cooked ham showed high bacteriological counts due to insufficient hygienic precautions being exercised in the factory concerned, and although cured and dried sausages, such as salamis, contain a fair number of bacteria the bacterial counts, 4,000,000 per gram on a sample of salami, 10,000,000 on a Mortadella sausage and 1,500,000 on a Cervelat sausage were too high.

Various samples of meat pate, paste and liver sausage were found to have rather high bacteriological counts and, although there were no pathogenic organisms present, the products should have been kept frozen. A dressed crab possessed an objectionable odour, due to a small opening in the seam where bacteria had probably entered during the cooling of the can, and was unfit for consumption. A can of corned beef was found to be rancid.

Several cans of salmon were found not to have been properly sterilised but probably in most instances the micro-organisms present would be harmless and would not be noticed by the average consumer.

Unfortunately carelessness exists in many bakeries with the result that bread is often contaminated with foreign substances. Three cases of gear oil, one of tin from scrapings of a baking tin, one of verdigris, a piece of string, and a portion of a rubber band were all found in breads submitted as complaints, as well as two of brown dough in white loaves were received.

The purchaser of a bread pudding complained of its quality in view of lumps of bread in it and it was not a very satisfactory product.

Discolouration on the lid of a pie filling was caused by faulty lacquering of the tin plate.

The complaint about foreign matter in some sugar, was found to be coffee

extract and had probably been introduced by someone using a wet spoon for coffee and then dipping it into the sugar.

An ice cream dessert contained a piece of metal probably derived from the machinery employed.

Some fried rice and shrimps, submitted as a complaint contained a number of black specks of charred material, and while the contents of four further cans were satisfactory in this respect, they contained only 4.6, 5.7, 7.5, and 5.1 per cent of shrimp respectively. In your analyst's opinion the shrimps should not be less than 10 per cent.

Some sliced beetroots had not been properly cleaned and were of very inferior quality.

Foreign matter, found in two meals served in restaurants, consisted of part of a fruit shell and a piece of tin plate from a can.

Portions of luncheon meats were examined because of complaints that they possessed a catty taint. This unpleasant taint has been known for some years now, but in spite of much research the problem has not been entirely solved. In canned foods it is almost invariably associated with the lacquer on the interior of the can.

Some stewed steak with gravy was stated to have a bitter taste after heating and was submitted for examination together with two unopened cans. The complaint stewed steak had a burnt flavour whilst the contents of control cans were quite satisfactory, and it was thought that the complainant had accidentally burnt the meat when heating.

All samples of milk examined during the year were satisfactory except one of which the figures were just within the limits, but the freezing point -0.520°C indicated the addition of about 1 1/2 per cent of water.

A shredded suet contained only 81.9 per cent of fat instead of 83 per cent and, although the manufacturers suggested that this was due to the difficulty of obtaining an even distribution of the starch coating, it was considered that a better effort could be made.

A cream cheese spread contained only 21.15 per cent instead of 45 per cent of milk fat calculated on the cheese as sold. A cheese and shrimp spread consisted of full fat cheese spread with a small quantity of shrimp but it contained 57 per cent of water instead of the maximum 48 per cent.

Some cheese wafers had an objectionable rancid flavour and as they contained only 21.8 per cent of butter fat they should have been described as "Margarine Cheese Wafers", and three cream buns and two chocolate eclairs submitted as "cream fancies" were examined but the fillings were imitation cream and not "cream" within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

A creamed rice pudding was made with milk and water instead of milk only. There is a growing tendency to use watered milk for this type of product and as water is not an ingredient according to the Labelling of Food Order, the housewife does not suspect this.

Some molasses was thin and contained 30.6 per cent of water, instead of 20-24 per cent.

A grapefruit juice consisted of 80 per cent fruit juice only whilst a pineapple juice contained only 60 per cent of fruit juice and a mango

juice contained only 20 per cent of juice and should, therefore, have been described as "Mango Drink".

The total solids on canned tomatoes was only 5.08 per cent indicating 10-20 per cent of added water, and another sample had obviously been canned with a little dilute brine but no list of ingredients was given.

A blackcurrant jelly jam contained 20 per cent of fruit instead of 25 per cent but the manufacturers disagreed with your analyst about the interpretation of the Regulations.

A hazelnut spread should contain not less than 70 per cent of hazelnuts but a so-called hazelnut spread possessed a predominating flavour of chocolate, hazelnuts being present in smallest quantity in the product.

A piece of Turkish delight was stated by a complainant to be stale but this was not agreed. It was, however, considered to be incorrectly labelled as it consisted of a rather hard variety of Turkish delight coated with milk chocolate.

Some mixed vegetable and a salsify Schorseneren were satisfactory products but were stated to contain "no chemicals" whereas the added salt is of course a chemical.

A can of stewed steak contained 149 grams of muscle meat and 121 grams of cartilage, this latter being a larger proportion than that normally present in the animal body; the beef in a beef curry consisted of cubes of composite material made from meat fibre and starch, and some pork sausages contained 31.5 per cent of lean meat and 37.5 per cent fat, that is 54.4 per cent of the total meat was fat. The Sausage and Other Meat Products Regulations require lean meat to be not less than 50 per cent of the meat.

A corned beef was stated to have been prepared from cooked beef with the addition of salt, sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate, but the salts must, of course, be added before cooking the beef.

There is a tendency with certain manufacturers to use slightly less meat in meat products than is required by the Regulations. Two samples of Chopped Ham and Pork were 5 and 8 per cent deficient in meat, a chopped pork was really a luncheon meat, and 2 samples of stewed steak with gravy were 1.5 and 3.5 per cent deficient in total meat. Some pork chipolatas contained only 61 per cent of meat and were 6 per cent deficient in meat, while four meat pies were 18 per cent, 22 per cent, 30 per cent and 43 per cent deficient in meat respectively.

A meat and liver pate contained the equivalent of 102 per cent of meat showing that it had dried out, but it also contravened the Weights and Measures Act 1963, as no weight was marked on the pack.

Some kidney was submitted because it disintegrated on cooking. This was due to the process used to tenderise the meat before killing the animal. The process of tenderising is used on the stunned animal and is very rapid, but the enzyme appears rapidly in the kidneys, so that they are unsuitable for cooking in the ordinary manner though they make good gravy. Claims made for meat tenderisers are exaggerated and the label on one stated that it was inactive at low temperatures. This is incorrect and the claim that meat treated with the tenderiser required less cooking is risky as bacteria may not be destroyed if a meat happens to be contaminated.

A can of pork luncheon meat was badly iron stained due to faulty lacquering.

A concentrated orange drink contained only 13 per cent instead of 25 per cent of fruit juice and the ingredients of a "Carrot Drink" were not disclosed although a carrot drink is not a soft drink and the ingredients must be declared. No alcohol could be detected in snails cooked with champagne and only the drained weight was given whereas the Weights and Measures Act 1963 requires the gross weight to be stated on the label, and the vegetables in a can of mixed vegetables were not described in their correct order, the list of ingredients including "egg plants" which is not a correct description for aubergines. Similarly a canned vegetable salad contained only carrots, potatoes and peas, whereas your analyst is of the opinion that a vegetable salad should contain at least five different varieties of vegetables otherwise the vegetables should be named.

Some Moong Dal, the small beans used for bean shoots for oriental cooking, contained 0.18 per cent of stones and although this was not surprising in a product of this type no stones should be present.

The packet of a sponge mix was leaking on receipt and should have had a better closure and the illustration of a cake on a packet of baking powder was misleading without the words "for cakes etc." underneath. Similarly there was no name and address of the manufacturer on the label of a product resembling pease pudding and its list of ingredients included the word 'crush', which is meaningless.

Contamination with tin in canned goods continues to cause trouble. A tomato concentrate contained 710 parts per million, three times the accepted limit a tomato juice contained only 89 parts per million, but was stated to have a metallic taste and to have caused vomiting, five samples of grapefruit juice contained from 145 to 245 parts per million and it was impossible to agree to a suggestion that these should be relabelled so that they could reach a fresh and cheaper market, two cans of prunes contained 290 and 250 parts per million, and a canned tamarind nectar contained 155 parts per million of tin. Once the interior of cans has commenced to deteriorate the speed increases often causing unpleasant flavours as distinct from the actual tin content.

A dried apricot paste contained 406 parts per million of sulphur dioxide which is 16 per cent in excess of the permitted maximum and a sample of sausages contained 159 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide without declaration. A prawn Balichow contained a preservative which was not declared. If the product was supposed to be a fish product and not a pickle then no preservative must be included, but if one's imagination could be stretched to describe it as a pickle, the presence of the preservative must be noted in accordance with the Regulations. A soya sauce, a mixed pickle and a vindaloo paste were incorrectly described, the last because it was really a "pickle" or "chutney". All contained preservatives which were not declared in accordance with the Regulations.

Two samples of "Baby Beetroots" should have been labelled "Pickled Baby Beetroots", and a product sold as "Pumpkin in Refined Sugar" included distilled vinegar in greater proportion than the sugar, and also salt. There appears to be a tendency to avoid the use of the word pickle at the present time, as evidenced by these labels.

Stewed apples contained sugar and should have been described as "sweetened" and a carton containing packets of different flavoured custard powders was merely labelled "Custard Powder".

The list of ingredients of various products a pork roll with stuffing, a lemon barley water, a mango oil pickle, a mixed pickle, a savoury spread, and a liquid fruit pectin all purported to give lists of ingredients, but were all incorrect, the print being indistinct, the names in the wrong order or they were misdescribed.

The term "crisps" is a popular name for biscuit type products from China and Japan and for example, the name "Hong Kong Crisps" will require amendment when the 1970 Regulations come into force, but the chief objection to this particular product was that the directions for cooking were not properly given.

Two different products by the same manufacturer were both labelled "Rice Crackers" although one was a much browner product and contained whole ground nuts whilst the other contained pulverised ground nuts. Other rice crisp cakes were made in England and should have been described as "Rice Crisps Cocoa Flavoured" but in spite of the country of origin the list of ingredients was in Japanese or Chinese. Similarly the description "Chinese Grass" was incorrect for the product known in this country as "Agar-Agar".

A cochineal extract was prepared with carmine and although carmine is the colouring matter present in cochineal a solution of the pure chemical cannot be termed "cochineal extract".

The illustrations on numerous labels were misleading, and no attention had been paid to the comments of the Food Standards Committee in their report on misleading descriptions, as for example, those on packets of blancmange powder which were without even the words "Serving Suggestion".

A product described as "Muesli Base" gave no indication on the label that fruit and milk were required.

The description "Apricot Pulp" for canned half apricots was hardly correct and certainly bad advertising, and the label on the can of other apricots showed illustrations of fruits not in the pack. The manufacturers stated, however, that this product had been discontinued.

Six prepared desserts were incorrectly labelled, the fat being declared in greater quantity than the sugar whereas the sugar was in greater quantity than the fat. Moreover, as they were made with fat free cocoa they were incorrectly described as "chocolate".

The illustration on an Oriental Dip implied that it was a kind of pizza with olives and other decorations not present in the pack, and the words "Sesame Seed Crush" were meaningless.

The name "Gari" was considered insufficient for a product which appeared to be a sort of Cassava Semolina. It was labelled "foreign produce" but was packed in England and according to the Labelling of Food Regulations it must be labelled with its common or usual name, i.e. the English name.

The illustration of a roast chicken on chicken soup tablets was misleading and the ingredients included "Grease". It also claimed the present of pro-vitamin A without a sufficient quantity being present or disclosed.

The labelling of drugs is improving, but a cough is an ailment and a cough candy was incorrectly labelled because it failed to disclose its active ingredients. Some Tonic Tablets were 25 per cent deficient in total iron and 50 per cent deficient in ferrous iron and a follow up sample was 5 per cent deficient in total iron and 10 per cent deficient in ferrous iron and vitamin tablets were claimed to be made with pollen extract whereas they were really made with yeast extract.

The drained weight instead of the net weight was given on a can of mushrooms and whilst it is more logical to declare the drained weight, English law demands otherwise. The weight given on a stick-on label on a salad dressing mix was incorrect although the weight originally printed on the

packet was correct, and the printing of the weight on some prepared cod roe was indistinct.

Food Legislation in 1971

The year has been a very quiet one regarding new or proposed new legislation and the following are the only items of interest:-

The Preservatives in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1971 enforce a maximum of 500 parts per million for sodium nitrate and 200 parts per million of sodium nitrite in cured meats, whether raw or cooked. Meat curers should have no difficulty in keeping within these limits and, in the case of nitrate, the proposed maximum has seldom been employed in recent years.

Proposals to amend the Bread and Flour Regulations 1963. The Ministry issued proposals to permit the use of Azodicarbonamide and L-Cysteine hydrochloride monohydrate within quantitative limits as additional alternatives to the flour improving agents as at present permitted. This proposal results from the recently introduced rapid method for fermenting dough. There would appear to be no objection to these additions provided sufficient control be exercised to ensure that they are not used at the same time as other permitted improvers. The possibility of adequate control other than relying on the honesty of manufacturers is becoming increasingly difficult. Many years ago salicylic acid was used as a preservative in foods together with benzoic acid on the assumption that if public analysts discovered the presence of salicylic acid they would not look for benzoic acid as well. It is also proposed to permit the use of ferrous sulphate as an alternative to finely powdered iron, a proposal with which most people will agree.

Antioxidants in Foods. Proposals to review the use of Butylated hydroxytoluene. The Food Additives and Contaminants Committee recommended that no change be made in the Regulations at present, but that the use of butylated hydroxytoluene be kept under review and considered when the Regulations as a whole are amended.

Novel Proteins. The Food Standards Committee issued a Report on the use of unconventional proteins, such as texturised proteins produced from materials such as soya beans or from what are known as single cell organisms. Unless any drastic treatment is given to proteins, such as soya, there should be no risk and a greater use of this type of food might be beneficial for general nutritional standards. It is, however, hoped that very serious consideration will be given to the use of proteins from the so-called single cell organisms. Dried yeast and extracts from yeast have been known and used for many years and are probably safe, but proteins are now being obtained by growing single cell organisms on petroleum wastes and similar materials. With this type of protein there is a risk of contamination due to impurities from the material on which the organisms are grown, and, in your analysts opinion, further investigation is needed regarding the possibility of the presence of injurious substances in the micro-organism itself. The production of antibiotics of the penicillin type from moulds is a comparatively recent discovery. Until considerable work has been carried out little is known about the presence of minor constituents in various bacteria, yeasts and minute fungi.

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	Number Examined				Number Adulterated			
	Formal	In-formal	Com-plaint	Total	Formal	In-formal	Com-plaint	Total
Agar-Agar		1		1		1		1
Baking Powder		2		2		1		1
Beer		2		2				
<u>Beverages</u>								
Chocolate		3		3				
Milk		5		5				
Bicarbonate of Soda		2		2				
Biscuits		5		5		1		1
Bread		1	13	14			13	13
Bread, Crispbread		1		1				
Bread, Crumbs		1		1				
Cakes		3	2	5		1	2	3
Cakes & Pudding Mixes		12		12		1		1
Cake & Pastry Mixes		2		2				
Cannelloni		1		1				
Capers in Vinegar		1		1				
Casein		4		4				
<u>Cereals</u>								
Barley		1		1				
Blancmange Powder		1		1		1		1
Breakfast		3	1	4		1	1	2
Corn Meal	1			1				
Custard Powder		4		4		1		1
Flour		16		16				
Gari		1		1		1		1
Popcorn		1		1				
Rice		11		11				
Semolina		2		2				
<u>Cheese</u>								
Cheese with Beer		1		1				
Boursin			1	1			1	1
Cheddar		4	2	6			2	2
Spread		18		18		1		1
Soft		6		6				
Hard		2		2				
Processed		2		2				
Windsor with Wine		1		1				
Cocktail Savouries		5		5		4		4
Coffee Essence		1		1				
Coffee & Chicory		1		1				
Coffee Extract		1		1				
Colouring		2		2		1		1
Confectionery		8	1	9		1	1	2
Convenience Meals		11	2	13		5	2	7
Cream		62		62				
Custard, prepared		3		3				
Dessert powder		2		2				
Dessert prepared		19	1	20		6	1	7
Dietetic Food		1		1				
Dip		1		1		1		1
<u>Edible Fats</u>								
Butter		26		26				
Cooking Oil		4		4		1		1
Dripping		2		2				

	Number Examined				Number Adulterated			
	Formal	In- Formal	Com- plaint	Total	Formal	In- formal	Com- plaint	Total
<u>Edible Fats -contd.</u>								
Ghee		1		1				
Lard		9		9				
Margarine		8		8				
Essence, flavouring		4		4				
<u>Fish</u>								
Bottled		4		4				
Cakes		4		4				
Canned		35	3	38		5	3	8
Frozen		1		1				
Paste		5		5				
Pate		1		1				
Potted		1		1				
<u>Foreign Matter in</u>								
Meal			2	2			2	2
<u>Fruit</u>								
Bottled		1		1		1		1
Canned		79	2	81		13	2	15
Dried		16		16		2		2
Glaze		1		1				
Juice	1	29		30		2		2
Pie Fillings		8		8				
Gelatine		1		1				
Gravy Mixes		2		2				
Herbs, dried		2		2				
Hummus		1		1		1		1
Ice Cream		15		15				
Ice Cream Mix		1		1				
Ice Cream Powder		1		1				
Ice Lolly		1		1				
Jelly		15		15				
Lactalbumin powder		4		4				
Macaroni		1		1				
Marzipan		2		2				
Mayonnaise		1		1				
<u>Meat</u>								
Beef in Curry			1	1			1	1
Brawn		1		1				
Canned		100	4	104		9	4	13
Chicken		1	1	2				
Croquettes		1		1				
Fresh	2	12	1	15			1	1
Frozen		4		4		1		1
Ham		3		3		1		1
Hamburgers	1	5		6				
Haslet		1		1				
Liver Sausage		4		4		1		1
Minced beef	1			1				
Paste		10		10		1		1
Pate		10		10		6		6
Pies	2	20	4	26	2	1	3	6
Pie Filling			1	1			1	1
Powder		5		5		2		2
Pudding		3		3				
Salami		2		2		1		1
Sausages	7	48	1	56		5	1	6
Sausage Rolls		9		9				
Suet		6		6		1		1
Tripe		1		1				

	Number Examined				Number Adulterated			
	Formal	In-formal	Com-plaint	Total	Formal	In-formal	Com-plaint	Total
<u>Milk</u>								
Bottles			9	9			9	9
Dried	1			1				
Evaporated		8		8				
Foreign Matter			1	1			1	1
Fresh		85		85		2		2
Long Life		1		1				
Milk Shake		2		2				
Powder		6		6				
Puddings		4		4				
Substitute		1		1				
Yogurt		4		4				
Molasses		1		1		1		1
Mustard		3		3				
Nuts		2		2				
Olive Oil		1		1				
Olives		3		3				
Pastry, Frozen		2		2				
Pease Pudding		2		2				
Peanut Butter		1		1				
Pectin		1		1		1		1
Pickles		9		9		5		5
Pizza		1		1				
<u>Preserves</u>								
Honey		10		10				
Jam	4	17		21				
Jelly		1		1		1		1
Lemon Cheese		1		1				
Lemon Curd		1		1				
Marmalade		13		13				
Mincemeat		5		5				
Puddings		10	1	11		1		1
Pulses		6		6		1		1
Ravioli		2		2				
Rennet		1		1				
Salad Cream		4		4				
Salad Dressing Mix		1		1		1		1
Sauce	2	18		20		1		1
Sauce Mix		3		3				
Scotch Eggs		1		1				
Seasoning		2		2		1		1
Snails in Sauce		1		1		1		1
Soft Drinks	6	45	1	52	1	2	1	4
<u>Soup</u>								
Canned		4		4		1		1
Dried		2		2				
Powder		2		2				
Tablets		3		3		1		1
<u>Spice</u>								
Curry powder		2		2				
Garlic Powder		2		2				
Haldi		1		1				
Mixed		1		1				
Pepper		6		6				
Salt		1		1				

	Number Examined				Number Adulterated			
	Formal	In- Formal	Com- plaint	Total	Formal	In- formal	Com- plaint	Total
<u>Spirits</u>								
Whiskey	11		1	12				
<u>Spread</u>								
Peanut Butter		5		5				
Savoury		3		3		2		2
Sweet		2		2		1		1
Stuffing		4		4		1		1
Sugar		2	1	3			1	1
Sugar Cane Juice		1		1				
Sweets		2		2				
Syrup, Chocolate		1		1				
Tea	1	12		13				
<u>Tomatoes</u>								
Canned		6		6		2		2
Concentrate		1		1		1		1
Juice	1	3	1	5			1	1
Paste & Puree		2		2				
<u>Vegetables</u>								
Canned		35		35		7		7
Corn		1		1				
Dried		7		7				
Frozen		3		3				
Juice		2		2		2		2
Pate		1		1				
Pickled	3	13		16		2		2
Potato Crisps	1			1				
Powdered Onion		1		1				
Salad		1		1				
Vinegar		4		4				
Wine	2			2				
<u>Drugs</u>								
Aspirin Tablets		2		2				
Cold Remedy		1		1				
Energy Release Tablets	1			1				
Epsom Salts		1		1				
Herbal Remedy	1			1				
Indigestion Tablets		2		2				
Laxative		1		1				
Pain Relief Tablets		1		1				
Tonic Tablets	3	2		5	2	1		3
Carried forward	44	1,178	58	1,280	3	120	52	172
TOTAL	52	1,194	58	1,304	5	121	54	181

Medicinal Baths and Treatment Centre

General

The provision of female labour at the Medicinal Baths and Health Laundry presents no problems, but the reverse applies in respect of the males. There are five posts on the establishment, one of which was occupied by a man with 16 years service, another by an employee with almost two years service whilst the remaining three posts were occupied by 12 men during the course of the year. This constant turn-over of personnel in the collection and delivery side of the Incontinent Laundry Services means that there is no continuity in the link between the resident and the Service. As the majority of those on our Laundry Service are elderly any link with the Council is of potential value and twice weekly contact with an interested employee over a period of time not only results in a better service, but provides an additional check on the wellbeing of the elderly. Unfortunately, the remuneration offered for this exacting and at times unpleasant work is not sufficient to attract and retain the required type.

Co-operation with the various local hospitals in the training of medical students and nurses continued and the groups who visited our Centre received an insight into the work of the different sections.

Neighbouring authorities continued to make use of the facilities provided in this section - 422 persons receiving 712 treatments, the largest user being Ealing - 254 residents receiving 437 treatments. The income received in this connection enables staff and equipment to be more economically employed to the ultimate benefit of our Authority.

Generally speaking, work at the Medicinal Baths which covers disinfection and disinfestation of property in addition to personal cleansing continues to increase. There is also no doubt whatsoever that most of this work would not be necessary if greater use were made of soap and water by the complainants.

Cleansing and Treatment of Persons

It is disappointing to record that over the past six years there has been an increase each year in the number of persons treated for Scabies. In 1966 there were 354 and in 1971 there were 620 cases.

Treatment for Pediculosis which dropped each year from 357 in 1966 to 267 in 1969 showed an increase in 1970 of 69 with a further increase this year of 144.

In connection with these treatments the personal clothing of 420 patients were sterilised, the autoclave being used for this purpose on 387 occasions.

Steam and Chemical Sterilisation

The new small capacity autoclave was finally installed in July and has proved invaluable in dealing with the clothing of persons treated in the Medicinal Baths. Apart from the reduction in processing time there is a saving in steam used as the large steriliser is now used solely for the larger articles.

Demand for this service is mainly from our own establishments and Fulham Hospital as the following tables indicate.

Steam sterilisation of bedding,
clothing and soft furnishings:

	<u>Number of collections</u>	<u>Number of articles</u>
Fulham Hospital	86	4307
West London Hospital	37	206
Hurlingham Lodge	57	4239
Stamford House	106	1173
Olympia	1	185
Private Dwellings	41	105
Business Premises	3	8
TOTALS	330	10038

Formaldehyde sterilisation
of clothing and accessories:

	<u>Number of collections</u>	<u>Number of articles</u>
Stamford House	67	802
B.B.C.	1	311
TOTALS	68	1113

Steam sterilisation of clothing
for verminous persons and for
certain cases of Scabies:

	<u>Number of persons</u>	<u>Number of stovings</u>
Living in Hammersmith or of no fixed abode	426	387

Disinfestation

There was again an increase of treatments in this section, 1866 rooms in 689 premises receiving attention compared with 1532 and 637 in the previous year.

Premises infested with fleas are now our main problem with bed bugs in second place. These two pests now take up more than 50% of our Disinfestors' time.

Repeat requests for spraying against fleas are not uncommon as invariably the animal responsible in the first instance for the infestation is not itself cleansed or is allowed to become reinfested. In many of the rooms treated their appearance suggests that regular use of a vacuum cleaner would assist.

The increase in bed bug infestations during the past two years could be associated with the above average summer temperatures experienced or could be a trend which when linked with the increase in personal cleansing might indicate a general decline in hygiene. Alternatively, all the increase might be due to the present day attitude of shelving all responsibilities on to national and local governments.

Disinfection

Work under this heading is mostly confined to requests following terminal

illness of a non-infective nature. Spraying is carried out to reassure what is generally a distressed person; formaldehyde being used in respect of 28 rooms in 18 premises. Spraying with a pine disinfectant was also carried out in 7 cases of complaints of flooding involving 13 rooms.

Assisted Bathing

This Service, instituted by the Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith in 1961, assists mainly the aged, infirm person. Requests are received mostly from General Practitioners and Social Workers. The patients are collected and returned to their homes by Council transport. It is strictly a limited service as it is very time consuming, but is greatly appreciated by the few who benefit. During the past year 17 persons varying in age from 52 to 93 received 271 baths. The infirmities included Hemiplegia, Bronchitis and Arthritis. The Station Superintendent who is a State Registered Nurse keeps a strict watch on these patients during bathing.

Health Laundry

It is becoming increasingly obvious that larger premises are essential if Section 13 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 is to be fully implemented. Receipt and despatch are the two main problems. Last year receipt and marking were moved to adjoining premises and as output increases despatch will need to be moved also. The two new 60 lb. washers and 100lb. tumbler drier have proved most effective and the steam press continues to operate most efficiently. Unfortunately, the two spin driers have proved most unreliable as only on rare occasions have both been serviceable. They are due for replacement in 1972 when the work flow should then improve. The Mariner ironer has required constant attention and it is proposed to replace it with a steam press in 1973. A balanced work flow should then be possible with a consequent increase in output.

Incontinence Pads and Dressings

A comparatively recent extension of the Services provided from Scotts Road is the collection and disposal of foul dressings and of pads issued to incontinent persons. Although the odd collection has been requested over the past few years it is only recently that demand has escalated. The need for such a service is partly due to the decreased use of solid fuel as a means of heating. This material cannot be burnt, as before, on the stove or fire and the dustbin cannot be used for such a purpose. Incineration by the Local Authority is, therefore, necessary and another service is added to those already provided.

Disinfestation of Property

<u>Nuisance</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Rooms</u>
Disinfestation:		
Bed Bugs	200	461
Fleas	211	734
Various Insects	64	155
Ants	42	83
Beetles	31	55
Dirty Conditions	75	192
Cockroaches	45	144
Flies	18	38
Lice	3	4
	689	1866

In addition, assistance was rendered in 116 complaints of wasps, received from July to November.

	<u>PED. CAPITIS</u>				<u>PED. PUBIS</u>				<u>PED. CORPORIS</u>				<u>OTHER VERMINOUS CONDITIONS</u>			
	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Tre</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Tre</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Tre</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Tre</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Tre</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Tre</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Tre</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Tre</u>
Adults	18	22	42	48	71	121	27	50	64	73	4	5	15	15	2	2
School Age	43	45	51	62												
Under 5 Years	6	7	16	16												
From Lodging Houses					1	1			81	95						
Of No Fixed Address					4	4	2	2	43	51	7	7				
TOTALS	67	74	109	126	76	126	29	52	188	219	11	12	15	15	2	2

LAUNDRY SERVICES FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND SECTIONS OF THE BOROUGH, THE GREATER LONDON COUNCIL AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

(NOT NECESSARILY FOULED AND INFECTED)

Finance and Supplies	38201
Social Services	3979
Personal Health	7229
Nazareth House	1315
Greater London Council	1457
Environmental Health	1133
Voluntary Organisations	727
Borough Engineers Dept.	351
TOTAL	54392

Approximately 8,000 towels and items of protective clothing used in the course of duties at Scotts Road were laundered on the premises.

This represents a flow of twelve hundred articles a week in addition to those items processed under the fouled laundry service.

INCONTINENT SECTION
Yearly Statistical Summaries

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Number of cases on the 1st January	180	198	218	211	199	151
New cases during the year	226	191	171	153	149	195
Requests not covered by the Act	26	16	11	33	10	9
Cases removed from the Register	208	171	178	270	197	145
Cases continuing at the 31st December	198	218	211	199	151	201
Number of collections	11229	11508	11692	10693	9547	10335
Number of articles laundered	134564	133857	140303	130578	117186	121701

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

FOR HAMMERSMITH	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
HEALTH LAUNDRIES:					
Incontinent Section	133,857	140,303	130,578	117,186	121,701
Departmental Section	56,512	42,431	53,458	57,078	62,392
Total of all articles laundered	190,369	182,734	184,036	174,264	184,093
BATHING OF AGED AND INFIRM:					
Number of persons assisted	18	18	17	15	17
Number of cleansings	291	308	261	241	271
PERSONAL CLEANSING AND TREATMENT:					
Pediculosis					
Individuals	305	291	267	336	480
Treatments	439	391	343	434	609
Scabies					
Individuals	463	468	519	527	620
Treatments	907	795	787	882	1,136
Other dermatological conditions					
Individuals	20	-	19	7	17
Treatments	41	-	21	12	17
SPRAYING OF PROPERTY:					
Number of premises	386	446	543	654	714
Number of rooms	763	973	1,391	1,565	1,907
STEAM & CHEMICAL STERILISATION OF BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC:					
Number of collections	272	385	364	358	398
Number of articles	8,029	9,736	10,914	11,304	11,151
FOR OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES					
PERSON CLEANSING:					
Individuals	394	361	350	523	422
Treatments	584	604	588	840	712

CORONER'S COURT AND PUBLIC MORTUARY

These buildings which are situated in a central part of the Borough within easy reach of the excellent travel facilities in Hammersmith Broadway are the property of the Council.

The Coroner's Court and ancillary offices are leased to the Greater London Council who are responsible for this aspect of the service.

The Court Room is well equipped with adequate accommodation for Jury, Press and public in addition to Counsel and Officials. Microphones are provided for the Coroner and Witnesses with an amplifier to ensure that all speech is clearly audible throughout the Court. Linked to this system is a tape recorder for use by the Coroner. Offices are provided for the Coroner and his officers with adequate waiting rooms and toilet facilities.

The public mortuary and post-mortem room are provided by the local authority under Section 198 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There are two purpose built refrigerators providing accommodation for eighteen bodies, which are more than adequate to cover normal needs in the mortuary. A viewing room is also provided where relatives through a specially designed glass screen can view the deceased. This room is furnished with flowering plants by the Parks Department.

The post-mortem room is equipped with four tables of special design incorporating elbow operating taps and foot operated sluicing mechanisms with drainage ducts that can readily be cleared. An independent gas boiler provides very hot water to meet all requirements and an electrically operated air conditioning unit ensures a satisfactory temperature both summer and winter. Offices are provided for both the Pathologist and Mortuary Superintendent with toilet facilities.

A reciprocal agreement operates with the neighbouring borough of Ealing during the absence of either Superintendent due to leave or sickness. Bodies are routed to the Acton mortuary or vice-versa and a nominal fee of £2 per body is either received or paid.

During the year 734 bodies were received at the mortuary, a decrease of 41 over the previous year.

The following is a summary for the year:-

Bodies in respect of Hammersmith

		<u>Total</u>
By order of Coroner	675	
Routed to Ealing Accommodation only	11	
Bodies in respect of Ealing	48	734

No. of Post-Mortem examinations

Hammersmith cases	675	
Ealing cases (at Hammersmith)	48	
Hammersmith cases (at Ealing)	67	790

No. of Inquests held at Coroner's Court

Hammersmith cases	88	
Acton cases	55	
Hounslow cases	68	211

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Mr. Thomas McLachlan of Messrs. Thomas McLachlan & Partners, 4 Hanway Place, London, W1P 9DF.

Bacteriological examination of food is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, S.E.1. and occasionally by the Royal Institute of Public Health. The Public Health Laboratory Service is also available to doctors for bacteriological examination - throat swabs, intestinal specimens, etc. The necessary swabs and outfits for the laboratory can be obtained from the Environmental Health Section who provide a Monday to Friday daily service to County Hall, with collection points in various parts of the Borough.

National Assistance Act, 1948

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

Removal to Hospital of Persons in need of Care and Attention

Under the provisions of the above Acts, application may be made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons in need of proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take action under these Acts in respect of any person in the Borough during the year. In all cases it was possible to find a solution in other ways, usually by co-operation with the family doctor and providing ancillary services.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 50

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

During the year 32 burials were carried out by the Council.

Public Baths and Wash-houses

The Metropolitan Water Board supply is utilised for both baths and pool. The water is subjected to chlorination, alkali treatment and filtration with continuous circulation. Samples of water were taken for analysis and all were reported satisfactory. In addition, frequent checks are made by the staff at the baths, particularly during heavy bathing loads. The public baths and wash-houses in Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush and North End Road, Fulham, provide facilities for bathing, swimming and laundry work.

For bathing there are private hot baths or shower cubicles and towels, soap, bath cubes and shampoos are supplied at a small cost. There are concession rates for children and for old age pensioners free baths on certain days. In the public wash-houses fully automatic machinery is provided for washing and spin drying. There are also facilities for ironing.

There are two swimming baths at Lime Grove and three at North End Road only the smaller ones being open all the year round. The larger ones are available during the summer months only, as during the winter season they are converted into public halls which may be hired for meetings, concerts, wrestling, dancing etc., and certain periods are set aside for badminton and indoor bowls.

Bloemfontein Road

There is an open air pool at Bloemfontein Road, Shepherds Bush, which

during the summer months provides facilities for swimming and sunbathing.

During the summer months checks are also made on the various paddling pools provided in the parks.

Staff Medical Examinations

The new system inaugurated in October 1969 continues to work satisfactorily. All applicants for employment with the Council are required to complete a detailed questionnaire which is considered by the Principal Medical Officer who then decides whether a medical examination is necessary.

Medical examinations however are still carried out in the following cases:-

1. Personnel in contact with children.
2. Cases of prolonged sickness.
3. Personnel for extension of service.
4. All food handlers.

Chest X-Rays, however, are required in respect of all personnel.

Tribute must once again be paid to the general practitioners and hospital specialists who supply essential information in so many cases. With their specialised knowledge, which is so readily afforded, doubtful cases are properly assessed to the mutual benefit of both Council and employee.

Statistical information is given below.

Staff Medical Questionnaires & Examinations - 1st January until 31st December, 1971

		<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>New Applicants</u>		
Questionnaires received:-		1126
" satisfactory	856	
" not completed	32	
Applicants withdrawn or not offered posts	53	941
<u>Medically examined</u>		
satisfactory	133	
not satisfactory	17	
suitable for employment		
subject to review	35	185

Medical Examinations for:

Extended service

Examined and recommended for extension of service	61	
Examined and not recommended for extended service	2	63

Retirement on medical grounds

Examined and recommended for retirement (including two domiciliary visits)	32	32
--	----	----

Special requests

Recommended as fit to return to work	16	
" as fit for light duties for limited period	7	
Recommended as fit for part-time employment	3	
" as fit for the work in which they are employed	14	
Recommended as fit for employment as heavy vehicle driver	5	45

Reviews

Examined and now satisfactory	13	
" a further review recommended	19	
" and recommended to retire	1	
" new review recommended	36	69

Examined at Hammersmith for other boroughs	10	
" elsewhere for Hammersmith	2	
" at Annesley for Annesley House, Southsea	4	
" at Hammersmith for Annesley House	5	21

TOTAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS 415

Chest X-Ray examinations at Hammersmith Hospital	404	
Chest X-Ray " " " Hospital (repeats)	30	
Chest X-Ray examinations S.W.L.Mass Radio-graphy Unit	243	
Chest X-Ray examinations Other hospitals and Mass X-Ray units	264	941

Special and general practitioner letters	32
Stool examinations	15

Retired on grounds of permanent ill-health

(32)

Psychiatric	5
Arthritis	4
Bronchitis	4
Hypertension	3
Slipped Disc	2
Heart Disease	2
Hemiplegia	2
Various	10

Failed medical examination for employment with Council

(17)

Heart Disease	3
Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	1
Lumbar Pains	3
Slipped Disc	2
Hypertension	3
Psychiatric	3
Anaemia	1

1	Heart Disease
1	Hypertension
1	Diabetes
1	Obesity
1	Alcoholism
1	Drug Abuse
1	Smoking
1	Other

C. PERSONAL HEALTH



Personal Health Service

In England and Wales the Personal Health Services of the Local Health Authorities (i.e. the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs) are provided under Sections 21-29 of the National Health Service Act 1946, as amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968. A similar position obtains in the case of the London Borough Councils with the exception that Section 27, which deals with the provision of an ambulance service, is administered as one service throughout Greater London by the Greater London Council.

Co-ordination and Co-operation of Services

Co-ordination and co-operation of the Local Health Authority's services with the hospital and family doctor services were continued during the year. There was consultation between the three services at Maternity Liaison Committees and during the year many visits of observation were made to personal health establishments. Visitors included students of nursing, health visiting, medicine, dietetics, nutrition, home economics, social and hospital administration and student tutors. Nursing Officers continued to teach student nurses at Fulham/Charing Cross, West London, Royal Masonic and Hammersmith Hospitals.

The ways in which domiciliary staff co-operated with the other two branches of the Health Service are described in the following paragraphs on particular services.

Health Centres (National Health Service Act 1946, Section 21)

The National Health Service Act 1946 made it a duty (which for various reasons has not been insisted upon) for every Local Health Authority to provide, equip and maintain, to the satisfaction of the Minister, premises which shall be called "Health Centres" at which facilities shall be available for all or any of the following purposes:-

General medical, dental or pharmaceutical services, services of the Local Health Authority, services of specialists and health education, and "a Local Health Authority shall to the satisfaction of the Minister provide staff for any Health Centre provided by them".

In July 1965 the Minister of Health asked for information on the Council's long-term plans for the development of the Health and Welfare Services. The period for which information was required was the 10 years from 1st of April 1966 - 31st March 1976; and in addition, information in the year 1965/66 was requested. It was, therefore, essential to forecast the demands and needs of the various services to decide how they could best be met for the future.

It was felt that the needs of the Borough could best be served by Group Health Centres for the practice of preventive medicine and for the promotion of the mental and physical health of the family. These Centres would provide all or most of the following:-

Accommodation for General Practitioners
Maternity and Child Health Facilities
School Treatment Centre
Information/Advice Centre
Additional Special Clinics as Necessary
(Example, geriatric/chiropractic)

There are obvious advantages to both the public and staff in having these services in one building. A full description was given in my Annual Report for 1968 of the first Health Centre opened in the London Borough of Hammersmith. This Centre provides accommodation for four General Practitioners and a number of Local Authority clinics. Co-operation between the two branches of the services remains excellent.

Care of Mothers and Young Children (National Health Service Act 1946 Section 22)

Under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946 it is the duty of every Local Authority to make arrangements for the care (including in particular dental care) of expectant and nursing mothers and of children who have not attained the age of five years and are not attending primary schools maintained by a Local Education Authority.

Child Health Centres

There are eight Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Borough, together with a purpose-built Health Centre as shown below:-

Becklow Gardens,
Becklow Road, W.12.

Burne Jones,
North End Road, W.14.

Glenthorne Road,
48 Glenthorne Road, W.6.

Greyhound Road,
90-92 Greyhound Road, W.6.

Milson Road,
1-3 Milson Road, W.14.

Parsons Green,
5-7 Parsons Green, S.W.6.

Wandsworth Bridge Road,
170 Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.6.

Westway,
The Curve, W.12.

Health Centre

The Grove Health Centre,
95 Goldhawk Road, W.12.

These Centres provide between them the following services:

Ante-natal

Cytology

Creches

Dental Care for expectant and nursing
mothers and children under 5

Family Planning

Child Health

Mothers' Groups

Mothercraft

Parentcraft

Relaxation

Toddlers' Vaccination and Immunisation

In 1971 attendances at the Child Health Centres (including attendance at the Grove Health Centre) of children up to 5 years of age totalled 43,328 *(30,271).

Well-Baby Clinics Held at General Practitioners' Surgeries

In addition to the Child Health Sessions at the Council's Maternity and Child Health Centres, four Health Visitors attended Well-baby Sessions held in General Practitioners' Surgeries. A General Practitioner also conducts a Well-baby Clinic for his own patients in one of the Council's Maternity and Child Health Centres.

Family Planning

The Council decided to implement the provisions of the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967, with effect from the 1st of January 1969. The arrangements envisaged that the Family Planning Association would undertake all family planning services in the Borough on an agency basis. Prior to this decision both the Council and the Family Planning Association had clinics in the Borough and it was felt that the new agreement would provide uniformity of charges, assessment scales, and professional standards for all Hammersmith residents.

Payment is made to the Family Planning Association on a per capita basis on the following terms:

- (i) The Council to be financially responsible for Hammersmith residents attending clinics within the Borough with the exception of one Family Planning Association Clinic just outside the Borough boundary attended by many Hammersmith patients.
- (ii) No charge to be made to Hammersmith residents for advice.
- (iii) No charge to be made for medical cases.
- (iv) No charge to be made for social cases in hardship.

The following is a list of Family Planning Clinics held within the Borough:-

Glenthorne Road Child Health Centre
48 Glenthorne Road, W.6.

* Figures in Brackets relate to 1970.

Greyhound Road Child Health Centre,
90 Greyhound Road, W.6.

The Grove Health Centre,
95 Goldhawk Road, W.12.

Parsons Green Child Health Centre,
5 Parsons Green, S.W.6.

Westway Child Health Centre,
The Curve, W.12.

Becklow Gardens Child Health Centre,
Becklow Gardens, W.12

West London Hospital,
Hammersmith Road, W.6.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC STATISTIC 1971 N.H.S. ACT 1967

	New Patients	F.P.A. Transfers	Total Visits	Cytology	Free Advice	Free Supplies
Becklow Gardens	234	7	837	143	245	65
Glenthorne Road	182	28	1,039	283	276	37
Greyhound Road	151	-	978	142	315	73
The Grove	179	27	826	143	193	57
Parsons Green	671	131	3,291	758	1,028	142
West London Hospital	539	63	3,140	395	731	16
Westway	89	20	408	100	112	24
TOTAL	2,045	276	10,519	1,964	2,900	414

Occasional Creches

A total of 5,184 children attended the creches organised by the Council at Glenthorne Road and Greyhound Road Child Health Centres during 1971 (6,806 attended in 1970).

Observation and Handicap Register

The names of babies that are considered to be at risk of developing a handicap by reason of adverse factors occurring during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period, are entered in the Observation Register. The Register is scrutinised at regular periods by a Medical Officer so that the child's progress and development may be kept under review. Should a handicap become evident the child's name is then transferred to the Handicap Register.

Observation Register

510 *(623) cases in 1971 were notified of whom 2 *(2) had been transferred to the Handicap Register by the 31st of December 1971.

Handicap Register

The table below is an analysis of notifications in 1971 and relates to children born in that year. 95*(116) cases were placed on the Register, of whom 2 *(2) had been transferred from the Observation Register. 10 *(28) had been notified through the scheme for reporting malformations at birth. 6 *(13) were subsequently removed from the Register due to change of address or death:

Mongol	1(3)
Educationally/Severely Sub-Normal	1(2)
Spina Bifida	1(2)
Congenital Heart Disease	3(5)
Hare Lip - Cleft Palate	4(2)
Talipes	5(7)
Abnormalities of Genito-Urinary Tract	4(4)
Limb Abnormalities	4(6)
Delayed Speech	-(1)
Disease of Blood	1(-)
Disease of Nervous System	1(1)
Cretin	-(-)
Coeliac Disease	1(-)
Deaf & Partial Hearing	-(2)
Eye Defects	1(-)
Cystic Fibrosis	-(-)
Spastic	-(2)
Epilepsy	-(2)
Skin Diseases	1(-)
Cerebral Palsy	2(-)
Multiple Defects	1(2)
Other	1(4)

The total number on the Handicap Register at the end of 1971 was 224.

* Figures in brackets relate to 1970.

Scheme for Reporting Congenital Malformations

The Scheme rests on information being sent to the Medical Officer of Health by the doctor or midwife notifying a birth (as required by Section 203 of the Public Health Act 1936) of any malformation of the child observable at birth. The Medical Officer of Health is required to return to the Director and Registrar General a standard form for every child living in his area in whose case he has received information of a malformation observed at birth.

In 1971 25* (44) cases were notified. Notification was made as follows:

Central Nervous System	3 (8)
Eye and Ear	2 (2)
Alimentary System	2 (5)
Heart and Circulatory System	1 (0)
Respiratory System	- (0)
Urino-genital System	4 (6)
Limbs	7 (20)
Other parts of musculo-skeletal system	1 (0)
Other systems	2 (0)
Other malformations	3 (3)

These children are all under the care of hospitals and their names are on the Borough's Register of Handicapped Children.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946, SECTION 26)

The following tables show details of the number of persons protected against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Smallpox, Poliomyelitis and Measles during 1971.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

TABLE 1 - COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES - NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under 16 yrs	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-7		
1. Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple DTP	162	1034	101	25	26	3	1351
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	2	5	-	-	12	2	21
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	7	100	20	19	315	104	565
5. Diphtheria	3	24	5	-	1	21	54
6. Pertussis	11	28	3	-	-	1	43
7. Tetanus	-	-	-	-	26	37	63
8. Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sabin	142	1109	121	45	295	135	1847
10. Measles	36	782	439	115	139	45	1556
11. Rubella	-	1	2	1	-	1287	1291
12. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	174	1163	126	44	354	130	1991
13. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	175	1067	104	25	38	6	1415
14. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	169	1134	121	44	367	144	1979
15. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	142	1109	121	45	295	135	1847

Given by the Borough Medical Officers: 4,884

General Practitioners: 1,907

*Figures in brackets relate to 1970.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

TABLE 2 - REINFORCING DOSES - NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under 16 yrs	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-7		
1. Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple DTP	54	679	656	85	168	38	1680
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	7	1	28	7	43
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	48	101	56	2059	659	2923
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	14	5	20
6. Pertussis	-	5	1	-	1	-	7
7. Tetanus	-	-	2	1	21	47	71
8. Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sabin	48	613	781	144	2195	1281	5062
10. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	54	727	764	143	2269	709	4666
11. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	54	684	664	86	197	45	1730
12. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	54	727	759	142	2248	744	4674
13. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	48	613	781	144	2195	1281	5062

Given by Borough Medical Officers: 7,562

General Practitioners: 2,244

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

TABLE 3 - SMALLPOX

Age at date of vaccination	Number of persons vaccinated (or revaccinated during period)	
	Number vaccinated	Number revaccinated
0 - 3 months	11	-
3 - 6 months	35	-
6 - 9 months	9	-
9 - 12 months	5	-
1 year	628	1
2 - 4 years	263	59
5 - 15 years	68	177
16 years or over	4	2
Total (persons)	1023	239

Given by Borough Medical Officers: 539 General Practitioners: 723

Dental Care in the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

Continuing the policy established last year the maximum priority has been given towards inspecting and treating the pre-school population. Every day nursery and many play groups were inspected during the year. In addition, parents bringing older children to the clinics for treatment were encouraged to bring younger brothers and sisters for inspection.

It will be seen that there has been a very large increase in the number of children inspected and treated over the past two years. Further consideration is being given to ways of encouraging parents to take their children to clinics for inspection from as early an age as possible. It is hoped to commence a birthday card scheme inviting parents to visit the dentist when their child reaches their third birthday.

Considerable efforts have also been made in dental health education and most day nursery and play group children were invited to see the Puppet Show. This was extremely well received and many requests for further visits have been made. It is hoped to repeat this next year. The Dental Auxiliary has also visited most day nurseries and play groups during the year to distribute toothpaste and give instruction in brushing teeth.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL STATISTICS 1971

<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Children aged</u> <u>0 -4 years</u>			<u>Expectant and Nursing</u> <u>Mothers</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
First Inspections	1387	914	150	22	27	55
No. requiring treatment	635	344	104	22	21	51
<u>Visits</u>						
First Visits	240	179	106	19	21	58
Subsequent Visits	435	345	223	55	40	72
Total Visits	675	524	329	74	61	130
<u>Treatment</u>						
Fillings	703	489	285	74	46	68
Teeth filled	579	449	247	63	40	62
Extractions	49	38	12	8	2	38
Patients X-rayed	1	1	-	14	3	2
Prophylaxis	177	98	21	16	13	20
Teeth otherwise conserved	25	36	27	-	-	-
Courses of treatment completed	157	137	48	13	13	32
Number of Sessions for M.C.W.	145.0	108.9	82.7			

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care (National Health Service Act, 1946 Section 28)

Screening for Cervical Cytology

During 1971 137*(111) sessions were held at which 918 (962)* attendances were made. Facilities were offered to all women regardless of their age group to take advantage of this test. Doctors who referred patients receive reports on the finding of the hospital pathologist.

*Figures in Brackets relate to 1970.

Examination of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons

Arrangements were made for the domiciliary examination and re-examination of persons with a view to their inclusion on the Register of Blind and Partially Sighted kept by the Borough's Welfare Services. Inclusion on the Register entitles a person to extra benefits from the Department of Health and Social Security and to the full range of services provided by the Welfare Services. During 1971 the examinations continued to be carried out by the Consultant Ophthalmologist, Miss J.M. Dollar, F.R.C.S.

In addition, certificates are accepted from other Local Authorities, Hospitals, and private Ophthalmologists, and fees paid where appropriate.

The following details of work carried out during the year:

Number of domiciliary examinations during the year	1971	18	(36)*
Number of domiciliary re-examinations during the year		65	(49)*
Number of certificates accepted from other Local Authorities, Hospitals, and private Ophthalmologists		65	(64)*

Medical Arrangements for Long-Term Stay Immigrants

Advice of arrival of long-stay immigrants is received from ports and airports. Health Visitors then get in touch with them, give them information about the Health Services, persuade them to register themselves and their dependents with general medical practitioners, and have chest X-rays where these are appropriate.

Country where Passport Issued	Immigrants Notified 1971	Visits		Total
		Successful	Unsuccessful	
Commonwealth Countries	420 (541)*	284 (266)*	136 (395)*	420 (661)*
Non-Commonwealth	473 (44)*	40 (25)*	433 (30)*	473 (55)*
TOTALS	893 (585)*	324 (291)*	569 (425)*	893 (716)*

COMMUNITY NURSING SERVICES

Health Visiting

The Health Visitor occupies a unique position in the Health and Welfare Services. One of her most important functions is the visiting of people in their own homes to give advice and help which will enable individual families to develop their full potential of physical and mental health. She also works in the Clinic and Doctor's Surgery concerning herself with the needs of all those with whom she comes into contact.

Work with Mothers and Young Children

The Health Visitor is given notice of every new baby born in her area, and on or around the 10th day visits the mother and child at home where she advises on all aspects of baby care and is also able to give incidental advice about home safety. At this visit the mother is invited to bring the baby to

* Figures in brackets relate to 1970.

her local Clinic where the baby's developmental progress can be checked regularly by a doctor. During the year a total of 89,848 children under the age of 5 years attended the Maternal and Child Health Clinics in Hammersmith.

Because the Health Visitor is trained to recognise any departure from normal growth and development, she is alert to recognise any condition which needs specialist advice or treatment. Thus special Observation and At Risk Registers are maintained for children who are "at risk" or whose development may cause concern, so that they may be kept under constant surveillance. Another feature of her work with children is to encourage parents to take advantage of the vitally important immunisation service, and in this her work is aided by the fact that all immunisation records have now been fully computerised which allows a closer check to be kept on each child's programme.

Some parents do not always appreciate that a child may become backward if it is not given adequate individual attention, spoken to frequently, encouraged to explore and allowed to play with other children. Those youngsters who are cut off from such forms of contact do not get full advantage from their first years at school and may, in fact, never recover from this handicap. In this connection, the Health Visitor's responsibility regarding child development covers both mental and emotional growth as well as physical progress. She will make particular effort to emphasise the importance of these emotional aspects in relation to total health and does all in her power to ensure that the child has mental stimulation and emotional security.

Maternity and Child Health Centres

There are nine Centres in the Borough providing services for babies and toddlers as well as ante-natal care, relaxation classes, cytology and parentcraft. Family planning services are also available at most of the Centres and reference is made to this elsewhere in the Report. Once a week a Health Visitor and other staff visit Queen Charlotte's Hospital in order to run a clinic session for babies and toddlers, and such co-operation between the community and a world famous Maternity Hospital is much appreciated. One of the Centres at Burne Jones House was closed at the beginning of December to enable structural alterations and redecoration to be carried out, but it is hoped that the Centre will re-open in the Summer of 1972 with increased facilities and more comfortable surroundings for both clients and staff.

Health Visiting Staff

In June 1971 Miss Joan Surr retired from the post of Chief Nursing Officer and Miss Olwen Morgan from the post of Principal Nursing Officer. Both ladies had given valued service to the Borough and done much to raise and maintain standards of community nursing care and it was, therefore, a great pleasure to hear that Miss Surr had been awarded an O.B.E. in the Birthday Honours List. Miss D.J. Markham and Miss J.M. Edwards were appointed Chief Nursing Officer and Principal Nursing Officer respectively following the two retirements. The establishment of Health Visitors remained constant during the year, seven students completed their sponsored courses and were appointed to the staff in 1971 whilst a further five students were sponsored for the academic year 1971-2 and are at present undergoing their training.

Training Within the Borough

The heavy demand for observation visits to the nursing department continued from a wide range of students and a total of 1,218 visits were paid during the year by student nurses, pupil midwives, health visitor students, medical students and students from other disciplines. In addition to receiving

visitors and participating in student training, Nursing Officers and Health Visitors taught at various schools in the Borough as well as in the Schools of Nursing at Fulham, Hammersmith and the Royal Masonic Hospitals and at the same time the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives continued to assist in the teaching of Pupil Midwives at Queen Charlotte's Hospital. These pupils also gained practical experience within the Community Services of the Borough.

General Practitioner/Health Visitor Attachment

It is now widely accepted that there are many advantages in attaching a Health Visitor to a Doctor's practice. In this situation she works closely alongside the General Practitioner and is able to see the wider problems of the whole family. Mothers can bring their babies to the surgery for immunisation and general advice and there is a continuity of care throughout. It is therefore, disappointing that although ten Health Visitors are already attached to general practice, some of the other local Doctors have no room to accommodate either a Health Visitor or a Nurse because they practise from lock-up premises. In these instances the building of Health Centres would do much to facilitate and encourage closer links between Health Visitors and Doctors.

Health Visitors and Hospitals

A period of illness in hospital is an episode in a person's life during which he is away from the community in which he lives, and consequently, close co-operation between the community and the hospital is essential for the total care of the patient. In this, Health Visitors as well as Nurses have an important part to play in a united service and it is pleasing that one Health Visitor is attached to the Paediatric Department of Fulham Hospital whilst another is attached to the Radio Therapy Unit. Further developments of this service may take place at the Neo-Natal Department of Hammersmith Hospital and it is hoped to introduce a Health Visitor there early in the New Year. In their everyday work all Health Visitors are in close contact with hospitals over individual patients from their area, especially when those patients are young children or mothers with young families.

Surveys

Because the Health Visitor has a unique knowledge of the families in her area she continued to give valuable assistance with the following surveys taking place locally:

1. National Child Development Study
2. Greater London Council Research and Development Unit, Spina Bifida Survey
3. Medical Research Council, National Survey of Health and Development
4. Guy's Hospital Department of Community Medicine, Study into the Attachment of Local Authority Nursing Staff to General Practice.

Refresher Courses and In-Service Training

Four members of staff undertook the Midwifery Refresher Course in accordance with the statutory ruling of the Central Midwives Board. Two Health Visitors attended Management Appreciation Courses and one attended a Refresher Course run by the Health Visitors Association.

Two Health Visitors successfully undertook the Field Work Instructor's Course which will qualify them to train students in the practical skills of Health Visiting and in addition, two District Nurses were successful in their Practical Work Instructor's Course. Newly appointed School Nurses attended the Introductory Course run by the London Boroughs Training

Committee and all grades of nursing staff went to a variety of sessional lectures and conferences to enable them to keep up to date with changing patterns of care and treatment of the physically and mentally sick.

Playgroups and Child Minders

Children who belong to a Play Group learn social intergration and their mental, emotional and physical growth is encouraged. For this reason Play Groups have become important in the care of the pre-school child and in the Borough fourteen such Groups were running during the year. Although the actual work in each Group is done by the mothers themselves, the Borough supports the Play Group movement financially and Health Visitors interest themselves in the care of the children who attend. A Senior Nursing Officer also visited the Groups during the year to ensure all was running smoothly and was available for consultation and advice over the setting-up of new Groups. In addition, the nursing department was responsible for the registration of Child Minders until October 1st when this function was transferred to the Social Services Department.

Day Nurseries

The occupancy at the seven Day Nurseries was maintained at a high level during the year, but as applications were received from a large number of top priority cases, the waiting list was not reduced. Work commenced on a new Day Nursery at Westway which is due to be completed early next year but benefit will not be felt immediately this Nursery is opened because some children at present attending Uxbridge Road Day Nursery will be transferred to the new building, thus enabling Uxbridge Road Nursery to be rebuilt. There have been the usual number of staff changes, which is inherent in a staff where most girls working in the Nurseries are between 18 and 22 years of age. Many of our own student nursery nurses remain in the service for a year following completion of their training, which greatly increases staff stability. All of those who sat the Examination of the Nursery Nurses Board in July were successful. Many students from a wide range of allied disciplines have visited the Nursery premises during the year and have much appreciated the efforts which staff have made to explain their work and the happy home atmosphere they create in the Day Nurseries.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Following the national trend, the number of women confined in their own homes is declining, as is the birth rate, but our Midwives have been increasingly involved with women who deliver in maternity units but remain under the care of the Midwife and General Practitioner. One such new scheme was initiated last year and came into operation early in 1971 at Hammersmith Hospital. After six months only one practice was making use of this arrangement because most General Practitioners interested in this aspect of work were involved in the Queen Charlotte's scheme. As a result only ten mothers were delivered in Hammersmith Hospital General Practitioner Unit during the year.

Radio communication has been invaluable in maintaining contact with each member of the Service, particularly at night when the minimum staff cover is available. Maternity Liaison Committees have met at regular intervals to discuss matters of common interest to both the hospital and community maternity services.

Home Nursing

The number of patients requiring total nursing care is still on the increase and the district trained staff really appreciate the employment of ancillary staff who assist them in the total care of these patients.

The night service has also been of great benefit to those requiring extended nursing care since its inauguration in July of this year, with a total of 5,763 visits made.

We now have five District Nursing Sisters attached to general medical practices and we hope to increase this during the year 1972. The same liaison has been maintained with the local hospitals, health visitors and all the social and voluntary agencies in the Borough.

The nursing staff have taken many students of medicine, nursing, health visiting and dietetics out on their morning rounds and felt that the students learnt a great deal from seeing patients actually being nursed in their own homes. The Home Nurses also assist Chiswick Polytechnic with the practical aspect of the District Nurse Training Course.

The following table shows the number of visits made during 1971:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
0-5 years	192
5-64 years	16,278
65 years and over	105,577
	<hr/> 122,047
+ night nurse visits	<hr/> 5,763
TOTAL	<hr/> 127,810

The following table shows the number of patients seen during the year:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Patients</u>
0-5 years	46
5-64 years	741
65 years and over	2,681
	<hr/>
TOTAL	<hr/> 3,468 (excl. night nursing)

TUBERCULOSIS

Hammersmith Chest Clinic.

The total attendances at the Clinic showed a slight drop during 1971 to 20,584 but there has been a small rise in the total number of new cases of tuberculosis diagnosed: from 46 in 1970 to 52 this year. Again over 50% were found in immigrant families: nearly a quarter in Asians. A third of the new cases were of non-pulmonary type: a much larger proportion than in the country as a whole. Again it is found that this is largely due to the higher incidence of non-pulmonary disease in our immigrant families. The medical profession must maintain constant vigilance for tuberculosis of all types if successful eradication is to be achieved.

There has been a small fall in the number of lung cancer cases, but this figure may well rise again, as we are now seeing more women with the disease: women have been smoking cigarettes for a shorter time than men so that their peak incidence is probably still to come.

During the year it has been possible to provide a rather better service for the patients. This is due to the replacement of the old Odelca photo-fluorographic X-ray machine and the introduction of automated X-ray film processing. This is a great advance, giving a dry X-ray film within minutes and thus cutting the patients' waiting time.

There has been many staff changes during the year but this has not affected the cheerful, loyal work done in the unit for which I am sincerely grateful.

T.B. Register (31.12.71)

Pulmonary	756
Non-pulmonary	264
Total	1020

T.B. Notifications

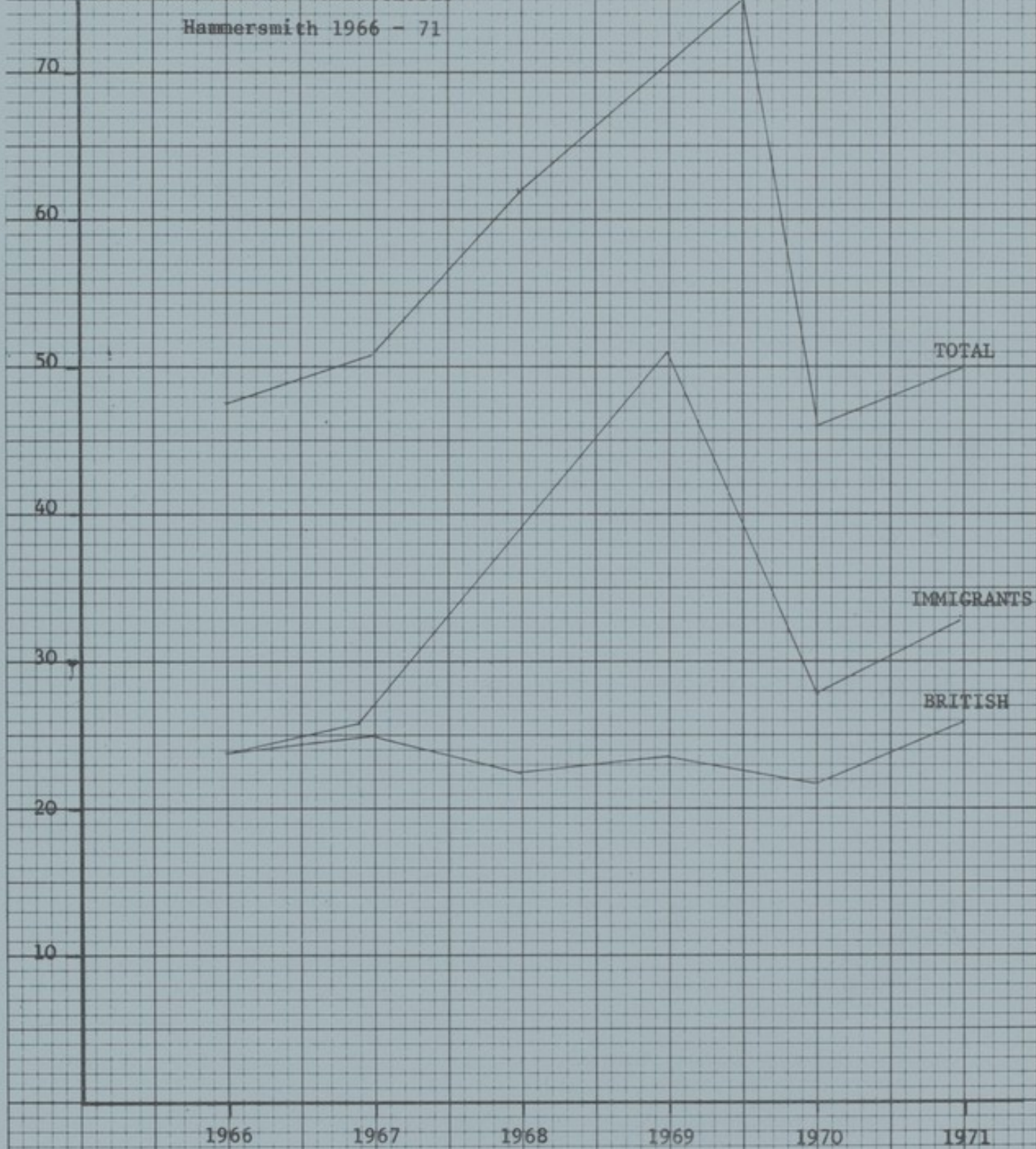
Pulmonary	35
Non-pulmonary	17
Total	52
T.B. Deaths	9

T.B. Notifications - Origin of Patients

Great Britain & N. Ireland	25
India, Pakistan & Ceylon	11
Europe	4
Ireland	6
Africa (Asian)	2
West Indies	3
Africa	1

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Hammersmith 1966 - 71



Fulham Chest Clinic.

Once again the pattern of tuberculosis in Fulham has followed the trend over the last five years, with a slight upward swing one year being followed by a downward swing the following year. In view of the small numbers involved this is not significant.

The slight downward trend showing this year, with 32 (44) cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 (7) non-pulmonary, gives a total notification of 37 (51). As usual the number of deaths shows a slight fall 13 (17).

Notifications for 1971 are fairly evenly spread over all age groups from 16 - 65+ years in the males and 16 - 55 in the females.

Again in the case of deaths in the males these have occurred in the 46 - 65+ age groups.

In the females there were only 2 deaths, one in the 65+ age group and for the first time for some years one in the 16 - 25 age group.

Out of the total of 37 patients notified suffering from tuberculosis 19 of these were born overseas.

Fulham Chest Clinic Statistics

TABLE 1

<u>No. of New Patients Attending -</u>				<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Non-Tuberculous Chest Cases	...	...	...	96	(62)
New Contacts of notified cases	...	...	...	32	(61)
New notifications transferred in	...	...	...	21	(21)
<u>No. of Clinic Attendances -</u>					
Notified cases of tuberculosis	...	...	...	469	(573)
Contacts of " " "	...	...	...	91	(152)
Other chest diseases	...	...	...	1066	(1110)
<u>No. of New Notifications of Tuberculosis in Fulham Chest Clinic Area -</u>					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	32	(44)
Non-Pulmonary "	...	...	...	5	(7)
				37	(51)

(Of total of 37 cases, 19 were from overseas)

No. of Patients Removed from T.B. Register as DECEASED -

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	12	(16)
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	1	(1)
				13	(17)
No. of Visits by Health Visitor	...	...	...	933	(803)
No. of Patients X-rayed	...	...	...	967	(1179)
No. of B.C.G. Vaccinations	...	...	...	89	(111)
No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1971	...	...	...	523	(534)

Figures for 1970 in brackets ().

TABLE 2

NEW NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS

<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>(1970)</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>(1970)</u>
Up to 5 years	Nil	(1)	Nil	(1)
6 - 15	1	(1)	2	(1)
16 - 25	4	(5)	5	(6)
26 - 35	3	(7)	3	(1)
36 - 45	4	(1)	1	(1)
46 - 55	4	(6)	5	(2)
56 - 65	3	(2)	Nil	(3)
Over 65	2	(7)	Nil	(6)
	21	(30)	16	(21)

TABLE 3

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	
16 - 25 years	Nil	(Nil)	1	(Nil)
26 - 35 "	Nil	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)
36 - 45 "	Nil	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)
46 - 55 "	1	(1)	Nil	(2)
56 - 65 "	3	(3)	Nil	(Nil)
Over 65 "	7	(7)	1	(4)
	11	(11)	2	(6)

Figures for 1970 in brackets ().

Hurlingham Lodge Hostel

Hurlingham Lodge is a hostel for ambulant, infective, tuberculous men, one of three similar establishments in Inner London, the others being in the London Boroughs of Islington and Lambeth.

Hurlingham Lodge provides accommodation for those who do not require nursing but need the security of a home with regular good meals, clean laundry and sympathetic companionship. It is also to the advantage of the community that, as far as possible, these infective tuberculous people are segregated from the dangers of close and frequent contact with those who might be susceptible to contracting the disease.

Residents who are fit to work are encouraged to find employment through the Disablement Resettlement Officer in the local office of the Department of Employment. They are also encouraged to join the list of a local general practitioner who visits the hostel regularly and, in addition, maintains health surveillance of the staff. A Senior Medical Officer from the staff of the Director of Health Services also visits the hostel.

Recommendations for admission are received from the Chest Physicians at Chest Clinics in the London Boroughs and from hospitals in and outside London. The Medical Officer of Health of the Borough in which the patient was formerly resident is asked to accept financial responsibility, and residents are requested to contribute towards their maintenance, according to their means. Admissions are arranged as and when vacancies occur.

The condition of residents is reviewed periodically to establish the need for continued residence.

There is accommodation for 28 at the hostel and at the end of 1971 there were 2 men awaiting admission.

The Health Education Service

Hammersmith's Health Education Service has gained an international reputation for being in the foreground of local authority endeavour in Britain as a co-ordinating unit in specific and general education for health and social services. Major developments have been an extension of

- (1) The DESIGN FOR LIVING permanent health education EXHIBITION at 2-6 Fulham Broadway, SW6 IAA.
- (2) Campaigns with impact attracting world wide attention in such subjects as sexually transmitted infections, social drinking, drugs, home safety.
- (3) Appraisal, research and evaluation projects, together with follow-up, Borough designed booklets, posters and unique Programmed Learning techniques using five systems for individual and group work in health education themes.

Current national interests in co-ordination of statutory and voluntary endeavours reflects the Hammersmith initiative in a service that has the closest liaison with government departments and agencies, national associations, international organisations, together with the significant contribution of the field workers in the cause of preventive medicine, fully supported by the health education service contribution to local societies, education, hospital, medical, social services, and by massive propaganda designed to inform the public in practical terms for Good Health and Safer Living.

The Design for Living Exhibition no longer serves just to introduce the visiting groups to health education, but is increasingly utilised by teachers with their actual project groups.

In addition, through the World Health Organisation, the British Council and agencies located in some forty countries, mature fellowship holders and "students" in many disciplines attend for training and study purposes. The latest available audio-visual aids not only feature in the Exhibition, which illustrates the story of life from birth to the advancing years, but are extended by means of original mobile display units for use in colleges, schools etc., for continuous health education. A film and demonstration theatre continues to provide further attractions.

The highlight of 1971 campaigns proved to be the major endeavour offering information for the benefit of teenagers, parents and teachers on the hazards of Sexually Transmitted Infections. Literally thousands of posters and leaflets. Borough designed, have been circulated. One striking modern nude study contrasted with the face of a child victim of V.D. gained world acclaim. Of particular interest is the fact that Sweden's major campaign to fight the menace of Gonorrhoea has been largely patterned on the Hammersmith campaign procedures. It can also be claimed that Hammersmith literature has found its way into the igloos of the Eskimos, and the mining and camp territories up to the Canadian arctic circle! Other of the year's campaigns have included Cordon Bleu cooking, linked meals for students and elderly folk, plus an exposition of slimming dietaries. A mental health project popularised N.A.M.H., the Robot, designed to illustrate that in the event of breakdown the human touch is needed. Geriatric care, child health, cytology, dental health, home and water safety features have drawn enthusiastic audiences and follow-up interest.

Research endeavours have resulted in release of the "best seller" booklet, Social Drinking and You (written and illustrated for teenagers), plus a continuous demand for Community Services For the Incontinent Adult, based on a comprehensive survey in a lecture given by the Director of Health Services. Leaflets "The X in Sex", "Is Your Family Aware?" and "Sexually Transmitted Diseases" have commanded attention resulting in a demand for reprint editions.

Children under five years have contributed to intensive research into the safety of plastic pill containers, and in torque tests on the more traditional medicine bottle caps. During the year special research was instituted into a study of the likely effects of modern sound, light and colour usage in discoteques, discobars and the like, and the findings of "The Kinetic Experience" are being early awaited by social scientists and electronic specialists alike. In 1971 the Health Education Service held the record for the total number of appearances in Radio London's regular health programmes, and has again featured in Nationwide (B.B.C.) and a variety of television and radio documentaries in this country, as well as in Holland, U.S.A., Canada and Sweden.

But of course, although specialising in health education projects to encourage further research, the day-to-day work of the service is geared to ensure follow-up of literature, teaching displays, technamation units, films, slides, cassettes, overhead projection, programmed learning, for local schools, colleges and societies- to offer courses, conferences,, lecture panels, demonstrations and exhibitions, in all manner of health, personal health, social and environmental themes, and to supply clinics, centres, information offices, indeed all enquirers, with the latest available media. The Design for Living newsletter is a well established quarterly publication which in 1971 trebled circulation in response to demand from health educators.

With the encouragement of the Directors of Health and Social Services, and of the Council's Committees, the Hammersmith Health Education Service is stimulated to ensure that the service remains "At Your Service"!

Renal Dialysis

Kidney failure can be treated either by regular repeated dialysis (clearing the blood of waste products) or by a kidney transplant. The former method of treatment is more commonly used, and local authorities are authorised to carry out works of adaptation at patients' homes under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as amended by Section 12 of the Health Service and Public Health Act, 1968.

Home dialysis has advantages over hospital dialysis. It causes less disruption of the patient's life; a hospital bed is made available for the treatment of another patient and, most important, it reduces the risk of infection to the patient himself and to the other patients and staff in a hospital Dialysis Unit.

During the year, arrangements were made for two patients to dialyse themselves in their homes. In the first case, adaptations were carried out for this purpose in hospital-owned property, the hospital bearing a proportion of the cost. In the second case, use was made of accommodation that had been adapted for a dialysis patient who had died. The Council rehoused that patient's family, and the new patient and his family were rehoused in this specially equipped accommodation.

At the end of the year, arrangements were being made for the adaptation of a further two homes for dialysis purposes.

West London Hospital - Martha & Luke Clinic Report

In the annual report for 1970 the director of the special clinic wrote that it would be surprising if a further large increase in the number of patients attending from year to year was not recorded, and this was borne out once more in 1971. The total number of cases rose from 11,583 in 1969 to 14,947 in 1970 and in 1971 to 18,898. Male cases rose from 7,645 to 9,635 and 11,374 respectively; female cases 3,938 in 1969; 5,312 and 7,624 respectively. As the department was originally designed to deal with 6,000 new cases per annum and to have staff geared to this requirement, it can be imagined that this case load has caused a considerable amount of difficulty; however, due to a grant from the Department of Health and Social Security, it has been possible to extend the premises and so to provide better office accommodation and thus free a larger area for the benefit of patients, though to a certain extent the increasing volume of patients' records and larger staff required to cope with them and the reception generally, has had to be off set against this. The waiting room accommodation is also totally inadequate and has led to very serious overcrowding. It is hoped that soon this may be, at least in part, remedied by the acquisition of more accommodation.

The incidence of early syphilis remained low during the year rising from 134 to 139 cases - 117 males and 22 females; of the males 81.2% had acquired the infection homosexually.

There was a slight decline in the cases of gonorrhoea, from 3,432 in 1970 to 3,279 in 1971. Of the males 619 (28.2%) cases were homosexually acquired; there were 2,150 male cases and 1,129 female cases, giving a ratio of 1.35 to 1 (male to female). It is too soon to say whether this slight decline is merely a temporary phenomena, such as occurred in 1962, or whether it is due to the results of improved contact tracing, the effects of the educational campaign mounted in the Hammersmith Borough and also perhaps to quicker treatment of patients due to the recent vastly improved laboratory facilities, which, it must be most earnestly hoped, will be maintained.

Other conditions showed a very sharp rise, the number of cases of non-gonococcal urethritis in males rose from 2,833 in 1970 to 3,879 in 1971 and is very much in excess of the gonorrhoea total. It is now one of the major hazards of sex life so far as infection is concerned and requires a concentration of measures towards solving the problems of aetiology.

The number of cases in Hammersmith rose from 5,759 to 6,790 in 1971, those from Kensington fell from 4,613 to 4,015, but it is believed that owing to a misconception, one area of Hammersmith had for some time been credited to Kensington. The major increase occurred in the more peripheral boroughs of Richmond-on-Thames, Hounslow, Ealing and Brent, from all of which the total figures practically doubled, whilst from Wandsworth and Westminster there was also an increase of 100%. This may well have been due to the effects of the recent campaign in the Borough and to the discovery by a lot of people that the West London Hospital is very easy of access from many parts of London. On the other hand, there are now signs that the persistent overcrowding is having a deterrent effect, and now that St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington has a new department, some patients may prefer to attend there and wait their turn of being seen in conditions of much greater comfort.

The Chiropody Service

The most important asset of the Chiropody Service is the personnel, and one of the important objectives therefore, is to create a structure and atmosphere most likely to produce the best in staff themselves, and thereby enhance the Service as a whole.

On the 25th October 1971 the Chiropody Service was transferred from Social Services to the Health Services. This inevitably resulted in greater strain and responsibility being placed on the department especially in view of the absence of essential full time clerical assistance and any increase in chiropody establishment.

As a result of their having free treatment from 1st December 1971 overwhelming gratitude was expressed by the Priority Patients receiving retirement pension and not continuing working.

The 1970 Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act and the division of the Social Services Department into area teams, has had considerable effect in focussing attention on gaps in the provision of adequate chiropody treatment available to meet the requirements of the older section of the population of Hammersmith.

Five clinic sessions were transferred to domiciliary during the year in order to meet the extra demand for housebound patients.

As the size and efficiency of the service is of necessity controlled by finance and availability of manpower, the waiting period between each treatment and the delay in beginning new cases is, unfortunately, not ideal at the moment.

The Appliance Laboratory provided at 706 Fulham Road, S.W.6. has enabled the chiropodists to carry out this important aspect of their work and has given greater attention to the long term management of foot disabilities in order to maintain more lasting comfort and mobility.

Staff

The Chiropody Service run by the Council and administered directly under

the Council's Chief Chiropodist, includes treatments at nine clinics, nine residential welfare homes, one convent and a domiciliary service.

The Council's staff consists of a chief chiropodist, responsible for the organisation of the service, one principal, seven senior chiropodists, seven sessional and two contractual domiciliary chiropodists.

The maximum establishment still remains at 14 full time staff.

Summary of Statistics

<u>Persons Treated</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Aged 60 and over	5,815	5,458
Physically Handicapped or Otherwise Disabled Persons under 65 years	54	-
Expectant Mothers	1	2
Others (Non Priority)	493	524
	<u>6,363</u>	<u>5,984</u>
Treatments Given Total	28,970	28,012
Domiciliary (Included in) Total	3,844	3,607
Domiciliary New Cases	387	341

Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer, Inner London Education Authority(Hammersmith), on the School Health Services for the Year 1971

The School Health Service in the London Borough of Hammersmith is conducted in accordance with the scheme for the joint use of staff provided for under Section 32 of the London Government Act, 1963, and the smooth running of the Service has continued during the year.

Pupils on Day School Rolls

In December, 1971 there was a total of 27,694 on the day school roll attending 46 primary schools (including full and part-time nursery classes), 15 secondary schools; 3 nursery schools and 8 special schools. There were also 2 units for partially-hearing children, one in a primary and one in a secondary school.

Medical Inspections

Details of medical inspections during 1971 are summarised, and throughout the Report the figures in brackets show the work carried out during 1970.

The table below is an analysis of routine and non-routine medical inspections (excluding Dental and Health Surveys):

<u>School Roll:</u>	May, 1971	27,694	(26,641)
<u>Routine Inspections</u>		9,475	(9,935)
<u>Percentage of Numbers Inspected where -</u>			
Parent present		59.3	(59.9)
Care Committee present		69.0	(64.8)
Physical condition unsatisfactory		0.7	(0.7)
Referred for treatment of defects		20.2	(21.2)
Referred for treatment of defects other than vision		9.5	(12.3)
<u>Non-Routine Inspections</u>			
(1) Specials		1,640	(1,344)
(2) Re-Inspections		8,884	(8,292)
	TOTAL - (1) & (2)	10,524	(9,636)
<u>Analysis of Non-Routine Medical Inspections</u>			
Re-Inspections		8,884	(8,292)
Bathing Centre Inspections - Scabies		-	(2)
" " " - Other		39	(10)
Employment Certificates		209	(313)
Theatre Children		75	(105)
School Journeys		1,542	(1,722)
Recuperative Holidays - Pre-departure		72	(159)
Secondary School Annual Surveys		-	(28)
Candidates for Higher Awards		10	(23)
Boarding Schools for the Delicate - Pre-departure		53	(17)
Boarding Schools for the Delicate - On Return		1	(-)
Outward Bound Courses		13	(33)
Handicapped Pupils - Statutory Examination		119	(123)
Handicapped Pupils - Periodic Special Defect Examination		161	(178)
Research Investigations and Enquiries		1	(26)
	Sub-Total	2,295	(2,739)
<u>Special Inspections made at request of:</u>			
Head Teacher - child's name entered in special book		144	(103)
Head Teacher - others		604	(436)
School Nurse - following Health Survey		68	(43)
School Nurse - others		124	(98)
Divisional (Education) Officer		79	(74)
District Care Organiser or Care Committee		35	(42)
Parent		168	(183)
School Medical Officer		418	(365)
	Sub-Total	1,640	(1,344)

Others

Referred by hospital	3	(-)
Accident on school premises	-	(2)
Miscellaneous	90	(9)
	<hr/> 93	<hr/> (11)

TOTAL of all Non-Routine Medical Inspections 12,912 (12,386)

Analysis of defects found at Routine Medical Inspections

(Number of children noted for treatment or observation expressed as a rate per 1,000 inspected).

Number inspected:	9,472	(9,935)
Defects - Skin	T 9.92	(14.70)
	O 19.11	(17.11)
Eyes (a) Vision	T 120.78	(101.86)
	O 74.11	(67.44)
(b) Squint	T 12.04	(13.99)
	O 6.23	(7.25)
(c) Other	T 2.01	(1.51)
	O 2.01	(2.01)
Ears (a) Hearing	T 9.61	(7.05)
	O 8.02	(7.45)
(b) Otitis Media	T 3.06	(3.82)
	O 6.02	(5.64)
(c) Other	T 1.06	(1.41)
	O 0.63	(1.51)
Nose and Throat	T 8.97	(12.88)
	O 43.39	(54.76)
Speech	T 6.23	(7.15)
	O 10.87	(11.68)
Lymphatic Glands	T 1.06	(1.01)
	O 22.49	(24.76)
Heart	T 3.27	(3.62)
	O 11.51	(12.08)
Lungs	T 7.07	(7.24)
	O 15.10	(14.70)
Developmental (a) Hernia	T 1.48	(2.11)
	O 3.27	(4.13)
(b) Other	T 3.17	(1.91)
	O 6.86	(7.55)
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	T 1.27	(1.61)
	O 5.70	(8.86)
(b) Feet	T 2.74	(5.23)
	O 19.21	(23.05)
(c) Other	T 2.74	(3.62)
	O 5.28	(6.74)
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	T 1.79	(2.82)
	O 1.79	(2.01)
(b) Other	T 1.27	(2.11)
	O 2.22	(1.41)
Psychological (a) Development	T 3.80	(3.02)
	O 9.40	(8.05)
(b) Stability	T 5.70	(7.95)
	O 29.46	(23.75)
Obesity	T 4.12	(9.26)
	O 23.12	(21.34)
Abdomen	T 1.27	(1.31)
	O 2.53	(1.91)

Other Debility	T	1.27	(2.01)
	O	4.75	(4.83)
Enuresis	T	11.40	(15.40)
	O	38.43	(37.34)
Other	T	7.71	(7.95)
	O	10.14	(6.14)

T = Treatment O = Observation

(N.B. A child can be noted for more than one defect).

Vision

The following table is a statement of the visual acuity of pupils whose vision was tested at routine medical inspections divided into those not wearing and wearing glasses, together with the proportion noted for treatment or observation.

	<u>6/6</u>		<u>6/9</u>		<u>6/12</u> or worse		<u>Noted for</u> <u>Treatment</u>	
A. Not								
<u>Wearing</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
<u>Glasses</u>	77.5(79.8)	75.6(76.4)	9.6(7.8)	9.8(8.2)	6.6(5.5)	6.9(6.6)	7.8(5.7)	8.7(7.2)
B. Wearing								
<u>Glasses</u>	2.6(3.3)	2.5 (3.2)	2.1(1.6)	2.7(2.8)	1.7(2.0)	2.6(2.8)	5.3(4.8)	6.6(6.0)

<u>Number Tested</u>	Boys	3,720	(3,976)
<u>Wearing Spectacles</u>	Girls	4,268	(4,436)

Personal Hygiene

An annual comprehensive survey of each pupil is carried out together with such additional health surveys as are thought necessary or desirable at selected individual schools or departments. Details of the work done under the cleansing scheme are shown below. The emphasis of the cleansing scheme is on the children being cleansed by the parent at home where other verminous members of the family may, in the privacy that the home affords, also use the Lorexane No.3 shampoo distributed by the school nursing department and thus eradicating a possible source of recurring infestation to the child.

It is the practice for the school nurse, prior to the commencement of school term, to visit families with a record of infestation to ensure that the children are clean and fit to return to school. This practice has continued to be of considerable value.

Findings at Health Surveys

<u>School Roll - May 1971</u>	27,694	(26,641)
1. <u>Comprehensive Surveys</u>		
(a) Number examined	24,135	(23,250)
(b) Number (occasions) found verminous	259	(205)
(c) Percentage found verminous	1.07	(0.88)
2. <u>Selective Surveys</u>		
(a) Number examined	11,543	(11,543)
(b) Number (occasions) found verminous	427	(365)
(c) Percentage found verminous	3.70	(3.16)

3. (a) Total times vermin found (1(b) + 2(b))	686	(570)
(b) Total % found verminous (3(a) as % of 1 (a) + 2(a))	1.92	(1.64)
(c) Number of individual pupils found verminous	441	(328)
(d) % of individual pupils found verminous (of school roll)	1.59	(1.23)
4. Action taken with verminous cases:		
(a) Advice and/or Lorexane	498	(501)
(b) Further action	188	(69)
(c) 4 (b) expressed as a % of 4(a)	37.75	(13.77)
<u>Analysis of 4(b) cases - referrals of hardcore cases to bathing centres</u>		
<u>Voluntary attendance at bathing centres -</u>		
Number of pupils	512	(69)
Number of statutory notices issued	-	(-)
5. Communicable Disease Surveys		
Number examined for-Athlete's Foot	-	(-)
Plantar Warts	-	(-)
Dysentery	-	(101)
Other communicable diseases	1,572	(2,258)
Total of 5	1,572	(2,359)

Infectious Diseases in Schools

When a pupil is absent from school and the cause is either known or suspected to be due to infectious disease, the Head of the School notifies the Principal School Medical Officer. These notifications are uncorrected for diagnosis, but form the best available index of the trends of the infectious disease in the school community; they are the only figures available for diseases which are not statutorily notifiable. The following is a table of the infectious diseases notified by Heads of schools in 1971.

<u>Disease</u>		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5 (2) Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Primary)	2 (-)
Chicken Pox	328 (246) Ringworm (Scalp)	3 (15)
Diphtheria	1 (-) Ringworm (Body)	13 (6)
Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Enteritis	85 (128) Scabies	29 (49)
German Measles	105 (114) Scarlet Fever	20 (34)
Influenza	2 (12) Sore Throat	4 (1)
Impetigo	19 (23) Tonsillitis	28 (16)
Jaundice	11 (19) Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever	1 (4)
Measles	103 (217) Whooping Cough	16 (27)
Mumps	73 (274) Other Sickness	29 (63)
Ophthalmia & Conjunctivitis	2 (10)	

Prophylaxis

The following table shows the percentage of school children of all ages inspected who were reported to have been immunised against:-

(a) Smallpox	67.9	(68.5)
(b) Diphtheria	90.5	(89.7)
(c) Whooping Cough	78.9	(76.4)
(d) Poliomyelitis	91.6	(90.5)

Vaccination against Rubella

In accordance with Circular 11/70 from the Department of Health and Social Security, arrangements were made for vaccination of girls attending Hammersmith schools who were in their fourteen year of life. The object was to ensure that as many girls as possible are offered protection against Rubella by vaccination before reaching child-bearing age because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with Rubella infection in pregnancy.

The scheme commenced during the Autumn term of 1970 and despite initial difficulties due to delay in the supply of vaccine, 417 girls were vaccinated by the end of the first year out of an estimated potential total of 1,000.

The exercise continued immediately on resumption of school in the Spring term of 1971. Ultimately vaccination will be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays.

The total number of girls vaccinated against Rubella in 1971 was 1,291.

The B.C.G. Scheme

Vaccination was offered to school children in the 13 years + age group, as a protection against Tuberculosis. The following table is an analysis of the year's work in this connection.

1. No. of children tuberculin-tested	2,313	(824)
2. No. of children found positive to test	558	(170)
3. No. of children positive to test who were X-rayed	270	(76)
4. No. of children found negative to test	1,585	(649)
5. No. of children vaccinated	1,579	(649)

Handicapped Pupils

At the end of 1971 special educational treatment was being provided for 904 children. The following table shows the categories of handicaps and number of pupils receiving special education in day schools in the London Borough of Hammersmith. These schools serve much of the West of London and accordingly many of the pupils are not residents of Hammersmith.

<u>Type of Handicap</u>	<u>School</u>	
Delicate	Wood Lane School	182 (169)
Partially-sighted	John Aird School	123 (131)
Deaf	Ackmar Road School	72 (63)
Partially-hearing	Units in + (1) Holman Hunt School	20 (28)
	(2) Hammersmith County School and Christopher Wren	4 (4)
	c/f	401 (395)

<u>Type of Handicap</u>	<u>School</u>	b/f	401 (395)
Physically Handicapped	Queensmill School		47 (47)
Educationally Subnormal	Elizabeth Burgwin School		184 (180)
" "	Wedgwood School		187 (166)
" "	St. Huberts School		173 (177)
Maladjusted (including unit for 5 Autistic Children).	Northcroft School		85 (71)
			<hr/> 1077 (1036) <hr/>

(30 pupils are accommodated at Palingswick Hostel for diabetic children and attend day schools in the neighbourhood).

Educationally-Subnormal Children

Under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, it is the duty of a Local Education Authority to discover which children over the age of two years require special educational treatment as handicapped pupils. Of the various categories of handicapped pupils, the educationally-subnormal is the largest.

156 (165) pupils were examined under this Section on account of a disability of mind or any other condition which might necessitate special educational treatment. 100 (140) children were examined for suspected disability of the mind and of these 49 (52) were recommended as fit to continue to attend ordinary school, 93(78) were recommended for placement in a school for educationally-subnormal pupils, and 3 (10) were recommended for Community Care.

The remaining 11 (29) were examined because of their physical handicaps. 3 (12) were recommended for boarding open-air school, 1 (6) for day open-air school, 2(2)for day school for the physically handicapped and 3 (5) for home tuition.

Children Unsuitable for Education at School

Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 (as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959) deals with the examination and reporting to the Local Education Authority of children considered unsuitable for education at school. 12 (16) children were examined under this Section. Of these 6 (7) children were recommended to attend an E.S.N. (Severe) School and 3 (3) were recommended for special care in an annexe of the School. 3(6) were recommended for Community Care only.

Recuperative Holidays

Arrangements are made under the Education Act 1944, for recuperative holidays, without charge to the parents, for school children in need of rest, fresh air and good food.

The total number of children from Hammersmith schools who went on a recuperative holiday during 1971 was 211 (156).

Vision Clinics

There are three Vision Clinics in the Borough at Fulham Treatment Centre, Bagleys Lane, S.W.6., at St. Dunstan's Treatment Centre, W.6. and at Milson Road Treatment Centre, W.14. The Ophthalmologists are officers of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and, by arrangements

made through the I.L.E.A., undertake a total of 8 sessions a week. Referrals to the Clinic mainly arise from school medical inspections and an Optician is in attendance to deal with prescriptions for glasses at the parent's discretion.

The following summarises the work carried out at the Clinics during the year:-

Number of sessions	357	(348)
Number of new cases	1,004	(939)
Total attendances	3,713	(3,881)
Errors of refraction and squints	1,269	(2,534)
Other eye defects	-	(-)
Spectacles ordered	685	(731)

Weekly orthoptic sessions are also held at the Fulham and St. Dunstan's Treatment Centres and the following work was carried out at the Clinics during the year:-

Number of sessions	85	(96)
Number of new cases	57	(72)
Total attendances	213	(191)

Minor Ailments Centres

Minor ailments of school children are treated at five Treatment Centres in the Borough. The following is a statement for the year under report:-

Sessions: Medical Officer	35	(33)
Nursing Sister	1,475	(1,328)
Total Attendances	24,200	(22,444)
Defects treated:		
Athlete's Foot	405	(374)
Verrucae	1,002	(931)
Ringworm - Body	10	(7)
Impetigo	21	(43)
Other skin diseases	464	(478)
Eye diseases	124	(163)
Ear diseases	42	(40)
Miscellaneous bruises	1,962	(2,428)
etc.		

Special Investigation Clinics

169 (204) new patients attended the five Special Investigation Clinics, total attendances of 1,496 (1,674) were made and 105 (60) children were discharged.

Audiology

125 (110) new cases attended the Audiology Clinics, 234 (228) total attendances were made and 63 (47) children were discharged.

Hospital Appointments

465 (553) children were referred from school medical examinations for specialist opinion. The general practitioners were consulted on all these and, with their approval, 436 (502) were referred through the School Health Service. Some practitioners preferred to make their own arrangements for the treatment of 29 (31) children.

Health Education in Schools

At the request of head teachers, health visitors continue to provide health education in schools on the following topics:-

Fulham County School

First Aid, Parentcraft and Social Services.

Gilliatt School

Nursery Nursing .

Hammersmith County School

Social Services.

Hurlingham School

First Aid, Parentcraft, Health Hygiene, "Careers Convention".

Student Health Service

The Student Health Service began in October, 1966, for students of the West London College and was extended in 1968 to include students at the Hammersmith College for Further Education.

Dr. Margaret Capra, a full-time Medical Officer on the staff, who conducts the Service has continued to receive great co-operation and help throughout the year from the Principals of the Colleges and their staffs.

A summary of the arrangements has been given in my previous Annual Reports.

The following is a statistical summary of the work carried out during 1971; the figures in brackets relate to the work carried out in 1970.

	<u>West London</u> <u>College</u>	<u>Hammersmith</u> <u>College</u>
Total number of sessions:	27 (27)	25 (19)
Clerical sessions	2 (6)	1 (3)
Consultation sessions	25 (21)	23 (16)
Number of students medically examined	2 (2)	3 (-)
Number of students advised	38 (35)	14 (71)
Referred to Chest X-ray	- -	- (1)
Referred to Hospital	1 (1)	1 (1)
Referred to General Practitioner	6 (9)	21 (18)
Referred to Dentist	- (-)	- (-)
Referred to Optician	- (-)	- (-)
Referred to Psychiatrist	1 (1)	- (-)
Referred to Social Worker	- (-)	1 (1)

The School Dental Service

Annual Report of the Principal School Dental Officer 1971

Despite over twenty years of the National Health Service, dental health still has a very low priority within the community. Evidence for this comes from many sources. The 1968 Adult Dental Health Survey showed that 47% of adults brushed their teeth once a day or less. Thus only just over half the adult population claimed to be brushing their teeth twice a day or more. The sale of toothbrushes and toothpaste is well below that necessary for a good standard of oral hygiene. Many children visiting our clinics do not have toothbrushes of their own.

Moreover the expectation of dental health is low as people accept as inevitable that they will lose all their teeth. Thus it is not surprising that of all adults nearly 37% have no natural teeth and are full denture wearers.

Unfortunately, the acceptance of dental ill health by adults means that they accept it for their children as well. A survey in Hammersmith has shown that at the age of 5 years 74% of children suffer from dental decay, but only 34% have received any treatment. At the age of 11 years when the permanent teeth are nearly all present 91% have decay, but only 75% have received any treatment.

It is extremely difficult to change social attitudes so it would appear necessary to start dental health education from as early an age as possible. For this reason every effort is made to stimulate children's awareness of the importance of looking after teeth as soon as they start school. The limiting factor is always the shortage of staff and resources.

Dental Inspections

A record number of 14,591 children were inspected at schools and clinics during the year of whom 53.5% were found to need treatment. The number inspected was 61% of the school population and is a step towards the target of inspecting all school children annually.

As it is not possible to examine all children annually a system of priorities has been determined concentrating inspections on the younger age groups and on special schools. During the year all nursery schools and special schools were inspected. In addition, 44 out of the 57 primary schools were inspected.

It is a matter of concern that secondary schools are still not being adequately cared for and only 4 out of the 15 secondary schools were inspected. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to inspect secondary schools every two or three years.

Staff

The dental staff on 31st December 1971 was:
(1970 in brackets)

Chief Dental Officer	1	(1)
Senior Dental Officer	1	(1)
Full-time Dental Officers	4	(4)
Part-time Dental Officers	1	(0)
Orthodontists: (sessional)	2	(1)
Dental Auxiliary	1	(0)
Dental Surgery Assistants	7	(6)

The past year has been reasonably stable with a good staff position being maintained throughout. During the year approval was given to an increased establishment of one Dental Surgery Assistant to work in the Dental Caravan.

Postgraduate Courses

In recent years an increased emphasis has been placed on continuous postgraduate education for dental staff as a means of keeping up to date with changing patterns of treatment and new techniques. One result of this is that it has become very difficult to obtain places on most courses and it is to be hoped that the number of courses held will increase in the future.

During the year the Chief Dental Officer attended a course on the treatment of handicapped children and also attended the British Dental Association Conference at Eastbourne. Three Dental Officers also attended the Conference for one day each. Dental Officers attended courses on Dental Anaesthesia and Preventive Dentistry. The Dental Auxiliary attended a course on the use of projectors and also attended the I.L.E.A. in-service training courses for Dental Auxiliaries.

Dental Health Education

In January a Press Conference was held in the Old Town Hall on Dental Health Education. About 60 people attended, including over 30 journalists. During the Conference a demonstration of project teaching methods was given by children from Normand Park Junior School.

The Ronson Dental Health Trophy was awarded to Normand Park Junior School for the school year 1970/71 and an impressive display of their work was shown at the Design for Living Exhibition and at the Hammersmith Town Hall.

For the first time the I.L.E.A. Puppet Show visited all the nursery and infant schools in the Borough. It was so well received and so many requests have been made for another visit that it will be brought back next year.

During the year Miss Burnett, the Dental Auxiliary, has visited most primary schools to give talks, show films and give demonstrations on dental health education.

Considerable emphasis has also been given towards encouraging children to use fluoride toothpastes as it has been shown that fluoride toothpastes do reduce decay.

Premises and Equipment

For some years the Borough has had the occasional use of a Dental Caravan, but has now been given the sole use of a Dental Caravan by the I.L.E.A. This has been of considerable benefit in treating mentally and physically handicapped children.

Further progress has been made in bringing the dental surgeries up to date by installing modern stainless steel sink units and in equipping them with autoclaves. All surgeries were washed down during the year and several were re-decorated.

Although many surgeries are in rather unsuitable premises every effort is being made to create a good environment for patients and staff. It is encouraging that many parents have commented favourably on the improved standard of furnishings.

Statistics

The full dental statistics will be found in the appendix. A big increase in the amount of treatment being provided occurred during the year. A particularly encouraging trend is the fall in number of failed appointments with an increasing proportion of children completing their treatment. In 1971 over 90% of children completed their treatment compared with only 70% in 1969.

The pattern of treatment is also improving with more advanced treatments, such as crowns being done and more emphasis is being placed on prevention.

Conclusion

This has been a year of steady progress which it is hoped to maintain in coming years. In the future much greater attention has to be given towards closing the gap between the dental needs of the community and the actual demand for treatment. The Dental Profession is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of prevention of dental disease rather than just meeting the demand for treatment. The School Dental Service must adapt itself to changing ideas if it is to remain a worthwhile service.

I wish to thank the Dental Adviser and his staff of the I.L.E.A. and to Dr. Cameron and his staff for their help and advice. Finally I wish to thank all the Dental staff for their efforts during the year.

Appendix - School Dental Service

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>Sessions</u> for Treatment	2298.0	2130.8	1687.0
Insp.	144.5	108.8	66.4
D.H.E.	311.7	129.0	256.7
Total	2754.2	2368.6	2010.7
<u>Inspections</u>			
Pupils insp. at School	14591	9585	9057
Clinics	2302	2197	1929
% Insp.	61%	44.4%	41.1%
% requiring treatment	53.5%	56.1%	54.2%
Re-inspections	1048	758	611
% accepting	55.6%	51%	56%
<u>Visits</u>			
1st visits	3405	3133	3031
Subsequent visits	7911	7886	6007
Total	11316	11019	9038
Failed appointments	4633	5201	5143
<u>Treatment</u>			
Fillings in permanent teeth	7572	6789	5528
" " decid. teeth	5819	4252	2932
Permanent teeth extracted	338	376	296
Decid. teeth extracted	1290	1263	847
G.A. administered	204	149	203
Pupils X-rayed	509	383	224
Prophylaxis	1663	1255	958
Teeth otherwise conserved	238	211	391
Teeth root filled	16	5	6
Crowns	53	41	4
Courses of treatment completed	3285	2825	2245
<u>Orthodontics</u>			
Number of new cases	33	54	56
Number of appliances fitted	58	84	63

Conclusion

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to Dr. C.C.A. Jansz, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, who has been immediately responsible throughout the year for the work set out in this Report. I would also like to thank Mr. P. Fuller, Chief Dental Officer and all staff of the School Health Services for their hard work and support throughout the year.

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