

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Southwark, Borough of].

Contributors

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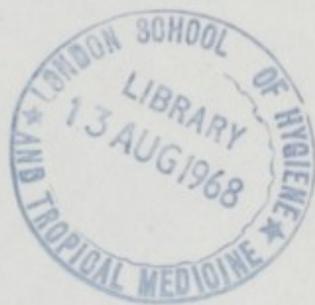
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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

INTERIM REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Relative to the work of the
Health Services Department during the year.

1 9 4 4

W. Stott, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Services Department,
Walworth Road,
S.E.17.

68664



Health Services Department,

Walworth Road,

S.E.17.

November, 1945.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1944, which in its abridged form is similar to former war-time reports.

The health of the population generally has been fairly good, there having been no serious epidemics. During the latter half of the year, however, the civilian population were once more called upon to endure the weight of enemy air attack in the form of flying-bombs and rockets, but whilst the Borough probably did not suffer to the same degree as some of its immediate neighbours, it had a goodly share of this new form of attack, which did considerable damage to houses, the blast effect being much greater than that formerly experienced with high explosive bombs. In spite of these trials however the morale of the inhabitants remained good, although there is no doubt that towards the end of the year people were beginning to feel worse for wear.

The birth rate shewed an increase over that recorded for 1943, being 19.4 per 1000 population as against 18.3, and was higher than that for England and Wales and the County of London, the respective rates being 17.6 and 15.0. The infant mortality rate shewed a slight increase over the previous year, rising from 49 to 51 per 1000 live births. The general death rate at all ages and from all causes rose from 18.8 to 21.7 per 1000 population, which was greater than that for the country as a whole 11.6 and also that for the County of London 15.7, but it must be remembered that included in this figure are the deaths of civilians resulting from enemy action. Although the birth rate is higher than that recorded pre-war, nevertheless there has been no natural increase in the population owing to the death rate being still higher.

The statistics in relation to infectious diseases are low, but it is extremely difficult to assess the value of these figures or to obtain a true view-point with a floating and diminished population and with only a few schools functioning. The figures in respect of the notification of diphtheria are noteworthy in the fact that there were only 24 cases during the whole year with one death attributable to this disease. The interesting point is that in all the cases save four, the children had not been immunised, and whilst parents stated that these four children had been immunised during the time they were evacuated, I have been unable to obtain proof of this fact, so that it is extremely doubtful if any of the notified cases had been protected against diphtheria. The number of cases of scabies remained heavy, but as I forecast in my 1943 report, I felt that the climax had been reached; this year there was a drop of nearly 3000 attendances for this condition at the Treatment and Bathing Station.

The Sanitary Inspectors Department became seriously depleted in numbers, which unfortunately, it has not been possible to make good, the Ministry of Health having disapproved of any

further appointments being made, owing to both the shortage of sanitary inspectors and the present depleted state of the Southwark population.

I have much pleasure in tendering my best thanks for their support and co-operation, to the Chairman and Members of the Committees on which I serve, to the Chief Officers of the Council and to the whole of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. STOTT.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1944.

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION - 67,220.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	627	573	1200
Illegitimate	56	49	105
	<u>683</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>1305</u>

Live Birth Rate:- 19.4 per 1000 population.

<u>STILL-BIRTHS</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	10	20	30
Illegitimate	-	3	3
	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>33</u>

Still-birth Rate:- 24.7 per 1000 total births.

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	822	638	1460

Death Rate:- 21.7 per 1000 population.

<u>MATERNAL DEATHS</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Live & Still Births.</u>
From puerperal sepsis	1	0.75
Other puerperal causes	-	0.00

<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
All infants - per 1000 live births	51
Legitimate infants - per 1000 live legitimate births	51
Illegitimate infants - per 1000 live illegitimate births	57

<u>OTHER DEATHS</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Measles (all ages)	1
Cancer (all ages)	208
Whooping Cough (all ages)	5
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	11

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

The causes of death (822 males and 638 females) were as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal fever	2
Whooping Cough	5
Diphtheria	1
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	111
Other forms of tuberculosis	9
Syphilitic diseases	23
Influenza	11
Measles	1
Acute infective encephalitis	2
Cancer	208
Diabetes	7
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	86
Heart diseases	315
Other diseases of the circulatory system	78
Bronchitis	99
Pneumonia	75
Other respiratory diseases	9
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	20
Diarrhoea	11
Appendicitis	5
Other digestive diseases	20
Nephritis	26
Puerperal sepsis	1
Premature Birth	13
Congenital malformations and birth injuries	17
Suicide	5
Road Traffic accidents	11
Other violent causes	196
All other causes	<u>93</u>
Total deaths at all ages	<u><u>1460</u></u>

	<u>Age Groups</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1 to 4</u>	<u>5 to 14</u>	<u>15 to 44</u>	<u>45 to 64</u>	<u>65 and over</u>	
Males	43	11	9	96	245	418	822
Females	24	6	13	82	170	343	638
	<u>67</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>1460</u>

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was sixty-seven, the causes of death being as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal fever	1
Whooping Cough	4
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Bronchitis	1
Pneumonia	12
Diarrhoea	10
Other digestive diseases	1
Premature birth	13
Congenital malformations and birth injuries	14
Other violent causes	7
All other causes	2
Total deaths of infants under one year of age	67

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The death of one woman due to puerperal sepsis was recorded.

Maternal Mortality Rate:- 0.78 per 1000 live and still births.

HOME NURSING.

During the year the nursing of sick children and home confinement cases and infectious disease was undertaken by the Catholic Nursing Association and the Southwark, Newington and Walworth District Nursing Association. District nursing of similar cases was also commenced by the Ranyard Nurses on the 1st July, 1944. The number of visits made by these associations were as follows:-

Catholic Nursing Association	293
Southwark, Newington and Walworth District Nursing Association	983
Ranyard Nurses (as from 1st July)	124
Total visits	1400

The method of payment in respect of this visiting was made on a 'capita' basis in lieu of an annual grant made in former years.

HOME VISITING.

The Health Visitors made visits to the homes of expectant mothers, infants and toddlers, as follows:-

	Villa Street	Manor Place	Lorrimore Hall (From 14.2.44)	Larcom Street.	Pocock Street	Crossways	Lambeth Road	Guy's Hospital	Total.
<u>First Visits</u>									
Expectant Mothers	198	155	314	158	185	40	157	290	1497
Infants under 1 x	230	188	272	227	168	87	112	74	1358
<u>Revisits</u>									
Expectant Mothers	82	219	403	148	116	70	161	449	1648
Infants under 1	2228	1509	2385	2438	2030	310	873	565	12338
Children 1 - 5	3309	1469	3187	3319	2317	250	1126	3282	18259
Total	6047	3540	6561	6290	4816	757	2429	4660	35100

x - includes 28 visits in respect of still-births.

WELFARE CENTRE ATTENDANCE.

Owing to the re-commencement of enemy air attack during daylight, the attendances at the infant welfare centres in the middle of the year fluctuated very considerably for a while, but became more stable towards the end of the year. The attendances were as follows:-

	Villa Street	Manor Place	Lorrimore Hall (From 14.2.44)	Larcom Street	Pocock Street	Crossways	Lambeth Road	Guy's Hospital	Total
Infants under 1.	3297	1464	2095	1836	1543	1063	1186	1121	13605
Children 1 - 5.	721	588	723	797	748	710	1499	912	6698
Infants seen by doctor	990	493	569	847	628	353	737	472	5089
Children 1 - 5 seen by doctor	362	207	277	376	335	247	862	512	3178

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Ante-natal examinations (including post-natal examinations) were conducted at two municipal and two voluntary clinics during the year. 842 expectant mothers made 4281 attendances. 907 women attended for post-natal examination.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Following upon the receipt of a Circular from the Ministry of Health arrangements were made for one of the Council's Health Visitors to receive special training in the care of premature infants, and to meet the need for proper care of these infants after discharge from hospital, special equipment was purchased, and provision for the supply of expressed breast milk was made with one of the London hospitals. Notification of birth cards were withdrawn from midwives and doctors, and amended to include the birth weight of infants in cases where this was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less.

All local hospitals were requested to notify me immediately upon the discharge from hospital of premature infants. Notifications in respect of 10 infants under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight were received, but information was not available in many instances where children were born outside the London area.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of the year there were 11 foster mothers and 11 foster children on the Council's register. Seven women were registered as foster mothers during the year. One foster mother and child returned to the Borough after being evacuated. Four instances came to light where children were being kept illegally without registration, but in each case it was satisfactorily proved that the omission to register was due to ignorance of the law and not to wilful contravention. In

one case it was necessary for a foster child to be removed to an Institution as the parent was unable to continue payments to the foster mother. In another case a foster child was found in a common lodging house and was subsequently removed to the care of a foster mother in another Borough. The names of three foster mothers were removed from the register. Several foster children were evacuated but subsequently returned to the district.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health's request that the Council should consider the introduction of a guaranteed payment scheme to foster mothers in respect of children under 5 years of age, this was commenced during the year, but although wide publicity through the medium of the press, labour exchanges and infant welfare centres, was given to the scheme, only one application for registration was received. Such a poor response to the Council's appeal for foster-mothers was undoubtedly due to the prevailing demand for female labour in industry, women preferring to obtain employment outside the home at wages much higher than they would obtain as foster mothers, rather than accept responsibility for the care of children by night and day in their own homes.

Generally, the health of foster children remained good and some 170 visits were paid to them by the Child Life Protection visitor.

HOME HELPS.

Despite the many difficulties in obtaining suitable women willing to work as Home Helps, it was possible in 20 cases to provide this service. An application was made early in the year to the Ministry of Labour for women who were prepared to undertake these duties, but none were available from this source. In a few instances it was not possible to provide home helps, but this was generally due to late application for assistance by the patient.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

At the close of the year there were three war-time nurseries in Southwark, one of which was operated by the London County Council in conjunction with its Rest Centre Service. Owing to the small attendance of children at the Evelina Nursery, Southwark Bridge Road, and to a request from the Governors of the Hospital for possession of that part of the hospital used as a nursery, it was closed down, with the approval of the Ministry of Health on 30th September, the staff being transferred to a nursery at Trimdon near Durham.

The health of the children at the nurseries was generally good and a satisfactory attendance was maintained.

The greatest difficulty experienced was in connection with staffing, but this was by no means local in character, the same problems being met in most of the other London Boroughs.

The following is a summary of the average daily attendances at nurseries under the control of the Council:-

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun.</u>	<u>Jul.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sep.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Crossways	46	39	35	34	40	31	15	16	23	37	40	39
Bishops House	67	71	63	61	69	57	36	30	35	49	58	58
Evelina	34	40	36	36	43	29	10	5	-	-	-	-

WOMEN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.

Eleven women and eleven children were sent for convalescent treatment under this scheme.

SOLARIUM - HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

During the year 364 children under the age of five years received treatments in the Solarium at the request of the Council's Medical Officers. The total attendance was 1736. The treatments given were principally in respect of general debility, vitamin deficiency, bronchitis following teething, debility after infectious disease and cases where general progress was poor.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The Invalid Kitchens of London under arrangements made with the Council supplied 218 dinners to children, necessitous, expectant and nursing mothers upon the recommendation of the Council's Medical Officers.

DENTAL CLINIC.

There was a good attendance of patients at the Dental Clinic although renewed enemy activity was considerable in the latter part of the year. There were some 106 new patients who made a total of 516 attendances.

VACCINATION.

The total number of certificates and copies of certificates of successful primary vaccination received during the year 1944 was:-

Northern Division	341
Southern Division	<u>508</u>
	<u>849</u>

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

A considerable amount of sanitary work was carried out during the year and nuisances as they arose were dealt with by the sanitary inspectors. A number of nuisances were directly attributable to enemy action, the Borough having received a fair amount of damage in the fly-bomb attacks.

Periodic visits to air raid shelters were also carried out by the inspectors and disinfestation work arranged in instances where verminous conditions were found.

SANITARY WORK

House to House inspections	6
Number of inspections upon complaint	2,834
Number of miscellaneous inspections	1,222
Number of inspections of air raid shelters	1,626
Number of inspections of war damaged property	2,841
Inspections of factories	1,391

SANITARY WORK (continued)

Number of visits to outworkers	219
Inspections of shops	19
Visits re billeting	206
Inspections of common lodging houses	71
Inspections of bedding stores	10
Revisits	12,051
Intimation notices served	1,533
Statutory notices served	357
Defects found and remedied	4,042

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 - Section 122.

Action was taken in one instance under this Section of the Act for the purpose of the removal and destruction of verminous and offensive articles injurious to health.

HOUSING.

From June onwards when the enemy commenced fly-bom and rocket attacks, many families who had returned to the Borough from reception areas, again hastily departed, and in consequence a number of them, who were badly overcrowded, lost the opportunity of accepting offers of re-accommodation made by the London County Council. In consequence only 7 families were rehoused on the grounds of overcrowding, involving 35 persons in all.

Twelve families were re-housed by the London County Council on urgent medical grounds. Many other medical cases had the misfortune to have their homes damaged and were re-housed by the Billeting Officer.

Apart from the cases already mentioned a considerable number of cases were dealt with under Ministry of Health Circular 2845 and were passed to the Billeting Officer for rehousing.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 - Section 9.

Action was taken under the above Section in respect of the following properties:-

11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,
29, 31, 33 and 35 Gaywood Street.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 - Section 12.

Closing Orders in respect of underground rooms and parts of buildings were made under this Section as regards the following premises:-

43, Dolben Street
39, West Square.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Constant attention was given to inspection of food in the Borough. Large quantities of foodstuffs are now being handled at the riverside wharves, all of which received regular attention.

Food factories, dairies, eating houses and other food premises were visited throughout the year and instructions given where necessary.

On a number of occasions arrangements have been made for the

disposal of sound food which for various reasons became unsaleable in the shops. Such food was directed for use in canteens or for manufacturing purposes. All food found to be unsound was disposed of to the best advantage of the community. The total quantity found to be unsound was 105 tons, 18 cwts. and 2 lbs.

The Department continued to work in friendly co-operation with the Salvage Department of the Ministry of Food and with the Southwark Food Control Committee.

MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

The following is a statement of the work of the Mortuary and Coroner's Court during the year 1944, which was nearly 50% greater than in the previous year:-

Post-mortems conducted without inquest	648
Post-mortems conducted with inquest	235
Inquests held - Post-mortems conducted elsewhere	71
Bodies accommodated for convenience	<u>6</u>
Total	<u>960</u>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 4 lodging houses for women in Southwark with a total of 252 beds but one has been so extensively damaged by enemy action that it is temporarily closed. Two others were badly damaged but continued to take in some lodgers while repairs were being effected.

A new licence was granted to one common lodging house allowing two more beds than the previous number. In two of the lodging houses the standard of cleanliness and lighting were poor, but notices were served and defects remedied. 64 visits were paid during the year.

There are also two large men's lodging houses in the Borough with a bed capacity of 776, which during the year were periodically visited by the male sanitary inspectors, a fair standard of sanitary condition being maintained at each.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The factories in the Borough, many of which were engaged upon work of national importance, were visited at frequent periods to ensure that a good standard of cleanliness and hygienic condition was adhered to, particularly as many factories were working upon extended hours and, in a number of instances, on night work. Generally the sanitary condition of the factories was good, but where this was not up to standard, notices were served and conditions improved. In those cases where the inspectors noted a lack of the welfare provisions, and other offences under the Act, due notice was sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories drawing attention thereto. With few exceptions, female labour was employed at all the factories and 733 visits by the Council's Woman Health Officer were made to each such factory, who served some 49 notices in respect of nuisances. This officer also paid 219 visits to the homes of outworkers in the Borough. Other visits to factories made by district sanitary inspectors numbered 658.

RODENT DESTRUCTION.

In the early part of the year following upon a Direction made under the Infestation Order, 1943, and served on the Council by the Ministry of Food, requiring the Council to undertake the wholesale destruction of rats and mice in the Borough, a scheme was prepared and put into

operation, which involved the appointment of a number of temporary staff and the careful planning of infested areas.

VERMINOUS PERSONS.

During the year there was a total attendance of 13,766 persons for bathing and treatment. Of this number 5,915 treatments were given to school-children in accordance with the Council's Agreement with the London County Council.

7,851 treatments were given to persons sent by various local practitioners, hospitals, and common lodging houses.

The following amount of work was undertaken:-

<u>Scabies</u>				
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st Quarter	541	1681	988	3210
2nd Quarter	290	1161	761	2212
3rd Quarter	273	905	593	1771
4th Quarter	438	1373	874	2685
Total	1542	5120	3216	9878

<u>Cleansing of Verminous Persons</u>				
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st Quarter	81	59	734	874
2nd Quarter	109	44	539	692
3rd Quarter	138	524	791	1453
4th Quarter	139	95	635	869
Total	467	722	2699	3888

The following table shows the classification of adults whose treatments are included above:-

	<u>Scabies</u>		<u>Vermin</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Treatments</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Treatments</u>
Southwark residents	1544	3097	586	607
Lambeth residents	1799	3565	127	138
Government Evacuation Scheme	444 cases received preventive treatment.			

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The Council's disinfecting staff treated the following premises in the Borough consequent upon verminous conditions being found:-

	<u>1st Q.</u>	<u>2nd Q.</u>	<u>3rd Q.</u>	<u>4th Q.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of rooms treated	148	455	330	95	1028.
Premises found to be infested					515 (1028 rooms)
Premises disinfested					515 (1028 rooms)
L.C.C. dwellings found infested					4 (7 rooms)
L.C.C. dwellings disinfested					4 (7 rooms)
Borough Council dwellings found infested					2 (5 rooms)
Borough Council dwellings disinfested					2 (5 rooms)

Apart from a peculiar prevalence of fleas during the summer months the year was not marked as one when insect infestation was abnormally heavy.

VERMINOUS BEDDING DISINFESTED.

	<u>Disinfested</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>
Beds	107	18
Palllasses	2105	17
Bolsters	51	8
Pillows	2590	41
Cushions	336	14
Blankets	13367	6
Sheets	142	2
Quilts	111	2
Pieces of clothing etc.	<u>83015</u>	<u>427</u>
Total	<u>101824</u>	<u>535</u>

In addition 20 cwts. of household effects and 2 cwts. of rubbish were destroyed.

DISINFECTION.

The total number of disinfections of rooms during the year was 290. Of this number 269 were disinfested after the occurrence of the ordinary notifiable infectious diseases and 21 after cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

DISINFECTION OF BEEDING - INFECTIOUS.

	<u>Disinfested</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>
Beds	86	
Palllasses	103	2
Bolsters	69	
Pillows	329	2
Cushions	48	
Blankets	380	
Sheets	167	
Quilts	146	
Articles of Clothing	537	3
Books	<u>145</u>	
Total	<u>2010</u>	<u>7</u>

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

	<u>Samples Examined</u>		<u>Adulterated</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Milk and Milk Products	288	30	3	1
Oils, Fats, etc.	67	95		1
Meat and Meat Products	39	100	3	7
Canned and Potted Foods	19	97	2	3
Fruit and Vegetables, Canned etc.	20	29		2
Preserves, Jams, Jellies, etc.	47	11		
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	87	99	3	5
Bread, Flour and Confectionery	84	163	2	
Wines, Spirits and Beverages	69	59	3	8
Condiments, Spices, Sauces, etc.	84	147	7	8
Drugs and Medical Preparations	29	121	1	5
Miscellaneous Samples	38	79	1	
Total	<u>871</u>	<u>1030</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>40</u>

Percentage of samples adulterated - 3.42.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Cause of Proceedings.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
Batger & Co. Ltd., 586 Cable Street, E.1.	Selling Plum Jam containing 30 parts per million excess of sulphur dioxide.	Discharged P.O.A.
Lewis Selwood, "Queen Elizabeth" Public House, 42 Merrow Street, S.E.17.	Selling Gin 38 degrees under proof.	Fined £2. and 2 guineas costs.
Albert G. Turner, "Duke of Clarence" Public House, 154 Manor Place, S.E.17.	Selling Gin 37 degrees under proof.	Fined £2. and 5 guineas costs.
Evan J. Davies, "Duke of Clarence" Public House, 154 Manor Place, S.E.17.	Selling Gin 37 degrees under proof.	Fined £2.
F. H. Gill & Sons, 22 Bronti Place, S.E.17.	Selling Vinegar 22% deficient in acetic acid.	Discharged P.O.A. 5 guineas costs.

MILKSELLERS.

At the close of the year there were 185 registered retailers and wholesalers in the Borough, whilst the number of retailers and wholesalers purveying milk in the Borough but registered elsewhere was 43.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936-43.

Applications were received and Dealers Licenses were granted authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in 22 cases whilst Dealers Licenses authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" were granted to 8 applicants.

Ten supplementary licenses in respect of "Pasteurised" milk and seven in respect of "Tuberculin Tested" milk were granted to dealers selling from premises outside the Borough, principal licenses having been issued by the appropriate licensing authorities in each case.

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933.

During the year visits were made to the various premises listed by the Council for the sale of Part 2 Poisons under the above Act. Instructions were given when necessary and the requirements of the Act were carried out. There were 46 names of persons on the Council's List of Sellers of Part 2 Poisons at the end of the year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifications of infectious diseases received during the year numbered 1273, 596 being males and 677 females. The total number of cases admitted to the London County Council's fever hospitals was 386.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospitals.</u>
Scarlet Fever	87	72	159	131
Diphtheria	11	13	24	24
Paratyphoid		1	1	1
Puerperal Fever		3	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia		10	10	10
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	1	4	4
Scabies	227	286	513	-
Measles	74	82	156	61
Whooping Cough	108	128	236	66
Malaria	5	-	5	2
Dysentery	13	15	28	28
Epidemic Diarrhoea	12	7	19	16
Pneumonia	40	35	75	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	8	11	2
Erysipelas	13	15	28	15
Polio-encephalitis	-	1	1	1
Total	596	677	1273	386

There were 8 deaths from infectious diseases as follows:-
Cerebro-spinal fever 1; Whooping Cough 5; Diphtheria 1; Measles 1.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria was carried out in the Council's Clinics and by general practitioners in accordance with the Council's scheme for doctors. The total number of children who completed a course of preventive injections during the year was 511 of whom 423 were under the age of 5 years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Primary Notifications.

	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total	Total including duplicate notifications.
Pulmonary Males	-	4	3	2	9	15	13	14	14	17	11	-	102	113
Pulmonary Females	-	3	2	3	17	22	18	6	5	2	5	-	83	99
Non-Pulm. Males	-	-	2	3	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	10	11
Non-Pulm. Females	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	9	10
Total	-	7	7	9	28	41	33	23	19	21	16	-	204	233

New Cases and Deaths.

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>New Cases</u>		<u>Deaths</u>	
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
0-	-	-	-	-
1-	8	-	1	-
5-	10	6	2	-
15-	74	8	10	1
25-	43	2	17	-
35-	28	3	12	-
45-	23	-	25	-
55-	23	2	22	-
65-	21	-	25	-
Total	230	21	114	1

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register 1st January 1944	1001
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under head 3 in previous years	28
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of."	53
4.	Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	70
5.	Number of attendances at Dispensary (including contacts)	7013
6.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners:	
	(a) Personal	76
	(b) Others	517
7.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	35
8.	Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for dispensary purposes	2022
9.	Number of (a) specimens of sputum etc. examined	628
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work	
	(i) Screenings	2964
	(ii) Films	
10.	Number of "recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and including A (a) and A (b) in following table	-
11.	Number of "T.B. Plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December 1944	453.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS. 1944.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	51	54	7	6	2	5	3	-	53	59	10	6	128
(b) Diagnosis not completed	39	28	13	4	-	1	-	1	39	29	13	5	86
(c) Non-tuberculous	113	78	7	17	-	-	-	-	113	78	7	17	215
B. Contacts examined during the year													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	1	-	9
(b) Diagnosis not completed	11	7	7	6	-	-	-	-	11	7	7	6	31
(c) Non-tuberculous	48	79	32	42	-	-	-	-	48	79	32	42	201
C. Cases written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Recovered	6	-	-	3	2	1	4	-	8	1	4	3	16
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
D. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December.													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	517	407	71	65	27	23	6	5	544	430	77	70	1121
(b) Diagnosis not completed	50	35	20	10	-	1	2	1	50	36	22	11	119