

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

Contributors

Southwark (London, England). London Borough.
Epsom, J. E.

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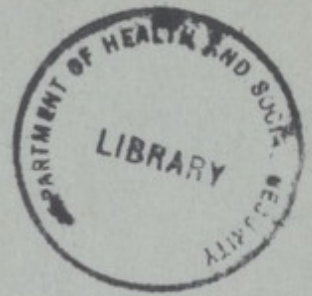
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London Borough of Southwark

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

**PRINCIPAL SCHOOL
MEDICAL OFFICER**

FOR THE YEAR

1971

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Department,
Municipal Offices,
Castle House,
2, Walworth Road, SE1 6SU

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
London Borough of Southwark.

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As a result of the Education (Milk) Act 1971, a scheme was approved to provide milk free of charge to children over the age of 7 years who were resident in the Borough and attending Inner London Education Authority schools, who were no longer eligible to receive milk.

Health Department,

Municipal Offices,

Castle House,

2, Walworth Road, SE1 6SU

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

London Borough of Southwark.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report on the health services of the London Borough of Southwark for the year 1971.

The Local Authority (Social Services) Act 1970 was implemented on 1st April 1971 and the new Social Services Department assumed control of the mental health, day nursery and home help services previously the responsibility of the Health Department.

The Consultative Document on the Reorganisation of the National Health Service was published during the year and the department co-operated in an expert study of the detailed management arrangements for the reorganised service. These developments emphasise the need for continued close co-operation at all levels in order that client needs may be adequately met. In this connection closer liaison continued to develop with the hospitals in the area.

The mobile health clinic was a focal point of interest at two important functions during 1971. In March the clinic was exhibited at the Chest and Heart Association in London. During July, the clinic was transported to Leicester where it formed part of the British Medical Association's scientific exhibition and produced a tremendous interest amongst delegates from Britain and many parts of the world.

As a result of the Education (Milk) Act 1971, a scheme was approved to provide milk free of charge to children over the age of 7 years who were resident in the Borough and attending Inner London Education Authority schools, who were no longer eligible to receive milk.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee in particular, and to all other Members of the Council for their support during the year. Also to the Chief Executive & Town Clerk and other Chief Officers of the Council and finally once again to the Health Department staff for their diligent work during 1971.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. EPSOM

Medical Officer of Health,

and

Principal School Medical Officer.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor N. H. Tertis, F.Inst.Ch., F.R.S.H., S.R.Ch.

Vice Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. L. M. Brown

Members:

Alderman Mrs. F. E. Sampson	Councillor Mrs. E. M. Dalton
Councillor L. H. Alden, B.Sc., A.K.C.	Councillor Mrs. E. Daymond
Councillor F. J. Brean, F.P.S., F.R.S.H.	Councillor C. A. Farrow
Councillor Mrs. A. Brereton	Councillor Mrs. M. G. Farrow
Councillor G. Byfield	Councillor C. A. W. Hogben
Councillor Miss. M. A. Cook	

Senior Medical Officer:

Elsie L. M. Wallace, L.R.C.S.I. & L.M., D.P.H.

Ex-Officio:

Councillor Mrs. M. Goldwin	Mayor of the London Borough of Southwark.
Councillor J. H. O'Grady	Leader of the Council
Councillor H. J. Grant	Leader of the Opposition

Members of the Health Committee represented the Council on the following organisations:-

Bird in Bush Welfare Centre Voluntary Committee.	Councillors Mrs. Daymond and C. A. W. Hogben
Family Welfare Association (Area 7 Committee)	Councillor N. H. Tertis
Greater London Home Safety Council	Councillor C. A. Farrow
National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare	Alderman Mrs. F. E. Sampson
National Health Service—Inner London Executive Committee	Councillor N. H. Tertis
National Society for Clean Air.	Alderman Mrs. F. E. Sampson, Councillors Miss M. A. Cork and Mrs. E. Daymond.
Solomon's Welfare Centre Voluntary Committee	Councillor Mrs. L. M. Brown
Southwark (Camberwell) Chest Care Committee	Alderman Mrs. F. E. Sampson
	Councillors C. A. Farrow and Mrs. M. G. Farrow

Southwark (Southwark & Bermondsey)	Councillors Mrs. L. M. Brown,
Chest Care Clinic	G. Byfield and Mrs. E. Daymond
South London Family Service Unit	
Management Committee	Councillor Mrs. Brereton
South West Metropolitan Regional	
Hospital Board—London Liaison	
Committee	Councillor Miss M. A. Cork
Standing Conference on Atmospheric	
Pollution	Councillor Mrs. L. M. Brown
The Board of Governors of:	
Bethlem Royal & Maudsley Hospital...	Alderman Mrs. F. E. Sampson
Guy's Hospital	Councillors F. J. Brean & N. H. Tertis
King's College Hospital	Councillors Mrs. M. Goldwin and
	N. H. Tertis

Mayor of the London Borough of Southwark	Councillor Mrs. M. Goldwin
Leader of the Council	Councillor J. H. O'Grady
Leader of the Opposition	Councillor H. J. Grant

Members of the Health Committee represented the Council on the following organisations:-

Bird in Bush Welfare Centre	Councillors Mrs. Daymond and C. A. W. Hoppen
Voluntary Committee	
Family Welfare Association (Area 7 Committee)	Councillor N. H. Tertis
Greater London Home Safety Council	Councillor C. A. Farrow
National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare	Alderman Mrs. F. E. Sampson
National Health Service—Inner London Executive Committee	Councillor N. H. Tertis
National Society for Clean Air	Alderman Mrs. F. E. Sampson
	Councillors Miss M. A. Cork and Mrs. E. Daymond
Solomon's Welfare Centre Voluntary Committee	Councillor Mrs. L. M. Brown
Southwark (Camberwell) Chest Care Committee	Alderman Mrs. F. E. Sampson
	Councillors C. A. Farrow and Mrs. M. G. Farrow

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AT 31 DECEMBER, 1971

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

J. E. Epsom, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lon.), D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H., M.F.C.M.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Aileen B. Ridout, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Principal Medical Officers:

Eileen L. Power, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I., L.A.H., D.P.H., M.F.C.P.

Suzanne Collett, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Sybil R. Yeates, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Medical Officer:

Elsie L. M. Wallace, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M., D.P.H.

(Staff Occupational Health & Welfare)

Medical Officers—10

Sessional Medical Officers—F.T.E.—5.5

Director, South East London General Practitioners' Centres:

B. H. Pentney, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer:

J. Cleary, B.D.S.(Irel.), D.D.P.H., R.G.S.(Eng.)

Dental Officers: Full-time 3. Sessional—F.T.E. 3.1

Dental Surgery Assistants 10. Dental Auxiliary 1

Chief Administrative Officer:

B. F. Hampson, A.C.I.S.

Deputy Chief Administrative Officer:

E. J. Wicks

Senior Administrative Officers:

J. A. Keane
H. D. White
G. A. Chappelle D.M.A.

Administrative and Clerical Staff

Full time—87. Part-time F.T.E.—7.6

Health Education and Home Safety Officer:

E. Clark

Chief Public Health Inspector

Harold Archer, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. A. Campbell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

Divisional	4	Housing	1
Deputy Divisional	4	Senior Wharves	1
District	23	Wharves	2
Senior Housing	1	Senior Smoke	1

Student Public Health Inspectors—10

Technical Assistants —19

Mortuary Superintendent —1

Chief Nursing Officer:

Mrs. E. E. Belcher, S.R.N., M.T.D., H.V., Q.N.

Deputy Chief Nursing Officer:

Miss J. E. Kedge, S.R.N. S.C.M., H.V.

Assistant Chief Nursing Officers ...	3	Senior Environmental Visitor ...	1
Centre Superintendents	9	Environmental Visitors	4
Health Visitors	47	Superintendents Home Nursing ...	1
T.B. Visitors	5	Deputy Superintendents, Home	
Student Health Visitors	14	Nursing	1
Clinic and School Nurses	41	District Nurses	52
Clinic Auxiliaries—F.T.E.	12	District Nurses (S.E.N.)	7
		Nursing Auxiliaries	5

Chief Social Worker (Health Services):

Vacant

Deputy Chief Social Worker (Health Services):

Vacant

Social Workers 3

Chief Chiropodist:

K. Heaton-Ward, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.

Chiropodists: Full-time—6

Sessional—F.T.E.—3.2

Manual and Domestic Staff:

Staff of various categories—F.T.E.—97

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS BY CAUSE

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Wks & under 1 year
B4 Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	1	—	1
	F	2	—	1
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	8	—	—
	F	1	—	—
B6(1) Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B6(2) Other Tuberculosis	M	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B11 Meningococcal Infection	M	1	—	1
	F	1	—	1
B17 Syphilis and its Sequelae	M	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	5	—	—
	F	5	3	—
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	8	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	7	—	—
	F	8	—	—
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	49	—	—
	F	29	—	—
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	49	—	—
	F	56	—	—
B19(5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	9	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus....	M	207	—	—
	F	61	—	—
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	—	—
	F	63	—	—
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	32	—	—
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	17	—	—
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	7	—	—
	F	7	—	—

IN SEX AND AGE GROUPS

AGE IN YEARS

1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 & over
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
—	—	—	—	—	8	14	17	10
—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	16
—	—	—	—	2	3	8	15	21
—	—	—	—	—	9	10	10	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	20	63	89	34
—	—	—	—	1	5	14	18	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	2	11	18	14	18
—	—	—	—	1	4	4	11	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	9
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1
—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	2

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Wks & under 1 year
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	79	—	—
	F	96	—	—
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	4	—	—
	F	4	—	—
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	7	—	—
	F	21	—	—
B22 Avitaminoses, etc.	M	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B46(1) Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	M	4	—	—
	F	4	—	—
B23 Anaemias	M	1	—	—
	F	13	—	—
B46(3) Mental Disorders	M	6	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B24 Meningitis	M	2	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B46(4) Multiple Sclerosis	M	2	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	14	—	—
	F	12	—	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	14	—	—
	F	38	—	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	18	—	—
	F	37	—	—
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	447	—	—
	F	308	—	—
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	41	—	—
	F	113	—	1
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	105	—	—
	F	220	—	—
B46(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	54	—	—
	F	74	—	—

AGE IN YEARS								
1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 & over
—	—	3	2	2	8	26	21	17
1	—	1	—	7	7	23	24	33
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	6
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6
—	—	1	—	—	1	4	5	3
—	—	1	—	2	2	8	7	18
—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	2
—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	23
—	—	—	1	11	53	121	144	117
—	—	—	—	1	12	27	92	176
—	—	—	—	1	3	5	8	24
—	—	1	—	—	2	4	9	96
—	—	2	—	3	5	17	35	43
—	—	1	1	2	9	13	48	146
—	—	—	—	—	2	10	20	22
—	—	—	—	1	2	3	17	51

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Wks & under 1 year
B31 Influenza....	M	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B32 Pneumonia	M	139	2	5
	F	187	1	4
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	156	—	—
	F	59	—	—
B33(2) Asthma	M	5	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B46(7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	15	—	2
	F	21	—	3
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	15	—	—
	F	14	—	—
B35 Appendicitis	M	4	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	8	—	—
	F	12	—	—
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	3	—	—
	F	8	—	—
B46(8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	13	—	—
	F	18	—	—
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	13	—	—
	F	10	—	—
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostrate	M	7	—	—
B46(9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	4	—	—
	F	28	—	—
B40 Abortion....	F	1	—	—
B41 Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	F	3	—	—
B46(10) Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B46(11) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	6	—	—
	F	16	—	—

AGE IN YEARS

1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 & over
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	5	12	33	80
—	1	—	—	—	2	12	29	138
—	—	—	—	1	5	34	63	53
—	—	—	—	1	—	4	12	42
—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	3
—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	12
—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	7
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	8
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	2
1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	9
—	—	1	—	1	2	5	1	3
—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	1	—	5	4	17
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	2
—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	8

CAUSE OF DEATH					Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Wks & under 1 year
B42	Congenital Anomalies	....	....	....	M	13	3	2
					F	10	4	1
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	....	....	....	M	8	8	—
					F	6	6	—
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	....	....	....	M	8	8	—
					F	5	5	—
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	....	....	....	M	1	—	—
					F	1	—	—
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	....	....	....	M	17	—	—
					F	14	—	—
BE48	All Other Accidents	....	....	....	M	31	—	1
					F	34	—	1
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	....	....	....	M	22	—	—
					F	15	—	—
BE50	All Other External Causes	....	....	....	M	11	—	—
					F	2	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES					M	1,672	21	12
					F	1,687	19	12

AGE IN YEARS

1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 & over
3	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	4
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	5
1	5	2	—	4	8	5	1	4
2	1	—	—	2	1	2	4	21
—	—	—	1	5	7	6	2	1
—	—	2	—	—	3	3	4	3
—	—	2	1	2	2	2	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
6	11	14	11	41	154	372	525	505
4	7	9	4	27	84	186	368	967

VITAL STATISTICS, 1971

Area of Borough (including area covered by water)	7,115 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate mid-1971)	260,780
Number of inhabited houses	88,684
Rateable Value (April, 1971)	£18,904,512
Sum represented by a penny rate	£71,200

<i>Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>
Live Births—Male	1,935	1,628	307
Female	1,821	1,537	284
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,756	3,165	591
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Births—Male	23	20	3
Female	19	16	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42	36	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth rate per 1,000 population	14.4
Number of deaths—all ages	3,359
Death rate per 1,000 population	12.9

Infantile Mortality

Deaths under 1 year	64
Infants deaths per 1,000 live births	17

Maternal Mortality

Deaths of women from diseases or accidents associated with child-birth, including abortion	4
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	1.05

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	11
Death rate per 1,000 population	0.04
Deaths from cancer of lung and bronchus	268
Death rate per 1,000 population	1.00
Deaths from all forms of cancer	787
Death rate per 1,000 population	3.02

VITAL STATISTICS—Greater London Area and England and Wales

	Greater London Area	England and Wales
Live births per 1,000 population	15.2	16.0
Deaths per 1,000 population	11.5	11.6
Infantile mortality (deaths under 1 year) per 1,000 live births	17.4	18.0
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total births	0.12	0.17

Ante natal, post natal, child health, prophylaxis, creche, health education, dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. 394

Child health visits by district nurses, P.G. to nurses, health visitors. 202

Similar facilities were also provided at two centres run by voluntary committees with grant aid from the Council. 508.4

Occupational Creche

Mothercraft classes were conducted by health visitors at some centres, in which instruction was provided in home-making, budgeting, simple cooking and so on. Health visitors also provided health education talks, gave advice on feeding difficulties and the general management of children.

All health visitors keep in touch with general practitioners in their area and there is also close co-operation with the staff of Social Services Departments and many voluntary organisations working within the Borough.

On 1 June 1971, a new clinic was opened at Whaddon House, Albrighton Road, S.E.22 as a sub-centre of Maynard House. Services provided are two child health clinics, a mothers club and a family planning clinic.

Details of clinic attendances for the year are as follows:

Child Health Sessions	
Total number of sessions	2,663
First attendances of children born in 1971	3,238
Total attendances (all ages)	27,746
Toddlers Sessions	
Total number of sessions	111
Total attendances	679

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE

Maternity and Child Welfare

Each of the Council's nineteen Health Service Centres provided some or all of the following services throughout the year:

Ante natal, post natal, child health, prophylaxis, creche, health education, dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age.

Similar facilities were also provided at two centres run by voluntary committees with grant aid from the Council.

Mothercraft classes were conducted by health visitors at some centres, in which instruction was provided in home-making, budgeting, simple cookery and so on. Health visitors also provided health education talks, gave advice on feeding difficulties and the general management of children.

All health visitors keep in touch with general practitioners in their area and there is also close co-operation with the staff of Social Services Departments and many voluntary organisations working within the Borough.

On 1 June 1971, a new clinic was opened at Whaddon House, Albrighton Road, S.E.22 as a sub-centre of Maynard House. Services provided are two child health clinics, a mothers club and a family planning clinic.

Details of clinic attendances for the year are as follows:

Child Health Sessions.

Total number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,665
First attendances of children born in 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,238
Total attendances (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,746

Toddlers Sessions

Total number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679

Ante Natal and Post Natal Sessions

Ante natal and post natal sessions	38
Total attendances	85
Mothercraft and relaxation sessions	279
Total attendances	1,289

Facilities provided for General Practitioners

Sessions held by G.P.s in Council Clinics

Ante natal and post natal	91
Total attendances	394
Child health sessions at G.P. surgeries attended by a health visitor ...	208
Total attendances	4,805

Occasional Creche

Creches for the minding of young children, whilst their mothers take part in centre activities, attend clinics, visit hospital or attend to domestic duties, are provided at several centres. A charge of 15p. per session is made but this is abatable in necessitous cases; no charge is made when the parent attends hospital or a centre activity. Where 2 or more children from one family attend the charge is 7½p. for the second and subsequent children.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS

London Borough of Southwark

Actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936 or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.

Live Births

Hospital confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,625	
Domiciliary confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	3,756

Still Births

Hospital confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
Domiciliary confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42

Deaths of infants in first week of life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Deaths of infants one week to one month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deaths of infants one month to one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Perinatal mortality per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administration of Analgesia (89)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.91%
Cases booked with G.P. Obstetrician (109)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.09%
No. of Midwives at end of year (whole time equivalent)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½
Doctor not booked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doctor present at delivery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Doctor not present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doctor booked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Doctor present at delivery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Doctor not present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
No. of hospital deliveries attended by midwives on discharge before 10th day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622
Percentage of domiciliary live births (6) born premature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.45%

PREMATURITY AND MORTALITY BY BIRTH WEIGHT

Weight	Live Prem. Births	Proportion per 100 live prem. births	Deaths in 24 hours		Survivors at 28 days	
			No.	Per 100 life prem. births	No.	Per 100 live prem. births
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	0					
2 lb. 4 oz.-3 lb. 4 oz.	2	33.33	1	100	1	20.00
3 lb. 5 oz.-4 lb. 6 oz.	0		0	0	0	
4 lb. 7 oz.-5 lb. 8 oz.	4	66.67	0	0	4	80.00
All cases	6	100.00	1	100	5	100.00

Domiciliary Midwifery

To meet the needs of mothers wishing to have a home confinement $8\frac{1}{2}$ domiciliary midwives were employed by the Council.

The midwives visit the expectant mothers to assess the suitability of the home for domiciliary confinement or its suitability for the mother and her baby to return home to the care of the midwife 48 hours after confinement in one of the local hospitals. The number of domiciliary confinements during the year fell to 132 of which 2 were premature births and 2 were stillborn. The number of 48 hour discharges was 622.

Five of the Council's midwives are approved teachers under the Central Midwives Board second training scheme. During the year 26 pupils completed 3 months district training. Student nurses from Guy's Hospital doing the obstetric training course also made visits of observation to an ante-natal clinic and accompanied midwives on home visits.

Maternal Deaths

Five maternal deaths due to, or associated with, pregnancy, childbirth or abortion occurred in Southwark during 1971. Full reports on the circumstances relating to these deaths were prepared and forwarded as required to the Department of Health and Social Security.

District Nursing

The District Nursing Service is provided directly by the Council only on the recommendation of the patient's general practitioner with whom the nurse works in close co-operation. (See p. Attachment of Staff to G.P.'s). Nursing auxiliaries con-

continued to be employed to work under the direction of and carry out duties not requiring the skills of a trained nurse.

The psychiatric liaison schemes with St. Olave's Hospital and the geriatric liaison schemes with the New Cross and St. Francis Hospitals continue providing a smoother transfer for patients from hospital to community care.

During the year 4 students completed their district nurse training for the National Certificate of District Nursing.

Many student nurses from the King's and Guy's group of hospitals accompanied the district nurses on their visits.

The following table indicates the volume of work undertaken during 1971 by the District Nursing Service.

New patients visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,075
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,026
Nursing staff employed at 31.12.71 (f.t.e.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Visits per nurse (f.t.e.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000

In addition 5,156 visits were made to psychiatric patients including those to 148 new patients.

Health Visiting

The health visitor in the United Kingdom has been defined by the Council for the Training of Health Visitors as a nurse with a post registration qualification who provides a continuing service to families and individuals in the community. The health visitor is a practitioner in her own right, detecting cases of need on her own initiative as well as acting upon referrals.

The main aspects of her work are:—

- (1) The prevention of mental, physical and emotional ill health and its consequences in all age groups;
- (2) The early detection of handicap and ill health and the surveyance of high risk groups;
- (3) Identification of need and mobilisation of the appropriate resources to meet the need;
- (4) Provision of care—this includes support during periods of stress and advice and guidance in cares of illness as well as in the care and management of children;
- (5) Health education.

The work of the health visitor in these fields including that carried out in schemes of attachment to general practitioners is described in the appropriate sections of this report.

Liaison with local hospitals continued. Health visitors continued to attend the Diabetic Clinic and Paediatric Departments at King's College Hospital and the Newcomen Assessment Centre Guy's Hospital, making follow-up visits to the children and families.

The part of the health visiting service which is measurable is shown in the following statistics for 1971:

First visits to:

Children born in 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,729
Children born in 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,420
Children born in 1966-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,469
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,618
Age 5-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,465
Aged over 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	831
Ante Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409
Mentally disordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Handicapped children and adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Persons discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Total of all visits made by health visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,388

Attachment of Staff to General Practitioners

Severe limitations on the extension of these schemes is imposed by the continuing shortage of qualified staff. Furthermore, before any such scheme can be started there is need for adequate initial discussions and careful consideration of such matters as the suitability of accommodation, selection of staff and the problems arising from the overlapping of practice areas with health visitors' geographical areas. However, it has been possible to maintain existing attachments to 4 group practices involving $4\frac{1}{2}$ health visitors and $5\frac{1}{2}$ district nurses.

Each health visitor makes follow-up visits to those patients who live in her district and who attend the practice. She also acts as liaison officer between the general practitioner and the health visitor concerned with those who live outside her district but within the borough boundaries.

All health visitors keep in touch with general practitioners in their areas and there is continuing contact between general practitioners and the home nursing service.

Wherever suitable, the opportunity is taken to increase liaison with general practitioners, particularly in group practices, in preparation for further attachment schemes when the staffing situation allows.

Handicap and Observation Register

The objects of the register are:—

- 1 To follow up those children who are at risk of developing a handicap because of genetic, pre-natal or post-natal history and to observe their developmental progress.
- 2 To ensure that all possible help is given to handicapped children and their families.
- 3 To obtain all necessary information to help these functions to be carried out and to assist medical research.

The information on which the register is based is provided by hospitals, general practitioners, domiciliary midwives, clinical medical officers and health visitors. The Senior Medical Officer decides if a child shall be included in the register and is responsible for assessing the continuing reports on a child. During 1971 visits were made to all Infant Welfare Centres and 4,001 such reviews were made in consultation with the health visitors concerned. In addition hospital reports were requested and received on children who were under observation.

Children are removed from the register when they have been considered to be developmentally normal, retained if they need further observation and help or transferred to the School Health Service when they are receiving formal education i.e. nursery classes or specialised schools.

At 31 December 1971 there were 2,860 children on the register, an average of 73 being added each month. The number of babies notified during the year as congenitally malformed was 68.

Close liaison with the Newcomen Centre at Guy's Hospital has been maintained. Southwark bears 50% of the cost of a specialists service and provides a health visitor for the necessary follow-up for children and families in the Borough.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Principal Medical Officers conduct an assessment session at the Newcomen Centre and hold special assessment clinics at the child welfare clinics in the Borough. Reports from the Newcomen Centre were received on all Southwark children who attended the clinic and the appropriate recommendations were carried out.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health also holds an assessment session at King's College Hospital and between June and December 1971, 34 appointments were made. (Closer liaison continued to develop with the Hospitals in the area.)

Impaired Hearing in Young Children

Standard screening tests for the hearing of babies and young children were carried out by medical staff with special training in this work. Any child thought to have impaired hearing was referred, with the consent of the general practitioner, to the Council's otologist for further examination and added to the handicapped register.

Young children with impaired hearing who required a hearing environment and children who failed to acquire speech because their parents were deaf or because of language difficulties in the home, were, on the recommendation of the otologist, permitted to attend day nurseries for three hour sessions without charge.

Phenylketonuria

Phenylketonuria is a rare inborn metabolic disorder in which a baby is born without one of the essential chemicals that help to break down food for digestion: this results in one of the ingredients of most foods building up to a high level in the body, which have a damaging effect on the brain. Screening tests for the detection of phenylketonuria using the Guthrie test were carried out routinely on all young babies, those thought to be at special risk were retested.

The Guthrie test involves the taking of a blood sample.

Prophylaxis

Protection is offered in child health centres against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and measles to children below school age. Special sessions are also held in schools when necessary. In addition, B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis of children aged 12-13 years is carried out in schools. Vaccination may also be given by the family doctor and vaccines (except B.C.G. vaccine) are supplied to general practitioners free of charge.

Dental Health Education

Dental Health Education activity was considerable and the number of sessions devoted to this important aspect was greater than in any previous year. Talks were given and discussions on dental care were held by the Dental Auxillary at Mothers' Clubs and Welfare Clinics as well as in the courses of visits to Day Nurseries. The amount of dental decay still seen in the youngest children makes it essential to provide information and advice to mothers on early dental care for their children.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION STATISTICS FOR PERIOD 1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1971

Immunisation Completed primary courses (Born in)	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964- 1967	Others under age 16	Total	
							1971	1970
Triple DTP	1072	1789	220	78	55	4	3218	3112
Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	7
Diphtheria/Tetanus	10	36	13	6	224	181	470	332
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1
Pertussis	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2
Tetanus	—	4	1	1	7	42	55	26
Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabin	1073	1811	237	93	285	218	3717	3584
Measles	18	1185	490	163	170	76	2102	2572
Rubella	—	4	2	—	1	3242	3249	4
Reinforcing (booster) Injections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Triple DTP	12	547	1194	187	253	57	2250	2134
Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	3	—	—	17	2	22	33
Diphtheria/Tetanus	1	21	49	32	2428	1015	3546	2957
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	5	33	38	17
Pertussis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Tetanus	—	—	1	2	29	117	149	92
Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabin	15	535	1232	221	2663	1105	5771	5944

Close liaison with the Newcomen Centre at Guy's Hospital has been maintained. Southwark bears 50% of the cost of a specialists service and provides a health visitor for the necessary follow-up for children and families in the Borough.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Principal Medical Officers conduct an assessment session at the Newcomen Centre and hold special assessment clinics at the child welfare clinics in the Borough. Reports from the Newcomen Centre were received on all Southwark children who attended the clinic and the appropriate recommendations were carried out.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER 1971

Borough Dental Services

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service

The number of M.&C.W. sessions held during the year showed a 50% increase over the previous year. The treatment given rose by a comparable amount. The proportion of time of the total Dental Services of the Borough given to M.&C.W. sessions was 5%, which is close to the national average. More than 400 children under five commenced on a course of treatment during the year and 300 of these completed their treatment. This increase was largely due to more activity in the field of dental health education. The figures also show an improvement in the ratio of fillings to extractions.

At St. George's H.S.C. an experimental open session of inspection, dental health education, and instruction in oral hygiene was held jointly by the Dental Officer and the Dental Auxiliary. This session was advertised widely and produced a very good attendance of mothers interested in starting dental care for their young children. The success of this special session held once a month during the year was reflected in the increased demand for treatment of pre-school children.

Junior Training Schools

In April, under new legislation, the dental care of children attending Junior Training Schools became the concern of the School Dental Service. There was however no interruption in the continuity of treatment for these children. The Guy's Hospital Mobile Dental Unit continued to operate at both Tuke and Kirkwood Schools and plans were made to continue dental treatment by Borough Dental Staff when the Guy's project ended at the end of 1971.

Dental Health Education

Dental Health Education activity was considerable and the number of sessions devoted to this important aspect was greater than in any previous year. Talks were given and discussions on dental care were held by the Dental Auxiliary at Mothers' Clubs and Welfare Clinics as well as in the courses of visits to Day Nurseries. The amount of dental decay still seen in the youngest children makes it essential to provide information and advice to mothers on early dental care for their children.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICES

	Children under 5		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Inspections				
No. inspected	669	492	11	16
No. requiring treatment	441	263	11	16
Attendances				
First visits	424	241	12	20
Subsequent Visits	720	448	17	36
TOTAL Visits	1144	689	29	56
Courses of treatment completed	297	190	8	15
Treatment				
Fillings	759	560	23	30
Extractions	163	129	9	8
General Anaesthetics	50	45	—	—
Other Treatment	628	294	8	40
Dentures				
No. of Patients supplied with dentures			—	3
No. of Dentures supplied			—	4
No. of sessions devoted to M.C.W. service			1971	1970
Inspection and Treatment			150	98
Dental Health Education			45	18
TOTAL			195	116

Dental Health Education activity was considerable and the number of sessions devoted to this important aspect was greater than in any previous year. Talks were given and discussions on dental care were held by the Dental Auxiliary at Mothers' Clubs and Welfare Clinics as well as in the courses of visits to Day Nurseries. The amount of dental decay still seen in the youngest children makes it essential to provide information and advice to mothers on early dental care for their children.

Fluoridation

Fluoridation is the adjustment of the fluoride content of water to one part fluoride per million parts of water. This is judged to be the most effective concentration for the prevention of tooth decay.

No public health measure has had as much intense study devoted to it over the past 50 years. In June 1969 the World Health Organisation adopted a resolution calling for the implementation of water fluoridation throughout the world. This resolution was passed unanimously by member states of all shades of political opinion, having been sponsored by 37 countries including the United Kingdom which was responsible for putting the proposal before the assembly. It followed an extensive and prolonged world wide investigation into the safety of fluoridation and the most careful examinations have failed to discover any injury to health.

The most important development in this country during 1969 was the publication of the Government report on the Studies and Results of 11 years of fluoridation. This had been carried out in four areas of the country and the results showed that the adjustment of fluoride in the public water supply to the approved proportion had a substantial effect in reducing dental decay among children, and was also of lasting benefit to their permanent teeth. It confirmed yet again that fluoridation was completely safe. The results of this survey were studied by specialists both medical and dental and their conclusions were unanimous and were summed up in the following words "Fluoridation is entirely effective and completely safe".

The fluoride content of London water is approximately 0.3 parts per million. The proposal to fluoridate the water supply would mean that this level would be adjusted from 0.3 to 1.0 parts per million. The effect of this would be greatly to reduce the amount of new dental disease seen in school children and young children under five. The saving in expenditure and time from a proposal of this nature would in the long term be considerable.

Fluoride, it must be emphasised, is a natural substance and is present in nearly all food and water. The proposal which advocates of fluoridation are making, is not to add a new ingredient to the water supply but merely to increase the proportion of something which is already present. No other single action would be of greater benefit to children's dental health. Studies have shown also that fluoridated water may be of benefit to older persons even those who no longer have dental conditions to consider as fluoride has been shown to strengthen their bones.

The Council in 1966 expressed its unqualified support for the proposal to fluoridate the water supply. The fact that no progress has been possible in London is due to the lack of unanimity among all London Boroughs which prevents the Water Authority from acting on the decision of the majority. It is to be hoped that in the near

future either locally or nationally it may be possible that the implementation of this most desirable and effective public health measure will be brought about.

Loan of Equipment

Patients being nursed at home were able to obtain nursing equipment on loan, free of charge, either from the Council direct or from the British Red Cross Society acting as an agent for the Council.

The items on issue at 31st December, 1971, from the Council's stock were as follows (the figures in brackets show the number of items on loan at 31.12.70):—

Items	No. on loan
Air rings	96 (96)
Back rests	147 (127)
Bed blocks	44 (13)
Bed cradles	133 (88)
Bed side-rails	8 (5)
Commodes	758 (756)
Dunlopillo mattresses	26 (23)
Easi-carri hoists	10 (14)
Feeding cups	8 (19)
Fracture boards	62 (48)
Hospital beds	24 (19)
Penryn hoists	57 (45)
Quadruped walking aids	1 (3)
Ripple beds	6 (7)
Rubber bed-pans	83 (97)
Rubber toilet-seats	1 (2)
Tripod walking aids	14 (12)
Urinal bottles	70 (75)
Zimmer hoist	— (1)
Zimmer walking frames	135 (100)

Fireguards were also supplied to families in need with children under 12 years of age, and to necessitous elderly persons. At the end of the year there were 679 (633) out on loan.

Co-operation with Hospitals and General Practitioners

In order to effect close co-operation and liaison with hospital consultants and general practitioners, the following advisory committees exist to assist me on aspects of community health care in their particular field:

- Psychiatric
- Geriatric
- Chest Physicians
- Pathological
- General Practitioners
- Paediatric
- Obstetric and Gynaecological
- Venereal Disease Consultant Advisers

A further committee under my chairmanship, the Community Health Service Liaison Committee of Southwark, is comprised of general practitioners and principal officers of the Health Department, whose task is to assess the value of requests from medical research groups and of health surveys and is also concerned with other health matters of a general nature affecting general practitioners and the community.

Hilda Lewis Unit

The Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospital opened the Hilda Lewis Unit in August 1970, to meet the needs of severely subnormal children. The majority of children treated live in the Camberwell area. The unit undertakes the assessment of children under the age of 16 years, particularly catering for children with behaviour problems. It is a valuable addition to the provisions for these children and has enabled many children to remain within the education system.

The children are admitted for short term care, as weekly boarders or attend daily. When necessary transport is provided.

There is a multi-disciplinary approach, with a child psychiatrist, consultant paediatrician, community doctor, psychologist, occupational therapist, teachers, nursing and child care staff. One of my Principal Medical Officers who has an Honorary Senior Registrar appointment with the Bethlem Royal & Maudsley Hospital is in attendance at the unit.

Family Planning

A family planning service in full implementation of the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967 continued to be provided on the following basis:

- (a) No charges are made for advice and consultation in all cases.
- (b) No charges are made for drugs and appliances supplied where a further pregnancy would be detrimental to health.
- (c) Charges are made in other cases for drugs and appliances except in financially necessitous cases.

At the commencement of the year 8 sessions were being provided from 6 centres. Four additional sessions commenced during the year, one in March, one in May and two in November. All the additional sessions qualify for a 75% grant under the Urban Aid Programme.

In October a domiciliary service was started under the Urban Aid Programme comprising 5 medical officer and 5 nurse sessions. Liaison visits were made to general practitioners and local hospitals. A total of 35 patients were visited in their homes.

502 clinic sessions were held during the year and a total of 6,903 visits was recorded including 2,243 first visits. 1,088 new patients were seen.

Per capita payments were continued in respect of Southwark residents attending Family Planning Association clinics and the Brook Advisory Centres for unmarried persons over the age of 16.

COMMUNITY CARE SERVICES

Advisory and Preventive Clinics for the Over Sixties

These clinics provide facilities for a general examination of elderly people and tests are made for haemoglobin estimation, blood pressure, urine, hearing and vision. No treatment is given but the results of the tests together with a report on the physical examination are sent to the general practitioner. All persons attending the clinic for the first time are referred for a mass X-ray and if they are unable to attend on their own, transport is arranged for them. Advice is also given on maintaining standards of health and hygiene and on benefits and aids available to them.

A fifth clinic was opened in November and during the year 211 sessions were held and there were 738 attendances.

T.B. Care and After-Care—Adult Cases.

The Council has no hostel for tuberculous persons, but, by arrangement, uses the facilities provided by other London Boroughs or private homes or hostels run by voluntary organisations. At 1 January, 1971 there were 15 men boarded out; 1 was placed during the year, and 8 were still in care at 31 December, 1971.

Medical Arrangements for Long Stay Immigrants

In order to deal with some of the special problems arising from the arrival of a growing number of long term immigrants the Ministry of Health in 1965 made certain arrangements to ensure that they learned of the National Health Service and how it should be used, including registering on a list of a general medical practitioner in the area of intended residence and having a chest X-ray if necessary. A card, giving this information in several languages is handed out to immigrants at sea and air ports of arrival. Medical inspectors or port medical officers ascertain destination addresses and notify the appropriate medical officers of health so that follow-up visits can be made. These are carried out by health visitors or in the case of single male immigrants by a public health inspector.

During the year, 308 advice notes of arrivals were received and 126 "first" successful visits were made.

Nursing Homes

There are two nursing homes in the Borough registered under the provisions of Part IV of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Nursing Homes Act, 1963; neither is registered under the Abortion Act, 1967. A senior medical officer continued to visit and advise the matrons on aspects of health, hygiene, prevention of accidents and other matters.

Blind and Partially Sighted

During the year the Council's consultant ophthalmologist carried out examinations of blind and partially sighted persons under the provisions of Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. In addition B.D.8 certificates were received from hospitals and other local authorities.

Number of examinations arranged	204
Initial examinations	61
Re-examinations	143
Number certified as blind	45
Number certified as partially sighted	157
Number found to be neither blind nor partially sighted	2
Blind certificates accepted from hospitals	34
Partially sighted certificates accepted from hospitals	10
Blind certificates accepted from other local authorities	1
Partially sighted certificates accepted from other local authorities	—

Chiropody

In April 1971 under the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970, which directed that all chiropody services operated by the Council should become the responsibility of the Health Department, chiropody services to the extent of 9 sessions per week previously operated by the ex Welfare Department were transferred to the Health Department. The establishment was increased to 1 chief chiropodist, 9 senior chiropodists and part time chiropodists equivalent to 6 sessions. As at 31 December 1971 the number of chiropodists employed was 1 chief chiropodist, 6 senior chiropodists full time and 8 sessional chiropodists (3.2 full time equivalent). In addition 3 trainee chiropodists were being sponsored by the Council. The number of sessions held during the year was 4,194 and the number of attendances was 29,835.

Home Dialysis

Three patients were provided with home dialysis facilities in Southwark during 1971. Two of these patients had their existing homes adapted and the other was rehoused in a vacant, previously adapted property.

New applications for home dialysis facilities were received during 1971 in respect of three patients. At that time, a vacant, adapted flat was available in the northern area of the Borough but all three patients refused to accept the flat for rehousing purposes. At the end of 1971 the adaptation of one existing home was being carried out while the other two patients were still waiting for accommodation suitable for rehousing and adaptation to become available.

Maternal Deaths

Five maternal deaths due to, or associated with, pregnancy, childbirth or abortion occurred in Southwark during 1971. Full reports on the circumstances relating to these deaths were prepared and forwarded as required to the Department of Health and Social Security.

Mobile Health Clinic

There was an overall reduction of attendances for examination at the Mobile Health Clinic during 1971. Total attendances for the year were 1901. This reduction was partly due to loss of working time attributable to demonstrations, visits by representatives from outside local authorities and organisations and the inability to obtain medical officers for some sessions. Bad weather, particularly freezing and wet winter spells caused a decline in the number of attenders. Considerable interest in the Mobile Health Clinic continued to be shown by other local authorities and the medical profession generally. The film "Put to the Test" produced to illustrate the various aspects of the Clinic's work remained in demand for showing to other local authorities, medical and allied organisations.

A short period of evening sessions was organised during the year in an effort to provide an opportunity for those persons, particularly males, who are at work during the daytime to attend for examination. Attendances at these sessions were good but difficulties were experienced both in securing the assistance of medical officers during the evenings and in keeping within the limits of the length of working day allowed to the drivers by the Road Transport Act.

The Mobile Health Clinic was a focal point of interest at two important functions during 1971. In March the Clinic was exhibited at the Chest and Heart Association Annual Conference in London. During July, the Clinic was transported to Leicester where it formed part of the British Medical Association's Scientific Exhibition and produced a tremendous interest amongst delegates from Britain and many parts of the world.

Cytological diagnosis of early uterine cancer—Well Women Clinics

At these clinics each person attending has a full gynaecological examination, their blood pressure taken and a urine test.

During the year 1,348 attendances were made at the 144 sessions held in the four clinics in the Borough. 399 persons were found to have no abnormality, 6 were found to have carcinoma of the cervix, 12 had some breast pathology and 856 had other gynaecological disorders, which are summarised as follows:—

Trichomonas Vaginitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Monilia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-Specific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Cervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Vulvo-vaginitis (Atrophic)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cervical erosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Ectropion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cervical polyp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Vulval warts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lipomatic of Labia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cystocoele and rectocoele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Urethral Caruncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Urinary abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fibroids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ovarian cysts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Menstrual irregularities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Salpingitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Breast pathology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Abdominal mass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thyroid enlargement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post menopausal bleeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inflammatory nuclear change	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Senile (atropic) changes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Nothing abnormal detected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399
Hypertension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dual Pathology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336

Slimming Clinic

In view of the growing demand for health education in dealing with the problem of obesity it was agreed to set up a slimming clinic as a limited pilot project under the supervision of a staff medical officer.

This clinic commenced at the beginning of October, for ladies only and has had a good response from the public in the short time it has been operating.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A Departmental Working Party of Health Visitors, School and Home Nurses, Public Health Inspectors and other members of the staff involved in health education at field level have met each month during the year. New posters, leaflets, films and various visual aid items were assessed for their suitability for welfare clinics, mothers' clubs, junior and senior schools and general publicity. A monthly programme of special projects was formulated including food and dental hygiene, immunisation, nutrition and home safety, supplemented by supporting publicity for national campaigns and the Council's special clinics. Posters and leaflets were issued to school treatment centres, clinics, nurseries, area health offices, information centres, notice board sites, general practitioners and pharmacists. Special teaching sessions were arranged at individual schools and centres, for which a stock of visual aids—film strips, flannelgraphs, wall charts, models and other equipment—was in constant demand. During the year several demonstrations of this equipment and other facilities offered by the section were arranged for new members of the staff.

A special sub-committee was formed during the year to consider the publication of leaflets etc., to meet particular local needs. One of the more urgent recommendations was for an advisory leaflet on head lice, in view of the growing incidence of this condition amongst schoolchildren.

Smoking: Full support was given locally for the Health Education Council's Smoking and Health Campaign, which included television "shorts" and full page advertisements in the national press later reproduced as posters.

In a circular from the Department of Health and Social Security, published in January, the Secretary for State announced that warning notices of the dangers to health from smoking would be printed on all cigarette packets and advertisements and requested local authorities to support anti-smoking publicity at local level. He also drew attention to the dangerous risks of smoking for pregnant women. Full scale publicity on this subject was maintained throughout the year with particular emphasis at ante-natal clinics, mothers' clubs and schools.

Schools Summer Vacation: 1715 children attended the sessions of films and talks held daily at five welfare clinics throughout August. This was nearly six hundred more than in 1970. The films are carefully selected to illustrate a health or safety theme in terms of general interest to young children and are supplemented by short talks, group exercises and home competitions on the theme for each week. The subjects for this year's sessions included food and dental hygiene, nutrition, vandalism, litter, safety and local community services.

Mothers' Clubs: These clubs encourage young mothers to continue attendances at welfare clinics where they can meet informally and discuss problems in general terms. The Health Education Section assisted in presenting suitable films for these programmes.

Displays: Several small displays were arranged during the year, including family planning, nutrition and weight control which were used in various clinics and schools.

The display organised in 1970 as part of the London College of Printing Induction Course for overseas students was repeated this year. A preliminary lecture given to the students by a medical officer included advice on such subjects as suitable clothing, nutrition, food hygiene, smoking, venereal disease and accident prevention which were given special emphasis in the display.

Dental Hygiene: This subject has again been stressed in health education activities particularly in regard to young children where the standard of dental health still causes concern. The Dental Section designed an attractive birthday card which is sent to all children on reaching the age of three years, to encourage them and their parents in the proper care of the teeth.

Postal Franking: Health and accident prevention slogans are franked on the envelopes of all outgoing mail. These include immunisation, dental and food hygiene, fire prevention to which were added slogans on Well Women Clinics and Smoking and health.

Sex Education: The number of talks given in schools on various aspects of this subject was higher than for any other subject. In most cases they were given as a series which included personal hygiene, reproduction, birth control and sexually transmitted infections.

Home Safety: The Health Education Section devotes much of its activities to home safety and the programme of projects includes an accident hazard appropriate to each season. Special attention has been given to publicity on fire prevention, water safety, and the safe disposal of old medicines and disused refrigerators; the latter had been the cause of several fatal accidents to children in various parts of the country, and was the subject of a special warning issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government at the end of 1970.

An analysis of the deaths of Southwark residents where an accident in the home was either a primary or contributory cause of death is given in the following table. Whilst the total figures show very little change from 1970, an appreciable increase will be noted in the number of cases involving injuries from falls amongst the elderly.

HOME ACCIDENT DEATHS—1970, 1971—Southwark residents

(Registered to December 31st)

(Deaths in which accidents in the home have been primary or contributory cause)

		CAUSE Injuries from falls (or pre- sumed falls)		Carbon Monoxide (Gas fumes)		Asphyxia Fire fumes & other causes		Drug overdose Poisoning		Burns and Scalds		Electrocution	
YEAR		1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
<i>Age Group</i>													
76+	Male	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Female	4	11	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
66-75	Male	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51-65	Male	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Female	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
36-50	Male	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26-35	Male	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-25	Male	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11-16	Male	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-10	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
0-5	Male	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals:	Male	9	5	1	3	4	2	4	6	—	2	1	—
	Female	11	15	2	1	1	4	4	1	—	1	—	—

Summary of Activities

Leaflets and Booklets issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,043 dozen
Posters issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,763
Films (No. of screenings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348
Projector equipment used	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272

Talks

	Adults (No. of sessions)	Children
Maternal and Child Health	165	46
Housewifery, parentcraft	53	14
Sex Education, Personal Hygiene	20	81
Nutrition, Food Hygiene, Weight Control	50	9
Accident Prevention	30	18
Dental Hygiene	13	40
Infectious diseases, Immunisation	10	2
Smoking, Drugs, Alcoholism	5	5
Social Services	42	12
Miscellaneous	47	7
TOTAL	435	234

Sex Education: The number of talks given in this subject was higher than for any other subject. In most cases the series included 25 persons (15 girls, 10 boys) and 10-15 minutes.

Home Safety: The Health Education Section devotes much of its safety and the programme of projects includes an accident hazard to each season. Special attention has been given to fire prevention, water and the safe disposal of old medicines and flammable liquids. It has been the cause of several fatal accidents to children in various parts of the country. The subject of a special warning issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government at the end of 1970.

An analysis of the deaths of Southwark residents where an accident in the home was either a primary or contributory cause of death is given in the following table.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-2	1	1	2
3-10	1	1	2
11-15	1	1	2
16-24	1	1	2
25-34	1	1	2
35-44	1	1	2
45-54	1	1	2
55-64	1	1	2
65-74	1	1	2
75+	1	1	2
Total	11	11	22

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Number of complaints received 8,463

Inspections:

Nuisance inspections	7,543
Re-inspections	7,908
Overcrowding	69
Offensive trades	22
Factories and workplaces	924
Outworkers premises	128
Verminous premises and persons	580
Common lodging houses	124
Conveniences, public and private...	228
Pet animal premises	75
Hairdressers and barbers	70
Rent Act, 1968	15
Miscellaneous inspections	9,642
Infectious diseases	729
Infectious diseases, visits to contacts	271

Drainage (new buildings)

Inspections	3,634
Tests applied	2,204
Drains constructed	1,655

Drainage (existing buildings)

Inspections	3,779
Tests applied	1,118
Drains found defective	380
Drains totally reconstructed	212
Drains repaired or partially reconstructed	499

Offensive Trades

Type of Business	Number of Register
Fat extractors	2
Manure manufacturer	1
Skin dressers	5
Fellmongers	3
Glue and size manufacturer	1

Twenty-two inspections of these premises were made.

Common Lodging Houses

There are seven common lodging houses in the Borough, four for women and three for men. 124 inspections were made during the course of the year.

Hairdressers and Barbers

During the year 70 inspections were made. There are 239 registered premises in the Borough.

Feral Pigeons

Under licences granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, narcotic treatment against feral pigeons was carried out at sixteen sites in the Borough. The estimated total number of pigeons frequenting these sites was 3,600 and 2,566 were caught.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Eighteen premises are registered under this Act and 75 inspections were made during the year.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

There are 134 persons included in the Council's list of sellers of Part II poisons: 119 inspections were made.

Registration of Food Premises

Under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 47 premises are registered for the purpose of preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. During the year 244 inspections of these premises were made.

Bakehouses

There are 22 bakehouses in use and 67 inspections were made during the year.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

All houses in the Borough are connected to the main drainage system. The sewage passes to the Greater London Council's main sewers thence to sewage disposal works outside the Borough.

Swimming Baths

There are five public swimming baths in the Borough with a total of ten pools. The water is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board and details of capacity are

set out below:

Camberwell Front	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,000 gals.
Camberwell Rear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,000 gals.
Dulwich Front	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,000 gals.
Dulwich Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,600 gals.
Bermondsey Central First Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,000 gals.
Bermondsey Central Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,125 gals.
Rotherhithe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220,000 gals.
Manor Place First Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157,000 gals.
Manor Place Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164,000 gals.
Manor Place Small	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000 gals.

Seventy-one samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examinations. In some cases the free chlorine was low but the water was of satisfactory chemical and bacteriological standard.

During the year arising from the transfer of some of the Greater London Council Parks and Open Spaces to the Council, three open air swimming baths were transferred namely those in Southwark Park, Peckham Rye and Mary Harmsworth Park. Arrangements were made for periodical sampling to be undertaken.

Water Supply

I am indebted to Dr. E. Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board, for the following report regarding the Board's supply to the area of the London Borough of Southwark.

1 (a) The supply was satisfactory both as to quality, and quantity throughout 1971.

(b) 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 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 distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD-TER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT
AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL AMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIED TO
THE LONDON BOROUGH SOUTHWARK

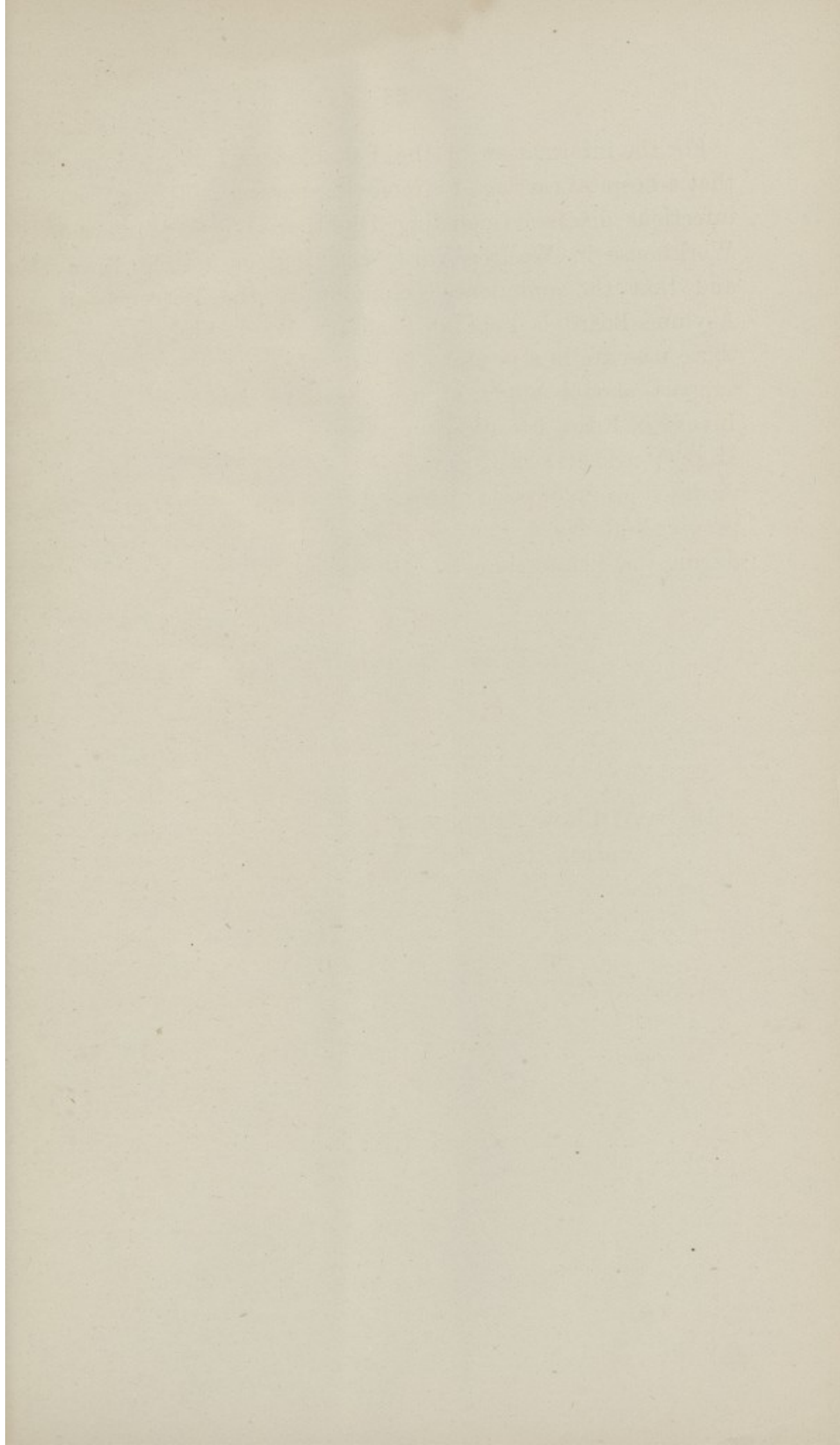
(Milligrammes per litress otherwise stated)

Description of the Sample	Number of Samples	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Oxygen abs. from K.MnO 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 M	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 Manoxol 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)
River Thames—derived	364	0.029	0.084	6.1	1.04	11.5	281	90	5.1	15	34	2.3	10	64	0.15	0.02	0.1	13	7.8	580		
Honor Oak	3	0.065	0.011	0.2	0.05	11.5	293	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	6	7.2	530		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS YEARLY AVERAGES

Water supplied to the London Borough of Southwark

Source of Supply	Number of samples	BEFORE TREATMENT					AFTER TREATMENT				
		Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E. coli count	
		20-24 hours at 37° C	3 days at 22° C	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	cent. Coumples perative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	20-24 hours at 37° C.	3 days at 22° C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	
River Thames-derived	8,154	53.9	40.37	12.3	91	5.1	3,901	8.4	99.51	99.97	
Honor Oak	62	0.0	7	87.10	0.4	71	63	0.2	100.0	100.0	



(c) (i) 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 259,982.

(ii) No house were permanently supplied by standpipe.

(d) No artificial fluoride was added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analyses it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.

2 (a) The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations:—
River Thames-derived, also small quantities of well water from Honor Oak and Merton Pumping stations.

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.

(b) On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction the Board's river and well water supplies are not considered to be 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.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

All medical practitioners are required to notify the Medical Officer of Health, on certificates which are provided free of charge, of any of their patients who, in their opinion, are suffering from any of the following infectious diseases:—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Small-pox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Food poisoning	Tuberculosis
Infective jaundice	Typhoid fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping cough
Malaria	Yellow fever
Measles	

Acute Gastro Enteritis

The order made by the Council requiring acute gastro enteritis to be made a notifiable disease in the Borough expired on 29th January, 1971.

Since the making of this Order the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 came into operation as did the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968. These Regulations consolidated into one instrument all existing Regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious diseases.

Whilst the notification of acute gastro enteritis has served a useful purpose, the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations contain adequate provisions for suitable measures to be taken for preventing the spread of infection arising from conditions which the notification of acute gastro enteritis was envisaged would bring to my notice.

It was therefore agreed that no new Order be made requiring the notification of acute gastro enteritis.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases

Disease	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet fever	112	125	79	75
Whooping cough	257	37	200	78
Acute poliomyelitis and acute polio encephalitis ...	2	—	—	—
Measles	556	2,115	1,802	410
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	195	201	192	66
Meningococcal infection	6	13	7	10
*Pneumonia (acute primary and acute influenzal) ...	29	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	—	2	1	—
*Erysipelas	5	—	—	—
Food poisoning	157	168	110	68
Tuberculosis				
Respiratory system	130	148	110	75
Other forms	12	14	10	11
Malaria	—	—	—	—
*Puerperal pyrexia	69	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	2	5	3
Acute gastro enteritis	2,031	1,755	1,222	85
†Infective jaundice	13	43	184	107

†Notifiable as from 15th June 1968

*Ceased to be notifiable from 1st October 1968.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1971

Age Distribution of Notifications

Disease	Under 1 Year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over	Total All Ages
Scarlet Fever	—	4	20	40	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	75
Whooping Cough	7	19	19	32	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	78
Measles	36	130	131	93	14	4	2	—	—	—	—	410
Dysentery	3	11	5	9	4	5	10	3	5	5	6	66
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	2	1	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	10
Food Poisoning	3	3	—	7	3	16	14	4	6	6	6	68
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	1	—	—	—	2	6	11	5	14	16	20	75
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	3	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Infective Hepatitis	—	2	2	32	19	17	15	6	4	9	1	107
Acute Gastro Enteritis	10	16	3	7	2	18	13	9	3	3	1	85
TOTAL	63	185	182	221	50	73	71	32	33	41	37	988

TABLE 1
FOOD POISONING—INCIDENTS AND CASES

Causative Agent	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS		SPORADIC CASES notified or ascertained	TOTAL No. of Outbreaks and sporadic cases columns (1+3+5)	TOTAL No. of cases columns (2+4+5)
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S. typhimurium	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Other Salmonellae	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Cl. welchii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staph. aureus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause Unknown	—	—	—	—	58	58	58
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	68	68	68

DETAILS OF FOOD POISONING DUE TO SALMONELLAE OTHER THAN S. TYPHIMURIUM

Type of Salmonellae							
Indiana	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
Java	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

TABLE II
SALMONELLA INFECTIONS (NOT FOOD BORNE) INCIDENTS AND CAUSES

Causative Agent	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS		SPORADIC CASES notified or ascertained	TOTAL No. of Outbreaks and sporadic cases columns (1+3+5)	TOTAL No. of cases columns (2+4+5)
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S. typhimurium	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Other Salmonellae	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	5	5	5

DISINFECTING STATIONS

There are two disinfecting stations in the Borough situated at:
King James Street, S.E.1
The Neckinger, S.E.16

Summary of Work Scabies and Vermin

	Vermin			Scabies		
	Male	Female	Infants	Male	Female	Infants
Southwark cases	1,310	210	164	167	220	53
treatments	1,310	210	164	295	429	94
Lambeth cases	73	61	60	44	51	30
treatments	73	61	60	69	78	52
Schoolchildren (male and female) cases		1,298			224	
treatments		1,701			362	
Total treatments		3,308			872	

Disinfection and Disinfestation of Premises

Domestic dwellings (rooms) (i) Vermin	1,818
(ii) Other infestations	978
Public conveniences	18
Public buildings, Institutions	58
Articles treated	25,800

Disinfection following infectious disease

Rooms treated	39
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Incontinent Laundry Service

Number of articles laundered	149,615
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Bathing of Aged Persons (No. of Baths)

Baths at home	17,349
Baths at disinfecting stations	1,784

MORTUARY

Bodies brought to Southwark Mortuary:

From hospitals in Southwark	263
From hospitals in Lambeth	479
	742
From private addresses in Southwark	389
From private addresses in Lambeth	386
	775
Recovered from River Thames	1
	1,518

Bodies brought from hospitals and institutions:

Southwark

Guy's Hospital	128
Evelina Hospital	3
Catholic Nursing Institute... ..	9
St. Giles' Hospital	43
St. Francis Hospital	33
Dulwich Hospital	35
St. Olaves Hospital	7
Royal Eye Hospital	3
Maudesley Hospital	1
All Saints	1

Lambeth

Lambeth Hospital	67
South Western Hospital	20
St. Thomas' Hospital	24
King's College Hospital	342
South London Hospital for Women	21
Weir Hospital	1
Belgrave Hospital	1
Brixton Prison	3
Post mortems without Inquest	1,289
with Inquest	229

Cremation Certificates

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee for the Council's crematorium at Honor Oak. Three other medical staff act as Deputy Medical Referee. No body may be cremated until the Medical Referee (or deputy) has signed the necessary authority after examination of the appropriate forms and medical certificates.

During the year the number of cremation certificates signed was 2,686.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Borough covers an area of 7,115 acres and extends from the south side of the River Thames to the Crystal Palace. The estimated mid-year population was 259,982. The majority of commercial premises and office blocks are concentrated in the north part of the Borough.

Registrations and Inspections

New registrations during the year totalled 213, of which 129 were in respect of offices and 59 retail shops. The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was 4,042, an increase over the previous year of 194.

All newly registered premises are given a general inspection as soon as possible after registration. The total number of general inspections made was 2,113 and total visits made to registered premises amounted to 6,020 an increase of 1,455 over the previous year. Inspections are made by the Public Health Inspectors and Technical Assistants under the supervision of the Inspectors.

An analysis of the infringements found and remedied by class of premises is given in Appendix II.

The statistical information which has already been supplied to the Department of Employment is given in Appendix I.

It is pleasing to record the continued high degree of co-operation received from the great majority of occupiers of registered premises during the course of inspections, investigations and in carrying out necessary works. Much that has been achieved in the way of remedial measures has been done by discussion with occupiers. It becomes increasingly evident that awareness on the part of the occupiers of registered premises that regular inspections are made does have some bearing upon the reduction in the more serious types of contraventions of the Act and these formed a comparatively small proportion of the matters requiring attention.

Operation of General Provisions of the Act

The analysis of infringements found and remedied (Appendix II) shows that the following matters were found to be those most frequently needing attention:—

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Abstract of Act not displayed	397	245
Provision of first aid materials	360	204
Cleanliness	293	204
Defective floors and staircases	235	102
Deficient sanitary accommodation	233	113
Absence of thermometers	230	145

The overall number of infringements recorded during the year was 2,247, an increase of 536 compared with the previous year. Many were either of a minor nature or basically due to lack of maintenance, cleanliness and repair and were resolved informally.

Legal Proceedings

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case only, these arising from the notification of an accident due to the use of a gravity-feed slicing machine in a wholesale food warehouse.

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs</i>
Failure to fence a dangerous part of certain machinery namely, a food slicing machine in that the transparent plastic guard extending over part of the feed chute was not in position.	£10	£2

Notification of Accidents

During the year, 70 accidents were notified and investigations were made into 58 of these. An analysis of these accidents, both by location and cause, is given in Appendix III. The predominant causes of accidents are shown to be (i) falls of persons and (ii) handling of goods, which accounted for 28 and 16 accidents respectively during 1971. In fact, these two causes have consistently been the main reasons for notifiable accidents since the Act came into operation.

Following an investigation into an accident arising from the use of a gravity-feed slicing machine in a wholesale food warehouse, legal proceedings were instituted which are referred to above.

Whilst every opportunity is taken to advise occupiers of registered premises of accident prevention measures, it is only too obvious that many are due to carelessness or temporary lack of concentration on the part of the individual.

The Department of Employment has asked local authorities to comment particularly on the following matters:—

Mechanical Handling of Goods

Most of the registered premises using mechanical handling equipment such as belt and roller conveyors, fork lift trucks etc. have been visited during the year. The use of this equipment is, of course, largely limited to warehouses and no particular problems have been encountered as the occupiers seemed to be well aware of the necessary safety measures.

Enforcement Related to Class of Premises

No particular difficulties have been experienced in enforcing the requirements of the Act other than in relation to the requirements of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations in certain licensed premises regarding the enclosure of liftways, particularly those associated with crate hoists. Fortunately, these difficulties were resolved and arrangements are in hand for the necessary works to be carried out.

Generally speaking, the recommendations contained in the statutory lifts and hoists examination reports are dealt with promptly.

In addition, some occasional reluctance on the part of occupiers of warehouses to register has been experienced but this was resolved by personal delivery of O.S.R. 1 and completion on the spot.

Safe Use of Food Slicing Machines

The leaflet "The Safe Use of Food Slicing Machines" issued by the Department of Employment appears to have been reasonably well received and generally to have led to greater awareness of the need for care in the use of these machines. It is felt, however, that a more continuous and greater impact would be achieved by the production nationally of a warning poster, on the lines shown in page 9 of the leaflet, which could be fixed near the machine as a constant reminder to take care.

The assistance, advice and co-operation afforded by H.M. Factory Inspectorate during the year have been of great help and are much appreciated.

APPENDIX I

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
TABLE "A" REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	Offices	129	1,545	771
	Retail Shops	59	1,774	1,100
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	12	304	84
	Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	12	410	158
	Fuel Storage Depots	1	9	—
	TOTALS	213	4,042	2,113

TABLE "B"
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES—6,020

(1)	(2)
Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	24,843
Retail Shops	6,327
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2,480
Catering establishments open to the public	1,722
Canteens	330
Fuel storage depots	36
Total:	35,738
Total Males:	20,628
Total Females:	15,110

TABLE "C"
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS
EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

APPENDIX II
Analysis of Infringements Found and Remedied
During Inspections of Offices and Shop Premises During 1971

	Offices		Shops		Wholesale Warehouse		Catering Premises		Canteens		Fuel Storage		TOTAL	
	Fnd.	Rem.	Fnd.	Rem.	Fnd.	Rem.	Fnd.	Rem.	Fnd.	Rem.	Fnd.	Rem.	Fnd.	Rem.
Cleanliness	99	71	173	112	15	15	4	4	2	2	—	—	293	204
Overcrowding	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Heating	4	4	19	7	1	—	4	4	2	2	—	—	30	17
Provision of Thermometer	97	60	121	79	10	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	230	145
Ventilation	21	11	11	3	1	1	3	3	2	2	—	—	38	20
Lighting	20	24	46	20	2	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	71	49
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	4	2	5	2	—	—	7	6	2	2	—	—	18	12
Insufficient washing facilities	25	20	46	35	3	7	7	7	4	4	—	—	85	73
Deficient sanitary accommodation	80	29	139	76	11	5	2	2	1	1	—	—	233	113
Hot water/warm water required	15	7	34	16	4	4	8	8	3	3	—	—	64	38
Other deficient washing accommodation	14	1	36	21	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	24
Drinking water	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	3	4
Clothing accommodation	3	1	13	4	—	—	10	9	4	4	—	—	30	18
Seating Facilities	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Eating Facilities	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hoists and lifts	14	6	3	—	—	1	31	26	—	—	—	—	43	33
Dangerous machinery	—	1	14	11	6	2	29	16	—	—	—	—	49	30
Floors and staircases	83	32	134	56	11	7	5	5	2	2	—	—	235	102
First Aid	120	71	213	119	17	8	9	5	1	1	—	—	360	204
Abstract not displayed	158	103	210	125	19	11	9	5	1	1	—	—	397	245
TOTALS	762	444	1221	687	104	69	133	106	27	27	—	—	2247	1333
INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED	83		172		16		21		1		—		293	
INFORMAL NOTICES COMPLIED WITH		29		82		11		15		1		—		138

APPENDIX III REPORTED ACCIDENTS — WORKPLACES AND ACTION TAKEN

Workplace	Number Fatal			Reported Non-Fatal			Number Investigated			Prosecutions			Formal Warning			Informal Advice			No Action		
	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969
Offices	—	—	—	23	6	6	22	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	1	2	13	2	2
Retail Shops	—	—	—	29	17	25	21	15	19	—	—	—	1	2	—	8	3	8	12	10	11
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—	14	3	9	12	3	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	9	2	5
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	—	1	—	3	18	12	2	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	1	9	5
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	—	1	—	70	44	52	58	34	36	1	—	—	4	3	1	17	8	12	36	23	23

REPORTED ACCIDENTS — ANALYSIS BY CAUSE
APPENDIX III (continued)

APPENDIX II

Analysis of Infractions Found and Remedied
During Inspections of Offices and Shop Fronts During 1971

APPENDIX III (continued)

REPORTED ACCIDENTS — ANALYSIS BY CAUSE

CAUSE	Offices			Retail Shops			Wholesale Shops, Warehouses			Catering establishments open to the Public, Canteens			Fuel Storage Depots		
	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969	1971	1970	1969
Machinery	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Transport	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall of Persons	12	2	4	11	6	11	3	3	5	1	2	2	1	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	4	1	1	1	4	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Handling Goods	3	3	—	7	1	7	6	9	4	—	1	2	—	—	—
Struck by Falling Object	1	—	—	5	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fires and Explosions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Use of Hand Tools	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Not Otherwise Specified	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	23	6	6	29	17	25	14	19	12	3	3	9	1	—	—

INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED	83	172	16	21	1	—	293
INFORMAL NOTICES COMPLIED WITH	29	82	11	15	1	—	138

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	242	54	3	2
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	1,671	818	79	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	51	52	—	—
Total	1,964	924	82	2

DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of defects in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
Insufficient	4	3	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	76	45	—	7	1
Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	—	1
Other offences (Not including offences relating to home work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	82	49	—	7	2

OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August lists as required by Section 133(1)(c)
Brushes	16
Cardboard boxes	11
Jewellery cases... ..	9
Lampshades	21
Showcards	13
Wearing apparel	114
Artificial flowers	3
Total	187

There were no instances of work in unwholesome premises and it was not necessary to serve any notices or institute proceedings.

HOUSING—INSPECTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	14,603
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose... ..	28,512
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	471
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,109

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	1,035
(1) <i>Proceeding under Housing Act, 1957:—</i>	
(a) Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9, 16 and 18)	
(i) By owners... ..	6
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	3
(b) Demolition orders made under Section 17	13
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 16	17

(d) Closing Orders on parts of buildings (Section 18)	54
(e) Undertakings not to use parts of buildings for human habitation accepted... ..	25
(f) Closing Orders made under Section 17(3)	—
(g) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26	—
(h) Closing Orders made under Section 17(1)	55
(i) Closing Orders determined	5
(j) Closing Orders revoked and Demolition Orders made ...	—
(k) Number of houses included in representations (Section 42)	298
 (2) <i>Houses in Multiple Occupations—Housing Acts, 1961–64:—</i>	
(a) No. of premises found to require action	55
(b) No. of premises at which conditions were remedied as a result of informal action	3
(c) No. of premises requiring formal action	55
(d) No. of Directions given	17
(e) No. of Directions revoked	4
(f) No. of Directions varied	—
(g) No. of Management Orders made	28
(h) No. of Management Orders revoked	7
 (3) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:</i>	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,988
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i) By owners... ..	553
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	76

Housing Inspections

	<i>No. of Inspections</i>
Clearance areas	2,990
Individual unfit houses	
Section 9	307
Section 16	510
Parts of premises—Section 18	241
Houses in multiple occupation	652
Re-inspections (all sections)	3,614
Miscellaneous Inspections	2,747
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Total inspections... ..	11,061
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Legal Proceedings—Public Health Act, 1936:—

Nuisance Orders made	20
Summonses withdrawn (work completed)	18

Housing Act, 1969

Applications for Qualification Certificates

Granted	56
Deferred	76
Refused	94
Granted after previous refusal or deferment	49

Applications for Certificates of Provisional Approval:

Granted	16
Refused	8

MEDICAL PRIORITIES FOR REHOUSING

When applicants for rehousing submit medical assessment forms in support of their applications, the Medical Officer of Health assesses the degree of priority to be awarded in each case. This involves considerable investigation, including visiting the applicant's present accommodation. These duties are undertaken by the Council's environmental visitors under the supervision of a senior medical officer and as a result of these investigations 2,258 recommendations were made to the Housing Department.

ENVIRONMENTAL VISITING

The environmental visitors made a total of 4,148 visits during the year. These included visits for the following reasons: medical rehousing, flood warning, over 60's clinics, hospitals, relatives, sick staff etc.

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 and 1968

Smoke Control Orders

Two Smoke Control Orders were made during the year with the operative date of 1st December 1972 in each case. Details of the Orders are as follows:

	No. 27 (Camberwell Green)	No. 28 (Friary Road)
Area	166 acres	264 acres
Industrial and Commercial Premises	190	162
Privately owned dwellings	3,052	4,647
Local authority owned dwellings	500	443
Other premises	161	95

The position with regard to the Borough as a whole at the end of the year was as follows:

	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Premises</i>
Total for Borough	6,981	123,175
Covered by Orders operative on 31st December 1971 ...	4,652	68,543
Covered by Orders made but not operative	430	8,642
Target year for completion	1975/76	

Industrial Survey

It has been proposed for some time to have an up-to-date record and appraisal of all industrial furnaces in the Borough, the main drawback has always been staff difficulties.

In-service training of the present technical assistants has enabled a start to be made on such a survey. Nevertheless, it must be recognised that the survey can only be a 'surface' survey as opposed to one in depth. The latter can only be accomplished with adequately qualified and experienced Public Health Inspectors or assistants with specialised technical knowledge.

The survey has so far provided certain useful information. For example, of the 2,000 industrial visits made by the end of the year, 325 furnaces were recorded as being industrial, i.e. with a rating of 55,000 Btu.s and above: 150 of the 325 furnaces were oil-fired, with 105 of that total on low sulphur oil. Gas-firing accounted for 132 furnaces while only 36 were on solid fuel.

Grit and Dust Control and Measurement

Two new Regulations were made during the year, both relating to the control of grit and dust.

The Clean Air (Emission of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations 1971 were made on 1st February 1971 and controlled emission from both new and existing furnaces. For new furnaces, the effective date was 1st November 1971 and for existing furnaces, alas, 1st January 1978.

In the Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations of 1971, the operative date was 15th March 1971.

Height of Chimneys

Fourteen formal applications were approved for chimney height. In all the applications, prior consultations for suitable heights were obtained by the applicant before submission.

There is still further need to control the height of chimneys served by furnaces with ratings below the present minimum legal rating of $1\frac{1}{4}$ million Btu.s.

Furnaces

Seventeen applications relating to the installation of furnaces were approved. A high degree of co-operation was received from the applicants with regard to the use of oil of low viscosity and sulphur content where applicable.

Demolition Bonfires

The drive on the control of demolition bonfires continues and it is anticipated that the much needed stricter legislation may be available soon.

Sulphur in Oils

It is highly desirable that fuel burning oils be restricted to those of low sulphur content. Much voluntary co-operation is being experienced at present in this field.

Students

All final year Student Public Health Inspectors receive intensive lectures in preparation for their examination. In addition, several local schools and Training Colleges have sent students to attend talks on air pollution.

Legal Proceedings

After repeated warnings were found to be ineffective, it was necessary to institute legal proceedings against a manufacturing firm for the emission of dark smoke. A plea of guilty was entered by the firm and a fine of £20 on each of two summonses was imposed with costs of £5.

Summary of Inspections

Complaints received and investigated

(i) Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
(ii) Non-Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407
Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,354
Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,080
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,502
Approval of furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Approval of chimney heights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

NOISE

The following is a summary of complaints relating to noise nuisance indicating source of alleged nuisance and action taken:

(a) Noise and Vibration

	Industrial Premises	Commercial Premises	Roadworks, Demolition etc.	Domestic Premises	*Other	Total
Complaints received	21	31	17	44	2	115
Cases complained of	23	31	23	30	2	109
Cases investigated	23	31	19	30	1	104
Nuisances confirmed	19	26	17	21	—	83
Nuisances remedied informally	18	21	16	18	—	73
Abatement notices served	1	—	1	—	—	2
Prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—

*goods deliveries, refuse collections etc.

(b) Loudspeakers on Highway

One complaint was received of noise nuisance from a loudspeaker operating on the highway and this was resolved informally.

(c) Complaints of Noise Sources Exempt from Proceedings under Noise Abatement Act 1960

Operations of Statutory undertakers: 7

Traffic Noise: 2

Most of the complaints of noise refer to the noisy machinery and roadworks. A high degree of success has been achieved in abating nuisances by informal means such as discussion with commercial and industrial management.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

1	Total number of properties in district	123,175
2	(a) Total number of properties inspected following notification	4,866
	(b) Number infested by (i) rats	1,966
	(ii) mice	2,757
3	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	143
	(b) Number infested by (i) rats	57
	(ii) mice	86

The following table shows the work of the Rodent Control Staff:

	Domestic Premises		Commercial Premises	
	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice
Complaints received	1,482	2,080	541	763
Visits by investigators	1,482	298	541	763
Visits by rodent operatives	9,265	14,330	3,304	4,063
Number of premises cleared	897	1,639	404	749

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year, 233 formal and 1,402 informal samples were submitted for analysis. Details of unsatisfactory samples and action taken are as follows:

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Formal or informal</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Canned Butter (2)	Informal	Slightly rancid	Taken up with manufacturers
Canned Blackcurrants	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Stocks withdrawn from sale for re-labelling
Low Calorie Lemon Drink	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Taken up with manufacturers
Cheese Food Dressing	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Taken up with manufacturers—label reprinted
Scotch Steak Mince	Informal	Contained non-permitted preservative	Formal sample taken
Scotch Steak Mince	Formal	Contained non-permitted preservative	Legal proceedings
Sweet Martini	Formal	Deficient of 14% of alcohol stated to be present	Fine £10, Costs £5
Cinzano Bianco	Formal	Deficient of 4% of alcohol stated to be present.	Legal proceedings
Baked Beans	Informal	Can bore no label	Fine £10
Tomato Soup	Informal	Can bore no label	Legal proceedings
Soft Ice Cream	Informal	Deficient in fat and milk solids	Fine £10
Beef Sausages (4)	Informal	Contained undeclared preservative	Advice to retailer

Milk	Formal	Small amount of extraneous matter	Taken up with bottlers
Stewed Steak with Gravy	Informal	10% deficient of meat	Taken up with manufacturers
Cough Mixture	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Label reprinted
Rose Cordial	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Old Stock. Taken up with manufacturer
Pineapple filled chocolate	Informal	Contained non-permitted preservative (sorbic acid).	Taken up with importers. Foreign produce
Cherry filled chocolate			
Raspberry filled chocolate			
Curry Sauce Mix	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Taken up with manufacturers
Camembert Cheese	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Stock withdrawn from sale
Citrus blossom water	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Formal sample satisfactory

It will be seen that many of the samples subject to adverse reports related to labelling requirements which were resolved with the manufacturers concerned.

Legal proceedings taken as a result of complaints made by members of the public where food was sold to the prejudice of the purchaser:—

Offence	Result	
	Fine	Costs
Mouldy loaf (4)	(1) £10	£2
	(2) £20	£5
	(3) £10	£2
	(4) £25	£20
Loaf containing a metal bolt	£10	£2
Loaf containing pieces of cardboard	£25	£2
Loaf containing a sewing needle	£20	£10
Loaf containing dried paint film	£25	£5
Mouldy meat pie (5)	(1) £25	£2
	(2) £25	£5
	(3) £25	£5
	(4) £3	£2
	(5) £2	—

Pie containing split pin	...	...	...	...	...	...	£30	£2
Mouldy table jelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	£15	£2
Mouldy custard tarts	...	...	...	...	...	...	£20	£5
Orange drink containing mould growth	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	£5
Ham sausage decomposing	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	£5
Oats infested by insects	...	...	...	...	...	...	£10	£8
Biscuits infested by insects (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) £10	£10
							(2) £10	—
Luncheon meat infested by blowfly eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	£20	£2
Fried fish containing rodent excreta	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	£5
Pasty containing adhesive dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...	£10	£7
Veal, maggot infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	£5
Steak and kidney pie containing a piece of tile	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	£5

In addition 37 warning letters were issued relating to food complaints made by members of the public.

Milk distributors and sampling

There are 470 milk sellers in the Borough. Licences to expire on 31st December 1975, were issued as follows:

For sale of untreated milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
For sale of pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
For sale of sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
For sale of ultra heat treated milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

Samples of milk for chemical and bacteriological examination were obtained from milk distributors in the Borough and also from schools and day nurseries with the following results:

		No. of samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Chemical examination	...	83	83	—
Bacteriological examination	...	58	56	2

The two unsatisfactory samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test were taken up with the distributors concerned and subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Ice Cream

Forty five samples of ice cream were examined with the following results:

<i>Methylene Blue Grading</i>	<i>Soft Ice Cream</i>	<i>Other Ice Cream</i>
Grade 1 (satisfactory)	17	9
Grade 2 (sub-standard)	5	2
Grade 3 (unsatisfactory)	5	2
Grade 4 (unsatisfactory)	5	—

Where unsatisfactory reports are received further samples are taken before any action is decided upon. In the cases reported subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis

Fifty-six samples were submitted for examination. All proved satisfactory with one exception where there was a deficiency in fat and milk solids. Following advice given to the producer a subsequent sample was found to be satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

Food premises were inspected and during the year written notices of requirements under the Regulations were given in respect of 343 premises.

The following table shows the number of visits made by the public health inspectors to the various types of food premises:

	<i>No. of premises</i>	<i>No. of inspections</i>
Bakehouses	22	67
Bakers and confectioners	85	346
Butchers	183	396
Cooked and preserved meat shops	22	244
Dairies and milkshops	470	336
Fishmongers, friers and curers	66	120
Food factories	80	427
Greengrocers	188	203
Grocers and Provisions	332	562
Ice cream premises	375	263
Public houses	403	852
Restaurants, canteens, etc.	583	2,035
Street markets	21	661
Wholesale food dealers	34	463
Other food premises	127	341

Legal Proceedings

Nature of Business	Offence	Fine	Costs
Food canning factory	Dirty articles of equipment (Regulation 6)	£3	—
	Failing to protect food from risk of contamination (Regulation 8)	£3	—
	Dirty condition of sanitary convenience (Regulation 14)	£3	—
	Absence of notice requesting washing of hands after use of toilet (Regulation 14)	£3	—
	Absence of wash hand basin, soap, towels and nailbrush (Regulation 16)	£3	—
	Absence of cupboard or locker accommodation (Regulation 18)	£3	—
	Dirty equipment for washing food and equipment (Regulation 19)	£3	—
	Insufficient means of lighting (Regulation 20)	£3	—
	Dirty condition of food storage room ... (Regulation 23)	£3	—
	Dirty condition of food preparation and canning room (Regulation 23)	£3	£2

These proceedings were taken under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 which were revoked as from 1st March 1971.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

All street markets in the Borough are regularly inspected by the Public Health Inspectors and 661 such inspections were made during the year, in the main at the weekend. In addition 147 inspections were made on street traders' food stores.

Three certificates of exemption from certain requirements of the Regulations were granted to street traders.

Legal Proceedings

Nature of Business

	Offence	Fine	Costs
Hot dog stall	Not wearing clean clothing (Regulation 9)	£5	£5
	No name and address on stall (Regulation 13(1)(a))	£5	—
	Wash hand basin not provided (Regulation 16(1))	£5	—
	No supply of hot water for wash hand basin (Regulation 16(2))	£5	—
	No sink at stall (Regulation 18(a))	£5	—
	No supply of hot water for a sink (Regulation 18(b))	£5	—

Unsound Food

The following quantities of foodstuff were on examination found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed or disposed of for purposes other than human food:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	3	8	2	21
Canned meat and meat products	8	6	0	20
Fish	2	1	2	0
Fruit and vegetables	149	3	3	15
Miscellaneous foodstuffs	73	10	1	5
Canned goods	103	12	1	10
Total	340	2	3	15

IMPORTED FOOD CONTROL THE IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS, 1968 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination during 1971:—

Egg Products	485
Frozen Prawns and Shellfish	825
Second Grade Cheese	64
Other Cheese	15
Canned Meats	29
Miscellaneous	9
Total	1,427

The following samples were submitted for chemical examination:—

Frozen Liquid Egg for alpha-amylase test 522

Routine Chemical Examination:

Canned Fruit and Juice	566
Dried Fruit	126
Canned Meat	96
Canned Vegetables	46
Canned Fish	137
Canned Tomatoes	54
Tomato Puree	55
Tea	114
Butter and Fats	59
Lard	108
Nuts	112
Cheese	53
Miscellaneous	426
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Total Number of Chemical Samples	2,474
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The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There is one egg pasteurising plant operating in the borough, which combines the process of egg pasteurisation with that of egg breaking and the freezing of liquid egg. The plant is high temperature short time with inplace cleaning. The plant is equipped with its own laboratory in which tests for B. Coli and plate count, in addition to the alpha-amylase test, are carried out.

105 samples of pasteurised home produced liquid egg were taken from the plant for alpha-amylase test and all were found to be satisfactory.

One sample of imported German Preserved Liquid Egg Yolk was taken and found to be satisfactory.

SAMPLING OF FROZEN WHOLE EGG, 1971

Country of Origin	Quantity imported				No. of samples taken
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	
Australia	300	8	0	0	102
China	505	0	0	0	137
Holland	4	4	0	0	4
New Zealand	125	0	0	0	48
Poland	110	0	0	0	107
Totals	1,044	12	0	0	398

OTHER IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following action was taken as the result of chemical analysis:—

<i>Food Examined</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Crab Meat	Found to contain added flavouring (monosodium glutamate)	Letter to importer
Green Beans	Found to contain added flavouring (monosodium glutamate)	Letter to importer
Groundnut Kernels	Found to contain Aflatoxin—"High" and "Medium" Categories	Consignments detained
Honey	Contained 9% sucrose (Unnaturally high)	Letter to importer
Horseradish Sauce	Found to contain excess Sulphur Dioxide	Sampled at request of importer
Italian Dressing	Found to contain non-permitted preservative	Detained
Mineral Water	Stated to contain .0017Kg of iron but no iron present	Letter to importer
Mustard	Found to contain excess Sulphur Dioxide	Letter to importer
Tartar Sauce	Found to contain non-permitted preservative	Detained
Tomato Paste	Excessive Howard Mould Count	Detained

Twelve letters were sent to importers in respect of labelling offences.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FROZEN SHELLFISH, 1971

Country of origin	Type	No. of Samples taken	Viable counts at 37°C.		
			Less than 100,000	100,000-1,000,000	More than 1,000,000
Australia	Raw prawns	13			
Brazil	Cooked prawns	3	3	0	0
Canada	Cooked prawns	53	51	2	0
	Lobster meat	5			
Chile	Cooked prawns	29	28	1	0
China	Raw prawns	9			
Denmark	Cooked prawns	16	16	0	0
Formosa	Cooked prawns	59	55	4	0
	Raw prawns	3			
Hong Kong	Cooked prawns	40	21	19	0
	Raw prawns	3			
India	Cooked prawns	2	1	1	0
Indonesia	Cooked prawns	10	6	4	0
Japan	Cooked prawns	13	13	0	0
Kuwait	Raw prawns	4			
Malaysia	Cooked prawns	291	143	118	30
	Raw prawns	80			
Pakistan	Raw prawns	52			
U.S.A.	Cooked prawns	137	135	2	0
Totals	Cooked 653 Raw 169		472	151	30

Consignments of cooked shellfish showing viable counts in excess of 1,000,000 were detained. Where a consignment showed a viable count of between 100,000 and 1,000,000, the importer was warned that the shellfish should be used immediately after defrosting.

3 samples of home produced prawns were taken and found to be satisfactory.

New Zealand Second Grade Cheese

64 samples of New Zealand second grade cheese were submitted for bacteriological examination during 1971 with the following results:—

Coagulase-positive staphylococci

Less than 500 per gram
500–500,000 per gram
Over 500,000 per gram

No. of samples

56
1
7

64

Brands with counts in excess of 500,000 per gram were destroyed. The remainder of the cheese was allowed to go for processing.

First Grade Cheese

11 samples of New Zealand first grade cheese and 4 samples Czechoslovakian Cheddar Cheese were submitted and found to be satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF EGG PRODUCTS, 1971

Country of Origin	Type of Egg Product	Quantity Examined				No. of Samples taken	No. of Samples Positive	Quantity of Contaminated Egg			
		T	C	Q	L			T	C	Q	L
Australia	Frozen Albumen	286	10	0	0	211	1	1	11	2	0
China	Frozen Albumen	10	0	0	0	8	—				
Czechoslovakia	Dried Whole Egg	45	18	0	0	27	—				
New Zealand	Dried Whole Egg	1	0	0	0	2	—				
Poland	Dried Whole Egg	20	0	0	0	17	—				
	Frozen Albumen	25	0	0	0	22	—				
U.S.A.	Dried Albumen	59	3	0	0	148	4	1	5	0	0
West Germany	Dried Albumen	53	7	0	0	47	—				
	Frozen Albumen	8	0	0	0	3	—				
Totals		508	18	0	0	485	5	2	16	2	0

The whole of the contaminated egg was released for heat treatment.

The following types of Salmonellae were isolated during sampling of egg products during 1971:—

Country of origin	Organism	No. of samples
Australia	Salmonella typhi-murium	1
U.S.A.	Salmonella blockley	1
	Salmonella st. paul	2
	Salmonella thompson	1
		5

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND OR CONTAMINATED FOOD

Commodity	Disposed of for purposes other than human food				Released under supervision of other local authority				Re-exported				Destroyed			
	T	C	Q	L	T	C	Q	L	T	C	Q	L	T	C	Q	L
Bacon														4	2	0
Butter					5	9	1	0								
Casings										8	0	0				
Cheese					7	11	0	0	46	11	0	0	19	12	3	16
Chestnuts													95	19	2	6
Coconut														6	1	0
Coffee													1	0	0	0
Egg products					7	4	2	0								
Fish													1	17	0	0
Fruit													31	11	0	0
Fruit (dried)	4	10	2	0									5	3	0	20
Fruit and fruit juice (canned)																
Gravy base													86	9	3	26
Groundnuts	76	15	0	0					40	0	0	0		10	0	0
Lentils													3	16	0	3
Meat	2	2	2	6					8	18	0	0	1	6	3	4
Milk (canned)													57	13	1	8
Milk powder	111	14	0	0												
Pasta													4	5	0	0
Peas	3	2	0	0												
Peppers										14	0	0				
Prawns (frozen)									42	18	0	0		5	2	0
Tomato puree									17	1	0	0				
Turmeric														14	0	0
Various													28	16	2	18
Totals	198	4	0	6	20	4	3	0	156	10	0	0	339	11	2	17

58 consignments of imported food were detained and were subsequently released for re-export, manufacture and treatment, animal feeding or destruction, all with the necessary safeguards.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADOPTION AND BOARDING OUT

The number of medical reports received from Social Services Department in 1971 relating to prospective adopters and children proposed for adoption and boarding out continued at the same level as in the previous year. These reports are examined by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health for possible medical contra-indications to the intended arrangements and, where necessary, additional information is sought from hospitals and general practitioners.

During the year 17 children were considered suitable for adoption and 20 for boarding out. Similar recommendations were made on 14 prospective adopters.

In addition, 45 enquiries were carried out at the request of the Social Services Department for information appertaining to initial applications from persons wishing to adopt or foster a child.

SOCIAL SERVICES ESTABLISHMENTS

Part-time visiting medical officers hold appointments at residential nurseries, and at large and small homes for children, the aged and infirmed, homeless family units etc. A senior medical officer exercise general medical supervision of the establishments and gave special attention to short-stay accommodation for homeless families.

THE SOUTH EAST LONDON GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' CENTRE

This report covers the sixth full year since the Centre became the responsibility of the London Borough of Southwark.

I—General

The number of general practitioners who have used the Centre increased from 311 in 1970 to 321. During this period work commenced on the conversion of the space provided by the boat room and the Centre's section has now been partitioned from the remainder of the space to be used by the Deptford Evening Institute. Work is now at a standstill pending negotiation for a somewhat longer lease of the additional accommodation but it is hoped that the alterations planned will be completed in the very near future to ease the congestion in certain departments of the Centre. The work at the Centre shows a slight decrease in volume largely due to the shortage of staff that has existed in the pathology laboratory.

Visits

The Centre has received a variety of visitors throughout this period including the usual groups of student nurses from Guy's Hospital and King's College Hospital, sixteen girls from Friern Road Secondary School, a visit of Swedish students arranged through Bede House Association, German Civil Servants and American students. We have also received a visit from the B.B.C. 'Nation Wide' television team who made a short film on the function of the Centre and the history of the Peckham Experiment.

Meetings

During the year four general practitioners' luncheons were arranged. Films were shown and lectures given by Consultants from local hospitals and the meetings were very well attended. The Annual General Meeting of the British Medical Association was held in June when Mr. Andrew Cruikshank was the speaker and the usual meetings took place of the South East London Obstetric Society, the South London Faculty of the Royal College of General Practitioners, the Psychiatric Club, the Centre's Medical Staff Committee and the House Committee.

II—Medical

(a) Well Women Clinics

The total attendances for 1971 were 455 as compared with 560 in 1970. The number of cervical smears taken at the Centre by general practitioners was 126.

(b) The volume of work carried out during the year is shown in the following tables.

	Jan.—Mar.	Apr.—June	July—Sept.	Oct.—Dec.	Total
Patients seen	2,957	2,530	2,507	2,361	10,155
Number of Investigations, Treatments, etc.	5,575	4,924	4,631	4,571	19,691

Work in various departments

Period	Path. Lab.	X-ray	E.C.G.	Allergy	Nursing	Minor Ops.
Jan.—Mar.	1,934	1,301	371	37	1,913	9
Apr.—June	1,739	1,142	340	30	1,660	13
July—Sept.	1,755	981	271	28	1,575	21
Oct.—Dec.	1,498	1,122	333	66	1,532	20
TOTAL	6,926	4,546	1,315	161	6,680	63

(c) The approximate findings on routine screening tests for the year were as follows:-

Abnormal blood pressures:	2.1%
Albumin in urines:	2.48%
Sugar in urines:	0.56%

(d) The Sir Halley Stewart Trust kindly donated a defibrillator machine for emergency resuscitation in the theatre. This donation, amounting to £379, will enable general practitioners to carry out general anaesthetics where desired and at a meeting of the Medical Staff Committee in January it was agreed that a letter should be circulated to all general practitioners stating the correct procedure to be carried out whilst using a general anaesthetic to ensure the highest level of safety possible.

(e) There are now two health visitors based at the Centre, but patients' problems dealt with by the health visitors are not included in the overall figure.

Undergraduate Education

Undergraduate courses were arranged for two students, Miss Carol Huseman and Mr. David Olian, from the Department of Environmental Health of the University of Cincinnati. Each student carried out an eight week attachment including visits to the Health Department, local general practitioners' surgeries and attendance at Guy's Hospital paediatric clinics. Both students found the programme arranged very informative.

Postgraduate Education

In addition to the general practitioners' lunch-time meetings, eight very successful postgraduate afternoon meetings were arranged by Dr. T. A. Johns of King's College Hospital.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

A senior medical officer, with nursing assistance, is responsible for the medical examination of new entrants to the staff and in certain circumstances of sick personnel. The following table gives details of this work.

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Manuals</i>
Questionnaires received	691	1,239
Questionnaires scrutinised	219	559
Medical examinations:—		
Full medicals after scrutiny of questionnaires	160	155
Staff absent from duty through sickness ...	120	694
Staff called up for review	71	234
Domiciliary visits to sick staff	13	29

There are three Chest Clinics in the Borough, situated at Bermondsey Health Centre, the Health Services Department Larcom Street and St. Giles Hospital. The Chest Clinic situated at Bermondsey Health Centre transferred to St. Olave's Hospital on 23 August, 1971. The Council provides health visitors, social workers, occupational therapists and administrative staff.

Advice and assistance were given to patients with personal, domestic, occupational and hygiene problems. Domiciliary visits were made and extra nourishment in the form of milk, butter and eggs was given to necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians. 12 cases were assisted, compared with 16 in 1970.

The voluntary care committees continued to provide assistance with items such as clothing, bedding and holidays to patients who did not qualify for extra assistance from the statutory services.

Statistics relating to work undertaken at the chest clinics are set out in the following table.

Number of patients on chest clinics registers at 31 December, 1971.

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,786
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
New cases notified:													
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Deaths from tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Contacts given B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Number of cases having home nursing service at 31 December, 1971:												...	5
Home visits by health visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,603
Patients in receipt of extra nourishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Patients assisted for the first time with:													
Bed or bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Clothing or footwear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Diversional therapy—patients attending weekly classes:												...	...

DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTARY EFFORT

Every endeavour was made to use voluntary assistance during 1971, and during the year, grants were made to the following:

Maternity and Child Welfare Service

Bird in Bush Welfare Centre
Brook Advisory Centre
Family Planning Association
Salomons Centre, Guy's Medical School

Chiropody

Bermondsey Medical Mission
Camberwell Old People's Welfare Association
King George VI Memorial Club

Various

British Red Cross Society
Central Council for Health Education
Chest and Heart Association
National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare
Marie Curie Memorial Foundation

FINANCE

Expenditure

Despite the additional cost (£23,738) of the introduction of the School Milk Scheme in October, 1971, total expenditure for 1971/72 was lower than in the previous year because of the transfer on 1st April, 1971, to the Social Services Department, of the functions relating to day nurseries, mental health, home help, recuperative holidays, etc. The approximate net revenue expenditure for the year was £1,063,220; the amount recovered in contributions and charges was approximately £258,640, including re-imbursement of the cost of the School Health Service (£176,209) and the Government Grant of half the cost of the Port Health Administration (£16,989).

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE IN THE SOUTHWARK AREA

J. E. EPSOM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER (SOUTHWARK) AND
J. CLEARY, B.D.S.(Irel.), D.D.P.H., R.G.S.(Eng.)
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE,
Castle House,
2 Walworth Road,
SE1 6SU.

The Inner London Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service, but by virtue of an agreement required by Section 32 of the London Government Act, 1963, there is joint use by that Authority and the Borough Council of professional staff, premises, and equipment. The Medical Officer of Health is the Principal School Medical Officer of the Inner London Education Authority for the area and is responsible to that Authority for the day-to-day running of the School Health Service.

The School Population

Of the Inner London Boroughs, Southwark has the highest school population. The number of children on the roll of the Borough's schools is 49,895. This shows an increase of approximately 200 over the previous year's total.

Schools

The total number of schools in Southwark is 108. This total is comprised of the following:—

County Schools:	Primary	48
	Secondary	15
Voluntary Schools:	Primary	25
	Secondary	11
Nursery Schools:		2
Special Schools:	for Educationally	
	Subnormal children	4
	for Severely Educationally	
	Subnormal children	2
	for Maladjusted children	1
		<hr/>

108

34 of the primary schools have separate departments for infant and junior children, and each department has its own head teacher.

During 1971 the number of Nursery Classes in the Borough increased from 35 to 40 of which seven are full time Classes.

There are 2 Partially Hearing Units attached to primary schools in the Borough.

Medical Inspections

During 1971, 18,231 children were examined at routine school medical inspections. These routine inspections are carried out four times in each pupil's school life: at entry into Infant School, Junior School, Secondary School and also in the last year at school. Children in Nursery Schools are seen annually.

In addition to Routine Medical Inspections, 9,815 re-inspections and non-routine inspections were undertaken. These are arranged at the request of Medical Officers, Headteachers, School Nurses, the Divisional Education Welfare Officer, or parents.

Children on the Observation and Handicapped Register are seen at regular intervals and their educational requirements re-assessed accordingly.

Children whose school attendance is a problem are visited at home to evaluate the reasons for their non-attendance. The Medical Officers, Teachers, Education Welfare Officers and Care Committee Workers work in close liaison to help these children. The reasons for their non-attendance are varied but may be social, physical or emotional difficulties.

The Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970

The Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, which came into effect on 1st April 1971, made provision for the transfer of responsibility for the education of severely mentally handicapped children from Local Health Authorities to Local Education Authorities.

The two junior training schools in the borough were transferred to the Inner London Education Authority on 1st April and re-classified as schools for severely subnormal children. During the year 140 children were on roll at the schools.

Tuke School, the opening of which was described in my last report, is purpose built and has a special care unit for the children who are both severely physically and mentally handicapped or severely mentally handicapped and disturbed.

Statutory Examinations

92 children were examined under Section 34 of the Education Act 1944, to assess their need for special schooling. This figure was 36% lower than the previous year. Of the children examined, 25 were recommended to remain at ordinary schools with special remedial help.

The Education (Milk) Act, 1971

Following the implementation of the Education (Milk) Act, 1971, the provision of free milk for pupils in primary schools, over the age of 7 years ceased from 1st September, 1971. Milk is, however, provided for any child for whom it was recommended on medical grounds. 128 children (0.25%) of the school population have been recommended for milk.

Prophylaxis

Rubella

One of the most important advances in the field of prophylaxis is the provision of rubella vaccine to afford protection against the risk of contracting rubella (German measles) during pregnancy, because of the possible affect on the unborn child. In 1970 the Department of Health and Social Security announced that rubella vaccine would be made available for the immunisation of girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays. Early in 1971 a vaccination programme was arranged for all secondary girls schools and by the end of the year 2,898 girls had been protected.

B.C.G.

5,282 children were Mantoux tested. 4,648 were vaccinated, 356 found to be Mantoux positive and referred to their local Chest Clinic for X-ray, 278 failed to attend for the result of their Mantoux test.

Diphtheria and Tetanus

143 primary courses of Diphtheria and Tetanus immunisation were given at School Medical examinations and 762 children were given re-inforcing doses.

Poliomyelitis

171 children were given primary courses of poliomyelitis immunisation and 697 re-inforcing doses were given.

Student Health Service

This service has continued to be provided for the London School of Printing, the Camberwell School of Art, the Walbrook College and the Southwark College for Further Education.

Medical Officers gave introductory lectures to students, especially from Overseas, to assist in the difficult transitional period of adjustment to student life in England.

The visiting medical officers hold regular sessions at which new entrants are given the opportunity of a medical check up. All students are encouraged to consult the medical officers with their problems. Lecturers and social workers may also refer students for medical advice.

The majority of the problems that arose were found to be of an emotional nature caused by the various stresses of student life (e.g. Examinations, sex, separation from home etc.).

All students are strongly advised to register with a General Practitioner on entry to the College.

Health Education

The programme of teaching sessions in Schools arranged at the request of head teachers was continued. Nursing staff covered health education subjects included in courses to C.S.E. level, as members of the teaching team. The closer liaison between heads of departments in senior schools; the nursing staff and Health Education Section continued.

Talks given by Health Visitors and School Nurses included the following subjects:—

- Parent Craft
- Child Development
- Ante-natal and child care
- Environmental Health and Social Services
- Sex education
- Family planning
- Venereal diseases
- Nutrition for the family
- Food hygiene
- Infectious diseases and immunisation
- Personal hygiene
- General health
- First aid
- Smoking, drugs and alcoholism.

The Health Education Programmes arranged at five centres during August were most successful. 1,715 children saw films selected to illustrate a health or safety theme in terms of interest to young children, supplemented by short talks, group exercises and competitions on the theme for the week.

Screening of Schoolchildren's urine for the early detection of Urinary Tract Infection

During 1971 the school health services of Southwark and Lambeth co-operated with King's College Hospital in a survey on the early detection of renal disease. As the incidence of renal disease in boys is much lower than in girls the research was concentrated on school girls. In Southwark 4 primary and 3 secondary schools were asked to take part.

Parents who agreed to allow their daughters to participate were asked to complete a simple medical questionnaire. A urine specimen was then obtained during school medical inspection and this was tested at the hospital laboratory. In all cases

where positive results were obtained a further sample was tested and the child's General Practitioner informed. In the event of two positive results the child was referred to hospital for further examination.

907 children took part in the survey. 815 negative results were obtained. Of the remaining 92 positive results 29 girls were referred to hospital for further investigations.

SCHOOL HEALTH SOCIAL WORK

It is a matter of great concern to the School Health Social Work Department, that due to depletion of staff, for various reasons, it has not been possible to undertake the normal volume of preventive social work with the families of school children, at a time when it is abundantly clear that there is an ever increasing need.

When the Social Services Act came into being on 1st April, 1971, the Principal School Health Social Worker and the three family caseworkers moved over to Social Services.

Two long serving social workers later retired and as it has not been possible to replace the liaison social worker at Guy's Hospital, they have lost a valuable link with the preventive services provided by the Inner London Education Authority.

The Social Worker for the Deaf was sadly missed by many families as well as colleagues working with the deaf, when he left to go abroad. The two young social workers who joined the School Health Service this year have made a noble effort to continue the work at the Partial Hearing Units and the Play Group projects which he pioneered, as well as covering the work from four special investigation clinics.

When the Deputy Principal School Health Social Worker left at the end of September, only one of the original team remained, who in optimistic mood commenced an Extra Mural Course at London University!

In spite of all these setbacks, the special investigation clinics have continued to treat children suffering from enuresis, obesity and minor behaviour problems. This has been made possible by the excellent co-operation of the School Nursing Staff whose expert knowledge, close contact with the families of school children and deep concern for preventive medicine, has always been a vital contribution to the work of the team.

Medical Inspections

Examinations

Routine examinations at aged 5, 7, 11 and during the last year of school	18,231
Non-routine examinations	13,036
Examinations to ascertain fitness for employment	258

Statutory Examinations

Children examined under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944	95
---------------------------------------------------------------	----

As a result of these examinations the following recommendations were made:—

Admissions to Boarding E.S.N. Schools	1
Admissions to Day E.S.N. Schools	62
To remain at ordinary school with special educational help	25
Referred to Educational Psychologist	3
Referred for Child Guidance	1

Vision Clinics

Sessions	304
Total Attendances	3,264
Number of new cases	963
Errors of refraction	1,660
Other eye defects	114
Spectacles ordered	1,121

Audiology Clinics

Sessions	76
Total attendances	784
Number of new cases	281

Special Investigation Clinics

Sessions	374
Total attendances	1,790
Number of new cases	284

Minor Ailments

Sessions Nursing Sister	1,722
Total attendances	12,093
Number of new cases seen by nursing sister	2,125
Number of new cases per 1,000 school population	45

Cases treated

Athletes foot, verrucae, skin diseases, eye and ear defects, bruises, lacerations etc.		2,119
B.C.G.	Mantoux tested ...	5,282
	Mantoux positive ...	356
	Vaccinated ...	4,648
Diphtheria	Primary Courses ...	143
	Reinforcing doses ...	762
Poliomyelitis	Primary Courses ...	171
	Reinforcing doses ...	697
Rubella ...		2,898

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LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER, 1971

It is interesting to reflect at the end of the first five year period of the Borough School Dental Service, on some of the trends and changes in the patterns of dental demands and treatment. The number of sessions held increased over this period of five years by 25%. This increase was largely due to an expansion of the inspection service beginning in 1966, which resulted in over 56% of the school population being inspected in 1971 compared with 17% in 1966.

Dental Health Education was another theme which showed considerable change during this time. The development of the I.L.E.A. dental health unit together with the appointment of dental auxiliaries in the borough has resulted in a more sophisticated and intensive approach to this most important aspect of the service.

The amount of treatment given has also expanded. The number of fillings has risen by approximately 15% and the number of extractions of permanent teeth has fallen by 20%. Average attendances have remained fairly steady during this time and the number of courses of treatment completed annually has increased by approximately 10%. The most significant figure possibly is that which shows the percentage of children seen at school requiring treatment. This has fallen slowly but steadily year by year and is now approximately 55%. This pattern is reflected in other parts of Inner London and is no doubt a result of the extended treatment facilities and also of the Dental Health Education carried out by the I.L.E.A. and the individual Boroughs.

Inspection and Treatment

The same number of sessions as last year were held. The number of Dental Health Education sessions showed a fall but this was balanced by an increase in the ordinary treatment sessions. There was a slight increase in first visits and a fall in the number of broken appointments. The figure of first visits is a very important one as it reflects the proportion of the school population who attend for treatment. Therefore this figure indicated the extent to which the School Dental Service is making inroads on the amount of dental disease present in schoolchildren. Although there has been a slight rise this year in the number of first visits this is no cause for complacency as it is essential to increase this figure until all children who are found at school inspection to need treatment have not only been given the opportunity of having it but have also been persuaded to avail of this service. The increase in orthodontic activity this year was due to the fact that during 1971 we had the services of our sessional orthodontist who has been dealing with the backlog of treatment remaining from the previous year. The amount of orthodontic treatment showed a welcome increase although there is still much scope for expansion in this field.

Staff and Courses

During the year one dental officer attended a course at Cardiff on the subject of dental treatment of handicapped children. A course on children's dentistry at the Royal Dental Hospital in September was also attended. There were a number of staff changes during the year, the most notable of which was the resignation of our senior dental officer Mr. A. Longden, who left in January to take up his new appointment as Principal School Dental Officer in the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea. Mr. Longden's new post reflects credit not only on himself but also on the work which he has done in the Borough of Southwark. The senior dental officer position remained vacant until in November, Miss N. O. Ekanayake, who has been with us since the inception of the Borough, was appointed to the vacancy. Miss Ekanayake's particular interest is in the dental care of handicapped children and in this respect it was intended that she should take over responsibility for treatment of mentally handicapped children at the Junior Training Schools when the Guy's Dental School project finished at the end of the year.

Premises and Equipment

The main item of interest in this field during 1971 was the opening of the new surgery at Bermondsey Health Centre. This was a notable event as it represented the first completely new surgery in the Borough, previous new surgeries having been replacements of older premises. The new surgery had been adapted from an existing room in the dental suite in the Bermondsey Health Centre and with new equipment and renovation of the room itself an attractive and well lighted surgery has been produced. Our newly appointed second Dental Auxiliary commenced treatment sessions at the new surgery towards the end of the year and it was hoped that this service for the younger children of the Bermondsey area would expand as time went on. As a result of this the orthodontic sessions were moved to St. George's Health Service Centre at Blackfriars Road. St. George's is more accessible being better served by Public Transport and therefore more convenient for children and parents coming from other clinics in the Borough.

Dental Health Education

During the two weeks that the I.L.E.A., mobile clinic was at Langbourne School, talks and lessons on the subject of dental health were given to all the children. This was an effective way of combining dental treatment with dental health education.

At one of the senior girls schools all the first year girls were involved in a practical lesson during the Autumn term. Under the direction of the dental auxiliary a number of experiments in various methods of tooth cleaning and the effects of different foods on teeth were carried out.

As well as these special projects regular dental health education was continued throughout the Borough's schools in 1971.

1971 ANNUAL STATISTICS SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

TOTAL SCHOOL ROLL 49,895

	1971	1970
Number of sessions:		
Inspection	253	258
Ordinary Treatment	3,082	2,944
General anaesthetic	57	68
Orthodontic	77	35
Health Education	153	311
Total Sessions	3,622	3,616

	1971	1970
Inspection: number of children given:		
First inspection at school	24,921	24,994
First inspection at clinic	3,012	3,719
Percentage found to require treatment	56.0	52.8
Reinspection at school or clinic	1,440	2,013
Percentage found to require treatment	82.8	86.7
Percentage of school Roll inspected	56.0	58.0

Visits for treatment:

Number of first visits	5,514	5,291
Number of subsequent visits	12,233	12,551
Total visits	17,747	17,842
Emergencies	461	471
Additional courses commenced	1,266	1,726
Number did not attend.	6,833	7,254

Treatment given:

Number of fillings:		
In permanent teeth	9,330	10,579
In temporary teeth	6,786	6,471
Number of extractions:		
Of permanent teeth	438	537
Of temporary teeth	2,477	2,667

Number of other operations (prophylaxis, X-rays, inlays, crowns, etc.)	6,908	7,475
Courses of treatment completed	4,444	4,818

Orthodontics

Number of new cases	56	15
Number of removable appliances fitted	66	16
Number of fixed appliances fitted	5	3
Number of cases referred to Hospital Consultant	2	5

Sessional averages:

First visits:	1.7	1.7
Subsequent visits:	3.8	4.1
Emergencies	0.1	0.2
Did not attend	2.1	2.4

Fillings:

In permanent teeth	2.9	3.5
In temporary teeth	2.1	2.1

Extractions:

Of permanent teeth	0.2	0.2
Of temporary teeth	0.8	0.9

Ratio of permanent teeth filled to permanent teeth extracted	18.3 to 1	16.6 to 1
Ratio of temporary teeth filled to temporary teeth extracted	2.5 to 1	2.1 to 1

APPENDIX A

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Amott	Amott Road, S.E.15
Bermondsey Health Centre	Grange Road, S.E.1
Bird-in-Bush	Old Kent Road, S.E.15
Consort	Consort Road, S.E.15
Denmark Hill	Blanchdowne, S.E.5
Health Services Department	Larcom Street, S.E.17
John Dixon	6/8 Drummond Road, S.E.16
Kingswood	Bowen Drive, S.E.21
Lordship Lane	475 Lordship Lane, S.E.22
Mayward House	Benhill Road, S.E.5

Redriff
 St. George's Health Services Centre
 Salomon's
 Silverlock
 Sumner Road
 Sutherland House
 Townley
 Villa Street
 Whaddon House

Redriff Road, S.E.16
 151/152 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1
 Guy's Hospital, S.E.1
 3 Warndon Street, S.E.16
 Basingstoke House, S.E.15
 Sutherland Square, S.E.17
 Townley Road, S.E.22
 Villa Street, S.E.17
 2-3 Whaddon Hse, Dog Kennel Hill,
 S.E.22

School Treatment Centres

Bermondsey Health Centre
 Camberwell
 Camberwell Sub-Centre
 Gordon Road
 Health Services Department
 John Dixon
 Lindley
 Lordship Lane
 Redriff School
 St. George's Health Services Centre

Grange Road, S.E.1
 Addington Square, S.E.5
 Comber Grove, S.E.5
 Gordon Road, S.E.15
 Larcom Street, S.E.17
 6/8 Drummond Road, S.E.16
 163 Commercial Way, S.E.15
 475 Lordship Lane, S.E.22
 Redriff Road, S.E.16
 151/152 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1

Disinfecting and Cleansing Stations

King James' Street
 Neckinger

S.E.1
 S.E.16

District Nurses

Benson Home
 Peckham Road
 Bermondsey

Sancroft Street, S.E.11
 29 Peckham Road, S.E.5
 108 Grange Road, S.E.1

Foot Clinics

Amott
 Bermondsey Health Centre
 Bird-in-Bush
 Caroline Gardens
 Health Services Department
 John Dixon
 Lordship Lane
 Peckham Road
 Silverlock
 St. George's Health Services Centre

Amott Road, S.E.15
 Grange Road, S.E.1
 Old Kent Road, S.E.15
 Asylum Road, S.E.15
 Larcom Street, S.E.17
 Drummond Road, S.E.16
 475 Lordship Lane, S.E.22
 29 Peckham Road, S.E.5
 3, Warndon St., S.E.16
 151/152 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1

Creche

Bird-in-Bush
Consort Road
Kingswood
St. George's Health Services Centre
St. Peter's Church Hall
Sumner
Sutherland House
Townley

616 Old Kent Road, S.E.15
S.E.15
Bowen Drive, S.E.21
151/152 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1
Dulwich Common, S.E.21
Basingstoke House, Sumner Road,
S.E.15
Sutherland Square, S.E.17
Townley Road, S.E.22

Mortuary

Tennis Street, S.E.1

S.E. London G.P. Centre

St. Mary's Road, S.E.15

Offices

H.Q. Castle House
Area 1
Area 2
Area 3
Area 4

2 Walworth Road, S.E.1 6SU
Larcom Street, S.E.17
Spa Road, S.E.16
29 Peckham Road, S.E.5
20/22 Lordship Lane, S.E.22

APPENDIX B

EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT SERVICES

During Office Hours All emergency calls, except those for the domiciliary midwifery service, are made to the headquarters offices, Castle House, 2 Walworth Road, S.E.1 (telephone number 703 6363).

Outside Office Hours (including weekends and public holidays). All emergency calls are made to the Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2 (telephone number 274 7722).

Domiciliary Midwifery Service All emergency calls both by day and by night—including weekends and public holidays—are made to Lambeth Town Hall, S.W.2 (telephone number 274 7722).

District Nursing Service can be obtained by telephoning 735 1335, between 8.00 a.m.—10.30 p.m. daily (including weekends).

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