

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Tower Hamlets, London Borough].

Contributors

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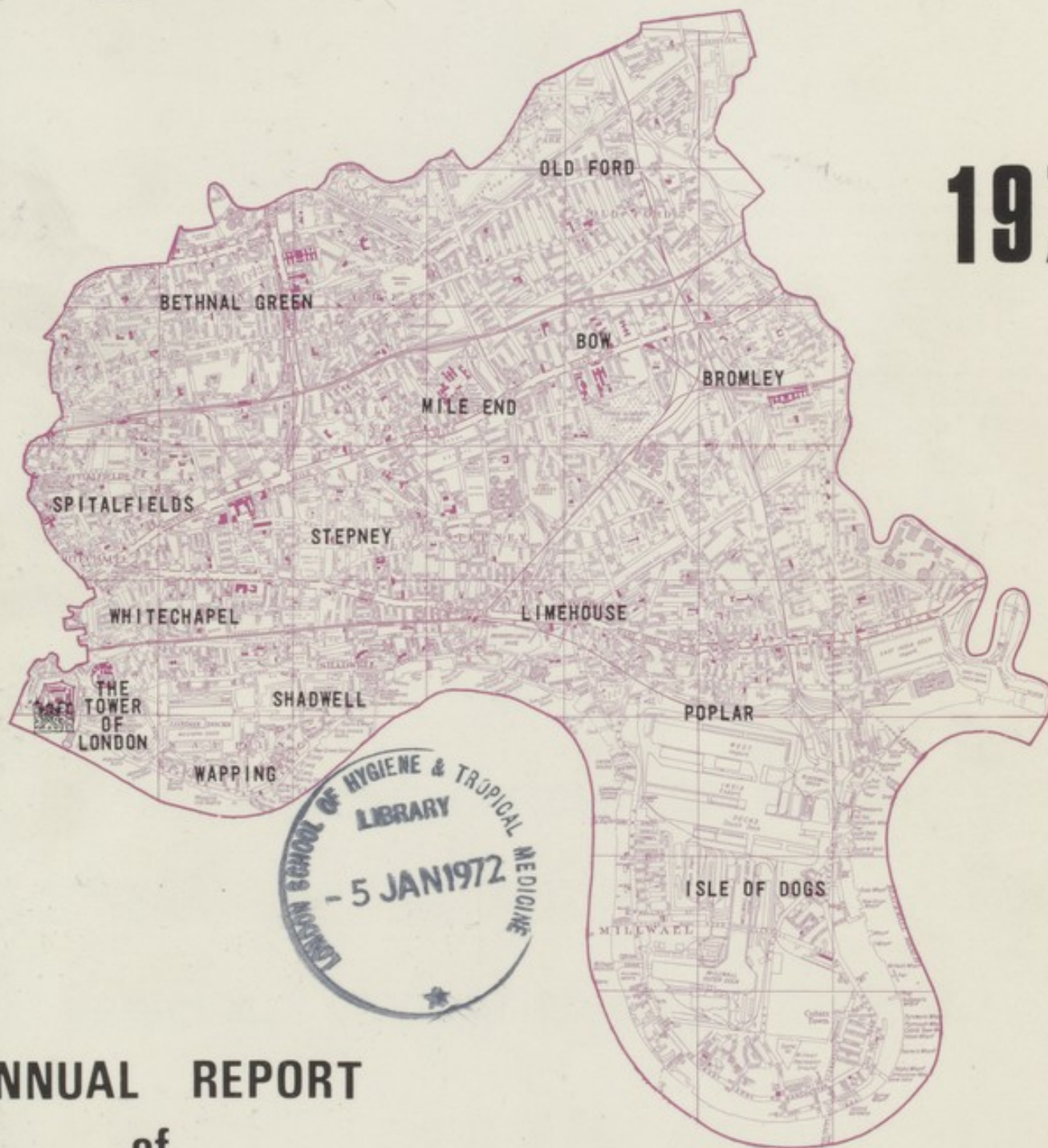
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TOWER HAMLETS

LONDON BOROUGH

1970



ANNUAL REPORT
of
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
&
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

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of THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

&

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

1970

R. W. WATTON M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.I.H.

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer



TOWER HAMLETS HEALTH COMMITTEE
(as at 31st December, 1970)

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TOWER HAMLETS HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1970)

Ex-Officio: The Worshipful the Mayor, Alderman J. Orwell (Stepney)
Councillor W.T.G. Guy

CHAIRMAN

Councillor W. T. Tuson

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor A. W. Downes

ALDERMEN

C. Blaber J. P.

COUNCILLORS

Mrs. D.M. Couling

Mrs. R.E. Perkins

E.W. Hill

M. Pollins

M.S. Levitas

Mrs. I.B. Vines

Miss H. Morsman

E.G. Walker

J. O'Connor M.B.E., J.P.

G.H. Wall

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
227/233 Commercial Road,
London
E1 2BU

TO: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1970.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Vaccination against Rubella was offered to girls in their fourteenth year - to be extended later to lower age groups. A reasonable acceptance rate was forthcoming.

As discussed by the Chest Physicians in the main report, tuberculosis notifications remain at 0.6 per 1,000 population; higher than the national average. It is hoped that the weekly open session provided by one Miniature Mass Radiography Unit will be allowed to continue in the area of Spitalfields.

HOUSING

Progress was maintained in this important field. The next quinquennial programme of clearance of unfit properties should complete the representation of the major areas of slums. Proposals to plan the comprehensive development of the London Docks would have provided much needed land within the borough but these are now to form part of a larger investigation of dockland development on both sides of the river. This should not be allowed to reduce the impetus of our own borough housing schemes.

VENEREAL DISEASE

An account of 'contact tracing' methods undertaken by the social workers of the department based at the Whitechapel clinic, London Hospital, is given on page 20. It should be noted that in past years, despite a national trend upwards these workers have been able to reduce the local incidence of gonorrhoea - and in the year 1970 almost to contain the level. Concentrated and diligent attention to duty has been required to ensure this success. Health education in such a complex field has continued by both the Health Education officer and her staff, and health visitors in the department, with specific attention to the venereal diseases and also as part of the wider aspects of education for healthy living.

HANDICAPPED AND OBSERVATION REGISTER

Ascertainment of congenital defects and the keeping of handicapped and observation registers have been sustained. The success of the Development Assessment Centre, based at the London Hospital, has helped appreciably in the diagnosis and management of children in these categories. The dual approach, from paediatricians clinically orientated and our own staff seconded to the clinic, ensures a balance of complementary skills.

LIAISON WITH HOSPITALS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

It is appropriate, at a time when the consultative paper on the unification of the health services is awaited, to consider the degree of liaison already achieved in the borough.

Closer links have been made with general practitioners over recent years so that more now take an active part in the maternity and child welfare clinics and the school health service. Tentative planning for health centres in four areas has required mutual consultation on purpose-built premises to provide for local authority and general practitioner services.

The new syllabus for nurse training, giving greater scope for community nurse training options, is bringing about linked schemes for the training of hospital and community nurses. One of the district nursing staff was seconded on a tutor's course during the year to further the development of these programmes. As it is, most of the local hospital nurse training schools send their students out to the department for theoretical and practical experience in the community.

The mental health services continued to develop as a unified service with the London and St. Clement's hospitals. The passing of responsibility in 1971 to the Directorate of Social Services, should bring further close liaison. Plans have been discussed with the Department of Psychiatry, London Hospital, to provide increased child psychiatric facilities. Particularly, this is required for the Children's department's residential homes, within and outside the borough. Also in conjunction with the Inner London Education Authority, the Oxford House project of the London Hospital Medical College's Academic Psychiatric Unit continued with its investigations of pre-school children having a deprived home background. Emphasis is placed on the formulation of preventive guide-lines.

With the extension of family planning services at some local hospitals, patients resident in the borough have been taken into the borough's schemes on discharge from hospital. Family Planning continues to be provided partly by the Family Planning Association on an agency basis, and also as part of our own direct services at health clinics. Application was made under the Urban Aid programme for a grant to extend the pilot domiciliary family planning service.

The existing three chest clinics, serving the previous Metropolitan Borough

areas, will, from 1971 be amalgamated and based at the London Chest Hospital. There, with the construction of new premises and the availability of all requisite investigatory and treatment facilities it will be possible for patients to receive full care. At present, the physical divorce of chest clinic premises from hospitals often requires repeated visits between the clinics and hospitals. The tuberculosis visitors will remain based on their districts, but the Chest Clinic social workers (transferring to the Department of Social Services) will be based at the hospital.

Redeployment of hospital geriatric catchment areas has given consultant cover and allocation of beds by borough areas, so facilitating integrated action with the local authority health and social services. To date, it has not been possible to arrange a conjoint appointment for a consultant geriatrician to further the care of the aged, particularly as between placement in hospital or Part III accommodation.

For the future, it would appear that the borough will have one district general hospital and probably satellite community hospitals, under a single health authority. Suffice it to say, that the good measure of close liaison now existing locally between different arms of the National Health Service has laid the foundation for a future effective unified service.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

It has been increasingly apparent from the rising incidence of lice infestations - particularly noted in special surveys of schoolchildren - that existing measures were not effective. Local studies made in conjunction with research workers from the Department of Entomology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, have proved the existence of resistance, in head lice, to Gammexane and D.D.T. A preparation using Malathion, with nil resistance to date, is now available for use following extensive field trials undertaken at some of our clinics and the cleansing station.

Once again I express my thanks to the Chairmen and members of appropriate Committees, and to the Town Clerk and colleague chief officers for their support. As always, the staff of the department have given loyal and efficient service in yet another year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

R.W. WATTON

Medical Officer of Health
and Principal School Medical Officer.

May 1971.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT
(as at 31st December 1970)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
Dr. R.W. Watton

ASSOCIATE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
Dr. W.C. Turner

Medical Officers 35 (9.70)

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER
Dr. K. Winship

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
E.P. Webber

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER
Vacant

DEPUTY CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
M. Pliskin

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS
J. E. Pestell

C.H. Drake

G.R. Williamson

Administrative and Clerical Staff 76 (72.41)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
H. S. Davies

Public Health Inspectors 22.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
J. J. Keniry

Technical Assistants 8.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors 6.

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER
D. F. Waller

Dental Officers 16 (10.4)

Dental Auxiliaries 3.

Dental Surgery Assistants 12 (11.82)

PRINCIPAL NURSING OFFICER
Mrs. D.E. Marrin

DEPUTY PRINCIPAL NURSING OFFICER
Miss A. M. Thomson

ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICERS
Miss E. Brosnan
Miss P. Rolph

Health and Tuberculosis Visitors
34 (32.59)

Student Health
Visitors 7.

Clinic and School Nurses
27 (24.49)

PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORKER (MENTAL HEALTH)
F. Sullivan

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORKER (MENTAL HEALTH)
J. M. Ashton

Social Workers (Mental Health) 14 (13.33)
Supervisory Staff at Mental Health Training and Day Centres 23.

PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORKER (HEALTH SERVICES)
Miss E. Brett

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORKER (HEALTH SERVICES)
B. Grist

Social Workers and Family Caseworkers 8.

SUPERVISOR CLEANSING SERVICES
Miss E. New

CHIEF CHIROPODIST
P. Twort

Chiropodists (Sessional) 9 (2.4)

NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES
Miss I. M. Clarke

SUPERINTENDENT OF HOME NURSING
Miss N. O. Humphris

NURSING SUPERINTENDENT (Agency) 1
Midwives (Agency) 5

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF HOME NURSING
Miss P. J. Ribbans
District Nurses (inc. Agency) 28 (27)

HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER
Miss P. G. Hodges

ASSISTANT HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER
Mrs. M. A. Twiston-Davies

HOME HELP ORGANISERS 3.

HOME HELPS 264 (175.1)

ASSISTANT HOME HELP ORGANISERS 6.

DAY NURSERY STAFF 43.

OTHER STAFF 34 (26.51)

OTHER MANUAL STAFF 123 (95.8)

Total Staff of Department 806 (636.45)

Note - Numbers in brackets relate to equivalent whole-time.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1970

Area of Borough (Acres) ...	4,876	Rateable Value (1st April)...	£15,009,795	
Population:		1970		
Mid-year estimate ...	182,260	Sum represented by a penny		
Census, 1966 ...	196,830	rate (1970-1971)	£56,850	
(Revised 1970) ...	201,280	General Rate (1970-1971)		
Census, 1961 ...	205,682	Dwelling houses ...	14s. 5d. in £	
Density of population		Mixed hereditaments ...	15s. 3d. in £	
(persons per acre) ...	37.38			
Number of inhabited dwellings according to Rate Books at 1st April 1970		...	62,189	
" " structurally separate dwellings - Census 1961		...	59,885	
" " private households - Census 1961		...	67,858	
Births		Total	Male	Female
All Births ...		2,503	1,299	1,204
Live Births	Legitimate	2,138	1,112	1,026
	Illegitimate	333	173	160
	Total:	2,471	1,285	1,186
Still Births	Legitimate	26	11	15
	Illegitimate	6	3	3
	Total:	32	14	18
Deaths				
All Causes		2,170	1,150	1,020
Maternal ...		1	-	1
Infants under 1 year	Legitimate	43	30	13
	Illegitimate	7	5	2
	Total:	50	35	15
Rates				
Live birth-rate per 1,000 population	...	...	13.55	
Death rate per 1,000 population	...	...	11.91	
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	12.78	
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	0.40	
Infant death rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births	...	...	20.23	
Legitimate infant death rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	20.11	
Illegitimate infant death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	21.02	
Neo-natal death rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	...	...	13.35	
Early neo-natal death rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	...	...	12.14	
Perinatal death rate (still births plus deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total births	...	...	24.77	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	13.47	
Area Comparability Factors	Births ...	0.92	Deaths ...	1.19

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Tower Hamlets is situated in the east of London, bounded to the north by the City of London, to the south by the River Thames, to the west by the London Borough of Hackney, and to the east by the River Thames. The population of the Borough is approximately 150,000, and it is one of the most densely populated areas in London. The area is divided into several wards, each of which is represented by a Member of Parliament. The Borough is a mix of residential and commercial areas, with a high concentration of businesses and industries in the central part of the area. The River Thames flows through the south of the Borough, and there are several bridges crossing it. The area is also home to several parks and green spaces, including the Victoria Park and the Green Park.

The Borough of Tower Hamlets is a mix of residential and commercial areas, with a high concentration of businesses and industries in the central part of the area. The area is divided into several wards, each of which is represented by a Member of Parliament. The Borough is a mix of residential and commercial areas, with a high concentration of businesses and industries in the central part of the area. The area is divided into several wards, each of which is represented by a Member of Parliament. The Borough is a mix of residential and commercial areas, with a high concentration of businesses and industries in the central part of the area.

PART I

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POPULATION

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Ward 1: 10,000

Ward 2: 10,000

Ward 3: 10,000

Ward 4: 10,000

Ward 5: 10,000

Ward 6: 10,000

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1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Tower Hamlets is bounded on the west side by the City of London, on the east by the Borough of Newham, on the north by the Borough of Hackney and on the south by the River Thames. The river boundary is some seven miles in length along which exist numerous wharves engaged in trans-shipping activities. The area of the borough is 4,876 acres, being approximately four miles long, and four miles wide at the most distant points. Mileage of roads covered is 178.5. Some 266 acres cover canals and enclosed docks including the East and West India Docks, and the Millwall Docks.

The predominant geological stratum of the Borough is dark blue London Clay found at a depth of between 20-30 feet from the surface; above this level are layers and patches of gravel and sand with brown and yellow clays found nearer the surface. In some parts of the borough there are layers of 'made' ground, the result of earlier habitation, and as is to be expected the flow of subsoil water is towards the river.

This area is to a large extent industrial in character, factory premises being spread throughout the borough with light industry tending to concentrate in the western end, and heavy industry in the east.

One of the chief industries of the borough is the manufacture of clothing of all kinds and it is estimated that one-third of the tailoring industry of London is carried on in this area. Other major industries include brewing, engineering, the manufacture of furniture and ship repairing. Tower Hamlets is also one of the most important wholesaling districts in London. Spitalfields wholesale fruit and vegetable market and the London Fruit Exchange are situated in the borough, and there are many wholesale food depots from which goods are distributed throughout the country.

Notable landmarks in the borough include the Tower of London and the Royal Mint.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the borough was 182,260, a decrease of 5,820 from last year's figure. This is a continuation of the downward trend which has occurred since 1947. The population of the Greater London area also continues to decline, the decrease (91,000) being much sharper this year than last year (56,000).

The estimated child population is 39,600 being 1,900 less than last year and made up as follows:-

Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years
2,500	10,900	26,200

Live births exceeded deaths by 301 so that as the estimated population decrease was 5,820 the net estimated movement of residents out of the borough amounted to 6,121 persons.

The density of population is 37.38 persons per acre, a reduction of 4½ persons per acre (11%) since 1965.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

In 1920 the estimated population of the Boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar and Stepney, which now form the Borough of Tower Hamlets, was 548,300. There were 7,347 Stepney births or 1,884 more than in 1919. The marriage rate was 20.5 per 1,000 population.

Of the 4,014 cases of infectious disease notified in Stepney, 2,411 were cases of Scarlet Fever, 651 of Diphtheria, and two were of Smallpox. Malaria notifications numbered 17 with one of Trench Fever and one of Dysentery - all in ex-soldiers who had served overseas. Among the causes of death in this Borough were 283 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 89 from Summer Diarrhoea (in children under 1 year of age), 74 from Whooping Cough, 38 from Diphtheria, 48 from Measles, 15 from Scarlet Fever, 12 from Encephalitis Lethargica and 7 from Cerebro Spinal ("Spotted") Fever. Of the deaths from Phthisis 40% were not notified during lifetime. Deaths of children under one year numbered 663, the infant mortality rate being 90 per 1,000 births. Deaths from old age numbered 136, whilst violence and suicides accounted for 164 deaths.

Consideration was given by the Stepney Council during the year to the employment of home helps to assist in management of homes in cases of confinement. Free milk was distributed to 6,500 families for nursing and expectant mothers and children under 5 years, at a cost of £20,000.

The addition of water to milk by retailers was not uncommon, the Warranty offence being pleaded successfully on 100 occasions during past 7 years. The Public Analyst estimated that about 18,000 gallons of either water or separated milk were sold annually as new milk. The Medical Officer of Health asked the Ministry of Health "to make such orders as it may think advisable to put an end to the scandal that exists". The result of bacteriological examination carried out of milk samples led the Medical Officer of Health to state that "the bacteria content of some of the milk samples can be quite justly compared with the bacteria content of the Thames sewage".

Summonses heard under the Public Health (London) Act numbered 177, 40,000 notices being served. Houses let in lodgings numbered 2,512 and there were 27 cowsheds with 600 cows. Due to dilapidations in dwellings following inattention or neglect during the war years, the Council decided to take advantage of the powers contained in the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1919 and to undertake themselves the repair of houses which were not reasonably fit for human habitation, where owners did not comply with notices served upon them. Five temporary Sanitary Inspectors were engaged for this work which included a rapid house to house survey of the Borough.

The Council adopted an estimate of £16,700 for the erection of a block of 15 4 roomed flats, including the cost of the land. It also approved the expenditure of £10 for the purchase of a collection of stuffed and mounted trout caught in the River

Lea. A byelaw made by the London County Council came into force prohibiting the use of whistles for the purpose of hailing cabs.

The Mayor of the Borough was Major Clement R. Attlee, M.A., J.P.

LIVE BIRTHS

There were 3,495 live births registered in the borough during the year. After correction for place of residence (inward transfers 168, outward transfers 1,192), the number allocated to the borough was 2,471 comprising 1,285 boys and 1,186 girls, a decrease of 141 from 1969, giving a crude birth rate of 13.55 per 1,000 population compared with 13.88 last year. When adjusted by the Registrar-General's area comparability factor for the borough, which makes allowances for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population throughout the country, the rate is 12.46 compared with 16.0 (estimated) for England and Wales, a ratio of 0.78 to the national rate.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate live births during the year was 333 equivalent to 13.47% of the total live births, compared with 11.63% last year. The comparable figure for England and Wales was 8%.

STILLBIRTHS

This year stillbirths numbered 32 equivalent to a rate of 12.78 per 1,000 total births compared with 12.85 in 1969. The rate for England and Wales was 13.

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered - 2,170, shows a decrease of 145 from the figure of last year. The death rate was 11.91 and when adjusted by the comparability factor becomes 14.17 as compared with 11.7 for the country as a whole. The largest single cause of death was heart disease, 29% of total deaths, followed by cancer 25% and respiratory conditions 17%.

The various causes of death and distribution by age groups are set out in Table 1 on page 81.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths during the first year of life numbered 50 equivalent to a rate of 20.23 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 17.61 and 24.00 for 1968. Fluctuations occur in years in the same decade but generally the downward trend continues; in 1931 the comparable rate for the area was 77 per 1,000 live births and

in 1921 almost 1 in 10 babies died before their first birthday. The rate for England and Wales was 18 for 1970. Details of causes of death at various ages under 1 year will be found in the Appendix on page 82.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death this year.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

During the year there were 33 deaths of infants under 4 weeks representing a neo-natal mortality rate of 13.35, the rate for England and Wales being 12. Last year there were 31 deaths giving a rate of 11.86 per 1,000 live births.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

This term is used to describe the combination of stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life expressed as a rate per 1,000 total live and still births. The rate for this year was 24.77 the rate for England and Wales being 23.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Deaths due to accidents numbered 66 (compared with 79 last year) motor vehicles being the cause of 24 deaths. Statistics supplied by the Road Safety Officer will be found on page 82.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The expectation of life at birth, based on the estimated home population and mortality experience over the three years 1967 to 1969, is 68.7 years for a boy and 74.9 for a girl. This is an increase of 0.7 years for males and 1.2 years for females over the figures based on mortality during the years 1957 to 1959. The figures also show that 70% of males and 82% of females can be expected to live to age 65, and that at age 65 a man has a life expectancy of 12.0 years and a woman 15.9 years. Sixty years ago the expectation of life of a boy at birth was 48.5 years and of a girl 52.4 years.

MORBIDITY

The number of first claims for sickness benefit are obtained from local offices of the Ministry of Social Security and are included for information in a weekly bulletin circulated by the department to all hospitals and general practitioners in the area. The Ministry's offices are not coterminous with the borough boundaries but rather with postal districts, so that these claims do not relate entirely to borough residents; they cover the E.1, E.2, E.3, and E.14 postal districts. (Monthly figures are to be found on page 86 .)



"The Borough Carnival - One of the department's entries".

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages solemnised in the borough during the year was 1,515, or 158 more than last year, made up as follows:-

Register Office	755
Church of England	509
Authorised persons and other denominations	251

The marriage rate per 1,000 population was 16.6 compared with 14.4 last year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Activities of the Health Department are publicised in "Tower Hamlets News" which is published by the Council and issued to the public after each Council Meeting. Topics to which attention was drawn during the year related to Child Minders, Vaccination and Immunisation, details of changes in Services provided at Clinic Centres, Care of Oil Heaters, Cancer of the Womb, English Language Classes for Immigrant Mothers, Laundry Service for Incontinent Persons, Home Help Service, Loan of Nursing Equipment, International Certificates of Vaccination, and Publicity for the Mass Radiography Unit's weekly Service in the Borough. In addition the practice of circulating a weekly bulletin to general practitioners and hospitals in the borough giving information on infectious disease, morbidity and relevant topical matters was continued.

One of the department's entries in the Borough Carnival this year was submitted by the Public Health Inspectors and Pupils (see photograph). This float was successful in gaining first prize in the Civic Publicity Section.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Public transport facilities in the borough include eleven District, Metropolitan and Tube Railway Stations, and 4 Suburban Railway Stations.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of wholly unemployed adult persons registered at the Poplar, Shoreditch and Stepney Employment Exchanges at 7th December totalled 2,653 men and 156 women, or 337 less than last year.

It must be borne in mind that the above figures do not apply solely to Tower Hamlets residents as one does not need to be a resident to register with an employment exchange of a particular area. Furthermore, the Shoreditch Exchange figures include the Shoreditch area of the London Borough of Hackney.

Information supplied by the Youth Employment Service shows that unemployed young persons (under 18), numbered 76 boys and 17 girls, compared with 1969 figures of 60 and 9 respectively.

OPEN SPACES

There are 338 acres of parks and open spaces within the Borough, representing 1.85 acres for every 1,000 population, some 4 acres being added this year. Since 1965 open spaces in the Borough have increased by 32 acres or from 1.49 to 1.85 acres per 1,000 population. The County of London plan provides for 4 acres within the county per 1,000 population with an interim standard of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A list of the sites is given on pages 103 and 104.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

A table showing vital statistics for the area covered by the Borough at various years from 1901 is on page 83.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENTS

A list of all Health Department Establishments showing clinic sessions held and services provided is given in the Appendix on pages 129 to 131.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

WEATHER CONDITIONS

January began very cold and continued to be so until March. February was somewhat milder but still very cold. The month of March was the warmest since records began in 1929. April was also warm and the month of May was the warmest since records began in 1929. June and July were also warm and the month of August was the warmest since records began in 1929. September was also warm and the month of October was the warmest since records began in 1929. November was also warm and the month of December was the warmest since records began in 1929.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS

The number of notifications of infectious diseases during the year 1950 was 1,700. This is a decrease of 100 from the previous year.

PART II

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PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS

AND OTHER DISEASES

ANTHRAX

No cases of anthrax were reported during the year 1950.

CANCER

Of a total of 257 cases of cancer reported during the year 1950, 100 were males and 157 were females. The total number of cases of cancer reported during the year 1950 was 257.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of diphtheria were reported during the year 1950.

DYSENTERY

During the year 1950, 100 cases of dysentery were reported. This is a decrease of 100 from the previous year.

FOOD POISONING

Eighty-two cases of food poisoning were reported during the year 1950.

II PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

WEATHER CONDITIONS

January began very cold to become mild and wet. February saw some snow, but also record sunshine. There was snow at times during March and April. The month of May was dry and generally fine, June being the sunniest since records began in 1929. July and August had alternate fine and unsettled spells. Above average temperatures with little rain was experienced in the latter half of September and in October, whilst November showed record rainfall. With December came fog and a white Christmas.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS

The number of notified cases of infectious disease, corrected for revised diagnoses and duplicate notifications, was 1,619 compared with 1,709 during the previous year.

Liaison is maintained with general practitioners and hospitals in the area by a weekly bulletin which is circulated giving them information on the numbers of infectious diseases occurring in the borough during the week, the number of new claims for sickness benefit received at local offices of the Ministry of Social Security in the area, and other relevant information from time to time.

A summary of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year will be found on page 86 and a list of diseases notifiable in the borough on page 85.

ANTHRAX

No case of anthrax was reported during the year.

CANCER

Of a total of 537 deaths from cancer occurring this year 160 were due to cancer of the lung. The death rate of lung cancer was 0.87 per 1,000 population.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year.

DYSENTERY

Notified cases of dysentery totalled 36, compared with 78 during the previous year.

FOOD POISONING

Eighty-two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year compared with

71 in 1969. Salmonella typhi-murium was isolated in 24 instances. Other Salmonella organisms isolated during the year included 3 enteritidis, 1 enteritidis, 1 saint paul, 1 panama, 1 thompson and 1 banana. Clostridium welchii was discovered in 21 cases.

Two family outbreaks were reported to the Department of Health and Social Security as required by Memorandum 188/Med.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Notifications of infective jaundice numbered 127 during the year, compared with 124 during 1969.

MALARIA

No cases of malaria were notified during the year.

MEASLES

Notified cases of measles totalled 1,063 during 1970. In the previous year 1,201 notifications were received. Children vaccinated against the disease during the year numbered 2,201.

ACUTE MENINGITIS

Two notifications were received during the year, compared with 17 in 1969.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two cases were notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS

It is gratifying once again to report that no cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the borough during the year. Details of vaccination against poliomyelitis will be found on page 87.

SCABIES

Cases of scabies which came to notice during the year totalled 493, compared with 288 in 1969. Patients and contacts were given medicinal baths and their clothing disinfected at the Council's cleansing station. The number of baths given was 832.

Although scabies ceased to be a notifiable disease on 1st April, 1965, by the co-operation of the general practitioners and hospitals information is forwarded to the Health Department of persons suffering from the condition, and arrangements made for follow-up by home visits to ensure that the patients and their contacts receive treatment at the Council's cleansing stations.

SCARLET FEVER

There were 48 confirmed cases notified, compared with 79 during 1969.

SMALLPOX

No cases of smallpox were notified during the year although the advice of the Medical Officer of Health was sought by general practitioners in some instances where the disease was suspected.

Notifications are occasionally received from port and airport authorities of persons coming into the borough who may have been in contact with smallpox. Observation is kept on such persons by officers of the Health Department for the necessary period.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox at the Council's clinics and by general practitioners during the year was 1,867.

TYPHOID

Three cases of typhoid fever were notified during the year.

One case occurred in a merchant seaman, who became ill in December, 1969, on board the m.s. "Oronsay" and who was admitted to hospital in Florida, U.S.A. After treatment he was flown home in January to an address in this borough. Shortly afterwards because of a recurrence of symptoms, the seaman was admitted to hospital. Subsequently, information was received from America that *Salmonella typhi* had been grown from the man's blood and stools. All contacts were kept under surveillance, and all general practitioners involved were advised.

The second case was notified in a lady who had been on holiday at Benidorm in Spain. Some 70 local authorities were advised of contacts who were resident at the same hotel over the relevant period. Local contacts were interviewed and bacteriological specimens were taken in 9 cases with negative results.

The third case occurred in a lady who had recently returned from a holiday village in Majorca. Family contacts were investigated as also were twelve former hospital patients who were in the same ward when the disease was confirmed.

WHOOPING COUGH

There were 138 notifications compared with 20 during 1969. Statistics relating to immunisation are on page 87.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year was 101, giving a notification rate of 0.55 per 1,000 population compared

with 0.52 last year. Non-pulmonary cases notified numbered 7. The mortality rate for pulmonary tuberculosis was 6.5 per 100,000 population compared with 4.2 in 1969.

Statistical data relating to new cases, deaths and variations in the register will be found on page 88.

Mass Radiography

Chest X-ray by mass miniature radiography is carried out in the borough by two mobile units of the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. Unit 6A, whose headquarters are at the Connaught Hospital, Walthamstow, covers mainly the Stepney area of the borough whilst Unit 6B, sited at First Avenue, Plaistow, is responsible for the Bethnal Green and Poplar areas.

I am indebted to the Medical Directors and Organising Secretaries for the information on visits to the borough by the mobile units and on the work of the static unit during 1970 which will be found on page 90.

The Secretary of State has approved the proposals of the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board to reduce mass miniature radiography units operating in the region from four to two by the end of 1971. This will result in the demise of Unit 6B and will restrict, if not curtail, the mobility of Unit 6A. However, the regular Tuesday afternoon sessions carried out by Unit 6A in the borough at Toynbee Hall are to continue.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

These Regulations provide that persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract shall not be employed in the handling of milk or milk receptacles. Power is given to the Council to cause such persons to discontinue their employment. It was not found necessary to take action under the Regulations during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The numbers of children vaccinated during the year, under the Council's scheme for the B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible (tuberculin negative) child contacts of known tuberculous patients, diabetic children, thirteen-year old schoolchildren, students at further education establishments and mentally subnormal persons at training centres, are shown in Table 15 on page 90.

Other Preventive Measures

In addition to the B.C.G. vaccination scheme, other preventive measures include the chest X-ray of all newly appointed staff and a triennial X-ray of those who are likely to work in close and frequent contact with children, staff at the Council's

training centres for mentally subnormal persons and tuberculin reactors discovered among thirteen-year old schoolchildren, students and others tested with a view to B.C.G. vaccination.

Epidemiological investigations are made among the contacts of cases of tuberculosis notified in children, staff or residents in the Council's establishments. Similar investigations are carried out at secondary schools where the reactor rates disclosed by tuberculin surveys are significantly higher than the average for secondary schools in the area.

Chest Clinics

In conjunction with the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and the Brompton Hospital, and in accordance with proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946, tuberculosis prevention, care and after-care services for patients living at home are provided at three chest clinics in the borough staffed by chest physicians, tuberculosis visitors, welfare officers and clerks. Services provided from the Chest Clinics include social work by welfare officers and assistance in cash or kind not available from official sources by chest clinic committees from their voluntary funds.

The North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board announced during the year that the chest clinic services for Tower Hamlets and Hackney would be centralised at the London Chest and Bethnal Green Hospitals, and that the Poplar and Stepney Chest Clinics would transfer to the London Chest Hospital in July 1971 and January 1972 respectively.

After Care

Other services provided for the care and after care of patients and contacts include - boarding-out of child contacts, home nursing including the loan of bedding and nursing equipment; home helps; extra nourishment; rehousing of selected tuberculous families; recuperative holidays; maintenance during industrial rehabilitation at voluntary village settlements and admission to hostels for homeless tuberculous men.

Statistics relating to these services are on page 89.

Chest Diseases Care Committees

Three chest diseases care committees operate in the borough and I append the reports of the consultant chest physicians on the work of the committees and clinics during the year.

Dr. M. Caplin, Consultant Chest Physician to the Chest Clinic at the London Chest Hospital reports:

"As far as the Chest Clinic at the London Chest Hospital is concerned, 1970 was the end of an era. The Chest Clinic was founded in 1915 as the Tuberculosis

Dispensary for the southern part of Hackney. Later, in 1917, its area was enlarged to include the whole of the Borough of Bethnal Green. Since then the Tuberculosis Dispensary - or the Chest Clinic as it is now called - has witnessed many important changes. The more important of these were a dramatic fall in the incidence, prevalence and mortality relating to tuberculosis, an equally dramatic rise in the incidence of lung cancer, and, finally, recognition of the medical and social problems resulting from chronic bronchitis. These changes have been seen against a background of considerable improvement in living conditions in this area.

There are four other chest clinics within a two-mile radius of the London Chest Hospital, and all are within the adjoining Boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Hackney. It has now been agreed that from the latter part of 1971 these should be gradually absorbed by the London Chest Hospital to form one large chest clinic serving both boroughs. Such centralisation should provide increased facilities for investigation and treatment. During 1970 a great deal of planning, preparation and building has taken place to ensure a smooth changeover as the other clinics are absorbed over a period of a year or so. In addition all the ordinary work of the Chest Clinic has been maintained, and this has changed little compared with the last three or four years.

Our Care Committee has again provided us with invaluable support and help for those of our patients in need. In spite of the Welfare State there are still those patients who can only be helped from voluntary services, and I am grateful to the work of our Care Committee whose responsibility will be enlarged with the absorption of the other chest clinics in Tower Hamlets and Hackney."

Dr. R.M. Orpwood, Chest Physician at the Poplar and Stepney Chest Clinics, reports:

"The pattern of slow change in Respiratory Medicine has continued during the year 1970. While the numbers of fresh cases of Pulmonary T.B. showed no marked drop, the increase in other respiratory conditions has become more obvious. There must still be some passage of time, at present difficult to determine, before we see the disappearance of T.B. from this area. Unfortunately, other respiratory diseases, e.g. cancer of the lung, chronic bronchitis, etc., show every evidence of becoming an increasing problem. A two-pronged attack on both fronts must, therefore, be continued, with no scaling down of effort.

Non-tuberculous chest disease frequently demands the use of methods of approach for diagnosis and treatment not easily available except to specialised centres. Some of this work is not always possible with the limited facilities of the older type of Chest Clinic set-up. I welcome, therefore, the plan that the functions of the Chest Clinics at Poplar and Stepney should be, in the near future, transferred to the London Chest Hospital, where such facilities are readily available. This will make a considerable contribution to dealing with the medical and other problems of the patients.

The existing Stepney Chest Clinic has been functioning continuously at Steels Lane since it was opened by the Stepney Borough Council in 1936. The value of the work there is vindicated in the way, during the succeeding years, that tuberculosis has almost, although not entirely, disappeared from our midst. The more concentrated approach at a larger, hospital-based Chest Clinic, cannot fail to continue this trend.

The activities of the two Care Committees have continued as in previous years. Grants were made from the Voluntary Funds to patients in need, particularly pensioners and those in financial difficulties following a long period of illness. Gifts were made at Christmas-time to patients ill at home, to enable them to have extra comforts.

Donations to the Funds were received from local firms in response to the annual appeal, but the income is falling every year. The Committees hope, however, to be able to continue this voluntary effort as long as the need exists."

Health Control of Immigrants

During the year, 529 advice notes of immigrant arrivals, were received in the department from various ports of entry and successful contact was made in 351 instances. Of the remaining 178 some had moved to addresses outside the borough, and details were forwarded to the authority concerned, but the majority were either not known or had never arrived at the address given.

One immigrant suffering from tuberculosis was admitted on condition that she reported to the Medical Officer of Health for examination. Arrangements were made for her to attend a Chest Clinic.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The annual return received from the Venereal Disease Clinic at the London Hospital shows the new cases attending the clinic during the year were as follows:-

Area of Residence	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total	(1969)
Tower Hamlets	52	541	1,931	2,524	(2,469)
Other London Boroughs	139	1,193	5,164	6,496	(6,064)
Other Areas	24	148	1,014	1,186	(1,392)
Total	215	1,882	8,109	10,206	(9,925)

Returns received from 8 other hospitals in London of new patients attending their clinics during the year showed that 231 were residents of Tower Hamlets, comprising 6 syphilis, 35 gonorrhoea and 190 other venereal conditions.

Two welfare officers appointed by the Council work from the Whitechapel Clinic under the direction of Dr. E.M.C. Dunlop, M.D., F.R.C.P., Medical Director of the Clinic, for tracing contacts and following up defaulters.

Dr. Dunlop reports as follows:-

"We dealt with 215 new cases of syphilis in 1970 compared with 229 in 1969, with 1,882 new cases of gonorrhoea compared with 1,693 and with 8,109 cases of other conditions compared with 8,003 last year.

The highest total for new cases (2,524) was for Tower Hamlets representing an increase on the figure for 1969 which was 2,469. The figures for Tower Hamlets included 52 cases of syphilis, compared with 72 for 1969, and 541 cases of gonorrhoea compared with 466.

There has been an increase of 75 in the number of cases of gonorrhoea for Tower Hamlets. This increase would undoubtedly have been greater if it had not been for the activities of the Contact Tracers. By bringing infected women to treatment they have kept the infectious "reservoir" of gonorrhoea as small as possible.

In the period January to December 1970, 5 of 17 alleged sources of early syphilis in men were brought for examination and 3 were found to be infected. Five other contacts attended and 3 were found to be infected.

In the same period 1,270 male patients suffering from gonorrhoea were seen; 434 women who were alleged sources of infection were examined. Of this number 409 (92%) were infected. 181 other contacts were also examined and 127 (70%) were found to be infected."

Mrs. Lamb, one of our Contact Tracers at the Whitechapel Clinic reports as follows:-

"In December 1964 more active contact tracing was commenced at the Clinic. The intention was to try to gain enough information from the male patients who were suffering from syphilis or gonorrhoea to ensure the attendance of their contacts and thereby reduce the spread of venereal infection.

In the clinic I interviewed any man who was found to be infected. I found the majority of patients were co-operative and tried to be helpful. When possible I completed a form giving details of the contact, including name and address, full description and any other relevant information. I tried to build up a composite picture of the woman; of her habits such as smoking, drinking and drug taking and of the cafes and public houses she might frequent. This interview could be long and although it demanded patience and perseverance it was sometimes most rewarding and I rarely met with rudeness or antagonism.

I have a private office with a telephone line which does not pass through the main hospital switchboard. This I find invaluable. Many patients ask their contacts to telephone me to discuss the problem, thus providing them with a personal link and smoothing the way to the first visit. I am able to mitigate unnecessary fears and to coax frightened girls to meet me outside the hospital or at the nearest tube station.

I have brought young girls who have been literally terrified of being examined. The doctors and nurses have patiently and skilfully allayed their fears. I particularly remember a sixteen year old girl who was a contact of early syphilis and gonorrhoea. It took a very long time to persuade her to submit to examination. She eventually did and was found to have secondary syphilis and gonorrhoea. Moreover, she was a very promiscuous girl.

When adequate descriptions were obtained of contacts in other parts of the country, I sent them either to the Medical Officers of Health concerned or direct to the clinics in the area. When contacts were abroad, to the Ministry of Health in London.

The tracing of contacts presented many difficulties. In some cases I was given a false address, or contacts had just moved or been turned out by irate landladies. Many times the women concerned had been admitted to hospital with severe pains in the abdomen, presumably due to salpingitis. I often had to make several visits before finding the contact at home and even when she was finally traced, the interview was not easy as it was essential to speak to the woman alone.

Naturally enough many contacts asked the inevitable question of "who gave my name?" Some said they were clean, one even showing me a gleaming electric kettle and oven to prove it. Some disliked hospitals, doctors and particularly "needles". There were those who resented, not unnaturally, the suggestion from a complete stranger that they should attend a clinic for tests. There were those who threatened to sue me and those who asserted that they were virgins. One elderly woman assured me I had obviously been given the wrong information because she was a Christian.

Prostitutes were difficult to trace because they used so many different names and could change their appearances quickly and easily. Their addresses changed as quickly as their names and coiffures. They would also change their professional areas for a few weeks and then return again. The situation was not conducive to detection. Many girls, not all of whom were prostitutes, drift from large town to town by being picked up by lorry drivers. These easy pick up girls stay with one man for a few days and then drift off with someone else. Such ephemeral relationships make the work very much more difficult. A girl may be named as a contact by several men after she has already moved elsewhere.

During my first year there was a large number of male Pakistani patients with early infectious syphilis. These immigrants are not particularly promiscuous

but neither are they easily assimilated into the ordinary local society, partly because they speak very little English and partly because of their very different customs. Thus they do not easily find girl friends, their wives are invariably back home in Pakistan and they resort to local prostitutes. To get descriptions from such patients was well nigh impossible. Apart from the language difficulty they were extremely reticent and loath to discuss their personal affairs. However a pattern of what was taking place soon became apparent. A girl would go into one room of a man who would not have to pay and then the other men of the house would come to her, leave money and depart. The room was probably dark and the men would hardly see her. The prostitutes found this very easy and lucrative. Soliciting as such was unnecessary and should anyone recognise the girl, his limited command of English would debar him from describing her, even if he wished to do so.

Because it seemed impossible to get descriptions of contacts from this group of immigrants I decided to bring to the clinic the prostitutes who could be seen around the area in the cafes and clubs mostly patronised by Pakistanis. I felt that if I could gain the confidence of these girls I might be able to persuade them to attend the clinic regularly for tests. I explained to them the dangers of the infection to which they might be exposed and its damaging results if left untreated.

Eight prostitutes from the area concerned were treated at the clinic for infectious syphilis. These girls must have been the cause of much of the epidemic and seven of the eight had been approached by me. They may well, if not treated, have infected hundreds of men. About this time I received a notification from Copenhagen of a prostitute said to have infected a Dane with primary syphilis. I called on this woman and brought her to the clinic and she was treated for infectious syphilis.

The major aim of my work was to bring to treatment the sources of gonococcal infection and thereby reduce the number of men attending the clinic with gonorrhoea. 1963 was the last full year before active contact tracing was carried out in the Whitechapel Clinic. In that year 1741 cases of men attending with gonorrhoea were treated. In 1965, the first full year of active contact tracing the number of male cases of gonorrhoea dropped by 475 to 1266. This was a fall of 27.3%.

For the first year I shared the work with a part time colleague, Miss B. Muspratt, but since 1966 have had a full time colleague, Mrs. D.M. King. We cover all clinics from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. from Monday to Friday, only missing the Saturday morning session. During these years of contact tracing the cases of new men treated for gonorrhoea have declined by 30%. In 1960 there were 1677 and in 1969, 1171. The ratio of men patients to women has changed from 3.9 to 1 to 2.2 to 1. The decline in the total male and female cases of 20% is to be compared with the national increase of 33%.

I am convinced that tracing of contacts of patients who suffer from venereal disease provides the greatest hope of reducing the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea."

COMPENSATION FOR STOPPING EMPLOYMENT

Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961 makes provision for a Medical Officer of Health to request any person to discontinue work with a view to preventing the spread of infectious disease, such person to be compensated for any loss suffered as a consequence. Notices under this section were served on six occasions during the year.

Food handlers excluded from work on account of suffering from infectious disease and for whom certificates were issued for the purpose of claiming National Insurance benefit numbered 4 during the year.

PART III

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

III PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Principal Nursing Officer, Mrs. D.E. Marrin, reports as follows:-

Main changes in the nursing services

"The home nursing and the preventive nursing services (health visitors, school nurses and clinic nurses) have moved slowly towards integration during the year. In preparation for an integrated health service, liaison between the local authority nursing services, the general practitioners and the local hospitals has steadily increased. In November a Liaison Nursing Officer was appointed by the London Hospital for the purpose of assisting in estimating the future nursing needs of the Borough community. To facilitate co-operation with the local authority services generally and to exchange ideas in the interest of the community, a Nursing Liaison Committee has been established. Meetings are held at the London Hospital and are attended by the Borough's Principal Nursing Officer.

Sickness

The senior nursing officers experienced an aggregate of nine months sickness during the year. This led inevitably to some limiting of continuity in supervisory and other duties and limited to some extent the full support which is desirable for newly trained and newly recruited staff.

Senior Nursing Structure - Mayston Report

The Department of Health & Social Security requested by December 1970 a plan for a senior nursing structure to include first, middle and top line management as described in the Department's 'Mayston' Report. Early implementation of such a structure would relate the Local Authority nursing services with those of the hospitals, which are rapidly re-structuring on similar lines as recommended in the 'Salmon' report. In addition to this correlation with the hospital services it is hoped that the introduction of such a plan will lead to a career structure, with clearly defined roles for the management grades, and will attract and retain younger members of staff for the future development of the services.

Home Nursing Service

A total of 85,129 visits were paid by the home nurses during the year, an increase of 200 on the previous year. Approximately 60% of these visits were paid to the elderly, and close liaison was maintained between the home nursing and the home bathing service.

Three home nurses paid visits of observation to cytology sessions held in the clinics.

In order to give a more efficient service to the patient and to improve the

liaison between general practitioners and the local authority services, home nurses were attached to three general practitioner group practices.

Conferences and study sessions of varying lengths were attended and appreciated by 19 home nurses throughout the year.

Day Nurseries

Throughout the year, an average of 107 children (and their families) were helped by the provision of nursery vacancies. Many of these children were from home back-grounds having multiple difficulties and in consequence made considerable demands on the skills of the nursery staff. Despite frequent staff shortages and lack of fully trained personnel, the staff continued to give of their best to provide a happy environment for the children.

Child Minders and Pre-School Playgroups

In December, there was a total of 37 registered Child Minders and 24 Pre-school Playgroups. The work of inspection, registration and supervision of all groups was continued. Health visitors visited and advised all established child-minders and groups but follow up visits by the Assistant Nursing Officer were also necessary to maintain satisfactory standards and to check on health aspects, changes in staffing and attendances.

The Assistant Nursing Officer responsible continued to assist with courses for mothers attending clinics, for playgroup leaders, child-minders and creche attendants. Several of these courses were organised in conjunction with adult education colleges in the Borough. In addition to advising on a wide range of enquiries from the public, the Assistant Nursing Officer supervising, formed the link between the Council and voluntary organisations.

School Health

The Health Visitors and Clinic/School Nurses are responsible for the surveillance of the general health and care of children in nursery, primary and secondary schools. The health visitors' contact with the family environment can be useful to the school staff in understanding the behaviour of children.

Three School Treatment Centres are available in the Borough to deal with minor ailments, verrucae etc. Vision and Special Investigation sessions are also held at these centres. All types of sessions held at these centres frequently highlight problems of deeper significance in the children attending.

School nurses and health visitors continue to play their part in the prophylaxis programme and no opportunity is missed by the staff for 'one-to-one' health education in whichever sphere of service they happen to be engaged.

Hair infestation in school children did not decline during the year commensurately with the efforts of the staff spent in trying to eradicate it. Observations made by a health visitor on the diminishing effectiveness of preparations being used for head cleansing led to a small survey being conducted in one area of the Borough and the trial of a new preparation which it is hoped may reduce the incidence in the future.

Maternity and Child Health Centres

The Health Visitor as a 'non-crisis visitor' is in a unique position within the health and allied services. Her work is mainly preventive with the objective of assisting in promoting and maintaining the total physical and mental health of the family. The majority of health visitors have good contact with the General Practitioners on their areas, often calling at their surgeries for liaison purposes and have maintained and increased their links with local hospitals.

They attend paediatric, developmental and psychoprophylactic sessions in hospitals, thus providing a link between hospital and home. This increasing liaison with allied services will inevitably lead to a lessening of home visits being made by the Health Visitor, with the diminishing time available to her for this purpose.

Health visitors are frequently invited to case conferences in hospitals and with other borough and allied services in an attempt to provide the most comprehensive care and assistance for the patient and family. Their task of health education and social advice continues undramatically but none the less effectively in the homes, schools, clinics and various groups in the Borough - the child in the family and school setting being the focal point of their work. The results of their work will be long-term rather than immediate.

Twenty-eight Health Visitors and Clinic/School Nurses have attended and appreciated conferences and courses of varying lengths and on various topics throughout the year. These courses are important if the staff are to be kept up-to-date in their knowledge. They are also helpful if the staff in the preventive health field are to maintain their morale and not feel themselves considered as just a residual service in the coming changes in the Local Authority services.

A total of 504 observation visits were arranged by the Maternity and Child Welfare and Schools sections for students from allied professions, for the purpose of orientation in the Local Authority health services. The total of 504 visitors was made up as follows:-

- 30 Pupil Midwives
- 97 Medical Students
- 18 Post Graduate Students
- 14 District Nurses
- 344 Student Nurses
- 1 World Health Organisation Nurse Planner

The staff were unstinting in their efforts to make these observation visits pleasant, informative and useful for the students.

Midwifery

In addition to her statutory functions, the Supervisor of Midwives has continued to co-ordinate and to liaise with the hospitals, general practitioners and clinic staff on cytology, family planning (including domiciliary) and Guthrie tests"

ANTE - AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Sessions are conducted in Council clinics by midwives and medical officers for ante- and post-natal examinations. In addition four general practitioners undertake ante-natal work for their own patients in Council clinics which are made available to them free of charge, and with a domiciliary midwife in attendance (Statistics on page 91).

ANTE-NATAL MOTHERCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES

These classes are held by domiciliary midwives and health visitors in Council clinics for both institutional and domiciliary booked cases. (Statistics on page 91)

ADOPTION AND BOARDING-OUT OF CHILDREN

Adoption

Persons proposing to adopt children are required to submit medical certificates as to their health before a child is placed with them. These certificates are verified by the Medical Officer of Health before consent is given.

Similarly, the medical records of the children to be adopted are scrutinised and the Children's Officer advised on the child's suitability for adoption.

Should the reports reveal any medical defects, inheritable disease or handicap in the child, further enquiries are made and, in the case of inheritable disease in the natural parents, the prospective parents are interviewed by their own practitioner.

Boarding Out

The medical examination is given in accordance with the Boarding Out of Children Regulations, 1955, and includes the Wasserman and/or Kahn tests except where the child is over school leaving age or is boarded out in an emergency or in accordance with Part III of the Regulations. Again, the results of these medical examinations are scrutinised in the Health Department and the Children's Officer informed as to their suitability.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with from 1967 - 1970:-

	1970	1969	1968	1967
Adoption Cases				
Children suitable for adoption	25	33	37	37
Children suitable for adoption subject to certain conditions	-	-	-	-
Children unsuitable for adoption	-	-	1	1
Couples suitable to adopt children	23	39	36	54
Couples unsuitable to adopt children	-	-	1	2
Boarding Out Cases				
Children suitable for boarding out	44	43	33	57

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The service for the collection of cervical smears for cytology investigation by hospital authorities continued during the year with sessions in the Council's clinics. In addition a general practitioner continued holding regular sessions in his surgery, assisted by a member of the staff of the Health Department, and the Family Planning Association continued taking smears at sessions held in Council clinics. From these 2,055 examinations were carried out. In addition, hospitals in the area read 11,783 slides and although all the latter did not refer to borough residents it can be assumed that the majority did.

Details will be found on page 92 of the Appendix.

CONGENITAL DEFECTS

Notification of congenital abnormalities under the national scheme recommended by the Ministry of Health in 1963 continued throughout the year. Defects found in stillborn and liveborn children within 36 hours of birth were noted on birth notification forms by hospital or domiciliary staff, details of which are as follows:-

Number of babies notified as having one or more congenital defects	36
Number of stillbirths and livebirths notified over the same period	2,503

The rate of notifications per 1,000 total births was 14.3 compared with 12.8 last year.

There are obvious difficulties in assessing the real incidence of congenital defects under such a voluntary scheme, but some help does flow in maintaining observation registers and in follow-up to assess any handicap.

CHILD MINDERS

An Assistant Nursing Officer, appointed for the purpose, visits all applicants for registration as child minders and reports on their suitability, on the conditions existing in the premises and on the measures necessary to comply with the Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, as amended.

Since February 1969 women who applied for registration or who otherwise came to the notice of the department numbered 358; of these 261 had cancelled or withdrawn their applications for various reasons. Registrations effected numbered 11 and 10 were refused registration.

Further details will be found on page 92 of the Appendix.

CLINIC CENTRES

There are 6 clinic centres in the borough, 3 school treatment centres and 7 combined clinic and school treatment centres. Additional clinic auxiliaries were engaged during the year to carry out various tasks in the clinic centres, thereby affording more time to the health visiting and nursing staffs to cope with their professional duties.

Further housing development on the western side of the Isle of Dogs necessitated additional clinic sessions at the Island Baths sub-clinic.

Services provided at each of the Centres are given on pages 129 to 131 of the Appendix.

CRECHES

Children can be placed in creches for an afternoon at eight of the clinic centres by mothers who wish to attend the mothers' club or sewing class at the centre or who have hospital appointments. Creches also provide facilities for mothers to be relieved of their children for 2 or 3 hours during the day, and provide an opportunity for an only child to associate with other children of the same age.

No charge is made where the mother is attending a centre activity, but a charge of 1/9d. per session is made if the mother wishes to leave her child there whilst she attends to shopping or other domestic duties.

Attendances numbered 7,362 during the year.

DAY NURSERIES AND PLAYGROUPS

There are four non-residential day nurseries in the borough operated by the Council, providing places for a maximum of 210 children under 5 years of

age. Three of the nurseries are classified as training nurseries and provide practical training facilities for student nursery nurses undertaking courses for the examination of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

In addition the Council has a claim on 25 places at a voluntary day Nursery in respect of which an annual grant is made to the voluntary body concerned. Notification was received from this voluntary association, the Council of the Stepney Jewish Clubs and Settlement, that through financial difficulties in maintaining the high standards of the nursery under present rising costs they intend to open negotiations with the Inner London Education Authority with the object of that Authority taking over this day nursery as a maintained nursery school.

Children are admitted to the nurseries in the following circumstances:

First priority is given to cases where the mother is in ill-health and cannot adequately care for the children, or during a mother's confinement; where living conditions are detrimental to health or where it is considered desirable for the health of the child that it should be admitted to a nursery; where mothers are required to work because they are widows, unmarried, separated or divorced, or whose husbands are totally disabled or in prison, provided the mother works at least 35 hours a week.

In addition there are the second and third priority categories, for children whose mothers are compelled to go to work as an economic necessity, and where vacancies are not required in the other priority classes, for children whose parents are both working, provided that the mother is employed at least 35 hours a week.

Staffing problems of day nurseries still remain acute, particularly with regard to the categories of nursery assistants and students. As will be seen on page 73 the turnover of staff for the year was considerable.

Under the Urban Aid Programme the Home Office agreed to make a grant towards the construction of a purpose-built Day Nursery in 1970/71, at an estimated cost of £48,290, to replace existing unsatisfactory premises. The premises were under construction at the end of the year.

Private day nurseries and pre-school playgroups are also subject to the provisions of the Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act 1948, as amended. At the end of the year two private day nurseries and 22 playgroups were registered which provided facilities for 485 children.

Under the Urban Programme (3rd phase) the Home Office approved revenue expenditure of £7,000 for grants to voluntary playgroups.

Statistics will be found on page 92.

DEVELOPMENTAL ASSESSMENT CLINIC

Almost three years ago a combined local authority and hospital assessment clinic was set up for the detection of all defects which might be present, i.e. defects of function, development and behaviour and the social limitations interfering with or preventing normal development of children.

The Assessment Clinic is based at the London Hospital Children's Outpatients Department, where a clinic for children with cerebral palsy was already in existence. The clinic functions on one day a week, and although it serves mainly Tower Hamlets, children from neighbouring boroughs are also seen.

Increasing numbers of children are being referred by the local authority medical officers, following consent having been obtained from the family doctor, and by consultant paediatricians from other hospitals in the borough, as more doctors, health visitors and social workers concerned in the care of these children realise the value of early assessment, treatment and training of both physically and mentally handicapped children. Assessments prior to adoption have been undertaken for the Children's Department of the local authority.

The staff of the Assessment Clinic consists of a Consultant Paediatrician, a Principal Medical Officer of the Health Department, a Psychologist, two Physiotherapists, an Occupational Therapist, a Speech Therapist, a Medical Social Worker, Health Visitor and a Nursing Sister (see photographs)

Apart from diagnostic assessments, follow-up assessments are made to ensure comprehensive continuing care which includes parent guidance, counselling and integration of efforts of all concerned.

A child with a physical handicap e.g. cerebral palsy, and his/her parents, receive any necessary help and supervision by the physiotherapists and occupational therapist, who also obtain any special equipment or appliance considered necessary for the child.

The Principal Medical Officer and the Health Visitor co-ordinate the work of the clinic and health department, ensuring that these children, who are placed on the Observation Register, receive continuing support from the community. Any help that can be given by local authority facilities is recommended e.g. attendance at a day nursery, creche, play group, nursery school or special care unit of the junior training school. Special educational help is required for some children.

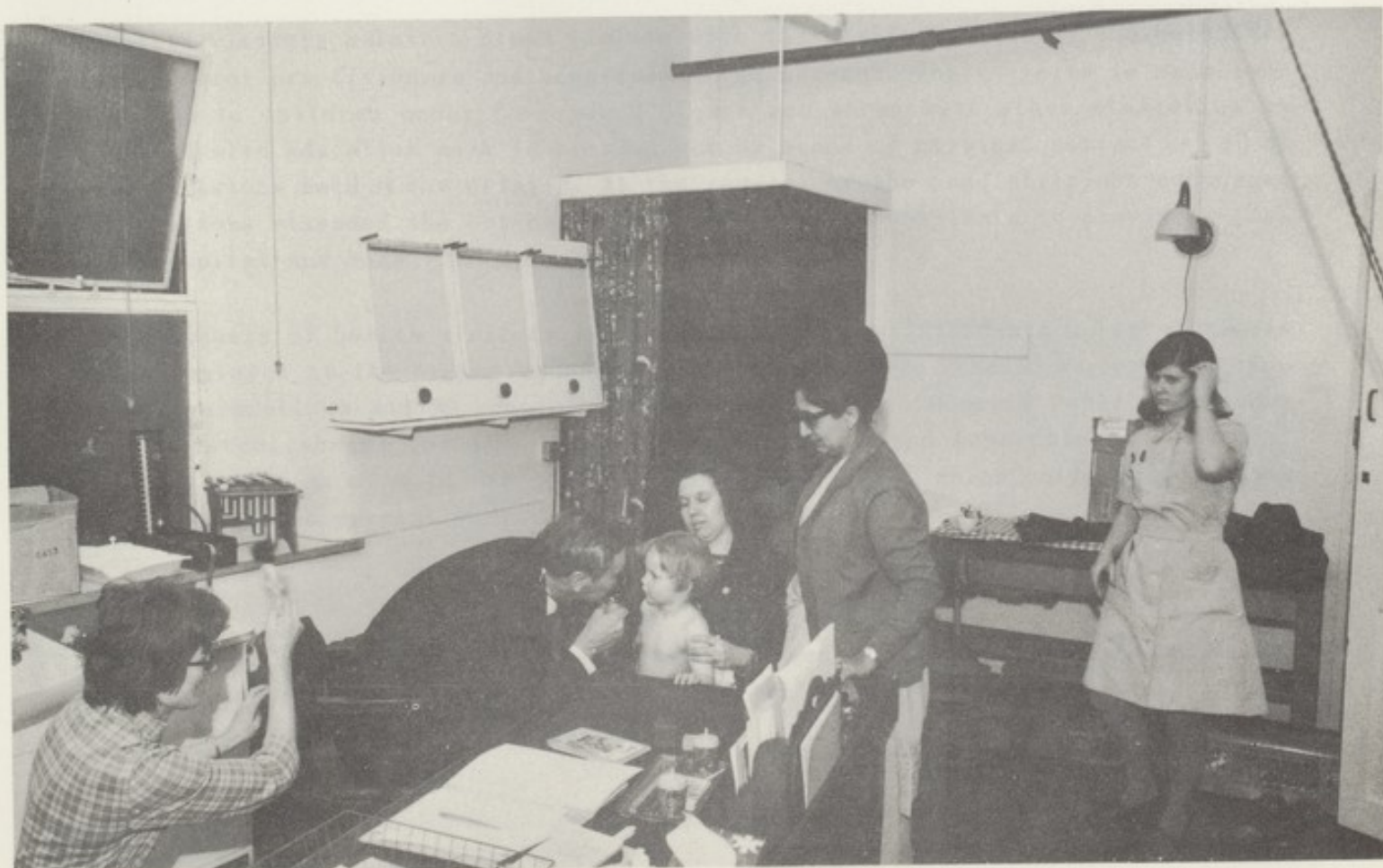
FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning sessions conducted on behalf of the Council by the Family Planning Association are held at three of the Council's Clinic Centres, 340 sessions being held during the year. In addition, Council sessions staffed by Medical Officers and Health Visitors are operated at a further three clinic centres. The Council provides a domiciliary service particularly for families with multiple, social, or other handicaps.

This year our patients numbered 1,250 an increase of 170 over last year.



Assessment Clinic - hearing test in progress



Assessment Clinic - vision test in progress

This year new patients numbered 1,250 an increase of 170 over last year.

Statistics on page 95.

FEEDING DIFFICULTIES

Facilities are provided at a centre outside the Borough for in-patient treatment of mothers and babies when breast feeding difficulties are experienced or of babies with dietary problems. It was not found necessary to utilise these facilities during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education continued to take its part in the department's activities during the year, albeit at a reduced pace as the Health Education Officer was on leave of absence attending a teacher training course, and other staff changes took place in the section.

Liaison with schools continued, the teaching staff now showing more interest in the work of the department and appreciating the need for health education. Assistance was given to the London Hospital with community training of Degree Nursing Students and to the Superintendent of Home Nursing with in-service training of nursing auxiliaries.

Statistics on the work of the section are given on page 94.

HEALTH VISITING

Health visitors maintain close liaison with the staff of statutory and voluntary bodies, general practitioners and hospitals in the Borough. Their visits to expectant mothers and to children under five years of age are shown with other statistics on page 95. Health education work is carried out by means of personal contact as well as in group sessions held at the clinics. At the request of the paediatricians concerned health visitors attended the out-patients departments at hospitals to provide a link between hospital and home.

The numbers of health visitors including centre superintendents and tuberculosis visitors employed at the beginning and end of the year were 39 and 35 respectively, there being 24 resignations and 20 appointments during the year. Command Paper 11973 recommended an establishment for the year 1967 of 36 health and tuberculosis visitors, based on a proportion of 0.18 visitors per 1,000 population, which ratio would equate to 33 staff for the current year.

HOME NURSING

An increasing number of patients are being nursed at home by the District Nurses, partly because of earlier discharge from hospital e.g., for suture removing. 57% of patients are over 65 years of age.

Three senior staff completed the first course of Practical Work Instruction during the year, two of whom will be doing the advanced course in 1971. This complete course (1 month) is equivalent to a first-line management course. Three staff completed a District Nurse Refresher Course. These courses are taken every five years, depending on the needs of the service. As refresher courses become due it is hoped to send all senior staff to Practical Work Instruction Courses. Three State Registered Nurses completed the District Nurse Training course and obtained the National Certificate. One State Enrolled Nurse had a course of District Nurse instruction.

The following number of pupils from the London Hospital undertook the Integrated course of training. 16 pupils for 2 days District Nurse training, 14 pupils for 2 weeks District Nurse training and 5 pupils for final 6 weeks District Nurse training, all being successful in their examination.

Nursing Auxiliaries assist District Nurses by undertaking the bathing of patients in their own homes, thus allowing them more time for nursing duties. Two pilot schemes for Group Practice attachment were commenced in 1970. In each case a nursing auxiliary was attached with a trained nursing sister, each practice having its own relief nurse for off-duty days, holidays, sickness etc.

Statistics relating to the Home Nursing Service are on page 97.

LAUNDRY SERVICE

Soiled personal clothing, bed linen, etc., is collected at least twice weekly from the homes of persons who are incontinent, and cleansed and laundered in the department's laundry at Branch Road Cleansing Station. 42 more persons received the service than last year, despite a withdrawal of labour by the Council's vehicle drivers which affected the collection and delivery service. A photograph of the laundry at work faces this page.

Statistics on page 97.

INCONTINENCE PADS

Special commercially prepared disposable pads and/or knickers are supplied free in suitable cases for use by incontinent and chronically ill aged persons. Over 36,000 pads plus knickers and linings were purchased during the year and issued to 185 persons, 12% more persons than last year receiving this service.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

Articles of nursing and sick room equipment are loaned at the request of the general practitioner, district nurse or hospital medico-social worker, etc., free of charge for an indefinite period to persons being nursed in their own homes. The



Laundry for the Incontinent

Council purchased many items of additional equipment required to meet requests for loans. In addition equipment is loaned by the British Red Cross Society and by the council's Welfare Department to handicapped persons.

Statistics on page 98.

MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The Council participates in both schemes operated by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation for the welfare of persons suffering from cancer who are being nursed in their own homes, namely the Day and Night Nursing Service and the Area Grant Welfare Scheme. Nurses and/or "sitters-in" are provided for short periods to patients who live alone and to others to enable relatives to obtain adequate rest periods from the responsibility of nursing. Under the Welfare Scheme grants are made on behalf of the Foundation towards the cost of hire or supply of special equipment, linen, bedding etc.

A grant is made by the Council to the Foundation.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The Council operates a domiciliary midwifery service under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946, by an arrangement for utilising the services of midwives employed by the London Hospital and the Nursing Sisters of St. John the Divine. In addition the Council directly employs the non-medical supervisor of midwives.

The joint scheme for training midwives by the Nursing Sisters of St. John the Divine and the Mile End Hospital, continued during the year. Pupils who completed the course numbered 16 with 4 pupils under training at the end of the year. The Council pays to the hospital 40 per cent of the expenditure involved under the provisions of the Ministry of Health Circular 8/56. There were 194 home confinements attended by the Midwives. Four general practitioners from practices in the Borough provided ante-natal care, with midwives, at four of the Council's clinics.

(Statistics on page 99.)

MIDWIVES ACT, 1951

The Council is a local supervising authority under the Midwives Act 1951, supervising functions being carried out by the Council's non-medical supervisor of midwives. The number of midwives who notified during the year their intention to practice as midwives within the Borough, including those in hospitals was 127, the number practising at the end of the year being 80.

MATERNITY LIAISON COMMITTEES

The department is represented on local maternity liaison committees by the

Medical Officer of Health or Principal Medical Officer and the non-medical supervisor of midwives or the principal nursing officer. As the Borough is served by two hospital management committees, there are separate maternity liaison committees for each group catchment area.

VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

Vaccination against measles for all children up to the age of 15 years continued; 2,201 children being vaccinated during the year, including 255 by general practitioners.

VACCINATION AGAINST RUBELLA

Notification was received from the Department of Health and Social Security that vaccination against rubella could be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, but that initially priority should be given to older girls, i.e. those in their 14th year (13 years old). The purpose is to ensure that as many girls as possible are offered protection against rubella by vaccination before reaching child-bearing age because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with rubella infection in pregnancy. By the end of the year 515 girls aged 13 years had been vaccinated - 50 by general practitioners and 465 at Council Clinic Centres.

OBSERVATION REGISTER

At the end of the year, the Observation Register totalled 6,010 persons, comprising:-

Children under 5 "at risk"	2,902
-do- handicapped	304
Young persons aged 5-21 years handicapped	2,594
Children non-resident but attending schools in the Borough	210

The Principal Medical Officer keeps the register under constant review. Further details relating to the register will be found on page 84.

A booklet produced by the department sets out details of the services available for the care of handicapped children and young persons provided by the Council, the Inner London Education Authority and by other statutory and voluntary bodies.

PHENYLKETONURIA

Tests for phenylketonuria are carried out by means of the Guthrie method on all babies. Co-operation is readily given by the hospitals in the borough having maternity wards, both in regard to taking the specimens and the pathological examinations. Arrangements are made with regard to domiciliary births by attending midwives and for health visitors to deal with other babies found not to have been tested.

PREMATURE BABIES

Any child weighing 5½ lbs. (2.500 grammes) or less when born is regarded as premature, and necessary advice and assistance is afforded to mothers with premature babies.

Statistics relating to premature births occurring during the year will be found on page 95.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

A Co-ordinating Committee comprising officers of the Children's Health and Welfare Departments of the Council, of the Education Welfare Service of the Inner London Education Authority, and of the Greater London Council Housing Welfare Section, together with fieldworkers from various agencies both statutory and voluntary, meets frequently, with the object of ensuring that the most effective use is made of existing resources provided by statutory and voluntary services and available for the welfare of children in their own homes.

The Health Department is represented on this Committee by the Principal Social Worker (Health Services) who also acts as Convenor to the Committee.

A high proportion of the Committee's time is taken up with the problem of preventing homelessness caused by rent arrears. A total of 46 cases was considered during the year with 17 individual case conferences being held. Of these conferences nine concerned families at risk through rent arrears.

Sixteen specially difficult families were dealt with during the year by a family case worker who was employed in the department until July.

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

Recuperative holidays for mothers and young children are provided under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946 and for the prevention of illness care and after-care of other persons under Section 28 of the Act. Medical recommendations for holidays are submitted by general practitioners, hospitals, health visitors and social workers in respect of persons who are recovering from a recent acute physical or mental illness and who do not need nursing care.

A total of 404 adults and children were placed in recuperative holiday homes during the year, including 205 schoolchildren for whom the Inner London Education Authority made arrangements.

One Inner London Borough is responsible for the inspection of holiday homes on behalf of other boroughs included in the scheme which share the costs involved. During the year reports were received of 50 homes inspected 44 of which were recommended for continued use.

(Statistics on page 97).

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD

Voluntary organisations provide accommodation in mother and baby homes for those in need. Such organisations are supported by grants from the Council via the Health and Welfare Committees. Expectant and nursing mothers admitted to such homes during the year numbered 9. Financial assistance is also given to Moral Welfare Associations providing service for residents of the Borough.

RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS FOR CHILDREN IN CARE

The Health Department's visiting medical officers regularly attend at the Children's Department's residential establishments to examine the children, treat any cases of illness occurring and advise on medical aspects of child welfare, hygiene and the prevention of infection. The department is also responsible for the provision of relief nursing staff as required at these establishments.

SURVEYS

The department has taken part in a number of surveys during the year in association with various research studies being carried out by the following bodies/ authorities:-

Department of Social Medicine,

Oxford University;

Survey of Childhood Cancers.

Department of Education and Science

Survey of Physically Handicapped children in ordinary schools.

Greater London Council,

Research and Intelligence Unit

Spina Bifida.

National Child Development Study

Childhood development.

Medical Research Council

Measles.

DENTAL CARE FOR THE PRIORITY CLASSES

Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946 puts local authorities under an obligation to provide dental care for children not yet at school and for nursing and expectant mothers. The same dental officers and dental auxiliaries who treat school children in the school health service carry out this part of their work in the same clinics and at the same time as they treat the school children under the school dental service. This arrangement for mixing sessions to enable the family to attend together has proved popular and this service is available at every dental surgery. Dental Auxiliaries are trained to treat very young children as a speciality and it is to the dental auxiliaries on the staff that the majority of pre-school children go.

WELFARE FOODS AND VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTS

The distribution of dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security continued at the Council's Clinic Centres. Issues during the year (Value £3,506) included:-

National Dried Milk	-	tins	5,601
Cod Liver Oil	-	bottles	2,157
Orange Juice	-	bottles	29,839
Vitamin Tablets	-	packets	1,621

Additionally, various brands of proprietary cereals, dried milk and vitamin preparations recommended by Health Visitors or Medical Officers were available at Clinic Centres, sales of these amounting to £4,140.

COMMUNITY CARE SERVICES

★★★★★★

IV COMMUNITY CARE SERVICES

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Referrals

Persons referred to the department are assigned a case manager who is responsible for coordinating the services and monitoring the progress of the case.

Admission to Hospital

In addition to community care services, the department also provides hospital admission services. This is done through the use of a hospital admission team which is responsible for coordinating the admission process and ensuring that the patient receives the appropriate care.

PART IV

Emergency Night and Weekend Service

A designated mental health officer must be available at all times to provide emergency services. This is done through the use of a 24-hour emergency service which is responsible for coordinating the emergency response and ensuring that the patient receives the appropriate care.

COMMUNITY CARE SERVICES

The community care services are provided through the use of a community care team which is responsible for coordinating the services and ensuring that the patient receives the appropriate care. This team includes a case manager, a social worker, and a nurse. The community care services are provided on a 24-hour basis and are available to all patients who are referred to the department.

Approval of Services under Mental Health Act 1983

The Mental Health Act 1983 provides that the services provided by the department must be approved by the local authority. This is done through the use of a local authority approval process which is responsible for ensuring that the services are provided in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Short-Term Care

Temporary care is provided for patients who are unable to live at home. This is done through the use of a temporary care unit which is responsible for providing the care and ensuring that the patient receives the appropriate care.

Residential Hostel Accommodation

The department provides residential hostel accommodation for patients who are unable to live at home. This is done through the use of a residential hostel which is responsible for providing the accommodation and ensuring that the patient receives the appropriate care.

IV COMMUNITY CARE SERVICES

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Referrals

Persons referred to the department showed a decrease of 28 per cent from last year and the number under community care decreased by 19 per cent.

Admissions to Hospital

In addition to community care for patients and their families the mental health social workers are responsible for the statutory admission where necessary of patients to hospital. Informal and compulsory admissions for the year numbered 149, a decrease of 12 per cent from last year.

Emergency Night and Weekend Service

A designated mental health officer must, statutorily, be available at all times to deal with emergency calls for the mental health service. This means providing a 24-hour service, seven days a week including bank holidays.

The mental health social workers augmented by some nursing staff provide a night and weekend duty service on a rota basis. This emergency service operates from 5 p.m. each evening to 8.45 a.m. the following morning and at weekends from 5 p.m. on Fridays to 8.45 a.m. on Mondays, during which period all requests are directed to the duty doctor at St. Clement's Hospital, Bow Road, E.3. who contacts the mental health officer on duty as required.

Approval of Doctors under Mental Health Act 1959

The Mental Health Act 1959 provides that one of the two medical recommendations required for the compulsory removal of mentally disordered persons to hospital shall be made by a doctor approved for this purpose by the local health authority as having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorders. Two applications were received this year for approval.

Short-Term Care

Temporary care is arranged in homes and hospitals for mentally subnormal patients to give relatives a welcome relief and to allow them to take a holiday. Arrangements were made for 15 patients this year.

Residential Hostel Accommodation

The Council accepts financial responsibility for the care of mentally disordered persons in residential hostel accommodation provided in the Borough by a voluntary

organisation, and in hostels provided by other local authorities and voluntary associations. Where patients are in employment or have other incomes, an assessment is made to determine their contribution towards their maintenance. Apart from one under guardianship, 42 other persons were in hostels at the end of the year and were being financially supported by the Council.

In addition there are 12 subnormal and severely subnormal children in care of the Children's Department in residential homes. The Council has included in its Capital Programme the construction of a hostel in the borough to provide residential accommodation for mentally subnormal males.

Junior Training School

The purpose built Junior Training School opened its doors at the beginning of the January term. The School provides training places for 95 mentally severely subnormal children, plus a special unit for 20 children suffering from physical as well as mental handicap. The accommodation includes assembly hall, 7 class rooms, 3 rooms for the special care unit, a nursery, handicraft room and domestic science room. There are also recreational facilities including large hall, playground, grassed area and children's flower garden.

The Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970, which received Royal assent in July, made provision as from a day to be appointed, for removing the powers for classifying children suffering from a disability of mind as unsuitable for education at school and for removing the power and duty of a local health authority to make arrangements for the training of children of school age who suffer from such a disability. The 'appointed day' was subsequently fixed as the 1st April 1971, so that the new school referred to above, of which the Council is justly proud, is to be in the possession of the Council but 15 months before transfer to the Inner London Education Authority.

Special Care Unit

Provision is made for a Special Care Unit (see photograph) in the new school for those trainees who are too severely handicapped to be taught and trained with the other juniors.

Transport

Transport is provided by coaches and minibus to take trainees from their homes and training centres each day. Transport covers trainees attending the junior training school, adult female centre, the special care unit, psycho-geriatric patients attending the Day Centre and some of those attending the men's industrial centre.

Holidays

Many trainees from the training centres take part in a holiday at a holiday



The Special Care Unit of the Junior Training School



camp at Dymchurch, Kent, joining groups of trainees from other London Boroughs. Recuperative holidays are arranged for mentally ill persons under community care.

Parents Association

Effective liaison with the Tower Hamlets Society continued throughout the year. This society comprising mentally handicapped children and young persons receiving community care and their parents, relatives and friends is a very active organisation in the borough and arranges many activities, social and cultural, for its charges.

Quarterly meetings of the Society are attended by an officer of the department to further the liaison between the Society and the Council, and to discuss common problems.

The Council makes available the use of its junior training school premises to the Society on three evenings a week for youth club purposes and dancing class, and on a Saturday evening each month for social and sports activities. The premises are also made available one evening each week for experimental reading and writing classes for mentally sub-normal children at which the head teacher of the training school gives her services.

Day Centres

There is a Council day centre for the mentally ill and two others administered by a voluntary organisation in the borough, which is financially supported by the Council. Their aim and purpose is to provide a meeting place where patients who live at home can obtain occupational and educational therapy. Patients are able to discuss with mental health social workers their personal problems and difficulties. An incidental object of the day centres is to provide some relief to relatives from the care of mentally ill persons. The patients attend for the whole day on five days a week and are provided with a midday meal and light refreshments.

An increased service for psychogeriatric patients was commenced during the year, by the opening of the Council's day centre for these persons on five days a week, instead of three days per week. A social club for day centre patients is held on two evenings per week at which staff of the Centre voluntarily give their time. One of the Supervisors commenced an Art and Educational class this year.

There are two centres in the borough for training sub-normal adults, one being an industrial centre for males and the other comprising a senior group for females aged 16 and over with an adolescent group of both sexes aged 13 plus.

At these centres social and work training are given. The majority are so handicapped as not to be able to take up outside employment, but the introduction to working conditions and routine gives sufficient support and self-confidence to enable some of the less severely handicapped to take up open employment.

A social club for the trainees is held at the Industrial Training Centre on Wednesday evenings at which the Supervisor and his assistants give their services. Parents are able to see the types of work carried out by their sons.

Included in the Council's Capital Programme is the construction of an Adult Training Centre to replace the two centres mentioned, at an estimated cost of £180,000. It is hoped that construction will commence next year.

Industrial Work at Training and Day Centres

Industrial work undertaken during the year, included such tasks as assembling egg cups, egg slicers, making bedblocks, playing bricks, toy irons and ironing boards, tidy boxes, sorting trays, blackboards and easels, test-tube racks, Wendy dressers, dolls cots, needlework boxes, trays and childrens chairs, thumb-holing medical boxes, rivetting handles to travel bags and repairs to furniture.

Amounts received for work executed by the trainees amounted to £3,735 against which has to be offset the cost of materials. Payment is made to trainees, based on attendance, and is regarded as incentive pocket-money to supplement state benefits which they receive. £2,215 was paid out as incentive pocket-money during the year.

Guardianship

One severely sub-normal patient remained under guardianship of the Council at the end of the year.

This patient for whom the Council is financially responsible is placed with the Guardianship Society and cared for by being boarded-out with a specially chosen family in the Sussex area.

Provision of Services for City of London

This Council undertakes all mental health functions for the City of London on an agency basis as provided for in Section 5(2) of the London Government Act 1963.

The London Hospital

A statistical report received from the London Hospital shows that in-patients suffering from mental illness and discharged from four hospitals in the borough (London, St. Clement's, Mildmay Mission and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals) numbered 1,192 during the year from 148 available beds. New out-patients seen totalled 1,858, their attendances amounting to 16,501.

The Drug Addiction Unit at St. Clement's Hospital saw 88 new patients attending on 7,832 occasions.

New out-patients seen at the Child Psychiatry Clinics at the London, London Jewish and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals numbered 524 during the year with 2,708 attendances.

It is estimated that two thirds of the patients referred to in the above paragraphs are residents of the borough.

Statistics relating to the Mental Health Services appear on pages ^{100 to} ~~101~~ and 102.

REHABILITATION AND AFTER CARE OF ALCOHOLICS (including Crude Spirit Drinkers).

In an attempt to rehabilitate crude spirit drinkers and other alcoholics a joint scheme between the Council and the Salvation Army, came into operation last year. An assessment unit forms part of the Salvation Army's new premises, Booth House, Whitechapel whence suitable cases are sent for rehabilitation to the Salvation Army's country premises near Swindon, Wilts.

Financial support is given by the Council towards the expenses of the Medical Unit at Booth House, and the costs of patients' sojourn at the Wiltshire home are reimbursed to the Salvation Army. The Home Office makes a grant towards this expenditure under the Urban Aid programme.

BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

For the purpose of the Council's scheme for providing welfare services under the National Assistance Act 1948 for the blind and partially sighted, it is necessary to arrange medical examinations in connection with the certification of such persons. The department arranged 116 examinations by a consultant ophthalmologist during the year and certificates accepted from other local authorities, hospitals and private ophthalmologists numbered 76. Transport to the clinic for examination is arranged for these persons where necessary.

CHIROPODY

Treatment is provided free to old persons in receipt of retirement pensions, expectant mothers, school children and the physically handicapped.

Foot clinics are held at 8 of the Health Department's establishments and at 3 other establishments, providing a total of 36 sessions by one full-time Chief Chiropodist and eight part-time chiropodists. For those unable to attend clinics, six of the chiropodists visit their homes to give treatment.

The average number of patients treated per clinic session was 7 and the average time between clinic appointments was 10 weeks.

Transport sessions whereby selected patients are taken to a clinic, have proved successful, not only for reducing the cost on the domiciliary service, but as a means

of enabling some of the aged and physically handicapped persons to get out of their homes if only for an hour or two. This has brought about a waiting list for this service and plans are in hand to extend the number of such sessions in a clinic designed for the treatment of those with limited physical abilities.

With the increasing awareness of foot health, talks on this subject were started for mothers' clubs at clinic centres to assist young mothers to understand the foot problems of their children in addition to their own, especially during and after pregnancy when so many foot problems may develop.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Home helps are provided under Section 13 of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 to undertake domestic work in homes during emergencies such as illness or confinements, and to assist aged persons who are unable to fend unaided for themselves. Increasingly the service is attending to the demands of the latter category, understandably because of the growing number of aged persons in the community, earlier discharge from hospital as the community care service expands, and the policy of keeping the aged in their own homes as long as possible rather than admitting them to a hospital or welfare home. At the end of the year 264 home helps were employed by the Council.

The present standard charge for home help service is 10/- an hour which is reduced according to the financial circumstances of the person assisted. The service is free to certain classes, e.g. those persons in receipt of supplementary benefit or families where the mothers, suffering from toxæmia of pregnancy, have submitted medical certificates.

An in-service course of 7 lectures designed to assist home helps in their work was attended by 29 home helps. Households numbering 3,765 were provided with the service during the year compared with 3,724 last year.

(Statistics on page 96).

DAY CARE SERVICE

The day care service continues to function satisfactorily. This service which is additional to the normal home help service, is given to selected aged persons by neighbours or persons living in the immediate vicinity, and is intended to cater for those persons chronically ill or bedridden and living alone who require visiting or attention several times a day. The service is however, limited to the availability of neighbours willing to undertake this paid work.

ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY MACHINE

During the year the Council undertook the work, and bore the cost, of carrying out necessary adaptations including plumbing, electricity and water supplies to another dwelling in the borough where a renal dialysis machine was being installed

by the London Hospital. The cost of adaptation was £671.

HOME BATHING

Aged persons who are bedfast or homebound are given bed baths and, where the person is sufficiently agile, complete baths in their own homes by the Council's bathing attendants.

This service is of increasing assistance in relieving the district nurses of as much non-nursing duty as possible. (Statistics on page 96).

BURIALS

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1947 places a duty on the Council to arrange for the burial of any person found dead within the borough where no private arrangements have been made.

Burials undertaken during the year numbered 45. (Statistics on page 104).

REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

The Council is empowered by Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951, to make application to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the removal to hospital or institution of any aged, infirm or physically incapacitated person living in insanitary conditions, and who is in need of care and attention.

It was found necessary this year to apply for Removal Orders under this enactment in respect of 8 persons, 7 of whom were removed to hospital and one to a Welfare home.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:

HEALTH EDUCATION

For many years health officers have been striving to improve the community's knowledge of health and hygiene. In the past, health education has been limited to the distribution of leaflets and the holding of public meetings. In the future, health education should be made more effective by the use of radio, television, and other modern methods.

There has been a steady increase in the number of health officers in the past few years. This has enabled them to carry out more extensive health education work. In the future, it is hoped that the number of health officers will be further increased, so that they can devote more time to health education.

PART V

During the past year, the health officers have been working on a number of projects. One of the most important of these is the establishment of health centres in the various parts of the district. These centres will provide a place where the public can go to get advice on health matters. They will also provide a place where the public can get medical treatment. The health officers are also working on a number of other projects, such as the distribution of leaflets and the holding of public meetings.

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THE EXAMINATION OF HUMAN FEERINS

In recent years, the health officers have been working on a number of projects. One of the most important of these is the establishment of health centres in the various parts of the district. These centres will provide a place where the public can go to get advice on health matters. They will also provide a place where the public can get medical treatment. The health officers are also working on a number of other projects, such as the distribution of leaflets and the holding of public meetings.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

HEALTH EDUCATION

"For many years health officers have been battling to impress upon the community the importance to health of observing basic standards of hygiene where food is concerned, and more generally of conforming to basic principles in everyday hygienic conduct in their homes, businesses and public places.

There has been improvement, but it is limited and does not appear to have registered with average John Citizen, despite the aids, such as radio, television and the press, used by the health officer.

Dirty and verminous houses and persons were commonplace, in certain areas, pre-1939, but to-day there is a marked improvement. To a large degree this can be attributed to service in the armed forces where persons, male and female, who had lived in dirty homes, experienced for the first time in their lives the comfort of living under clean conditions and of personal cleanliness. Unfortunately it is a far more difficult task to bring home the importance of hygienic practices in handling food, despite the fact that a not unusual observation from a food poisoning victim is that "I've eaten something"!

Health education in certain respects seems to be something which is not absorbed by the community generally. Smoking tobacco, and taking drugs have been established as very serious health hazards at the highest medical level and abundant publicity has been given, but to what effect? There has been little, if any, reduction in smoking tobacco and in some quarters it is thought that drug taking in a mild form should not be illegal.

The attitude of the public to Health Education is difficult to understand; all the efforts that have been made appear to have registered with some of the people yet, during the dustmen's strike self appointed experts on public health arose from all sections of the community overnight, which did illustrate the great importance they attached to public health but revealed that their primary concern was not public health but an inconvenience to carrying on their livelihood, which they themselves had prejudiced due to not availing themselves of the emergency provisions made to dispose of their trade refuse.

THE EXHUMATION OF HUMAN REMAINS

In recent years redevelopment has necessitated the disturbance of old burial grounds and, in accordance with ecclesiastical and statutory law, reinterment must ensue at an approved place. It is a duty of the Public Health Inspector, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, to enforce the Regulations by supervising works and ensuring that excavation and the storage of remains, prior to reinterment, are conducted in the proper manner, with due reverence and above all effectively screened from public view.

Plague pits, mass graves for the victims of epidemics rife in the past, have been discovered in this Borough, probably due to its proximity to the City. Consequently much time has been spent by the inspectors at St. Mary's at Bow churchyard, Tower Hamlets Cemetery, and at the site of the former Brunswick Methodist Chapel in Limehouse.

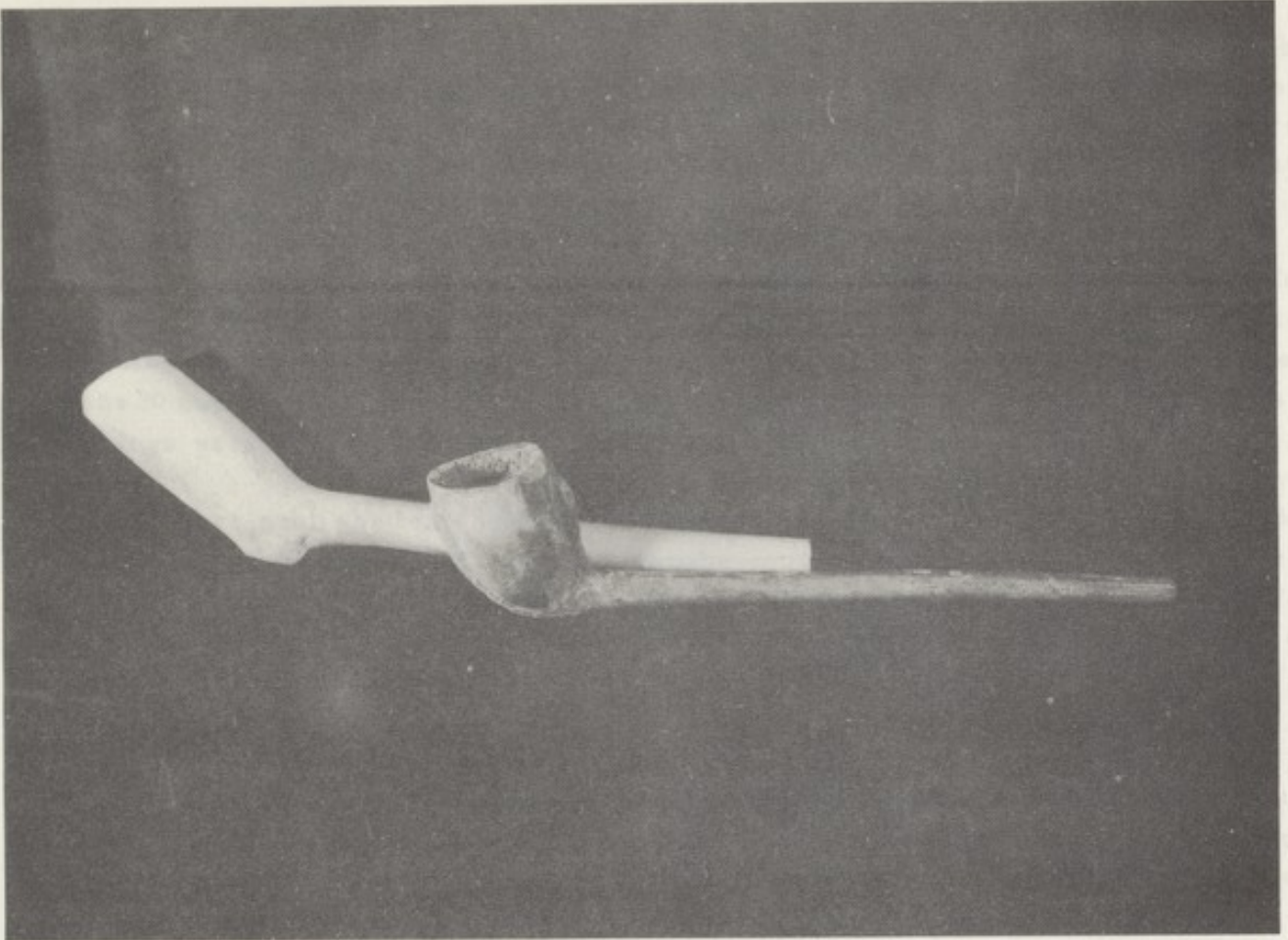
Evidence in the vaults at St. Mary's indicated that these premises had been not only popular with eighteenth century body snatchers, but that it had been frequent practice in those days to inter sawdust filled coffins, without bodies. It is also believed that some of the vaults were disturbed by potential thieves, encouraged by rumours that jewellery and valuables had been buried with local dignitaries.

The work of supervising such exhumations may seem to be uncongenial, but in fact it stimulates the imagination, and enables one to speculate what life was like so many years ago.

The human remains found were, in fact, in varying stages of decomposition according to ground conditions and whether or not the bodies had been buried in coffins, and if so, whether of lead or timber. Some bodies were found wrapped in lead and other had been wholly or partially embalmed before interment. The embalmed bodies were found to be in good condition. The vaults in the Brunswick Chapel contained many well preserved babies and infants, and one coffin contained a mother who had died while giving birth to triplets. She was buried holding a child in her arms and still retaining the others in her womb. The graveyard at this site was found to contain about 1,200 bodies in a small area but to a depth of over 10 ft., this meant that as with the other sites, the exhumation required many months of arduous work. Many bodies unearthed were without coffins and had been literally heaped into the pit. This was probably a communal "plague pit" which provided a rapid means of removing the victims of an early nineteenth century epidemic. On this evidence it can readily be said that the exhumations are carried out in a more reverent manner than the original burials. As the remains in the pit were unearthed the bodies were easily fragmented and the only reliable means of ascertaining the number of dead removed, was to count the lower jaw bones collected.

During the excavations on the various sites many clay pipes were discovered presumably used by the gravediggers while about their work. One was of particular interest as the base of the pipe bowl featured a football, of a design associated with the era around the turn of the 18th century (see photographs)

In addition to exhumations, bodies are regularly transported to other countries for burial for reasons of religious beliefs; an inspector must ensure that the body is hermetically sealed in a zinc lined coffin. It must also be certified that the deceased was not suffering from an infectious disease.



There has been a long history of smoking in England. Clay pipes discovered when exhuming human remains in central London.



Notices were given to the Council of proposals to instal furnaces in eight premises. Seventeen applications for prior approval of furnace installations were received and approved. Nineteen applications for chimney height approval were received and approved, subject in some instances to the chimney heights being amended.

The whole of the Borough is covered by smoke control orders. Approval, for grant purposes, was given to the installation of 1,494 heating appliances, the total estimated grants amounting to £28,468. In addition discretionary grants, in respect of the 30 per cent balance of cost of works of adaptation to heating appliances in dwellings were approved by the Committee in 8 cases on grounds of hardship.

A report published by the Research & Intelligence Unit of the Greater London Council on the progress and effect of smoke control in London states that since the introduction of the Clean Air Act the amount of coal consumed in London for domestic use has fallen by 80% and that between 1962 and 1968 the emission of smoke declined by 60%.

Concentrations of sulphur dioxide have not fallen so much as smoke, but despite the fact that this pollutant is not controlled by the Clean Air Act there has been a significant decrease. There is evidence to show that the symptoms of respiratory disease are less evident now that air pollution has been reduced.

There has been a substantial increase in hours of sunshine in central London during the winter months, e.g. an increase of 73% in December, and there has been no major fog for seven years.

Due to the shortage of solid smokeless fuel nationally and the closure of five gas works in and adjoining Tower Hamlets which supplied the local merchants with coke, it was estimated that the shortage in this area would be in the region of 100,000 tons. It became patent that it would be necessary to supplement solid smokeless fuel with bituminous coal. As early as July application was made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for the suspension of all Smoke Control Orders in the Borough from 1st November, 1970 to 31st March, 1971. This matter was, however, not resolved until November when the Minister finally agreed to a suspension of 40% of the Smoke Control Orders.

At the time this was considered inadequate due to the fact that the whole Borough was subject to confirmed Smoke Control Orders but, probably due to a very mild winter, no cases of hardship either from consumers or merchants came to the notice of the Department.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Food premises in the borough are subject to frequent inspection by the public health inspectors to ensure that the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations are being observed and a public health inspector visits the borough's Sunday markets each week. There are 3,614 food premises, including stalls, in the area. Notices of requirements served numbered 366 and 134 summonses involving 22 premises/stalls were heard during the year.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 made on 3rd August 1970, consolidate and amend the Regulations of 1960 and 1962. The principal changes which come into operation on 1st March 1971, are -

- (1) raw food which has to be milled or refined to make it fit for human consumption is no longer outside the scope of the Regulations.
- (2) before food is offered for sale it must be separated from any food which is unfit for human consumption.
- (3) animal food must not be kept in a food room unless it is in a closed container that eliminates the risk of contamination.
- (4) any person handling open food must wear clean and washable overclothing, subject to certain exceptions.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

Stalls were regularly inspected during the week and at week ends. The issue of casual street trading licences to food traders did not take into consideration these Regulations. In some cases traders did not even have a stall and if they did, were not in a position to provide the facilities required by the Regulations.

To resolve this unsatisfactory state of affairs the Council decided that no casual licences would be issued to food traders selling open food. This not only solved the problem of the casual trader but also seemed to give encouragement to the permanent traders.

"Pirate" ice cream and hot dog vendors in the Tower Hill area continued to trade illegally. With the assistance of the Metropolitan Police and the Officers of the Public Control Department, some convictions for breaches of the regulations and illegal trading were obtained and fairly heavy penalties imposed by the Magistrates. One trader was fined £90 with £10.10s. costs under the Regulations, fined £30 for illegal trading in respect of his ice cream van and, in addition, fined £10 for failing to give information.

Imported Food

This year has seen the closure of two up river wharves, on the Wapping and Shadwell foreshores, which had operated vessels for 100 years from the Continent and Mediterranean Ports.

The loss of imports through wharves has been more than compensated by the increase in "containerised" goods entering this area for customs and health clearance at two large depots and for health clearance at some 25 other premises known to the food inspector.

Containerisation has created a number of problems in regard to inspection and examination which are gradually being resolved by food inspectors working nationally through various committees.

Of samples taken for chemical analysis, objection was taken to the labelling of 28 samples resulting in correspondence with the producers and importers.

Severe insect infestations were found in dried apricots, prunes and egg noodles which had been in storage on the Continent during the summer dock strike, under conditions existing suitable for the completion of their life cycle, before arrival and distribution here, these consignments were destroyed.

A prohibited preservative was found to be present in a consignment of tartare sauce from the United States of America and which was subsequently destroyed. Prohibited colouring matter in sweets attached to plastic toys from Hong Kong was found and the goods were immediately returned to the manufacturers at their request in order that the toys could be saved.

There has been a considerable increase in the importation of Chinese canned and bottled products which has given rise to many of the labelling offences previously mentioned. A consignment of pickled leeks was fermenting on entry and was destroyed.

Rigid sampling and inspection control is still maintained on groundnuts and frozen cooked prawns. Early in the year aflatoxin was found in a consignment of groundnuts from Eritrea which was detained and re-exported. Aflatoxin is a toxic product of the mould *Aspergillus Flavus*, which grows readily in groundnuts in storage, and is known to cause carcinoma in turkeys and mammals.

Two samples of frozen cooked and peeled prawns were found to be below the expected bacteriological standard, although no pathogenic organisms were found. A strong line was taken with the producers and importers to maintain standards. One overseas producer was advertising approval by the Health Department of his country and the Trade Attache at its London Consulate was informed.

Food standards and the provisions and requirements of food legislation are generally being maintained by food producers, although their own countries' legislation may differ considerably.

Analysis of Food and Drugs samples

During the year 1,055 samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst, 19 being purchased formally, 1,013 informally, and 23 were private samples. Irregular samples ascertained numbered 151.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of one sample, namely, minced meat, which contained sulphur dioxide (390 parts per million) the addition of which is not permitted.

Matters taken up with manufacturers or importers included flour deficient in Creta Preparata (a form of chalk) food colour containing metanil yellow a non-permitted colouring matter, orange juice sweetened with cyclamates, a non-permitted artificial sweetener, a jam doughnut containing a filter tip from a cigarette (the purchaser was not prepared to give evidence), dried milk powder having a moisture content in excess of that permitted by the Dried Milk Regulations, cooking oil sold loose in a dirty bottle, shandy having insufficient alcohol content, unsalted butter containing salt, ginger beer containing cyclamic acid, vinegar containing fragments of glass, parmesan cheese deficient in milk fat, non-brewed condiment sold as vinegar, sausages containing preservative which was not declared, imported sweets containing Brilliant Blue F.C.F. and Blue V.R.S. non-permitted colouring matters, lemon cheese having alcoholic fermentation, canned meat having insufficient meat, lemonade deficient in sugar content, non-brewed condiment made from technical acetic acid, beefburgers deficient in meat content, sultanas and dried fruit mixture having a mineral oil content in excess of that permitted, yoghurt with benzoic acid, fruit salad deficient in peach content, margarine with excess water, cream cheese deficient in milk fat, meat pies deficient in meat content.

The absence, inadequacy or improper declaration of ingredients on labels ascertained in 53 samples were also the subject of correspondence with manufacturers or importers.

A summary of the samples analysed and included in quarterly reports submitted by the Public Analyst in compliance with Section 99 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, will be found on page 106.

Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination numbered 192 comprising:-

6 Canned Meats	3 Meat Pies
29 Canned Shrimps and Crabmeat	39 Prepared and Cooked Meats
1 Caviare	1 Salad

12 Cooked chicken and Chicken dishes	5 Shellfish (cooked)
2 Cream Doughnuts	30 Shrimps and Prawns
1 Eels (jellied and cooked)	(Raw and cooked)
1 Frogs legs	1 Skim Milk Powder
10 Hen eggs and Albumen	1 Synthetic Cream
6 Horsemear	2 Trifles
35 Ice Cream	1 Uncooked chicken
2 Liquid egg	1 Vermicelli
	3 Water

Of these the following 35 samples were unsatisfactory:-

5 Cooked chicken and chicken dishes
14 Cooked meat
16 Ice Cream

Investigations were carried out and recommendations made, all samples taken since being satisfactory.

Pie and Mash Shops

A check has been made on the many small manufacturers producing meat pies since these are a regular item in the mid-day meal of many people in this area. Generally the meat content of these products is below the minimum required by the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations (i.e. 25%). The producers have been cautioned and informed of the requirements and, in all cases, some improvement has been effected.

Liquid Egg Pasteurisation

There are two plants in the borough where liquid egg is pasteurised. The shortage of eggs being even more acute than last year both plants ceased pasteurising for lengthy periods during the year.

The satisfactory standard of hygiene of former years was maintained.

Seven samples of egg taken proved satisfactory when subjected to the alpha-amylase test.

Milk Supply-Samples

Twelve samples were submitted for chemical analysis, of these two were slightly deficient in solids-not-fat content. Investigation showed that this was due to the seasonal variation occurring when cows are put out to grass in the spring. The average fat and solids-not-fat content of the ordinary milk samples analysed was 3.6% and 8.5% respectively, and of the superfatted variety 4.6% and 8.7%.

No samples were taken for the purpose of examination for the presence of brucella abortus.

Unsound Food

The following quantities of unsound foodstuffs were disposed of under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations and the Public Health Acts:

Wharves	38 tons
London Fruit Exchange and Spitalfields Market	182 tons
Other Premises	139 tons
TOTAL	359 tons

These foodstuffs were delivered to, or collected by, the Council's Cleansing Department at whose riverside depot it was mixed with household refuse, under supervision, and removed by barge to a controlled tipping site in Essex.

Condemnation certificates numbering 1,064 were issued in respect of unsound food in 1970.

Unsound Food etc. - Complaints

Complaints made by members of the public as to the alleged unsound condition etc. of foods, and which were investigated during the year, numbered 36.

The complaints referred to -

Alleged unsound condition:

Bread 5, cream 4, cream dessert 1, fruit pie 1, liver 1, mushrooms 1, pork chop 1, sausage rolls 4, soup 1 and steak pie 2.

Alleged dirty condition and/or foreign body or deposit:

Bread 3, bread rolls 3, bun 1, doughnut 1, orange squash 1, pears 1, prawns 1, sausage 1, soup 2 and suet 1.

Ice Cream

There are 4 premises in the borough registered for the manufacture of ice cream. Inspections were made from time to time under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959 and no contraventions were found.

42 samples of ice cream manufactured in the borough and submitted to the methylene blue reduction test gave the following results:-

Grade

I	14
II	14
III	4
IV	10

Consequent upon taking the unsatisfactory samples (grades III and IV) careful investigations were carried out and recommendations made. (9 samples taken later have all been satisfactory.) The manufacturer from whom the grade IV samples were taken has since ceased production.

Food Export Certificates

Certificates numbering 95 were issued in respect of a variety of foodstuffs exported to Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Canary Islands, France, Israel, Greece, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Trinidad.

Before certificates are issued the foodstuffs destined for export are examined and where necessary samples taken for analysis. Relevant investigation is also made into the methods of production.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Corporation of London, through its veterinary officers and inspectors, carried out on an agency basis duties imposed on the Council under the Diseases of Animals Act 1951 and Performing Animals Act 1925.

Visits were paid during the year to the 17 poultry slaughterhouses and 11 live poultry dealers in the borough. Each of 14 pet shops received quarterly visits. The only animal boarding establishment in the borough has now closed. Close attention has been paid to the animal market held on Sunday mornings in Club Row, and visits of inspection made regularly.

In accordance with the Fowl Pest Order 1938, many visits were also made to premises where poultry are slaughtered, concerning the disposal of waste materials and cleaning and disinfecting of crates and vehicles used for the conveyance of poultry. The correct disposal of viscera etc. is necessary in preventing the spread of disease and this problem was heightened by the strike of dustmen which occurred during the Autumn. At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a complete list of these premises was sent giving details of methods of disposal of viscera etc.

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Registration and Inspection

Premises registered during the year under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 numbered 172, the total registrations at the end of the year being 2,938 in which 26,867 persons are employed.

Surveillance of these premises is executed by a public health inspector and a technical assistant, who made general inspections of 1,295 premises, and carried out over 2,400 other visits; Statistics on page 113.

Offices Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations, 1968

It was evident for some time after the commencement date of the Regulations that many of the "competent persons" carrying out lift inspections were unaware that requirements for construction and maintenance of lifts, which have been in force for factories for some years, had been extended to offices and shops. In some cases, reports examined at premises during the course of inspections revealed that although lifts could not continue to be used with safety, no notification had been made to this Department. On each occasion the attention of the Company concerned was drawn to Regulation 6(3), and an explanation sought. However, now that the Regulations have been in operation for a year and a half, reports are received regularly, and no great difficulty is experienced in enforcement.

Some difficulty, however, is being met with regard to the alteration of hand powered service lifts and platform beer crate hoists to meet the requirements of the Regulations in public houses. Existing lifts fall short of the required standard in almost every public house visited, and defects are referred to the Brewers concerned. Brewers' architects have replied claiming an almost accident free record over a period of 50 years, and have pointed out their difficulties in making these alterations. They state that the disturbance to the kitchens brought about by alteration of liftways will often involve a complete revision of lay-out and, in the case of smaller kitchens be completely impracticable. They say that where hand powered service lifts are situated immediately adjacent to a bar, ropes outside liftways would be subject to interference by customers standing close by, with the possible chance of an accident to an employee with his or her head within the liftway at another level. They also say that the layout of many cellars is such as to make the enclosure of the liftway and the provision of a door impracticable.

These and other objections, it is understood, are being discussed by the London Brewers' Council with the Engineering Division of H.M. Factory Inspectorate. The Department of Employment have been asked that, if it should be established as a result of these discussions that difficulties involved in the alteration of lifts in public houses will be such that a standard short of that

required by the Regulations can be accepted, suitable guidance should be given as a Supplement to Local Authority Circular No. 18, as this problem is being experienced by Inspectors throughout the London area.

Food Slicing Machines

A number of imported food slicing machines which are being offered for sale for domestic purposes have been found in use in retail shops and staff canteens. These machines are now widely used by housewives, but do not meet the provisions of Section 17 of the Act which requires that all machines must be "securely fenced" so that no worker can come into contact with any dangerous part while the machine is in motion. It has been found necessary to prohibit the use of these machines in premises subject to the requirement of the act.

HOUSING

The constant influx of commonwealth immigrants into the borough still demands vigilance in respect of overcrowding and multiple occupation of dwellings.

Slum Clearance

During the year 5 Clearance Areas were represented, involving 232 houses. Three public inquiries were held and 8 Orders confirmed.

Underground Rooms

The closure of basement rooms continued throughout the year, 13 such rooms being closed.

Closing and Demolition Orders

During the year closing orders were made in respect of 13 houses which were unfit for human habitation, and 8 premises were the subject of closing orders on parts of the premises.

A demolition order was made on one house.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

At the end of the year 1,138 houses were under surveillance.

During the year 104 premises were found to be deficient in means of escape in the case of fire and it was necessary to serve notices to remedy the deficiencies.

Management Orders were made in respect of 13 premises and informal notices to remedy conditions caused by neglect of management were served with regard to 74 houses. In 23 cases the conditions were rectified. Summonses heard served for contraventions of the Management Regulations numbered 46, fines amounting to £238. being imposed.

Notices in respect of overcrowding under the provisions of Section 90 of the Housing Act 1957, were served in 40 instances. Visits in the late evening continue to be made to check that the notices are being complied with. 25 summonses were issued in respect of contraventions, resulting in fines amounting to £185.

During the year, managers of two houses appealed to the County Court in respect of the requirements of the notices, one appeal being upheld and the other dismissed.

Directions to prevent or reduce overcrowding were served in 12 instances under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1961. Summonses numbering 8 were issued for contravention of the Direction, resulting in fines amounting to £155 being imposed.

Owing to the constant change of management of houses in multiple occupation, notices frequently have to be re-served thus causing a prolonged delay in getting repairs and fire precautions work carried out and overcrowding abated.

Standard and Improvement Grants

Nine premises were inspected regarding applications made to the Council for standard or improvement grants.

Qualification Certificates

The Housing Act 1969, provides for the conversion from rent control to rent regulation of dwellings which satisfy qualifying conditions. Where a house which is subject to a controlled tenancy is in good repair and is provided with the standard amenities, a qualification certificate is issued to the owner which enables him to apply to the rent officer for a fair rent to be registered. During the year 74 such applications were received, and 10 approved.

Applications for Rehousing

At the end of the year, there were 6,269 applications for rehousing on the Council's waiting list, 676 less than last year. Tenants of Council dwellings who have applied for transfer to larger or smaller accommodation number 1,372 an increase of 542 since last year.

Preferential Housing on Health Grounds

Applications for preferential housing on health grounds investigated during the year numbered 522. An 'urgent' assessment was granted in 53 cases and balancing points were awarded in a further 158. Tenant transfer was supported in the case of 165 tenants of Council dwellings.

New Housing

During the year 1,670 new permanent dwellings were completed in the borough;

873 by the Borough Council, 795 by the Greater London Council and 2 by other persons. Details are given on page 108.

At the end of the year units of accommodation owned by the Borough Council numbered 14,681 comprising 13,011 erected by the Council, 68 prefabricated bungalows and 1,602 properties acquired. Dwellings in the borough owned by the Greater London Council totalled 25,486 at the end of the year. Local Authority owned dwellings now comprise 65% of the total dwellings in the Borough.

FACTORIES

Provision is made in Section 153 of the Factories Act 1961 for the Medical Officer of Health to include in his annual report prescribed particulars with respect to matters under the Act administered by the Council. These details are given on pages 109 and 110.

Certificates of suitability under Section 70 of the Act continue in force in respect of 3 basement bakehouses in the borough.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Premises registered with the Council in accordance with Section 21 of the Greater London (General Powers) Act, 1967 numbered 194 at the end of the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

A summary of legal proceedings instituted during the year under various Acts and Regulations following ascertainment of contraventions by the public health inspectors and technical assistants will be found on page 111.

PERSONAL CLEANSING STATION

A cleansing service for verminous persons and persons suffering from scabies operates at Branch Road Cleansing Station, in addition to the service provided for schoolchildren at school treatment centres. The several large common lodging houses in the area provide a continuous flow of men to the Station for delousing. Statistics on page 112.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

These services are provided on site at Branch Road Disinfecting Station where teams of operators are also based to deal with infection and infestations at premises.

Premises and fomites are disinfected after the occurrence of certain infectious diseases, generally by means of steam under pressure or by formaldehyde. Articles of clothing etc. for export are also dealt with where the country to which the goods are being exported requires an official certificate.

A service is provided for the disinfection of premises infested by insects, etc. including ants, bed bugs, cockroaches, fleas, carpet beetles, woodlice, clovermites, firebrats, spider beetles, silverfish and dermestidae.

The Council carries out on behalf of the East London Group Hospital Management Committee any necessary work of disinfection at hospitals and other premises in the borough coming under their direction. (Statistics on page 112).

LICENSING ACT, 1961

Applications for registration of clubs under the Licensing Act 1961 are dealt with by a magistrates' court, copies of the applications being sent to the Council for any observations they may wish to make. Public health inspectors visit the premises to report on their suitability as regards the requirements of public health and food and drugs legislation. Premises inspected and reported on during the year numbered 7.

LODGING HOUSES - COMMON

There are three licensed common lodging houses in the borough, providing accommodation for 769 persons as follows:-

Salvation Army Hostel, Garford Street	218 Men
Salvation Army Women's Hostel, Hopetown Street	228 Women
Salvation Army Hostel, 177 Whitechapel Road	323 Men

The premises are inspected regularly including visits made at night (8 this year) to ensure compliance with the byelaws relating thereto.

LODGING HOUSES - SEAMEN

The Empire Memorial Hostel, 747 Commercial Road, ceased use as a Seamen's Lodging house. There are now two premises in the borough which provide accommodation for 430 seamen as follows:-

Queen Victoria Seamen's Home, 121/123	
East India Dock Road	187 Seamen
Sailors' Home, Dock Street	243 Seamen

Regular inspections are carried out at these premises, including visits at night.

MORTUARY SERVICE

The Council's mortuary is situated in Cottage Street, Poplar High Street, and adjoins the coroner's court. The mortuary has accommodation for 15 bodies and serves the Poplar and Stepney areas.

Prior to the formation of the borough, Bethnal Green Council had an arrangement with Hackney Council for the use of the latter's mortuary, which arrangement continues in respect of mortuary accommodation for that part of the borough, the cost being shared on a population basis.

A total of 593 bodies was received during the year (458 in the Council's mortuary and 135 in Hackney mortuary) including the bodies of 120 persons who were resident in other areas. Other statistics will be found on page 111.

OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES

Towards the end of the year the Secretary of State for the Environment was asked to confirm an Order made by the Council under Section 107 of the Public Health Act declaring the business of a Slaughterer or Dresser of Poultry an offensive trade. Draft byelaws were also submitted for approval to the Secretary of State to cover such businesses on the lines of the existing byelaws relating to a slaughterer of poultry, but also to cover the Muslim trade and further to provide that the whole of the business be confined within the curtilage of the premises and that no poultry crates, receptacles etc. be permitted to remain outside the premises.

There are 22 offensive businesses in the borough, as follows:-

DRESSER OF FURSKINS (3)	34/38 Brodlove Lane
	74 Florida Street
	*419 Old Ford Road

POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES (19)

*17 Bell Lane	*7 Leyden Street
*19 Bell Lane	*10b Leyden Street
107 Bethnal Green Road	13 Leyden Street
28 Burslem Street	15 Leyden Street
161 Cannon Street Road	*7 Lower Hessel Street
*163 Cannon Street Road	*21/22 Lower Hessel Street
16/18 Cobb Street	*4 Monthope Street
* 14 Hessel Street	*6 Monthope Street
36 Hessel Street	10a Monthope Street
75 Hessel Street	

(*Establishment orders on these premises are subject to renewal from time to time).

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS BY DISTRICT AND SPECIALIST PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Some 684 reports were submitted to the Borough Architect and Planning Officer in respect of applications for planning permission under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, for redevelopment or change of use.

98 reports in respect of the transfer of publicans' licences under the Licensing Act, 1964, were submitted to the Licensing Justices.

OUTWORKERS

Employers of outworkers in the borough in certain specified occupations are required by the provisions of Section 133 of the Factories Act 1961 to supply the Council, in February and August each year, with a list of the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers during the preceding six months. Where the outworker resides in another area, the Council is required to forward details to the local authority for that area. It is an offence to fail to submit lists of outworkers or to give outwork to be done in a place which is considered to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein.

The number of outworkers included in the August list was 629, compared with 597 in the corresponding list last year. It is significant to note that there were 1,586 outworkers included in the August list for 1966.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are 69 licensed pet shops in the borough including stalls in markets. Contraventions of Section 2 were discovered in 8 cases, which resulted in legal proceedings being instituted and fines of £16 being imposed (See also page 57. Diseases of Animals).

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The sale of certain poisons (chiefly those used for sanitary, domestic and horticultural purposes) by persons other than pharmacists is subject to the provisions of this Act and of the Rules made thereunder. A person selling such poisons must have his name entered on a list kept by the Council, and must make application annually for re-entry and pay a prescribed fee. Compliance must be made with the requirements relating to storage, transport, labelling and containers. There are 69 names on the list, 9 being removed from and 10 added to the list during the year.

POULTRY PROCESSING AND PACKING

There are 19 poultry processing premises in the Borough at which approximately 2½ million chickens were slaughtered during the year, (1,800,000 by Jewish ritual and 700,000 Muslim) together with a small seasonal number of turkeys, geese and ducks.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act, designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in articles which are upholstered, stuffed or lined, requires the licensing or registration, as the case may be, of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored or filling

materials used. Regulations made under the Act prescribe standards of cleanliness for filling materials.

No samples of filling materials were obtained from registered premises this year. The prescribed Analyst who has tested our samples in the past was unable to continue owing to a dispute with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as to the amount of fees payable for testing.

Premises registered for the use of filling materials number 31, there being no licensed premises.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES

In connection with the provisions of Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and Section 80 of the Public Health Act, 1961 relating to sanitary conveniences in refreshment houses, 12 notices were served during the year requiring the provision of sanitary accommodation to comply with the Council's standards.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

A stoppage of work by Council employees again occurred in the autumn resulting in a disruption of the refuse collection services. As a consequence the Health Department received numerous complaints of nuisance from refuse accumulations in blocks of flats, on pavements and on highways and of the presence of insects and rats. Accumulations of offensive refuse in certain street markets of the borough were declared hazards to health by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Council thereupon took steps to have the refuse removed. Later, when further accumulations of refuse could not be removed by approved contractors, the guidance of central government had to be sought. Assistance from troops on one occasion enabled certain health hazards to be disposed of overnight.

The Cleansing Officer of the Council has kindly supplied some statistics relating to refuse disposal for the year, given on page 117.

RENT ACT, 1968

No applications under the Rent Act 1968 were received for certificates of disrepair during this year. One application for cancellation of certificate was refused.

RODENT CONTROL

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food statistics on rodent control work for surface infestations carried out by the department during the year were submitted to the Ministry. In this period out of 4,533 dwellings and other premises requiring inspection 3,950 were found to be infested with mice or rats. Treatments were carried out by the department's rodent control

staff in 4,673 properties the charges for servicing business premises amounting to £3,860. Business premises under regular servicing contract with the Council numbered 177 at the end of the year.

Statistics are given on page 114.

SEWERAGE

The arrangement in the area for sewerage and sewage disposal are satisfactory. The planned programme of reconstruction of defective sewers is proceeding.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING OF COMMON STAIRCASES - BYELAWS

Byelaws made under the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1956 by the former Boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar and Stepney for adequate artificial lighting of common staircases in tenement houses and flats differed from each other in some minor respects, but the major difference related to the hours during which the staircases should be artificially lit. The Bethnal Green and Poplar Byelaws required staircase lighting from half an hour before sunset until midnight and for one hour before sunrise during months October to March inclusive, whereas the Stepney Council byelaws required staircases in its area to be lit from half an hour before sunset until sunrise throughout the year.

New byelaws drafted for the borough as a whole on the lines of the Stepney byelaws were submitted to and confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and came into operation on 1st May 1970.

SWIMMING BATHS

The water in the seven public swimming baths in the borough and in the bath at the Council's Hornchurch Children's Home is sampled at monthly intervals by the Scientific Department of the Greater London Council on this Council's behalf. A total of 130 samples taken during the year proved satisfactory.

In addition 59 samples were taken from nine school swimming baths in the borough, one sample being unsatisfactory.

VACANT SITES

Efforts to get sites cleared of rubbish and fenced continue to show good results. Of the 239 sites which came to notice during the year 148 were cleared of rubbish and fenced by the end of the year.

Ownership of the sites dealt with was as follows:-

	Sites requiring action	Sites dealt with
Greater London Council	190	118
Borough Council	28	10
Private Ownership	21	20

In 7 cases where the owners were not traced or who defaulted the work was carried out by the Council's contractor and the cost made a charge on the land.

WATER SUPPLY

The domestic water supply in the borough is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. The supply to the area is derived from the Rivers Thames and Lea, and is not plumbo-solvent. Daily samples of the water are subjected for quality control to regular routine chemical and bacteriological examination at the Board's laboratories.

The water supply to the borough has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during 1970. No artificial fluoride was added and where fluoride is indicated in the analyses it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.

Immediate action is taken in respect of any form of contamination revealed by inspection or analysis. All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine and the water subsequently checked as to quality, before the structures are restored to service. No houses are permanently supplied by standpipe.

There are 18 deep wells in the borough in use.

The Metropolitan Water Board was notified on 15 occasions where wastage of water was taking place. Notifications were received from the Board on 28 occasions of intention to withdraw the supply from premises because of non-payment of rates.

In October 1965 the Council resolved in favour of fluoridation of the water supply. However, in this respect councils in the Greater London area do not have overall control of the water supplied to their boroughs which is provided by the Metropolitan and other Water Boards.

Section 23 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1967 empowers the Council to carry out work and recover the reasonable expenses incurred thereby to secure that the supply of water to a building is restored by the statutory water undertakers where such supply has been disconnected by reason of the defective state of the supply pipe etc. The Medical Officer of Health is authorised by the Council to exercise its powers under this enactment in appropriate cases.

WORKS IN DEFAULT

Works were carried out by the Council on 53 occasions during the year in default of persons on whom notices were served requiring the execution of works. They comprised 45 instances of failure to comply with notices served under Section 17, Public Health Act, 1961 regarding choked drains, one for failure to comply with a notice served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 with respect to the provision of dustbins, and 7 instances of failure to comply with notices served under Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 for clearance of refuse from sites and erection of corrugated steel fencing.

STATISTICS

Tables 39 to 54 of the Appendix give additional statistical information of the environmental health services.

VI MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES ETC.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

The powers and duties of the Council under the Home Safety Act 1962, relating to the dissemination of information and advice for promoting safety in the home and encouraging proper standards of living are administered by the Health Committee. Health education for the prevention of home accidents has continued throughout the year with particular reference to those groups at greatest risk and to the most prevalent causes.

Inquests were held during the year on 5 fatalities in the borough arising from accidents which occurred whilst the deceased was engaged in domestic activities. Many children were admitted to hospital as a result of injuries sustained in the home and a number of cases of poisoning are reported.

PART VI

Special publicity is arranged each year regarding home accidents and the necessary precautions to be taken. The Council also arranges for the provision of first aid courses for the public and for the training of first aiders in the borough.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES, ETC.

The Greater London Council is responsible under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act 1946 for the provision of ambulance services in the area.

AUTHENTICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AND INOCULATION

Persons proceeding abroad are required in certain countries to produce a certificate of vaccination against smallpox, cholera and typhoid fever. The Council is responsible for the authentication of these certificates. The certificates are issued by the Council and are valid for a period of 10 years. The Council also issues certificates of vaccination against smallpox, cholera and typhoid fever to persons who are not required to produce such certificates when travelling abroad.

Following a resolution passed by the World Health Assembly in 1960, all International Certificates of Vaccination against smallpox, cholera and typhoid fever must now be issued in the form prescribed in the new International Health Regulations as from 1st January 1971.

The main difference between the old and new certificates is that from January 1971 doctors will have to record the name of the vaccine and to sign the certificate by hand. A stamped signature will not be sufficient.

The majority of certificates are authenticated for the purpose of persons travelling abroad on holiday, and include a large number relating to immigrants journeying to and from India and Pakistan.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

The powers and duties of the Council under the Home Safety Act 1961, relating to the dissemination of information and advice for promoting safety in the home and encouraging proper precautions against accidents, are exercisable by the Health Committee. Health education for the prevention of home accidents has continued throughout the year, with particular reference both to those groups at greatest risk and to the most prevalent causes.

Inquests were held during the year on 9 fatalities in the borough arising from accidents which occurred in the home, including 3 from falls and 4 following outbreaks of fire. Many children were admitted to hospital or treated as out patients after swallowing medicines in tablet or capsule form.

Special publicity is arranged each year regarding home accident prevention and on the necessity for preventing medicines and other dangerous materials from being accessible to children and for unwanted medicines to be disposed of.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Greater London Council is responsible under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act 1946 for the provision of ambulance transport in the area.

AUTHENTICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AND INOCULATION

Persons proceeding abroad are required in certain countries to produce a certificate of recent successful vaccination and/or inoculation, and in addition the signature of the vaccinating doctor must be verified by the medical officer of health of the district. During the year 4,584 signatures on certificates were verified as those of medical practitioners practising in the borough and the certificates endorsed accordingly.

Following a resolution passed by the World Health Assembly in 1969, all International Certificates of Vaccination against smallpox, cholera and yellow fever must be issued in the form laid down in the new International Health Regulations as from 1st January 1971.

The main difference between the old and the new certificates is that from January 1971 doctors will need to record the name of the manufacturer of the vaccine and to sign the certificate by hand. A stamped facsimile signature will not be sufficient.

The majority of these certificates are authenticated for the purpose of persons travelling abroad on holiday, and include a large number relating to immigrants journeying to and from India and Pakistan.

CONFERENCES

Conferences ~~and courses~~ attended by members of the Council and/or officers of the department are summarised on pages 118 to 121.

DECEASED PERSONS

Inquests

Inquests were held on 100 residents of the borough during the year, the verdicts being 29 deaths due to road accidents, 20 other accidents, 10 suicide, 16 misadventure, 5 manslaughter, 14 open verdicts, 1 asbestosis and 5 natural causes.

Transport of bodies abroad

From time to time certificates are issued regarding bodies being transported abroad to the effect that the deceased had not died from an infectious disease and that the coffins were hermetically sealed. Eight such certificates were issued this year, relating to bodies flown to Israel.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The undermentioned hospitals are situated within the borough;

	No. of Beds.
Bethnal Green Hospital, Cambridge Heath Road, E.2.	308
The London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.1.	719
London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park, E.2.	142
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green, E.1.	128
Mildmay Mission Hospital, Austin Street, E.2.	70
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road, E.1.	410
Poplar Hospital, East India Dock Road, E.14.	107
Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, E.2.	146
St. Andrew's Hospital, Devons Road, E.3.	365
St. Clement's Hospital, Bow Road, E.3.	128

The North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board's proposals for the future hospital service in the Greater London area, announced in March, provide for the development of the London Hospital as a District hospital for Tower Hamlets. It was thought that St. Andrew's Hospital might ultimately become a Community hospital and the future use of the sectarian hospitals as the London Jewish and Mildmay Mission, it was stated, must await guidance from the Secretary of State.

Notification was also received during the year from the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board that it proposed to review the groupings of hospitals under Hospital Management Committees, so that as from 1st April 1972, the three hospitals in the Borough controlled by the East London Hospital Management Committee (Bethnal Green, London Jewish and Mildmay Mission hospitals) will be transferred to the Board of Governors of the London Hospital and the East London Hospital Management Committee terminated. Action on these proposals is at present, deferred.

The London Hospital closed its Brentwood Annexe; the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board having proposals to take over the premises for mentally sub-normal patients.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological investigations for infectious diseases are carried out on behalf of the health department by the Regional Hospital Board's Group Laboratory at Mile End Hospital and for infection of food samples by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Department of Health and Social Security) at County Hall, S.E.1.

Investigations carried out by the Group Laboratory on specimens submitted by the health department totalled 1521, comprising 520 faeces and 1 blood. Bacteriological investigation on 192 food samples was carried out during the year.

LEGISLATION

The following acts, orders and regulations affecting the department were made during the year:

Acts of Parliament	Date made	Date operative
Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970	29. 5.70	Various
Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970	23. 7.70	1. 4.71
Food and Drugs (Milk) Act 1970	29. 1.70	29. 1.70
Local Authority Social Services Act 1970	29. 5.70	Various
Orders and Regulations		
Cheese Regulations 1970	23. 1.70	31. 1.70
Colouring Matters in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1970	24. 7.70	1. 9.70
Cream Regulations 1970	13. 5.70	1. 6.70
Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1970	15. 9.70	17. 9.70
Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1970	24. 7.70	1. 9.70
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970	3. 8.70	1. 3.71
Labelling of Food Regulations 1970	12. 3.70	31. 3.70
Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 (Commencement No.1)	12. 2.70	1. 3.70
London Government Order 1970	30. 6.70	Various
Poisons Order 1970	21. 5.70	8. 7.70
Poisons Rules 1970	21. 5.70	8. 7.70
Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1970	4.12.70	1. 1.71
Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1970	4.12.70	1. 1.71
Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order 1970	21. 4.70	1. 5.70
Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (No. 2.) Order 1970	9.11.70	19.11.70
Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No. 2.) Regulations 1970	19.10.70	28.10.70
Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations 1970	26.10.70	3.11.70

Circulars on other matters relevant to the functions of the department and issued by the various Government Departments during the year included those relating to the following subjects:-

Accidental hypothermia; Active immunisation against tetanus; Avoidance of carcinogenic aromatic amines in schools and other educational establishments; Condensation in dwellings; Disposal of solid toxic wastes; Domestic smoke control; Availability of solid smokeless fuel; Housing Act 1969 - House improvements and repair; International certificates of vaccination against smallpox and cholera; Local Authority purchasing; Local Authority health and welfare services programme of capital projects; Management structure of the local authority nursing service; Ministerial responsibility for the personal social services; Psycho-geriatric assessment units; Teachers of deaf and partially hearing pupils; Training of state enrolled nurses in district nursing; Vaccination against anthrax; Vaccination against rubella.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF

The department's medical officers undertake for the Council the medical examination of new entrants to the Council's service, of staff and employees absent due to sickness exceeding one month, of employees considered for participation in the Sick Pay Scheme and for extension of service beyond the age of 65 years, as well as assessments for gratuities and other reasons as required.

Examinations or assessments carried out during the year numbered 1,478 (details on page 105).

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Persons who keep or use radioactive materials, unless exempted, are required, under the provisions of the Radioactive Substances Act 1960, to register with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and to obtain authority for the accumulation or disposal of radioactive waste.

The Ministry has issued 13 registration certificates under Section 1 of the Act with respect to premises in the borough.

REFRESHER COURSES

Refresher and training courses attended by staff during the year are listed on pages 122 to 126.

STAFF CHANGES

Appointments and resignations of members of the staff numbered 180 and 155 respectively, as follows:-

	Appointments	Resignations
Administrative and Clerical Staff	23	19
Dental Staff	31	27
Home Help Organisers	2	1
Medical Officers	2	3
Mental Health Staff	25	11
Nursing Staff: Health Visiting	20	24
Clinic and School	24	16
Day Nursery	30	30
District Nurses	10	11
Public Health Inspectors and Pupils	3	4
Social Workers	3	3
Miscellaneous	7	6
Total: 180		155

TRAINING, etc. FOR STUDENTS

As part of their training and studies, student nurses, medical students and others need to make visits of observation to local health authority establishments and to spend time with certain field staff. Students accepted during the year were as follows:-

Post-graduate Medical and Medical Students	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals.
Student Nurses	London, Bethnal Green, St. Clement's, Mile End, St. Andrew's, London Jewish Hospitals and Hospital for Sick Children.
Child Care Officer Students	North West Polytechnic and N.S.P.C.C.
Social Worker Students	London University and North Eastern Polytechnic.
Diploma Course Students	Chiswick Polytechnic.
Medical Officers	National Association for Mental Health, Society of Medical Officers of Health.
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	County Borough of Hastings, British Council, Hertfordshire College of Building.
Trainee Welfare Officers	Post Office.
Town Clerks (Israeli)	British Council.
Trainee Medical Secretary	Rush Green Technical College.
Pupil Midwives	Mile End Hospital.
Ward Sister	Queen Elizabeth Hospital.
School Pupils	Cardinal Griffin School.

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VII REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER ON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

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 the authority and the 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 of the borough and is responsible to that Authority for the day to day running of the Service.

As always, ready support has been given by the Medical Adviser and his central staff. Similarly, the Education Officer, Division 5 and his staff continued their close liaison enabling us all to maintain an effective service.

PART VII

Dr. Gossiey, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, resigned in May to take up a similar post with the Cambridge City Council. Her work since 1963, particularly with the School Health Section helped greatly to continue an effective joint service previously the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL ROLLS

ON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Pupils on school rolls numbered 22,617 at the end of the year, attending 39 maintained schools in the borough which include three schools for the educationally subnormal, two for the maladjusted, one for deaf children, and one for the physically handicapped. There are no direct grant or independent schools included in the School Health Service. At the end of the year the school registers were as follows:-

Type of School	No. of Schools	Pupils
Primary	26	19,749
Secondary	31	11,513
Nursery	3	515
Special	7	888

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Routine medical examinations

These are carried out by medical officers of the department assisted by school nurses. Where further examinations are found to be required children are referred to special clinics, e.g., vision, hearing, dental, special investigation clinics etc.

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Dr. Gourlay, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, resigned in May to take up a similar post with the Cambridge City Council. Her work since 1965, particularly with the School Health Section helped greatly to continue an effective joint service, previously the responsibility of the London County Council.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL ROLLS

Pupils on school rolls numbered 32,617 at the end of the year, attending 99 maintained schools in the borough which include three schools for the educationally subnormal, two for the maladjusted, one for delicate children, and one for the physically handicapped. There are no direct grant or independent schools included in the School Health Service. At the end of the year the school registers were as follows:-

Type of School	No. of Schools	Pupils
Primary	66	19,748
Secondary	21	11,518
Nursery	5	515
Special	7	836

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Routine medical examinations

These are carried out by medical officers of the department assisted by school nurses. Where further examinations are found to be required children are referred to special clinics, e.g., vision, hearing, dental, special investigation clinic etc.

Non-routine medical examinations

These examinations are carried out for various reasons e.g. prior to departure on school journeys; for ascertainment of suitability for ordinary school; at the request of the head teacher, school nurse, parent, medical officer, etc.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS SCHOOLCHILDREN

This year the number of treatments for 'vermin and nits' increased from 707 to 717. The schools principally affected are those with high ratios of immigrant children on their rolls, some of whom move on before adequate treatment can be completed. Attendances for treatment of scabies at the bathing centres increased from 201 last year to 398 in 1970. A combined approach with the co-operation of local schools, general practitioners and the borough cleansing station staff continued during the year to ensure where possible that all known cases, and their family and other contacts, are given a complete course of treatment.

Tests carried out in the Department of Entomology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, showed that head lice (taken from local children) bred in the laboratory were resistant to D.D.T., Gamma B.H.C. and Dieldrin, but fully susceptible to Propoxur, Malathion and Carbaryl. In other laboratory tests colonies of lice were selected for resistance over 44 generations with Malathion and no sign of resistance developed.

Clinical trials with Malathion on infested children which took place in this borough showed that no live lice remained on the head after 24 hours and the children remained free of head lice for at least 3 months in an area where rapid reinfestation would have been considered almost inevitable. An additional advantage is that unlike the organochlorines which exhibit a limited ovicidal effect, Malathion is very toxic to the eggs of lice.

A commercial product using Malathion was awaited at the end of the year.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Every possible care is given to ensure that any child with a handicap which might affect his or her educational attainment is kept under careful review and consideration, whether he or she is in an ordinary school or special school, and a register of all handicapped children is maintained to ensure no child is lost sight of when he/she moves from school to school or borough to borough.

Tower Hamlets children placed in special schools are as follows:-

Handicap	No. at Day Schools	No. at Boarding Schools
Blind	-	6
Partially sighted	17	2
Deaf	3	4
Partially hearing	42	2

Handicap	No. at Day Schools	No. at Boarding Schools
Educationally subnormal	367	140
Epileptic	-	2
Maladjusted	97	133
Physically Handicapped	105	17
Delicate	137	43
Multiple Handicaps	-	3
TOTALS	768	352

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS

Of the 1,619 cases of infectious disease notified 567 or 35% related to schoolchildren. In addition 1,235 notifications were made by head teachers of pupils absent from school on account of infectious and other illnesses. Where the notifications from any particular school warrant further investigation special visits are made and any necessary investigations carried out, including the taking of specimens for bacteriological examination, to ascertain the sources of, and contain, the outbreak.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS

Each school in the borough is visited annually by public health inspectors for environmental hygiene inspection and results of their findings are reported to the Medical Adviser of the Inner London Education Authority.

Visits are also made to schools by public health inspectors in connection with enquiries and investigations concerning infectious diseases.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

Children suffering from minor ailments may be referred to minor ailments clinics where they are seen by a nurse and/or doctor and the appropriate treatment given. There are 8 such clinics situated in school treatment centres in the borough. Attendances this year totalled 17,379 compared with 16,872 last year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION RECORDS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

The percentage of school-children on school rolls immunised and vaccinated is as follows:-

Diphtheria	Tetanus	Poliomyelitis	Smallpox
87.9	75.2	86.6	47.3

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The arrangements continued during the year for vaccinating 13 year old school-children against tuberculosis using B.C.G., 1,382 children being vaccinated.

PART TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

It is a requirement of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933/Education Act 1944, where children wish to take up part-time employment such as delivering newspapers etc., that they be medically examined to ensure they are fit for the proposed employment. All children examined for this purpose during the year were found fit for the employment proposed.

DEAF AND PARTIALLY-HEARING CHILDREN

Children under 5 suspected of hearing loss are tested by health visitors at health centres. School children are normally tested during their first year at school. Where such loss is confirmed or there is any doubt, the child is referred to an audiology clinic and seen by a specialist and a teacher of the deaf. Action taken includes referral to hospital for treatment or for the issue of a hearing-aid, to schools for the deaf or partially-hearing, or the child remains under observation where the loss is slight. There are no special schools for this defect in the borough, children having to go to school either in Hackney, Islington, Camden or Wandsworth.

Eleven new cases were added to the deaf register during the year, the register now totalling 144.

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

The Education Act 1944 makes provision (a) for the statutory examination of children who may require special educational treatment and (b) as amended by the Mental Health Act 1959 for the examination of children who are deemed to be unsuitable for education at school, and for review examinations of such children.

Children examined for these purposes during the year by specially qualified medical officers numbered 204.

There are three schools in the borough for the education of these children who are medically examined each year.

HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Continued liaison with schools is giving good results. Teaching staff show more interest in the work of the Health Department and appreciate the need for health education.

Health education sessions held at schools numbered 628 during the year, attended by 12,000 pupils.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The report of The Principal School Dental Officer, will be circulated separately.

STATISTICS

Statistics relating to the School Health Service will be found on pages 127 and 128.

(Those supplied by the Inner London Education Authority are not yet available).

PART VIII

APPENDIX C

STATISTICAL TABLES

Health education sessions held at schools numbered 638 during the year ended 1958.
by 12,000 pupils.

The report of the Principal School Dental Officer, who has been in charge of the service since 1957, is given on pages 127 and 128.

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HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

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TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE OF TOWER HAMLETS RESIDENTS - 1970
(Registrar-General's Return)

CAUSE OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE GROUP									
	TOTAL	M	F	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	2
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
Meningococcal infection	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity etc.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus	11	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	5
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	62	29	33	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	15	18	23
Malignant neoplasm - intestine	72	29	43	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	12	26	29
Malignant neoplasm - larynx	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	160	139	21	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	46	69	26
Malignant neoplasm - breast	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	9	9
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	9
Malignant neoplasm - prostate	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Leukaemia	11	5	6	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	2	3	1
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	149	76	73	-	-	-	2	2	3	13	34	45	50
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	9	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Diabetes mellitus	25	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	8	9
Other endocrine etc., diseases	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Anaemias	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other diseases of blood etc.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental disorders	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Meningitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	21	5	16	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	5	10
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	48	15	33	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	13	18
Hypertensive disease	29	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	11
Ischaemic heart disease	463	275	188	-	-	-	-	2	15	35	98	150	163
Other forms of heart disease	95	39	56	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	10	21	58
Cerebrovascular disease	190	68	122	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	24	58	94
Other diseases of circulatory system	72	24	48	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	20	40
Influenza	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Pneumonia	163	88	75	3	-	1	1	-	2	8	14	29	105
Bronchitis and emphysema	164	116	48	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	22	63	68
Asthma	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	33	19	14	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	14
Peptic ulcer	20	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	9
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6
Cirrhosis of liver	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1
Other diseases of digestive system	36	9	27	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	12	14
Nephritis and Nephrosis	20	10	10	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	4	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	21	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	13
Other complications of pregnancy	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	9	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
Congenital anomalies	16	13	3	10	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	13	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality	14	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Motor vehicle accidents	24	15	9	-	-	3	3	-	1	5	4	6	2
All other accidents	42	30	12	1	5	1	3	3	6	3	4	4	12
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	-
All other external causes	17	16	1	-	-	3	-	3	3	3	2	1	2
Males		1, 150		35	6	10	9	11	34	102	258	350	335
Females			1,020	15	4	3	6	8	22	50	118	277	517
GRAND TOTAL		2, 170		50	10	13	15	19	56	152	376	627	852

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF ROAD ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH					
	Pedestrians	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Other Road Users	Total
1970 killed	13	-	-	5	18
injured	655	120	100	973	1,848
1969 killed	15	1	1	2	19
injured	635	111	93	979	1,818

TABLE 3

INFANT MORTALITY											
Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year (compiled from local death returns)											
	AGE PERIODS									Total * Deaths under 1 year	Per Cent of Total
	Under 24 hours	1-6 days	Weeks			Months					
			1-	2-	3-	1-	4-	7-	10-		
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	(10) 3	6.1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	(3) 3	6.1
Congenital Malformations	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	(6) 6	12.2
Premature Birth	11	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11) 21	42.9
Asphyxia, Atelectasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5) -	-
Birth injuries	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1) 2	4.1
Other causes	4	2	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	(7) 14	28.6
TOTALS:	16	13	2	-	2	10	3	3	-	(43) 49	100.0
(*) Figures in parenthesis denote corresponding deaths in 1969											

TABLE 4

INFANT MORTALITY Comparative table showing deaths of infants at various ages under 1 year							
Year	Under 24 hours	1-6 days	1-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-12 months	Total under 1 year	Percentage deaths under 4 weeks of total Infant deaths
1966	16	20	6	42	17	59	71
1967	13	12	10	35	18	53	66
1968	20	18	11	49	19	68	72
1969	11	13	4	28	15	43	65
1970	16	13	4	33	16	49	67

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS													
Year	Population	Live Births		Deaths		Deaths under 1 year		Maternal Deaths		Cancer Deaths (all forms)		Tuberculosis Deaths (all forms)	
		No.	Rate★	No.	Rate★	No.	Rate★	No.	Rate★	No.	Rate★	No.	Rate★
1901	597,106	21,515	36.0	12,143	20.3	N. A.		N. A.		420	0.7	1,670	2.8
1911	570,429	17,461	30.6	10,272	18.0	2,664	152.5	51	2.9	506	0.8	1,223	2.1
1921	530,656	13,283	25.0	6,863	12.9	1,219	91.8	29	2.1	571	1.1	751	1.4
1931	491,300	8,585	17.5	6,286	12.7	685	79.8	26	2.9	692	1.4	565	1.1
1941	174,520	2,607	14.9	6,733	21.4	117	44.8	5	1.8	399	2.2	272	1.5
1951	229,118	4,092	17.8	3,083	13.4	101	24.7	5	1.2	531	2.3	90	0.4
1961	204,340	4,037	19.7	2,484	12.1	95	23.5	5	1.2	480	2.3	25	0.1
1962	204,050	4,086	20.0	2,474	12.1	79	19.3	0	0	503	2.5	24	0.1
1963	203,850	3,988	19.6	2,531	12.4	96	24.1	2	0.5	510	2.5	24	0.1
1964	206,080	4,026	19.5	2,256	10.9	92	22.8	1	0.2	523	2.5	12	0.05
1965	204,560	3,867	18.9	2,280	11.1	76	19.6	0	0	529	2.6	21	0.1
1966	202,560	3,703	18.3	2,245	11.1	62	16.7	0	0	481	2.4	22	0.1
1967	198,230	3,262	16.4	2,130	10.7	56	17.2	1	0.3	539	2.7	18	0.1
1968	192,250	2,875	15.0	2,382	12.4	69	24.0	0	0	539	2.8	18	0.1
1969	188,080	2,612	13.9	2,315	12.3	46	17.6	2	0.8	493	2.6	15	0.1
1970	182,260	2,471	13.6	2,170	11.9	50	20.2	1	0.4	537	2.9	17	0.1
★ Per 1,000 population ★ Per 1,000 total births													
N. A. - Not available													
NOTE: Figures prior to 1965 relate to those of the former Metropolitan Boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar and Stepney													

TABLE 6

OBSERVATION REGISTER

(i) Observation Register (Children under 5 years)

No. on Register on 1st January	3,292	
No. added during year	<u>1,089</u>	4,381
No. removed during year - died	24	
- moved away	499	
- no longer at risk	602	
- transferred to ages 5-21 Register	<u>50</u>	<u>1,175</u>
Total on Register at 31st December		<u>3,206</u>
No. of above total suffering from handicaps		304

Year of birth of those on Register at 31st December

1970	872
1969	787
1968	702
1967	538
1966	<u>307</u>
Total:	<u>3,206</u>

(ii) Observation Register (5-21 years)

Total on Register at 31st December	2,594
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(iii) Handicaps of children and young persons on Observation Register

	<u>0 - 4 years</u>	<u>5 - 21 years</u>
Educationally subnormal	-	857
Severely subnormal	-	141
Physically handicapped	184	546
Mentally retarded	36	-
Maladjusted	-	298
Blind (Registered) }	1	7
Visual defects }	5	65
Speech defects(requiring special or other school)	19	22
Epileptic	14	88
Deaf and partially hearing	12	170
Delicate (including diabetic)	-	155
Multiple handicaps	<u>33</u>	<u>245</u>
Total:	<u>304</u>	<u>2,594</u>

In addition there are 210 children suffering from handicaps attending schools in the Borough, but living outside the Borough.

TABLE 7

DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN THE BOROUGH

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Authority for Notification</u>		<u>Statutory Instrument No.</u>
Acute Encephalitis	Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 (Section 56)		1968/1366
Acute Meningitis	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Acute Poliomyelitis	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Anthrax	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Cholera	-do-	(Section 48)	-
Diphtheria	-do-	(Section 56)	1968/1366
Dysentery (Amoebic)	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Dysentery (Bacillary)	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Food Poisoning	-do-	(Section 48)	-
Infective Jaundice	-do-	(Section 56)	1968/1366
Leprosy	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Leptospirosis	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Malaria	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Measles	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Paratyphoid fever	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Plague	-do-	(Section 48)	-
Relapsing fever	-do-	-do-	-
Scarlet fever	-do-	(Section 56)	1968/1366
Smallpox	-do-	(Section 48)	-
Tetanus	-do-	(Section 56)	1968/1366
Tuberculosis	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Typhoid fever	-do-	-do-	1968/1366
Typhus	-do-	(Section 48)	-
Whooping Cough	-do-	(Section 56)	1968/1366
Yellow fever	-do-	-do-	1968/1366

TABLE 8

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS				
	Corrected Notifications	Removed to Hospital	Notified in 1969	Notified in 1968
Acute Encephalitis				
Infective	-	-	-	1
Post - infectious	-	-	-	2
Acute Meningitis (from 1. 10. 68)	2	2	17	2
Acute Poliomyelitis				
Paralytic	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	6	-
Dysentery	36	16	78	40
Food Poisoning	82	12	71	53
Infective Jaundice (from 15. 6. 68)	127	11	124	68
Leptospirosis (from 1. 10. 68)	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	1
Measles	1,063	38	1,201	616
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	48	2	79	83
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Tetanus (from 1. 10. 68)	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	101		99	102
Non-pulmonary	17		14	19
Typhoid Fever	3	3	-	2
Whooping Cough	138	7	20	66
Yellow Fever (from 1. 10. 68)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	1,619	93	1,709	1,055

TABLE 9

MORBIDITY - First Claims for Sickness Benefit

The number of Claims made to local offices of the Ministry of Social Security covering postal districts E. 1., E. 2., E. 3., and E. 14. were as follows:-

	1970	1969	1968		1970	1969	1968
January	6,432	5,254	7,401	July	2,557	3,436	3,311
February	3,670	5,053	3,279	August	2,607	2,791	2,977
March	4,074	4,696	4,079	September	3,410	2,649	3,037
April	3,447	3,802	3,832	October	3,265	4,171	4,456
May	2,710	2,919	3,193	November	3,145	3,286	3,781
June	2,934	2,826	2,796	December	3,406	6,643	4,041
				TOTALS	41,657	47,526	46,183

TABLE 10

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION								
	Children vaccinated/immunised					Others aged		Total
	Year of birth							
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963 -66	Under 16	Over 16	
<u>Diphtheria</u>	792	1, 173	99	36	95	72	-	2, 267
Re-inforcing Dose	-	410	675	126	1, 276	597	47	3, 131
<u>Tetanus</u>	792	1, 173	97	38	100	118	24	2, 342
Re-inforcing Dose	-	409	674	128	1, 273	717	72	3, 273
<u>Whooping Cough</u>	785	1, 161	93	26	14	2	-	2, 081
Re-inforcing Dose	-	405	646	103	138	10	-	1, 302
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>	806	1, 183	105	37	132	132	15	2, 410
Re-inforcing Dose	-	398	661	123	1, 176	893	126	3, 377
<u>Measles</u>	1	1, 307	447	154	244	48	-	2, 201
<u>Rubella</u>	-	-	-	-	-	516	-	516
	Under 1		1 year	2-4	5-15	16 and over		Total
<u>Smallpox vaccination</u>								
Primary	11		1, 013	398	82	14		1, 518
Re-vaccination	-		-	17	223	109		349
<u>Diphtheria immunisation of children under 5</u>								
Children under 5 immunised during 1966/70								10, 663
Estimated population under 5 as at 30th June, 1970								13, 400
Percentage protected								79. 6
<u>Vaccinations/immunisations (all ages) carried out at clinics/general practitioners' surgeries</u>								
	At Council Clinics		By General Practitioners		% Primary by General Practitioners.			
	Primary	Reinforcing	Primary	Reinforcing				
Diphtheria	2, 080	2, 700	187	431	8. 3			
Tetanus	2, 099	2, 762	243	511	10. 3			
Whooping Cough	1, 901	1, 135	180	180	8. 6			
Poliomyelitis	2, 204	2, 958	206	519	8. 1			
Smallpox	1, 314	173	204	176	13. 4			
Measles	1, 946	-	255	-	11. 5			
Rubella	465	-	51	-	9. 9			

TABLE 11

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS - 1970

New Cases and Deaths: Primary notifications of 101 pulmonary and 17 non-pulmonary cases were received. 7 other cases came to light via death returns from Registrars.

Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 12 deaths, there being 5 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, including late effects.

Age distribution of new cases and deaths is as follows:-

			-1	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
(a) <u>New Cases</u>																
Pulmonary	M		-	-	1	2	1	4	3	9	19	14	17	13	1	84
	F		-	-	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	17
Non-Pulmonary	M		-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	1	-	1	-	12
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	5
(b) <u>Deaths</u>																
Pulmonary	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	1	11
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2

TABLE 12

TUBERCULOSIS - VARIATIONS IN REGISTER

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total Cases
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
No. Cases on register at 1st January	1,386	722	113	117	2,318
No. cases notified during 1970	84	17	12	5	118
Other cases added to register	40	7	3	2	52
No. cases removed from register	108	34	12	7	161
Remaining on register at 31st December	1,402	692	116	117	2,327

TABL E 13

TUBERCULOSIS - CARE AND AFTER CARE

Home Care and Treatment

Patients awaiting admission to hospital	...	...	Nil
Patients under treatment in their own homes	...	...	Nil
Patients receiving attention by home nurses	...	...	4

Work of Tuberculosis Visitors

No. of Tuberculous households visited	...	...	764
No. of visits to above and to contacts	...	...	7,744
No. of unsuccessful visits	...	...	584

Work of Chest Clinic Welfare Officers

Patients assisted for the first time with			
Beds, bedding	...	...	6
Clothing, footwear	...	...	27
Patients at end of year receiving			
Extra nourishment	...	...	88
Home help	...	...	32

Diversional Therapy

Patients receiving instruction in their own homes	...	...	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----

Rehabilitation Hostels

Patients in residence at end of year	...	...	Nil
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Hostels for homeless infective tuberculous men

Patients in residence at end of year	...	...	4
Child contacts boarded out during year	...	...	8
Child contacts boarded out for segregation during B. C. G. vaccination			Nil

TABLE 14

MASS RADIOGRAPHY				
		Unit 6A	Unit 6B	Total
No. of factories, sites, etc. visited		7	8	15
Persons X-rayed - Males		971	2,702	3,673
- Females		399	789	1,188
- Total		1,370	3,491	4,861
No. referred for further investigation		43	10	53
Toynbee Hall				
- persons x-rayed		4,306	-	4,306
- referred for further investigation		145	-	145
Abnormalities discovered in <u>1970</u> Surveys:				
Total persons x-rayed		5,676		
Tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment		8		
" " clinic supervision		33		
Cancer of lung		13		
Other		74		
Active tuberculosis cases discovered				
per 1,000 examined		1.4		

Not available

TABLE 15

TUBERCULIN TEST AND B. C. G. VACCINATION			
	Contacts	Schoolchildren and Students	Total
No. of skin tests	221	1,989	2,210
No. found positive	89	146	235
No. found negative	132	1,697	1,829
No. vaccinated	129	1,697	1,826

TABLE 6

ANTE AND POST NATAL SERVICES

No. Ante and Post Natal Sessions held by:

Medical Officers	...	...	...	16
Midwives	...	...	...	49
No. women attending for ante natal examination	...	...	...	124
No. women attending for post natal examination	...	...	...	52
Total attendances	...	...	...	589
No. General Practitioners holding sessions in Council clinics	...	...	...	4

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:

No. women attending (a) Institutionally booked	...	...	...	41
(b) Domiciliary booked	...	...	...	-
No. attendances	...	...	...	287
No. sessions held by Health Visitors	...	...	...	52

TABLE 17

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

No. premises at end of year	...	...	...	14
No. sessions during year held by:				
Medical Officers	...	...	...	160
Health Visitors	...	...	...	125
Sessional General Practitioners	...	...	...	1,661
Hospital medical staff	...	...	...	51
Total sessions:	...	...	...	1,997
No. children attending - born this year	...	...	...	2,063
- born last year	...	...	...	2,346
- born 1966-7	...	...	...	2,488
No. attendances of children of all ages	...	...	...	39,531
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	19.8
No. children referred elsewhere	...	...	...	389

TABLE 18

DAY NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS		
<u>DAY NURSERIES</u>	<u>Voluntary Nurseries</u>	<u>Council Nurseries</u>
No. of Nurseries	1	4
Capacity	25	210
No. attending at end of year	12	137
Child/day attendances - Under 2 years	-	7,395
- Over 2 years	2,955	19,992
No. of days open	234	255
Average daily attendance	12.6	107.4
<u>OTHER PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948</u>		
No. of premises registered at end of year	...	24
Capacity	...	472
<u>CHILD MINDERS</u>		
<u>Statutorily Registered</u>		
No. at 1st January	...	43
Additions during the year	...	11
Deletions during the year	...	17
No. at end of year	...	37
No. of children authorised to be minded at end of year	...	61

TABLE 19

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY			
<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Examinations</u>
Council Clinics	3	173	1,345
General Practitioners Surgeries	1	39	140
Family Planning Clinics	5	274	570
<u>Other Slides read in Hospital Laboratories</u>			
<u>Thames Group</u>	<u>Submitted by G. P's.</u>		<u>Hospital</u>
St. Andrew's Hospital	176		1,131
<u>East London Group</u>			
Mile End Hospital	340		1,950
Other Hospitals in Group	-		1,216
<u>London Hospital</u>	-		6,970
			(Residents of all areas)

TABLE 20
CHIROPODY

	<u>Treated at Clinics</u>	<u>Domiciliary Treatment</u>
New patients during year	630	117
Total patients at end of year	3, 077	777
Treatments - children	159	-
- expectant mothers	-	-
- physically and mentally handicapped	41	-
- aged persons	11, 624	3, 706
No. of chiropodists employed	10	
No. of clinic sessions held	1, 695	
No. of patients treated per clinic session	7. 0	
Percentage of total patients receiving domiciliary treatment	20. 1	
Total no. of treatments	15, 530	

TABLE 21

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Children</u>
Persons examined	30	524
No. requiring and offered treatment	27	420
Visits during the year	100	911
Courses of completed treatment	20	234
Teeth extracted	40	7
Teeth filled	79	706
Emergencies treated	2	9
General anaesthetics given	-	-
No. patients x-rayed	16	6
No. patients treated by scaling etc.	20	303
Dentures - full	2	
- partial	17	
No. of sessions for treatment	142	
-do- for health education	19	
No. of Treatment Centres at end of year	8	

TABLE 22

HEALTH EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Discussion groups or talks on the following subjects were arranged during the year:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. Occasions</u>	<u>Persons participating</u>
Mothercraft	201	1,650
Cervical Cytology	95	756
General Health Subjects - Schools	628	11,869
- Other	154	1,488
Psychoprophylaxis	33	211
	1,111	15,974

Films or filmstrips were shown on 274 of the above occasions.

Posters on health subjects are displayed on poster sites and in clinics and public buildings throughout the borough, the topic being changed in accordance with a monthly programme. The distribution of leaflets is planned to coincide with the poster displays and topical health education activities. During the year, 3,847 posters were exhibited and 17,910 leaflets distributed.

TABLE 23

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE						
Attendances at sessions held at clinics in the borough during the year.						
Premises	New Cases	Transfers	Old Patients	Total Patients	Total Visits	No. of Sessions
<u>Council Clinics</u>						
St. Georges	144	-	-	144	384	79
Wigram House	147	-	-	147	332	32
Domiciliary Service	12	-	26	38	189	-
Greenwood	146	-	-	146	421	49
Leopold Street	60	-	-	60	215	17
<u>Family Planning Association Clinics</u>						
Underwood Road	476	146	594	1,216	2,765	194
Wapping	32	5	44	81	264	48
Wellington Way	233	17	323	573	1,357	98
Totals:	1,250	168	987	2,405	5,927	517
1969 Statistics	1,080	167	947	2,194	5,286	424

TABLE 24
HEALTH VISITING

	No. Visited	No. of Visits
Children born this year	2,430	36,229
" " last year	1,803	
" " 1965-1968	4,294	
Aged persons	109	321
Mentally disordered persons	40	234
Tuberculous households	9	33
Households on account of other infectious diseases	32	88
Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than Mental Hospitals)	20	61
Other cases	924	2,034
Visits to expectant and nursing mothers	-	1,723
Visits to problem families	-	2,235
Total effective visits		42,958
Unsuccessful visits	-	8,098

TABLE 25

PREMATURE BIRTHS								
	Born in Hospital				Born at Home or in Nursing Home			
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1970	1969	1968	1967
No. of Births	211	211	177	213	9	5	23	11
Died within 24 hours	11	8	12	16	-	-	2	-
Died within 1/28 days	8	11	13	8	-	1	-	-
Premature still births	23	17	26	28	-	-	2	1

TABLE 26

HOME BATHING			
Persons serviced during the year:	Male	...	326
	Female	...	1,123
	Total	...	1,449
Persons receiving service at end of year:	Male	...	109
	Female	...	251
	Total	...	360
Total baths given during year	...	...	9,171

TABLE 27

HOME HELP SERVICE		
Persons for whom service provided during year:		
	No. of persons	
Aged persons	3,145	
Chronic sick and tuberculous persons	438	
Mentally disordered	47	
Maternity cases	21	
Others	114	
Total:	3,765	
No. of persons receiving service at end of year:	...	2,582

Staff	Number	Whole-time equivalent
Organisers	3	3
Assistant Organisers	6	6
Home Helps	264	175.1

TABLE 28

HOME NURSING				
Number of patients nursed during year	...	...	...	2,464
Number aged under 5	...	...	...	73
" " over 65	...	...	...	1,407
" of visits during year	...	...	...	85,129

TABLE 29

LAUNDERING FOR AGED AND INCONTINENT				
No. of articles cleansed and laundered during year	...	...	...	46,379
No. of collections made during year	...	...	...	4,470
No. of persons who received service during year	...	...	...	333
No. of persons receiving service at end of year	...	...	...	88

TABLE 30

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS	
Category	No. for whom holiday arranged
Expectant and nursing mothers	1
Adults - Psychiatric	23
- Tuberculous	1
- Other	165
Accompanied children:	
1. At school	4
2. Pre-school	4
Unaccompanied children:	
1. Placed by I. L. E. A.	
at school	205
pre-school	1
2. Placed by Tower Hamlets Council	
at school	-
pre-school	-
Total:	<u>404</u>

TABLE 31

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND FIREGUARDS

Nursing equipment and fireguards loaned, by the Council, free of charge to residents of the borough during the year was as follows:-

	No. on loan at 1/1/70	No. loaned during year	No. returned during year	No. on loan at 31/12/70
Air rings	10	9	12	7
Back rests	16	22	19	19
Beds - Air	-	2	2	-
Bed cradles	12	15	11	16
Beds - Egerton	-	1	1	-
Beds - Hospital	11	4	2	13
Beds - cot and mattress	3	3	2	4
Bed pans	24	31	29	26
Bottles	23	19	16	26
Chairs - wheel	47	59	55	51
Chairs - Ambulance type, carrying	1	2	2	1
Commodes - Chair	185	129	134	180
Commodes - Stool	12	11	14	9
Crutches, Elbow	-	3	2	1
Cushions - Sani	1	-	1	-
Cushions - Sponge	3	-	-	3
Fracture boards	14	8	5	17
Hoists	2	-	1	1
Hoists - Penrhyn	5	3	4	4
Mattresses - ordinary	4	-	-	4
Mattresses - Dunlopillo	10	6	8	8
Sheets - rubber	28	10	11	27
Walking frames	11	13	10	14
Walking frames - wheeled	1	-	-	1
Walking frames - Zimmer adjustable	1	-	-	1
Walking sticks - Tripod	20	25	26	19
Walking sticks - Quadrupe	3	3	2	4
Water Closet Seats - inflatable	4	1	-	5

OTHER EQUIPMENT LOANED

Fireguards	490	41	8	523
------------	-----	----	---	-----

TABLE 32

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

<u>Category</u>	<u>Midwives of the Nursing Sisters of St. John the Divine</u>	<u>District Nurses</u>	<u>Midwives of the London Hospital</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Home Confinements</u>				
1970	118	-	76	194
1969	112	-	121	233
1968	119	-	151	270
1967	146	-	202	348
<u>Planned Early Discharges</u>				
1970	73	2	61	136
1969	44	-	44	88
1968	45	-	30	75
1967	55	-	42	97
<u>Unplanned Early Discharges</u>				
1970	2	196	7	205
1969	4	117	16	137
1968	8	93	13	114
1967	4	-	10	14

TABLE 33

MENTAL HEALTH

(i) Patients referred to Council during the year

	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Total
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
General Practitioners	-	23	-	-	-	2	25
Hospitals, On discharge from in patient treatment	-	33	-	-	-	-	33
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	43	-	-	-	3	46
Education authorities	-	7	-	-	16	45	68
Police and courts	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other sources	-	38	-	-	13	15	66
Totals	-	145	-	-	29	65	239

(ii) Psychogeriatric Unit, St. Clement's Hospital

In-patient Unit - Dundee Ward	1970	1969	1968
Admissions	131	157	128
Discharges - Home	27	64	71
- Long Grove Hospital	18	16	19
- Other	84	77	37
Total	129	157	127
Day Hospital			
Admissions	90	87	48
Patient/day attendance	6,478	5,617	5,601
Discharges - Home	29	16	10
- St. Clement's in-patient	21	29	17
- General hospitals	2	5	15
- Other	8	6	5
Total	60	56	47
Out-patient Attendances			
New referrals	36	44	43
Other Attendances	167	247	230

(iii) Admissions to Hospital under Mental Health Act, 1959

			Male	Female	Total
Admitted under	Section 25	...	24	25	49
	Section 26	...	-	3	3
	Section 29	...	17	22	39
	Section 60	...	4	2	6
	Section 135	...	-	-	-
	Section 136	...	-	1	1
Admitted informally		...	19	32	51
Total			64	85	149

MENTAL HEALTH								
(iv) Patients under Care at 31st December.								
	Mentally Ill		Elderly Mentally Infirm	Psychopathic		Sub-normal and Severely Sub-normal		Total
	Under 16	Over 16		Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
1. Total number	-	301	96	-	-	105	280	782
2. Attending training/day centre	-	28	39	-	-	91	82	240
3. Awaiting entry	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	5
4. Receiving home training	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
5. Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Resident in L.A. Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
7. Awaiting residence in L.A. hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Resident at L.A. expense in other hostels	-	21	5	-	-	1	14	41
9. Boarded out at L.A. expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Attending day hospital	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
11. Receiving home visits and not included in 2-10 above	-	249	42	-	-	10	183	484
12. Admissions to guardianship during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Under guardianship at end of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
14. On waiting list for admission to hospital:								
(a) in urgent need	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
(b) not in urgent need	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
15. Admission for temporary residential care:								
(a) to N.H.S. hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
(b) to L.A. residential accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9

TABLE 34

MENTAL HEALTH (v) Day and Training Centres												
Trainees	Adult Training Centre Underwood Road		Industrial Training Centre White Horse Road	Junior Training School St. Jude's Road		Special Care Units		Day Centre Pritchard's Road		Geriatric Unit, Pritchard's Road		T O T A L
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
No. on roll at 1st January	6	32(1)	46	29	25	13	10	16(1)	14(2)	-	12	203(4)
New entrants	-	5	5	3	6	6	8	18(1)	10	1	12	74(1)
Transferred from other centres	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	10
Removals												
Moved out of borough	-	2(1)	4	3	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	13(1)
Excluded	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Self-discharged	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	4	-	3	18
Failed to attend	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	8
Admitted to hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1(1)	-	3	8(1)
Transferred to other centres	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	7
Transferred to E.S.N. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Left to take up employment	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Residential placing	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	2(1)
No. on roll at 31st December	5	33	44	29	31	17	14	15(2)	13	2	20	223(2)

Figures in parenthesis denote City of London patients in addition. Also, not included above, five patients are attending Centres in other boroughs.

TABLE 36

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES IN THE BOROUGH

(a) Administered by Borough Council

<u>Location</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>
Albert Square Gardens	.66
Alfred Street Playground	.42
All Saints Gardens (Poplar)	1.06
Arbour Square Gardens	.66
Arnold Circus Bandstand	.07
Bazely Street Playground	.30
Blair Street Nursery School Site	.68
Beaumont Square Gardens	1.00
Bromley Recreation Ground	1.52
Brunswick Road Gardens	.45
Cable Street Schoolhouse Lane Playground	.18
Christchurch Gardens (Spitalfields)	1.25
Claredale Estate Playground	.57
Club Row Gardens	.07
Dee Street Playground	.45
Ford Square Gardens	.40
Ford Street Playground	.09
Gale Street Playground	.24
Glaucus Street Playground	.70
Globe Road Memorial Gardens	.08
Jodrell Road Gardens	.10
Kingsley Hall Gardens	.13
Kirkwall Place Playground	.12
Mallon Gardens (Commercial Street)	.19
Mile End Gardens	.50
Newby Place Playground	.49
Peel Grove Gardens	1.12
Pelter Street Playground	.12
Poplar Recreation Ground	4.41
Rochelle Street Gardens	.07
St. Bartholomew's Gardens (Bethnal Green)	.45
St. George's-in-the-East Gardens	2.25
St. James's Gardens, Ratcliffe	2.00
St. John's Parish	2.50
St. Matthew's Gardens (Bethnal Green)	2.06
Sidney Square Gardens	.33
Stepney Green Gardens	1.50
Swanfield Street Playground	.23
Swedenborg Square Playground	.67
Trafalgar Square Gardens	.60
Tredeggar Square Playground	1.24
The Triangle Gardens	.07
Trinity Square Gardens	1.23
Tunnel Gardens, Blackwall	.86
Vallance Road Recreation Ground	1.69
Wakefield Gardens, Tower Hill	.06
Wyvis Street Playground	.26
York Square Gardens	.20
	36.30

TABLE 36 (cont'd)

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES IN THE BOROUGH (continued)

(b) Administered by Greater London Council

<u>Location</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>
Allen Gardens	1.69
Bartlett Park	11.57
Bethnal Green Gardens	11.97
Blackwall Tunnel (Commemoration Park)	1.33
Brickfield Gardens	5.73
Burdett Gardens	1.49
Carlton Square Gardens	1.95
Diggon Street Playground	.13
Furze Green	1.93
Gosling Gardens	2.5
Grove Hall Park	4.5
Ion Square	1.75
Island Gardens	3.0
King Edward VII Memorial Park	8.5
King George's Fields	15.93
Langdon Park	2.61
Limehouse Churchyard	2.0
Meath Gardens	10.54
Millwall Park	13.5
Ropewalk Gardens	1.51
St. Mary's Churchyard	1.26
Shandy Park	3.18
Sir John McDougall Gardens	6.32
Stepney Churchyard	6.96
Stepney Green Open Space	5.42
Tower Hamlets Cemetery	4.50
Trinity Garden	1.03
Victoria Park (part)	148.5
Wapping Gardens	3.56
Waterside Gardens	1.92
Weavers' Fields	15.12
TOTAL	301.90
	338.20

TABLE 37

BURIALS UNDERTAKEN

Under Section 50, National Assistance Act, 1948

Number of Adults	34
Number of Children	11
Number of Stillborn	Nil
Total Cost	£876
Burials requested by - Coroner	33
- Relatives	11
- Others	1

TABLE 38

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF COUNCIL STAFF

(a)	Reason for Examination	Number examined
	New appointees	406
	Transfers to permanent staff	96
	Entry to Council's Sick Pay Scheme	31
	Sickness absence exceeding one month	277
	Extension of service beyond 65 years of age	30
	Reviews, heavy goods vehicle drivers, etc.	72
	Total:	912
(b)	Medical assessments for entry to Sick Pay Scheme	528
	Examinations arranged with other authorities	26
	Student Teachers	12
	Abortive appointments	205

TABLE 39

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Kosher Poulterers and Poultry Slaughterhouses	
Inspections for cleanliness and fowl pest control	296
Street Markets	
Inspection re sale of animals and observations on movements of live poultry	64
Pet Shops	
Visits	56

TABLE 40

VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR (CLEAN AIR) AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

To premises regarding complaints	440
" " " Smoke Control Orders	5,065
" " for smoke observations	805
" " regarding Installation of boilers and chimneys	121
" " " routine boiler inspections	85
No. of notices served under Sec. 12(2) Clean Air Act	35
" " " "Sec. 16 -do-	1

TABLE 41

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ANALYST'S QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following is a summary of the samples analysed and included in reports submitted each quarter of the year by the Council's Public Analyst in compliance with Section 99 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

A copy of each quarterly report is submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in accordance with the Act.

During the year 1,055 samples were submitted for analysis, as follows:-

4	Ale	5	Jam and preserves
7	Baby Foods	1	Lager
6	Biscuits	10	Margarine
1	Brandy	66	Meat pies and sausage rolls
4	Bread	44	Meat and meat preparations
15	Bread and Butter	44	Meat products (canned)
24	Butter	14	Milk
23	Cereal and starch products	9	Milk (dried and condensed)
18	Cheese and cheese preparations	6	Milk preparations
25	Cocoa and chocolate preparations	20	Miscellaneous samples
6	Coffee and coffee preparations	35	Nuts and nut preparations
7	Colourings	18	Oils fats and fatty foods
8	Cream	41	Pickles and Sauces
77	Drugs	2	Rum
5	Eggs and egg products	4	Salad Cream
26	Fish and fish preparations	46	Sausages and other meat products
9	Flavourings	2	Shandy
30	Flour confectionery	35	Soft drinks
18	Flour and flour products	28	Soup and soup mixes
7	Food additives	42	Spices and condiments
122	Fruit and fruit preparations	4	Sugars, syrups, etc.
3	Gin	34	Sugar confectionery
7	Gravy preparations	14	Table jelly preparations
1	Stout	22	Tea
2	Herbs and herb preparations	27	Vegetables and vegetable preparations
3	Ice Cream	19	Vinegar and acetic acid
1	Ice lollies, sorbets, etc.	4	Whisky

TABLE 42

**HOUSING INSPECTORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS -
VISITS AND NOTICES**

VISITS

Housing Act, 1957 (Sections 16, 17 and 18)	...	...	...	...	455
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	2,183
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	72
Standard and Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	9
Town Planning applications	...	...	...	...	75
Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	8,353
Preferential re-housing	...	...	...	...	560
Sites	...	...	...	...	2,796
Qualification Certificates	...	...	...	...	66
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	435
Total:					15,004

NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. HOUSING ACTS 1957-64

Informal notices	...	...	...	...	74
Management Orders made	...	...	...	...	13
Intention to make Directions	...	...	...	...	19
Directions made (Section 19)	...	...	...	...	12
Overcrowding (Section 90 Housing Act, 1957)	...	...	...	...	40
Means of Escape in Case of Fire (Section 16)	...	...	...	...	104

TABLE 43

DWELLINGS ERECTED DURING 1970

(a) By Borough Council

Adams House, Blair Street, 8, 10, 12-18 (consec.)	9	
Burdett Road, 1-7 (odd)	4	
Chipka Street, 6-37	32	
Cork House, Monteith Road, 16-26 (even)	6	
Cruden House, Vernon Road, 1-32	32	
Donegal House, O'Shea Grove, 121-147 (odd)	14	
Dornoch House, Angle Road, 1-20	20	
Down House, O'Shea Grove, 61-119 (odd)	30	
Dunnet House, Vernon Road, 1-16	16	
East Ferry Road, 26-44 (even)	10	
Enard House, Cardigan Road, 1-24	24	
Eric Street, 105, 107, 119 and 121	4	
Forth House, Tredegar Road, 1-18	18	
Frazerburgh House, Vernon Road, 1-20	20	
Glengall Grove, 5-35, 5A-35A, 47-65, 47A-65A	52	
Glengarnock Avenue, 86-108 (even)	12	
Gosford House, Tredegar Road, 1-16	16	
Grafton House, Wellington Way, 1-130	130	
Gullane House, Shetland Road, 1-24	24	
Jones House, Blair Street, 8, 10, 12-18 (consec.)	9	
Keats House, Roman Road, 13-22	10	
Kildare House, O'Shea Grove, 1-23 (odd)	12	
Langley House, East India Dock Road	4	
Lefevre Walk, 271-321, 394-444, 517-567	153	
Lunan House, Shetland Road, 1-30	30	
Manchester Road, 165-177 (odd)	7	
Munster House, O'Shea Grove, 25-59 (odd)	18	
Theseus House, Abbott Road Estate, 1-23	23	
Waterview House, Carr Street, 1-66	66	
Wentworth Mews, 1-36	36	
Windermere House, Eric Street, 7-14, 21-28, 41-48, 55-62	32	873

(b) By Greater London Council

Sovereign House, Collingwood Estate	56	
Priestman Point, Crossways Estate	92	
Hackworth Point, Crossways Estate	92	
Mallard Point, Crossways Estate	92	
Clark Street, Exmouth Estate	81	
Jamaica Street	56	
Fitzgerald House, Lansbury Estate	73	
Kerbey Street	15	
Market Square	15	
Ackroyd Drive, Leopold Estate	60	
Shearsmith House, St. George's Estate	107	
Solander Gardens, Solander Gardens Estate	56	795

(c) By Others

11 Deal Street	1	
75 Wapping High Street	1	2

TOTAL 1,670

TABLE 44

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961				
1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health				
Type of Factory	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	
Factories without mechanical power	386	112	4	
Factories with mechanical power	3,488	1,900	76	
Other premises under the Act (Electrical stations, institutions, and sites of building operations and works of engineering and construction)	99	32	-	
Total:	3,973	2,044	80	
2. Cases in which defects were found				
Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	5	4	3	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient	5	4	-	1
(b) unsuitable or defective	84	84	-	8
(c) not separate for sexes	5	2	-	2
Other offences against the Act (not including those relating to outwork)	38	36	3	1
Total:	137	130	6	12

TABLE 44 (cont'd)

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK

Section 133

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list	No. Cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists to the Council
Wearing apparel: Making etc.	536	-	-
Cleaning and washing	-	-	-
Household linen	1	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	9	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-
Nets (other than wire nets)	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-
Making of boxes and other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	73	-	-
Brush making	2	-	-
Pea Picking	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	5	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-
Lampshades	3	-	-
Total:	629	-	-

Section 134. There were no instances of work found in unwholesome premises.

TABLE 45

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Summonses	Fines			Costs		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Housing Act, 1961:							
Houses in Multiple Occupation :			-	-			-
Contravention of Directions	8	155	-	-	35	9	-
Contravention of Regulations	46	238	-	-	40	-	-
Means of escape from fire not provided	5	105	-	-	18	6	-
Housing Act, 1957:							
Overcrowding in Houses in Multiple Occupation	25	185	-	-	45	5	-
Public Health Act, 1936:							
Nuisance Orders	59		-		208	2	-
Non-compliance with Nuisance Orders	11	120	-	-	32	12	-
Failing to repair W.C. drain	2	7	-	-	6	-	-
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	19	265	-	-	100	12	-
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970	57	250	-	-	23	8	-
Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	77	481	-	-	71	18	-
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	7	23	-	-	7	7	-
Pet Animals Act, 1951	8	16	-	-	10	-	-
Clean Air Acts 1956/1968	1	25	-	-	5	-	-
Factories Act 1961	1		-		4	4	-
Total:	326	1,870	-	-	608	3	-

TABLE 46

MORTUARY SERVICE

	Tower Hamlets Mortuary	Hackney Mortuary	Total
Bodies received	458	135	593
Post-mortems	401	118	519
Inquests	56	17	73
Deposit only	1	-	1

TABLE 47

CLEANSING STATION		
Persons treated for scabies:	Men	83
	Women	94
	School children	236
	Children under 5	80
	Total:	493
	No. treatments given	832
Persons treated for verminous conditions	Men	617
	Women	63
	School children	426
	Children under 5	79
	Total:	1,185

TABLE 48

DISINFECTING STATION		
Disinfection:		
No. of dwellings disinfected for tuberculosis		10
No. of dwellings disinfected for other infectious diseases		8
No. of dwellings disinfected for other reasons		138
No. of rooms involved		175
No. of articles disinfected by steam		3,399
No. of articles disinfected by formaldehyde		98 and 12 tons rags.
No. of premises other than dwellings, disinfected		18
Disinfestation:		
No. of dwellings disinfested for bed bugs -		526
- for other vermin		645
No. of rooms involved		2,576
No. of other premises and sites disinfested		580
No. of articles disinfested by steam		8,484
No. of articles disinfested by formaldehyde		2,726
Drainage:		
No. of premises where drains tested		59
No. found defective		28

TABLE 49

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Type of Premises	Registered during year	Total No. of Registered Premises at end of year	Registered Premises receiving general inspections during year	Persons employed
Offices	65	991	372	16,343
Retail Shops	52	1,081	472	3,792
Wholesale Shops	36	577	289	5,078
Catering establishments/ Staff Canteens	19	287	162	1,632
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	-	22
Total:	172	2,938	1,295	26,867

(Males: 17,759)
(Females: 9,108)

Other visits to registered premises 1,140
Visits to non-registered premises 1,295

Informal Notices served

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 407
Notification of Employment of Persons Order, 1964 150

Accidents notified - Causes

Machinery:

Power driven machinery or relevant part in motion 5

Transport:

Vehicle in motion not moved by power 2

Vehicle stationary 2

Hand tools 4

Falls of persons:

On or from fixed stairs 7

On or from ladders or step ladders 1

Other falls from one level to another 4 (1 fatal)

Falls on the same level 10

Stepping on or striking against object or person 8 (1 fatal)

Handling Goods (not otherwise classifiable) 21

Struck by falling object 5

Not otherwise specified 1

Total: 70

TABLE 50

RODENT CONTROL			
Properties inspected	Number inspected	Number found to be infested by	
		Rats	Mice
On complaint	2,740	1,017	1,593
Otherwise	1,793	446	894
Total:	4,533	1,463	2,487
Properties treated by Council			
		4,673	
Visits by Rodent Operatives		15,551	
Notices served under Section 4 of the Act		(a) treatment	Nil
		(b) structural work (proofing)	54
Cases where default action taken following service of notice		7	
Number of "Block Control" schemes carried out		15	
No. of business premises under servicing contract at 1st January		189	
No. of new contracts during the year		Nil	
No. of contracts terminated during the year		12	
No. remaining under contract at 31st December		177	

TABLE 51

VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Visits or Inspections</u>
<u>Registered and Licensed Premises</u>		
Common Lodging Houses	3	14
Fur Skin Dressers	3	3
Hairdressers	194	94
Ice-Cream	456	263
Massage Establishments	5	11
Milk Distributors	246	406
Pet Shops and Stalls	69	136
Pharmacy and Poisons	70	116
Poultry Slaughterhouses	19	201
Prepared Food - Meat	94	52
- Fish	56	46
Rag Flock	31	7
Seamen's Lodging Houses	2	19
<u>Dwellings</u>		
No. of visits on complaint	)	5,589
No. of visits for drainage	)	2,582
No. of revisits	) 62,189	7,197
No. of other visits	)	1,917
<u>Other Premises</u>		
Bakehouses	45	92
Baker Shops and Stalls	95	163
Butcher Shops and Stalls	174	311
Canteens and Clubs	610	195
Chemists	55	12
Confectionery Shops and Stalls	368	213
Fish Shops and Stalls	129	239
Greengrocers and Fruiterers Shops and Stalls	577	425
Grocers Shops and Stalls	374	657
Hospitals, Institutions and Day Nurseries	31	12
Public Houses	396	591
Poultry Shops and Stalls	109	121
Restaurants, Cafes and Stalls	565	610
School Meal Centres	134	46
Wholesale Food Depots, Markets and Wharves	151	2,010
Other Food Premises	192	109
Food Delivery Vehicles	-	13
Factories (Mechanical)	3,488	1,900
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	386	112
Factories (other)	99	32
Outworkers	629	357
Schools	101	91
Drainage Work	-	2,929
Total:		<u>29,890</u>

There are 3,614 food premises including stalls in the Borough.
Some of the premises listed above are included under more than one trade category.

TABLE 52

MISCELLANEOUS WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Rent Act 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

1.	Applications for disrepair certificates	...	...	...	-
	Notice of proposal to issue certificates	...	...	...	-
	Undertaking accepted	...	...	...	-
	Undertaking refused	...	...	...	-
	Certificates issued	...	...	...	-
2.	Applications for cancellation of disrepair certificates	...	...	...	1
	Cancellations issued	...	...	...	-
	Cancellations refused	...	...	...	1

Complaints

Number received at Office	...	...	...	4,148
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Dangerous Structures

Number of premises notified to District Surveyor	...	...	...	53
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Drainage Plans

Number of plans on which observations submitted to				
Borough Engineer and Surveyor	...	...	...	281

Land Charges

Number of premises reported upon to Town Clerk	...	...	...	1,063
--	-----	-----	-----	-------

Town Planning Applications

No. of premises reported upon to Borough Architect and				
Planning Officer	...	...	...	684

Public Houses

Number of premises reported upon to Licensing Justices	...	...	...	98
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TABLE 53

NOTICES SERVED BY DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS				
Factories Act 1961	...	...	...	80
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970	...	...	...	292
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	...	...	...	74
Hairdressers and Barbers Byelaws	...	...	...	6
Informal Notices to Local Authority Housing Departments	...	...	...	1,669
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	...	...	...	51
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	...	...	...	19
				-
				-
-do- 75	...	...	...	17
-do- 89	...	...	...	12
-do- 93	...	...	...	1,139
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17	...	...	...	128
Staircase Lighting Byelaws	...	...	...	3
			Total:	3,490

TABLE 54

OUTWORKERS				
Firms in the borough employing outworkers	...	...	...	174
Outworkers residing in, and employed by firms in the borough	...	...	...	496
Outworkers residing outside the borough employed by firms in the borough	...	...	...	1,120
Outworkers residing in the borough employed by firms outside the borough	...	...	...	133
Total outworkers in the borough	...	...	...	629

TABLE 55

REFUSE DISPOSAL				
Home and trade refuse	...	...	...	72,500 tons
Street and market collections	...	...	...	15,500 tons
No. of bulk containers in use	...	...	...	3,200
No. of street gulleys cleansed	...	...	...	9,500

TABLE 56

CONFERENCES

The Council was represented at the following conferences during the year:

Conference	Venue	Dates	Representatives
Association of Public Health Inspectors			
(a) One Day Conference on Environment	London	21st January	Councillor J. O'Connor . Public Health Inspector .
(b) Two Day Symposium on Housing	London	18th - 19th June	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector Public Health Inspector .
(c) Annual Conference	Blackpool	14th - 18th September	Councillor Mrs. Brazier . Councillor Mrs. Crook. Public Health Inspector .
(d) Evening Conference	London	10th December	Public Health Inspector .
Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities Conference	Hull	1st - 3rd April	Chairman, Health Committee Associate Medical Officer of Health .
British Dental Association Annual Conference	Manchester	13th - 17th July	Chief Dental Officer . Sessional Dental Officer .
Federation of Association of Mental Health Workers Annual Conference	Torquay	3rd - 6th April	Principal Social Worker (Mental Health) .
Royal Society of Health;			
(a) Health Congress	Eastbourne	27th April - 1st May	Councillor Moore. Medical Officer of Health.
(b) Thamesmead Project	London	2nd July	Vice-Chairman, Health Committee Medical Officer of Health .
(c) International Conference	Edinburgh	21st - 25th September	Councillor Mrs. O'Connor . Principal Nursing Officer.
(d) Meat Preservation	London	29th October	Councillor J. O'Connor . Chief Public Health Inspector
(e) Condensation Problems in Modern Housing	London	19th November	Councillor Miss Morsman . Public Health Inspector.
(f) Reconstruction of Local Government. The National Health Services and the Social Services.	London	26th November	Councillor J. O'Connor . Principal Nursing Officer.

TABLE 56 (cont'd)

CONFERENCES (cont'd)			
Conference	Venue	Dates	Representatives
Royal Society of Health; (g) Radiation Levels Air, Water and Food	London	10th December	Councillor Miss Morsman. Public Health Inspector.
Institute of Water Pollution Control;			
(a) Water pollution	Bournemouth	19th - 21st May	Chief Administrative Officer
(b) Annual Conference	Blackpool	7th - 11th September	Councillor J. O'Connor. Councillor Harris. Chief Public Health Inspector.
Institute of Shops Acts Annual Conference	Morecombe	29th September - 1st October	Councillor Negus. Councillor Wall. Public Health Inspector.
National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare; Annual Conference	London	24th - 26th June	Principal Medical Officer
National Association for Mental Health;			
(a) Protecting the Mental Health of the Elderly	London	2nd June	Councillor J. O'Connor. Alderman Mitchell. Principal Social Worker (Mental Health)
(b) Out of Hospital - "Who Cares"	London	22nd September	Senior Social Worker (Mental Health)
(c) Annual General Meeting	London	11th November	Senior Social Worker (Mental Health)
National Association of Nursery Matrons; Conference	Llandudno	14th - 15th March	Day Nursery Matron
National Council for Home Help Services International Conference of Home Helps	London	7th - 11th April	Three Home Helps.

TABLE 56 (cont'd)

CONFERENCES (Cont'd)

Conference	Venue	Dates	Representatives
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child	London	19th November	Two Health Visitors
National Society for Clean Air	Southport	20th - 23rd October	Councillor Negus, Public Health Inspector.
National Union of Teachers Health Education from Special Agencies and Groups	London	6th March	Assistant Health Education Officer
Council for the Training of Health Visitors Conference	Harrogate	22nd - 24th April	Principal Nursing Officer
Friendship Week for Sick and Mentally Handicapped Children, Conference	London	19th May	School Nurse.
Health Visitors Association Study Conference	Buxton Spa	24th - 26th September	Deputy Principal Nursing Officer
Inner London Education Authority Care is Invisible	London	19th May	Principal Medical Officer
King Edward Hospital Fund			
(a) Voluntary Help in the field of Subnormality	London	13th March	Supervisor, Training Centre.
(b) Mental Health in the Community	London	4th May	Principal Social Worker (Mental Health) . Senior Social Worker (Mental Health) . District Nurse.
(c) The Incontinent Adult in the Community	London	18th June	District Nurse.
(d) Geriatric Services Incontinence in the Elderly	London	12th November	Senior Social Worker (Mental Health)

TABLE 56 (cont'd)

CONFERENCES (Cont'd)			
Conference	Venue	Dates	Representatives
London Boroughs' Training Committee			
(a) Treatment and Care of Spina Bifida Children	London	23rd October	Superintendent of Midwives. Health Visitor. School Nurse.
(b) Survey of the work of the Health Visitor	London	27th October	Principal Nursing Officer. Assistant Nursing Officer. Health Visitor.
Noise Abatement Society International Congress	Holland	11th - 14th May	Councillor J. O'Connor Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
Queens Institute of District Nursing. Relationship between the Hospital and Local Authority Services.	London	4th December	Principal Nursing Officer.
Race Relations Committee of the Religious Society of Friends			
Playgroups and the Needs of Under 5's in Urban Areas.	London	20th February	Vice-Chairman, Health Committee Assistant Nursing Officer.
Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene - Annual Conference	Cheltenham	1st - 4th September	Councillor Mrs. Couling. Councillor Pollins. Sessional Medical Officer.
St. Lawrences Hospital Centenary Conference	Caterham	24th - 26th June	Senior Social Worker (Mental Health). Social Worker (Mental Health). Teacher, Junior Training School.
Society of Medical Officers of Health "The Diabetic Child"	London	12th March	Principal Medical Officer. Social Worker (Health Services) 2 School Nurses.

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES

Courses attended by staff during the year were as follows:-

Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
London Boroughs Training Committee			Principal Nursing Officer, Superintendent District Nursing, Superintendent of Cleansing Services.
(a) Study Day for Chief and Senior Nursing Officers.	London	8th January	
(b) Management Appreciation Course for Centre Superintendents	London	12th - 16th January	2 Health Visitors.
(c) Re-entry Course for Health Visitors.	London	19th January 11th March.	Health Visitor.
(d) Study Day for Health Education Officers.	Bristol	12th February	Health Visitor.
(e) Health Surveillance for Older Age Group	London	19th - 20th February	Centre Superintendent. Health Visitor.
(f) Series of Seminars for Social Workers with Special Responsibilities with Day Centres	London	20th - 27th February 6th, 13th, 20th, March 10th, 17th, 24th April	Senior Social Worker (Mental Health)
(g) Middle Management Course.	London	23rd February - 20th March.	Assistant Nursing Officer
(h) Study Day " " " "	London " "	24th March 9th July 27th November	Head Teacher, Junior Training School
(i) 6 Seminars for Home Help Organisers	London	7th April - 12th May	2 Assistant Home Help Organisers.
(j) Residential Course for Matrons	Clacton	4th - 8th May	Matron, Day Nursery.
(k) Newham Course for Practical Work Instructors	London	1st - 13th June	District Nurse.
(l) Refresher Course for Health Visitors	York	1st - 11th September	Health Visitor.

TABLE 57 (cont'd)

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES (Cont' d)

Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
(m) Health Education in Schools	London	23rd - 24th September	Health Visitor
(n) Management Appreciation	London	28th September - 2nd October	2 Centre Superintendents
(o) 18 Seminars on Marital Casework	London	2nd October - May 1971	Assistant Principal Social Worker (Health Services).
(p) Seminars in Group Work	London	6th October - July 1971	Senior Social Worker (Mental Health)
(q) Residential Course	Clacton	12th - 16th October	Matron, Day Nursery. Deputy Matron, Day Nursery
(r) Introductory Course for School Nurses.	London	5th, 6th, 12th, 13th November	2 Clinic Nurses.
London Borough of Newham School of Community Nursing			
(a) District Nurses' Training Course	London	4 Months commencing 19th January	3 District Nurses.
(b) District Nurses' Training Course	London	10 Weeks, 16th February	District Nurse.
(c) Refresher Course	London	27th April - 1st May	3 District Nurses.
North East London Polytechnic			
FieldWork Instructors' Course	London	30 Days from 23rd November - 28th May 1971	2 Health Visitors.
North West London Polytechnic			
(a) Field Work Instructors' Course	London	30 Days from 23rd November -	Centre Superintendent 2 Health Visitors.
(b) Practical Work Instructors' Course	London	21st September - 3rd October	2 District Nurses.
Central Training Council for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Children - 2 - yrs. secondment	London	Commencing September 1970	2 Trainee Teachers.

TABLE 57 (cont'd)

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES (Cont'd)			
Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
Licentiate Institute of Building Construction Technicians Course 1 Day per week for 1 year	London	Commencing September 1970	Technical Assistant
Thirteenth Annual Refresher Course for Nursing Profession	Ipswich	2nd-6th November	Health Visitor
Margaret Pyke Centre Family Planning Courses	London	9th October, 20th November	Centre Superintendent
Institute of Home Help Organisers' Weekend School	Malvern, Worcs.	24th-26th September	Home Help Organiser
Greater London Whitley Council Office Management	London	6th-10th July	Administrative Assistant
The Spastics Society Course	Wallingford	1st-4th December	Teacher, Junior Training School
National Childbirth Trust Course in Psychoprophylaxis	London	29th-31st May	Health Visitor
National Association for Mental Health			
1. Course for Medical Officers on Mentally Subnormal Children	London	13th April - 8th May	Sessional Medical Officer
2. Development of Communication Skills in the Mentally Handicapped	London	1st May	Assistant Supervisor
3. Making Music with Mentally Handicapped Children	Bristol	14th-16th April	Teacher, Junior Training School
Royal College of Nursing Follow-up Course for Fieldwork Instructors	London	7th-18th December	Health Visitor
Association of Health Administrative Officers Summer School - Public Health Administration	Warwick University	9th-12th December	Administrative Assistant
Chiswick Polytechnic Courses for Local Government Officers in Health Departments	London	1st-12th June	Health Visitor
-do-	London	7th-18th September	Health Visitor
	London	2nd-13th November	Centre Superintendent

TABLE 57 (cont'd)

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES (Cont'd)			
Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
Royal College of Nursing - Community Health Nurse Teacher Certificate - One year secondment	London	Commencing September 1970	Senior District Nurse.
Society of Medical Officers of Health Refresher Course for Local Authority Dental Officers	Oxford	22nd - 24th September	Senior Dental Officer
British Postgraduate Medical Federation 2 Day Course	London	20th - 21st March	(Chief Dental Officer, (Dental Officer
Course on Paedodontics	London	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th September	Sessional Dental Officer.
Course on Crowns	London	29th September 1st October	Sessional Dental Officer
Health Visitors' Association Residential Course for Nursing Staff	Swansea	31st March - 10th April	School Nurse.
Inner London Education Authority (a) Course on Drug taking among School children	London	5th - 6th January	Deputy Medical Officer of Health
(b) Course for Public Health Dental Officers.	London	1st - 3rd July	Dental Officer.
(c) Production and Presentation Techniques in Education	London	7th - 11th December	Dental Auxiliary.
North London College for Further Education			
1. Course for qualified Staff	London	19th January - 2nd February	Nursery Warden
2. Course for unqualified Nursery Assistants	London	2nd - 20th March	Nursery Assistant
3. Further Course in Nursery Education	London	5th October - 13th November	Deputy Matron.

TABLE 57 (cont'd)

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES(Cont'd)			
Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
4. One year course for Mature Students, 2 days per week, leading to N.N.E.B. certificate	London	Commencing September 1970	Nursery Warden Nursery Assistant
Association of Public Health Inspectors Annual week-end Seminar	Canterbury	3rd - 5th April	3 Public Health Inspectors
Greater London Council Department of Transport and Planning The Problem of Noise	London	17th - 18th September	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Rodent Control Course -do-	London London	9th - 11th June 22nd - 24th September	Rodent Operative 2 Rodent Operatives
Royal Society of Health Smoke Inspectors' Certificate 1 Day per week for 1 year	London	Commencing September 1970	2 Public Health Inspectors.
Queens Institute of District Nursing			
1. Study Day - Student Assessment	London	13th May	Supt. District Nurses, District Nurse.
2. Follow up Study Day	London	2nd December	District Nurse.
3. The diabetic within the Community	London	14th July	District Nurse.

TABLE 58

SCHOOL HEALTH STATISTICS

Pupils on School Rolls at December, 1970

Under 5 years - full-time	...	...	...	...	...	1,306
- part-time	...	...	...	...	...	1,392
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	7,181
Juniors	...	...	...	...	...	10,384
Seniors	...	...	...	...	...	11,518
Special	...	...	...	...	...	836
Total:						32,617

Recuperative Holiday Homes

Number of schoolchildren (including Nursery schoolchildren) admitted during the year	206
---	-----

Health Surveys

	<u>No. examined</u>	<u>Occasions vermin found</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
(a) Comprehensive	22,639	759	3.35
(b) Selective	13,726	743	5.41
No. of individual pupils found verminous	...	356	
Percentage of school roll	...	1.09	
Vermin - occasions advice and/or shampoo given	...	1,326	
- occasions attendance at bathing centre	...	176	
(c) Communicable disease - No. examined for	...	1,462	

Routine Audiometer Testing

No. of children given screening test	3,852
No. failing screening test and given pure tone test	... 205
No. failing pure tone test and referred to Otologist	... 114

School Medical Treatment

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>No. of premises</u>	<u>Sessions in year</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
Audiology	1	93	224	650
Bathing	2	578 ★	801	1,176
Minor ailments - Medical Officer	6	134	661)	17,379
- Nurse	8	753	994)	
Ophthalmic	4	293	1,230	3,011
Orthoptic	1	80	101	172
Special investigation	3	141	121	1,126

★includes also adult sessions

TABLE 58 (cont'd)

Defects treated at School Treatment Centres and Hospital Clinics				
Errors of refraction and squint	...	...	...	799
Other eye defects	...	...	...	21
Spectacles ordered	...	...	...	833
Athlete's foot	...	...	...	55
Verrucae	...	...	...	445
Ringworm - body	...	...	...	2
Impetigo	...	...	...	57
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	277
Eye diseases	...	...	...	134
Ear diseases	...	...	...	62
Miscellaneous lacerations, etc.	...	...	...	623
Orthopaedic and postural defects (treated at schools)	...	...	...	84
<u>B. C. G. Vaccination - Schoolchildren</u>				
Number of schools visited	...	...	...	30
Number of 13- year old children offered test	...	...	...	2,425
Number of consents received	...	...	...	1,881
Number of children tested	...	...	...	1,638
Number of positive reactors	...	...	...	110
Number of children vaccinated	...	...	...	1,382
<u>Infectious and Other Diseases notified by Schools</u>				
<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Notifications</u>			
Chickenpox	...	...	...	258
Dysentery, Diarrhoea	...	...	...	25
German Measles	...	...	...	48
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	4
Impetigo	...	...	...	43
Influenza	...	...	...	24
Jaundice	...	...	...	38
Measles	...	...	...	267
Mumps	...	...	...	354
Ophthalmic conjunctivitis	...	...	...	8
Ringworm	...	...	...	9
Scabies	...	...	...	19
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	20
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	63
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	55
		Total:		<u>1,235</u>
(Number notified last year 943)				

TABLE 59

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Particulars of Clinics held and Services provided as at 31st December, 1970.

(a) CLINICS AND SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRES

<u>Address</u>	<u>Clinics and other activities held</u>
Clinic and School Treatment Centre, Club Row, E. 2.	Infant Welfare, Minor Ailments, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation.
Clinic Centre, 673, Commercial Road, E. 14.	Infant Welfare, Occasional Creches, Toddlers,
Clinic Centre, 1-2 Newmill House, Empson Street, E. 3.	Infant Welfare, Toddlers, Mothers' Club and Creche.
Clinic and School Treatment Centre, Leopold Street, E. 3.	Dental, Infant Welfare, Minor Ailments, Occasional Creches, Special Investigation, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation, Vision, Dressmaking, G.P. Obstetrician, Auditory Training, Orthoptic, Family Planning.
Clinic Centre, Library Place, Cable Street, E. 1.	Chiropody, Infant Welfare, Toddlers, Family Planning.
Clinic Centre, Peel Grove, E. 2.	Ante-Natal, Infant Welfare, Occasional Creches, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation, Cervical Cytology, Psychoprophylaxis, Dressmaking, Keep Fit Class, G.P. Obstetrician, Mothers' Club, Post-Natal.
Clinic and School Treatment Centre, 5, Pier Head, E. 1.	Infant Welfare, Minor Ailments, Occasional Creches, Family Planning, Dressmaking.
Clinic Centre, 35, Stepney Green, E. 1.	Chiropody, Infant Welfare, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation.
Clinic and School Treatment Centre, Roserton Street, E. 14.	Ante-Natal, Chiropody, Dental, Infant Welfare, Minor Ailments, Occasional Creches, Toddlers, Mothers' Club, Cervical Cytology, Dressmaking.
Clinic Centre, Tiller Road, Baths E. 14.	Infant Welfare, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation.

TABLE 59 (cont'd)

(a) CLINICS AND SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRES (Contd.)

Address	Clinics and other activities held
Clinic and School Treatment Centre, Ruston Street, E. 3.	Chiropody, Dental, Infant Welfare, Occasional Creches, Toddlers, Vision, Dressmaking, G.P. Obstetrician, Special Advisory, English Language Class.
Clinic Centre, 1-2 Wigram House Wades Place, E. 14.	Infant Welfare, Toddlers, Speech Therapy, Chiropody
Clinic and School Treatment Centre, Wellington Way, E. 3.	Dental, Infant Welfare, Occasional Creches, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation, G.P. Obstetrician, Mothers' Club, Cervical Cytology, Dressmaking, Family Planning, Cookery Class, Chiropody.
Clinic Centre and School Treatment Centre, Underwood Road, E. 1.	Audiology, Chiropody, Dental, Infant Welfare, Minor Ailments, Special Investigation, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation, Family Planning, Sewing Class.
School Treatment Centre, 3-4 Phillips House, Coventry Cross, E. 3.	Dental, Minor Ailments, Special Investigations.
School Treatment Centre, Bernhard Baron Settlement, Henriques Street, E. 1.	Dental, Minor Ailments, Vaccination and Immunisation, Vision.
School Treatment Centre, Wadeson Street, E. 2.	Audiology, Chiropody, Dental, Minor Ailments, Vision.
Mission House (Nursing Sisters of St. John the Divine) Lodore Street, E. 14.	Ante-Natal, Post-Natal.

TABLE 59 (cont'd)

(b) CHEST CLINICS

Days and Times

London Chest Hospital,
Victoria Park, E. 2.

Mon. Wed. Thurs. Fri. 9.15-11.30 a. m.
Sat. 9.15-11.0 a. m.
Wed. 5.0 -6.15 p. m.
Thurs. B. C. G. Clinic 2.30 p. m.

Wellington Way,
Bow Road, E. 3.

Tues. 2.0 -4. 0 p. m. (adults) 5.30 - 7. 0 p. m.
(adults)
Thurs. 10.0 -12 noon (children) 2. 0-4. 0 p. m.
(adults)
Fri. 10.0 -12 noon (adults)

Steels Lane, E. 1.

Mon. 10.0 -12 noon and 2.0 -4. 0 p. m.
Tues. 10.0-12 noon and 2.0 -4. 0 p. m.
5.0 -7. 0 p. m.
Wed. 10.0 -12 noon
Fri. 10.0 -12 noon
Sat. 10.0 -12 noon

(c) DAY NURSERIES

22, Underwood Road, E. 1.

Monday to Friday 8. 0 a. m. - 5. 30 p. m.

Christian Street, E. 1.

" " " 8. 0 a. m. - 5. 30 p. m.

Sugar Loaf Walk, E. 2.

" " " 8. 0 a. m. - 5. 30 p. m.

Tidey Street, E. 3.

" " " 7.30 a. m. - 5. 30 p. m.

Alice Model, 14/24, Beaumont Grove, E. 1.

" " " 8. 0 a. m. - 5. 30 p. m.

(Voluntary)

(d) MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING CENTRES

Adult Centre, 28 Underwood Road, E. 1.

" " " 9.30 a. m. - 4. 0 p. m.

Junior School, St. Judes Road, E. 2.

" " " 9.30 a. m. - 4. 0 p. m.

Industrial Centre, 43, Whitehorse Road, E. 1.

" " " 9.15 a. m. - 4.30 p. m.

(e) MENTAL HEALTH DAY CENTRE

Marian Place, Pritchards Road, E. 2.

" " " 9.30 a. m. - 4.30 p. m.

(f) DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION

Branch Road, Commercial Road, E. 14.

" " " 8. 0 a. m. - 5. 0 p. m.

(g) MORTUARY

Poplar High Street, E. 14.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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