

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

Contributors

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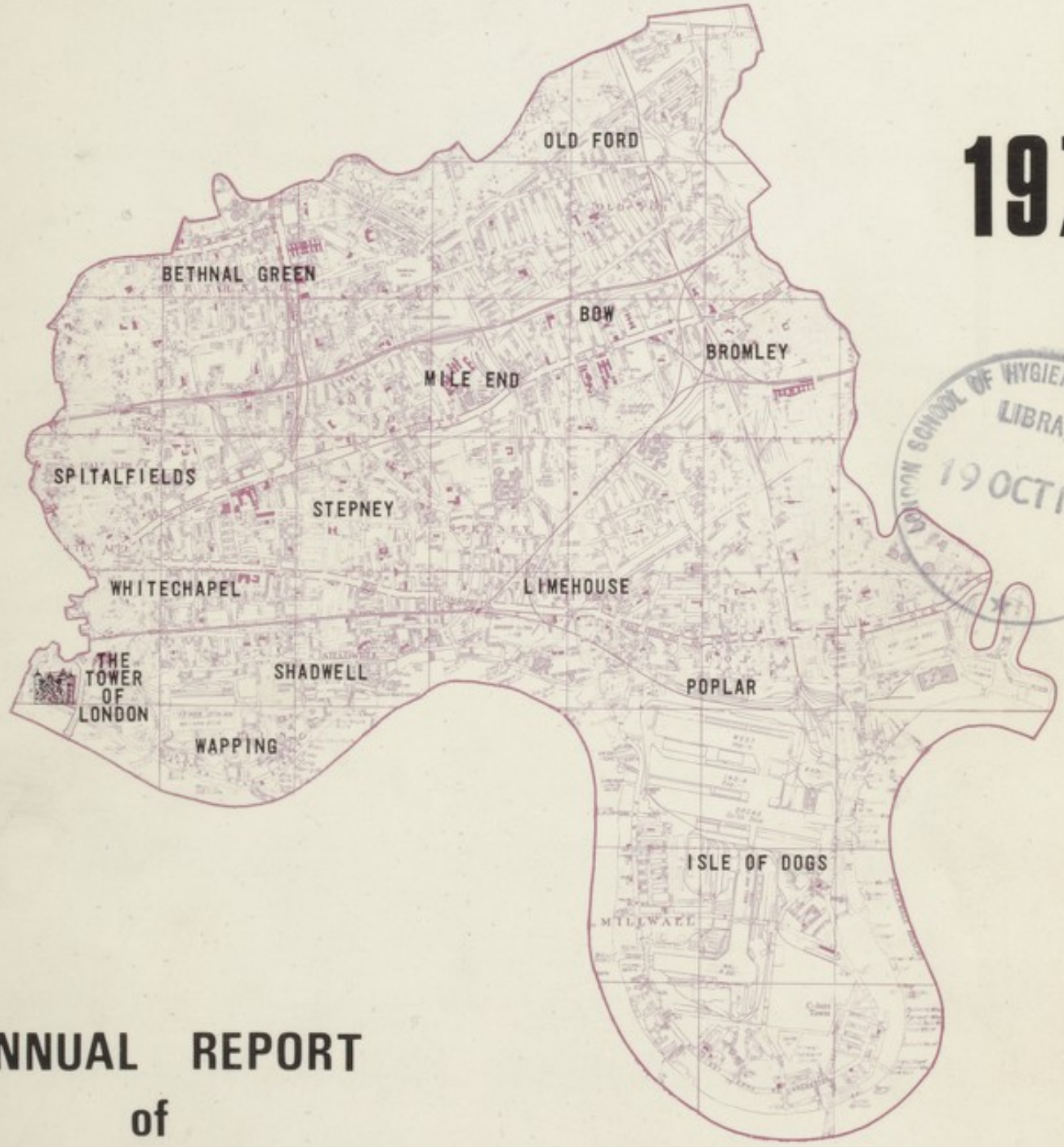
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TOWER HAMLETS

LONDON BOROUGH

1971



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

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

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ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

&

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

1971

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

TOWER HAMLETS HEALTH AND HOUSING MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1971)

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J. D. Allen

R. V. Ashkettle

H. Conway

A. W. Downs

A. P. Hegarty

J. Kennedy

I. P. McDougall

J. Milrod

D. Thyssen

Mrs. P. M. Thompson

E. G. Walker

R. J. Warner

TOWER HAMLETS HEALTH AND HOUSING MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1971)

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

CHAIRMAN

Councillor E.W. Hill

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor G.T. Desmond

ALDERMEN

G.W. Negus

COUNCILLORS

J.D. Allen

R.W. Ashkettle

H. Conway

A.W. Downes

A.P. Hegarty

J. Kennedy

I.P. McDougall

J. Milrood

D. Thyeson

Mrs. P.M. Thompson

E.G. Walker

R.J. Warner

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 1971.

It has been a year of rumour and counter rumour as plans are formulated for the unification of the National Health Service by April 1974. For some time in this borough increasing liaison between the three areas of the health service has been fostered. Joint liaison committees exist with members from the London Hospital group, other hospital groups, and with general practitioner and local health authority representatives. In addition a special committee has been set up to discuss the future planning of health services by St. Bartholomews, and the London Hospital, and the London Boroughs of Hackney and Tower Hamlets and the City of London. No doubt when the constituent elements of the Area and District boards in the locality have been finally agreed executive powers will enable tentative plans to be incorporated in future policy decisions.

Future impetus to joint training schemes in nursing as between hospitals and the community nursing services has been encouraged in 1971. Effective links with hospital nursing staff and our district services ensure adequate information being available to maintain continuity of care when patients pass backwards and forwards across the interface of hospital and community.

Schemes of attachment of district nurses to general practices have multiplied. By early 1972, more than a third of the nursing staff will work in this way. Less advance has been made in the case of health visitors, as their work at child health clinics remains of paramount importance until such time that more local general practitioners take a greater interest in the provision of well baby clinics at their surgeries undertaking all the fundamental work now carried out at our infant welfare clinics. An indication of the load borne by this authority is given by the data on vaccination and immunisation which shows that year after year more than 90% of these procedures are undertaken at local health authority clinics.

Family planning services have continued to expand. The pilot domiciliary scheme has extended since its provision on an agency basis by the Family Planning Association assisted by grant under the Urban Aid Scheme.

Discussions have been held on maternity liaison and from 1972 there should be a unified maternity liaison committee meeting regularly to ensure an effective comprehensive service. No doubt, with the continued diminution of domiciliary cases, the role of the hospital side will tend to greater dominance. However, there are still some patients who much prefer, where possible, to have a home delivery. But, in the near future there might well be a combined midwifery service in this borough.

Provision of health centres continues to be very slow due, for the most part, to the reluctance of general practitioners seeking to work in the same. In addition to the plans for a health centre in the Watney Street development, firm proposals are now in hand to build a further centre in Gill Street. This will be combined with the provision of a child guidance clinic to cater for the south east part of the borough, including the Isle of Dogs.

The health education section was brought up to establishment again in the year. Emphasis was placed on anti-smoking, venereal diseases and cervical cytology, as can be seen from the report on page 28. Venereal disease contact tracing by the social workers seconded to the Whitechapel Clinic continued to be highly effective as summarised in the account on page 19.

Good relationships were forged with the new directorate of social services. Medical and nursing advice made available has been readily accepted. There have been no demarcation disputes as between the roles of the health department staff and the social workers. Case conferences at field level are proving effective in combining the expertise from both departments in catering for clients' needs.

The borough council has engaged the services of the London Boroughs Management Services Unit to advise on a general reorganisation of the Council's services. One of the four directorates set up, the Directorate of Community Services, includes overall administration of the departments of Health, Housing Management, Libraries, Baths, Public Control and the Recreation and Entertainments section. The Medical Officer of Health/Principal School Medical Officer was appointed the first Director of Community Services. With the advent of the unification of the National Health Service, it is planned by 1972/73 to form the transferring personal health services into a viable administrative unit which can be 'hived' off to function in the future operations of the district health services management team.

Slum clearance continued during the year. After completion of the agreed quinquennial programme up to 1976-7, clearance of the greater part of the borough's unfit housing will have been concluded. The continued hold up of plans for the redevelopment of the local docks area, pending an overall review, leaves large riverside areas blighted.

Once again, as we all face reorganisation with its attendant uncertainties and anxieties for staff, I can report that the department has maintained its high standards for the betterment of the public health in the borough. For this my thanks primarily go to all the staff of the department; as also to the Chief Executive and my senior colleagues in other departments who have assisted in the integrated running of all the borough services.

From the respective Chairmen and members of committees I acknowledge continued encouragement and help in the implementation of our work during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

R.W. WATTON

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.

MAY, 1972.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(as at 31st December 1971)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. R.W. Watton

ASSOCIATE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. W.C. Turner

Medical Officers 38 (6.2)

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER

Dr. K. Winship

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

E.P. Webber

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER

Dr. J. Richards

DEPUTY CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

M. Pliskin

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

C.H. Drake

J.E. Pestell

G.R. Williamson

Administrative and Clerical Staff 55 (52.1)

CHIEF PUBLIC
HEALTH INSPECTOR

H.S. Davies

Public Health Inspectors 22

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC
HEALTH INSPECTOR

J.J. Keniry

Technical Assistants 7.

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

D. F. Waller

Pupil Public Health Inspectors 6.

Dental Officers 6 (5).

Dental Auxiliaries 3.

Dental Surgery Assistants 12

PRINCIPAL NURSING OFFICER

Mrs. D.E. Marrin

DEPUTY PRINCIPAL NURSING OFFICER

Miss A.M. Thomson

ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER

Mrs. I.E. Nicholls

Health and Tuberculosis Visitors
33

Student Health
Visitors 9.

Clinic and School Nurses
23 (17.2)

PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORKER (Acting)
(HEALTH SERVICES)

Miss M.Y. Lindsey

Social Workers 3

SUPERVISOR CLEANSING SERVICES

Miss E. New

CHIEF CHIROPODIST

P. Twort

Chiropodists (Sessional) 9 (2.6)

NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES

Miss I.M. Clarke

SUPERINTENDENT OF HOME NURSING

Miss N.O. Humphris

NURSING SUPERINTENDENT (Agency) 1.

Midwives (Agency) 7.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF HOME NURSING

Miss P.J. Ribbans

District Nurses (inc. Agency) 31 (30.5)

HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER

Mrs. M.A. Twiston-Davies

ASSISTANT HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER

(Vacant)

OTHER STAFF 23 (18.0)

OTHER MANUAL STAFF 86(69.7)

Total staff of Department 396 (326.3)

Note - Numbers in brackets relate to equivalent whole-time

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1971

Area of Borough (Acres)	4,876	Rateable Value (1st April 1971)	£14,970,633	
Population:				
Mid-year estimate ...	164,650	Sum represented by a penny rate (1971-2) ...	£ 133,800	
Census, 1971 ...	164,948	General Rate (1971-2)		
Census, 1961 ...	205,682	Dwelling houses ...	90.5p. in £	
Density of population (persons per acre) ...	33.77	Mixed hereditaments ...	95.5p. in £	
Number of inhabited dwellings according to Rate Books at 1st April 1971		...	61,193	
" " structurally separate dwellings - Census 1961		...	59,885	
" " private households - Census 1961		...	67,858	
Births				
		Total	Male	Female
All Births ...		2,265	1,179	1,086
Live Births	Legitimate	1,928	997	931
	Illegitimate	306	166	140
	Total:	2,234	1,163	1,071
Still Births	Legitimate	29	15	14
	Illegitimate	2	1	1
	Total:	31	16	15
Deaths				
All Causes ...		2,147	1,195	952
Maternal ...		-	-	-
Infants under 1 year	Legitimate	44	30	14
	Illegitimate	10	8	2
	Total:	54	38	16
Rates				
Live birth-rate per 1,000 population ...	...	...	...	13.57
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	...	...	...	13.04
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births ...	...	...	...	13.69
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births ...	...	...	...	00.00
Infant death rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	...	24.17
Legitimate infant death rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	...	...	...	22.82
Illegitimate infant death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	...	...	...	32.68
Neo-natal death rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	...	18.35
Early neo-natal death rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	...	15.22
Perinatal death rate (still births plus deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total births ...	...	...	...	28.70
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ...	...	...	...	13.69
Area Comparability Factors	Births	...	0.92	Deaths ... 1.19

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS 1971
 1971

Area of Borough (Acres)	Population	Mid-year estimate	1971	1970
4,876	104,850	104,850	184,948	202,882
104,850	104,850	104,850	184,948	202,882
104,850	104,850	104,850	184,948	202,882

Sex	Male	Female	Total
All Births	1,119	1,086	2,205
Legitimate	997	981	1,978
Illegitimate	122	105	227

Category	Number
Legitimate	997
Illegitimate	122
Total	1,119

Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 total births
18.57	18.57
18.04	18.04
18.08	18.08
18.00	18.00

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 Thames is a navigable waterway in length along which exist numerous wharves engaged in trans-shipping activities. The area of the borough is 4.874 acres, being approximately equal to the area of the City of London. The population of the borough is 175,000. The area of the borough is 4.874 acres, being approximately equal to the area of the City of London. The population of the borough is 175,000.

The geology of the borough is of the London clay type, which is a soft, silty, and friable material. The level of the ground is generally between 10 and 20 feet above sea level. The surface of the ground is generally level, but there are some areas of higher ground. The ground is generally level, but there are some areas of higher ground. The ground is generally level, but there are some areas of higher ground.

PART I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

One of the chief industries of the borough is the clothing trade, which is carried on in this area. Other important industries are the food and drink trade, the printing and publishing trade, and the retail trade. The most important district in London is the City of London, which is the financial centre of the country. The City of London is the financial centre of the country. The City of London is the financial centre of 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 169,800, a decrease of 17,419 from last year's figure. The decennial census of the population was taken on 25th April 1971. The census revealed the borough population was 164,244, a reduction of 40,131 or 19.8% from the 1961 census. It appears that the population of the borough during the interval is not great, with the result that birth rates given in Annual Reports for 1969 were too low and the death rates too high.

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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 164,650, a decrease of 17,610 from last year's figure. The decennial census of the population was taken on 25th April 1971. The census revealed the borough population to be 164,948, a reduction of 40,734 or 19.8% from the 1961 census. It is apparent that the estimated population of the borough during the intercensal years is too great, with the result that birth rates given in Annual Reports for those years were too low and the death rates too high.

Live births exceeded deaths by 87 so that as the estimated population decrease was 17,610 the net estimated movement of residents out of the borough would normally amount to 17,697 persons.

The density of population is 33.77 persons per acre, a reduction of over 8 persons per acre (19.5%) since 1965. In 1961 the density was 52.06 and 169.0 persons per acre in 1901.

In 1921 the census revealed the population of the boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar and Stepney, which now form the borough of Tower Hamlets, to be 530,656. There were 13,650 births (rate 25.7) and 6,863 deaths.

Cases of infectious disease notified in Stepney included 1,996 scarlet fever, 956 diphtheria and 573 pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 41 deaths from measles, 24 from whooping cough, 180 deaths of children from "summer diarrhoea," 42 deaths from influenza and 299 from tuberculosis.

In Poplar 1,423 cases of scarlet fever were notified, 648 diphtheria and 392 of pulmonary tuberculosis. Deaths included 182 from pulmonary tuberculosis, 64 diphtheria, 39 measles, 29 whooping cough and 5 from typhoid fever.

The Medical Officer of Health, Stepney, reported that the decline in population was due to the erection of business premises, the conversion of living rooms in upper parts of dwellings into workshops, conversion of ground floor rooms in houses into food shops and the demolition of slum properties. Free milk supplied during the year cost the Council £12,000. He reported that unemployment was very prevalent during the year, the health visitors stating that the only food in the house, on some occasions, was the municipal milk, and that if it had not been for this provision many babies would have had a poor chance of surviving. Typhoid fever used to be prevalent but has now nearly disappeared; in 1901 there were 245 cases notified, with 47 deaths, compared with this year's 20 cases and 2 deaths. He stated that in spite of the Tuberculosis Regulations 1912 which required notification of tuberculosis, half of the deaths registered had never been notified.

The Chief Health Visitor of Poplar reported that no less than 19 of the notified cases of zymotic enteritis were dead when notifications were received.

Registered workshops in Poplar included those of two Glassblowers and two Clay Pipe Makers.

In the three boroughs there were 1,219 deaths of children under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 91.8 per 1,000 live births.

The Mayor and Members of the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar were imprisoned by order of the High Court for disobeying an Order of the Court and refusing to levy certain rates for precepting Authorities, and Minutes of the Council contain records of meetings of the Council held in Cell No. 5 (Councillor G. Lansbury's cell) of Brixton Prison. The male Members of the Council were joined by women Members, transported from Holloway Prison. This dramatic event led to a change in the rating system - an Act was passed equalising the rate burden over the whole of London.

Poplar Council resolved that the Ministry of Education and the London County Council be urged to raise the school leaving age to 15 years, with full maintenance grants for children attending elementary and day continuation schools between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

The Stepney Council agreed to borrow £11,400 for acquisition of the Arbour Square site for the proposed Municipal Offices.

Arrangements were entered into by the Stepney Council with the London Hospital for the dental treatment of necessitous nursing and expectant mothers attending voluntary and municipal child welfare centres.

Decisions taken by the Council included replacing the horse-drawn disinfecting van by a motor van, and the take-over of the three dispensaries administered by the joint Committee of the Stepney Dispensaries for the Prevention of Consumption.

At a Conference convened by the London County Council it was stated that the notification of measles by the medical profession was necessary, and that registration should be introduced to strengthen the powers of Local Authorities to deal with verminous bedding and clothing. The Conference also wished to make widely known the composition of the preparation recently introduced for shampooing the hair of children, namely - 1 lb. of soft soap, 10 ozs. paraffin and 6 drams of turpentine.

A conference of Local Authorities in Greater London resolved that, in the interest of public health and cleanliness, Local Authorities should be empowered to carry out the washing and drying of clothes and other articles, and to collect and deliver such articles at reasonable charges for their services.

LIVE BIRTHS

There were 3,225 live births registered in the borough during the year. After correction for place of residence (inward transfers 168 outward transfers 1,159), the number allocated to the borough was 2,234 comprising 1,163 boys and 1,071 girls, a decrease of 237 from 1970, giving a crude birth rate of 13.57 per 1,000 population compared with 13.55 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 12.48 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 306 equivalent to 13.69% of the total live births, compared with 13.47% last year. The comparable figure for England and Wales was 8%.

STILLBIRTHS

This year stillbirths numbered 31 equivalent to a rate of 13.68 per 1,000 total births compared with 12.78 in 1970. The rate for England and Wales was 12.0.

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered - 2,147, shows a decrease of 23 from the figure of last year. The death rate was 13.04 and when adjusted by the comparability factor becomes 15.51 as compared with 11.6 for the country as a whole. The largest single cause of death was heart disease, 29% of total deaths, followed by cancer 26% and respiratory conditions 16%.

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

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths during the first year of life numbered 54 equivalent to a rate of 24.17 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 20.23 and 17.61 for 1969. 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 18.0 for 1971.

Details of causes of death at various ages under 1 year will be found in the Appendix on page 72.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths this year.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

During the year there were 41 deaths of infants under 4 weeks representing a neo-natal mortality rate of 18.35 the rate for England and Wales being 12.0. Last year there were 33 deaths giving a rate of 13.35 per 1,000 live births.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

This term is used to describe the combination of still births 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 28.70 the rate for England and Wales being 22.0.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Deaths due to accidents numbered 58 (compared with 66 last year) motor vehicles being the cause of 19 deaths. Statistics supplied by the Road Safety Officer will be found on page 72.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The expectation of life at birth, based on the estimated home population and

mortality experience over the three years 1968 to 1970, is 68.6 years for a boy and 74.9 for a girl. This is an increase of 0.6 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 at age 65 a man has a life expectancy of 11.9 years and a woman 15.8 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 76.)

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages solemnised in the borough during the year was 1,322, or 193 less than last year, made up as follows:-

Register Office	663
Church of England	442
Authorised persons and other denominations	217

The marriage rate per 1,000 population was 16.0 compared with 16.6 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 the work of the Public Health Inspector, Home Nursing, Domiciliary Midwifery and Cervical Cytology Services, Registration of Houses in Multiple Occupation, Home Safety (electrical wiring), details of changes in Services provided at Clinic Centres 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.

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 3,977 men and 238 women, or 1,406 more 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 96 boys and 24 girls, compared with 1970 figures of 76 and 17 respectively.

OPEN SPACES

Following the transfer of responsibility to the Council from the Greater London Council of certain parks and open spaces in the borough, the Council's share increased from approximately 11% to 48% of the total, which is now 346.29 acres and equivalent to 2.10 acres per 1,000 population.

A list of the sites is given on pages 87 and 88.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

A table showing vital statistics for the area covered by the borough at various years from 1901 is on page 73.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENTS

A list of all Health Department Establishments showing clinic sessions held and services provided is given in the Appendix on pages 113 to 115.

II PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS

AND OTHER DISEASES

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The year began cold and foggy, January then becoming mild and wet with whirlwinds reported in East London on one day. February was mainly dry and mild, snowfalls occurring in March and April. It was the sunniest May in London for 26 years, whilst June saw record high rainfall. July was unusually dry, August being dull and unsettled. It was a mainly dry September with sunshine records being broken in October and November. The year ended with an unusually warm December.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS

The number of notified cases of infectious disease, corrected for omissions and duplicate notifications, was 619 compared with 1,919 during the previous year.

PART II

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

ANTHRAX

No case of anthrax was reported during the year.

CANCER

Of a total of 507 deaths from cancer occurring this year 178 were due to cancer of the lung. The death rate of lung cancer was 1.08 per 1,000 population, an increase of 50% since 1965.

CHOLERA

Owing to outbreaks of cholera in areas of Southern Europe during the year, information was received from Port Health Authorities of 90 persons, mainly holiday-makers, who had entered the country without International Vaccination Certificates. These persons were kept under surveillance for the incubation period and in some instances faecal specimens were taken when there had been a history of acute diarrhoea.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year.

DYSENTERY

Notified cases of dysentery totalled 39, compared with 36 during the previous year.

II PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS

AND OTHER DISEASES

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The year began cold and foggy, January then becoming mild and wet with whirlwinds reported in East London on one day. February was mainly dry and mild, snowfalls occurring in March and April. It was the sunniest May in London for 28 years, whilst June saw record high rainfalls. July was unusually dry, August being dull and unsettled. It was a mainly dry September with sunshine records being broken in October and November. The year ended with an unusually warm December.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS

The number of notified cases of infectious disease, corrected for revised diagnoses and duplicate notifications, was 619 compared with 1,619 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 76 and a list of diseases notifiable in the borough on page 75.

ANTHRAX

No cases of anthrax was reported during the year.

CANCER

Of a total of 567 deaths from cancer occurring this year 178 were due to cancer of the lung. The death rate of lung cancer was 1.08 per 1,000 population, an increase of 50% since 1965.

CHOLERA

Owing to outbreaks of cholera in areas of Southern Europe during the year, information was received from Port Health Authorities of 90 persons, mainly holiday-makers, who had entered the country without International Vaccination Certificates. These persons were kept under surveillance for the incubation period and in some instances faecal specimens were taken when there had been a history of agastric disorder.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year.

DYSENTERY

Notified cases of dysentery totalled 39, compared with 36 during the previous year.

FOOD POISONING

Sixty-eight cases of food poisoning were notified during the year compared with 82 in 1970. Salmonella typhi-murium was isolated in 18 instances. Other Salmonella organisms isolated included 9 enteritidis, 2 newport and 2 indiana. Clostridium welchii was discovered in 2 cases.

Five 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 66 during the year, compared with 127 during 1970.

MALARIA

No cases of malaria were notified during the year.

MEASLES

Notified cases of measles totalled 238 during 1971. In the previous year 1,063 notifications were received. Children vaccinated against the disease during the year numbered 1996.

ACUTE MENINGITIS

Eight notifications were received during the year, compared with two in 1970.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No cases were notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS

Once again no cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the borough during the year. Details of vaccination against poliomyelitis will be found on page 77.

PSITTACOSIS

One case of Psittacosis was reported in a man of 44 years. No apparent cause for his illness was found.

SCABIES

Cases of scabies which came to notice during the year totalled 317, compared

with 493 in 1970. Patients and contacts were given medicinal baths and their clothing disinfected at the Council's cleansing station. The number of baths given was 581.

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 50 confirmed cases notified, compared with 48 during 1970.

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 1266.

In July the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security issued a Circular in which was stated that the following advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation had been accepted:

- (1) Vaccination against smallpox need not now be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood;
- (2) all travellers to and from areas of the world where smallpox is endemic or countries where eradication programmes are in progress should be protected by recent vaccination;
- (3) health service staff who come into contact with patients should be offered vaccination and regular re-vaccination.

TYPHOID

There were two typhoid cases notified during 1971. One was in the case of a man of 40 years, who had spent two years hitch-hiking in Asia, Africa and Europe. He became ill while in France and was diagnosed as a case of typhoid fever on his return to this country a few days later. He made a satisfactory recovery after treatment in hospital.

The second case was in a man of 34 years, who had recently returned from a holiday in India. After diagnosis in a local hospital, ward contacts were traced and cleared.

WHOOPING COUGH

There were 54 notifications compared with 138 during 1970. Statistics relating to immunisation are on page 77.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year was 76, giving a notification rate of 0.46 per 1,000 population compared with 0.55 last year. Non-pulmonary cases notified numbered 18. The mortality rate for pulmonary tuberculosis was 4.2 per 100,000 population compared with 6.5 in 1970. This is the first year that notifications have totalled less than 100.

Statistical data relating to new cases, deaths and variations in the register will be found on page 78.

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.

Mass Radiography

One of the two mobile units operating in this borough (Unit 6B) was closed down by the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board on 30th June 1971. Unit 6A's weekly session at Toynbee Hall continues to operate.

As partial compensation for reduction in the service the Regional Hospital Board is arranging for a limited service to operate next year at certain selected hospitals in the area.

I am indebted to the Medical Directors and Organising Secretaries for the information given on the work of the Units in the borough during the year which will be found on page 79.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The number 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 79. The figures for this year are low because of inability to obtain Mantoux test material occasioned by the postal strike early in the year.

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; these services became the responsibility of the Social Services Department of the Council on 1st April.

The Poplar Chest Clinic at Wellington Way closed on 31st December 1971, its activities transferring to the London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park. The Stepney Chest Clinic is likewise to close on 31st March 1972 which will complete the centralisation by the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board of the Chest Clinic services of the Borough at the London Chest Hospital.

After Care

Other services provided by the department for the care and after care of patients and contacts include - boarding-out of child contacts, home nursing, loan of bedding and nursing equipment; rehousing of selected tuberculous families.

Chest Diseases Care Committees

Three Chest diseases care committees continued to operate in the borough in 1971 and I append the reports of the consultant chest physicians on the work of two of the committees and clinics during the year.

Dr. B.C. Hanson, Acting Consultant Chest Physician at the Stepney Chest Clinic reports:

"December 1971 was marked by the retirement of Dr. Orpwood, Consultant Chest Physician for many years. At a farewell gathering, staff and colleagues past and present expressed their appreciation of the achievements of his service to the East End, and extended personally their best wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Orpwood for a happy retirement.

During 1971 the clinic continued to provide a readily available service for the assessment and treatment of respiratory disease. There was some decline in the notification of tuberculosis and hence in new contact examinations and B.C.G. vaccinations. This followed the national trend in relation to age, sex, ethnic and social categories. Due to a preponderance in certain areas of Stepney of susceptible groups, the incidence of tuberculosis remained higher than the national average. The problems presented by other chest conditions prevailed as in previous years.

The Care Committee continued to help patients in need who attended the Chest Clinic. Assistance was given in helping to solve the many problems arising from a long illness, and in some cases grants were made from the voluntary fund. The value of this fund, which is readily available in an emergency, cannot be over-estimated and the assistance of the Care Committee over many years in providing both financial and supportive help has been a most valuable contribution to the work of the Chest Clinic.

The prevalence of chest illness in Tower Hamlets has had much bearing on the work of the clinic. Within the shifting lodging house populace exists a reservoir of tuberculosis amongst undiagnosed and lapsed cases. In pockets of the Borough poverty and poor environmental conditions predispose to chest affections in general. The acceleration of the acquisition of smoking habits during adolescence intensifies the challenge already posed by lung cancer.

Psychiatric illness, maladjustment and alcoholism militate against those in whom the need is greatest seeking aid, and credit is due to the vigilance of the general practitioners who initiate referral to the clinics.

Throughout the years all sorts and conditions of men have passed through Stepney Chest Clinic. The concerted efforts of a closely knit ancillary staff who have adopted a flexible approach to their several needs, have both encouraged and enabled the acceptance of medical advice proffered.

Since 1936 this clinic has worked as a self contained unit. It is soon to be embraced by the London Chest Hospital. The divers facets of respiratory medicine will now be unified under the auspices of a teaching hospital. This should augur well. The expertise now gained will yet be deployed in accordance with the established principles of traditional chest clinic practice".

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

"The work of the Chest Clinic in 1971 showed little change over recent previous years. Lung cancer, asthma and chronic bronchitis have largely replaced pulmonary tuberculosis as the major disease dealt with at the clinic. Tuberculosis, however, still remains an important problem, particularly amongst the elderly and amongst immigrants in whom the disease sometimes assumes atypical features. Modern treatment is fortunately very effective and complete cure can be expected in nearly all cases if drugs are taken regularly for a specified period. Difficulties arise occasionally amongst patients who have no fixed address and wander from one common lodging house to another and fail to take their drugs regularly. These patients may remain infectious and may become resistant to the standard drugs. Such patients often present a considerable problem in management to the doctor, social worker and health visitor.

The Care Committee has adjusted to the changed chest clinic function and the great majority of the patients who were helped were not tuberculous, but suffering from lung cancer or bronchitis. These conditions are often associated with serious social problems, and there is frequently a great need for advice and financial help beyond that which can be obtained from statutory sources. I want to thank the Care Committee for giving this advice and help so freely.

The past year saw the building of the new outpatient department at the London Chest Hospital. This purpose built department will house the Poplar, Stepney, Metropolitan and Shoreditch Chest Clinics which are due to be absorbed into the London Chest Hospital in 1972."

Health Control of Immigrants

During the year 390 advice notes of immigrant arrivals were received in the department from various ports of entry, and successful contact was made in 212 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 to be as follows:-

Area of Residence	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total	(1970)
Tower Hamlets	69	476	1,952	2,497	(2,524)
Other London Boroughs	116	1,276	5,464	6,856	(6,496)
Other Areas	12	139	993	1,144	(1,186)
Total	197	1,891	8,409	10,497	(10,206)

Returns received from 9 other hospitals in London of new patients attending their clinics during the year showed that 303 were residents of Tower Hamlets, comprising 5 syphilis, 34 gonorrhoea and 264 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., Senior Physician to the Department, for tracing contacts and following up defaulters.

Dr. Dunlop reports as follows:-

"We dealt with 197 new cases of syphilis (1970 - 215 new cases); with 1,891 cases of gonorrhoea (1970 - 1,882) and with 8,409 Other Genital Infections and Other Conditions (1970 - 8,109). In all the clinic dealt with a total of 10,497 new cases compared with 10,206 in 1970.

However, the total for Tower Hamlets was slightly decreased at 2,497 compared with 2,524 in 1970. There were 69 cases of syphilis compared with 52 in 1970 and 476 cases of gonorrhoea compared with 541 in the previous year.

Although the decrease in the number of cases of gonorrhoea in this area is slight, it is particularly gratifying because it has occurred at a time that the national figures are increasing. The activities of the contact tracers in this department have kept the infectious reservoir of gonorrhoea in this area as small as possible by bringing infected women to treatment.

In 1971, 1,258 male patients suffering from gonorrhoea were seen; 455 women who were alleged sources of infection were examined and, of this number, 430 (94.5%) were found to be infected. One hundred and eighty-five other contacts were also examined and 131 (70.8%) were found to be infected with gonorrhoea. In 1971 twenty two male patients were seen suffering from syphilis who had darkfield-positive infectious genital lesions. This compares with 17 such patients in the previous year. In 1971 six contacts who were said to be the source of the syphilitic infection in the cases of patients attending this department were examined and all were found to be infected. This compares with 5 in the previous year of which number 3 were found to be infected. Another 5 persons who were said to be contacts of patients suffering from syphilis attended and in fact none of these contacts was found to be infected.

It is clear that the contact tracers are most valuable members of our team and contribute materially to the work of this department.

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. No notices under this section were served during the year.

PART III

* PERSHAW HEALTH SERVICES * * *

It is clear that the contact tracing was most valuable because of our
 attention and cooperation with the community health department.

COMPENSATION FOR STOPPING EMPLOYMENT
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and notices under this section were served during the year.
 a consequence. No notices under this section were served during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases of diphtheria reported
 under the direction of Dr. E.M.C. Dwyer, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the
 Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene, Victoria Hospital.

Dr. Dwyer reports as follows:-

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 2020 215 cases

However, the total number of cases of diphtheria reported in 1970
 compared with 2,524 in 1970. There were 69 cases in 1971 and 478 in 1970.

Although the number of cases of diphtheria reported in 1971
 is a decrease on the number reported in 1970, it is not a
 decrease on the number reported in 1970. The number of cases
 reported in 1971 was 215, which is a decrease on the number
 reported in 1970.

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 decrease on the number reported in 1970. The number of cases
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III PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

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

Staff changes during the year included one Assistant Nursing Officer who left to take up the position of Chief Nursing Officer of a neighbouring Borough, the vacancy being filled by the promotion of one of our Centre Superintendents. A second Assistant Nursing Officer left to take a tutoring post. This vacancy was not filled as, apart from health aspects, the responsibility for supervision of child minders and pre-school playgroups passed to the Social Services Department.

One Health Visitor took up duties with the Save the Children Fund in Bangladesh and another was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Staffing stability was poor during 1971. 19 Health Visitors (including students who completed their training) were appointed, 17 resigned.

Training

PART III

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Nine Health Visitor students completed their training commencing in September 1971, one of whom was successful in their examination. The six Health Visitor students sponsored in 1970 were successful in their examination. Three Health Visitors attended courses to obtain the Field-Work Instructors certificate, thus assisting in the continuity of the increasingly heavy training programme for nurses from surrounding hospitals and for Health Visitors and allied workers, which each year is undertaken by the nursing section.

Plans were laid for providing the community experience for student nurses based in hospitals in preparation for their State registration. The community experience required is now considerably increased in accordance with the requirements of the new syllabus of nurse training as laid down by the General Nursing Council. Special arrangements have also been made for the Leamington Hospital based students taking the SRN/RN course of training, to receive sixteen weeks community experience in co-operation with the Social Services Department. A total of 98 medical students and 261 student nurses were assisted in gaining community experience throughout the year.

First Line Management courses were attended by four Health Visitors, to ensure their understanding of the proposed new "Mopston" structure.

Study days and conferences attended by various grades of nursing staff covered a wide range of topics including the following - antenatal training, home safety, family planning, colostomy and ileostomy care, multiple sclerosis and family psychiatry.

Clinic Centre Activities

Placed strategically throughout the borough as they are and easily

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Training

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Study days and conferences attended by various grades of nursing staff covered a wide range of topics including the following - audiometric training, home safety, family planning, colostomy and ileostomy care, multiple sclerosis and family psychiatry.

Clinic Centre Activities

Placed strategically throughout the borough as they are and easily

accessible to the public, the thirteen centres continue to give a wide range of services affecting the health and stability of the family and school children. Increasing liaison between all grades of staff and with hospitals, general practitioners and other allied services, and voluntary organisations has been maintained and brings the staff into contact with all age groups of the public.

In addition to the home visiting and routine sessions such as child welfare, ante natal (and prophylactic), some centres have such facilities as mothers' clubs (sometimes fathers included), family planning, creche and health education sessions.

The range of observers attending one Clinic Centre during the year was as follows and is not untypical of the pattern at other centres.

- 8 London Hospital medical students.
- 2 pupil midwives weekly for 5 sessions
- 12 student nurses from St. Andrew's and the London Hospital
- 1 health visitor student in training
- 2 doctors from World Health Organisation
- 6 groups of dental students (approximately 10 in each).

Lunch-time meetings between health visitors and allied voluntary and statutory workers have helped to improve co-operation at field level.

Surveys: (a) Lead Fall-Out

At the Island Clinic which is a busy all-purpose centre, one health visitor was engaged-almost full-time in assisting with the survey into 'lead fall-out', her colleagues at the centre relieving her as far as possible of day to day duties.

(b) Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths

The health visitors are now involved, together with a doctor, in early follow-up visits to homes where an infant has died suddenly and inexplicably. It is hoped, that when more detailed information is collated on the causes of these deaths, such tragedies may be considerably lessened.

School Nursing Service

The school/clinic nurses have continued their busy role of assisting in maintaining and improving the health and hygiene of the school children in the borough. Their work has a high social content as they are frequently in touch with parents, either at school medicals or through home visits, when persuasion may be needed for particular action to be taken on the part of the parents in the child's interest. In addition to their routine work and relief duties undertaken for their colleagues, these nurses have assisted at examinations of approximately 200 children to determine them 'free from infection' or take necessary action prior to recuperative holidays or reception into care.

Altogether a busy though rewarding year for the personnel of the nursing section."

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 80.)

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 80).

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 Director of Social Services 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 Director of Social Services informed as to their suitability.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with from 1968 - 1971:-

	1971	1970	1969	1968
Adoption Cases				
Children suitable for adoption	20	25	33	37
Children suitable for adoption subject to certain conditions	-	-	-	-
Children unsuitable for adoption	-	-	-	1
Couples suitable to adopt children	48	23	39	36
Couples unsuitable to adopt children	1	-	-	1
Boarding Out Cases				
Children suitable for boarding out	34	44	44	33

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. Examinations were also carried out at two Centres of employment in the borough. From these 2,336 examinations were carried out. In addition hospitals in the area read 10,687 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 80 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	31
--------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Number of stillbirths and livebirths notified over the same period	2,265
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The rate of notifications per 1,000 total births was 13.7 compared with 14.3 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.

CLINIC CENTRES

There are 6 clinic centres in the borough, 4 school treatment centres and 7 combined clinic and school treatment centres. Clinic auxiliaries continued 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.

The Wapping Clinic Centre transferred from premises at Pier Head to Riverside Mansions.

Services provided at each of the Centres are given on pages 113 and 114 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 9p per session is made if the mother wishes to leave her child there whilst she attends to shopping or other domestic duties.

ASSESSMENT CLINIC

Almost four 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, delay in 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.

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.

Apart from diagnostic assessments, follow-up assessments are made to ensure comprehensive continuing care which includes parent guidance, counselling and integration of care and supervision 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 or playgroup. Special educational help is required for many 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, 313 sessions being held during the year. In addition, Council sessions staffed by Medical Officers and Health Visitors are operated at a further four clinic centres.

In November the Family Planning Association commenced to provide a Domiciliary Service following the partial service provided for some time by the Council whereby preliminary visiting was carried out by the Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives the patients subsequently being transported to a clinic to see the Doctor.

This year new patients numbered 1,371, an increase of 121 over last year. Statistics on page 83.

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

The resources of the health education section have been more widely used by the clinic centres for their mothers' clubs, one notable result of this being an evening meeting for parents when a series of films on sex education was shown, with marked success and requests from the parents for further meetings of this nature. This link with parents is particularly valuable on account of the interest it stimulates in health education in schools.

Requests from schools have fallen into two distinct categories; firstly, those requiring active participation by health educators, and secondly, those seeking advice, liaison with other agencies and/or assistance with audio-visual aids. Owing to shortage of staff it has not been possible to maintain the former intensive involvement in schools and short courses on various health topics have been arranged. Health visitors have continued to take part in these courses as well as in several cases meeting the demands of their own local schools.

In all, nine secondary and six primary schools (including two schools for the educationally subnormal) have taken part in health education programmes during the year. In addition, several secondary schools requested assistance with Newsom-type science courses and/or audio-visual aids. Subjects covered by schools programmes ranged from hygiene to smoking, which have been discussed both specifically and in relation to other subjects, e.g. pregnancy. Films and slides have been used in discussions of

both smoking and venereal disease, which have been included in programmes on personal relationships and infectious diseases. A total of 73 sessions was spent on sex education and venereal disease, during which 1,029 secondary school pupils took part.

At present the pattern of health education in schools is that the demand is increasing for a broader spectrum of health education activities inside individual schools. This means that health education staff and health visitors may be simultaneously involved with several different groups within any one school.

Activities with several voluntary organisations varied from talks on nutrition to the elderly to a pilot course on personal hygiene with psychiatric patients undergoing rehabilitation. The section has also continued to arrange visits for and hold discussions with degree course students and overseas nurses from the London Hospital.

The poster and leaflet campaigns on various health education topics have continued, with posters and leaflets being distributed on a monthly basis for external display, and to clinic centres, social services departments, libraries, baths, surgeries, factories, youth clubs and voluntary organisations. One such campaign was on the subject of smoking and this was followed up in schools. In addition, leaflets have been distributed on the subjects of venereal disease and cervical cytology at the request of clinics and other agencies. Metal posters giving details of clinics held for the treatment of venereal disease have been displayed in public conveniences and have been made available to such factories as were willing to display them.

Health Education Activities - 1971

Subject	No. of Occasions	Persons Participating
Mothercraft	236	2,065
General Health Subject: Schools	186	3,691
Other	94	918
Cancer Prevention	26	285
Psychoprophylaxis	57	279
Total:	599	7,238
Films and filmstrips	157	2,608
No. of posters displayed	...	3,981 (excluding 132 metal posters
No. of leaflets displayed	...	9,984 on V.D.)

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 83. 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 attend 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 35 and 31 respectively, there being 12 resignations and 8 appointments during the year. Command Paper 1973 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 30 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. This has resulted in the proportion of patients over 65 years of age reducing from 57% last year to 48% this year.

Two senior staff completed the advanced course of Practical Work Instruction during the year. Two State Registered Nurses completed the District Nursing Training course one obtaining 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 State Enrolled Nurses' Integrated course of training, 23 pupils for 2 days District Nurse training, 25 pupils for 2 weeks District Nurse training and 9 pupils for 8 weeks District Nurse training, all 9 being successful in their examination for the National Certificate.

Two pilot liaison schemes with general practitioners commenced during the year. In 1970 two pilot schemes for Group Practice attachment commenced.

Nursing Auxiliaries assist District Nurses by undertaking the bathing of patients in their own homes, thus allowing them more time for nursing duties.

Statistics relating to the Home Nursing Service are on page 84.

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. The number of collections made showed an increase of 12% over those made in 1970. Additional equipment was purchased for the laundry at a cost of £1,625.

Statistics on page 84.

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 41,000 pads plus 40,000 linings were purchased during the year and issued to 246 persons, 32% 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 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 85.

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.

Three patients received a total of 215½ hours under the Day and Night Nursing Service, while a further 35 patients were provided with special equipment.

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 by 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 142 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 86.

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 98, the number practising at the end of the year being 74.

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; 1,996 children being vaccinated during the year, including 217 by general practitioners.

VACCINATION AGAINST RUBELLA

Vaccination against rubella continued to be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays. 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. During the year 1,027 girls were vaccinated.

OBSERVATION REGISTER

At the end of the year, the Observation Register totalled 5,740 persons, comprising:-

Children under 5 "at risk"	2,514
-do- handicapped	275
Young persons aged 5-21	
years handicapped	2,744
Children non-resident but attending	
schools in the borough	207

The Principal Medical Officer keeps the register under constant review. Further details relating to the register will be found on page 74.

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 5½lbs. (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 83.

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

Unaccompanied school children placed by the Inner London Education Authority on recuperative holidays numbered 317, and 16 school children accompanied by their parents were placed during the year.

RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS FOR CHILDREN IN CARE

The Health Department's visiting medical officers regularly attend at the social Services 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 Health and Social Security	National Surveillance of Congenital Rubella Defects
Department of Social Medicine, Oxford University:	Survey of Childhood Cancers
Greater London Council Research and Intelligence Unit	Spina Bifida.
Medical Research Council	Tower Hamlets Coronary Project
Medical Research Council	Measles.
Medical Research Council	National Survey of Health and Development
British Births Survey	Child Study
St. Pancras Coroner	Foundation Study of Infant Deaths

I am indebted to Dr. H. D. Tunstall Pedoe, Project Senior Registrar, for the following report on the Tower Hamlets Coronary Project:

"From an office in Stepney, information on residents of Tower Hamlets who have heart attacks is being collected for analysis by the World Health Organisation. The results are to be compared with those from 15 other European cities. Tower Hamlets Coronary Project is run jointly by the Medical Research Council Social Medicine Unit and the London Hospital Cardiac Department, and it is funded by the Department of Health. The office is situated in Walden Street, close to the Tower Hamlets Health Department offices. The staff of the Health Department have given invaluable help at all stages of the Survey.

The object of the study is to register all residents of the borough below the age of 65, who have coronary heart attacks, and to find out what happens to them. Unlike infectious diseases, coronary thrombosis is not a notifiable disease and a system has been developed for searching for cases in hospital and at home, that keeps the number lost to a minimum. The information is collected in confidence and virtually everyone approached has agreed to help, including many of the relatives of those who have died suddenly, who can often give personal information that is otherwise unobtainable.

In the first year of the study (to March 1971) 393 cases were registered including 132 deaths. Results of the analysis showed that the majority of deaths, two-thirds of them, occurred outside hospital and that about half occurred within an hour of the start of the attack. Half of all the victims died without seeing a doctor in the previous 14 days and half of the deaths outside hospital were not witnessed. However, most of the victims were known to have some heart trouble before they died and many of them had had previous heart attacks. 2 out of 3 of all patients who had heart attacks survived and of the ones who were treated in hospital, the vast majority survived and returned to their previous work.

The above results reinforce similar information that has been or is being obtained from other areas. One of the interests of The Tower Hamlets study is the use that is made by the population of the hospitals and General Practitioners. During 1971, preliminary results show that approximately a third of patients with heart attacks went to the nearest hospital without seeing a doctor first, another third were seen at home, either by their own doctor or by "the emergency doctor" and that many of the remainder were first seen in a General Practitioner's surgery. These findings are being analysed in greater detail and in addition a special study is underway on the effects of the heart attack on the family life and work of the sufferer."

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 is available at every dental surgery. Dental Auxiliaries trained to treat very young children as a speciality attend to the majority of pre-school children. The number of courses of completed treatment showed an increase of 89% over last year.

Statistics are on page 81.

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 £2,359) included:-

National Dried Milk	...	tins	3,787
Cod Liver Oil	...	bottles	1,529
Orange Juice	...	bottles	27,293
Vitamin Tablets	...	packets	1,279
Vitamin Drops	...	bottles	1,461

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 £5,208.

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IV. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Chief Public Health Inspector Mr. H.S. Davies reports as follows:-

CLEAN FOOD

Since the advent of the Shops & Markets Regulations set standards for food premises and market food stalls, a concentrated effort has been made to ensure that these are maintained. Some regard for these efforts is to-day quite noticeable, particularly in market food stalls.

Members of the Council have also shown their awareness for the necessity to improve standards for the sale of food in the open air and some of the success attained is directly attributable to the policy which has been adopted. The Council, for example, have decided not to issue street trading licenses for the sale of ice-cream which is not prepacked. They have also resolved that casual licenses shall not be issued to food traders, and that the sale of the following foods be excluded from all licences in respect of the streets in the Borough designated for street trading:

PART IV

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- (a) Meat, Poultry, Fish, Shellfish and Seafoods (unless prepacked)
- (b) Cooked and prepared food, except such as are cooked or prepared and are prepacked prior to the time of trading as prescribed by the Council.

The implication of the latter resolution is that vendors of meat, poultry and fish will presumably disappear from the street markets when the present licenses, for one reason or another, surrender their licenses, as new applicants appear unwilling to prepack these foods for sale from stalls.

Likewise hot dog trolleys, none of which is licensed at the moment, are not permitted to trade in the borough, which is a very desirable feature by any standards. But despite this, we have persons trading illegally in hot dogs and loose ice-cream.

The Metropolitan Police have been most helpful in arresting these illegal traders. They and their trolleys are held in custody at the Police Station until a public health inspector has visited, and made his inspection under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, and most important they are held until their identity has been proved.

The heavy fines imposed in these cases do not, unfortunately, deter these individuals who charge tourists and others excessive prices for their foods and have a lucrative business.

CLEAN AIR

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CLEAN AIR

Notices were given to the Council of proposals to instal furnaces in three

premises. Six applications for prior approval of furnace installations were received and approved. Seven 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 11 heating appliances, the total estimated grants amounting to £256. In addition a discretionary grant of £9 in respect of the 30 per cent balance of cost of works of adaptation to heating appliances in the dwelling was approved by the Council on grounds of hardship.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

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

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 3,411 food premises, including stalls, in the area. Notices of requirements served numbered 360 and 102 summonses involving 19 premises/stalls were heard during the year.

Imported Food

Routine examination and sampling of all imported foodstuffs was maintained during the year.

Unsatisfactory samples remained fairly constant at about one tenth of the total taken. Early in the year following a ship-board fire in the Port of London some 36 tons of salvaged tea were brought into the area for examination as to soundness. Following sampling and examination 9 tons were found to be water and chemical foam damaged, subsequently being released for chemical processing on the continent.

There were two contraventions of the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations. Marzipan Easter eggs were found to contain brilliant blue F.C.F. a prohibited colour in the applied fancy icing decoration. This consignment was destroyed at the importer's premises in another Local Authority's area under their supervision. Chewing gum was found to contain Patent Blue V, a prohibited colour, and was subsequently returned to the producer in Italy.

Attention was given to the examination and sampling of "pre-import samples" of foodstuffs entering the area. One such consignment, for a northern hospital group, of diabetic jams was found to contain Sorbic Acid a non-permitted preservative. Immediate action was taken on our advice of the contravention and importation stopped.

There were a number of labelling offences taken up with importers and producers. Two consignments of frozen cooked prawns were detained and returned to the Malaysian producers due to excessive bacterial plate counts.

Much of the imported foodstuffs is by direct or indirect importation in containers. The associated problems are now gradually being ironed out, but there will always be a weakness in the examination system at point of entry as an incident in the area shows.

A consignment of prepared meat in gravy from an approved source was brought in a "cleared" container to a distribution warehouse and on "unstuffing" many cartons were found to contain blown cans. The Food Inspector investigated this and samples showed the causative organism to be clostridium Perfringens (Welchii) a serious food poisoner. Had the journey from source not been five weeks, time enough for all cans with this organism present to incubate and cause blowing, this would have been disastrous, as the cans were of catering size for use on re-heating as pie filling. The Port of Entry and the Veterinary Office of the country's representatives in London were immediately informed and all consignments carefully examined with an investigation into slaughtering and processing method at the canning factory.

Analysis of Food and Drugs Samples

During the year 945 samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst, 17 being purchased formally, 908 informally, and 20 were private samples. Irregular samples ascertained numbered 134.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the following:-

Pork chipolatas which were in a stale condition; fried chicken and chips which had been wrapped in printed matter; sliced bread which contained ferrous metal and rust; Cornish pasties which showed evidence of bacterial growths, unfit for consumption; lemonade which contained budding yeast cells.

Matters taken up with manufacturers or importers included macaroons having a soapy taste; rust particles in a loaf of bread; fruit yoghurt containing high levels of benzoic acid; food colour containing Ponceau MX which has recently been removed from the permitted list; flour containing incorrect proportions of Creta Preparata; margarine having a moisture content in excess of that permitted by the Margarine Regulations; buttered rolls spread with a mixture of butter and margarine; a piece of leather in a bottle of milk; pickled herring found to be decomposing (the complainant had purchased this in Amsterdam); table salt containing the contents of a cold cure capsule, which appeared to be due to accidental contamination in the home; chewing gum containing Ponceau SX, a non-permitted food colour (this was found to have been manufactured in Mexico at least six years previously, the importers having long since gone out of business); strawberries containing Ponceau MX - these had

been canned during the previous season when this food colour was still on the permitted list; soft drink containing excessive amounts of permitted preservatives - the soft drink had been made by diluting a concentrate and this concentrate had not been sufficiently diluted; fish and chips wrapped directly in newsprint contrary to the Food Hygiene Regulations; wine which had been subject to a spillage of phenolic disinfectant; ice-cream deficient in non-fatty milk solids; fruit juices claiming vitamins and minerals but amounts not stated; pork chipolatas found stale; salmon found to be decomposing; a cheese roll containing a rodent dropping; ghee with an uncharacteristic odour probably due to storage near a strong smelling food; a chocolate jelly confection alleged to have an unusual taste (this could not be confirmed); sardines and porage oats suggested to have caused sickness, both found to be satisfactory; orange drink containing cyclamate (stocks surrendered); soft drink powder contained in a toy having a non-permitted food colour (Brilliant Blue FCF); processed cheese containing an insect larva, (the entire stocks withdrawn from sale and subsequently sent back to the producing country); dried fruit with live mites, a common pest of dried fruit; grapefruit juice containing tin slightly in excess of the recognised limits; milk contaminated with 62% of added water, (the cause of the contamination could not be established); a sour Cornish Pasty; lemonade containing actively growing yeasts, improperly processed; coffee concentrate containing lead in excess of the legal limit, (stocks withdrawn and manufacture discontinued as it had not proved possible to overcome the technical problems involved); nutmeg deficient in volatile oils.

The absence, inadequacy or improper declaration of ingredients on labels ascertained in 50 samples were also the subjects 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 90.

Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination numbered 209 comprising:-

4 Canned Fish and Shellfish	32 Frozen Ready Meals
2 Canned Meat	5 Gelatine
1 Cooked Rice	52 Ice Cream
2 Cream	52 Meats - Prepared and Cooked
1 Cream Buns	1 Meat Pie
1 Custard Tarts	1 Milk
3 Curry	4 Shellfish - Cooked
12 Boneless Beef	27 Shrimps and Prawns (Raw and Cooked)
2 Egg Noodles	
1 Fish Cakes	4 Smoked Salmon
	2 Tea

Of these the following 41 samples were unsatisfactory:-

1 Canned Meat	4 Gelatine
5 Cooked Meat	20 Ice Cream
6 Frozen Ready Meals	5 Shrimps and Prawns

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

Pie and Mash Shops

The improvement effected in the meat content of pies produced in these establishments has been maintained and the average meat pie now meets the minimum required (i.e. 25%) by the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations.

Liquid Egg Pasteurisation

There are two plants in the borough where liquid egg is pasteurised. The supply of eggs again was spasmodic, both plants operating intermittently during the year.

The satisfactory standard of hygiene of former years was maintained.

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

Milk Supply - Samples

Twenty-nine samples were submitted for chemical analysis, of these 12 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 3.78% and 8.49% respectively, and of the superfatted variety 4.65% and 8.85%.

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	76 tons
London Fruit Exchange and Spitalfields Market	135 tons
Other Premises	149 tons
TOTAL	360 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 690 were issued in respect of unsound food in 1971.

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 24.

The complaints referred to -

Alleged unsound condition:

Apple turnover 1, bread 6, cake 1, chicken and chips 1, cream 1, ham 1, jelly 1, meat pie 1, sardines 2.

Alleged dirty condition and/or foreign body or deposit:

Bread 1, corned beef 1, cornflakes 1, mango chutney 1, milk 3, mincemeat 1, sausage roll 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.

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

Grade	No.
I	18
II	6
III	8
IV	21

Of the unsatisfactory samples (grades III and IV), 18 were manufactured in the borough. In all cases investigations were carried out and recommendations made. It was found that the unsatisfactory gradings were, in the main, due to incorrect handling at the point of sale and appropriate action was taken.

Food Export Certificates

Certificates numbering 70 were issued in respect of a variety of foodstuffs exported to Belgium, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Madeira, South Africa, Spain and Sweden.

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.

226 visits were paid during the year to the 17 poultry slaughterhouses and 11 live poultry dealers in the borough. Each of 20 pet shops received quarterly visits. 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.

A child, bitten by a dog which died later the same day, was detained in hospital for a few days. The carcass of the dog, which had been disposed of in a canal, was recovered and taken away for examination. A restriction notice under the Rabies Order 1938 was served on another dog which had been in contact with the dead animal. Following negative results of tests for rabies, the restrictions were withdrawn.

Following confirmation of psittacosis in two persons, residents of other areas, one of whom died, enquiries were carried out at a pet shop in the borough from which both persons had purchased birds. A full history of shipments of birds was obtained and all the birds in the shop were examined. All stocks appeared healthy, and there were no cases of illness among the staff. The public health aspect of psittacosis was fully explained to the owner and he agreed to notify any suspicious cases. It was considered that, in view of the large throughput at this shop (5,000 to 10,000 per month) psittacosis carriers might well pass through the hands of this company on any number of occasions without the knowledge of any one connected with the firm. The shop is subject to regular inspection.

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Registration and inspection

Premises registered during the year under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 numbered 268, the total registrations at the end of the year being 2,785 in which 27,317 persons are employed. There has been a steady decline in the number of premises registered and persons employed since registration began in 1966 when the figures were 3,197 and 33,144 respectively. Office employees have increased by 19%, whilst employees at other premises have reduced by 20%.

Surveillance of these premises is executed by a public health inspector who made general inspections of 1,535 premises, and carried out 2,006 other visits. Statistics will be found on page 97.

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

Mechanical Handling - Belt Conveyors

More dangerous conditions have been observed on belt conveyors than any other type of mechanical handling equipment, the hazard most frequently met with being the trapping point between the moving belt, the head pulley and the first roller of the roller conveyor.

Four accidents were investigated during the year where belt conveyors were involved. In two cases serious injuries were sustained by persons working at the transfer point, and a successful prosecution was taken on one of these. The others were of injuries caused by articles falling from conveyors.

Fork Lift Trucks

The standard of care exercised by the drivers of fork lift trucks in the exercise of their duties is deplorably low. Among the matters noticed by Inspectors have been insufficient care taken to ensure stability of loads, loads carried with the forks elevated, lifts given to workmates on forks and forks used to assist personnel to reach goods stacked at high levels. Sufficient consideration for the safety of others is seldom shown when trucks are manoeuvred in confined areas, and thoughtless and careless acts are commonplace.

The possible consequences of these practices were pointed out to drivers and management, and although employers have been made aware that courses of instruction are held for drivers at the Industrial Training Centre at Acocks Green, Birmingham, there is no evidence that any advantage has been taken of them.

In Tower Hamlets alone, there have been two fatal accidents arising from driver error since the commencement of the Act, and no doubt, the figure for the country as a whole is proportionate. Whilst a situation exists where fork lift trucks can be driven by untrained personnel, serious accidents will continue to occur.

There seems to be a need for legislation to ensure that trucks can only be operated by licensed or registered drivers who have attained a satisfactory standard of competency at courses organised by manufacturers of the Department of Employment at regional schools situated within easy reach of each of the country's larger industrial areas.

Openings in Walls and Floors used for Loading and Unloading Materials

In relatively few instances has it been found necessary to require additional safeguards in the case of wall openings, but the absence of adequate fencing of floor openings has required a great deal of attention in all types of registered premises.

Public houses, however, present particular difficulties in this respect. Many beer crate hoists rise from cellars to hinged flaps in the floor of serveries above. The most convenient method of fencing the opening that is created when flaps are raised is by the flaps themselves on two sides, and by stay bars which keep the flaps in a vertical and rigid position on the other two. Alternatively, "flap raisers" fixed to hoist platforms are sometimes used instead. These considerably reduce the hazard, but do not protect the opening at all times when the hoist is in use.

Floor space in serveries is often very limited, and an opening fenced in the manner described, can partially or completely restrict the free passage of bar staff from one end of the servery to another. A practical solution to the problem is not always easy to achieve, and in these circumstances, licensees are advised to bring up to ground floor level all the bottled beers they require before the public house opens for business.

The change that has taken place in recent years in the retailing of draught beers has helped in this respect. Beer in "keg" containers does not require the special storage conditions as that contained in the traditional casks, and a growing tendency has been observed for ground floor rooms and outbuildings to replace cellars for the storage of both draught and bottled beers.

Every opportunity is taken to encourage brewers' architects to alter the servery layout or re-site hoists in a more suitable position when bar improvements are under consideration; it is hoped that these efforts will be reinforced when the outcome of the discussions held by the Engineering Department of the Factory Inspectorate with the Brewers' Society on the subject of lifts and hoists in public houses, to which I referred in my Report for 1970, is known.

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 4 Clearance areas were represented, involving 168 houses. Three Public Inquiries were held and 4 Orders confirmed.

The whole of the borough was surveyed to check the condition of the properties and the 1971-75 programme compiled. Towards the end of the year the Greater London Council agreed the programme and the allocation between the Councils was finalised. When this survey was being carried out it was necessary to bear in mind the wishes of the Government following the Housing Act, 1969, regarding "improvement conversions". Councils are urged to save as many houses as possible by influencing owners and agents to take advantage of the various types of grants. This means that each house must be considered in the light of the Government's wishes and causes more work at the time of representation of areas.

Underground Rooms

The closure of basement rooms continued throughout the year, 49 such rooms in 21 premises being closed.

Closing and Demolition Orders

During the year Closing Orders were made in respect of 8 houses which were unfit for human habitation, and 3 premises were the subjects of Closing Orders on parts of the premises, amounting to 8 rooms. Undertakings not to relet were accepted in respect of two houses and six other rooms. A Demolition Order was made on one house.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Tower Hamlets (Registration of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Informatory and Regulatory Scheme 1971

The above-mentioned scheme came into force on the 1st January, 1971. Its purpose is to provide a register of certain houses in multiple occupation, to control overcrowding and to encourage landlords to instal essential facilities.

Many landlords failed to register on the appointed date, and failure to register new houses in multiple occupation is still occurring.

It is regretted that the Scheme has its failings, one of which is that occupants who are allowed to take up residence without registration cannot be forced to move out and thus, the landlord profits by his offence. This practice is on the increase.

Under the Scheme landlords who wish to increase the number of occupants must obtain permission from the Council who can ask for facilities to be provided.

Where it is not possible to provide facilities, a Direction under Section 19, Housing Act 1961, is served on the landlord, but again many landlords are deliberately ignoring the Direction and are overcrowding their properties. Although they are prosecuted the excess number of occupants cannot be ejected.

At the end of the year 1,151 houses were under surveillance.

During the year 48 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 31 premises and informal notices to remedy conditions caused by neglect of management were served with regard to 101 houses. In 53 cases the conditions were rectified. Summonses served for contraventions of the Management Regulations numbered 108, fines amounting to £646 being imposed.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding by immigrant landlords appears to be on the increase. Immigrant males arrive in this country without their families, and having found accommodation which in most cases consists of one or two rooms, arrange for their families to join them and thus overcrowding occurs.

Notices in respect of overcrowding under the provisions of Section 90 of the Housing Act 1957, were served in 38 instances. Visits in the late evening continue to be made to check that the notices are being complied with. 18 summonses were issued in respect of contraventions, resulting in fines amounting to £410.

Directions to prevent or reduce overcrowding were served in 42 instances under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1961. Summonses numbering 24 were issued for contravention of the Directions, resulting in fines amounting to £775 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.

Lorry Drivers' Establishments

A number of lorry drivers' establishments have opened during the past year, but there were no applications for registration. In one establishment which is a public house, 28 drivers were being accommodated without any facilities being provided. Notices have been served on the owners of all premises to provide the necessary facilities.

General

Contraventions under the Housing Acts are rising steeply and more prosecutions

are being taken. The housing laws are being completely ignored by numerous immigrant landlords.

Standard and Improvement Grants

Twelve 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 132 such applications were received, and 16 approved.

It appears that some owners are making applications for certificates for the sole purpose of obtaining a report on the condition of the premises, and thus saving themselves the expense of employing a private surveyor.

Applications for Rehousing

At the end of the year, there were 5,830 applications for rehousing on the Council waiting list, 439 less than last year. Tenants of Council dwellings who have applied for transfer to larger or smaller accommodation number 1,319.

Preferential Housing on Health Grounds

Application for preferential housing on health grounds investigated during the year numbered 488. An 'urgent' assessment was granted in 64 cases and balancing points were awarded in a further 134. Tenant transfer was supported in the case of 142 tenants of Council dwellings.

New Housing

During the year 1,202 new permanent dwellings were completed in the borough; 361 by the Borough Council 703 by the Greater London Council and 138 by other persons. Details are given on page 92.

At the end of the year units of accommodation owned by the Borough Council numbered 15,129 comprising 13,615 erected by the Council, 37 prefabricated bungalows and 1,477 properties acquired. Dwellings in the borough owned by the Greater London Council totalled 26,204 at the end of the year. Local Authority owned dwellings now comprise 68% 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 93 and 94.

Certificates of suitability under Section 70 of the Act continue in force in respect of 2 basement bakehouses in the borough.

LEAD POLLUTION

In July 1968 complaint was made of the scorching of foliage in the Isle of Dogs. This was found not to be due to pollution but to idiosyncrasies of the weather. However, during the investigation lead was found on the surface of the leaves, and a survey was mounted to ascertain the levels of lead in the air and deposited at certain fixed points. The preliminary findings of the amount of lead in the air did not indicate dangerous levels of pollution. The survey showed a pattern of raised lead deposits along the main road which suggested that lead-containing dust was being deposited on the roadway by vehicles bringing waste material into a large Lead Works, plus the transport of lead-containing dust on the workers' feet. Subsequently, an epidemiological study was commenced on children and their mothers.

All the children under 5, of whom there are 157, within a 500 metre radius of the Lead Works had their blood leads compared with their mothers. Several children were found to have higher than normal blood leads, occurring in children whose parents actually worked in the Lead Works, or who lived adjacent to a battery dump. Monitoring of these children continues.

The management of the Lead Works took immediate steps to deal with problems shown to exist. The battery breaking machinery has been dismantled and the dump cleared. A concrete perimeter fence has also been erected to prevent access of children and animals, and to minimise wind blown dust from the site.

The Secretary of State for the Environment subsequently commissioned a survey designed to show the extent of lead pollution around all lead works which use particularly dusty processes and therefore most likely to cause pollution problems.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Premises registered with the Council in accordance with Section 21 of the Greater London (General Powers) Act, 1967 numbered 167 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 95.

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 96.

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 disinfestation of premises infested by insects, etc. including ants, bed bugs, cockroaches, fleas, carpet beetles, woodlice, clovermites, firebrats, spider beetles, silverfish and dermestidae. (Statistics on page 96).

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 it 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 during the year numbered 18.

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 to ensure compliance with the byelaws relating thereto.

LODGING HOUSES - SEAMEN

There are 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 515 bodies was received during the year (396 in the Council's mortuary and 119 in Hackney mortuary) including the bodies of 139 persons who were resident in other areas. Other statistics will be found on page 95.

OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES

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). The Council adopted a recommendation to make a declaratory order under Section

107 of the Public Health Act 1936 declaring the business of dressers of poultry, slaughterers of rabbits and dressers of rabbits to be offensive trades.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS BY DISTRICT AND SPECIALIST PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Some 678 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.

69 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 1,106, compared with 629 in the corresponding list last year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are 67 licensed pet shops in the borough including stalls in markets. See also page 43 (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 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 67 names on the list, 10 being removed from and 8 added to the list during the year.

POULTRY PROCESSING AND PACKING

There are 19 Poultry Slaughterhouses, 16 having been in regular use. About 2½ million birds are slaughtered annually (1,800,000 by Jewish ritual slaughter and 700,000 for the Muslim trade). All these premises are unsatisfactorily sited in

built up areas, but at long last there are signs that most will be relocated to an area zoned for the purpose. The Board of Shechita who give ritual slaughtering facilities at 13 premises commenced work building a new poultry abattoir which when completed, about June next year, will mean that 5 existing premises will close forthwith and after the expiration of 6 months, slaughtering facilities for Kosher purposes will be withdrawn from the other 8 premises. Four of these eight businesses have already acquired sites near the Board of Shechita's new premises, to build new abattoirs for their own use. Ultimately this will leave only slaughterhouses for the Muslim trade in built up areas.

Control over the Muslim trade business is rendered more difficult by the Slaughter of Poultry Act; whereas Kosher slaughter is required to be carried out by a Jew licenced by the Rabbinical Commission, Muslim slaughter can be carried out by any Muslim without need for licence or control. The method of trading also makes inspection almost impossible, as the birds are brought alive, killed and dressed to the requirements of the customer, usually skinned and chopped all within a matter of a few minutes. As a poorer quality hen is usually used for this trade, the necessity for the provision of adequate control is overdue.

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.

16 samples of filling materials were obtained from registered premises during the year and submitted to the prescribed Analyst for examination. One sample of wool felt did not comply with the Regulations as it exceeded the limit for chloride content and was referred to the local authority concerned for investigation at the place of manufacture.

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, 11 notices were served during the year requiring the provision of sanitary accommodation to comply with the Council's standards.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Cleansing Officer of the Council has kindly supplied some statistics relating to refuse disposal for the year, given on page 101.

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 3,969 dwellings and other premises requiring inspection 3,668 were found to be infested with mice or rats compared with 2,964 last year. The number of complaints received was the highest since 1966. Treatments were carried out by the department's rodent control staff in 5,761 properties the charges for servicing business premises amounting to £1,495.

Statistics are given on page 98.

SEWERAGE

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

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 121 samples taken during the year proved satisfactory. Eight were unsatisfactory and appropriate action taken.

In addition 75 samples were taken from nine school swimming baths in the borough, 2 samples being unsatisfactory.

VACANT SITES

If the situation can be assessed by the number of sites that have been fenced throughout the Borough during the year, then it can be said that the improvement of last year has been maintained.

The development of some sites for open space and car parking has prevented recurring misuse of cleared and fenced sites and is a policy which should be encouraged on a temporary basis. Of the 65 sites which came to notice during the year 42 were cleared of rubbish and fenced by the end of the year. A further 24 from the previous year were also dealt with.

Ownership of the sites dealt with was as follows:-

WORKS IN DEFAULT

	Sites requiring action	Sites dealt with
Greater London Council	31	24
Borough Council	16	6
Private Ownership	18	12

In 13 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 1971. 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 13 occasions where wastage of water was taking place. Notifications were received from the Board on 13 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 pipes 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 35 instances of failure to comply with notices served under Section 17, Public Health Act, 1961 regarding choked drains, 4 for failure to comply with notices served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 with respect to the provision of dustbins, 13 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, and one for the repair or renewal of water service pipe to water closet cistern after failure to comply with notice under Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1967, Section 23.

STATISTICS

Tables 31 to 51 of the Appendix give additional statistical information of the environmental health services.

The water supply to the borough has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality during the year. The water supply to the area is derived from the River Thames and the water is treated at the Thames Waterworks. The water is treated by the process of chlorination and filtration. The water is then pumped to the various waterworks in the borough. The water is then distributed to the houses and other premises in the borough. The water is of a high standard of purity and is suitable for drinking purposes.

SWIMMING BATHS

Immediate action is taken in respect of any form of contamination revealed by inspection or analysis. All new and repaired baths are disinfected with chlorine and the water is analysed as to purity. Before the baths are opened to the public, the water is analysed to ensure that it is of a high standard of purity. The water is then pumped to the various swimming baths in the borough. The water is of a high standard of purity and is suitable for swimming purposes.

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VACANT SITES

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Section 23 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1967 empowers the Council to carry out and recover the expenditure incurred thereby in connection with the supply of water to a building which is required to be supplied with water. The Council has been discharging its duties under this section since 1967. The Council has been discharging its duties under this section since 1967. The Council has been discharging its duties under this section since 1967.

SERVICES TRANSFERRED TO SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

With the formation of the Social Services Department, services hitherto operated by the Health Department were transferred to that department on the 1st April, 1971.

Transferred services comprised the following:-

- Mental Health
- Day Nursery and Child Minding
- Home Help
- Family Casework
- Invalid Home
- Re recuperative Holidays
- Tuberculosis Welfare services

Staff transferred numbered 127 nurses and 300 employees, and premises included 4 day nurseries, 2 mental health day centres and 1 day centre. New premises under construction included a day nursery, an adult training centre for the mentally handicapped and a hostel for severely mentally subnormal children.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES ETC.

Another transfer which took place on 1st April 1971 was that of the Junior Training School for severely subnormal children from the responsibility of the Council to The Inner London Education Authority. The school, now known as the Beatrice Tate School, was completed by the Council in December 1969, and provides places for 116 children. Staff transferred with the school numbered 17 teaching and other staff, and 7 employees.

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 exercised 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 7 fatalities in the borough arising from accidents which occurred in the home, including 1 (road fall), 1 from poisoning, 2 from epilepsy and 3 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 including the necessity for preventing medicines and other dangerous materials from being accessible to children and for precautions to be taken during the "firework" season. The number of people treated in hospital in England and Wales in 1971 for

V. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

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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 7 fatalities in the borough arising from accidents which occurred in the home, including 1 from a fall, 1 from poisoning, 2 from asphyxia and 3 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 including the necessity for preventing medicines and other dangerous materials from being accessible to children and for precautions to be taken during the "firework" season. The number of people treated in hospital in England and Wales in 1971 for

injuries received from fireworks during the period 17th October to 13th November was the lowest since records began in 1962 - 1,059 compared with 1,164 in 1970 and less than half that of 1962.

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.

ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY MACHINES

During the year the Council undertook the work, and bore the cost, of carrying out necessary adaptations including plumbing, electricity and water supplies to two more dwellings in the borough where renal dialysis machines were being installed by the London Hospital. The cost of adaptation was £1,112.

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 4,185 signatures on certificates were verified as those of medical practitioners practising in the borough and the certificates endorsed accordingly.

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 76 examinations by a consultant ophthalmologist during the year, and certificates accepted from other local authorities, hospitals and private ophthalmologists numbered 64. Transport to the clinic for examination is arranged for these persons where necessary.

BURIALS

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948 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 57, (Statistics on page 88.)

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 9 of the Health Department's establishments, and at 3 other establishments, providing a total of 36 sessions, each week by one full-time Chief Chiropodist, and nine part-time chiropodists. For those unable to attend clinics, 7 of the chiropodists visit their homes to give treatment.

The number of treatments carried out in Council clinics and in Social Services Homes for the Elderly are set out in Table 19.

The new purpose designed clinic for "transport" cases, i.e. those with limited physical capabilities, was completed in December at Cheviot House, and will be staffed by a full-time Senior Chiropodist at the beginning of 1972.

A lecture was given to the Bathing Attendants on general foot care and two lecture demonstrations given for the District Nurses. Four talks on foot health were given to mothers and Old People's Clubs.

29 orthopaedic appliances were supplied to patients, consisting of 5 pairs of corrective arch supports to school children, 7 pairs of rest supports to elderly patients and 17 other appliances, i.e. toe guards and bunion shields, etc.

CONFERENCES

Conferences attended by members of the Council and/or officers of the department are summarised on pages 102 and 103.

DECEASED PERSONS

Inquests

Inquests were held on 91 residents of the borough during the year, the verdicts being 17 deaths due to road accidents, 29 other accidents, 15 suicide, 14 misadventure, 8 open verdicts, 5 natural causes, 1 drug addiction, 1 murder and 1 self neglect.

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. Thirteen such certificates were issued this year, relating to 11 bodies flown to Israel, 1 to Cyprus and 1 to Italy.

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 84).

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The undermentioned hospitals are situated within the borough:

	No. of Beds.
Bethnal Green Hospital, Cambridge Heath Road, E.2.	308
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
London Hospital (Mile End) 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
London Hospital (St. Clement's) Bow Road, E.3.	128

The Mile End Hospital was renamed during the year to The London Hospital (Mile End) and St. Clement's Hospital to The London Hospital (St. Clement's).

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological investigations for infectious diseases are carried out on behalf of the health department 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 Laboratory on specimens submitted by the department totalled 286, comprising 284 faeces, 1 throat swab and 1 vomit. Bacteriological investigation on 208 food samples were carried out during the year.

LEGISLATION

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

<u>Acts of Parliament</u>	Date made	Date Operative
Animals Act 1971	12. 5.71	1.10.71
Dangerous Litter Act 1971	27. 5.71	27. 6.71
Education (Milk) Act 1971.	5. 8.71	1. 8.71
<u>Orders and Regulations</u>		
Alkali Works Order 1971	9. 6.71	1. 7.71
Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work Order 1971	28. 7.71	1.10.71
Clean Air (Measuring of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations 1971	1. 2.71	1. 3.71
Clean Air (Emission of Dust and Grit from Furnaces) Regulations 1971)	1. 2.71	1. 3.71

<u>Orders and Regulations</u>	Date made	Date Operative
Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definition) Order 1971	26. 3.71	26. 3.71
Education of Handicapped Children (Transfer of Staff and Property) Order 1971	3. 3.71	12. 3.71
Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order 1971	28. 6.71	8. 7.71
Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 (Commencement No. 5) Order 1971	1. 3.71	1. 4.71
Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1971	20. 7.71	16. 8.71
Poisons List Order 1971	28. 4.71	21. 6.71
Poisons (Amendment) Rules 1971	9.11.71	1. 1.72
Preservatives in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1971	25. 5.71	1. 9.71
Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendment No. 2.) Regulations 1971	26. 8.71	1. 9.71
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations 1971	8.10.71	2.11.71
Slaughter of Poultry (Humane Conditions) Regulations 1971	20. 4.71	1. 8.71
Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1971	17. 6.71	28. 6.71
Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) No. 2 Regulations 1971	22. 7.71	4. 8.71
Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) No. 3 Regulations 1971	17.11.71	15.12.71
Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) No. 4. Regulations 1971	21.12.71	28. 1.72
Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order 1971	30. 7.71	24. 8.71
Welfare Foods Order 1971	18. 3.71	4. 4.71
Welfare Foods (Amendment) Order 1971	19. 1.71	15. 2.71
-do-	25.11.71	2. 1.72
Welfare Foods (Extension of Definition) Order 1971	15. 3.71	16. 3.71

Circulars

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:-

Availability of solid smokeless fuels; Family Planning; Health Centres - Financial Arrangements; Help in the Home; Hospital services for the mentally ill; Health and Personal Social Services Capital Programme (other than child health); House and Area improvement development and improvement areas; Local Authority Health and Social Services programme for capital projects; Local Government Reorganisation in England - functions, areas and names; Reorganisation of water and sewage services; Safety in the home; Smoking and Health; The handicapped and impaired in Great Britain; Vaccination against Rabies; Vaccination against smallpox; Youth treatment centres.

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 1,600 (details on page 89.)

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 14 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 104 to 108.

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 Justice of the Peace 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 3 persons, who were removed to hospital.

STAFF CHANGES

Appointments and resignations of members of the staff numbered 69 and 78 respectively, and 99 staff were transferred to the Social Services Department and 17 to the Inner London Education Authority on the 1st April 1971.

	Appointments	Resignations
Administrative and Clerical	10	9
Dental Staff	14	18
Medical Officers	1	0
Nursing Staff: Health Visiting	19	17
Clinic and School	8	13
District Nurse	7	7
Public Health Inspectors and Pupils	5	6
Social Workers	1	5
Miscellaneous	4	3
TOTAL	69	78

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 numbered 154, comprising:-

97 Pupil Nurses	London Hospital, Integrated S.E.N. Course.
11 Student Nurses	London, St. Andrew's, London Jewish Hospitals
20 Medical Students	National, St. Andrew's, St. Bartholomews and Middlesex Hospitals.
1 Hospital Sister	London Hospital
2 Doctors	World Health Organisation
2 Degree and integrated Nurse-Health Visitor Course Students	Nursing Degree Course.
10 Student Health Visitors	Polytechnic of North London, North East London Polytechnic, Polytechnic of South Bank, Reading College of Technology.
2 Nurses (U.S.A.)	Society of Medical Officers of Health.
1 Post Graduate Student	Goldsmiths College.
1 Student	Overseas Development Administration.
6 Pupil Public Health Inspectors	Hertfordshire College of Building and Corporation of London.
1 Trainee Hospital Administrator	London Hospital

As part of their training and studies, students are required to undertake a period of field work in the community. This is done in order to gain experience in the use of health services and to become familiar with the needs of the community. The following table shows the number of students who have completed this work in each year.

Year	Number of Students
1954-55	10
1955-56	12
1956-57	15
1957-58	18
1958-59	22
1959-60	25
1960-61	30
1961-62	35
1962-63	40
1963-64	45
1964-65	50
1965-66	55
1966-67	60
1967-68	65
1968-69	70
1969-70	75
1970-71	80
1971-72	85
1972-73	90
1973-74	95
1974-75	100
1975-76	105
1976-77	110
1977-78	115
1978-79	120
1979-80	125
1980-81	130
1981-82	135
1982-83	140
1983-84	145
1984-85	150
1985-86	155
1986-87	160
1987-88	165
1988-89	170
1989-90	175
1990-91	180
1991-92	185
1992-93	190
1993-94	195
1994-95	200
1995-96	205
1996-97	210
1997-98	215
1998-99	220
1999-00	225
2000-01	230
2001-02	235
2002-03	240
2003-04	245
2004-05	250
2005-06	255
2006-07	260
2007-08	265
2008-09	270
2009-10	275
2010-11	280
2011-12	285
2012-13	290
2013-14	295
2014-15	300
2015-16	305
2016-17	310
2017-18	315
2018-19	320
2019-20	325
2020-21	330
2021-22	335
2022-23	340
2023-24	345
2024-25	350



The following table shows the number of students who have completed their field work in each year. The total number of students who have completed their field work is 10,000.

Year	Number of Students
1954-55	10
1955-56	12
1956-57	15
1957-58	18
1958-59	22
1959-60	25
1960-61	30
1961-62	35
1962-63	40
1963-64	45
1964-65	50
1965-66	55
1966-67	60
1967-68	65
1968-69	70
1969-70	75
1970-71	80
1971-72	85
1972-73	90
1973-74	95
1974-75	100
1975-76	105
1976-77	110
1977-78	115
1978-79	120
1979-80	125
1980-81	130
1981-82	135
1982-83	140
1983-84	145
1984-85	150
1985-86	155
1986-87	160
1987-88	165
1988-89	170
1989-90	175
1990-91	180
1991-92	185
1992-93	190
1993-94	195
1994-95	200
1995-96	205
1996-97	210
1997-98	215
1998-99	220
1999-00	225
2000-01	230
2001-02	235
2002-03	240
2003-04	245
2004-05	250
2005-06	255
2006-07	260
2007-08	265
2008-09	270
2009-10	275
2010-11	280
2011-12	285
2012-13	290
2013-14	295
2014-15	300
2015-16	305
2016-17	310
2017-18	315
2018-19	320
2019-20	325
2020-21	330
2021-22	335
2022-23	340
2023-24	345
2024-25	350

The following table shows the number of students who have completed their field work in each year. The total number of students who have completed their field work is 10,000.

STAFF CHANGES

The following table shows the number of students who have completed their field work in each year. The total number of students who have completed their field work is 10,000.

Category	Number of Students
Administrative	5
Dental Staff	15
Medical Staff	10
Nursing Staff	70
Health Visitors	10
Public Health	10
Other	10
Total	130

VI 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 in previous years, close liaison with the Medical Adviser and his central staff has maintained an effective service. At local divisional level, Mr. Pearce and his staff have been ever willing to continue good working relationships.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL ROLLS

Pupils on school rolls numbered 31,112 at the end of the year, attending 102 maintained schools in the Borough. **PART VI** and four 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.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

Type of School	ON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	Pupils
Primary	67	18,288
Secondary	21	11,163
Nursery	6	730
Special	6	951

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.

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 and at the request of the head teacher, school nurse, parent or medical officer.

Clinical trials were carried out in the area last year by the Department of Entomology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, in conjunction with the staff of this department, in which the insecticide Malathion was used on the heads of infested children. The results of the trials were decisive in that no lice were retained on the head after 24 hours. Subsequently the Medical Adviser of the Inner

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

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Pupils on school rolls numbered 31,112 at the end of the year, attending 102 maintained schools in the borough which include four 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. The registers were as follows:-

Type of School	No. of Schools	Pupils
Primary	67	18,268
Secondary	21	11,163
Nursery	6	730
Special	8	951

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Routine medical examinations

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London Education Authority agreed with the Principal School Medical Officers that a commercial product containing Malathion be used throughout the School Health Service in the Inner London Area.

This year the number of treatments for 'vermin and nits' increased to 1,529. 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 decreased from 398 last year to 205 in 1971. 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.

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	20	1
Deaf	1	3
Partially hearing	48	5
Educationally subnormal	521	123
Epileptic	-	2
Maladjusted	82	86
Physically Handicapped	94	12
Delicate	128	32
Multiple Handicaps	-	3
TOTALS	894	273

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS

Of the 619 cases of infectious disease notified 218 or 35% related to school-children. In addition 618 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 19,819 compared with 17,379 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
86.1	79.3	86.3	46.4

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The arrangements continued during the year for vaccinating 13 year old school-children against tuberculosis using B.C.G., 1,027 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 86 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.

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

From the 1st April 1971, under the Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970, the provision for notifying a child as unsuitable for education at school ceased, and the provisions of Section 34 of the Education Act 1944 regarding special educational treatment apply to such children.

The Education Act 1944 makes provision for the statutory examination of children who may require special educational treatment and for review examinations of such children.

Children examined for these purposes during the year by specially qualified medical officers numbered 163.

There are four 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 293 during the year, attended by 5,422.

EDUCATION (MILK) ACT 1971

This Act of Parliament restricted, from the commencement of the autumn term, Education Authorities from providing school milk other than to children under 7 years of age, children attending special schools and children in primary schools for whom the school medical officer certified that such provision was necessary on medical grounds.

Following the adoption of a resolution by this Council that expenditure be incurred under the provisions of section 6 of the Local Government (Financial Provision) Act 1963 for the provision of free milk to schoolchildren resident in the borough in the age group 7 to 11 years, these children continue to receive school milk hitherto provided by the Inner London Education Authority.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

There are 8 dental clinics in the borough providing dental suites with a total of 13 surgeries, one surgery being used exclusively for orthodontics. All premises are provided with up-to-date equipment.

Pupils examined for the first time during the year at schools and clinics numbered 24,216 compared with 25,525 in 1970. Of those inspected 62.7% were found to require treatment (62.3% last year). Pupils attending for treatment for the first time numbered 7,110 compared with 6,757 last year.

STATISTICS

Statistics relating to the School Health Service will be found on pages 109 to 112.

PART VII

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APPENDIX OF

STATISTICAL TABLES

numbered 7,110 compared with 6,757 last year. Pupils attending for treatment for the first time numbered 2,500 compared with 2,350 last year. The number of pupils attending for the first time numbered 7,110 compared with 6,757 last year.

During the year 1971, 1,791 pupils were referred to the Health Education Authority for treatment for the first time. The number of pupils referred for treatment for the first time numbered 1,791 compared with 1,791 last year.

The Education Act 1944 provides for the provision of dental services for children in schools. The number of pupils attending for dental treatment in schools numbered 1,791 compared with 1,791 last year.

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There are four schools in the borough which are currently providing dental services for children. The number of pupils attending for dental treatment in schools numbered 1,791 compared with 1,791 last year.

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EDUCATION (CHILDREN) ACT 1971

This Act of Parliament provides for the provision of dental services for children in schools. The number of pupils attending for dental treatment in schools numbered 1,791 compared with 1,791 last year.

Following the adoption of this Act, the number of pupils attending for dental treatment in schools numbered 1,791 compared with 1,791 last year. The number of pupils referred for dental treatment in schools numbered 1,791 compared with 1,791 last year.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

There are four schools in the borough which are currently providing dental services for children. The number of pupils attending for dental treatment in schools numbered 1,791 compared with 1,791 last year.

TABLE 1
TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE OF TOWER HAMLETS RESIDENTS - 1971
 (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	3	3	--	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	6	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1
Late effects of respiratory tuberculosis	1	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other tuberculosis	4	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Meningococcal infection	1	--	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity etc.	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus	18	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	2	7
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	59	28	31	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	11	14	31
Malignant neoplasm - intestine	70	33	37	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	15	28	19
Malignant neoplasm - larynx	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	178	151	27	-	-	-	-	1	4	26	65	55	27
Malignant neoplasm - breast	41	--	41	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	11	6	14
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	11	--	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	-
Malignant neoplasm - prostate	18	18	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10
Leukaemia	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
Other malignant neoplasms	155	78	77	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	46	49	46
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Diabetes mellitus	23	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	10
Avitaminoses, etc.	1	--	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other endocrine etc. diseases	5	--	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Anaemias	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other diseases of blood etc.	1	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mental disorders	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Meningitis	1	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Multiple Sclerosis	1	--	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	18	11	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	6
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	46	16	30	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	13	13	7
Hypertensive disease	31	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	8	16
Ischaemic heart disease	466	263	203	-	-	-	-	2	12	32	89	153	178
Other forms of heart disease	75	34	41	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	11	20	40
Cerebrovascular disease	197	99	108	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	17	65	99
Other diseases of circulatory system	78	42	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	26	31
Influenza	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	170	78	92	4	1	-	1	-	3	8	16	44	93
Bronchitis and emphysema	164	126	38	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	34	58	63
Asthma	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	33	21	12	6	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	7	12
Peptic ulcer	16	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	7
Appendicitis	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	10	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8
Cirrhosis of liver	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Other diseases of digestive system	19	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis	11	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	19	10	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	3	10
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	10	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	7
Congenital anomalies	12	9	3	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	16	13	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality	15	10	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
Motor vehicle accidents	19	12	7	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	4	4	4
All other accidents	39	29	10	1	-	-	5	6	4	11	4	3	5
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	16	11	5	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	3	3	1
All other external causes	7	6	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-
Males		1195		38	7	4	10	14	38	117	288	366	313
Females			952	16	3	3	3	5	19	50	124	250	479
GRAND TOTAL		2,147	54	10	7	13	19	57	167	412	616	792	

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF ROAD ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH					
	Pedestrians	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Other Road Users	Total
1971 killed	13	1	3	5	22
injured	587	178	75	857	1,697
1970 killed	13	-	-	5	18
injured	655	120	100	973	1,848

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-			
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-) 7	12.7
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	(3) 4	7.3
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	(3) 5	9.1
Congenital Malformations	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	(6) 7	12.7
Premature Birth	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21) 15	27.3
Asphyxia, Atelectasis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	(-) 3	5.5
Birth injuries	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2) 1	1.8
Other causes	3	2	-	1	-	-	3	3	1	-	(14) 13	23.6
TOTALS:	25	10	1	3	2	-	8	5	1	-	(49) 55	100.0

(*Figures in parenthesis denote corresponding deaths in 1970)

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
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
1971	25	10	6	41	14	55	74

TABLE 6

OBSERVATION REGISTER

(i) Observation Register (Children under 5 years)

No. on Register on 1st January	3,206	
No. added during year	<u>970</u>	4,176
No. removed during year - died	32	
- moved away	459	
- no longer at risk	830	
- transferred to ages 5-21 Register	<u>66</u>	<u>1,387</u>
Total on Register at 31st December		<u>2,789</u>
No. of above total suffering from handicaps		275

Year of birth of those on Register at 31st December

1971	810
1970	686
1969	534
1968	383
1967	<u>376</u>
Total:	<u>2,789</u>

(ii) Observation Register (5-21 years)

Total on Register at 31st December	2,744
------------------------------------	-------

(iii) Handicaps of children and young persons on Observation Register

	<u>0-4 years</u>	<u>5-21 years</u>
Educationally subnormal	-	871
Severely subnormal	-	137
Physically handicapped	183	581
Mentally retarded	27	-
Maladjusted	-	328
Blind (Registered)	-	5
Visual defects	6	72
Speech defects (requiring special or other school)	15	27
Epileptic	10	101
Deaf and partially hearing	11	201
Delicate (including diabetic)	-	155
Multiple handicaps	<u>23</u>	<u>266</u>
Total:	<u>275</u>	<u>2,744</u>

In addition there are 207 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 1970	Notified in 1969
Acute Encephalitis				
Infective	-	-	-	-
Post - infectious	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	8	8	2	17
Acute Poliomyelitis				
Paralytic	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	6
Dysentery	39	9	36	78
Food Poisoning	68	25	82	71
Infective Jaundice	66	10	127	124
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-
Measles	238	11	1,063	1,201
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	2	-
Plague	-	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	50	1	48	79
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	76		101	99
Non-pulmonary	18		17	14
Typhoid Fever	2	2	3	-
Whooping Cough	54	3	138	20
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	619	69	1,619	1,709

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 E1., E.2., E.3., and E.14. were as follows:-

	1971	1970	1969		1971	1970	1969
January	5,074	6,432	5,254	July	2,371	2,557	3,436
February	2,603	3,670	5,053	August	2,698	2,607	2,791
March	3,892	4,074	4,696	September	2,383	3,410	2,649
April	2,350	3,447	3,802	October	2,704	3,265	4,171
May	3,050	2,710	2,919	November	3,457	3,145	3,286
June	2,387	2,934	2,826	December	2,718	3,406	6,643
				TOTALS	35,687	41,657	47,526

TABLE 10

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION								
	Children vaccinated/immunised					Others aged		T O T A L
	Year of birth					Under 16	Over 16	
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964- 67			
<u>Diphtheria</u>	727	1,196	119	107	122	112	-	2,383
Re-inforcing Dose	-	414	974	377	1,431	818	-	4,014
<u>Tetanus</u>	727	1,196	119	106	132	151	10	2,441
Re-inforcing Dose	-	414	976	378	1,482	1,034	66	4,350
<u>Whooping Cough</u>	721	1,182	74	44	20	2	-	2,043
Re-inforcing Dose	-	395	817	247	81	5	-	1,545
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>	723	1,197	125	102	133	136	9	2,425
Re-inforcing Dose	-	426	970	386	1,325	948	-	4,055
<u>Measles</u>	1	1,222	298	268	122	85	-	1,996
<u>Rubella</u>	-	-	-	-	-	1,916	-	1,916
	Under 1		1 year	2-4	5-15	16 and over		Total
<u>Smallpox vaccination</u>								
Primary	19		814	177	55	2		1,067
Re-vaccination	-		-	6	140	53		199
<u>Diphtheria immunisation of children under 5</u>								
Children under 5 immunised during 1967/71								9,873
Estimated population under 5 as at 30th June, 1971								11,500
Percentage protected								85.9
<u>Vaccinations/immunisations (all ages) carried out at clinics/general practitioners' surgeries</u>								
	At Council Clinics			By General Practitioners		% Primary by General Practition- ers.		
	Primary	Reinforcing		Primary	Reinforcing			
Diphtheria	2,083	3,525		300	489	12.6		
Tetanus	2,092	3,628		349	722	14.3		
Whooping Cough	1,778	1,345		265	200	12.9		
Poliomyelitis	2,121	3,566		304	489	12.5		
Smallpox	835	36		232	163	21.7		
Measles	1,779	-		217	-	10.9		
Rubella	1,822	-		94	-	4.9		

TABLE 11

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1971

New Cases and Deaths: Primary notifications of 76 pulmonary and 18 non-pulmonary cases were received; 7 other cases came to light via death returns from Registrars.

Pulmonary tuberculosis (including late effects) accounted for 7 deaths, there being 4 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

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	6	5	6	19	15	6	5	1	64
		F	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	6	-	1	-	-	12
	Non-Pulmonary	M	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	3	-	11
		F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	7
(b) <u>Deaths</u>	Pulmonary	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	7
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-Pulmonary	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
		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	1,402	692	116	117	2,327
No. cases notified during 1971	64	12	11	7	94
Other cases added to register	48	9	2	3	62
No. cases removed from register	130	58	5	11	204
Remaining on register at 31st December	1,384	655	124	116	2,279

TABLE 13

TUBERCULOSIS - CARE AND AFTER CARE			
<u>Home Care and Treatment</u>			
Patients receiving attention by home nurses	...	...	8
<u>Work of Tuberculosis Visitors</u>			
No. of tuberculous households visited	...	...	785
No. of visits to above and to contacts	...	...	7,709
No. of unsuccessful visits	...	...	645
<u>Children</u>			
No. child contacts boarded out during year	...	...	Nil
No. 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	8	10	18
Persons x-rayed - Males	731	2,263	2,994
- Females	351	2,015	2,366
- Total	1,082	4,278	5,360
No. referred for further investigation	45	22	67
Toynbee Hall			
- persons x-rayed	5,102	-	5,102
- referred for further investigation	154	-	154
Abnormalities			
Total persons x-rayed	6,184	4,278	10,462
Tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment	11	-	11
Tuberculosis requiring clinic supervision	1	2	3
Cancer of lung	5	2	7
Other	83	7	90
Active tuberculosis cases discovered	-	-	-
Per 1,000 examined	1.94	0	1.94

★ January to June only

TABLE 15

TUBERCULIN TEST AND B. C. G. VACCINATION			
	Contacts	Schoolchildren and Students	Total
No. of skin tests	141	1,264	1,405
No. found positive	50	94	144
No. found negative	91	1,027	1,118
No. vaccinated	105	1,027	1,132

TABLE 16

ANTE AND POST NATAL SERVICES					
No. Ante and Post Natal Sessions held by:					
	Medical Officers	...	...	...	1
	Midwives	...	...	...	49
	No. women attending for ante natal examination	...	...	...	69
	No. women attending for post natal examination	...	...	...	36
	Total attendances	...	...	...	431
	No. General Practitioners holding sessions in Council clinics	...	...	...	4
Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:					
	No. women attending (a) Institutionally booked	...	...	...	45
	(b) Domiciliary booked	...	...	...	-
	No. attendances	...	...	...	259
	No. sessions held by Health Visitors	...	...	...	55

TABLE 17

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES					
	No. premises at end of year	...	...	...	14
No. sessions during year held by:					
	Medical Officers	...	...	...	230
	Health Visitors	...	...	...	122
	Sessional General Practitioners	...	...	...	1,639
	Hospital medical staff	...	...	...	53
				Total sessions:	2,044
	No. children attending - born this year	...	...	...	2,006
	- born last year	...	...	...	1,974
	- born 1966-69	...	...	...	2,712
	No. attendances of children of all ages	...	...	...	37,150
	Average attendance per session	...	...	...	18.1
	No. children referred elsewhere	...	...	...	415

TABLE 18

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY			
Premises	Number	Sessions	Examinations
Council Clinics	3	186	1,284
General Practitioners Surgeries	1	36	166
Family Planning Clinics	3	313	886
<u>Other Slides read in</u>			<u>Other</u>
<u>Hospital Laboratories</u>	<u>Submitted by G, P's</u>	<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>
St. Andrew's Hospital	172	915	78
Mile End Hospital	428	1,951	43
London Hospital	-	7,100	-
		(Residents of all areas)	
No. cases removed from register	180	85	394
Remaining on register at 31st December	1,394	865	8,870

TABLE 19

CHIROPODY		
	Treated at <u>Clinics</u>	Domiciliary <u>Treatment</u>
New patients during year	641	161
Total patients at end of year	3,162	659
Treatments - children	240	-
- expectant mothers	-	-
- physically and mentally handicapped	53	-
- aged persons	11,654	3,391
No. of chiropodists employed	10	
No. of clinic sessions held	1,674	
No. of patients treated per clinic session	7.0	
Percentage of total patients receiving domiciliary treatment	17.2	
No. of sessions held in Old Peoples' Homes	95	
Total No. of treatments;	15,338	

TABLE 20

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS		
	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Children</u>
Persons examined	63	499
No. requiring and offered treatment	63	456
Visits during the year	229	1,291
Courses of completed treatment	63	417
Teeth extracted	13	13
Teeth filled	146	927
Emergencies treated	3	44
General anaesthetics given	-	-
No. patients x-rayed	27	1
No. patients treated by scaling etc.	63	426
Dentures - full	3	-
- partial	19	3
No. of sessions for treatment		190
-do- for health education		27
No. of treatment Centres at end of year		8

TABLE 21

HEALTH EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Occasions</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>participating</u>
Mothercraft	236	2,065
Cancer prevention	26	285
General Health Subjects - Schools	186	3,691
- Other	94	918
Psychoprophylaxis	57	279
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	599	7,238
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Films or filmstrips were shown on 157 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 3,981 posters were exhibited and 9,984 leaflets distributed.

TABLE 22

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE					
Attendances at sessions held at clinics in the borough during the year.					
Premises	New Cases	Old Patients	Total Patients	Total Visits	No. of Sessions.
<u>Council Clinics</u>					
St. Georges	119	-	119	377	92
Wigram House	10	-	10	10	1
Domiciliary Service	21	21	42	198	-
Greenwood	234	-	234	716	97
Leopold Street	232	-	232	830	69
<u>Family Planning Association Clinics</u>					
Underwood Road	451	842	1,293	3,072	190
Wapping	30	54	84	269	26
Wellington Way	274	374	648	1,631	97
Totals:	1,371	1,291	2,662	7,103	572
1970 Statistics	1,250	987	2,405 *	5,927	517

TABLE 23

* including 168 transfers.

HEALTH VISITING		
	No. Visited	No. of Visits
Children born this year	2,103)	
" " last year	1,653)	33,738
" " 1966-69	4,594)	
Aged persons	141	466
Mentally disordered persons	39	199
Tuberculous households	6	13
Households on account of other infectious diseases	16	62
Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than Mental Hospitals)	14	59
Other Cases	876	2,135
Visits to expectant and nursing mothers	-	1,605
Visits to problem families	-	2,177
Total effective visits		40,454
Unsuccessful visits		8,449

TABLE 24

	PREMATURE BIRTHS							
	<u>Born in Hospital</u>				<u>Born at Home or in Nursing Home</u>			
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1971	1970	1969	1968
No. of Births	166	211	211	177	10	9	5	23
Died within 24 hours	18	11	8	12	1	-	-	2
Died within 1/28 days	7	8	11	13	-	-	1	-
Premature still births	20	23	17	26	2	-	-	2

TABLE 25

HOME BATHING

Persons serviced during the year:	Male	...	...	366
	Female	...	...	1,107
	Total	...	...	1,473
Persons receiving service at end of year:	Male	...	...	94
	Female	...	...	290
	Total	...	...	384
Total baths given during year		...	...	9,662

TABLE 26

HOME NURSING

Number of patients nursed during year	...	...	...	3,296
Number aged under 5	...	...	...	100
" " over 65	...	...	...	1,607
" of visits during year	...	...	...	93,119

TABLE 27

LAUNDERING FOR AGED AND INCONTINENT

No. of articles cleansed and laundered during year	...	...	50,976
No. of collections made during year	...	...	5,024
No. of persons who received service during year	...	...	249
No. of persons receiving service at end of year	...	...	55

TABLE 28

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

Category	No. for whom holiday arranged
Accompanied children:	
At School	16
Pre-school	-
Unaccompanied children:	
Placed by Inner London Education Authority:	
At school	317
Pre-school	-
Total	<u>333</u>

TABLE 29

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 were as follows:-

Article	No. on loan at 1/1/71	No. loaned during year	No. returned during year	No. on loan at 31/12/71
Air rings	7	25	6	26
Back rests	19	21	19	21
Beds - Air	-	-	-	-
Bed cradles	16	23	20	19
★Beds - Egerton	-	-	-	-
Beds - Hospital	13	7	11	9
★Beds - cot and mattress	4	1	1	4
Bed pans	26	31	26	31
Bottles	26	40	28	38
★Chairs - wheel	51	29	27	53
★Chairs - Ambulance type, carrying	1	1	1	1
Commodes - Chair	180	137	134	183
Commodes - Stool	9	16	15	10
Crutches, Elbow	1	5	2	4
Cushions - Sani	-	-	-	-
Cushions - Sponge	3	1	4	-
Fracture boards	17	7	4	20
★Hoists	1	-	-	1
Hoists - Penrhyn	4	3	5	2
Mattresses - ordinary	4	-	3	1
Mattresses - Dunlopillo	8	7	5	10
Sheets, - rubber	27	16	10	33
Walking frames	14	19	6	27
Walking frames - wheeled	1	-	-	1
Walking frames - Zimmer adjustable	1	-	-	1
Walking sticks - Tripod	19	10	10	19
Walking sticks - Quadruped	4	4	5	3
Water Closet Seats inflatable	5	-	-	5
TOTALS	461	403	342	522

★Stocks of these were transferred to the Social Services Department in August 1971.

OTHER EQUIPMENT LOANED

Fireguards	523	59	9	573
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TABLE 30

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>				
1971	85	-	57	142
1970	118	-	76	194
1969	112	-	121	233
1968	119	-	151	270
1967	146	-	202	348
<u>Planned Early Discharges</u>				
1971	64	-	74	138
1970	73	2	61	136
1969	44	-	44	88
1968	45	-	30	75
1967	55	-	42	97
<u>Unplanned Early Discharges</u>				
1971	13	148	58	219
1970	2	196	7	205
1969	4	117	16	137
1968	8	93	13	114
1967	4	-	10	14

TABLE 31

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	.16
Allen Gardens	1.69
All Saints Churchyard	1.55
Alton Street Open Space	2.29
Arbour Square Gardens	.66
Arnold Circus Bandstand	.33
Bartlett Park	13.32
Bazely Street Playground	.30
Beaumont Square Gardens	1.00
Bethnal Green Gardens	11.97
Blackwall Commemoration Park	1.83
Blair Street Playground	.68
Bromley Recreation Ground	1.65
Carlton Square	1.95
Christchurch, Gardens Spitalfields	.15
Claredale Playground	.57
Club Row Gardens	.07
Columbia Road Triangle	.07
Dee Street Playground	.45
Ford Square Gardens	.40
Ford Street Playground	.09
Furze Green	1.93
Gale Street Playground	.24
Glaucus Street Playground	.70
Globe Road, Memorial Garden	.08
Gosling Gardens	2.50
Grove Hall Park	4.50
Ion Square,	2.50
Island Gardens	3.00
Jodrell Road Gardens	.10
King Edward Memorial Park	8.50
Kirkwall Place Playground	.12
Langdon Park	2.61
Mallon Gardens	.19
Meath Gardens	10.54
Mile End Gardens	.50
Millwall Park	13.50
Peel Grove Gardens	1.19
Pelter Street Playground	.12
Poplar Recreation Ground	4.41
Prescot Street Playground	.23
Rochelle Street Gardens	.07
Ropewalk Gardens	1.51
St. Bartholomew Churchyard	.45
St. George in the East Churchyard	2.25
St. James Churchyard	2.00
St. James, Ratcliffe Garden	2.50
St. Johns Parish Garden	2.50
St. Mary's Whitechapel	1.26
St. Matthews Churchyard	2.07

/cont' d

TABLE 31

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES IN THE BOROUGH (Continued)

(a)	Administered by Borough Council (continued)	Area in Acres
	Location	
	Schoolhouse Lane, Playground	.08
	Shandy Park	3.18
	Sidney Square Gardens	.33
	Sir John McDougall Garden	6.32
	Stepney Churchyard	6.96
	Stepney Green Gardens	5.86
	Swanfield Street Playground	.23
	Swedenborg Square Playground	.67
	Trafalgar Square Gardens	.60
	Tredegar Road Garden	.08
	Tredegar Square Playground	1.24
	Trinity and Wakefield Gardens	1.29
	Trinity Churchyard	1.03
	Tunnel Gardens	.96
	Vallance Road Gardens	1.69
	Wapping Gardens	5.48
	Weavers Fields	15.12
	Wyvis Street Playground	.26
	York Square Gardens	.20
		165.49
(b)	Administered by Greater London Council	
	Location	
	Brickfield Gardens	5.73
	Burdett Gardens	4.14
	King George's Field East London Stadium	15.93
	Limehouse Churchyard	2.00
	Victoria Park	148.50
	Tower Hamlets Cemetery Gardens	4.50
		180.80
		346.29

TABLE 32

BURIALS UNDERTAKEN

Under Section 50, National Assistance Act, 1948

Number of Adults	49
Number of Children	7
Number of Stillborn	1
Total Cost	£1,271
Burials requested by - Coroner	35
- Relatives	19
- Others	3

TABLE 33

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF COUNCIL STAFF	
(a) <u>Medical Examinations</u>	Number
New appointees	429
Transfers to permanent staff	76
Entry to Council's Sick Pay Scheme	30
Sickness absence exceeding one month	265
Extension of service beyond 65 years of age	43
Reviews, heavy goods vehicle drivers, etc.	67
Student Teachers	100
Examinations arranged with other Authorities	24
	Total: 1,034
Abortive appointments	227
(b) <u>Medical Assessments</u>	
For entry to Sick Pay Scheme	477
New appointees (from November)	70
Transfers to permanent staff (from November)	19

TABLE 34

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS	
Kosher Poulterers and Poultry Slaughterhouses	
Inspections for cleanliness and fowl pest control	226
Street Markets	
Inspection re sale of animals and observations on movements of live poultry	28
Pet Shops	
Visits	80

TABLE 35

VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR (CLEAN AIR) AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANT	
To premises regarding complaints	409
" " " Smoke Control Orders	2,664
" " for smoke observations	773
" " regarding installation of boilers and chimneys	300
" " " routine boiler inspections	154
No. of notices served under Sec. 12(2) Clean Air Act	15
" " " Sec. 16 -do-	-

TABLE 36

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 945 samples were submitted for analysis, as follows:-

1	Baby Food	10	Margarine
4	Biscuits	48	Meat and meat preparations
5	Bread	24	Meat pies and sausage rolls
5	Bread and Butter	44	Meat products - canned
14	Butter	31	Milk
20	Cereals and starch products	31	Milk preparations
23	Cheese and cheese preparations	7	Milk - dried and condensed
16	Cocoa and chocolate preparations	16	Nuts and nut preparations
6	Coffee and coffee preparations	1	Nutritional Liquid Meal
2	Colourings	23	Oils fats and fatty foods
3	Cream	29	Pickles and sauces
51	Drugs	2	Rum
10	Eggs and egg products	1	Salad Cream
60	Fish and fish preparations	68	Sausages and other meat products
3	Flavourings	1	Sherry
20	Flour and flour products	37	Soft drinks
15	Flour confectionery	9	Soup and soup mixes
7	Food additives	19	Spices and condiments
95	Fruit and fruit preparations	38	Sugar confectionery
1	"Fruit Juice" (Display sachet)	11	Sugars, syrups, etc.
4	Gin	9	Table jelly preparations
4	Gravy preparations	41	Tea
9	Herbs and herb preparations	32	Vegetables and vegetable preparations
10	Ice cream	6	Vinegar and acetic acid
1	Ice lolly	5	Whisky
8	Jam and preserves	5	Wine

TABLE 37

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

VISITS

Housing Act, 1957 (Sections 16, 17 and 18)	...	...	...	...	305
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	1,414
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	67
Town Planning applications	...	...	...	...	67
Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	7,156
Preferential re-housing	...	...	...	...	398
Sites	...	...	...	...	3,918
Qualification Certificates	...	...	...	...	132
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	453
				Total:	13,910

NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. HOUSING ACTS 1957-64

Informal notices	...	...	...	...	129
Requiring Additional Services (Section 15)	...	...	...	...	1
Management Orders made	...	...	...	...	24
Intention to make Directions	...	...	...	...	86
Directions made (Section 19)	...	...	...	...	61
Overcrowding (Section 90 Housing Act, 1957)	...	...	...	...	25
Means of Escape in Case of Fire (Section 16)	...	...	...	...	57
No. Registered Part I Registration Scheme	...	...	...	...	241
No. Registered Part II Registration Scheme	...	...	...	...	1
No. Registered ; Registration Scheme, Subject to condition	...	...	...	...	8

TABLE 38

DWELLINGS ERECTED DURING 1971

(a) By Borough Council

Jeremy Bentham House	1-30 Pollard Street	30	
Lefevre Walk	183-270	88	
Portia Way	2-20, 1-31, 33-63, 65-87, 89-107, 109-139	80	
Siege House	1-70 Sidney Street	70	
Southwood Smith House	1-21 Florida Street	21	
Tyrone House	351-373 Old Ford Road	12	
Wager Street	2-16, 18-36, 17-31, 33-67, 40-70	60	361

(b) By Greater London Council

Bradbury House	Holland Estate	6	
Cable Street	Barnardo Gardens	26	
Carradale House	Brownfield Estate	88	
Denning Point	Holland Estate	82	
Devonport Street	Barnardo Gardens	22	
Farrell House	Barnardo Gardens	52	
Gales Gardens	Horwood Estate	43	
Harkness House	Berner Estate	28	
Holyhead Close	Crossways Estate	22	
Hatton House	St. Georges Estate	85	
Ladbroke House	Holland Estate	6	
Muskey Street	Exmouth	66	
Noble Court	St. Georges	43	
Ronald Street	Barnardo Gardens	30	
Robin Hood Gardens	Robin Hood Gardens	104	703

(c) By Others

Cyprus Street 1-21		21	
Dawson House	Walden Street	14	
Garthwaite House	Bell Lane	1	
Horace Evans House	Ashfield Street	34	
Kent House	Walden Street	32	
Regent Square 1-36		36	138

TOTAL			1,202
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TABLE 39

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	105	151	-	
Factories with mechanical power	1,740	2,949	124	
Other premises under the Act (Electrical stations, institutions, and sites of building operations and works of engineering and construction)	73	12	-	
Total:	1,918	3,112	124	
2. Cases in which defects were found				
Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient	7	6	-	3
(b) unsuitable or defective	168	118	-	7
(c) not separate for sexes	8	6	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including those relating to outwork)	108	62	4	-
Total:	292	192	5	10

TABLE 40

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.	979	-	-
Cleaning and washing	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	7	-	-
Electro-plate	24	-	-
File making	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	2	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	4	-	-
Artificial flowers	7	-	-
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	81	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-
Pea Picking	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-
Lampshades	2	-	-
Total:	1,106	-	-

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

TABLE 41

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR			
	No. of Summonses	Fines £	Costs £
Housing Act, 1961:			
Houses in Multiple Occupation:			
Contravention of Direction	24	775	91
Contravention of Regulations	108	646	71
Means of escape from fire not provided	17	445	56
Housing Acts, 1961/69:			
Contravention of Tower Hamlets (Registration of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Informatory and Regulatory Scheme, 1971	9	96	27
Housing Act, 1957:			
Overcrowding in Houses in Multiple Occupation	18	410	74
Public Health Act, 1936:			
Nuisance Orders	39	-	152
Non-compliance with Nuisance Orders	6	60	30
Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969	1 *	-	-
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	9	215	72
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	37	225	50
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970	56	327	37
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966	43	222	23
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	2	50	10
Byelaws as to Artificial Lighting of Common Staircases in Tenement Houses and Flats	2	13	6
Total:	371	3,484	699

* Prohibition Order for 28 days obtained.

TABLE 42

MORTUARY SERVICE			
	Tower Hamlets Mortuary	Hackney Mortuary	Total
Bodies received	396	119	515
Post-mortems	347	106	453
Inquests	41	13	54
Deposit only	8	-	8

TABLE 43

CLEANSING STATION		
Persons treated for scabies:	Men	80
	Women	74
	School children	109
	Children under 5	<u>54</u>
	Total:	317
	No. treatments given	<u>581</u>
Persons treated for verminous conditions	Men	522
	Women	104
	School children	840
	Children under 5	<u>68</u>
	Total:	1,534

TABLE 44

DISINFECTING STATION	
Disinfection:	
No. of dwellings disinfected for infectious diseases	45
No. of dwellings disinfected for other reasons	265
No. of rooms involved	328
No. of articles disinfected by steam	2,098
No. of articles disinfected by formaldehyde	1,596
No. of premises other than dwellings, disinfected	76
Disinfestation:	
No. of dwellings disinfested for bed bugs	527
- for other vermin	151
No. of rooms involved	3,088
No. of other premises and sites disinfested	569
No. of articles disinfested by steam	11,650
No. of articles disinfested by formaldehyde	1,931
Drainage:	
No. of premises where drains tested	61
No. found defective	26

TABLE 45

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	137	975	604	17,398
Retail Shops	56	1,012	459	3,533
Wholesale Shops	51	538	297	4,835
Catering establishments/ Staff Canteens	24	259	175	1,536
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-	15
Total:	268	2,785	1,535	27,317
			(Males:	18,032)
			(Females:	9,285)
Other visits to registered premises			1,184	
Visits to non-registered premises			822	
<u>Informal Notices served</u>				
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963			589	
Notification of Employment of Persons Order, 1964			153	
Lifts and Hoists Regulations 1968			130	
<u>Accidents notified - Causes</u>				
Machinery				
Non-power driven machinery or relevant part in motion			2	
Power driven machinery or relevant part in motion			2	
- Machinery or relevant part at rest (power or non-power driven)			1	
Transport:				
Vehicle in motion not moved by power			2	
Vehicle in motion moved by power			5	
Vehicle stationary			1	
Falls of persons:				
On or from fixed stairs			5	
On or from ladders or step ladders			1	
Other falls from one level to another			4	
Falls on the same level			8	
Stepping on or striking against object or person			6	
Handling Goods (not otherwise classifiable)			17	
Struck by falling object			6	
Not otherwise specified			8	
			Total:	68

TABLE 46

RODENT CONTROL

Properties inspected	Number inspected	Number found to be infested by	
		Rats	Mice
On complaint	3,313	970	2,182
Otherwise	656	198	318
Total:	3,969	1,168	2,500
Properties treated by Council (including 1,034 business premises)		3,761	
Visits by Rodent Operatives		14,310	
Notices served under Section 4 of the Act		(a) treatment	-
		(b) structural work (proofing)	25
Cases where default action taken following service of notice		12	
Number of "Block Control" schemes carried out		23	
<u>Sewer Treatments</u>			
No. of Manholes	No. Treated.		
5504	4496		

TABLE 47

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	13
Fur Skin Dressers	3	3
Hairdressers	167	143
Ice-Cream	456	250
Massage Establishments	4	7
Milk Distributors	244	221
Pet Shops and Stalls	67	141
Pharmacy and Poisons	67	98
Poultry Slaughterhouses	19	206
Prepared Food - Meat	97	87
- Fish	67	101
Rag Flock	33	26
Seamen's Lodging Houses	2	16
<u>Dwellings</u>		
No. of visits on complaint	)	4,821
No. of visits for drainage	)	2,237
No. of revisits	)	6,258
No. of other visits	)	998
<u>Other Premises</u>		
Bakehouses	40	83
Baker Shops and Stalls	90	139
Butcher Shops and Stalls	163	303
Canteens and Clubs	604	159
Chemists	52	15
Confectionery Shops and Stalls	350	237
Fish Shops and Stalls	123	102
Greengrocers and Fruiterers Shops and Stalls	502	442
Grocers Shops and Stalls	358	571
Hospitals, Institutions and Day Nurseries	37	11
Public Houses	450	612
Poultry Shops and Stalls	107	116
Restaurants, Cafes and Stalls	548	683
School Meal Centres	135	71
Wholesale Food Depots, Markets and Wharves	142	1,915
Other Food Premises	148	197
Food Delivery Vehicles	-	18
Factories (Mechanical)	1,845	2,949
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	105	151
Factories (other)	78	12
Outworkers	1,106	462
Schools	102	115
Drainage Work	-	2,628
		<u>27,617</u>

There are 3,411 food premises including stalls in the Borough.
Some of the premises listed above are included under more than one trade category.

TABLE 48

MISCELLANEOUS WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Rent Act 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair		
Applications for disrepair certificates	...	...
Applications for cancellation of disrepair certificates	...	...
Complaints		
Number received at Office		3,599
Dangerous Structures		
Number of premises notified to District Surveyor	...	72
Drainage Plans		
Number of plans on which observations submitted to Director of Technical Services		205
Land Charges		
Number of premises reported upon to Chief Executive	...	1,378
Town Planning Applications		
No. of premises reported upon to Borough Architect and Planning Officer		678
Public Houses		
Number of premises reported upon to Licensing Justices		69
Licensed Clubs		
No. of premises reported upon to the Chief Officer of Public Control		18

TABLE 49

NOTICES SERVED BY DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS				
Factories Acts 1961	...	...	...	124
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970	...	...	...	325
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls, and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	...	...	...	35
Hairdressers and Barbers Byelaws	...	...	...	7
Informal Notices to Local Authority Housing Departments	...	...	...	1,798
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	...	...	...	25
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	...	...	...	11
-do-	44	...	...	1
-do-	45	...	...	4
-do-	48	...	...	2
-do-	75	...	...	10
-do-	89	...	...	11
-do-	93	...	...	956
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17	...	...	...	104
Staircase Lighting Byelaws	...	...	...	11
			Total:	3,424

TABLE 50

OUTWORKERS

Firms in the borough employing outworkers	...	...	...	450
Outworkers residing in, and employed by firms in the borough..	...	...	...	891
Outworkers residing outside the borough employed by firms in the borough	...	...	...	1,932
Outworkers residing in the borough employed by firms outside the borough	...	...	...	215
Total outworkers in the borough	...	...	...	1,106

TABLE 51

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Home and trade refuse	...	...	...	73,356 tons
Street and market collections	...	...	...	14,912 tons
No. of bulk containers in use	...	...	...	3,340
No. of bulk trailers in use	...	...	...	40
No. of street gulleys cleansed	...	...	...	7,060

TABLE 52

CONFERENCES

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

Conference	Venue	Dates	Representatives
Association of Public Health Inspectors Annual Conference	Eastbourne	4th - 8th October	Chief Public Health Inspector Cllr. (Mrs.) L. E. Brazier
Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities Annual Conference	London	30th June - 2nd July	Cllr. (Mrs.) L. D. Crook Councillor J. O'Connor Associate Medical Officer of Health
British Dental Association Annual Conference	Eastbourne	6th - 9th June	Chief Dental Officer Senior Dental Officer
Chest and Heart Association "Chest and Heart Diseases in the Modern Community"	London	19th November	Councillor G. T. Desmond Tuberculosis Visitor
Department of Health and Social Security "Continuation of Local Health Services"	London	28th June.	Chairman, Finance Committee Chairman, Health Committee Medical Officer of Health Assistant Nursing Officer.
Friendship Week for Sick and Handicapped Children "Long Stay Residential Care - Help or Handicap?"	London	26th May.	Assistant Health Education Officer
Health Visitors Association Annual Conference	Bournemouth	28th-30th October	Councillor C. H. Main Health Visitor
London Boroughs Training Committee "The Work of the Health Visitor"	London	26th May	Principal Nursing Officer
Marie Curie Fund "Rehabilitation of the Cancer Disabled"	London	18th May	District Nurse
National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare 58th Annual Conference	London	30th June - 2nd July	Principal Medical Officer Councillor (Mrs.) D. M. Couling

TABLE 52 (cont'd)

CONFERENCES (contd.)			
Conference	Venue	Dates	Representatives
National Association for Mental Health Annual Conference	London	25th - 26th February	Social Worker (Mental Health) Councillor J. O'Connor Councillor W. T. Tuson
National Association for Welfare of Children in Hospital	London	24th November	Councillor Mrs. L. E. Brazier
National Women's Citizen Association "Pollution and Environmental Cleanliness"	London	15th October	Councillor Mrs. L. E. Brazier Supervisor of Cleansing Services.
National Association of Nursery Matrons Annual Conference	Eastbourne	20th - 21st March	Day Nursery Matron
Royal College of Nursing (a) Nurses at Law	London	13th May	Deputy Superintendent, (District Nursing,) District Nurse
(b) Community Coronary Care	London	4th June	Health Visitor District Nurse
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents National Home Safety Conference	Scarborough	3rd - 4th November	Health Education Officer
Royal Society of Health (a) Sex Education of School Children	London	11th February	Assistant Health Education Officer
(b) Congress	Eastbourne	19th - 23rd April	Councillor Miss H. Morsman Medical Officer of Health
(c) Lecture on Air Pollution	London	p. m. 26th November	Councillor Mrs. D. M. Couling Public Health Inspector
Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies on Air Pollution	London	25th October	Councillor J. O'Connor Chief Public Health Inspector
World Federation for Mental Health International Conference	Dublin	27th March 1st April	Chairman, Health Committee Councillor J. O'Connor Principal Social Worker (Mental Health)

TABLE 53

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES

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

Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
Association of Health Administrative Officers' Summer School	Canterbury	15th - 18th September	Chief Administrative Officer
Association of Public Health Inspectors, Week-end Seminar	Canterbury	26th - 28th March	2 Public Health Inspectors
Chiswick Polytechnic First Line Management Courses	London	7th - 18th June 4th - 15th October 18th - 29th October	) Centre Superintendent))) Centre Superintendent
College of Special Education "Relevance of transfer to different disciplines"	London	20th March	Sessional Medical Officer
Family Planning Association	London	8th January 19th February 26th March	Centre Superintendent Centre Superintendent Centre Superintendent
(a) One day courses in training (b) Theoretical training Course	London	12th - 13th July	Health Visitor
Inner London Education Authority		17th - 19th March	
(a) Orthodontics (b) Follow-up course on Mentally Subnormal Children	London	7th - 11th June	Sessional Dental Officer Sessional Medical Officer
(c) Health Visitor Association Refresher Course (d) Paedodontics	Cambridge London	19th - 31st July Mondays - 6th - 27th September	School Nurse Dental Officer

TABLE 53 (Cont'd)

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES (contd.)			
Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
(e) Course for Medical Officers on Mentally Subnormal Children	London	6th September 1st October	Principal Medical Officer
(f) In-service training for Dental Officers	London	4 afternoons during October	Dental Officer
(g) Course for School Nurses engaged in Audiometric testing	London	10th - 11th November	School Nurse
Institute of Family Psychiatry Nursing Refresher Course	Ipswich	1st - 5th November	Centre Superintendent
Institute of Health Education Course on Statistics and Epidemiology	Bristol	27th September - 1st October	Assistant Health Education Officer
King Edwards Hospital Fund; Meeting on the Integrated Care of the Psychiatric Patient	London	27th September	Health Visitor
Lansbury Institute Pre-School Playgroup Leaders' Course	London	Day release Wednesdays, Commencing January 1971 for 1 year	2 Clinic Auxiliaries
LAMSAC, Computer Appreciation Course	London	3rd - 4th June	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
London Boroughs Training Committee			
(a) Management Principles and Practice for Supervisors of Day Centres	London	Wednesdays, 6th - 27th January	3 Supervisors of Training Centres
(b) Course for Supervisory Staff	Clacton	8th - 12th February	Assistant Principal Social Worker (Health Services)
(c) Recall day - change and the Home Help Service	London	a. 10th February b. 17th February	Home Help Organiser and Asst. Home Help Organiser 2 Assistant Home Help Organisers
(d) Course for Area Team Leaders	London	10th - 12th & 18th - 19th March	Principal Social Worker (Health Services)

(b) TABLE 53 (Cont'd)

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES (contd.)			
Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
(e) Study Days and Seminars on Mental Illness	London	30th March & 15th-16th April	2 Health Visitors
(f) Introductory Course for Clinic Nurses	London	a. 22/23/29/30 April 6/7th May b. 21/22/28/29 October, 4/5th November	2 Clinic Nurses 2 Clinic Nurses
(g) Workshop on In-service training of staff	London	10th - 11th June	Deputy Principal Nursing Officer
(h) Study day "Needs of the Pre-School Child "	London	16th June	Principal Nursing Officer Assistant Nursing Officer
(i) Study Day "Developments in the treatment of Gynaecological Disorders"	London	27th July	Supervisor of Midwives Senior District Nurse Health Visitor
(j) Course of Supervision and Consultation	London	Fridays 12th November-10th December	Deputy Principal Nursing Officer
(k) Study Day for Home Nurses on care of feet	London	10th November	District Nurse
London Diocesan Committee for Personal Relationships Course	London	17th - 19th May	Assistant Health Education Officer
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Rodent Control Courses	London London London	26th - 28th January 19/20/26/27th May . 5th - 7th October	Rodent Operative 4 Rodent Operatives Technical Assistant 2 Rodent Operatives
London Borough of Newham School of Community Nursing District Nurse training Course	London London	3 Months from February 4 Months from October	2 District Nurses District Nurse
On role in dealing with problems of bereavement and separation	London	2nd November	Senior District Nurse 2 District Nurses

TABLE 53 (Cont'd)

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES(contd.)			
Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
North East London Polytechnic Field Work Instructors Course	London	Commencing September 1971	Health Visitor
Polytechnic of North London (a) Advanced Practical Work Instructors Course	London	15th - 27th June	Senior District Nurse District Nurse
(b) Field Work Instructors' Course	London	Commencing September 1971	2 Health Visitors
Queens Institute of District Nursing			
(a) Study Day on Multiple Sclerosis	London	14th January	District Nurse
(b) Study Day on Colostomy and Ileostomy Care	London	15th June	Senior District Nurse District Nurse
Royal College of Midwives Midwives refresher courses	Hastings	31st January to 6th February	Senior District Nurse
	Oxford	19th - 25th September	Senior District Nurse
R. O. S. P. A. Home Safety In-service Course	London	18th November	Health Visitor
Royal Society of Health Diploma in Atmospheric Pollution	London	Commencing September 1971	Public Health Inspector
Society of Medical Officers of Health Week-end Study Group in Developmental Paediatrics	London	29th - 30th January	Principal Medical Officer
University of London Extra Mural Studies Seminar in Social Work	London	12 evenings from September	Social Worker (Health Services)

TABLE 53 (Cont'd)

REFRESHER AND TRAINING COURSES(contd.)

Course	Venue	Dates	Attended by
University of London, Department of Developmental Paediatrics. Course on Raynell Scales	London	2nd - 3rd December	Senior Medical Officer
Course on Griffiths Scales	London	Wednesdays 15th November - 15th December	Senior Medical Officer
Internal Training Courses			
(a) Middle Management		6 Thursdays from 27th May	Senior Administrative Assistant
(b) " "		6 Thursdays from 16th September	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector Senior Administrative Officer Administrative Assistant
(c) Basic Supervision		8th - 10th December	Deputy Superintendent, Disinfecting Station, Leading Rodent Operative
(d) Written Communications		15th - 16th December	2 Clerical Assistants

TABLE 54

SCHOOL HEALTH STATISTICS

Pupils on School Rolls

Under 5 years - full-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168
part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,902
Juniors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,275
Seniors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,327
Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979
								<u>32,058</u>

Total: 32,058

Recuperative Holiday Homes

Number of schoolchildren (including Nursery schoolchildren) admitted during the year	333
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Health Surveys

	<u>No. examined</u>	<u>Occasions vermin found</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
(a) Comprehensive	22,781	786	3.45
(b) Selective	15,603	1,455	9.38
No. of individual pupils found verminous	...	1,181	
Percentage of school roll	...	3.68	
Vermin - occasions advice and/or shampoo given	...	1,951	
- occasions attendance at bathing centre	...	290	
(c) Communicable disease - No. examined for	...	1,420	

Routine Audiometer Testing

No. of children given screening test	3,567
No. failing screening test and given pure tone test	...
No. failing pure tone test and referred to Otologist	...

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	80	165	453
Bathing	2	576★	1,092	1,736
Minor ailments - Medical Officer	4	68	532)	
- Nurse	8	771	898)	19,819
Ophthalmic	4	254	1,564	2,955
Orthoptic	1	76	49	139
Special investigation	3	192	148	1,401

★includes also adult sessions

TABLE 54 (Cont'd)

**Defects treated at School Treatment Centres and
Hospital Clinics**

Errors of refraction and squint	...	...	...	892
Other eye defects	...	...	...	90
Spectacles ordered	...	...	...	853
Athlete's foot	...	...	...	26
Verrucae	...	...	...	408
Ringworm - body	...	...	...	28
Impetigo	...	...	...	49
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	267
Eye diseases	...	...	...	76
Ear diseases	...	...	...	55
Miscellaneous lacerations etc.	...	...	...	537
Orthopaedic and postural defects (treated at schools)	...	...	...	-

B. C. G. Vaccination - Schoolchildren

Number of schools visited	...	...	...	24
Number of 13 - year old children offered test	...	...	...	1,540
Number of consents received	...	...	...	1,560
Number of children tested	...	...	...	1,264
Number of positive reactors	...	...	...	94
Number of children vaccinated	...	...	...	1,027

Infectious and Other Diseases notified by Schools

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Notifications</u>
Chickenpox	195
Dysentery, Diarrhoea	16
German Measles	71
Glandular Fever	9
Impetigo	39
Influenza	8
Jaundice	8
Measles	85
Meningitis	1
Mumps	38
Ophthalmic conjunctivitis	8
Pyrexia	1
Ringworm	37
Scabies	17
Scarlet Fever	31
Tonsillitis	41
Whooping Cough	13
	618

(Number notified last year 1,235)

SCHOOL HEALTH STATISTICS

School Dental Service

Number of half day sessions devoted to Treatment	3,662.9
-do- Inspections in Schools	300.7
-do- Dental Health Education	713.9
Total:	4,677.5

Inspections

Pupils first inspected at school	18,012
Pupils first inspected at clinic	6,204
Percentage requiring treatment	62.7
Pupils reinspected	6,977
Percentage requiring treatment	56.5

Treatment Sessions (average per session in brackets)

New cases attended	7,110 (1.8)
On-treatment cases attended	14,372 (3.6)
Emergencies	794 (0.2)
Total attendances:	22,276

Treatment given (average per session in brackets)

Fillings in permanent teeth	8,766 (2.2)
Fillings in temporary teeth	8,779 (2.2)
Extraction of permanent teeth	181 (0.1)
Extraction of temporary teeth	1,038 (0.3)
Other operations	11,047 (3.0)

Orthodontic treatment

New cases commenced in year	46
Number of removable appliances fitted	22
Number of fixed appliances fitted	32

TABLE 54 (Cont'd)

SCHOOL HEALTH STATISTICS

Routine Medical Inspections

Number of children inspected		12,283
Percentage of total inspected		38.3
Percentage referred for treatment of defects		20.7
Percentage referred for treatment of defects other than vision		11.9
Percentage whose physical condition not satisfactory		0.2

Non-routine Medical Inspections

Re-inspections		3,830
Employment certificates	121	
School journeys	1,860	
Recuperative holidays - before holiday	180	
Boarding Schools for the Delicate - before departure	4	
Handicapped pupils - statutory examinations - periodic special defect examination	227 314	
Research investigation and enquiries	2	2,708
Specials: at request of		
Head Teacher - special book	106	
- others	477	
School Nurse - after health survey	93	
- others	136	
Divisional Officer (Education)	48	
(Welfare)	29	
Parent	124	
School Medical Officer	78	1,091
All other non-routine inspections (including inspections specifically for provision of free milk)		1,093
		8,722

Routine Tests

Number of boys tested	5,425
Number of girls tested	4,825

TABLE 55

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Particulars of Clinics held and Services provided as at 31st December, 1971

(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, Keep Fit Class, Vaccination and Immunisation.
Clinic Centre, 673, Commercial Road, E. 14.	Infant Welfare, Occasional Creches, Toddlers, Mothers' Club, Keep Fit Class, Vaccination and Immunisation.
Clinic Centre, 1-2 Newmill House, Empson Street, E. 3.	Infant Welfare, Toddlers, Dressmaking Class, Mothers' Club and Creche, Vaccination and Immunisation.
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, Vaccination and Immunisation.
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, 32 Riverside Mansions, E. 1.	Infant Welfare, Minor Ailments, Family Planning, Vaccination and Immunisation.
Clinic Centre, 35, Stepney Green, E. 1.	Chiropody, Infant Welfare, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation, Mothers' Club.
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, Family Planning, Vaccination and Immunisation.

TABLE 55 (Cont'd)

(a) CLINICS AND SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRES (cont'd)

Address	Clinics and other activities held
Clinic Centre, Tiller Road Baths, E. 14.	Infant Welfare, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation.
Clinic and School Treatment Centre, Ruston Street, E. 3.	Chiropody, Dental, Infant Welfare, Occasional Creches, Toddlers, Vision, Dressmaking, Special Advisory, English Language Class, Speech Therapy, Vaccination and Immunisation.
Clinic Centre, 1-2 Wigram House, Wades Place, E. 14.	Infant Welfare, Toddlers, Speech Therapy, Chiropody, Vaccination and Immunisation.
Clinic and School Treatment Centre, Wellington Way, E. 3.	Dental, Infant Welfare, Occasional Creches, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation, G.P. Obstetrician, Cervical Cytology, Dressmaking, Family Planning, Cookery Class. Chiropody.
Clinic and School Treatment Centre, Underwood Road, E. 1.	Audiology, Chiropody, Dental, Infant Welfare, Minor Ailments, Special Investigation, Toddlers, Vaccination and Immunisation, Family Planning, Occasional Creches.
School Treatment Centre, 3-4 Phillips House, Coventry Cross, E. 3.	Dental, Minor Ailments, Special Investigations, Vision.
School Treatment Centre, Bernhard Baron Settlement, Henriques Street, E. 1.	Dental, Minor Ailments, Vaccination and Immunisation.
School Treatment Centre, Wadson 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 55 (Cont'd)

(b) CHEST CLINICS

Days and Times

London Chest Hospital,
Victoria Park, E. 2.

Weekdays (except Tuesdays) 10.00 a. m.
Wednesday 5.00 p. m.
Thursday 2.30 p. m.

Wellington Way,
Bow Road, E. 3.

Tuesday and Thursday (Adults) 2.00 p. m.
Friday (Adults) 10.00 a. m.
Tuesdays (Working Adults) 5.30 p. m.
Thursdays (Children) 10.00 a. m.

Steels Lane, E. 1.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Friday (Adults - New Patients) 10.00 a. m.
Monday (Adults - Other) 2.00 p. m.
Tuesday, Friday (Adults - Other) 10.00 a. m.
Tuesday (Children) 2.00 p. m.
Thursday (Children) 10.00 a. m.
Tuesday (Working Adults) 5.00 p. m.

(c) MORTUARY

Poplar High Street, E. 14.

(A) DISTRICTS (continued)

Days and Times	Days and Times
Monday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Monday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Tuesday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Wednesday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Wednesday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Thursday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Thursday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Friday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Friday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Saturday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Sunday (Adult - Other) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Monday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Monday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Tuesday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Wednesday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Wednesday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Thursday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Thursday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Friday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Friday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Saturday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Sunday (Child) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Monday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Monday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Tuesday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Wednesday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Wednesday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Thursday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Thursday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Friday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Friday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Saturday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Sunday (Senior) 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

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