

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Stoke Newington, The Metropolitan Borough].

Contributors

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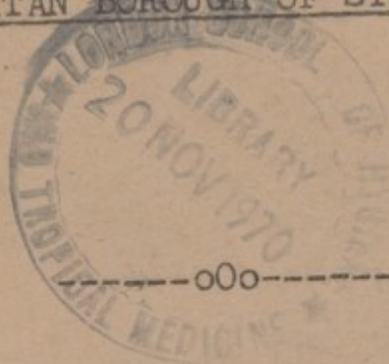


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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT
(Abridged)
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
for the year
1947

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S. KING, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

ANNUAL (ABRIDGED) REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
for the year 1947.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, N.16.

30th June, 1948.

To the Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors of the
Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

An abridged report concerning the health of the borough during the year 1947 is herewith submitted.

This is my ninth and final report and I am glad to state that the health of the borough has in general been good and that two new statistical records have been achieved.

The first record is the low rate of 22.14 for the infantile mortality rate of the borough compared with 36.53 in 1946 and with 37 for London as a whole. Of the 1084 births registered 24 children died in the first year of life and of the 24, 10 suffered from congenital malformations, 5 were premature and 9 died from the infections of pneumonia, whooping cough, diarrhoea and tuberculosis. This is the lowest rate yet recorded in any of the Metropolitan Boroughs and reflects great credit on parents, the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare services, general practitioners, hospitals and the Ministry of Food's scheme for priority milk and vitamins alike.

The second record to be achieved is that for the first time there was no confirmed case of diphtheria in the borough during the year and consequently for the ninth successive year there were no deaths from this disease. At the end of the year 72.8% of the

children under 15 in the borough had been immunised against this disease.

During the year, certain services were extended. In June a second full-time Chiropodist took up her duties, owing to the great public demand for foot treatment. It is interesting to note that of the 6588 attendances during the year, 2103 were made by old age pensioners who received treatment free of charge.

Physiotherapy Clinic.

The Physiotherapy Clinic was extended to include ultra violet ray therapy and the new clinic at the Old Town Hall was opened in November 1947 by Alderman Reginald Stamp, Chairman of the Health Committee of the London County Council. The association between massage and remedial exercises on the one hand and artificial light treatment on the other, was found to be very beneficial and much valuable work was done during the year.

1947 was again an anxious and worrying year as regards housing and the Housing Section of the Public Health department had the onerous duty of dealing with the large number of housing applications - a duty which involved a considerable amount of investigation, tact, sympathy and firmness.

During the year a trained welfare worker was appointed to investigate the home conditions of applicants. Considerable progress was made in building operations and in February the first 7 post war permanent dwellings were completed and occupied. During the year 300 families were rehoused in requisitioned property, 23 in prefabricated bungalows, and 70 in permanent Council dwellings.

Similar difficulties were experienced as in 1946 with regard to the repair of house property and the sanitary inspectors have had a difficult time dealing with all the complications and frustrations now attendant on the repair of housing property.

1947 was the last complete year for which the Council was responsible for the personal health services - these being transferred to the London County Council on July 5th, 1948, under the National Health Service Act, 1946

It is fitting to recollect the valuable work which has been undertaken by the Councils of the borough since its inception in 1900 and by my predecessors in office. The name of Professor Kenwood will long be remembered for his pioneering work in Stoke Newington, for it was he who laid the foundation upon which our present personal health services have been built.

This is a time of rapid change and of transfer of functions from small to large authorities. It must not be forgotten, however, that the personal health services are personal services and the new service which comes into operation on July 5th, 1948, must be organised and administered in such a way that the human touch of personal service is incorporated therein. Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done and although we can view with satisfaction certain of the results which have been achieved, this should only be the spur for us to press ahead with other measures for the improvement of the health of the people.

It is interesting to look back through the annual reports of my predecessors and observe the gradual evolution of the present services.

The borough of Stoke Newington was constituted in November 1900 by the combination of the Parish of Stoke Newington with the Urban District of South Hackney. The population according to the census of 1901 was 51,247 and the infantile mortality rate 117.9. Professor Kenwood in his annual report remarks "the lack of intelligent parental management of the infant in the matter of feeding and nursing, which is responsible for so much infant mortality is seen reflected in the number of deaths from diseases of the lungs, diarrhoea and wasting diseases."

In his report for 1904, Professor Kenwood suggested two directions in which action should be taken in order to reduce infantile mortality, one "by requiring all the older school girls to be educated in the elements of healthy infant rearing and in the means for securing healthy conditions generally about the house including cooking and the other by educating the present mother through the agency of women sanitary inspectors or women health visitors who are able to influence the mothers in the direction of proper feeding and care of their children."

In 1905, Professor Kenwood was able to report the organisation of small bands of voluntary Public Health Workers who were to undertake:-

- "1. Visits to houses in which a baby had recently been born and where it is judged the people stand in need of advice.
2. Visits to houses in which an infant had recently died, in order to discover if the cause of death was preventable.
3. Visits to houses occupied by persons suffering from consumption.
4. Visits to houses in which cases of zymotic diarrhoea came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.
5. To each visitor will be assigned a certain number of the poorer houses in the district".

He also wrote that "it may be desirable before long to supplement this work by the appointment of a paid female sanitary inspector."

In this report he also advocated the notification of births so that early advice might be given to mothers as to feeding and care of infants, thus anticipating the Notification of Births Act 1907, which was adopted by the Council during the year 1908

In 1909, the Council adopted the recommendation of the Public Health Committee for the appointment of a female sanitary inspector (the first female sanitary inspector in London having been approved by the Vestry of Kensington in 1895). In his report for 1909, Professor Kenwood reports the appointment of Miss Aldridge as a salaried part-time health worker, who had done much to assist the voluntary health workers.

In 1910, an infant weighing machine was purchased and it is recorded that 11 infants were brought to the Town Hall weekly to be weighed. The opportunity was then taken to supervising the feeding, clothing and general care of these children by the official health worker.

In the report for 1911, it is recorded that 71 infants were brought to be weighed and the scale used on 341 occasions.

In 1915, accommodation was provided at 44 Milton Road for two afternoon sessions per week, where advice was given by the Health Workers and by a Doctor. 262 infants were brought during the year and the total visits numbered 1,141.

During the year a Mothers' Sewing Class was started for one afternoon every week.

In Professor Kenwood's report for 1917, reference is made to the appointment in June 1916 of Miss Reeve as the Health Visitor and it is a great satisfaction to report that Miss Reeve who retired from her duties in May 1936, and whose work is so much appreciated, is still undertaking voluntary work at Milton Grove Welfare Centre, thus retaining a continuous record of service of 32 years.

In January 1917, a scheme was presented by the Public Health Committee to the Council for the opening of a day nursery at 10, Albion Grove, for the children of munition workers. Accommodation was to be provided for 25 children from 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. The staff proposed was an experienced woman to take charge of the day nursery, an assistant to the woman in charge and a resident caretaker. The nursery was opened on 28th February, 1917, the charge nurse being appointed at a salary of £39 per annum and her keep, and her assistant at £28 per annum. The charge was fixed at 8d per day per child, and 6d for each subsequent child in the same family.

In July 1918, it was reported that more suitable premises had been found at Barton House, 233 Albion Road, and in September 1918, possession was taken of these premises.

In May 1920, consideration was given to the closure of the day nursery at Barton House owing to the decreasing attendances and to the possibility of the premises being put to a better use for providing accommodation for the increasing work of the maternity and child welfare centre.

After much consideration and debate extending over a year, the nursery was closed as from 30th June, 1921.

In 1919, the appointment of a third Health Visitor is recorded, and the number of weekly sessions held had increased to three.

During the year, 168 mothers were helped by the supply of raw and dried milk at half price or free, to enable infants to be kept at the breast who otherwise would have been bottle fed.

In January 1919, an ante natal clinic was started, meeting one afternoon a week, and the total number of mothers who attended during the year was 66 and their visits totalled 110.

Another new departure was an allowance of milk to selected mothers during the latter three months of pregnancy.

In 1920, a second maternity and child welfare centre was opened at Barton House.

Arrangements were also made to pay one half of the fees incurred by women who were in need of special maternity treatment sent to the Home Hospital for Women, and contributions were also paid towards the expenses of maintenance of Stoke Newington women in the Mothers' Maternity Hospital of the Salvation Army.

In 1926, after several years pressure by Professor Kenwood, the Council approved an arrangement with the British Dental Hospital to equip and maintain a dental surgery at Barton House for one session per week in connection with maternity and child welfare work.

In April 1927, Professor Kenwood retired from his post as part-time Medical Officer of Health, after a long and distinguished period of service, first to the Parish of Stoke Newington and then to the Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington from its formation in 1900. He, however, retained his post as public analyst.

Dr. C. T. Maitland succeeded Professor Kenwood in 1927 for one year, and it was during his year of office that diphtheria immunisation was started in the borough. It is interesting to note that in this year, 106 cases of diphtheria resulting in 5 deaths, were notified in the borough, and that 20 years later as the result of the intensification of this campaign, there were no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the borough.

In July 1928, Dr. Ross-Keyt took over Dr. Maitland's duties on the latter's appointment to the medical staff of the Ministry of Health.

In December 1928, the Council accepted Professor Kenwood's resignation as Public Analyst to the Borough after 34 years valuable service to the district.

In this year, the Council approved a scheme for the provision of the services of obstetric consultants to be called in by practitioners in any midwifery case presenting difficulty or abnormality.

In 1930, arrangements were made with the Stoke Newington School Treatment Centre at 67, Church Street for the treatment offered at the Minor Ailments Centre to be available to children under school age at a capitation fee of two shillings payable by the Council.

In 1931, further extensions were made by the provision of additional weekly sessions at the Ante Natal Clinics and Dental Clinic, a scheme for the supply of Home Help during the lying-in period, and the arrangement for the sale at cost price or free to necessitous cases of sterilised maternity outfits. It is interesting to note that the payment to be made for Home Helps was fixed at five shillings for an eight-hour day and their services were utilised on two occasions by necessitous cases.

In 1935, the Council entered into an arrangement with the British Red Cross Clinic, Dalston Lane, for artificial sunlight treatment to be made available to children under 5 years of age referred from the Council's Welfare Centres, in consideration of an annual grant of £30.

At the December meeting of the Council in 1936, it was reported that the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had under consideration the observations of the Medical Officer of Health emphasising the necessity for additional accommodation and medical staff, in order to cope efficiently with the growing demand upon the maternity and child welfare organisation of the Council.

Following the consideration of the report, the Council resolved:

1. The Council do instruct the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to prepare a detailed scheme and estimate of expenditure for the more adequate accommodation for maternity and child welfare purposes in the southern part of the Borough.
2. That the Council do agree to the appointment of a whole-time lady assistant Medical Officer under the direction and control of the Medical Officer of Health.
3. That consideration of the appointment of additional Health Visitors be adjourned.

On 1st April, 1937, Dr. Nichol took up her appointment as first full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Ross-Keyt resigned his appointment in 1939 and the present writer was appointed to replace him.

Up to the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, there had been a progressive increase in the use of the facilities provided by the Council and this had been accompanied by a steady fall in the infantile mortality. This orderly progress was arrested by the evacuation of many children from the Borough with the onset of war, but within a few weeks, attendances soon rose and, in some cases, exceeded the figures for the corresponding period during the previous year.

It is to be noted that the infantile mortality rate of 28.2 in 1939 was the lowest rate recorded in the Borough and compared very favourably with that of 43.2 in 1938.

During the war period 1939-1945, there were many changes in the situation as regards enemy action on the civilian population - causing fluctuations in the population of the borough. In spite of all difficulties, the welfare services of the borough were well maintained and in many instances, additional facilities made available.

In August 1940, arrangements were made for a grant of £50 p.a. to be made to the Mildmay Memorial Hospital Sunlight Clinic for the free treatment of those mothers and children referred to the Clinic from the Council's ante natal and infant welfare clinics.

In November 1941, a war-time day nursery was opened at St. Anne's Home for children whose mothers were in full time employment. This nursery was designed to accommodate 50 children, but was subsequently extended to take 75 children.

In August 1942, a second nursery for 50 children was opened at Woodberry Hall, which had been requisitioned as a first aid post at the beginning of the war, and a third nursery especially built for the purpose provided accommodation for 60 children at Victorian Grove from June 1943.

These nurseries met a very great public demand during the war period, and now, three years after the end of the war, the demand for accommodation is greater than during any period of the war.

In 1940, an intensive campaign for diphtheria immunisation was initiated by the Ministry of Health, and in 1941 the borough's scheme began to show fruit. In 1941, 961 children attended for immunisation compared with the figure of 137 for 1940.

By the end of 1942, it was estimated that 48% of the children under 5, and 69% of children between 5 and 15, had been immunised against diphtheria. This work has been maintained and by the end of 1947, 72.8% of all children under 15 years of age in the borough had been immunised.

In August 1940, a third welfare centre was opened at Woodberry Hall to serve the mothers and children in the north of the borough. This was greatly appreciated and meant that equal facilities were available for all parts of the borough.

On 1st July, 1940, the Ministry of Food National Milk Scheme was introduced and this must be regarded as one of

the more important advances in the welfare services. This in conjunction with the scheme for the provision of vitamin preparations for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 has no doubt been in part responsible for the improvement in the physical conditions of the children, which is so apparent now and which is reflected in the reduction of the infantile mortality rate.

A scheme for providing domestic help to persons suffering from illness or infirmity was introduced in March 1945. In 1945, 68 persons were assisted under this scheme, at a net cost (reimbursed by the Ministry of Health) of £404, and in addition the services of Home Helps were used on 67 occasions at a cost to the Council of £405. 2. 10.

In 1946, it became possible to extend the personal health services by:-

- (a) the establishment of toddlers' clinics at each of the three welfare centres to which children were invited for a thorough medical and dental overhaul at their 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th birthdays. Examination was by appointment and much valuable work was done in detecting minor and major abnormalities. Where defects were found the children were referred for appropriate treatment.
- (b) the establishment of a Physiotherapy Clinic - staffed by a qualified Physiotherapist. Two sessions were held weekly and appropriate treatment and exercises given to children under 5 and to nursing mothers. This clinic was extended to include the provision of ultra violet ray therapy in November, 1947, for 3 sessions weekly.
- (c) the establishment of a foot clinic in January 1946. It was staffed initially on a part-time basis, but the demand rose so rapidly, that in June 1947, two full-time Chiropodists were engaged and in June 1948, active measures were being taken to extend the service by the provision of a third Chiropodist.
- (d) the extension of the dental clinic to cover all mothers with children under 5 and adolescents. The opportunity was taken in February 1946 to take over the administration

of the dental clinic which had been operated for the Council by the British Dental Hospital since 1927.

These services became so popular that six weekly sessions were provided by the Council for this purpose.

In September 1946, the Council appointed an additional assistant Medical Officer to undertake the extra work involved by the extension of its clinic services, which when the personal health services are transferred to the London County Council on July 5th, 1948, will comprise the following number of sessions weekly:-

1. Nine Infant Welfare Sessions.
2. Three Ante and Post Natal sessions.
3. Three Toddlers' Clinics
4. Two Diphtheria Immunisation sessions.
5. Six Dental sessions.
6. Four Physiotherapy sessions.
7. The equivalent of 22 Foot Clinic sessions.
8. The medical supervision of three Day Nurseries.

The following numbers and designations of staff are also to be transferred, totalling 142.

Medical Officers	2
Part-time Dental Surgeons	2
Health Visitors	8
(including Public Health Nurse and Tuberculosis Visitor)	
Chiropodists.	2
Part-time Physiotherapist	1
Dental attendant	1
Clerical	11
Nursery Staff	46
Domestic Staff	21
Home Helps & Domestic Helps	47
Driver and Handyman	1

The progress which has been made can be easily visualised when one recalls that it was only in 1909 that the first salaried part-time health worker was appointed and that in 1910, the Council bought its first infant weighing machine.

In 1901, the infantile mortality rate for the borough was 117.9 per 1,000 live births, whereas in 1947, the same rate was 22.1

These figures are sufficient justification for the time, energy and money which have been expended on the personal health services.

The Council of Stoke Newington has much to be proud of in the services which are being handed over to the London County Council and in the record of service which it has given to the citizens of the borough since its formation 48 years ago.

It hands over these services with the confident hope that the County Council will preserve all that is good in the present services but improve and extend where it is possible to do so.

Once again, I have to express my appreciation of the consideration and support shown to me by the Mayor, Chairmen and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees and to thank the Staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal assistance throughout the year.

S. KING.

Medical Officer of Health.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

ANNUAL (INTERIM) REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR 1947

STATISTICS.

AREA: 863 acres

POPULATION: 45,900

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	} Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population - 23.61 (mid 1947).
Legitimate	1027	535	492	
Illegitimate	57	33	24	
	<u>1084</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>516</u>	

<u>STILLBIRTHS.</u>				} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 23.42
Legitimate	26	14	12	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
	<u>26</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	

BIRTH NOTIFICATIONS.

Of the 973 Stoke Newington births notified, 506 occurred in institutions. There were 953 live and 20 still births.

<u>DEATHS.</u>	507	254	253	Death rate per 1,000 estimated average population - 11.04
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DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

(Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's short list)

	<u>Deaths</u>	(Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	-	-
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	<u>1</u>	<u>.90</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>.90</u>

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All infants per 1,000 live births	22.14
(The average for London is 37.00)	

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.36
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL

DEATHS FROM:-

CANCER (All ages).....	52
MEASLES (All ages).....	NIL
WHOOPING COUGH (All ages).....	1
DIARRHOEA (Under 2 yrs of age).....	3

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS.

The causes of deaths (507) were as follows:-

Whooping Cough 1, Tuberculosis of Respiratory System 27, Other forms of Tuberculosis 2, Syphilitic disease 4, Cancer 52, Intracranial vascular lesions 46, Heart Disease 138, Other diseases of circulatory system 23, Bronchitis 35, Pneumonia 35, Other respiratory diseases 6, Ulcer of stomach or duodenum 5, Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 3, Appendicitis 2, Other digestive diseases 18, Nephritis 9, Other maternal causes 1, Premature births 5, Congenital Malformation etc. 11, Suicide 6, Road Traffic Accidents 4, Other violent causes 7, All other causes 32.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 24 deaths of infants under one year of age.

The causes of death were as follows:-

Whooping Cough 1, Pneumonia 4, Diarrhoea 3, Premature Births 5, Congenital malformation 10, Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System 1.

PROVISION OF HEALTH & MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The total number of bacteriological and other examinations carried out was 105, of which 1 was positive to Tuberculosis and Nil positive to Diphtheria.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

In 1947, 207 persons were assisted under this Scheme, at a net cost (reimbursed by the Ministry of Health) of £2,174.19s.8d.

FOOT CLINIC.

The demand for this service has continued to rise considerably and the clinic is now staffed by two qualified chiropodists. During the year there were 6,588 attendances of which 4,467 were made by paying patients, 2,103 by Old Age Pensioners treated free-of-cost, and 18 children under 5. The total number of Sessions held during the year was 580, two chiropodists being in attendance at 550 sessions and one chiropodist in attendance at 30 Sessions. The charge for treatment was increased from 1/6 to 2/- per attendance on the 1st May.

SUPPLY OF INSULIN TO DIABETIC PERSONS.

10 persons suffering from Diabetes were granted financial aid to cover the cost of their treatment with Insulin at a cost to the Council of £40.19s.3d.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

In addition to the publicity throughout the Borough and at the Council's establishments, all notifications of births are followed up by the Health Visitors with a view to obtaining parental consent to the immunisation of children as near as possible to their first birthday. The birthday card issued by the Central Council for Health Education together with an explanatory pamphlet and a consent form are also sent to parents on the child's first birthday. A weekly immunisation clinic is held at Barton House Infant Welfare Centre, every Monday morning. A Clinic is held every Saturday morning for the purpose of administering reinforcing injections to children between the ages of 5 and 10 years. Arrangements are also made for immunisation to be carried out privately, free of charge to the parents, by general medical practitioners.

The standard form of record card and filing system recommended by the Ministry of Health are used.

677 children under 5 years of age, and 55 children aged 5 to 14 years completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year, and, in addition, 838 children were given a reinforcing injection.

The percentage of children immunised during the year was:-

Children aged 0 - 4 years, 56.6%; Children aged 5 - 14 years 85.8%

Total percentage of children 0 - 14 years, 72.8%

INOCULATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

A considerable amount of attention has been given to the inoculation of children under 5 years of age against Whooping Cough. In addition, 573 children completed a course of injections and made 1978 attendances during the year.

DENTAL CLINIC.

270 sessions were held at which 422 mothers attended 2126 times, 32 adolescents attended 116 times, and 555 children attended 1176 times. Gas anaesthetics were given at 33 sessions to 346 patients. In addition, 115 children were inspected at the Day Nurseries by the Dental Surgeons. 16 necessitous mothers were provided free of charge with dentures costing £80.13.6d and 72 applications for grants-in-aid towards the cost of dentures were approved, at a cost of £168.4.0d. After deducting receipts for treatments and dentures, the dental service cost the Council £1,077.3. 7d. for the year.

RANYARD NURSES.

The Ranyard Nurses working in the Borough carried out 10,788 visits to 248 cases. Of these 351 visits were to 34 children under the age of five years, and 74 visits to 9 children of school age.

ANTE AND POST NATAL CLINICS.

201 combined sessions were held during the year at which 422 expectant mothers made 2555 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics and 123 mothers made 168 attendances at the Post-Natal Clinics.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Infants under 1 year made 13,476 attendances (853 new children) and children 1 to 5 years made 4,707 attendances (110 new children) at the Council's Welfare Centres.

TODDLERS CLINIC.

Children not attending school are given a full medical examination as near as possible to their 2nd, 3rd 4th or 5th birthday, and, where necessary, are referred to the appropriate clinic, e.g. dental, physiotherapy, etc. for the appropriate remedial treatment. The total attendances during the year were 1035, representing 45% of the child population between the ages of 2 and 5 years and 49% of the child population between the ages of 2 and 4 years.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

Two sessions were held each week under the direction of a qualified physiotherapist, and from the 1st January to the 16th November the attendances were as follows:-

74 mothers.

803 children.

The total number of Sessions held to the 16th November was 88.

SUNLIGHT & MASSAGE CLINIC.

On the 17th November, a Sunlight and Massage Clinic was opened at the Old Town Hall for the provision of massage and remedial exercises and artificial light treatment. The clinic was officially opened in November by Alderman Reginald Stamp, Chairman of the Health Committee of the London County Council.

Attendances from the opening date to the 31st December were 665 children of which 543 attendances were for Sunlight treatment and 122 attendances for massage and exercises. 18 Sessions were held during the same period.

DAY NURSERIES.

The demand for the services of the Council's Day Nurseries at Victorian Grove, St. Anne's and Woodberry Hall was maintained during 1947. The total number of approved places at the Nurseries is 85 children under 2 years and 100 children aged 2 - 5 years. The number of children on the registers at the end of the year was 53 under 2 years and 158 aged 2 - 5.

INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

Grants were made by the Council as follows:-

£5. 6. 0 in aid of convalescent treatment of 4 children under school age. £1.1.0 in aid of convalescent treatment of 1 mother.

HOME HELPS.

Services of Home Helps were used on 117 occasions at a cost to the Council of £1,036. 5. 1d.

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Dried Milk to the value of £2.4.10d was provided free during the year to necessitous cases in the Borough, compared with £2.9.11 in 1946, £12.5.4 in 1945, £21. 11.8 in 1944, and £46. 18. 6 in 1943.

This indicates the extent to which, since the 1st July, 1940

the National Milk Scheme has affected the Council's Scheme.

In addition, the Council supplied, free of charge to mothers and children attending the Centres, medical requisites and food etc., other than milk valued at £5. 9. 7d, as compared with £6.11.1 in 1946.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The total number of visits made by Health Visitors was 5054.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

10 children in the care of 6 foster-mothers were visited on 183 occasions.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Special attention is given to the care of illegitimate children by the Health Visitors; in addition, this Council participates in the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee Scheme, and pays £42 per annum as its contribution to this Scheme. The services of the Hackney and Stoke Newington Deanery Moral Welfare Association are utilised locally, and this Association supervises all cases referred to them.

During the year, there were no deaths of illegitimate children under the age of one year.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Details of all premature infants are forwarded to the Health Visitors, who give particular attention to these children and guidance to their mothers. In addition, the provision of a supply of expressed breast milk and the services of a Home Help are available if required. Two complete sets of premature infant equipment are kept in the Public Health Department, and issued when necessary on application.

SUPPLY OF SHEETS FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

600 priority dockets were issued to 222 expectant mothers who were to be confined in their own homes.

SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRE.

At the Stoke Newington School Treatment Centre:-

13 children under the age of 5 years attended for treatment, making 76 attendances.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINICS.

During the year 41 children made 926 attendances for treatment at the Mildmay Memorial Hospital Sunlight Clinic.

At the British Red Cross Clinic, Dalston Lane, Hackney, 5 children attended 294 times and were given 330 treatments.

STOKE NEWINGTON DISPENSARY.

5,134 patients were treated at the Stoke Newington Dispensary making 10,354 attendances. In addition 355 home visits were made.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY CAMPAIGN.

On the 22nd April, the London County Council X-ray Unit was set up at the Old Town Hall, Milton Grove to give an opportunity to residents and workers in the Borough to be X-rayed free of charge.

The Unit remained until the 2nd May and the campaign proved to be a great success. The total number of persons examined was 2,041. Of this number, 16 were found to be probably tuberculous.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

14,457 inspections and re-inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, compared with 11,637 in 1946. Included in this total number were 109 inspections after notifications of infectious diseases, 1982 upon complaint, and 1452 to Food Premises.

1,442 Sanitary Defects were found and remedied, and, in addition, 594 other sanitary conditions requiring notice received attention. 1,289 Intimation Notices and 189 Statutory Notices were served.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

375 inspections of Factories and 437 inspections of Outworkers premises were made and 52 notices were served in respect of nuisances found.

INFESTATION ORDER 1933.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year the Ministry of Food replaced Schemes Nos. 11 12 and 15 by a new Scheme No. 19 for Rodent Control. This Scheme was adopted by the Council, and in this connection the Ministry of Food were prepared to make a grant of 50% towards the cost of carrying out the treatments.

The Council's sewers were treated in June and December 1947, and the estimated kill was as follows:-

June, 1180 : December, 2615

DISINFECTION.

The following number of rooms have been disinfected after:

Notifiable Diseases.....	96
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	17
Cancer.....	6
Vermin.....	342

At the Disinfecting Station, a total of 8209 textile articles were dealt with, and 51 books from the Public Library were fumigated with formalin vapour.

CLEANSING STATION.

The total number of treatments carried out under the London County Council Scheme for school-children was:-

Scabies.....	726
Verminous Conditions.....	1183

In addition, 41 men, 78 women and 41 children under 5 years of age received 160 treatments for Scabies, and 34 women and 15 children under 5 years of age received 49 treatments for Verminous Conditions.

MORTUARY.

This Council has entered into an agreement with the Hackney Borough Council for the use of the Hackney Borough Council Mortuary at a cost of £200 per annum.

	M	F	Total.
No. of bodies deposited.	37	32	69
No. of post-mortem examinations	37	30	67
No. of inquests held	2	2	4

WATER SUPPLY

All water supplied for drinking and culinary purposes in the Borough is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board, and no complaints were received during the year.

2 Bacteriological samples and 2 Chemical samples of Well Water were taken during the year and proved satisfactory.

On the 15th March, the Lee Bridge Water Works was affected by

flooding with the consequential risk of pollution of water supplied to residents of the borough from this source of supply. Members of the staff of the Public Health Department were immediately informed of the advice to be given to residents and the action to be taken by them in the event of any suspicion of contamination.

Posters were also circulated throughout the Borough, advising residents to boil all water used for domestic purposes.

HOUSING.

23 families were accommodated in prefabricated houses during the year.

300 families were rehoused in requisitioned property in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2845.

70 families were accommodated in Council Flats.

1030 inspections in connection with Housing were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

8 underground rooms were closed in accordance with the provisions of Section 12, Housing Act 1936.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

66 premises of purveyors resident in the Borough, and 66 other purveyors operating in the area from premises registered elsewhere were on the register.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 110 visits to milk shops and dairy premises.

MILK (Special Designations) ORDER.

1 licence to pasteurise, 7 licences and 19 supplementary licences to sell designated milk were granted in 1947.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are two premises in the Borough which have been licenced as slaughterhouses, but which are not now so used, and which have not been put to other use.

No applications were received during 1947 for the renewal of licences in respect of these premises owing to the centralisation of slaughtering by the Ministry of Food.

FOOD PREMISES.

1452 visits were made to food premises by the Sanitary Inspectors. 96 premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 were kept under observation.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938.

125 formal and 151 informal samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis.

In addition, 82 samples of milk and 8 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following quantities of foodstuffs were surrendered during the year and destroyed as unfit for human consumption:-

41 Shell Eggs; 2 packets Dried Eggs; 244 Large tins, 147 small tins Fish; 1704 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Wet Fish; 183 Large tins, 26 small tins Fruit; 763 lbs. Fresh Fruit; 161 large tins, 325 small tins Meat; 740 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Fresh Meat; 68 large tins, 510 small tins Meat preparations; 212 large tins Full Cream Milk; 3566 large tins 5 small tins Evaporated Milk; 131 large tins machine skimmed milk; 278 large tins, 3 small tins preserves; 44 large tins 76 small tins Soup; 442 large tins, 258 small tins Vegetables; 12 x $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Piccalilli; 12 tins Macaroni; 2 x 2 lb. Golden Syrup; 5 cwts, 19 lbs. Chocolates; 42 x 12 oz. packets mixed Fruit; 47 x 8 oz. packets Cake Flour; 3 packets Force; 2 x 16 oz. Christmas Puddings; 3 x 9 oz. packets Dates; 5 tins Dried Milk; 55 Poussins; 21 x 3 lb. bags Flour; 13 x 2 lb. packets Porridge Oats; 2 lb. 2 oz. Cooking Fat; 5 lbs. 8 oz. Margarine; 7 lbs. Rice Substitute; 2 cwts Rolled Oats; 1 Tin Pudding; 6 gallons Pickle Relish; 2 x 16 oz. Spaghetti; 1 x 8 oz. Camembert Cheese; 1 Tin Apricot Pudding; 10 tins Orange Juice; 12 lbs. Cheese.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1947.

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>Total cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>
Scarlet Fever	57	14
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	110	4
Measles	367	15
Pneumonia, Acute Primary and acute Influenzal)	9	-
Dysentery	1	1
Erysipelas	5	1
Puerperal Fever	1	1
" Pyrexia	8	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	-
Scabies	55	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	4
Paratyphoid	1	-
Poliomyelitis	9	9
Polio-Encephalitis	1	-
Typhoid	1	1
Food Poisoning	2	1

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

No case of Smallpox was notified. Of the 290 births registered in Stoke Newington during 1946, 176 or 60.6 per cent were successfully vaccinated.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were notified 91 new cases of pulmonary and 8 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.73 for pulmonary tuberculosis (34 deaths).

TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS LIVING IN THE BOROUGH.

The known tuberculous population increased from 381 to 415 during the current year.

<u>No. of cases on Register.</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
At the beginning of 1947	176	138	43	24	381
At the end of 1947	203	144	39	29	415

FINANCIAL ALLOWANCES FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT

The Ministry of Health Scheme for the provision of maintenance allowance to persons undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis was introduced in this Borough in June 1943.

During the year 1947, 55 patients received allowances classified as follows:-

Maintenance allowances..... 54

Special allowances..... 18

Discretionary allowances..... 5

The total amount disbursed during the year was £1,965.6.9d.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMO-THORAX TREATMENT, ETC.

The total cost borne by the Council for providing Artificial Pneumo-Thorax treatment to Stoke Newington patients was £492.10.4d and £1.15.0d for Finsen Light Treatment

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The total cost to the Council of providing extra nourishment to patients was £158.15.10d.

HOME VISITING.

The Tuberculosis Officer made 57 visits to patients in their homes, and the Health Visitor paid 1,363 home visits.

DISPENSARY CASES.

The total number of attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary was 1,310

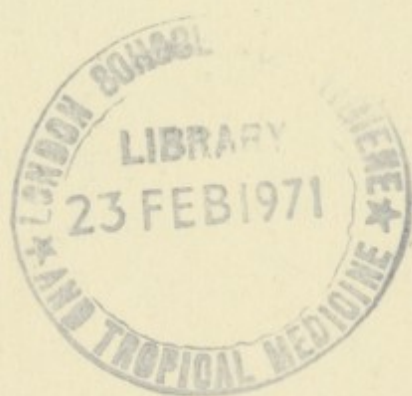
575 attendances were made at the X-Ray Department

The number of new cases examined was 340 of whom 67 were found to be tuberculous, 33 patients were sent to Sanatoria.

83 bacteriological examinations were made and in 24 instances tubercle bacilli were present.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Posters and notices were displayed at the Council's establishments during the year, drawing attention to the free and confidential facilities available at local hospitals.



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