

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Ealing].

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The Health of the London Borough of Ealing

in the year
1968

BEING THE
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

AND
Principal School Medical Officer

I. H. SEPPELT, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health
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	Deaths 1968		
	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	10	10	20
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	4	4	8
Whooping Cough	2	-	2
Communicable and Parasitic Diseases	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	54	12	66
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	161	14	175
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	2	2
Rateable value, 1st April, 1968	21	22	43
Net product of a penny rate, 1968/69	181	22	203
Area (in acres)			
Population (Census, 1961)			
Population (estimated middle of 1968)			
Rateable value, 1st April, 1968			
Net product of a penny rate, 1968/69			
Live births			
Birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated population			
Still-births			
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still-births)			
Deaths:-			
Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population			
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Death-rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births			
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			
Perinatal mortality rate (deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)			
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths			
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births			
Fetal mortality rate (deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)			
Still-births			
All Other Accidents			
Accidental poisoning			
All Other External Causes			
TOTALS	1,181	1,201	2,382

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

This year has seen the opening of a further Day Nursery and the implementation of the much needed new legislation relating to the registration of Child Minders. In addition, there has been a comprehensive review of the Family Planning Services available in the Borough to enable us, in collaboration with the Family Planning Association, to provide a considerably improved service. This important component of maternal and child care will I am sure, be still further developed in the coming years.

Finally, as a reminder of the continuing importance of infectious disease control, the measures against the outbreak of foot and mouth disease which commenced last year continued into the early months of this year.

I would like to thank the members of those committees of the Council concerned with its health services together with the staff of the department for their help during the year.

Your obedient servant,

I. H. SEPPELT,

Medical Officer of Health.

1. VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	13,708
Population (Census, 1961)	..	..	..	..	..	299,762
Population (estimated middle of 1968)	..	..	..	..	..	298,720
Rateable value, 1st April, 1968	..	..	..	..	..	£23,376,334
Net product of a penny rate, 1968/69	..	..	..	..	..	£95,356
Live births:-						
Legitimate males	2,485	Females	2,408	Total		4,893
Illegitimate males	249	Females	255	Total		504
Birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated population	..	..	..	..		18.1
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	..	..	..	..		10.3%
Still-births:-						
Males	38	Females	30	Total		68
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still-births)	..	..	..	..		12.0
Deaths:-						
Males	1,781	Females	1,802	Total		3,583
Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population	..	..	..	..		12.0
Deaths of infants under one year of age:-						
Legitimate males	48	Females	44	Total		92
Illegitimate males	7	Females	5	Total		12
Death-rates of infants under one year of age:-						
All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..		19.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..		18.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..		23.8
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..		12.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..		10.9
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	..	..	..	..		23.2
Maternal mortality (including abortion):-						
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..		4
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..		0.73

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Deaths 1968		
	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	2	10
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	5	4	9
Whooping Cough	2	-	2
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	54	21	75
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	169	41	210
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	66	66
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	20	20
Leukaemia	12	8	20
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	180	184	364
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	5	7	12
Diabetes Mellitus	8	27	35
Avitaminoses, etc.	-	1	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	6	6	12
Anaemias	2	3	5
Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	-	1	1
Mental Disorders	4	7	11
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	29	21	50
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	21	29	50
Hypertensive Disease	26	40	66
Ischaemic Heart Disease	482	374	856
Other Forms of Heart Disease	42	121	163
Cerebrovascular Disease	149	215	364
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	62	98	160
Influenza	6	16	22
Pneumonia	147	220	367
Bronchitis and Emphysema	166	54	220
Asthma	4	4	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	17	18	35
Peptic Ulcer	16	13	29
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	4	8	12
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	8	11
Other Diseases of Digestive System	10	20	30
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	9	13
Hyperplasia of Prostate	6	-	6
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	16	18	34
Abortion	-	1	1
Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	-	3	3
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	2	7	9
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	3	8	11
Congenital Anomalies	14	16	30
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	14	14	28
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	11	10	21
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	4	8	12
Motor Vehicle Accidents	22	12	34
All Other Accidents	21	9	30
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	20	23	43
All Other External Causes	5	3	8
TOTALS	1,781	1,802	3,583

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Details of the incidence of the various notifiable infectious diseases and the action taken during the year to prevent their spread is as follows:-

ANTHRAX

No cases were notified during the year.

CHOLERA

No cases were notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases were notified during the year.

DYSENTERY

141 cases were notified during the year of which 16 were confirmed bacteriologically. In all these the organism was *Shigella Sonne*.

ERYSIPELAS

3 cases were notified up to 1st October, 1968, when this disease ceased to be notifiable.

FOOD POISONING

19 cases were notified of which 14 were confirmed bacteriologically. The organisms were as follows:-

<i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i>	8
Other <i>Salmonellae</i>	6

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

This disease was made notifiable on 1st October, 1968, but infectious hepatitis has been notifiable in the borough since November, 1965. The number of cases notified during the year was 50 of which 15 were admitted to hospital. In conformity with the Council's control measures public health inspectors visited the households and gave advice on the appropriate hygiene measures which should be adopted and arrangements were made for the patient's linen and clothing to be disinfected by boiling or autoclaving wherever possible.

MALARIA

Five cases were notified during the year. In each case the disease was believed to have been contracted abroad.

TOTALS

MEASLES

722 cases were notified during the year.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS AND ACUTE MENINGITIS

There were no cases of acute encephalitis and four cases of acute meningitis notified during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No cases were notified during the year.

PNEUMONIA

16 cases were notified up to 1st October, 1968, when this disease ceased to be notifiable.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases were notified during the year, this being the fourth consecutive year in which I have to report this happy state of affairs.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

2 cases were notified up to 1st October 1968, when this disease ceased to be notifiable.

PLAGUE

No cases were notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER

There were 131 cases notified during the year.

SMALLPOX

No cases were notified during the year. There were 56 people who arrived by air and 14 by sea from smallpox areas without being able to produce valid certificates of vaccination. All these were kept under daily surveillance until the fourteenth day from the last day of possible contact.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 137 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 54 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. (The figures for last year were 142 and 49 respectively.)

TYPHOID FEVER

During the year one case of typhoid fever occurred.

3. HEALTH CLINICS

The Council has 18 health clinics sited to be reasonably accessible to every mother in the borough. At these clinics sessions are provided for ante-natal and post-natal care, child welfare, immunisation and vaccination, cervical cytology, family planning, dental care, speech therapy, chiropody and physiotherapy. They are staffed by a medical officer, a dental officer, health visitors and clinic nurses. In addition, they form the centre from which is carried out the domiciliary work of the surrounding district, namely home nursing, midwifery, and health visiting. Detailed accounts of the various services provided at clinics are given either below or as part of other sections of this report:-

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SESSIONS

Two types of ante-natal sessions are held at clinics:-

1. Midwife's sessions, where a mother is regularly seen by the midwife who will attend her at confinement. The usual practice is for a mother to alternate a clinic attendance with a visit to her family doctor who is responsible for her ante-natal care.
2. Medical Officers' sessions. The pattern today is generally towards ante-natal care being undertaken by family doctors and hospitals. Approximately one in five mothers, however, still attend the clinic for ante-natal care by the Council's medical staff.

The figures for 1968 were as follows:-

789 mothers attended medical officers' sessions for their ante-natal care.

585 mothers attended midwives' sessions for their ante-natal care.

648 mothers attended ante-natal relaxation classes.

227 mothers attended post-natal sessions.

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS

At these sessions, teaching in infant feeding, general care and mothercraft is given by the medical officer and the health visitor. The medical officer is responsible for examining all the new babies and being concerned with feeding problems, behaviour difficulties, and the follow-up of all children needing medical supervision.

When children reach their first birthday, then and on subsequent birthdays until the age of five, they are sent an attractively designed birthday card. This contains a request for the mother to bring the child to the clinic for a "birthday check". By this means the medical officer is able to determine the developmental progress of each child and to assess if there is any departure from normal.

Apart from routine work of this sort, other important screening procedures are carried out:-

(i) Particularly careful surveillance is given to children with certain ante-natal or peri-natal histories, for example, the child of a mother who has had german measles during pregnancy. An observation register is kept, to which 1,104 children were added during the year (20, 6% all live births in the borough). The total on the register at the end of the year was 1,023.

(ii) Phenylketonuria test. This test of the baby's urine is able to detect one form of mental subnormality which is preventable by diet. There were 5,338 babies tested in this way during the year, but no positive cases were detected.

During the year 14,147 children were brought to child welfare clinics.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH DENTAL SERVICE (PRIORITY DENTAL SERVICE)

The priority dental groups comprise expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children.

The figures for attendance of these groups in 1968 were:-

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

Examined	42
Required treatment	42
Teeth filled	155
Teeth extracted	19
Dentures provided	7

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Examined	292
Required treatment	173
Teeth filled	526
Teeth extracted	155

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S SERVICES WITH HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES

During 1968 the pilot scheme of attachment of health visitors, home nurses and midwives to the practice of family doctors in the Ravenor Park area was extended to cover the north western part of the borough.

Officers of the department serve on local maternity liaison committees and geriatric committees and the health visitor at the Day Treatment Centre also undertakes geriatric liaison duties.

Links with the Central Middlesex Hospital include regular programmes of instruction for undergraduate medical students, the work of the diabetic liaison health visitor and a continuing programme of Health Education in the hospital arranged by the health education officer.

Lunchtime meetings at Perivale Maternity Hospital continue to promote lively discussion and are well attended by Health Department staff.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Council provides vaccination and immunisation against the following diseases:-

Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis
Whooping-cough	Smallpox
Tetanus	Tuberculosis

The acceptance rates during the year (expressed as a percentage of total births) were:-

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping-cough and tetanus	69.3.
Immunisation against poliomyelitis	63.5
Vaccination against smallpox	66

Full details of immunisation carried out during the year are as follows:-

Type of vaccine	Administered in clinics	Administered by general practitioners	Total
Diphtheria/whooping-cough/tetanus	3212	1446	4658
Diphtheria/tetanus	896	180	1076
Diphtheria	8	18	26
Tetanus	299	62	361
Poliomyelitis	3923	1677	5600

Reinforcing doses

Diphtheria/whooping-cough/tetanus	2592	982	3574
Diphtheria/tetanus	3767	777	4544
Diphtheria	21	17	38
Tetanus	263	110	373
Poliomyelitis	2305	1162	3467

Smallpox - vaccination and re-vaccination

	Vaccinated	Re-vaccinated
At clinics	3030	-
By general practitioners	1336	288
Total	4366	288

The figures for vaccination and re-vaccination are as follows:

Total	Administered by general practitioners	Administered in clinics	Type of vaccine
4658	1446	3212	Diphtheria/whooping-cough/tetanus
1076	180	896	Diphtheria/tetanus
26	18	8	Diphtheria
361	62	299	Tetanus
2600	1677	3923	Poliomyelitis

Total	Administered by general practitioners	Administered in clinics	Type of vaccine
2574	982	2592	Diphtheria/whooping-cough/tetanus
4244	177	3767	Diphtheria/tetanus
38	17	21	Diphtheria
273	110	263	Tetanus
2487	1162	2305	Poliomyelitis

The Central Middlesex Hospital continues to run a regular programme of instruction for undergraduate medical students in the work of the health education department. A series of lectures is given by the health education department to the medical students and to the nursing staff.

Lunchtime meetings at Perivale Maternity Hospital continue to promote lively discussion and are well attended by Health Department staff.

4. DAY CARE OF CHILDREN

PRE-SCHOOL PLAY GROUPS

Pre-school play groups are now recognised as making an important contribution to the social education of children and therefore, as well as being the registering authority under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, the Council also encourages these groups by financial assistance.

At the end of the year there were 36 play-groups in the borough, which included 6 that were registered for the first time during the year. Of the total, 12 which conformed to the Council's code of practice were in receipt of a Council grant, this being one-third of the rent of the premises used, to a maximum of £100 per annum.

CHILD MINDERS

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948 was amended by Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968. This was backed by two Departmental Circulars outlining model standards for the supervision of child minders. The main effects of the new legislation were:-

- (i) All persons minding children for a period of over two hours for reward are now required to register.
- (ii) The numbers of children minded are restricted to three children by one adult and seven children if there are two adults

The legislation was introduced towards the end of the year and a start was made on the task of registration and organisation of supervision.

At the end of the year there were 34 registered child minders in the borough which included 12 who were registered for the first time during the year.

DAY NURSERY SERVICE

The Day Nursery Service is provided for the care of children aged three months to five years who are in the priority group. The following circumstances constitute a priority:-

1. Where the mother is unsupported or for certain other reasons has to go out to work as an economic necessity.
2. Where home conditions are unsatisfactory from a health point of view or the mother is in ill-health.
3. Where the child is handicapped. Particularly this applies to a physical handicap, impairment of hearing or sight, or when the child is maladjusted.
4. If the parents are deaf and dumb

The Council has five day nurseries with a total of 224 places, the details of which are given below:-

*1. Windmill Day Nursery, Windmill Lane, Greenford	50	60
*2. Culmington Road Day Nursery, 17 Culmington Road, Ealing, W. 13	40	48
*3. St. Dunstan's Day Nursery, Friars Place Lane, Acton, W. 3	45	54
4. Longcot Day Nursery, Newton Grove, W. 4	54	65
5. Bollo Bridge Day Nursery, 169 Bollo Bridge Road, Acton, W. 3	35	42

*Training Nurseries.

During the year 228 new admissions were made to day nurseries of which 12 were handicapped children.

The new Windmill Day Nursery was opened on 20th May, 1968, and the formal opening was on 28th June, 1968 by Dr. Thomas Oppé, F.R.C.P., Director of the Paediatric Unit, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. It is a purpose built single storey 50 place nursery. Bollo Bridge Day Nursery is due for replacement and a site has been obtained in Park Road North, Acton. It is hoped that work on the new building will commence early next year.

DAY NURSERY SERVICE

The Day Nursery Service is provided for the care of children aged three months to five years who are in the priority group. The following circumstances constitute a priority:-

1. Where the mother is unsupported or for certain other reasons has to go out to work as an economic necessity.
2. Where home conditions are unsatisfactory from a health point of view or the mother is in ill-health.
3. Where the child is handicapped. Particularly this applies to a physical handicap, impairment of hearing or sight, or when the child is maladjusted.
4. If the parents are deaf and dumb.

The Council has five day nurseries with a total of 234 places, the details of which are given below:-

5. CARE OF THE UNSUPPORTED MOTHER AND HER CHILD

Under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, the Council is responsible for the care of the unsupported mother and her child. The majority of these mothers are unmarried but a few are separated or homeless. Two medical social workers are employed to advise such mothers and their families of the services available to support them in planning the future for themselves and their children. The mother, her parents and sometimes the putative father are offered a personal casework service to enable them to understand something of the causes of the present situation and to prevent further social breakdown in the future. The medical social workers have a responsibility for the care of girls needing help who reside in the borough and also, by a special arrangement, for those living in the boroughs of Hounslow and Hillingdon. They are referred to the department's medical social workers by medical social workers in hospitals, health visitors, general practitioners, and other social workers, including the staff of the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, to whom many unmarried mothers write for help in the first instance. As the service is becoming more widely known some girls contact the medical social workers themselves or are referred by their employers or families.

During the ante-natal period the medical social worker advises on employment, accommodation, finance and adoption procedure. If required she will arrange a Mother and Baby Home booking and will co-operate with the general practitioner and the hospital where the confinement will take place. Following the delivery, while the mother is resident in the Mother and Baby Home the medical social worker will put her in touch with an Adoption Agency or alternatively help the girl to make constructive plans to keep her baby. Preventive after-care following the girl's return home is also given. During the year, the department helped 147 unsupported mothers from Ealing, 34 from Hounslow and 39 from Hillingdon.

The Council has its own Mother and Baby Home to which the unsupported mother can be admitted, usually six weeks before confinement and six weeks after delivery. It can accommodate 12 ante-natal and 14 post-natal patients and babies.

Ante-natal and mothercraft classes are given by the Matron since many girls lack the knowledge of the basic domestic skills. Occupational therapy classes are held weekly, where the girls learn dressmaking, knitting and other accomplishments. The Council's medical social workers give support in what is a very difficult time for such mothers.

6. FAMILY PLANNING

The provisions which the Council makes under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act are as follows:-

(1) The health department provides a birth control clinic at Cherington House Clinic to which doctors or health visitors can refer women on medical grounds. In accordance with circular 5/66 supplies as well as advice are now free in these circumstances. Two sessions are held per month with an average attendance of 20 per session. In 1968, 125 new patients were seen and a total of 453 visits were made to the clinic.

(2) The Family Planning Association provides the following services:-

(a) Sessions at Cloister Road and Northcote Clinics where the Council assists the Association by the free use of accommodation.

(b) Sessions at Perivale Maternity Hospital.

At all the above sessions advice is given on family planning both for medical and social reasons. The Council meets the cost of any women referred on medical grounds. During the year 22 such cases were referred.

(c) The Family Planning Association run a clinic within the premises of Hillingdon Hospital in conjunction with the hospital's post-natal clinic. The Council meet the cost of the attendance of approved patients at this clinic. During the year one such patient attended.

(d) A domiciliary service designed for those women who fail or who are reluctant to attend normal birth control sessions. These are usually the very women who it is most important should have advice and those for whom social workers and health visitors are giving active social support. The Council meet the cost of this service which during the year provided for 12 patients.

During the year the Council carried out a comprehensive review of the family planning services available in the borough. Discussions were then commenced with the local branch of the Family Planning Association with a view to increasing the provision as recommended by the 1967 Family Planning Act, and to include the setting-up of a Youth Advisory Centre. It is hoped that these increased provisions will commence next year.

7. CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

This service under Section 28 has developed during the year, 2,203 smears being taken compared with 1,796 last year.

Cervical cytology facilities are now available at Cherington House, Ravenor Park and Pierrepont Road Clinics. Smears are taken by a doctor on the Council's staff and the cytology work is undertaken by the laboratory staff at King Edward Memorial Hospital. During the year the age limit was lowered to 25 years to extend the service to all women at risk.

In this year arrangements were made for the Council's team of doctor and nurse to carry out a screening programme in the medical suite of a large factory in the borough. 310 women were screened at fortnightly sessions over a period of four months, of whom 2 showed a positive cervical smear result, requiring further investigation. In addition, 7 women had pelvic masses requiring surgery, 13 had lumps in the breast, requiring further investigation, and 53 had some form of vaginitis, the commonest condition being a trichomonal infection. To summarise 1:4 women required treatment and 1:11 surgical intervention. These findings reveal the extent of pathology to be found in so called well women of the lower socio economic groups. There is little doubt that by taking the service to the factory, the women in turn will respond and come forward readily for screening.

Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Smears taken	1,796	2,203	2,203	2,203	2,203

The screening service inaugurated in the previous year proved to be of great value in extending the service to the home. Terminal cases can now receive additional care at home. The increase in the number of hospital admissions for cervical cancer is continuing with national trends.

The Council has an agreement with Perivale Maternity Hospital to provide nursing care and home help service for mothers discharged from hospital after 48 hours.

Before arrangements are made for a mother to be accepted on this scheme the health department has to be satisfied that the home conditions are suitable, and that there will be facilities for sufficient rest on return home. The growth of this service over the last few years is shown by the figures given below:-

Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Mothers accepted	306	311	316	374	676

8. MIDWIFERY

In accordance with Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, the Council provides a staff of 20 midwives to undertake home confinements and to care for those mothers discharged early from hospital. The arrangement whereby this work is undertaken by the Council's own midwives in Ealing and Southall, and by Queen Charlotte's Hospital midwives in Acton, continued in 1968.

The Council is also the supervising authority under the Midwives Act, 1951, and as such is responsible for the supervision of all midwives practising in the borough, including those working in hospital.

11 of the Council's midwives are approved teachers and during the year 30 pupils from Perivale Maternity Hospital and Hillingdon Hospital were trained. Those from the former hospital were accommodated in the Council's Pupil Midwives' Hostel, which has continued to prove popular.

The number of home and hospital confinements in the area of the London Borough of Ealing over the last few years is as follows:-

Year	Domiciliary	Hospital	Total
1964	1051	4744	5795
1965	942	4728	5670
1966	626	5039	5665
1967	599	5109	5708
1968	500	4907	5407

The increase in the proportion of hospital confinements is clearly shown, and is in conformity with national trends.

The Council has an agreement with Perivale Maternity Hospital to provide nursing care and home help service for mothers discharged from hospital after 48 hours.

Before arrangements are made for a mother to be accepted on this scheme the health department has to be satisfied that the home conditions are suitable, and that there will be facilities for sufficient rest on return home. The growth of this service over the last few years is shown by the figures given below:-

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
306	511	718	674	679

9. HOME NURSING

This service is provided under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for sick and aged persons living in their own homes. The Council's Home Nursing staff consists of 46 nurses, including 2 male nurses.

Patients are almost entirely referred to the department either from hospitals (70%) or general practitioners (20%). The type of work ranges through short-term care of acutely ill patients, post-operative dressings and injections, the regular care of the aged and chronic sick, and finally to terminal care.

The Home Nursing Service works in collaboration with two voluntary organizations. Firstly, the Council acts as the local agent for the Marie Curie Foundation, which provides without charge, day and night assistance to patients with terminal cancer. I am authorized to engage nurses for this work on behalf of the Foundation. This is a most valuable service, and during the year 17 patients were nursed in this way.

Secondly, the British Red Cross Society act as the Council's agent under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, for the loan of nursing equipment. A small charge is made to the patient to cover replacement of equipment as required, but if this is unable to be met, the charge is paid by the Council. The Health Department arranges for the transport of heavy equipment. There were 3,452 articles loaned to patients during the year.

The night nursing service inaugurated in the previous year has proved to be of great use by extending the hours of the home nursing service. Terminal patients can now receive additional care late at night or in the early morning and elderly, invalid people can be got ready to go to day centres or hospitals without haste in the mornings and can be put back to bed at a more normal hour in the evenings.

October - Immunization

November - Preparation for Winter

December - No specific subject

In addition to this, films were shown at various clinics on the subject of birth control, foot health, child development, V.D., and dental health, whilst film shows on health subjects were also given to such organizations in the borough as Townswomen's Guilds, Youth Clubs, etc. By arrangement with Central Middlesex Hospital posters were displayed in the out-patients, casualty, maternity, mass X-ray, and dental departments. This arrangement is particularly welcome since it demonstrates an appreciation by the hospital of the part that community services play.

In addition, the health education programme in schools has continued during the year, details of this being given under the School Health Section.

10. ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY MACHINES

Whilst the hospital authorities are responsible for providing and maintaining the necessary equipment, local authorities are able to make arrangements for the adaptation of premises. During the year adaptations were made for one resident at a cost of £220. The Council decided that its policy would be to make such charge as is reasonable, having regard to the means of the person concerned.

The type of adaptation which is necessary in these cases consists of making the walls and ceiling of the treatment room crack-proof and washable, and the floor waterproof. A sink with a good supply of water must be installed and it is also necessary to provide storage space for sterile dressings and containers of fluid. In some instances, in order to accommodate these requirements and still leave space for a bed, it is necessary to build an extension. The cost of modifications usually varies between £50 - £250.

The limiting factor in the development of this service at present is not a shortage of kidney machines but the need to provide the supporting hospital accommodation and the recruitment and training of hospital medical, nursing and technical staff. The Ministry has assured the Council that it is proceeding as rapidly as possible with these arrangements.

Secondly, the British Red Cross Society act as the Council's agent under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, for the loan of nursing equipment. As this is made to the patient to cover replacement of equipment as required, but if this is unable to be met, the charge is paid by the Council. The Health Department arranges for the transport of heavy equipment. There were 3,452 articles loaned to patients during the year.

The night nursing service inaugurated in the previous year has proved to be of great use by extending the hours of the home nursing service. Terminal patients can now receive additional care late at night or in the early morning and elderly, invalid people can be got ready to go to day centres or hospitals without having to be put back to bed at a more normal hour in the evening.

The Council has an agreement with Perivale Maternity Hospital to provide nursing care and home help service for mothers discharged from hospital after 48 hours.

Before arrangements are made for a mother to be accepted on this scheme the health department has to be satisfied that the home conditions are suitable and that there will be facilities for sufficient rest on return home. The growth of this service over the last few years is shown by the figures given below:-

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
305	511	718	674	679

11. HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education is part of the arrangements the Council makes under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act for the prevention of illness. A substantial part of the everyday work of the department's doctors, health visitors, midwives, nurses, social workers and health inspectors is educative in nature but, in addition, a specific health education programme is carried out every year. In conjunction with the public relations officer and the road safety officer, a scheme involving all sections of the health department operates so that each month the programme concentrates on a particular topic appropriate to the time of the year. The complete programme was as follows:-

January - Winter Ills

February - Home Safety

March - Nutrition

April - Children's Play

May - Dental Health

June - Mental Health

July - Summer Hazards

August - Summer Hazards

September - Care of Feet

October - Immunization

November - Preparation for Winter

December - No specific subject

In addition to this, films were shown at various clinics on the subject of birth control, foot health, child development, V.D., and dental health, whilst film shows on health subjects were also given to such organisations in the borough as Townswomen's Guilds, Youth Clubs, etc. By arrangement with Central Middlesex Hospital posters were displayed in the out-patients, casualty, maternity, mass X-ray, and dental departments. This arrangement is particularly welcome since it demonstrates an appreciation by the hospital of the part that community services play.

In addition, the health education programme in schools has continued during the year, details of this being given under the School Health Section.

12. RECUPERATIVE CARE

Recuperative care is provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, at the request of general practitioners where it is felt that a patient who has recovered from a recent illness would benefit from a period of recuperative care before resuming his normal occupation. The patient must be fit to travel and not in need of medical or nursing care. The normal recuperative care period is two weeks and in some cases this is extended if the doctor attending the home recommends that it would be beneficial to the patient.

Arrangements are made for the persons approved to stay in a home chosen from approved lists. The home must be run by a state registered nurse and a doctor is required to be available in the event of emergencies. Arrangements are made for transport to be available to and from a main line station if this is recommended by the general practitioner.

The cost of the service to the patient is £5. 15s. per week but the recipients may be assessed according to income if they feel unable to pay this amount. Details of arrangements made during the year are given below:-

Number of applications received	104	June
Number of patients sent on a recuperative holiday	74	July
Number of patients who did not avail themselves of the vacancy offered	23	August
Number of applications not approved	6	September - Care of Feet
Unable to obtain vacancy	1	October - Immunization
		November - Preparation for Winter
		December - No specific subject

13. CHIROPODY

Chiropody is provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act both directly by the Council and by using the British Red Cross and the Southall Old People's Welfare Association as agents. The Council has an establishment of six chiropodists, which is filled by two full-time officers, the remainder being met by private chiropodists working part-time for the Council.

It is the Council's ultimate aim to provide a comprehensive chiropody service based on clinics throughout the borough and staffed by its own chiropodists. However, the national shortage of state registered chiropodists has meant that it has only been possible to proceed gradually with this programme.

The following are eligible for the chiropody service:-

- (a) Old age pensioners.
- (b) Handicapped persons, i.e. registered disabled persons, holders of disablement pensions, or persons specially recommended by a doctor.
- (c) Expectant and nursing mothers. A mother may continue to attend for one year after the birth of her baby.

The service operates from certain health clinics, community centres, and old people's homes. In addition a domiciliary service is provided.

For old age pensioners attending a Council chiropodist or a Red Cross chiropodist the maximum charge is 4s. 0d., this being reduced or waived according to an assessment scale which is used by both organisations. In practice the service is free in approximately 75% of these cases. For handicapped persons the standard charge is 8s. 0d., which is also subject to assessment. In this type of case, since the person is normally working, it is usual for the full charge to be made. The service is free for expectant and nursing mothers. The Southall Old People's Welfare Association provide treatment for old age pensioners only and no charges are made.

Treatment is obtained by application to the Health Department or to one of the voluntary organisations. Subsequent appointments are made at intervals recommended by the chiropodists, which, in practice, is normally between four and six weeks.

For patients who are house-bound the domiciliary service is provided, and for those who, although not house-bound, are too incapacitated to attend a clinic session, transport by ambulance is arranged. A doctor's certificate is required for the ambulance service and for the domiciliary service provided by the Council and the British Red Cross. In the case of patients receiving the Southall Old People's Welfare Association service no certificate is required.

Details of attendances for the year are shown in the following table:-

Referred to Social Security for maintenance

Referred to Social Security for clothing

Referred to Social Security for extra nourishment

Referred for Housing

Rehoused

	British Red Cross Society	Southall Old People's Welfare Association	London Borough of Ealing	Total
Total number of patients	550	198	3,059	3,807
Total number of new patients	25	12	1,037	1,074
Total number of treatments at clinic	620	-	8,557	9,177
Total number of treatments at private surgeries	752	395	-	1,147
Number of patients receiving domiciliary treatment	180	75	717	972
Number of domiciliary treatments	853	597	4,546	5,996
Percentage of total work which is domiciliary	-	60%	34%	36%
Expectant and nursing mothers	-	-	15	15
Physically handicapped persons	20	-	32	52

Details of attendances for the year are shown in the following table:-

14. TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

The responsibility for the tuberculosis service in the borough is divided between the Council and the Regional Hospital Board. The Board is responsible for the provision of treatment at chest clinics, whilst the Council is responsible for the visiting and welfare services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

Because of the Hospital Committee's Catchment Areas, patients residing in Ealing and Acton are referred to the Ealing Chest Clinic, Green Man Passage, W.13, whilst those living in Southall are referred to the chest clinic at Hillingdon Hospital for investigation and treatment.

In the long term it is the Council's policy to integrate the tuberculosis visiting service with the health visiting service. Indeed, tuberculosis visitors as such are no longer being trained and eventually this designation will disappear. At present, however, only one of the Council's six tuberculosis visitors is a qualified health visitor and therefore able to carry out combined duties.

Details of the work during 1968 are as follows:-

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITORS

Number of new tuberculosis cases	175
Number of old tuberculosis cases	4,192
Transfers into borough	30
Number of contacts of new cases	1,088
Successful visits to tuberculosis households	3,927
Unsuccessful visits to tuberculosis households	1,060
Successful visits to other patients	627

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER

The statistics of the cases seen by the Medical Social Worker relate only to cases under the care of Ealing Chest Clinic. Those attending Hillingdon Hospital are seen by the Medical Social Worker there.

DETAILS OF CASES

Cases first referred during the year	151
Total cases	359
Tuberculosis patients	189
Cancer patients	70
Bronchitis and others	100

ACTION TAKEN

Referred for employment	14
Found employment	10
Referred to Social Security for maintenance	22
Referred to Social Security for bedding	1
Referred to Social Security for clothing	4
Referred to Social Security for extra nourishment	11
Referred for Housing	65
Rehoused	22

During the year the Mass Radiography Unit of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited 11 factories and offices within the area and examined 7,935 workers. Five cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and four cases of lung cancer.

The responsibility for the provision of treatment at chest clinics, the Regional Hospital Board. The Board is responsible for the provision of treatment at chest clinics, whilst the Council is responsible for the visiting and welfare services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

Because of the Hospital Committee's Catchment Areas, patients residing in Ealing and Acton are referred to the Ealing Chest Clinic, Green Man Passage, W.18, whilst those living in Southall are referred to the chest clinic at Hillingdon Hospital for investigation and treatment.

In the long term it is the Council's policy to integrate the tuberculosis visiting service with the health visiting service. Indeed, tuberculosis visitors as such are no longer being trained and eventually this designation will disappear. At present, however, only one of the Council's six tuberculosis visitors is a qualified health visitor and therefore able to carry out combined duties. To redress this imbalance, the Council has appointed a private visiting nurse to carry out combined duties.

Details of the work during 1988 are as follows:-

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITORS	
Number of new tuberculosis cases	175
Number of old tuberculosis cases	4,192
Transfer into borough	30
Number of contacts of new cases	1,088
Successful visits to tuberculosis households	3,927
Unsuccessful visits to tuberculosis households	1,060
Successful visits to other patients	627
Expectant and non-tuberculous patients	627

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER

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DETAILS OF CASES

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Referred to Social Security for bedding	1
Referred to Social Security for clothing	4
Referred to Social Security for extra nourishment	11
Referred for Housing	65
Rehoused	22

15. MENTAL HEALTH

The Council is responsible under the Mental Health Act, 1959, for the provision of community care for the mentally ill and the mentally subnormal.

MENTAL ILLNESS

Social Work

A large part of the support which the mentally ill living in the community require is provided by the borough's 11 mental health social workers who are also responsible for certain legal aspects of the compulsory admission of patients to hospital. A 24-hour service is provided. During the year a consultant psychiatrist from Springfield Hospital was appointed for one session per fortnight to advise mental health social workers.

Greenford Mental Health Centre

This centre has continued to provide a period of rehabilitation for patients making the sometimes difficult transit from hospital to community life. Close links have been established with the Disablement Resettlement Officer and the Industrial Therapy Organisation who deal with matters of employment and rehabilitation. 49 patients attended during the year.

Hostels

Although the borough has no hostel for the mentally ill, 28 patients are living in other local authority hostels and those run by voluntary organisations. The Ealing Association for Mental Health provides bed-sitting rooms for six women recently discharged but not yet ready to settle in the community.

Hospitals

Ealing is served by three psychiatric hospitals:-

Springfield Hospital,
Upper Tooting

-

Ealing Area

Shenley Hospital,
St. Albans

-

Acton Area

St. Bernard's Hospital,
Southall

-

Southall Area

I have in previous reports referred to the difficulties caused by this division and by the long journey to two of the three hospitals.

Voluntary Organisations

The Ealing Association for Mental Health has continued its valuable activities which include a bus service to Springfield Hospital, shopping expeditions for in-patients, and the organisation of the local Mental Health Week. Note has already been made of the Association's bed-sitting room accommodation.

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

Advisory and Diagnostic Services

These include sessions held by the Principal Medical Officer and special occasional sessions by a consultant psychiatrist. Evening discussions with parents and home visits by medical officers are also valuable. The mental health social workers have their part to play, and the day nurseries and play groups admit some of the very young mentally handicapped children which relieves the strain on those who would normally look after them during the day.

Junior Training Schools.

There are at present no junior training schools in the borough although a site has been agreed for the future building of Ealing's own junior training school. At present we have to thank the four neighbouring boroughs of Hounslow, Hillingdon, Harrow and Brent who accommodated for us 88 children during the year.

Adult Training Centre

There is one adult training centre in the borough at Jubilee Gardens, Southall, which provides suitable work for 60 trainees.

Liaison with the Further Education Section of the Education Department has enabled us to develop suitable individual programmes for each trainee. Needlework is also available, if appropriate. 39 trainees were placed at centres in neighbouring boroughs, and in addition holidays were arranged for 37 trainees.

Residential Accommodation

Three patients are at present accommodated in other local authority hostels. The Council's own 25 place hostel now nearing completion on the Brenthill Nursery site will be ready for occupation early in 1969. It will accommodate men and women who are able to work in outside employment or attend Adult Training Centres.

Hospitals

The borough is entirely within the catchment area of Leavesden Hospital at Abbots Langley, near Watford, which accommodates both severely subnormal children and adults. During the year 25 patients were admitted informally.

There is a long waiting list for permanent care. Short term admission is easier to obtain and provides a measure of relief for some families.

Voluntary Organisations.

The Ealing Society for Mentally Handicapped Children has a wide range of activities and conducts a youth centre on land provided by the Council.

16. HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is provided by the Council under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act. Four types of service are provided:-

(1) The Standard Service

This provides help in acute illness, at home confinements, for tuberculosis cases, and for the chronic sick and aged. The major part of the case load is composed of the chronic sick.

(2) Family Help Service

This is to support the family when the mother is either temporarily absent from home, or due to inadequacy or some other reason is unable to cope with her family duties. The family help service may be residential or non-residential.

(3) The Good Neighbour Service

This is an arrangement by which regular help is given by a neighbour working under the Home Help scheme.

(4) The Night Service

This operates from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. to give relief to the family of seriously ill patients.

The case load of the service during the year was as follows:-

Types of patients assisted	No.
Chronic sick, aged and tuberculosis	2,595
Maternity	247
Others	212
Family help	10
Total	3,064

The establishment of home helps is 260 which is partly filled by 349 part-time and 12 full-time staff to give an equivalent of 227 full-time home helps.

Due to the Prices and Incomes Policy it was still not possible fully to implement the reorganisation recommended in previous reports. The basic rate payable to Home Helps was increased during the year to 5s 9½d. per hour. This increase did not noticeably improve recruitment.

The mobile squad introduced in late 1967 has been in use throughout the year and proved itself a valuable addition to the service.

17. CARE OF THE ELDERLY

EALING DAY TREATMENT CENTRE ASSOCIATION

The types of disability which brought patients to the Centre were as follows:-

Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	52
Diseases of the cardiovascular system	19
Diseases of the respiratory system	1
Diseases of the central nervous system	61
Diseases of the alimentary system	5
No major diagnosis or senility only	5
Others	16
Total	159

The following table shows the distribution of referrals during the year from the various parts of the borough:-

Hanwell, W. 7	20
Ealing, W. 13	24
Ealing, W. 5	26
Greenford	23
Northolt	22
Perivale	8
Southall	24
Acton	12
Total	159

FUEL FOR THE ELDERLY

The Department maintains a small stock of bagged fuel for delivery to elderly persons when their usual service breaks down. Normally the cost is met by the recipient. In necessitous cases the Mayor will consider meeting the cost from his fund.

Difficulties with fuel supplies are usually brought to our notice by health visitors, home nurses, home helps, or Old People's organisations. During the year fuel was delivered to 2 elderly people.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

The Council has powers under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to remove persons in need of care and attention to hospital or other suitable place. I am glad to report that during the year this was not necessary. On all occasions persuasion succeeded in obtaining agreement to voluntary admission.

Voluntary Organisations.

The Ealing Society for Mentally Handicapped Children has a wide range of activities and conducts a youth centre on land provided by the Council.

18. IMMIGRATION

There are immigrants of many nationalities in the borough but the community which calls for particular help is the Asian one in the Southall area. From Health Department housing records it is estimated that this is now in excess of 14,000 and details of admission of voucher holders during 1968 are given below. This year the number of children accompanying the adult was noted.

Country of origin	No. of persons	
	Number Notified	Contact Established
Commonwealth Countries		
India	959	886
Pakistan	110	85
Other Asian	47	24
Caribbean	111	89
African	203	153
Other	101	31
Non-Commonwealth Countries		
Europe	25	19
Other	14	6
Totals	1,570	1,293(82.3%)

The ports of arrival were as follows :-

Country of origin	No. of persons	
	London Airport	Other ports
Commonwealth Countries		
India	918	41
Pakistan	110	-
Other Asian	44	3
Caribbean	109	2
African	63	140
Other	75	26
Non-Commonwealth Countries		
Europe	5	20
Other	5	9
Totals	1,329	241

TUBERCULOSIS

Given below are figures relating to tuberculosis over the last five years showing the differing incidence in the immigrant and indigenous population in the three main parts of the Borough. It must be emphasized that these rates are calculated from estimated populations, and the incidence in Asians is gauged from the names of those notified. I consider, however, they are sufficiently accurate to give a broad indication of the pattern of tuberculosis in the Borough.

NEW CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS - SHOWING RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATIONS OF THE FORMER BOROUGHS

Area	1964		1965*		1966*		1967*		1968*	
	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 pop
SOUTHALL	83	1.45	35	0.59	51	0.86	56	1.05	56	1.05
ACTON	50	0.77	23	0.36	33	0.52	27	0.42	23	0.37
EALING	47	0.26	71	0.39	47	0.26	59	0.32	58	0.31
TOTALS	180	0.59	129	0.43	131	0.43	142	0.48	137	0.46

NEW CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE FORMER BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL SHOWING RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

Year	Total cases notified		Indians and Pakistanis (Based solely on names)		Others	
	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population
1964	83	1.5	34	7.5	49	0.9
1965*	35	0.6	25	4.2	10	0.2
1966*	51	0.9	33	3.6	18	0.4
1967*	56	1.1	41	3.4	15	0.4
1968*	56	1.1	43	3.1	13	0.3

* 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968

The rate per 1,000 for these years is based upon an estimated "breakdown" of the total borough population.

SCHOOL HEALTH

The number of immigrant school children at the end of the year in relation to the total school child population was as follows:-

Total school population	41,998
Total immigrant population in schools	8,346
Indians and Pakistanis	4,626
West Indians	2,349
Others	1,371

As part of the Council's tuberculosis prevention service the heaf testing of all immigrant children on admission to school has continued and the figures for 1968 compared with the previous year are as follows:-

	Immigrants		Others		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Number tested	266	366	1350	2614	1616	2980
Number found positive	179	230	60	80	239	3110
Percentages of number tested found positive	67.29	62.87	4.44	3.05	14.79	10.40

Normal hearing is essential for the child to learn. Normally, the child's hearing is tested at the time of admission to school and thereafter at two to three yearly intervals. Any loss of hearing is reported to the school doctor who will examine the child to exclude some minor or temporary condition. Should the child's hearing be found to be abnormal, the child is referred to his own doctor, to a hospital ear, nose and throat consultant, or to the audiology unit at the Council's Health Centre. The figures for testing during the year were:-

Enlarged glands	12
Hear	12
Lungs	12
Hemip	12
Orthopaedic	12
Postural	12

The Council's policy is to ensure that all children's hearing is tested at intervals of two to three years, or more frequently if necessary, at the discretion of the school doctor. During 1968 52,829 examinations were carried out, 549 cases of deafness were found representing 0.96% of the children examined.

ROUTINE SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION

At the present time in the London Borough of Ealing a minimum of three examinations are carried out during a child's school life, these being at the ages of 5 years (infant school entrants) 9½ years (junior school) and 14 - 14½ years (senior school leavers). The total school population at the end of the year was 41,998 and the details of examinations carried out are as follows:-

Area	1964		No. of Cases	First age group	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of Cases	Second age group	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of Cases	Third age group	Rate per 1,000 pop	1968*	
	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 pop										No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000 pop
				4,455			3,621			3,199			
										<u>11,275</u>			
Classification of general condition:													
EALING	47	0.26		Satisfactory		11,189	=	99.24%	32	58	0.31		
TOTALS	180	0.59		Unsatisfactory		86	=	0.76%	48	137	0.46		

Defects requiring treatment found at routine medical inspections:

NEW CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE FORMER BOROUGH OF SOUTH EALING SHOWING RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION		Number found positive	
0302	0101	289	
0118	022	675	
Skin		77	
Vision		147	
Squint		211	
Hearing		119	
Middle ear		47	
Nose and throat		12	
Speech		13	
Enlarged glands		63	
Heart		6	
Lungs		15	
Hernia		12	
Orthopaedic:			
Postural		33	
Feet		103	
Epilepsy		9	

* 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968

The rate per 1,000 for each year is based upon an estimated "breakdown" of the total borough population.

SELECTIVE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

As the final pattern of school re-organisation has not yet emerged, it has been decided to hold in abeyance this type of medical examination for a further year.

SCHOOL MEDICAL ROOMS

The gradual improvement in facilities of school medical rooms has continued as fast as the financial situation has allowed.

SCREENING PROCEDURES

An important adjunct to the routine inspection of children is the frequent visiting of schools by nursing or medical auxiliary staff for the purpose of screening large numbers of children for defects. Such visits are made for the following purposes:-

- (1) Audiometry
- (2) Head Inspections
- (3) Vision Testing

Audiometry

This is devised to detect even a slight loss of hearing at the earliest possible opportunity which in certain cases may be before the child attends school. Normally the first test is carried out shortly after admission to school and thereafter at two to three-yearly intervals. Any loss of hearing is reported to the school doctor who will examine the child to exclude some minor or temporary condition. Should he suspect some more serious cause of deafness the child is referred either to his own doctor, to a hospital ear, nose and throat consultant, or to the audiology unit at Heston. The figures for testing during the year were:-

Children tested	9,764
Schools visited	121
Children with hearing loss	370
Children referred to specialist	149

Head Inspections

The Council's policy of inspection of children's heads for infestation is that examination takes place at six-monthly intervals except that, where a junior or secondary school has been entirely free from infestation for two years, further examinations take place less frequently at my discretion.

During 1968 52,829 examinations were carried out, 549 cases of infestation were found representing 0.96% of the children examined.

Vision Testing

Vision testing is carried out normally on five occasions during the child's school life, namely at five, seven, nine, twelve and fourteen years of age. Three of these examinations are linked with the routine medical examination, and school nurses make special visits to school for the other two. In special schools vision testing is carried out annually.

Defective colour vision could influence the choice of career and, for this reason, colour vision testing is carried out in junior and senior schools.

SCHOOL CLINICS

The following school clinics are provided:-

General
Asthma
Chiropody
Speech Therapy
Ophthalmic
Orthopaedic
Child Guidance

General School Clinics

To these clinics any parent or teacher may refer a child whose health or progress at school is causing concern. They also provide the school medical officer with a further opportunity to investigate any defect noted at routine medical examinations at school.

Sessions are held at each of the Council's clinics at least once a week. Attendances during the year were:-

Abbey Parade	107	Laurel House	378
Avenue Road	724	Mattock Lane	509
Cherington House	648	Northcote	469
Cloister Road	165	Northolt Grange	468
Greenford Green	171	Perivale	220
Islip Manor	479	Pierrepont Road	520
Jubilee Gardens	672	Ravenor Park	688
King Street	317	Trinity Way	211

Asthma Clinics

Special sessions for children suffering from asthma and bronchitis are held at five of the Council's clinics where group therapy is given under the guidance of a physiotherapist. These children have not

developed good breathing habits and breathing exercises have been found to reduce the attacks of asthma and bronchitis. Asthmatic attacks understandably give rise to parental anxiety which often unfortunately cause the child to be overclothed, overprotected, and to have unnecessary limitations placed on his activities. At the Asthma Clinic parents are advised on the best needs of an asthmatic child.

During the year 1,126 attendances were made.

Chiropody Clinics

In so far as school children are concerned, chiropody is almost exclusively the treatment of verrucae. This persistent and widely spread condition among school children is a type of wart which forms on the sole of the foot and if untreated becomes very painful. The treatment, although not difficult, is time consuming.

Sessions are held at six clinics throughout the borough.

Owing to a shortage of chiropodists and because most of the work on childrens' feet consists of the treatment of single verruca, clinic nurses took over this work in July. Nurses at almost every clinic in the Borough are now involved in this aspect of foot health.

Details of attendances during 1968 are:-

	Verrucae	Other chiropody
New cases	581	335
Re-examinations	1,891	1,858
Total	<u>2,472</u>	<u>2,193</u>

Speech Therapy Clinics

The following types of defect were encountered during the year:-

Dyslalia (confusion of articulation)	220
Delayed development of speech and/or language	87
Aphasia or dysphasia (absence or disorder of speech and and/or language due to neurological causes)	7
Anarthria or disarthria (neuro-muscular disorders of muscles of articulation)	5
Aphonia or dysphonia (disorders of voice)	7
Cleft Palate	11
Stammer	60

Dyseneia (articulatory defect arising from hearing loss)

5

402

Ophthalmology Clinics

Ophthalmic sessions are carried out in the borough as follows:-

Avenue Road Clinic - Dr. B. Bradley, M.D., D.O.M.S.	1 session per week
Mattock Lane Clinic - Dr. L. H. Macfarlane, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.O.M.S.	1 session per week
Jubilee Gardens Clinic - Dr. L. H. Macfarlane)	2 sessions per month
Dr. J. Anderson)	2 sessions per month
Islip Manor Clinic - Dr. M. Billingham, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.	1 session per month
Ravenor Park Clinic - Dr. M. Billingham, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.	3 sessions per month

The Ophthalmologists working in the Ealing Clinics are all on the staff of local hospitals, and there is thus a close link between out clinics and the local hospitals, and any operative or other treatment required can be readily obtained without a break in continuity.

The figures for attendance are as follows:-

New cases	767
Re-attendances	2,801
Total	3,568
Glasses prescribed	730

In addition to the consultant sessions an orthoptic clinic at Avenue Road functions for seven sessions a fortnight and at Ravenor Park there are three sessions a fortnight.

The figures for attendance are:-

	New Cases	Total Number of attendances
Avenue Road	20	551
Ravenor Park	67	516
Total	87	1,067

Orthopaedic Service

Orthopaedic sessions are carried out in the borough as follows:-

Mattock Lane Clinic	-	Monthly	) Mr. J. A. Cholmeley, F.R.C.S.
Ravenor Park Clinic	-	Alternate Weeks	
Northcote Clinic	-	Monthly	Mr. P.I. Busfield, F.R.C.S.

Mr. Cholmeley is an Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital and its branch at Stanmore, and Mr. Busfield is an Orthopaedic Consultant at Hillingdon Hospital.

During the year the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board reported that Mr. Cholmeley would retire from his appointment in the National Health Service on the 31st October but they were prepared to offer him a locum tenens engagement to cover the Ealing clinics. It is, however, the Board's policy to discontinue local authority consultant clinics as soon as the appropriate hospital department is able to accept the additional load. This is to be regretted since these clinics have been of considerable benefit to local residents. The hospital link has enabled such facilities as operative treatment, x-ray, provision of appliances and pathological investigations to be freely available to children attending our clinics who have remained under the same consultant surgeon throughout their treatment. Admission to hospital has also been able to be arranged promptly and the subsequent follow-up by the consultant and physiotherapist at the local clinic has avoided undue travel.

Referrals to these clinics usually follow from routine medical inspection at schools, from the general school clinic, from family doctors and a small number from other hospitals.

The figures for attendance during 1968 are:-

New cases	198
Re-attendances	686
Total	<u>884</u>

Physiotherapy is provided at the following clinics:-

Greenford Green

Ravenor Park

Mattock Lane

Northcote

Islip Manor

Ear, Nose and Throat Service

Ear, nose and throat sessions were carried out at Ravenor Park and Mattock Lane clinics on alternate weeks by Mr. R. M. Savage, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O., for the first six months of 1968 and figures for attendance during that time were:-

New Cases

77

Re- attendances	294
Medical treatment	152
Operative treatment	29

Mr. Savage retired from the service of the Regional Hospital Board on the 30th June, 1968 and, in conformity with the policy already described above, no new consultant was appointed to cover the Ealing clinics. From the 1st July all children requiring ear, nose and throat consultant services were referred to their general practitioners or with their consent, to a hospital ear, nose and throat department.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The Consultant Psychiatrist to the Child Guidance Centre is Dr. Portia Holman M. D. , F. R. C. P. , D. P. M. who is, together with her full time Registrar and part-time clinical assistant, an officer of the North West Metropolitan Hospital Board. The remaining staff are council officers of the Education Department. The service is conducted from the main clinic in Madeley Road, Ealing and from three sub clinics at Avenue Road, Acton; Northolt Grange, Northolt; and Villiers Road, Southall.

Details of the work carried out during the year are as follows:-

Referrals

Number of cases on waiting list at December, 1967	105
Number of cases referred to Centre during 1968	435
Number of cases seen by Psychiatrists during 1968	299
Number of cases seen by other Officers	59
Cases withdrawn	85
Number of cases awaiting at December, 1968	97

Recommendations by Psychiatrists

Treatment or remedial teaching	164
Placed in residential school for maladjusted	34
Placed in day school for maladjusted	
Aston	8
Newlands	20
	28

Placement in residential schools for the maladjusted

Number of children awaiting placement at 31st December, 1967	10
Number of children recommended during the year	31
Children placed	34
Awaiting placement at 31st December, 1968	7

Recommendations for psycho-therapy or remedial treatment

Cases awaiting treatment at 31st December, 1967	31
Recommendations for treatment	155
Discharged during year	11
Treatments during year	164
Awaiting treatment at 31st December, 1968	11

Of the 337 children referred to the centre for intelligence testing 211 were boys and 126 were girls.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The following table sets out, in their various categories, the number of handicapped pupils as at 31st December, 1968.

Category of pupils	In Special Day Schools		In Special Residential Schools		In maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		Not at School		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Blind	1	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	4	6
Partially sighted	5	5	-	1	1	1	-	-	6	7
Deaf	6	8	5	2	-	-	-	1	11	11
Partially deaf	20	6	3	4	1	-	-	2	24	12
Educationally subnormal	146	111	31	9	19	11	2	6	198	137
Epileptic	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	3	2
Maladjusted	52	18	108	28	5	1	3	-	168	47
Physically handicapped	42	31	3	7	-	-	4	4	49	42
Defective speech	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
Delicate	31	9	10	2	4	3	1	2	46	16
Totals	310	195	164	57	31	11	11	15	516	283

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Mr. L. C. Mandeville, L. D. S., R. C. S., Principal School Dental Officer, reports as follows:-

The School Dental Service has the following functions:-

1. The routine dental inspection of children at school.
2. Ensuring that any necessary dental treatment is received, either from the Council's own dentists or by attendance at a private dentist.

3. Dental Health Education.

Dental sessions are held at 13 of the Council's clinics.

The establishment of dental staff is 14 dental officers. At the end of the year a full time equivalent of 8.9/10ths dental officers was employed. This is fractionally lower than that shown in the 1967 report. As in previous years, there has been a difficulty in recruiting adequate numbers of dental officers. This has been especially marked in the Northolt part of the borough and is presumably due to communication difficulties. Lack of stability and continuity in the service does, more than any other factor, cause parents and patients to seek treatment elsewhere and even to make no arrangements at all.

Dental Inspections

The figures for dental inspection during the year were as follows:-

Routine dental inspections during 1968	49.8% of school pop.
Found to require treatment	50.7%
Sessions devoted to inspection	4.1%

The percentage of pupils inspected last year was 56.2%.

Dental Treatment

The figures for dental treatment during the year were:-

Total visits to clinics	23,221
Teeth filled	16,700
Teeth extracted	5,749
General anaesthetics	2,543
Emergencies	1,412
Sessions devoted to treatment	3,526

Specialist orthodontic treatment for "straightening" the teeth (overcrowding, malformation of jaws and teeth, etc.) is available at four of the dental clinics, and in parts of the Borough private practitioners also like to refer children for the opinion of our orthodontists. The selection of patients who will maintain the proper degree of interest and co-operation over a period of two years or more is vital as the treatment is quite expensive of time and material. "Wastage" of patients, usually through declining interest and lack of co-operation in wearing their appliances, is less than 2%, which is well below figures quoted in other parts of the country.

In 1948 the Ministry of Education started a quinquennial survey of dental caries in 5 to 12 year old children in seven local authorities. Southall was one of the areas which was concerned in the Middlesex part of the survey, and at each survey since that date Miss Cameron has been the dental officer who has carried out the survey here, and she has continued with the survey in 1968. A review of the results will be in the next edition of the Health of the Schoolchild.

Dental Health Education

One aspect of the dental auxiliaries' work in dental health education, which has been found to be especially useful, is to give individual instruction at school dental inspections to those children whose dental hygiene is inadequate. These lessons are followed up after a couple of weeks to see what improvement has resulted. Our one auxiliary can only cover a limited area of activity, and her effort has to be used where the need seems greatest. Accordingly, among others, the children attending special schools have seemed especially in need of this extra care. Children do not seem to lack toothbrush and paste, this is now rarely the case, but they are too lax and ill instructed in using them.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The School Health Service, in conjunction with the Council's other health services, is responsible for the control of all infectious disease in schools.

Outbreak of Typhoid Fever

A 14 year old boy attending one of the council schools was diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever on the 23rd December 1967. He had last attended school on the 15th December and 34 class pupils and teachers were excluded from school until they were shown to be free from infection by laboratory tests.

Obtaining the necessary specimens proved difficult as the school was closed for Christmas holidays and the teachers in particular were dispersed. Consequently, none of the teachers and only 12 of the children had been cleared by the commencement of term on the 9th January, but all were subsequently cleared.

Regulations as to Infectious Disease

These Regulations are based on current Ministry of Health policy and set out the types of infectious disease together with exclusion periods. All head teachers have a copy.

HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Health Visitors now undertake regular sessions of Health Education in both junior and senior schools. Those involved with senior school talks have been on day-release courses in Health Education Teaching at Chiswick Polytechnic.

School Leavers' Course

Southall Grammar Technical School held its first school leavers' course for 90 pupils in July, and the Health Department was invited to assist. Members of the Health Department gave lectures and the course ended with a series of discussion groups and an open forum.

SCHOOLGIRL MOTHERS

8 cases were referred to the School Health Service during the year of which three girls did not return to school after their confinements.

CHILDREN UNABLE TO BENEFIT FROM EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

Under Section 57 of the Education Act children who are so mentally handicapped that they are unable to benefit by education at school are referred to the Council's Mental Health Service for further care. There is no arbitrary Intelligence Quotient 'score' which decides the issue, but the generally accepted standard is as follows:-

	I. Q. 'Score'
Normal schooling	above 75
Education at a school for the educationally sub-normal	75 - 50
Unable to benefit from education	below 50

The purpose of this is to ensure that, if suitable, the children shall receive alternative training at junior training schools. The number who were assessed as unable to benefit from education during the year was three. There is a total of 88 children of school age in junior training schools.

RECUPERATIVE CARE

Under Section 48 of the Education Act, arrangements are made on the recommendation of a doctor for convalescent holidays, without charge, for school children.

During 1968 recuperative care was arranged for 34 school children.

Where a mother has been ill, arrangements can be made for her to be sent away with her children. In these cases the mother and children under school age are assessed according to the family income and a charge made which is up to £5. 15. 0. per week for the mother and up to £3. 3. 0. for the children.

20. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH MEASURES

NUISANCES AND COMPLAINTS

During the year, 6,341 complaints were received, the main categories of complaint being as follows:-

Housing defects	1,270
Dustbins and refuse	518
Drainage	1,344
Animals, etc.	36
Insects and wasps	235
Food	341
Smoke emissions and bonfires	207
Overcrowding and multiple occupation	175
Noise	154
Rats and mice	1,699
Miscellaneous	362

6,341

Action taken as a result of complaints resulted in 6,925 inspections of premises of all types and the service of 1,699 informal notices under the Public Health Acts and allied legislation. This informal action generally brought a satisfactory response and most requirements of the notices were dealt with in a reasonable time by the persons responsible. It was necessary, however, to serve 634 statutory notices in cases where action to remedy defects was not readily forthcoming and in the case of 19 premises, legal proceedings were necessary, involving the service of 21 summonses. Of these 21 cases, 7 were withdrawn before the hearings on compliance, and on payment of agreed costs to the Council. Nuisance Orders were made in 9 cases and defendants ordered to pay costs, and fines and costs were imposed in 4 other cases. In the remaining case, a Public Health Inspector was granted an entry warrant as a result of obstruction on the part of an occupier. Total fines imposed amounted to £33. and costs to £66. 3s. 0d. The owner of a house in Acton appealed to the Middlesex Quarter Sessions against conviction and fines imposed during 1967, for failure to comply with a Nuisance Order. In this case the original fine of £50. was reduced to £5. and costs of £10. 10s. 0d. cancelled.

A total of 3,519 repairs and improvements were carried out as a result of informal and formal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts. The most numerous items involved were the cleansing and repair of 957 drains and water closets, abatement of dampness in 331 cases, the removal of 263 accumulations of refuse and the repair of 329 walls and ceilings, and 317 roofs.

DESTRUCTION OF PIGEONS - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961

The contract with a firm specialising in the destruction of pigeons was renewed, and the continuation of this work resulted in the destruction of 5,277 feral pigeons.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The Council's warden continued to deal with gipsies and other travellers who entered the borough from its western boundaries and parked their vehicles on service roads in the Western Avenue and Yeading Lane areas. His co-operation with the local police resulted, in most cases, in a satisfactory removal of the vehicles within a short time. There is no doubt that without this degree of control, the caravans would remain for long periods on sites which are quite unsuitable for camping, with consequent creation of nuisance.

Two licences for caravans with planning permission were renewed during the year.

RENT ACT, 1957

The number of applications for certificates of disrepair from tenants of properties still under control remains small. The following table gives details of action taken during the year.

Part 1 - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	...	11
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	...	-
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates:-						
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	...	3
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	5
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso of paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	-
(6) Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	4

Part 11 - Application for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	-
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellations of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	-
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	...	...	-
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	-

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960

Persons who use radioactive material, unless specifically exempted, are required to be registered by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, who notifies local authorities. A visit is then made by the public health inspector to obtain detailed information concerning safety precautions so that such information is available locally in the event of an accident. Two new premises were registered during the year to bring the total in the borough to 23.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OUTWORKERS' PREMISES - FACTORIES ACT, 1961

This Act and various regulations made under it places on local authorities the responsibility for the enforcement of provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences in respect of any factory where mechanical power is not used, and the provisions concerning sanitary conveniences in powered factories. During the year, 236 premises were inspected and at the end of the year there were 1,276 on the register. In no case was it found necessary to institute proceedings to remedy the defects found.

The Council is also responsible for the inspection of the houses of outworkers, i.e. persons employed by factories in their own house. 55 visits of inspection were made and conditions were found to be satisfactory, except in one case.

Statistical information concerning the Factories Act is given in tables 2, 3 & 4.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the borough.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

At the end of the year, 11 premises in the borough were registered under this Act, which is designed to secure the use of clean filling and lining materials in upholstered articles, and other articles which are stuffed or lined.

Inspections were made on 9 occasions when conditions were found to be satisfactory in all cases.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints of alleged noise nuisance received during the year totalled 154 an increase of 50% on the number for the previous year. The complaints again referred to noise from industry, commerce, neighbours, road traffic, road drills, and the practice sessions of "pop" groups.

On investigation, it was found that approximately 56% of the complaints referred to noise coming from industrial and commercial premises and that about 63% of these were valid complaints. Of the complaints of noise from other sources, about 60% were complaints which could be supported by the Department.

The number of complaints about noise from road drills increased slightly probably because of extensive work carried out by one of the public utility companies, but in only a few cases was it noted that silencers or mufflers were not in use and in these instances the mufflers were soon fitted when attention was drawn to the deficiency.

Of the total number of complaints, 91 were abated without having to use statutory action, 52 were held not to be nuisances although in most cases efforts were made to achieve a reduction of noise at source. 10 cases were still under investigation at the end of the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act is designed to raise standards of working conditions in offices, shops, warehouses, canteens, catering establishments and fuel storage depots so as to promote the health, welfare and safety of the employees.

At the end of the year, 3,048 premises were registered by the Council under this Act, there having been 412 additions to the register, and 450 deletions.

Inspection of premises to which the Act applied continued at a very satisfactory pace with 1,371 general inspections and a total of 2,965 visits of all kinds.

Occupiers are responsible for notifying accidents to their employees which result in absences of three days or more from normal work. During 1968, 111 accidents were reported.

The following table gives an analysis of reported accidents according to their primary cause.

Primary Cause	Adults 18 and over		Young Persons under 18		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Power machinery in motion	2	2	1	-	5
Power machinery at rest	-	1	-	1	2
Vehicles moved by power	5	-	-	-	5
Vehicles at rest	2	-	-	-	2
Falls on or from stairs	-	6	-	-	6
Falls on or from ladders	1	3	-	-	4
Other falls from one level to another	3	2	-	1	6
Falls on same level	5	8	-	-	13
Stepping on or striking object or person	3	7	-	-	10
Handling goods	26	16	4	-	46
Struck by falling object	2	2	1	-	5
Use of hand tools	4	-	2	-	6
Fire	1	-	-	-	1
Totals	54	47	8	2	111

Prosecutions

During 1968 there were six successful prosecutions for a variety of offences under the Act and Regulations made under it, and two further cases were withdrawn.

The total fines in these cases amounted to £295. 0. 0d. and costs of £98. 14s. 0d. were awarded to the Council.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly registered during year	Total No. registered at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	112	733	394
Retail shops	238	1,987	803
Wholesale shops, warehouses	19	104	59
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	43	222	115
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
Totals	412	3,048	1,371

No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises - 2,965

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	12,266
Retail shops	10,067
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2,397
Catering establishments open to public	1,712
Canteens	144
Fuel storage depots	9
Total	26,595
Total males	11,984
Total females	14,611

Contraventions remedied

Items	No. of Improvements
Premises cleansed	173
Overcrowding abated	4
Temperature improved	23
Thermometers provided	79
Ventilation provided or improved	42
Lighting improved	13
Lighting apparatus repaired	2
W. C. accommodation increased	10
Washing facilities increased (basins)	31
Hot and cold water provided	72
Drinking water provided	1
Drinking vessels provided	1
Accommodation for clothing provided or improved	19
Facilities for drying clothing provided	4
Sitting facilities provided or improved	3
Floors, stairs, passages etc. repaired	41
Handrails provided	26
Staircase guards provided	8
Machinery guarded	33
First aid boxes provided or refilled	159
Window skylights cleaned	1

FAIRS AND CIRCUSES

Fairs were held during the year at Ealing Common, Acton Park, and at Northolt. The Council now have as standard in any agreement with fairmen clauses requiring satisfactory sanitary arrangements. These include provisions relating to the number, type, lighting, condition and location of trailers used as sanitary conveniences, and resulted in a satisfactory standard being maintained during the year.

Food stalls were numerous on the sites and standards here were also found to be reasonable.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The amount of work connected with disinfestations for the eradication of bed

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DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The amount of work connected with disinfestations for the eradication of bed

bugs continues to decline and heavy infestations are now rarely found. Disinfestation measures were taken in 30 houses, following complaints of bed bugs and other insects. 220 items were disinfected by formalin spray, and these were mainly articles of clothing despatched to various European countries by relatives and friends. Import of such clothing to certain countries is only permitted on production of a certificate of disinfection.

Routine terminal disinfection of 187 houses, after cases of illness, was carried out, mainly as a result of special requests from the occupiers.

120 articles were disinfected by steam at the Cleansing Station at Scott's Road, W. 12, by arrangement with the London Borough of Hammersmith.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the rodent operatives :-

Complaints received 1699

Premises inspected 1951

Premises found to be infested with :-

(a) rats 907

(b) mice 605

Re-visits to infested premises 5794

Fees received for treatment £1621

Rodent Control in Sewers

During the year, approximately 2880 sewer manholes were baited with fluoracetamide for controlling rats in the sewers in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

INSPECTION OF HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

In September of 1966 new Bye-laws came into operation concerning Hairdressers and Barbers. These were made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961. Since then 233 premises have been placed on our register and 82 were inspected in 1968.

Premises have, on the whole, been found to be satisfactory, and only minor deficiencies discovered.

21. WATER SUPPLIES, SWIMMING BATHS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

WATER SUPPLIES

Four water undertakings supply the borough with mains water. The Colne Valley Water Company supplies small parts of Perivale and Horsenden Wards. The Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company supplies the remainder of Perivale and Horsenden Wards, part of Waxlow Manor Ward and the whole of Ravenor, Mandeville and West End Wards. The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the whole of Dormers Wells and Northcote Wards, the remainder of Waxlow Manor Ward and part of Glebe Ward. The Metropolitan Water Board supplies all other areas of the borough not already mentioned.

These public supplies have been satisfactory in quality and quantity and are not subject to plumbo-solvent action. Water from public mains was supplied to 91,189 dwellings with a mid-1968 estimated population of 298,720.

Private supplies are derived from wells at factories in the borough. In these factories water is obtained from deep borings ranging in depth from 300 to 600 feet. Of 87 samples of water from these wells submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination during the year 7 were found to be unsatisfactory and 2 doubtful. After thorough cleansing and sterilization of supply pipes, repeat samples proved to be satisfactory.

As a result of complaints, 26 samples of tap water from public supplies were taken and 6 proved unsatisfactory.

Water Samples, 1968

	Samples	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory
Well Supplies	87	78	2	7
Public Supplies	26	20	-	6
Totals	113	98	2	13

SWIMMING BATHS

The Council has public swimming baths at Ealing, Acton, Southall and Northolt.

In addition, at four of the Council's schools there are swimming pools, and there is also a pool at one direct grant school.

A private private bath is provided for the residents of a privately owned housing estate.

The Department took samples of water from each pool at regular intervals throughout the year and these were submitted for bacteriological examination.

A total of 249 samples was taken of which only 9 were unsatisfactory. In the latter cases repeat samples were found to be acceptable and advice was given where necessary.

The results are as follows:-

	Number of pools	Satisfactory samples	Unsatisfactory samples	Total samples
Public baths	11	109	1	110
School baths	5	97	3	100
Private baths	1	34	5	39
Totals	17	240	9	249

The Council's analyst also carried out detailed chemical and bacteriological examination of swimming bath water at intervals with the following results:-

	Number of pools	Satisfactory samples	Unsatisfactory samples	Total samples
Public baths	11	102	1	103
School baths	5	30	1	31
Private baths	1	6	-	6
Totals	17	138	2	140

The two unsatisfactory samples were found to be acceptable on bacteriological examination but had free chlorine contents which were too high.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Greater London Council is responsible for the treatment of soil sewage at its disposal works at Mogden and Barking. The surface water drainage, where it is not combined with soil drainage, is discharged to water courses or the River Brent.

38 premises are not connected to main sewers, 28 of which are drained to cesspools or septic tanks. The remaining 10 are served by chemical or pail closets.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

In 1965 the Council approved the addition of fluoride to the public water supplies in the Borough. It has still not been possible to implement this decision as unanimity between the Greater London local health authorities has not been reached and the Government has not introduced legislation.

22. MEAT INSPECTION AND ANIMAL PROTECTION

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS

The large factory slaughterhouse at Acton is engaged in the slaughtering and processing of pigs by a moving line system dealing with approximately 327 carcasses an hour. The Council maintains a staff of authorised meat inspectors and assistants to carry out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1956, as amended by the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing and packing premises in the borough.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

Outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

On the 18th November, 1967, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made a special Order declaring the whole of England and Wales to be a Controlled Area which meant that no movement of animals could take place except under licences issued by local authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act. This Order was finally revoked on 13th February 1968.

Special arrangements were made for licences to be issued for the movement of pigs into a large slaughterhouse inside the borough, and with special routes, where necessary, to avoid travel through Infected Areas. Licences were refused for movements from Infected Areas, all of which were plotted on maps, as and when Infected Area Orders were made by the Minister.

The Council's duties included the checking and collection of licences on the arrival of animals at the slaughterhouse, the ante-mortem inspection of the animals the cleansing and disinfection of all vehicles and the disposal of straw and refuse. Whilst the Order was in operation 6,268 licences were issued involving the movement of 145,094 pigs and the cleansing and disinfection of 3,244 vehicles.

The weekly market, held on Wednesdays at Southall, was also subject to special licence conditions, with separate licences under the Order required for all inward and outward movements. Special conditions included the requirement that all animals brought to the market were to be sent to a slaughterhouse and not permitted to return to the farms from which they originated, and also the requirement that they be slaughtered within 36 hours of arrival at a slaughterhouse.

Visits were also made to all animal stockholders in the Borough to advise them about the restrictions and also as to the need for the proper boiling of waste food.

Southall Market

Mr. J. A. Morris, M.R.C.V.S., continued in his duties under the Act at Southall Market and

authorised 49 market sales under the Regulation of the Movement of Swine Order, 1959, and issued 489 movement licences authorising 9,672 pigs to be moved out of the market. Of 57 vehicles inspected, no contraventions were found.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

Three plants are still in operation and are working satisfactorily.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

17 applications for renewal of existing licences were received and granted.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Four applications for the renewal of licences were received and granted. The premises concerned were inspected on 10 occasions during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences in respect of 22 premises were renewed. The number of routine inspections was 31.

23. HOUSING

UNFIT HOUSES

(a) Clearance Areas

The following progress was made during the year in connection with the Council's programme for 1965 - 1970

1-14 (consecutive) Buckingham Terrace and and 1, 2 & 3 Clearview Cottages, Southall.	) Remaining occupants rehoused and premises) demolished following Compulsory Purchase) Order made in 1966.
89-99 (odds) High Street and 1, 2, 3 & 4 Park View Road, Southall.	) Remaining occupants rehoused and premises) demolished following Clearance Order made in) 1966.
6-13 (consecutive) Oldham Terrace, 1-14 (consecutive) Mill Hill Terrace, 1-7 (consecutive) Princes Terrace and 1 & 2 Priory Cottages, Princes Terrace, W. 3.	) Compulsory Purchase Order made in 1967, con- firmed after Public Inquiry. Rehousing of occupants commenced.
1-9 (consecutive) Oak Street, 20-24 (consecutive) Baker's Lane, 1 & 2 Grove Place, 1-4 (consecutive) Paddock Place, 27-37 (odds) Baker's Lane, 26-60 (evens) Baker's Lane, W.5. and 17a & 17-23 (odds) The Grove, W.5.	) Compulsory Purchase Order made in 1967.) Public Inquiry held. Confirmation by Minister of Housing and Local Government still awaited.
63-89 and 63a-89a (odds) Dudley Road, Southall.	) Compulsory Purchase Order made in 1967, con-) firmed after Public Inquiry. Rehousing of) occupants commenced.
1-8 (consecutive) and 11-16 (consecutive) Nelson Place and 17-27 (odds) and 43-49 (odds) Steyne Road, W. 3.	) Clearance Order made and submitted to Minister of Housing and Local Government.

(b) Individual Unfit Houses and Parts of Houses

110 Western Road, Southall.	) Closing Order made and tenant rehoused.
28 Lancaster Road, W. 5.	) Closing Order made; tenant awaiting rehousing.
87 York Road, W. 3. (2nd floor)	) Closing Order made but later determined) following completion of works.
5 Castlebar Mews, W. 5.	) Closing Order made and tenant rehoused.

Action taken	Totals for years 1963-1967			1968			Totals
	Acton	Ealing	Southall	Acton	Ealing	Southall	
Directions given (Section 19 Housing Act, 1961)	9	40	1072	8	31	206	1374
Prosecution for contravention of Directions	-	-	89	-	-	10	99
Notices to improve facilities and means of escape from fire (Sections 15 and 16 Housing Act, 1961)	138	129	-	81	59	6	413
Prosecution for failure to comply with notices served under Sections 15 and 16 of Housing Act, 1961	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Overcrowding notices (Section 90 Housing Act, 1957)	3	1	27	2	1	7	41
Prosecution for contravention of overcrowding notices	-	-	96	-	-	-	96
Notices requiring information as to occupants (Section 19 Housing Act, 1961)	4	40	1626	9	39	285	2003
Prosecutions for failure to supply information as to occupants	-	-	14	-	3	2	19
Prosecutions for false information	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prosecution for failure to supply information as to ownership	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Control Orders made (Housing Act, 1964)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management Orders made (Section 12 Housing Act, 1961)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total visits and inspections of houses in multiple occupation during 1968							2665

Details of overcrowding under Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	4
Number of families occupying these houses	11
Number of individuals living in these houses	55
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	10
Overcrowding relieved during the year -	
(a) Number of cases	10
(b) Number of individuals involved	132

Of the 10 prosecutions for contraventions of the terms of Directions given under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961, 9 were successful and 1 case was dismissed. Fines, totalling £104, were imposed in these 9 cases and a total of £35. 14s. 0d. costs awarded to the Council. Fines ranged from £2 to £25 and costs from £2. 2s. 0d. to £10. 10s. 0d.

There were 5 prosecutions for failure to supply information as to occupants, contrary to Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961, which resulted in total fines of £14 and costs of £9. 9s. 0d. One of these cases was withdrawn on payment of the Council's costs, and on compliance with the notice prior to the hearing.

There were also two prosecutions for failure to comply with notices under Section 170 of the Housing Act, 1957, requiring information as to ownership. One case was withdrawn when the information was given and in the second case costs of £6. 6s. 0d. were awarded to the Council, but no fine imposed.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF COUNCIL HOUSING

Many persons who have applied for Council housing or who wish for a transfer from one Council house to another require special consideration by reason of illness or disability suffered by a member of the family. Such consideration can only be given if a doctor's letter or certificate is furnished. These certificates are usually forwarded in the first place to the Housing Manager who then seeks advice from the health department on the medical implications, at the same time forwarding any relevant information that is to hand in his own department.

24. CLEAN AIR

The Council's policy of establishing Smoke Control areas to cover the whole borough by 1972 was continued during the year and seven further Orders were made. These related to Areas Nos. 36-42 inclusive covering 1,269 acres, including 11,706 dwellings and 469 other buildings.

Orders Nos. 35-40 were confirmed to come into operation on 1.10.68, 1.12.68, 1.12.68, 1.6.69, 1.7.69 and 1.8.69 respectively and Orders Nos. 41 and 42 were awaiting confirmation at the end of the year.

Orders Nos. 31-35 made in 1967 also became operative in 1968.

A survey of Area No. 43 was completed and preliminary work on Nos. 44 and 45 had commenced.

Figures which indicate progress made in this borough compared with Greater London and the total "black areas" of the whole country are given in the following table:-

Position at 31st December 1968

Region	No. of acres covered by Smoke Control Orders	Percentage of total "black area" acreage so covered	No. of premises covered by Smoke Control Orders	Percentage of total "black area" premises so covered
Whole Country "black areas"	698,201	38.28	3,756,149	48.31
Greater London	213,164	65.18	1,910,632	72.39
London Borough of Ealing	10,949	79.80	82,444	82.06

Progress of Smoke Control Programme in Ealing

	No. of Smoke Control Orders	Acres	No. of dwellings		No. of other buildings	Total Premises
			Private	Local Authority		
In operation	54	10,108	60,850	8,839	3,607	73,296
Confirmed but not yet in operation	3	597	4,851	419	210	5,480
Awaiting confirmation	2	244	3,424	101	143	3,668
Totals	59	10,949	69,125	9,359	3,960	82,444

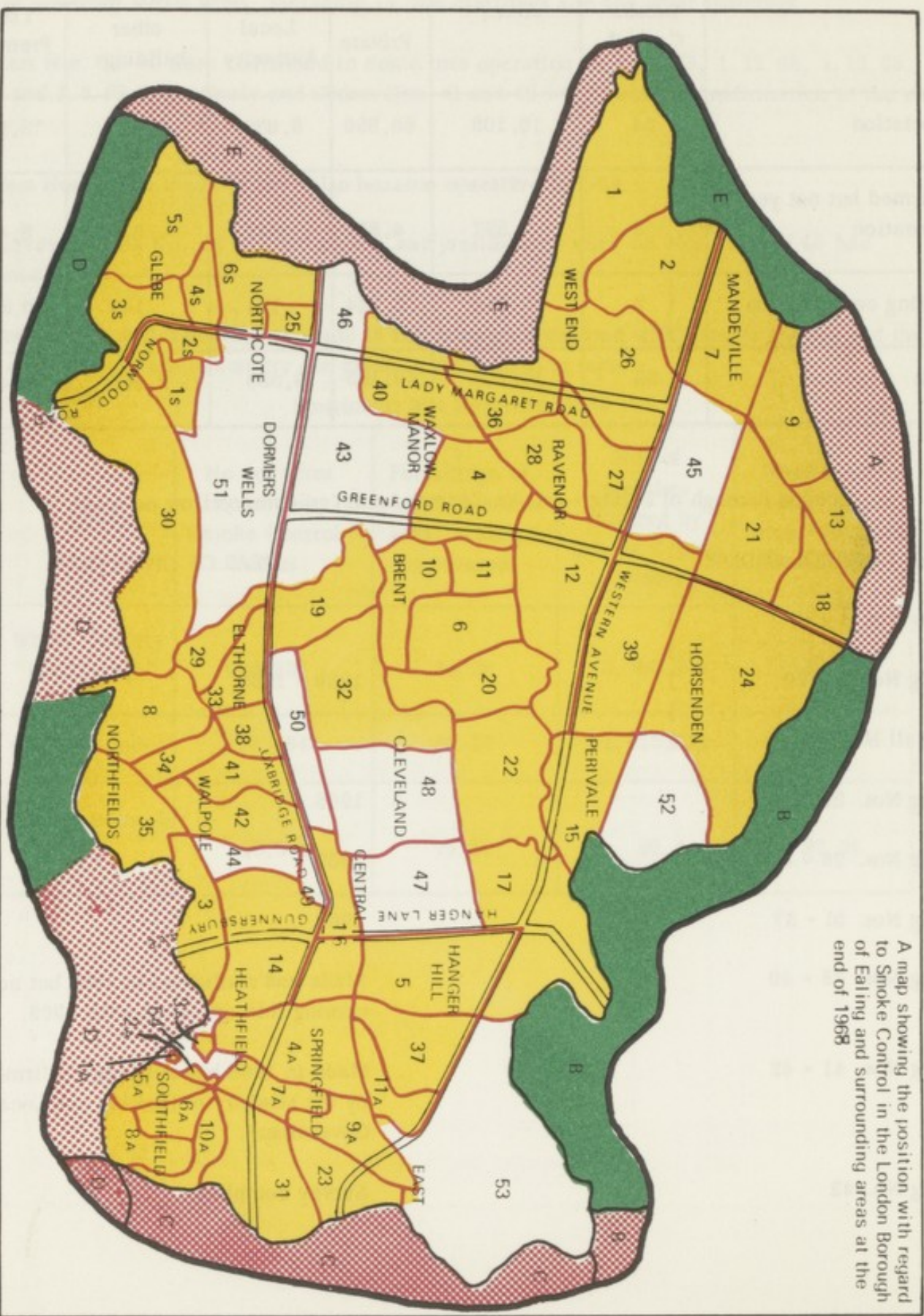
London Borough of Ealing - Smoke Control Areas (coloured yellow on map).

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

YEAR OF OPERATION

Acton Nos. 1 - 11)	
)	
Ealing Nos. 1 - 20	)	1960 - 1965
)	
Southall Nos. 1 - 6)	
Ealing Nos. 21 - 25		1966
Ealing Nos. 26 - 30		1967
Ealing Nos. 31 - 37		1968
Ealing Nos. 38 - 40		Made and confirmed in 1968 but not coming into operation until 1969.
Ealing Nos. 41 - 42		Made in 1968 but awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
Ealing No. 43		Survey complete.

A map showing the position with regard to Smoke Control in the London Borough of Ealing and surrounding areas at the end of 1968



Yellow - Smoke Control Areas in the London Borough of Ealing. Red - Smoke Control Areas in adjoining districts.
Green - Proposed Smoke Control Areas in adjoining districts.

MEASUREMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

Daily volumetric instruments for measuring smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air and deposit gauges for monitoring local emissions were maintained in operation during the year.

The overall figures for the daily volumetric instruments show an average reduction compared with last year of 1% in the amount of smoke but an increase of 8% in the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air.

The deposit gauge figures show an overall 19% increase in solid deposit in the air.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES			
Year	No. of Premises	No. of Inspectors	No. of Inspections
1958	1,234	15	1,234
1959	1,234	15	1,234
1960	1,234	15	1,234
1961	1,234	15	1,234
1962	1,234	15	1,234
1963	1,234	15	1,234
1964	1,234	15	1,234
1965	1,234	15	1,234
1966	1,234	15	1,234
1967	1,234	15	1,234
1968	1,234	15	1,234
1969	1,234	15	1,234
1970	1,234	15	1,234
1971	1,234	15	1,234
1972	1,234	15	1,234
1973	1,234	15	1,234
1974	1,234	15	1,234
1975	1,234	15	1,234
1976	1,234	15	1,234
1977	1,234	15	1,234
1978	1,234	15	1,234
1979	1,234	15	1,234
1980	1,234	15	1,234
1981	1,234	15	1,234
1982	1,234	15	1,234
1983	1,234	15	1,234
1984	1,234	15	1,234
1985	1,234	15	1,234
1986	1,234	15	1,234
1987	1,234	15	1,234
1988	1,234	15	1,234
1989	1,234	15	1,234
1990	1,234	15	1,234
1991	1,234	15	1,234
1992	1,234	15	1,234
1993	1,234	15	1,234
1994	1,234	15	1,234
1995	1,234	15	1,234
1996	1,234	15	1,234
1997	1,234	15	1,234
1998	1,234	15	1,234
1999	1,234	15	1,234
2000	1,234	15	1,234
2001	1,234	15	1,234
2002	1,234	15	1,234
2003	1,234	15	1,234
2004	1,234	15	1,234
2005	1,234	15	1,234
2006	1,234	15	1,234
2007	1,234	15	1,234
2008	1,234	15	1,234
2009	1,234	15	1,234
2010	1,234	15	1,234
2011	1,234	15	1,234
2012	1,234	15	1,234
2013	1,234	15	1,234
2014	1,234	15	1,234
2015	1,234	15	1,234
2016	1,234	15	1,234
2017	1,234	15	1,234
2018	1,234	15	1,234
2019	1,234	15	1,234
2020	1,234	15	1,234
2021	1,234	15	1,234
2022	1,234	15	1,234
2023	1,234	15	1,234
2024	1,234	15	1,234
2025	1,234	15	1,234
2026	1,234	15	1,234
2027	1,234	15	1,234
2028	1,234	15	1,234
2029	1,234	15	1,234
2030	1,234	15	1,234
2031	1,234	15	1,234
2032	1,234	15	1,234
2033	1,234	15	1,234
2034	1,234	15	1,234
2035	1,234	15	1,234
2036	1,234	15	1,234
2037	1,234	15	1,234
2038	1,234	15	1,234
2039	1,234	15	1,234
2040	1,234	15	1,234
2041	1,234	15	1,234
2042	1,234	15	1,234
2043	1,234	15	1,234
2044	1,234	15	1,234
2045	1,234	15	1,234
2046	1,234	15	1,234
2047	1,234	15	1,234
2048	1,234	15	1,234
2049	1,234	15	1,234
2050	1,234	15	1,234
2051	1,234	15	1,234
2052	1,234	15	1,234
2053	1,234	15	1,234
2054	1,234	15	1,234
2055	1,234	15	1,234
2056	1,234	15	1,234
2057	1,234	15	1,234
2058	1,234	15	1,234
2059	1,234	15	1,234
2060	1,234	15	1,234
2061	1,234	15	1,234
2062	1,234	15	1,234
2063	1,234	15	1,234
2064	1,234	15	1,234
2065	1,234	15	1,234
2066	1,234	15	1,234
2067	1,234	15	1,234
2068	1,234	15	1,234
2069	1,234	15	1,234
2070	1,234	15	1,234
2071	1,234	15	1,234
2072	1,234	15	1,234
2073	1,234	15	1,234
2074	1,234	15	1,234
2075	1,234	15	1,234
2076	1,234	15	1,234
2077	1,234	15	1,234
2078	1,234	15	1,234
2079	1,234	15	1,234
2080	1,234	15	1,234
2081	1,234	15	1,234
2082	1,234	15	1,234
2083	1,234	15	1,234
2084	1,234	15	1,234
2085	1,234	15	1,234
2086	1,234	15	1,234
2087	1,234	15	1,234
2088	1,234	15	1,234
2089	1,234	15	1,234
2090	1,234	15	1,234
2091	1,234	15	1,234
2092	1,234	15	1,234
2093	1,234	15	1,234
2094	1,234	15	1,234
2095	1,234	15	1,234
2096	1,234	15	1,234
2097	1,234	15	1,234
2098	1,234	15	1,234
2099	1,234	15	1,234
2100	1,234	15	1,234

Six certificates of exemption from the provisions of the Regulations relating to milk were granted during the year, as satisfactory water supply and washing facilities were granted by the Council during the year, as satisfactory alternative facilities were available in adjoining premises.

During the year, 22 persons were registered as distributors of milk in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 8. There remained on the register at the end of the year two dairies and 163 distributors of milk in respect of 243 premises.

47 samples of washed bottles were taken at random from a bottling plant at one dairy, of which 46 were found to be satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. The second dairy is mainly concerned with the pasteurising and packing of cream in plastic containers.

In spite of all the precautions taken by dairy firms 19 complaints were received from members of the public concerning the sale of milk in dirty bottles containing foreign bodies. There were 2 prosecutions involving total fines of £25 and costs of £11 11s.

25. FOOD HYGIENE AND FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

CLEAN FOOD SCHEME

The Council's Clean Food campaign was continued during the year. 15 lectures being given to a total of 298 food handlers, and certificates of attendance awarded to those who completed the courses. In addition, 10 lectures were given by public health inspectors to 227 members of women's organisations, and 16 lectures to 649 school children approaching school leaving age in the secondary schools.

15 filmstrips were sold to other local authorities.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

A total of 3,640 visits was made to 2,551 premises in the borough, and 1,705 improvements effected as a result of these visits.

Two prosecutions for flagrant contravention of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were taken during the year. In the first case the proprietor of a cafe was convicted on 38 summonses and was fined £76 and costs of £7 7s. were awarded to the Council. In the second case a cafe proprietor was summonsed on 18 counts, one of which was withdrawn. On the remaining 17 counts he was convicted and fined £85 with £52. 10s. costs to the Council.

Table 5 gives details of the number of food premises in the borough according to particular category of use.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

Six certificates of exemption from the provisions of the Regulations relating to water supply and washing facilities were granted by the Council during the year, as satisfactory alternative facilities were available in adjoining premises.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

During the year, 22 persons were registered as distributors of milk in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 8. There remained on the register at the end of the year two dairies and 163 distributors of milk in respect of 243 premises.

47 samples of washed bottles were taken at random from a bottling plant at one dairy, of which 46 were found to be satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. The second dairy is mainly concerned with the pasteurising and packing of cream in plastic containers.

In spite of all the precautions taken by dairy firms 19 complaints were received from members of the public concerning the sale of milk in dirty bottles containing foreign bodies. There were 2 prosecutions involving total fines of £25 and costs of £11 11s.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963 AND 1965.

During the year 22 new dealer's (pre-packed milk) licences were issued, and 149 distributors and 2 pasteurisers, involving 228 premises were on the register at the end of the year.

Informal samples of milk taken for chemical analysis, to ensure that the samples were genuine and reached the required standards for fat and milk solids other than fat, were also examined by the tests prescribed for designated milks. All samples examined were found to satisfy these tests, as shown in the following table:-

Class of milk	No. of Samples	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test		Colony Count Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	43	43	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Untreated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Totals	53	43	-	43	-	7	-	3	-

RAW MILK SUPPLIES - BRUCELLA ABORTUS

There is only one farm engaged in milk production in the borough. As a result of a request from the Public Health Laboratory Service, sampling of raw milk for the detection of brucella abortus organisms was carried out directly from the farm during 1968. A total of 33 samples was taken and all were found to be negative for this organism by the ring test.

ICE CREAM

During the year 11 premises were added to the register for the sale and storage of ice cream and two for manufacture, leaving a total at the end of the year of 533 premises registered for sale and storage and seven premises for manufacture.

Throughout the year, routine inspections at regular intervals were made to manufacturers' premises to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene and Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations. Systematic sampling of ice cream and ice lollies was carried out, details of which are as follows:-

Commodity	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Grade				Not Graded	Grades I & II satisfactory	Grade III doubtful	Grade IV unsatisfactory
		I	II	III	IV				
Ice Cream (local manufacturers)	277	163	55	43	16	-	218	43	16
Ice Cream (other manufacturers)	44	19	10	4	11	-	29	4	11
Ice Lollies (local manufacturers)	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-
Ice Lollies (other manufacturers)	19	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-
Totals	364	182	65	47	27	43	290	47	27

The above table includes:-

Ice Cream samples from vans	30	17	6	2	5	-	23	2	5
Soft ice cream samples	66	30	13	6	17	-	43	6	17

The largest proportion of unsatisfactory samples were from soft ice cream dispensing machines. These machines require very careful cleaning and sterilizing at the end of each day, but the need for this was not always appreciated by the operatives. Visits by inspectors were made in order to improve the standard and this resulted in more satisfactory samples being obtained.

IMITATION CREAM

There is still one manufacturer of this product in the borough. Imitation cream is used largely by the confectionery trade and is produced by an emulsion of edible oils or fats with water, and the mixtures is then pasteurised. The bacteriological examination of 67 samples was made and all were found to be satisfactory. The producer concerned continued to maintain a high standard of hygiene and quality control.

SURRENDER OF UNSOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOODS (EXCLUDING MEAT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE)

The following foodstuffs were condemned by the public health inspectors as unfit for human consumption and were surrendered for destruction :-

	11lbs
Meat and meat products	1,884
Fish and fish products	382
Fruit and vegetables	1,157
Groceries	1,107
Foodstuffs not calculated by weight	
Assorted tins, packets, jars, bottles, articles, casks and boxes	44,437

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR FOOD PREMISES

In accordance with the requirements of Section 11 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1950, 4 hawkers were registered during the year leaving a total of such traders on the register at the end of the year at 44.

PREMISES REGISTERED FOR PREPARATION OF SAUSAGES AND PRESERVED FOODS

Two premises were registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during the year, at the end of which there were 180 premises on the Council's register.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS - CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Food and drugs samples are examined by the Council's Public Analyst, Mr. W. B. Chapman, B. Sc., F. R. I. C. and his deputy Mr. E. H. W. J. Burden, B. Sc., F. R. I. C. They are both officers of the Scientific Branch of the Greater London Council, and an annual block payment is made by the borough to cover these services. The analytical work is carried out in laboratories which are staffed and equipped to undertake a wide variety of investigations. Apart from food and drugs these include water pollution and sewage treatment, sampling of water from swimming pools, air pollution, ventilation, noise and vibration, fire precautions, petroleum, fertilisers and feeding stuffs, radiochemistry and general supplies and services.

Some years ago the Ministry of Health recommended that the level of food and drugs sampling should be approximately three samples per 1,000 population per annum. During the year, exactly 800 samples comprising 17 formal and 783 informal samples of food and drugs were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, which is in accordance with the Ministry recommendation.

Of the 800 samples examined, 43 were found to be unsatisfactory. There were several cases which are worthy of mention, where compositional standards and other similar requirements were below the specified minima. Sampling of dried milk revealed one product containing 7.4% of moisture which is in excess of the 5% permitted by the Dried Milk Regulations, 1965. Legal proceedings were taken and a fine of £30 imposed and costs of £3. 3s. 0d. were awarded to the Council. Informal sampling

of minced beef at a butcher's shop revealed the presence of sulphur dioxide which is not permitted by the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962. A subsequent formal sample was also proved on analysis to contain sulphur dioxide as a preservative, contrary to the Regulations, and legal proceedings were taken. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £15 and awarded £5. 5s. 0d. costs to the Council. A successful prosecution followed the sale of sausage meat deficient in meat content, resulting in a fine of £20 and the award of £8. 8s. 0d. costs to the Council. Sampling of certain imported foods also revealed the presence of a preservative, Benzoic acid, which is not permitted in this country in specified foods. The food articles concerned were egg, vegetable and fish products, all of which had been imported from Germany where the use of this preservative is permitted. Consultations were held with the importers concerned, resulting in agreement being reached on future importations. The difficulty which importers face in attempting to comply with the multiplicity of food legislation would be eased if general international standards could be agreed and adopted.

The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966, do not apply to drugs. It is considered, however, that in general, drugs intended for internal use should not contain colouring matter which is specifically prohibited in foods. Sampling of one drug revealed the presence of a colouring matter, Rhodamine B, which is not permitted in food. In this case the manufacturer was co-operative and agreed to discontinue the use of this colour and replace it with one which is acceptable under the Regulations.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER

Samples of food and drugs subjected to chemical analysis were also scrutinised to determine whether or not they complied where necessary with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and the labelling provisions of other Regulations. Irregularities in labelling were discovered in 84 instances and in all cases the attention of manufacturers and packers or importers was drawn to the infringements. In the majority of cases arrangements were made to print new labels for stocks immediately or undertakings were accepted that new labels would be designed and used as soon as existing stocks became exhausted. A summary of the irregularities found is as follows:-

Incorrect or inadequate description	9
No name and address	12
Incorrect or inadequate list of ingredients	6
No list of ingredients	15
Misleading statements	7
Use of generic terms	25
Inadequate size of printing	4
Incorrect statutory declaration	6

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS

In addition to the bacteriological examination of particular types of foods referred to in earlier paragraphs of this report, 82 samples of frozen seafoods of a wide variety were submitted to the laboratory. The samples were from consignments imported into the Borough and released from the Port of London without examination.

Articles of food which were the subject of consumer complaints numbered 2 but no harmful organisms were found on examination.

A bacteriological examination of pet food sold in this Borough was made. Seventy-four samples of raw and processed food were obtained, of which eleven (fifteen per cent.) were unsatisfactory in that pathogenic organisms were found. The traders were informed in each case so that adequate precautions could be taken to prevent cross contamination from the raw food to cooked or processed food and to the handlers.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Food articles purchased by members of the public were the subject of 159 complaints received by the Health Department and all were thoroughly investigated. 27 of the articles were submitted to the Public Analyst for his opinion.

Complaints of particular interest included such articles as a jar of honey containing glass, a steak and kidney pie containing a piece of hide, a tin of prunes containing a strip of steel and a nail, and several loaves of bread with such articles as screws and nails.

Prosecutions were taken in 14 cases, all of which were successful, fines ranging from £20 to £10 being imposed and totalling £260 with £96 12s. costs to the Council.

PESTICIDES SURVEY

The Council continued to participate in a systematic survey to detect traces of pesticides in common foods. A number of local authorities are taking part in the scheme, which has been prepared by the Association of Public Analysts in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The sale and use of pesticides in this country is controlled by a Government voluntary scheme but this, of course, only covers home produced food. The control of pesticides in countries from which food is imported varies considerably.

This survey will make it possible for an assessment to be made of the present extent of pesticides on a variety of foods and could be of considerable assistance in deciding the need for any further action.

The number and type of food samples to be taken by each food and drugs authority participating in the scheme was agreed in advance. In this borough a total of 6 samples was purchased before the end of the year. The food articles concerned were specified types of pears, lettuce, pork, bacon, pork sausages and infant meat food. No sample showed a significant amount of pesticide.

26. REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

NURSING HOMES

Nursing homes are required to be registered with the local authority under Section 190 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and at the end of the year, eight nursing homes were registered with a total of 275 beds.

Visits are regularly made to all nursing homes to ensure that they maintain satisfactory standards.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

The Council requires all persons operating an establishment for massage or special treatment to be registered under Part XII of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944

All establishments are inspected annually to ensure that they are satisfactory. Byelaws made under the Act state that the licensed person must exhibit a complete scale of all fees or charges, keep records of people employed at the establishment, and keep particulars of cases treated.

There is a total of 29 establishments used by licensed persons in the borough as follows:-

Chiropody only	12
Chiropody and special treatment	6
Massage only	2
Massage and special treatment	1
Physiotherapy and special treatment	1
Osteopathy	3
Beauty treatment	4

Boards were set up under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act, 1960, and registers were compiled of those medical auxiliaries considered to be suitably qualified. People registered are entitled to use the designation "state registered".

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS

In addition to the bacteriological examination of particular types of foods referred to in paragraphs of this report, 82 samples of frozen seafoods of a wide variety were submitted to the laboratory. The samples were from consignments imported into the Borough and released to the Port of London without examination.

Articles of food which were the subject of consumer complaints numbered 2 but no harmful organisms were found on examination.

27. MORTUARY AND BURIAL ARRANGEMENTS

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The public mortuary is situated in Petersfield Road, Acton, W. 3, and has a capacity for 40 bodies. The Council is responsible for providing mortuary accommodation when death occurs in the borough in certain circumstances. These are firstly, when death follows an accident, and secondly, when the cause of death is unknown and the Coroner decrees that a post mortem examination shall be carried out by a Home Office Pathologist.

658 bodies of residents from the following areas were taken to the mortuary:-

Ealing	547
Hillingdon	14
Richmond upon Thames	17
Hounslow	32
Other London Boroughs	32
Other areas	16

One full-time mortuary attendant is employed and arrangements are made with the London Borough of Hammersmith for bodies to be received there when he is absent for any reason, and he in turn accepts Hammersmith bodies in the absence of their mortuary attendant.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping-cough		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Numbers originally notified	66	65	66	69	266
Final numbers after correction					
Under 1 year					
1 -	3	-			3
2 -	2	-			2
3 -	5	3			8
4 -	4	9			13
5 - 9	7	9			16
10 - 14	32	35			67
15 - 24	4	6			10
25 and over	9	1			10
Age unknown	-	1			1
Total	66	65	66	69	266

28. MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND WELFARE OF STAFF

MEDICAL ASSESSMENTS

Total number of questionnaires assessed for fitness for employment	3,175
Number of medical examinations required following questionnaire assessment	338
Number of failures as a result of medicals following questionnaire assessment	12

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION OF STAFF

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against typhoid fever and tetanus are offered to members of the health department staff who are at risk.

The number of vaccinations and immunisations carried out during 1968 was as follows: -

Vaccination against smallpox	51
Immunisation against typhoid fever	9
Immunisation against typhoid/tetanus	40
Immunisation against tetanus	12
	<u>112</u>

FIRST AID

During the year 890 attendances for treatment were made.

Boards were set up under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act, 1960, and registers were compiled of those medical auxiliaries considered to be suitably qualified. People registered are entitled to use the designation "state registered".

Table 1 continued

Table 1

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping-cough		Measles		Dysentery		Acute Meningitis		Malaria	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified	66	65	66	69	381	341	75	66	4	-	5	-
Final numbers after correction												
Under 1 year	3	-	8	6	17	11	3	2	-	-	-	-
1 - and over	2	-	2	5	38	48	13	3	-	-	-	-
2 - unknown	5	3	9	7	52	51	2	4	-	-	-	-
3 -	4	9	8	13	61	50	4	6	-	-	-	-
4 -	7	9	11	6	72	59	-	3	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	32	35	21	26	126	112	10	11	3	-	1	-
10 - 14	4	6	6	2	3	6	2	5	-	-	3	-
15 - 24	9	1	-	2	8	3	8	6	1	-	-	-
25 and over	-	1	-	2	1	-	32	25	-	-	1	-
Age unknown	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	66	65	66	69	381	341	75	65	4	-	5	-

Table 1 continued

Table 1 continued

Total	M	F	Total	*Pneumonia up to 1. 10. 68		Typhoid Fever		*Erysipelas up to 1. 10. 68		Food Poisoning	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified				6	10	1	-	1	2	7	12
Final numbers after correction:											
Under 5 years				-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
5 - 14				2	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
15 - 44				3	4	-	-	-	-	2	3
45 - 64				1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over				-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
Age unknown				-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	F	Total	6	10	1	-	1	2	5	9

INFECTIONS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS

Table 1

Table 1 continued

		Tuberculosis						Infective jaundice		*Puerperal pyrexia up to 1.10. 68
		Pulmonary		Meninges and central nervous system		Other				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Numbers originally notified		83	54	-	-	23	30	34	16	2
Under 5 years		4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14		2	2	-	-	1	1	13	7	-
15 - 24		7	13	-	-	4	9	11	8	2
25 - 44		33	17	-	-	17	16	6	1	-
45 - 64		22	8	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
65 and over		13	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Age unknown		2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total		83	54	-	-	24	30	34	16	2

There were no cases of acute encephalitis, anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, leptospirosis, ophthalmia neonatorum, plague, poliomyelitis, relapsing fever, smallpox, tetanus, typhus and yellow fever.

*The following diseases ceased to be notifiable as from 1st October, 1968 - acute influenzal pneumonia, acute primary pneumonia, acute rheumatism, erysipelas, membranous croup, and puerperal pyrexia.

Table 2

FACTORIES ACT 1961 - PART 1

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by public health inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	12	3	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority	1257	233	39	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	7	10	-	-
Total	1276	246	40	-

Table 1 continued

Table 3

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 - PART 1

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	11	11	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	24	24	-	9	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	6	6	-	-	-
Total	42	42	-	9	-

Table 4

Factories Act, 1961 - PART VIII (SECTIONS 133 AND 134)

Cases in which outwork was found

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health inspections made by public health inspectors).

Number of cases in which precursors were instituted	Nature of work		Section 133	
	By H.M. Inspector	To H.M. Inspector	Remedied	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)
Wearing apparel:	-	-	11	11
Making, etc.	-	-	-	84
Artificial flowers	-	-	12	6
Cosques, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	1	105
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	3
Paper bags	-	-	157	2
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	24	1
Total	-	-	7	201

- During the year, 55 inspections of outworkers' premises were carried out by the public health inspectors. There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council under section 133 of the Act and no instances of work in unwholesome premises under section 134.

Table 5
LIST OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

Category of premises	No. of premises	No. complying with Reg. 16 (Wash-hand basins, etc.)	No. to which Reg 19 applies (Sinks, etc.)	No. complying with Reg. 19 (Sinks, etc.)
Bakehouses	31	31	31	31
Bakers' shops	76	76	-	-
Butchers	189	189	189	189
Cafes and restaurants	298	298	298	198
Canteens (industrial)	217	217	217	217
School kitchens and dining centres	102	102	102	102
Confectioners	374	374	-	-
Dairies	2	2	2	2
Food factories and stores	78	78	78	78
Food stalls	66	16	2	2
Fish fryers	39	39	39	39
Fishmongers	36	36	36	36
Greengrocers	212	212	175	175
Grocers	414	414	297	297
Hotels, nursing homes and old people's homes	59	59	59	59
Ice cream manufacturers	7	7	7	7
Licensed premises and clubs	299	299	299	281
Hawkers	44	14	9	9
Totals	2,543	2,463	1,838	1,820

