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BOROUGH OF ROMFORD



HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

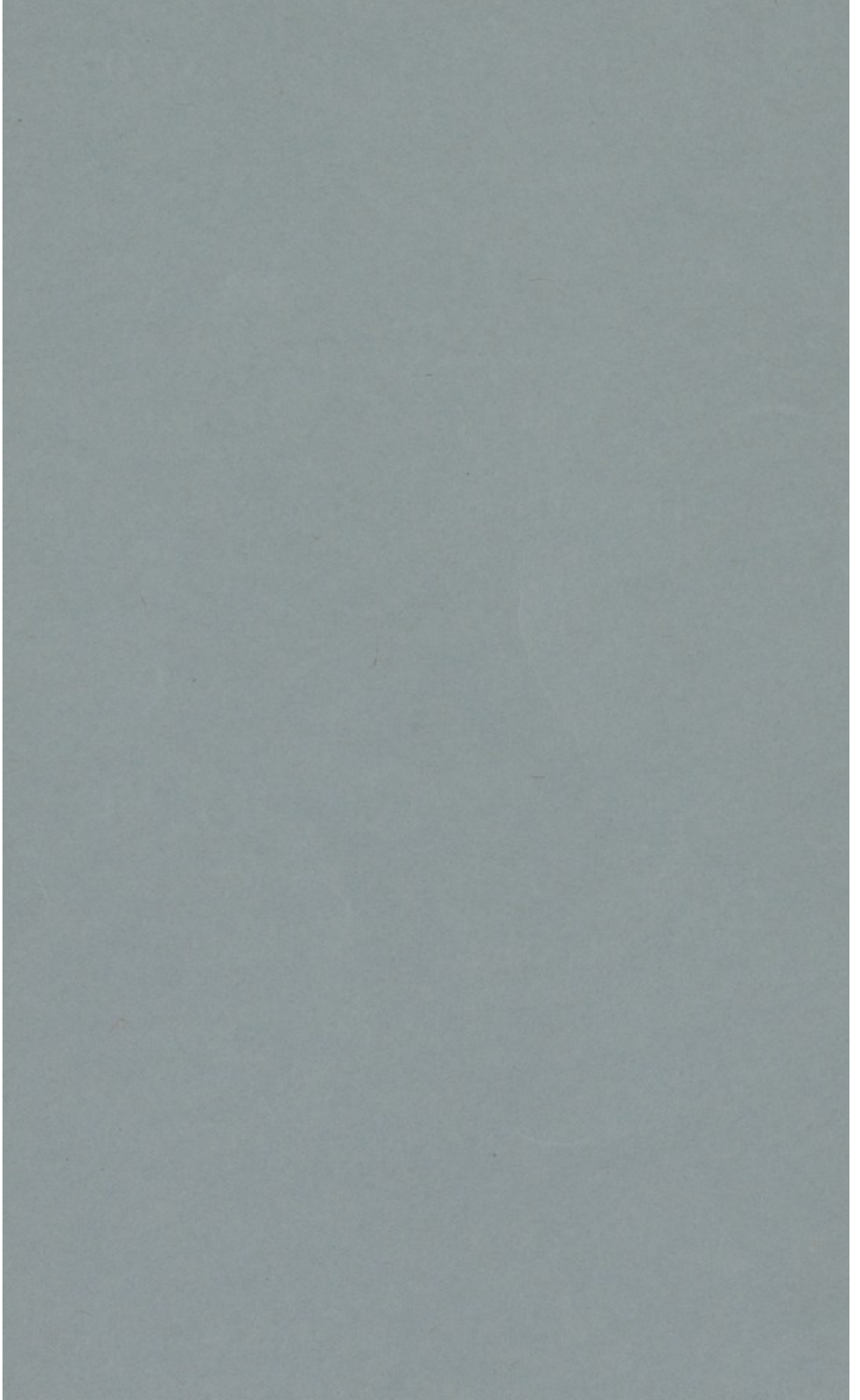
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1953

JAMES B. SAMSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



BOROUGH OF ROMFORD



HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1953

JAMES B. SAMSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF ROMFORD

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1953)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR :

Alderman Mrs. L. A. Irons, J.P.

DEPUTY MAYOR :

Alderman G. Roberts, J.P.

ALDERMEN :

Alderman C. H. Barney, A.S.A.A.	Alderman S. V. Ellmore
Alderman H. A. Beck	Alderman A. McGonagle
Alderman T. W. Bradley	Alderman L. S. Webb
	Alderman R. Yeal, M.B.E.

COUNCILLORS :

Councillor P. J. Bartaby	Councillor T. P. Hunt
Councillor F. C. Bell	Councillor E. H. Jarvis
Councillor P. F. Broadhead, D.S.C.	Councillor A. C. Latham
Councillor S. C. Brown	Councillor W. F. Long
Councillor A. M. Cannon	Councillor W. J. Martin
Councillor F. G. Carrick	Councillor W. R. Pike
Councillor C. Charlton	Councillor P. D. Ridley, M.A. (Cantab.)
Councillor Mrs. M. Clark-Lewis	Councillor M. J. Riordan
Councillor G. Coulson	Councillor Mrs. O. M. J. Roberts
Councillor E. W. Driscoll	Councillor M. Sharp
Councillor L. F. P. Eley	Councillor H. W. Talbot
Councillor W. S. Gardner	Councillor A. G. Western
Councillor W. J. Hawkins, B.A. (Com.)	Councillor W. A. White

BOROUGH OF ROMFORD

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR :

Alderman Mrs. L. A. Irons, J.P. (ex-officio member)

CHAIRMAN :

Councillor W. S. Gardner

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Councillor W. R. Pike

Alderman L. S. Webb

Councillor T. P. Hunt

Councillor C. Charlton

Councillor Mrs. O. M. J.
Roberts

Councillor Mrs. M. Clark-Lewis

Councillor M. Sharp

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Public Health Staff

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. B. Samson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS

- (a) A. P. Draper, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.
(Resigned 30th June, 1953.)
- (b) J. J. Duffy, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(Commenced duties 7th July, 1953.)
- (c) R. C. Greenberg, M.B., B.S., C.P.H.
(Commenced duties 19th January, 1953.)
- (d) Mrs. E. M. Haga, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
- (e) Mrs. G. A. Kolibabka, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

SANITARY INSPECTORS

- (a) H. C. Boswell (A.B.) (Senior Sanitary Inspector).
- (b) M. J. Dove (A.B.).
- (c) T. E. R. Jones (A.B.).
- (d) G. F. Hobson (A.B.). (Commenced duties 16th February, 1953.)
- (e) W. Hodson (A.B.).
- (f) H. H. Seddon (A.B.).
 - A. Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board.
 - B. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Superintendent: Miss F. K. Wells (A.B.D.).

- (a) Miss B. C. Blackley (A.B.D.E.G.).
- (b) Miss O. Clements (A.B.D.F.).
- (c) Mrs. G. E. Engall (A.B.D.F.G.).
- (d) Mrs. E. M. H. Geary (A.C.D.G.). (Commenced duties 11th August, 1953)
- (e) Miss D. I. A. Hall (A.B.D.G.).
- (f) Miss M. Harrison (A.C.D.F.G.). (Resigned 29th December, 1953)
- (g) Miss M. Hill (A.B.D.G.).
- (h) Miss H. E. S. Holmes (A.B.D.G.).
- (i) Miss F. Lambert (A.C.D.G.). (Commenced duties 20th July, 1953)
- (j) Mrs. Y. Stone (A.C.D.G.). (Resigned 31st December, 1953)
- (k) Miss A. M. Tidd (A.C.D.F.G.). (Commenced duties 1st October, 1953)
- (l) Mrs. G. Wallach (A.C.D.E.G.),

TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR.

Mrs. B. Alder (A.B.).

DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Home Nurses:

Miss R. A. B. Baker (A.B.), Midwifery Teaching Diploma.
(Commenced duties 11th August, 1953)

- (a) Miss I. A. Bassett (B.).
- (b) Miss E. E. Jeenes (A.B.). (Commenced duties 7th April, 1953)
- (c) Miss C. M. Kerr (A.B.).
- (d) Miss M. Kitson (A.B.).
- (e) Miss F. L. Law (A.B.).
- (f) Mrs. M. Mylward (B.).
- (g) Mrs. E. A. Rooks (B.).
- (h) Mrs. G. E. Sexton (A.B.).
- (i) Mrs. J. Thompson (A.B.).
- (j) Miss M. R. Waddell (A.B.). (Resigned 16th February, 1953)
- (k) Mrs. M. B. Woodhouse (A.B.).

HOME NURSE/MIDWIVES.

- (a) Miss D. D. K. Martin (A.B.).
- (b) Miss R. E. May (B.).
- (c) Mrs. A. H. Menzies (A.B.). (Commenced duties 1st December, 1953)
- (d) Mrs. I. Mobbs (A.B.). (Commenced duties 9th February, 1953)

HOME NURSES.

- (a) Mrs. E. M. Broome (A.).
- (b) Mrs. B. Casey (A.C.).
- (c) Mrs. C. Cook (A.). (Commenced duties 17th August, 1953)
- (d) Miss J. Macaulay (A.B.). Queen's Certificate of District Nursing.
- (e) Mrs. A. C. Silcock (A.B.).
- (f) Miss J. D. Silcock (A.B.).
- (g) Mrs. M. Slavin (A.). (Resigned 28th February, 1953)
- (h) Mrs. D. I. Towell (A.). (Commenced duties 27th April, 1953)
- (i) Mrs. S. A. Wotherspoon (A.).

A. State Registered Nurse.

B. State Certified Midwife.

C. Part 1 S.C.M.

D. Health Visitor's Certificate.

E. Certificate of Tuberculosis Nursing.

F. Registered Fever Nurse.

G. Also holds the appointment of School Nurse.

DOMESTIC HELP ORGANISER.

Mrs. L. Canham.

DAY NURSERIES—MATRONS.

"St. Moritz"

Mrs. I. C. Bowyer.

Collier Row—

Mrs. D. Eveling.

Rush Green—

Mrs. R. M. O'Halloran.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.

- (a) E. W. Gowers, Chief Administrative Assistant.
- (b) C. G. Humberston, Senior Administrative Assistant.
- (c) S. J. Adams, Administrative Assistant.
- (d) W. Norris, Administrative Assistant.
- (e) Miss M. E. Firmin.
- (f) Miss B. Parker.
- (g) Mrs. M. Barnard.
- (h) Mrs. S. Corner.
- (i) Mrs. I. M. Gray.
- (j) Miss R. Harvey.
- (k) Mrs. M. E. Riley.
- (l) Miss J. V. Saggars.
- (m) Miss V. C. Warren. (Commenced duties 28th December, 1953)
- (n) Miss K. E. Wilkins. (Commenced duties 16th November, 1953)

BOROUGH OF ROMFORD

To His Worship The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Romford.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour, herewith, to present to you, this, my Annual Report on the Health of the District for the year 1953.

This is the Twentieth Report in the series, since I was appointed your Medical Officer of Health, and it is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of Article 17(5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and with Circular No. 1/54 of the Ministry of Health, dated 12th January, 1954.

After negotiations between the Borough Council and the Essex County Council, it was agreed that, as from 1st April, your present Medical Officer would act in the capacity of Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Romford, as to fifty per cent. of his time, and, for the remaining fifty per cent. would be Area Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer for the Romford Area of the Essex County Council. This makes no difference in practice, and has the merit of co-ordinating the various functions and duties.

This Report deals with my work as Medical Officer in all capacities, with prevention as its prime aim.

Although there is still growth in the population, this is not likely to increase to the same extent in the future, so that we shall be better able to take stock of our position.

My thanks are again gratefully tendered to all members of the Borough Council, and the Health Area Sub-Committee; to the members of my staff; and to my fellow officials. Each, and every one, has given willing assistance in the compilation of this report and has the interest of the health of the district at heart.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES B. SAMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, ROMFORD.

May, 1953.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1953

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (in acres)	9,342
Population : Census (1951), 88,002 ; Mid. 1953 (Estd.)	104,100
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1953)	28,480
Rateable Value (end of 1953)	£751,317
Product of Penny Rate (end of 1953)	£2,924

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births : Legitimate	1,889	983	906
Illegitimate	73	33	40
Birth Rate : 15.8 per 1,000 of estimated resident population			
Still Births : Legitimate	37	19	18
Illegitimate	3	1	2
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) : 20.0			
Deaths	768	420	348
Death Rate : 10.5 per 1,000 estimated resident population.			
		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
Deaths from Puerperal causes		1.5	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births		31.6	
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		32.8	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		0.	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		139	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		—	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		—	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		5	

TABLE 1

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious
Diseases in the year 1953.

England and Wales, London, 160 County Boroughs and
Great Towns, and 160 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Small-pox	Acute Polio- myelitis and Polioencepha- litis	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteri- tis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year	
England and Wales	15.5	0.35	11.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.55	1.1	26.8	
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, in- cluding London	17.0	0.43	12.2	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.59	1.3	30.8	
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census) ...	15.7	0.34	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.52	0.9	24.3	
London	17.5	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.64	1.1	24.8	
ROMFORD	15.8	0.38	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.43	2.5	31.6	

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales is as follows: Per 1,000 Total Live Births — 0.76
The Maternal Mortality Rate for Romford is as follows: Per 1,000 Total Live Births — 1.50

TABLE 2.

Causes of Death	All Ages			Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, after correction for Inward and Outward transfers										
	M.	F.	Total	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & upwards
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	13	4	17	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	4	4	1	...
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
3. Syphilitic disease ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
4. Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8. Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	13	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	28	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	11	6	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	3	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	37	28	65	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	6	10	25	18
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	4	1	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
16. Diabetes ...	3	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	35	45	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	14	23	35
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	73	36	109	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	26	36	38
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1
20. Other heart disease...	43	66	109	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	7	18	72
21. Other circulatory disease ...	22	15	37	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	4	13	14
22. Influenza ...	7	5	12	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	4	2
23. Pneumonia ...	31	14	45	10	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	6	8	16
24. Bronchitis ...	25	20	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	15	12	14
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...	6	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital malformations ...	12	12	24	13	3	1	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	38	34	72	33	...	1	2	...	3	1	2	6	13	11
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	4	4	8	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1
34. All other accidents...	4	4	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5
35. Suicide ...	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	420	348	768	62	5	7	9	5	23	24	72	128	183	250

This year the Registrar-General has given his estimate of the mid-year population of Romford as 104,100, which compares with 99,360 for last year, an increase of 4,740.

During 1953, the total number of live births registered was 1,962, and the total number of deaths registered was 769. The difference of 1,193 gives the natural increase in the population. As this number falls far short of the Registrar-General's estimated increase of 4,740, it follows that the balance of 3,547 is made of excess of Immigration over Emigration.

For 1953, we estimate the Birth Rate to be 15.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. This figure is obtained by multiplying the Crude Birth Rate of 18.8 by the Comparability Factor of 0.84. For last year the Rate was 17.9.

The Rate for England and Wales for 1953 is given at 15.5, and for the 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns with populations exceeding 50,000 at the 1951 Census, the Rate is 17.0.

The Death Rate for Romford is estimated at 10.5 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. This figure is obtained by multiplying the Crude Death Rate of 7.4 by the Comparability Factor of 1.42. For last year the Rate was 9.1. The comparable Rates for England and Wales, and for the 160 Great Towns referred to above are 11.4 and 12.2 respectively.

The chief causes of death in order of frequency were:—

- (1) Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.
 - (2) Cancer.
 - (3) Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Other Respiratory Diseases.
- Other conditions now take a very minor place as a cause of death.

The Maternal Mortality Rate, which is the number of Maternal Deaths, due to conditions associated with pregnancy or confinement per 1,000 total (live and still) births, is 1.5. This is somewhat higher than in the past. In all there were three deaths. One, however, although admitted to hospital from an address in this area, had permanent residence elsewhere—another was complicated by an associated Bilateral Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The corresponding Rate for England and Wales is 0.76.

The Infant Mortality Rate, or the Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births, is 31.6, an increase of 6.3

The corresponding figures for England and Wales, and the 160 Great Towns are 26.8 and 30.8 respectively. This figure also is higher than we have hitherto been accustomed to, and, on subdividing the total number, viz: sixty-two, it is found that forty-six occurred during the first month, and sixteen thereafter. Eight of the babies were born at home and fifty-four in hospital. Twenty-nine of the deaths were attributed to Congenital causes, fifteen to Prematurity, and eighteen to other conditions.

1.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(i) Staff

The particulars of staff are set out at the beginning of this report. The Assistant Medical Officers, Nursing Staff, the Domestic Help Organiser, and also the majority of the Clerical Staff come under the jurisdiction of the Essex County Council, in their capacity as Local Health Authority. For my own part, I hold the position of Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Romford, and Area Medical Officer for the Part III duties of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as administered by the Essex County Council.

(ii) Laboratory Facilities

These facilities remain as hitherto, and meet requirements. Good use of the services has been made by the Department, and by the General Practitioners.

(iii) Nursing in the Home

(a) GENERAL NURSING.

At the end of the year eight Home Nurses and four Home Nurse/Midwives were serving the area. These were all employed in general domiciliary nursing, but, in addition, the Home Nurse/Midwives also combined this work with midwifery duties.

Instructions have been issued to the Home Nurses to the effect that all patients must be visited when requested by a doctor, and that no treatment must be undertaken without a note or telephone message from a doctor, except in the case of an emergency.

Under the provision of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, arrangements continued for the loan of sick-room equipment, for which no charge is made.

Table 3 sets out the work of the Home Nursing section, during the year.

TABLE 3

(1) Number of Visits paid	25,082
(2) Number of Cases attended	1,429

(b) DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES.

At the end of the year ten Domiciliary Midwives were employed and also the four Home Nurse/Midwives referred to above.

The following gives a summary of the cases attended by the Domiciliary Midwives, as Midwives and as Maternity Nurses.

TABLE 4

As Midwives	803
As Maternity Nurses	125

Table 5 gives a summary of the "Medical Aid" notices received during the year.

TABLE 5

(1) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity services under the National Health Service	16
(2) Others	96

(iv) **Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.**

Six Ante-natal sessions are held each week, and two Post-natal sessions are held per month. Mothers have again been referred, if necessary, to the Consultative Clinic at Oldchurch Hospital.

During the year 753 individual expectant mothers attended the Ante-natal Clinics. In addition ten mothers attended for Post-natal advice.

In all, 283 Ante-natal sessions were held. The total number of attendances of the 753 Ante-Natal mothers mentioned above was 3,219, giving an average of 4.3 attendances per patient. The average number attending at each session was 11.4. Twenty-three Post-natal sessions were held, and 288 attendances were recorded. The average number attending at each session was 11.2.

(v) **Child Welfare Clinics**

Twelve Child Welfare sessions are now held each week. Altogether there were 592 sessions, and the following table gives a summary of the attendances:—

TABLE 6

Individual children attending	4,157
Children under one year attending for the first time	1,543
Medical consultations	5,662
Attendances of children under one year	19,215
Attendances of children between the ages of one and five years	7,699
Average attendance per session	45.5

(vi) **Health Visitors**

At the end of the year there were ten Health Visitors. The majority of these also carried out duties as School Nurses, and several of them also acted as Tuberculosis Nurses.

Table 7 relates to Home Visits paid by the Health Visitors under their duties in connection with Maternal and Child Welfare.

TABLE 7

(a) To Expectant Mothers—

First Visits	212
Total Visits	257

(b) To Children under one year of age—

First Visits	2,464
Total Visits	6,182

(c) To Children between the ages of one and five years—

Total Visits	9,417
--------------------	-------

During the course of the year I communicated with all General Practitioners and told them that the Health Visitors were prepared

to give them all assistance within their power, and asked them to communicate with the Superintendent whenever such assistance was required.

Increasing use is also being made of the Health Visitors' services by many of the local and London Hospitals when information is required regarding the patients who are, or have been, attending those Hospitals.

(vii) **Care of Premature Infants**

To a certain extent the special draught-proof cots were again in use, but all parts of the area are within easy access of Oldchurch Hospital, where a special unit for treatment is in operation.

(viii) **Inspection of Nursing Homes**

The same four Nursing Homes are on the register. These were inspected on four occasions throughout the year, on behalf of the County Council, when conditions were found to be satisfactory at each.

(ix) **Domestic Helps**

The demand on this service was maintained, and all requests for assistance were dealt with promptly. During the year 167 Part-time Helps were employed, and during the course of the year, those Helps attended 692 individual cases.

As before, several volunteered for duties in households where there were cases of Tuberculosis. These Helps are specially selected, and have to undergo a medical examination before acceptance. They are provided with protective clothing and given special instructions on the precautionary measures which they must adopt.

Many of the requests for assistance are received from family practitioners who appreciate what we can offer, and who are at all times willing to give us information regarding the subsequent progress of their patients.

(x) **Day Nurseries**

After the introduction of the increased charges, which took effect in January, there was a considerable diminution in the attendances, and whereas before this date we were maintaining a waiting list for the three nurseries of between 200-300, after this date the waiting list quickly dropped to "nil".

The average attendances for the year at each Nursery were as follows :—

TABLE 8

"St. Moritz" Nursery	24
Collier Row Nursery	19
Rush Green Nursery	19

The "St. Moritz" Nursery and the Collier Row Nursery are each scheduled to take forty children and the Rush Green Nursery fifty children.

(xi) **Dental Service**

I am glad to be able to report that, in November, we managed to obtain the services of an additional Dental Officer on a sessional basis, for five sessions per week. Although this is only a small contribution to the dental section, nevertheless it is appreciated.

The following gives particulars of the work done during the year :—

TABLE 9

(a) Numbers provided with Dental care :—

	Examined.	Needing Treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	25	25	27	13
Children under Five ...	55	55	51	51

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided :—

	Extractions.	Anaesthetics.		Fillings.	Scalings or Scalings and Gum Treatment.	Silver Nitrate Treatment.	Dressings.	Radio-graphs.	Dentures provided	
		Local.	General.						Complete.	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	—	—	—	106	23	—	—	—	—	—
Children under five	31	—	29	12	—	15	—	—	—	—

2.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mr. H. G. Ramsay, Chief Engineer of the South Essex Waterworks Company, has kindly given me the following report, with regard to the water supply to the district ;—

(a) There have been no new extensions of public water supply during the year 1953, other than those to permanent housing sites.

(b) Lengths of mains laid, in yards :—

	3"	4"	6"	9"
L.C.C. Harold Hill Estate	6	22	1,823	—
Romford Area	1,428	2,463	560	3
	1,434	2,485	2,383	3

(c) The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory both as to quality and quantity.

(d) Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made of the raw water, of the water in its various stages of treatment, of the water supplied from the Company's wells, and of the water going into supply.

Analyses are also made of samples obtained from consumers' taps in the various parts of the Company's district ; all proved to be satisfactory.

A total of over 3,800 chemical, bacteriological, and biological examinations have been made.

(e) The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(f) No contamination has arisen, therefore no action has been necessary.

In addition to the analyses given above, independent samples have again been taken by the Sanitary Inspectors, for Bacteriological analyses, once per month, and for Chemical analyses, once per six months. The results have confirmed the findings of the Waterworks Company.

(ii) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area**

The Senior Sanitary Inspector has given me the under-mentioned report, as required by Article 27(18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and also the particulars which follow.

During the year 1,563 complaints were received and investigated.

TABLE 10

Nature and Number of Inspections during the year—

Accumulations and Refuse Deposits	35
Bakehouses	20
Butchers' Shops and Stalls, etc.	152
Cesspools	92
Common Lodging Houses	22
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	77
Drains, relaid or altered	127
Drainage—obstructed or defective	898
Drains Tested	80
Diseases of Animals Act	3
Disinfections and Disinfestations	13
Dustbins	60
Establishments for Massage and Special treatment	14
Factories Act (Mechanical Power)	157
Factories Act (Non-mechanical)	75
Factories Act (Outworkers Premises)	562
Food Preparing Premises	306
Food Hawkers	64
Food Inspection	466
Food Shops	209
Housing Acts	882
Ice Cream	416
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Acts, 1952	15
Infectious Disease (including Food Poisoning)	1,055
Insects and Pests	16
Keeping of Animals	6
Markets	112
Miscellaneous	46
Nuisances, Public Health Act	2,620
Pet Animals Act, 1951	27
Piggeries	103

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	2,913
Public Baths	9
Public Conveniences	56
Rag Flock Act	7
Sale of Horseflesh	12
Schools	14
Shops Act	127
Slaughterhouses	575
Smoke Observations	75
Stables	5
Streams and Ponds	71
Tents, vans and sheds	170
Verminous premises	120
Water closets	20
Water Supplies	36
Informal Notices (number served)	863
Statutory Notices (number served)	154

As a result of the service of Notices, the necessary works were completed by the owners or occupiers in all cases except 94, the works for which were still in hand at the end of the year.

(iii) **Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948**

A summary of the statistics, as required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, is given below :—

TABLE 11

1. **Inspections.**

Premises.	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	29	3	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	229	157	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out- Workers premises)	37	46	4	—
Total	279	232	11	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found. Particulars.	No. of Cases in which defects were found.				No. of Cases in which prosecutions instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffect. drain. of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	11	—	—	—

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work	No. of Out-Workers in August List	No. of Cases of default in sending List	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply Lists	No. of Instances of Work in Un-wholesome Premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc.	38	—	—	—	—	—
Brush Making	14	—	—	—	—	—
Total	52	—	—	—	—	—

During the year 562 inspections were made of Outworkers' premises.

(iv) Caravan Sites.

There are 4 licensed caravan sites, one of which is controlled by the Council. Altogether, there are 240 caravans on these sites. The sites are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

(v) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors and Rodent Operative carried out 2,913 inspections of re-inspections to premises infested by rats and mice.

Further maintenance treatment, in respect of rat disinfection, to sewers, was undertaken during the year on two occasions, when a total of 266 manholes were test baited, and 440 manholes were poison baited.

(vi) **Infestation.**

The facilities for disinfection, and the destruction of clothing and bedding, are the same.

(vii) **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Thirteen persons are licensed to keep Pet Shops. Frequent inspections are carried out.

3.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(i) **Milk Supply.**

Samples of milk have again been taken by the Sanitary Inspectors as part of their routine duties.

At the end of the year, 41 persons were registered as Retailers or Distributors. Of these 11 were licensed to retail Tuberculin-Tested Milk, 1 was licensed to retail Accredited Milk, 15 were licensed to retail Pasteurised Milk, and 29 were licensed to retail Sterilised Milk.

As from 2nd December, the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) No. 2) Order, 1953, came into operation. This specifies certain areas, including the Borough of Romford, where all milk sold for retail must be special designated milk, i.e. Sterilised Milk, Pasteurised Milk, Tuberculin Tested Milk, or Accredited Milk from a single herd.

Taking into account the areas that have been specified in a previous Order, the milk supplies of 41% of the population of England and Wales now consist wholly of specially designated milk.

(ii) **Ice Cream.**

All Traders and Manufacturers have to be registered. There were at the end of the year 4 manufacturers, and 186 vendors on the register.

Here, also, regular sampling has been carried out.

(iii) **Meat.**

The Sanitary Inspectors have again regularly attended at the Regional Slaughterhouse, and, in addition, have paid the usual visits to Meat Depôts, Butchers' Shops, Stalls, etc.

Altogether, 739 visits have been paid, and, at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse alone 25,088 carcasses were examined. No Ante-Mortem inspections are made, but all animals are examined after slaughter. The carcasses of 675 horses were also examined at a private slaughterhouse, which is used solely for the slaughter of horses.

During the course of the year, the Council made application to the Minister of Food for authority to employ a system of meat marking at the regional slaughterhouse, in accordance with Article 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and this was duly approved.

Table 12 sets out the particulars of the carcasses inspected and condemned.

TABLE 12.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

					Cattle except Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Total.
Number killed (if known)	3,960	1,291	1,946	10,099	7,592	25,563
Number inspected	3,960	1,291	1,946	10,099	7,592	25,563
All diseases except Tuberculosis.											
Whole Carcasses condemned	13	18	10	12	110	162
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,225	628	4	1,074	2,677	5,609
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	31.2	50.0	0.7	10.7	36.5	22.5
Tuberculosis only.											
Whole carcasses condemned	21	24	1	—	13	59
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	222	278	—	—	142	642
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.1	24.7	0.05	—	2.08	2.7

(iv) **Food Products in General.**

In addition to the premises used for Milk, Ice Cream and Meat referred to above, the following food premises are registered under the Romford Urban District Council Act, 1931, and are subject to the Clean Food Byelaws made under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Bakers	31	Cafes	61
Confectioners	61	Fishmongers	29
Greengrocers	44	Grocers	115
Miscellaneous	12	Hawkers	25

There are also 45 food stalls situated in the Market Place on three days of the week.

All these premises are subject to regular inspections to ensure that the requirements of the Byelaws and Section 13 of the Act are complied with. During the past year 711 such inspections were made and where necessary informal notices were served, but it is generally found that improvements can be obtained by personal approach rather than the service of notices.

(v) **Unsound Food.**

During the year 466 visits were made to food premises mainly on request, for the purpose of dealing with unsound food, and a total quantity of 5 tons 8 cwts. 96 lbs. of food was surrendered as unfit for human consumption. At present all unsound food if suitable is disposed of for animal feeding.

(vi) **Legal Proceedings, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

Three cases were taken before the Magistrates under Section 9 of the Act, two under Section 13, and one under the Clean Food Byelaws and the following convictions were recorded :—

Offence		Section	Fine
(1)	Unsound food exposed for sale	9	£2
(2)	Sale of diseased chicken	9	£2
(3)	Unsound meat deposited for sale	9	£25
(4)	Dirty condition of cafe kitchen	13	£9
(5)	Continuing offence of dirty kitchen (4)	13	£15
(6)	Failure to exhibit name on stall	Byelaws	£1

In the case of Nos. 4 and 5, following the second conviction for non-compliance with Section 13 the cafe proprietor closed down and sold the premises.

(vii) **Food Hygiene.**

The Senior Sanitary Inspector has given talks to various organisations on Food Hygiene and has assisted in the instruction of the Emergency Feeding Section of the Civil Defence Service. Wherever possible these talks are illustrated by the aid of film strips.

4.—HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1953

TABLE 13

Number of houses erected during the year—

(1) By Local Authority	303
(2) By Private Enterprise	264
(3) By L.C.C. at Harold Hill Estate	297

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,143
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,790
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	863

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the local authority or their officers	789
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	154
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices—	
(a) By owners	107
(b) By local authority in default of owners	15

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	10
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV: Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	66
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	122
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	485
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	31
(c) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	22
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

5. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

(i) Notifiable Diseases.

According to custom, I have not recorded those notifications, where the diagnosis has been altered after a period of observation, or after investigation. Where, however, the amended diagnosis has proved to be another type of infection which is notifiable, then the case has been appropriately recorded. All amendments are sent to the Registrar-General at the end of each quarter.

(a) Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Altogether, there were 24 cases in the district. These occurred from the middle of May until the beginning of October. Of the 24 cases, 11 had paralysis of varying degree, and 13 were diagnosed as non-paralytic. There were, fortunately, no deaths. On investigation, it was found that 3 of the cases, and possibly 4, contracted

the infection elsewhere. The usual routine precautions were put into operation.

Although the total number of cases which occurred in this district was relatively few, and, therefore, practically useless from which to draw statistical conclusions, nevertheless, it is noticeable that the proportion of non-paralytic to paralytic cases has risen. This might be explained by the fact that more cases of indeterminate illness, during an epidemic, are now being referred for investigation, as possible cases of Poliomyelitis, and are subsequently being proved as non-paralytic Poliomyelitis, and/or, it may be that the virus is altering in type, and manifesting itself in a different manner. After all, it is well known, epidemiologically, in another field that the Haemolytic Streptococcus may manifest its attack on the human body in several ways. To mention but two, in some instances it may show with a rash, when the illness gets the name of Scarlet Fever, or it may show as an inflammation of the tonsils, without a rash, when it gets the label of Tonsillitis. It might probably be as simple for us to talk of an Erythrogenic, and a Non-Erythrogenic Scarlet Fever, as it is to talk of a Paralytic and a Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

(b) **Acute Infective Hepatitis.**

This condition continues to be notifiable throughout the Eastern Region for purposes of research. Altogether, there were 41 notifications, and these were again forwarded to the Regional Medical Officer at Cambridge.

(c) **Diphtheria.**

Once again there were no cases of Diphtheria during the year.

The following statistics relate to the state of Immunisation at the 31st December, 1953. In addition to the initial series of injections, "booster" doses have also been administered.

TABLE 14

	Under 5 yrs. 5 - 15 yrs.	
Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1953, and who were born between 31st December, 1938, and 31st December, 1953	....	....
	5,325	12,629

(d) **Dysentery.**

Thirty-eight cases of Dysentery were notified as belonging to Romford. Twenty-nine were due to *Shigella Sonnei*, and nine were unclassified.

(e) **Food Poisoning.**

During the year 10 cases were notified, which proved to be suffering from food poisoning. In addition another 31 proved indefinite.

The following table sets out the details, as required by the Ministry of Health.

TABLE 15

(a)	Total Number of Outbreaks	....	....	....	2
(b)	Total Number of Cases involved in (a)	....	....	....	7
(c)	Number of Single Cases	....	....	....	34
(d)	Number of Deaths	....	....	....	Nil
(e)					
(i)	Organisms responsible	Salmonella Typhi-Murium	Para-colon	Proteus Vulgaris	Un-known
(ii)	Outbreaks attributable to (i)	....	1	—	1
(iii)	Single cases attributable to (i)	....	2	1	—
(f)					
(i)	Foods involved	....	Ducks Eggs	Cold Mutton	Unknown
(ii)	Outbreaks attributable to (i)	....	—	—	2
(iii)	Single cases attributable to (i)	....	2	1	31

(f) Measles.

Measles acquired high epidemic proportions this year. This was not peculiar, however, to Romford, as the cases notified throughout England and Wales were about the largest on record. The epidemic in this district accounted for a large number of absences from school, and was the main factor contributing to the low percentage of school attendance amongst infant departments during the first quarter of the year.

Altogether, 2,153 cases were notified, but there were no deaths.

(g) Scarlet Fever.

The notifications numbered 227. The type was mild, and no deaths were recorded.

(h) Smallpox.

No cases occurred in the district, and there was no contact, so that there was no call for surveillance this year.

Table 16 gives the statistics relative to Vaccination, as recorded by the General Practitioners of the district.

TABLE 16

Vaccinated :

Under 1 year of age	....	....	....	466
Between the ages of 1 and 2 years	....	....	....	55
Between the ages of 2 and 5 years	....	....	....	55
Between the ages of 5 and 15 years	....	....	....	50
Over 15 years	....	....	....	71

Re-Vaccinated :

Under 1 year of age	....	....	....	—
Between the ages of 1 and 2 years	....	....	....	1
Between the ages of 2 and 5 years	....	....	....	12
Between the ages of 5 and 15 years	....	....	....	41
Over 15 years	....	....	....	164

(i) **Tuberculosis.**

The work being undertaken by the Medical Research Council into the question of the value of the Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccine B.C.G. was continued, and the unit revisited the area in order to carry out Skin Tests and X-ray examinations of those children, now adolescents, who partook of the scheme whilst at school, but who subsequently had left school. A large percentage returned for the examinations, and we are grateful to them for this co-operation and for their continuing interest, also to the Health Visitors for stimulating their attendance.

In the early part of the year two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were reported to me in one classroom of an infants' school. The particular classroom was in huttred premises away from the main building and accommodated some 115-120 children. A full investigation was carried out with the co-operation of the Chest Physician, the Headmistress, the Staff, and the parents.

With the consent of the parents, ninety-one children were Mantoux tested and only two were found to be positive, indicating that they had received primary infection. As I pointed out to the Committee this primary infection is contracted by nine out of ten of the population before reaching the age of 20 years, and in the majority of instances is not accompanied by signs and symptoms of Tuberculosis. In fact it creates an "acquired resistance" which enhances any "native resistance" and increases the powers of the tissues to overcome the harmful effects of subsequent infection. It is only when "native resistance" is low, or the initial dose of bacilli is large, that noticeable constitutional changes occur.

The two positive cases mentioned above were further examined at the Chest Clinic, when it was shown that they had no evidence of Tuberculosis.

Furthermore, the adult staff of the portion of the school in question were examined and found to be free from infection. Likewise, the home contacts of the two children who suffered from Tuberculosis, and who initiated the investigation, were examined and found to be free.

To sum up, there was no evidence that the disease was contracted at the school or at home.

(j) **Whooping Cough.**

Altogether, 924 cases were notified. For the most part these occurred in June, July and August. No deaths occurred from this.

As from the beginning of April, immunisation against this condition was offered to the parents of infants. The preparation used is Plain Suspension Vaccine, and three injections, subcutaneously, of 1 c.c. are given at four-weekly intervals. A Whooping Cough is most likely to attack the young infant, the treatment should for preference commence at about the age of two months. As the Medical Research Council have not yet completed their investigations as to the best antigen to be used for combined Diphtheria-Whooping Cough Immunisation, for the time being a separate series

of injections are given. The treatment is free of charge and the injections are given by the family practitioner or by the medical officers of the department, according to the wishes of the parents. It is hoped that the scheme will prove successful and that, in due course, Whooping Cough will become as rare a condition as Diphtheria is today. This latter result has been in no small measure achieved by our scheme of immunisation, which was introduced into Romford in 1935.

Since the beginning of April 749 children have been immunised.

(ii) **Non-Notifiable.**

Relatively few of the infectious diseases come under this category. The prevalence of these is set out below, and the figures are compiled from the school returns. It will be appreciated, however, that being non-notifiable the number of cases occurring amongst those who are either below or above school age is unknown, and we can only judge from those of school age whether or not an epidemic exists.

TABLE 17

Chickenpox	317
Mumps	112
Rubella	42

6.—SUPPLEMENTARY.

(i) **Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948.**

It was not found necessary to take any action during the year under this Section of the National Assistance Act. Some investigations were, however, made but it was possible, by other means, to get a satisfactory solution.

TABLE 18
MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Encephalitis Acute Infective	Erysipelas	Malaria contracted abroad	Measles	Mening- ococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Poliomylitis Paralytic	Poliomylitis Non- Paralytic	Whooping Cough	Infective Hepatitis	Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis		Total
																		Resp.	Non- Resp.	
January	40	—	—	2	5	—	—	2	—	865	1	—	—	—	29	9	2	7	—	962
February	39	—	—	—	10	1	—	2	—	476	1	—	—	—	26	7	—	5	3	570
March	40	—	—	2	8	1	—	—	—	546	—	—	—	—	43	4	1	6	—	651
April	19	—	—	13	3	1	—	—	—	188	1	—	—	—	44	—	—	6	—	275
May	11	—	—	—	6	13	—	1	—	58	—	—	3	2	59	1	3	8	—	165
June	4	—	—	1	3	3	—	4	1	10	—	—	2	1	128	2	3	7	1	170
July	11	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	1	4	258	2	5	9	2	302
August	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	190	1	3	3	1	215
September	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	71	—	4	7	—	99
October	9	—	—	—	5	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	58	3	8	12	—	102
November	16	—	—	1	3	5	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	11	5	1	5	1	52
December	18	—	—	8	2	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	7	11	6	—	70
Total	227	—	—	28	46	38	1	14	2	2,153	5	—	11	13	924	41	41	81	8	3,633

TABLE 19
DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, DIVIDED INTO AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	6	18	21	27	122	25	3	2	2	1	—	227
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	21	4	—	—	28
Pneumonia	3	3	3	2	5	8	—	—	—	8	10	4	46
Dysentery	1	1	4	3	4	10	4	—	5	3	2	1	38
Encephalitis—Acute Infective ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	2	14
Malaria contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Measles	82	255	305	343	300	828	19	10	8	2	1	—	2,153
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	1	1	1	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	11
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	1	1	8	1	—	1	—	1	—	13
Whooping Cough	83	86	128	112	135	356	11	2	6	3	2	—	924
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	2	3	18	7	1	5	2	2	1	41
Food Poisoning	—	4	5	1	2	9	4	3	6	—	6	1	41
Total	170	357	465	486	478	1,365	73	23	56	27	35	9	3,544

TABLE 20
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING
YEAR 1953, and HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Disease	Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	227	15	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	2	—
Pneumonia	46	24	45
Dysentery	38	12	—
Encephalitis—Acute Infective ...	1	1	—
Erysipelas	14	3	—
Malaria contracted abroad	2	2	—
Measles	2,153	31	—
Meningococcal Infection	5	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	11	10	1
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	13	11	—
Whooping Cough	924	29	—
Infective Hepatitis	41	2	—
Food Poisoning	41	3	—
Total	3,544	148	46

TABLE 21
TUBERCULOSIS: NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1953

AGE PERIODS.				NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
				Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	...	...	...	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	...	...	...	6	10	1	—	—	1	—	—
25	...	...	...	14	10	1	2	3	3	—	—
35	...	...	...	10	4	2	—	2	3	—	—
45	10	1	1	—	7	—	—	—
55	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1
65 and upwards	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	51	30	5	3	16	8	—	2



Wilson & Whitworth Ltd.,
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