

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

Contributors

Wembley (London, England). Municipal Borough.

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Infantile Mortality.

BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	41	25	66
	(39)	(22)	(61)
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	(4)	(4)	(8)

INTERIM REPORT

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

all infants per 1,000 live

births 34.46 (42.59)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1,000 legitimate live

births

FOR THE YEAR

34.46 (37.79)

Illegitimate infants per

1,000 live illegitimate

births .. 1942 ..

27.40 (105.2)

Deaths from - Cancer (all ages) 179 (202)

" " Measles (all ages) 2 (2)

" " Whooping Cough

(all ages) 2 (3)

" " Diarrhoea (under

2 years) .. 12 (8)

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis 2 (3)

Other Puerperal Causes .. 3 (4)

Maternal Mortality Rate per

1,000 live births .. 2.52 (4.42)

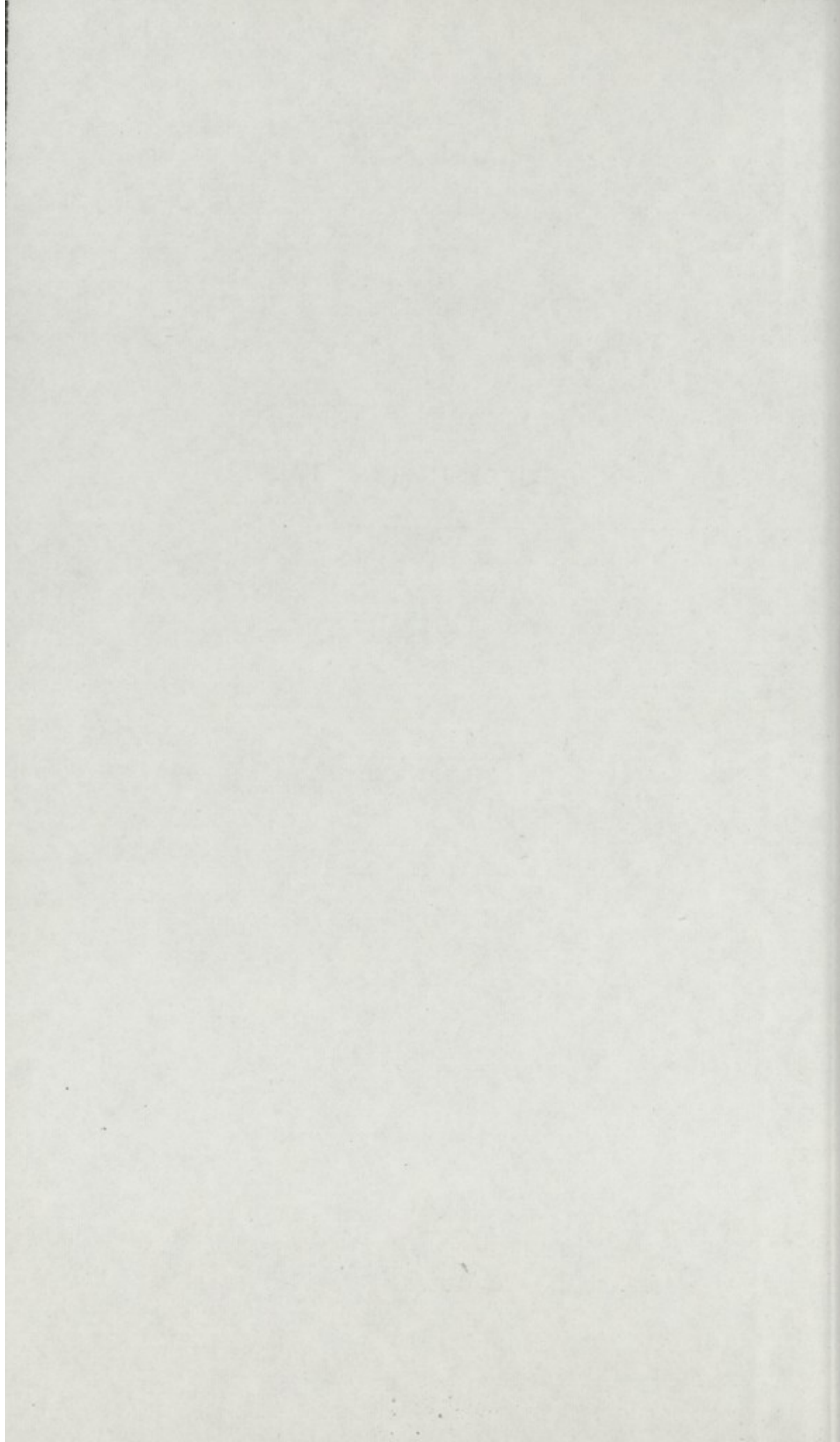
Maternal Mortality Rate per

1,000 total (Live and Still)

births .. 2.43 (4.30)

A.G. MORISON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	41	25	66
	(38)	(22)	(60)
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	(4)	(4)	(8)

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	34.16	(42.89)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	34.46	(37.79)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births	27.40	(105.2)
Deaths from - Cancer (all ages)	179	(202)
" " Measles (all ages)	2	(2)
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	2	(1)
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	12	(8)

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	2	(3)
Other Puerperal Causes ..	3	(4)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	2.52	(4.42)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births	2.43	(4.30)

Causes of Deaths during the year.

1941	<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Total</u>				
1,055	All causes	545	496	1,041
-	Typhoid & Para-typhoid Fevers	-	-	-
5	Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	1	3
-	Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
1	Whooping Cough	2	-	2
3	Diphtheria	3	-	3
64	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	30	21	51
3	Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	5	12
7	Syphilitic diseases	2	1	3
11	Influenza	3	5	8
2	Measles	1	1	2
-	Ac: polio-myel: & polio-enceph:	-	-	-
-	Acute infectious enceph:	-	-	-
15	Cancer of buc:cav: & oesoph (M)			
	uterus (F)	11	16	27
27	Cancer of stomach & duodenum	13	10	23
21	Cancer of breast	-	18	18
139	Cancer of all other sites	64	47	111
15	Diabetes	3	6	9
76	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	37	52	89
221	Heart disease	125	124	249
40	Other dis: of circ: system	15	27	42
48	Bronchitis	33	23	56
68	Pneumonia	24	30	54
21	Other resp: diseases	10	5	15
9	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	14	2	16
8	Diarrhoea under 2 years	6	6	12
6	Appendicitis	9	4	13
22	Other digestive diseases	14	15	29
20	Nephritis	11	9	20
3	Puerperal & post-abortion: sepsis	-	2	2
4	Other maternal causes	-	3	3
21	Prem: birth	13	2	15
11	Congenital malf: birth injury & infant diseases	21	11	32
10	Suicide	3	3	6
10	Road traffic accidents	7	-	7
44	Other violent causes	17	10	27
100	All other causes	45	37	82

Of the 1,041 deaths 522 (that is 49.86%) occurred elsewhere than within the Borough boundary and 510 took place in hospital (that is 48.71%).

The principal causes of Death.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Total number of deaths.</u>	
1. Heart disease and other diseases of circ: system	291)	
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	<u>89)</u>	380
		179
2. Cancer		
3. Respiratory diseases:-		
(a) Bronchitis	56)	
(b) Pneumonia	54)	
(c) Other respiratory diseases	<u>15)</u>	125
4. Tuberculosis:-		
(a) Respiratory system	51)	
(b) Other forms	<u>12)</u>	63
5. Digestive diseases:-		
(a) Appendicitis	13)	
(b) Other digestive diseases	29)	
(c) Ulcer	<u>16)</u>	58
6. Premature births	15)	
Congenital malf: birth injury & infant diseases	<u>32)</u>	47
7. Violent deaths:-		
(a) Suicide	6)	
(b) Road traffic	7)	
(c) Other violent causes	<u>27)</u>	40

	Percentage of total deaths under 1 year.	Percentage of total deaths under 50 years.	Percentage of deaths taking place in Hospitals.
1938	9.78	34.60	50.99
1939	7.96	31.73	33.56
1940	7.00	33.61	35.37
1941	6.45	30.14	43.00
1942	6.40	26.55	48.71

B. CERTAIN OTHER ESSENTIAL STATISTICS.

Birth Notifications.

<u>Notified</u> <u>by.</u>	<u>At home.</u>	<u>In Hospital.</u>	<u>In Nursing</u> <u>Home.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Doctors	90	830	182	1,102
Midwives	521	221	97	839
Parents	1	-	-	1
<hr/>				
Totals	612	1,051	279	1,942
<hr/>				
Percentages	31.5	54.1	14.4	100

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages
under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death (extracted from weekly returns of local Registrars, or from inward transfers of Registrar General).	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under one month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	13	2	-	1	16	2	-	-	-	18
Congenital defects	12	1	-	2	15	1	-	3	1	20
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	3	2	5	2	-	1	-	8
Broncho-Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	4
do. with Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4
Accident	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Meningitis	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Intestinal Obstruction	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	31	4	4	6	45	9	3	6	4	67

Of the 67 deaths which occurred in children who never celebrated their first birthday, 31 occurred within the first week of life (that is 46%) while 45 occurred within the first four weeks of life (that is 67%).

Infantile Mortality 1938-1942.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Wembley.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1938	43.31	53
1939	39.12	50
1940	57.86	55
1941	42.32	59
1942	34.16	49

Infantile Mortality during last 5 years (8,864
live births - 381 deaths under 1 year).
42.98

Maternal Mortality.

Two deaths from puerperal sepsis were
recorded in 1942, and three deaths occurred
from other puerperal causes.

Rate per 1,000 total births
(Live and Still) 1938-1942.

NOTE: 1938

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Wembley.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1938	1.60	2.97
1939	5.96	2.93
1940	2.97	2.16
1941	4.30	2.23
1942	2.43	2.01

Maternal Mortality during last 5 years (9,130
total births - 31 Maternal deaths).
3.39

Marriages.

In Churches	806
At Registry Office..	340

C.

HEALTH SERVICES.

The Economic Circumstances Scale according to which recovery is made for certain services given, was revised in October, 1942 - the previous revision having been made in February, 1938.

Ambulance Service.

(1) Infectious Diseases.

Removals carried out:-

<u>Quarters ending</u>			
<u>31.3.42</u>	<u>30.6.42</u>	<u>30.9.42</u>	<u>31.12.42</u>
115	105	78	108

Total:- 406

(2) Non-infectious cases.

General removals	..	..	3,543
Street Accidents	..	..	517
Street Illnesses	..	..	71
Maternity removals..	..	..	348
Out-district calls..	..	..	94
Total			<u><u>4,573</u></u>

Health Clinics.

(Comparative 1941 figures within brackets).

Total number of children who first attended at the Clinics during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were under 1 year of age	1,789
Total number of children who first attended at the Clinics during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were between the ages of 1 - 5 years	485
Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Clinics during the year and who at the end of the year were:-	
(1) Under 1 year of age	1,773
(2) Over " " " "	<u>4,011</u>
Total	5,784
Number of attendances by children under 1 year of age	40,005 (28,771)
Number of attendances at all the Health Clinics by children between the ages of 1 - 5 years	21,149 (19,541)
The percentage of notified live births represented by the number of children who first attended at the Clinics during the year and who on the first attendance were under 1 year of age in 1942	93.7 (96.9)
(This number is exclusive of those children who are known previously to have attended a Centre in another district prior to coming to reside in Wembley).	
Number of attendances at the ante-natal Clinics	9,936 (7,199)
Total number of women who attended for the first time	1,686 (1,364)
Percentage of total notified births (Live and Still) represented by the total number of women who attended the Clinics for the first time during the year	86.8 (88.6)

Attendances at the various Health Clinics.

Children under 1 year of age.

Clinic.	Total Attendances.	Average attendance per session.
Ealing Road	4,406	42
Perrin Road	6,019	41
Monks Park	3,826	37
Stag Lane	8,432	55
Slough Lane	6,780	57
One Tree Hill	5,466	40
College Road	4,874	49 (opened 5.1.42)

Children between the ages 1 - 5 years.

Clinic.	Total Attendances.	Average attendance per session.
Ealing Road	2,563	24
Perrin Road	2,895	20
Monks Park	2,812	27
Stag Lane	3,961	26
Slough Lane	3,907	33
One Tree Hill	2,097	16
College Road	2,977	30 (opened 5.1.42)

Eye Clinic for children under 5 years.

119 children referred to Middlesex County
Council Ophthalmic Clinics.
(1941 - 90)

Orthopaedic Clinic for children under 5 years.

137 children referred to Middlesex County Council Orthopaedic Clinic - (arrangement between Middlesex County Education Committee and Borough Council - April 1942).

Dental Clinic. See Page 16.

Artificial Sunlight and Massage Treatment.
Now available at Wembley Hospital, Redhill and Central Middlesex Hospitals and at Marlborough Hill Clinic, Harrow Hospital.

Number referred by Medical Officers - 60
(under 1 year - 8, over 1 year - 52)

Reasons for Treatment:-

Rickets	..	..	..	..	26
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	2
Delayed Dentition	..	..	..	..	5
Recurrent Bronchitis..	..	..	..	..	6
Infantile Paralysis	..	..	..	..	1
Debility	..	..	..	..	12
Flat feet	..	..	..	..	2
General Hypotonia	..	..	..	..	1
Bowed legs..	..	..	..	..	4
Knock knees	..	..	..	..	1

Total 60

Convalescent Treatment.

Number of cases referred - 4
(under 1 year - 1, over 1 year - 3)

Reasons for Treatment:-

Anaemia	..	..	..	..	1
Debility	..	..	..	..	1
Malnutrition	..	..	..	..	2

Total 4

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The months of pregnancy at which women were seen for the first time:-

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
4	273	523	399	223	126	62	22	-
(3 not pregnant)								

Number of these who were primiparous women	879
" " " " " multiparous "	753

Attendances of Expectant Mothers.

Clinic.	First Attendances.	Reattendances.	Average attendance per session.
Ealing Road	156	815	18
One Tree Hill	301	1,680	19
Monks Park	152	848	20
Perrin Road	238	1,268	15
Slough Lane	200	914	21
Stag Lane	464	1,864	22
College Road	162	786	18 (opened 5.1.42)

Hospital confinements.

During the year 833 women were referred to various hospitals for arrangements regarding confinement:-

For medical reasons	252
Home conditions unsuitable..	264
Patients desired hospital accommodation	317

The number of available hospital beds for confinement remains insufficient. Representation has been made both to the Ministry of Health and to the County Council regarding the matter.

Wembley births taking place in hospital.

(a) Middlesex County Council Hospitals:-

Redhill	356
Central Middlesex	259
Hillingdon	1
Maternity Hospital, Bushey	175
West Middlesex.. .. .	4
	<hr/>
	795
	<hr/>

(b) Other Hospitals:-

Queen Mary's	88
Queen Charlotte's	44
Willesden Maternity.. ..	35
St. Mary's	23
University College	16
City of London.. .. .	11
Middlesex.. .. .	9
London Fever	6
Bearstead Memorial	5
Royal Free	5
Wembley	4
Mothers' Hospital	2
1 each at St. Mary Abbots, Royal Northern, North Western, St. Bartholomew's, Dulwich, Hammersmith, Paddington and Guy's ..	8
	<hr/>
	256
	<hr/>

5-Year Review.

Year.	Total No. of births notified.	No. of births at home.	No. of births in hospital.	No. of births in M.C.C. hospitals (inc. preceding column).	Births in Private Nursing Homes and at Private Addresses outside Wembley.
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1938	1,821	648 35.6%	854 46.9%	368 20.2%	319 17.5%
1939	1,782	505 28.3%	960 53.9%	619 34.7%	318 17.8%
1940	1,576	578 37.3%	749 47.5%	607 35.5%	240 15.2%
1941	1,539	529 34.4%	781 50.7%	608 39.5%	229 14.9%
1942	1,942	612 31.5%	1,051 54.1%	795 40.9%	279 14.3%

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Number of notifications received - 15
(excluding 10 Willesden Maternity
Hospital cases - Willesden residents).
Number of women removed to Hospital - 10.

Obstetric Consultant Service.

Consultant called in by private medical
practitioners - 8.

Post-Natal Clinics.

New cases	..	..	..	..	295
Subsequent attendances..	..	..	..	..	93
Average attendance per session:-					
New cases..	..	..	..	..	4.4
Subsequent attendances	..	..	..	..	1.4

Gynaecological Clinics.

New cases	..	..	..	..	128
Subsequent attendances..	..	..	..	..	121
Average attendance per session:-					
New cases..	..	..	..	..	2.0
Subsequent attendances	..	..	..	..	1.9

Birth Control Sessions.

New cases	..	..	..	..	112
Reattendances	..	..	..	..	181
Total attendances					<u>293</u>

Maternity Outfits.

Number of Maternity Outfits
supplied - 510.

Home Helps.

No. of cases attended ..	..	49
No. of Home Helps (Dec. 1942)		
on panel		3

Convalescent Home Treatment.

Number of Mothers referred - 3.

Dental Services - Women and children.

Numbers referred to the Dental Clinic by
Medical Officers.

	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years.
Numbers referred for treatment	769	176	395
Numbers who received treatment	618	152	332
Numbers made dentally fit	591	146	326
Numbers of treatments -			
(a) Fillings			
(i) in temporary teeth	-	-	394
(ii) in permanent teeth	292	79	-
(b) Number of teeth extracted	1,681	458	390
(c) Number of administrations of general anaesthesia (nitrous oxide)	493	127	142
(d) Number of persons supplied with dentures	82	38	-
(e) Number of dentures supplied	120	56	-

The above figures for 1942 may be divided as
follows:-

	<u>Consultations.</u>	<u>Conservative treatment.</u>	<u>Extractions.</u>
Children	423	306	140
Mothers	873	370	627

Total attendances at Dental Clinics last 5 years.

			<u>Children.</u>	<u>Mothers.</u>
1938	..	..	826	1,497
1939	..	..	1,093	1,772
1940	..	..	1,171	1,729
1941	..	..	972	1,709
1942	..	..	869	1,870

Domiciliary Visits by Health Visitors.

Home Visits

- (a) To children under 1 year
 - 2,138 First Visits
 - 5,251 Revisits
- (b) To children between the ages of 1-5 years
 - 485 First Visits
 - 8,949 Revisits
- (c) To Expectant Mothers
 - 1,314 First Visits
 - 2,311 Revisits
- (d) To Nursing Mothers
 - 640 First Visits
 - 475 Revisits
- (e) Other Special Visits 4,714

Analysis of Special Cases included in (e) above:-

Children: Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
(notified)	11
Other eye conditions	14
Pemphigus Neonatorum	3
Measles	1,696
Whooping Cough	758
Tuberculosis -	
Pulmonary	10
Non-Pulmonary) Glands	-
) Bones	1
) Skin.	-
Poliomyelitis	3
Infantile Deaths	28
Other Special	64
Scabies	1,020

Mothers:

Puerperal Pyrexia	17
Still Birth	53
Home Help Supervision	85
Prospective Day Nursery	
children	632
Daily Minders (informal)	31
Other Special	
(e.g. Diphtheria	
Immunisation,	
Home condition forms	
re A.N. Patients -	
Hospital arrangements)	288

Disease.	Total.	Alpertons.	Central.	Chalkhill.	Fryent.	The Hyde.	Kenton.	Preston.	Roe Green.	Sudbury Court.	Sudbury.	Tokington.	Wembley Park.	Total removed to Hospital.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	248	39	18	12	19	24	17	17	27	19	27	23	6	177	71.37
Diphtheria	12	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	11	91.67
Enteric Fever	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50.00
Pneumonia	134	16	4	4	9	13	3	29	15	8	9	16	8	49	36.57
Erysipelas	29	2	1	-	-	5	2	2	5	1	4	6	1	10	34.48
Ophthalmia															
Neonatorum	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	28.57
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	50.00
Encephalitis															
Lethargica	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100.00
Cerebro Spinal															
Meningitis	8	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	8	100.00
Dysentery	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	100.00
Measles	1,491	237	60	43	129	105	134	111	253	54	182	104	79	31	2.08
Whooping Cough	603	76	42	9	26	44	76	65	55	36	80	45	49	19	3.15
Polio Encephalitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00

Winter respiratory diseases.

Winter period considered to begin week ending first Saturday in October and to end week ending last Saturday in March.

Notifications of primary Pneumonia and acute Influenzal- Pneumonia.	Death certifi- cates in which respiratory diseases mentioned.
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1938-39	75	86
1939-40	61	106
1940-41	82	107
1941-42	101	135

1942-43	92	105
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Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases -
School Children.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Chicken-Pox	13	55	100	28	35	78	19	-	8	16	34	34	420
Mumps	48	144	165	46	98	78	47	-	16	8	10	2	662
German Measles	1	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	13
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	4	23	21	44	99

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Year.	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	Over 15	Totals.
1938	238	267	65	5	575
1939	181	214	63	4	462
1940	249	152	44	5	450
1941	2,454	2,102	998	32	5,586
1942	987	489	272	10	1,758
	4,109	3,224	1,442	56	8,831

The percentage of the child population considered immunised on the 31st December, 1942, was -

Under 5 years	58.5%
Between 5 and 15 years	55.82%

Intensive advice regarding the importance of immunisation against Diphtheria is given constantly to the individual Mothers of children as they are met at the Clinics, or by visits of the Health Officers to the homes. At the Wembley Hospital Fete in August literature relating to Diphtheria immunisation, as well as to the general health services of the Borough, was displayed. Two slides are in constant circulation amongst the various cinemas in the Borough - one gives the general advice to parents to have their children protected, while the second slide gives the addresses of the various Health Clinics throughout the town.

The Managers or Welfare Officers at the factories in the town have been asked to display an appropriate pamphlet in a suitable place at their works (174 letters sent in June, 1942, to the larger factories). The

Health Visitors are visiting the homes of children who, it would appear, have not, so far, been immunised. The names of such children have been obtained through the courtesy of the Executive Food Officer. In these ways, surely, almost every family in the Borough must have been advised regarding the importance of Diphtheria immunisation.

Tuberculosis.

	<u>No. of Notifications.</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Under 1	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	1	1	3	-
5 - 14	4	3	3	6
15 - 24	18	32	2	3
25 - 34	25	23	2	4
35 - 44	13	7	2	4
45 - 54	7	6	-	1
55 - 64	5	1	-	3
65 & over	3	1	1	-
Totals	76	74	13	21

	<u>No. of Deaths.</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Under 1	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	2	-
15 - 24	4	8	-	1
25 - 34	12	7	1	-
35 - 44	4	3	1	-
45 - 54	7	2	1	2
55 - 64	7	2	1	1
65 & over	2	2	-	-
Totals	36	24	6	4

No. admitted to Hospitals
or Sanatoria.

145

No. discharged from
Hospitals or Sanatoria.

100

During 1942, 112 cases were removed from register and at 31st December, 629 names remained on register - 535 Pulmonary and 94 Non-Pulmonary.

Of the 70 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, 20 had not been notified during life (that is 28.57%).

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis in
5-year period 1938-1942.

Notification.

Pulmonary. Non-Pulmonary.

1938	160	37
1939	100	22
1940	100	25
1941	142	19
1942	150	34

Deaths.

Pulmonary. Non-Pulmonary.

1938	39	10
1939	48	9
1940	56	7
1941	64	3
1942	60	10

Bacteriological Service (at Middlesex Hospital).

Examinations made.	Quarter ending				Total for 12 months.
	31.3.42	30.6.42	30.9.42	31.12.42	
Throat swabs:- Diphtheria	64 (of which nil was positive)	74 (of which nil was positive)	76 (of which nil was positive)	65 (of which 1 was positive)	279 (of which 1 - .4% was positive)
Haemolytic) Streptococci)	9	7 (of which 4 were positive)	1 (Positive)	1	18 (of which 5 - 27.78% were positive)
Vincent's Angina Sputum (Tubercle Bacilli)	4 34 (of which 3 were positive)	4 35 (of which 1 was positive)	1 18 (of which 5 were positive)	1 25 (of which 4 were positive)	10 112 (of which 13 - 11.61% were positive)
Faeces and Urine	6	13	7	7	33
Blood	5	4	-	7	16
Films for Special Bacteria	1	2	-	-	3

Jaundice (Infective Hepatitis).

For the last twelve months an unusually large number of cases of Jaundice has been reported. The first intimation of the outbreak was in October when a private medical colleague requested help regarding a case. Since then the local medical profession in the Borough have supplied information of the occurrence of such cases while, in addition, the teachers in some schools have also been reporting cases. To the end of May, 1943, 300 cases, with one death, have been reported. The first 250 cases have been analysed in detail and Dr. Ford, late Deputy Medical Officer, has published an account of the Wembley experience in "The Lancet" (May 29th 1943).

Sex incidence: 144 Males
106 Females

Age incidence:	0 - 5 years	8
	5 - 10 "	116
	10 - 15 "	82
	Over 15 "	44

In the middle of November there was a sharp rise in the incidence falling mainly on 2 schools (Fryent School and Roe Green School). In Fryent School 78 known cases occurred amongst 778 children on the register and 2 of the staff were affected. No satisfactory explanation can be offered, so far, as to why this school was singled out for such a heavy attack.

The figures regarding age incidence point to the relative escape of the children under 5 years of age. This has also been borne out by experience in the War-time Day Nurseries. At Neeld Crescent Day Nursery

(1943) one child aged 3 developed Infective Jaundice on 10th May. On the 7th June a member of the nursing staff became similarly ill, while 5 days later a voluntary part-time helper at the Nursery also became ill and on the 3rd August another full-time member of the staff has developed Jaundice. If these cases be connected then the first case in a young child may have commenced the sequence of 3 subsequent illnesses amongst the adult staff, while not one child has been infected. Further, at Carlyon Road Nursery 2 children aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years and $1\frac{3}{4}$ years developed Jaundice on 29th April and 1st July and there has been no subsequent case, either amongst the children or the staff.

Our information points to the likelihood of a long incubation period for this illness, say 3 to 5 weeks. The condition in the main has been a mild one but one death has to be recorded in a boy aged 16 years. The disease certainly behaves clinically like an infection but it does not appear to be very infectious as is Measles or Chicken-Pox for example, but an infection surely it must be and children suffering from the disease should be excluded from school for a fortnight at least.

The Ministry of Health and the Medical Research Council are conducting special investigation regarding the occurrence of Jaundice which has much increased throughout the country in general and all the information collected in Wembley has been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Scabies.

No. of cases of Scabies notified
(January to December, 1942).

January	..	..	32
February	..	..	35
March..	..	..	42
April..	..	..	50
May ..	..	..	58
June ..	..	..	34
July ..	..	..	33
August	..	..	40
September	..	..	30
October	..	..	73
November	..	..	72
December	..	..	45

Total 544

Information received from.

Family Doctor	..	..	210
Borough Clinic M.O.	..	..	193
County School M.O.	..	..	73
Hospitals	..	..	38
Factory M.O.	..	..	18
Army M.O.	..	..	12

544

Numbers affected in
individual Families.

1 person in	186 families.
2 persons "	83 "
3 " "	28 "
4 " "	14 "
5 " "	8 "
6 " "	2 "

Average number of Scabies cases per week	10.5
Largest number in a week	30
Smallest " " " "	1

Over 15 in 12 weeks.

9 Recurrent cases occurred in four families,
3 in one family, 2 in three families.

During 1942 the arrangement remained with the Royal Borough of Kensington for the treatment of Scabies. In March, 1943, Wembley Hospital opened a Scabies Clinic in the premises of the Gas Cleansing rooms attached to the First Aid Post at the Hospital.

With regard to Scabies, a pamphlet embodying the main points is distributed as is opportune. The following is extracted from this pamphlet.

This condition always seems to become more common during war time, for example, when people may find that they are unable to maintain their usual standards of day-to-day cleanliness of person and clothing. The effective preventive measure is the common-sense one of routine baths and regular weekly changing of underclothing. At night on going to bed all the underclothing worn in the daytime should always be taken off so that it may be spread out and thoroughly aired during the night.

Inflammation of the skin is caused by the itch mite. The disease is marked by great irritation causing scratchings especially at night when the person is warm in bed. Very soon pimples or blisters occur going on to crustings, so that the affected areas take on an eczema-like appearance. When the condition is allowed to persist almost the whole body may become affected but the face and head are practically never attacked in adults, although in small children even these areas may suffer.

The fronts of the wrists, the webs and sides of the fingers, the backs of the elbows, the fronts of the armpits, the buttocks and the private parts, the fronts of the knees, the ankles and the back of the feet are common situations.

The itch mites may be just visible to the naked eye but the condition requires the special knowledge of a doctor for its recognition. **MODE OF SPREAD:** The commonest method of spread is direct contact with a person suffering from Scabies. It is readily spread, for example, by sleeping in the same bed as one suffering from the complaint. Small children are often the first members of a family to be infected. This may be explained by the way children play with one another, putting their arms round each others necks for example, or as above suggested by sleeping with an infected person.

A person may cause spread of the disease as long as living itch mites or their eggs are present in the skin, and if one member of the family unfortunately becomes infected it is almost certain that the condition will spread to other members, unless it be thoroughly dealt with immediately.

TREATMENT: This requires the most careful attention to the strictest detail as will be explained by the doctor, and the treatment is always best given at a special treatment centre. If a person tries to treat himself it is almost certain to fail. In fact it is really impossible to apply the treatment correctly to oneself.

Two attendances (sometimes three) for treatment are generally required, with a day

or two interval between them. With regard to children, generally they may be allowed to return to school after the first treatment.

The Borough Council have entered into an arrangement for appropriate treatment to be carried out at Wembley Hospital. All particulars are given by Officers of the Public Health Department.

Persons suffering from Scabies should not go to the Public Baths and should not send their underclothes or sheets or blankets to a laundry. These body and bed-clothes should be washed carefully at home. The mites are killed comparatively easily by ordinary washing and ironing with a hot iron is quite effective for clothing and blankets. The further precaution of having periods of a fortnight between putting on underclothing again or using blankets is a simple one which also ensures that any mites will be dead, while keeping garments for 2-3 days in a warm room will also kill the mites which cause the condition.

There are sometimes unusual cases of Scabies transmitted to man from animals, for example horses, cats and dogs; and reinfection of persons may go on recurring until the offending animal has also been dealt with.

1. SCABIES IS A CONDITION REQUIRING CAREFUL AND SPECIAL TREATMENT.
2. THIS TREATMENT IS BEST GIVEN ONLY AT A SPECIAL CENTRE. A PERSON CANNOT UNAIDED APPLY THE APPROPRIATE TREATMENT CORRECTLY TO ONESELF.

3. THE BOROUGH COUNCIL HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SPECIAL TREATMENT, PARTICULARS AVAILABLE FROM ANY OFFICER OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
4. IF ANY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY HAS SUSPICIOUS SIGNS CONSULT THE FAMILY DOCTOR AT ONCE AND ALSO ASK ADVICE IN CASE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY OTHERS IN THE FAMILY BEING ALSO INFECTED.

Verminous Conditions.

Only 19 cases of body verminous conditions requiring special advice and assistance were found during the year - 8 were referred from hospitals, 5 from private medical practitioners, 3 at the Health Clinics, 2 by factory Medical Officers and 1 by a school Medical Officer, but the Health Officers are ready always to assist Welfare Officers of factories for example.

Ministry of Health Circular 2831 (2nd July, 1943) asks that a special reference to the steps taken under this circular should be included in this annual report. In their Health Education talks at the Clinics and at the Home visits, the Health Visitors always take the opportunity as occasion arises and appears appropriate, to give a word of advice regarding attention to general cleanliness and to personal habits including attention to the hair. For children under 5 years probably the best general advice is that the hair should be worn short. The adolescent girl requires a word regarding the necessity of day to day combing and brushing of the hair, as evidently there is a tendency with the present day permanent waving method of hairdressing rather to neglect this fundamental necessity. Special metal combs are

available at the Clinics and are given on loan when required. LETHANE hair oil preparations are advocated, and it is never to be forgotten that infestation tends to be a family condition rather than an individual infliction. At the present time, some families have unsatisfactory housing accommodation, so that it may be difficult for them to combat from day to day the possibility of accidental infestation in war-time conditions, but in Wembley, body infestation is really almost not a Public Health problem.

A pamphlet dealing with the main points is distributed as appropriate. The following is extracted from this pamphlet.

The only safeguard against hair, skin or clothing becoming infested with vermin (lice and nits) is constant attention to general cleanliness. The daily washing of the skin and brushing and combing of the hair, with regular frequent changing (never less than at weekly periods) of underclothing, and the frequent shampooing of the hair - these are the simple but essential rules for keeping free from vermin and nits.

In time of war conditions may force these rules to be broken and persons may become infested. If one of a family be found infested all the family should examine themselves carefully in case they also have accidentally become infested.

Instructions for use of Lethane hair oil.

(i) Amount to be applied to each head varies from about half a teaspoonful in the case of a child with short hair, to about two teaspoonfuls for a woman with long thick hair.

(ii) Method of application - part the hair with one hand and apply the liquid to the scalp itself with a dropper held in the other hand. This should be done in about eight places, four on each side. Then spread the oil evenly over the scalp by gently rubbing with the fingers. Do not distribute by combing as this tends to draw the special oil away from the scalp.

(iii) Do not apply oftener than once a week.

(iv) The head should not be washed for a week after treatment unless the scalp becomes much reddened. If this occurs the hair oil should be washed off at once.

(v) After this one week's interval, the head should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and carefully combed out to remove nits. Remember to burn the combings and nits removed. There are special combs available concerning which advice is given by Officers of the Public Health Department.

The problem of long hair in women and girls can of course be much simplified by shingling and this generally should be done.

All articles which can be washed are easily cleansed by boiling or thorough washing in hot soapy water. Clothes which cannot be washed or boiled may be disinfested by slowly ironing with a hot iron, paying special attention to pockets, seams and creases. After ironing the garment should be brushed thoroughly. Leather articles can be cleansed by soaking for 5 minutes in soapy water, to which has been added Cresol or similar disinfectant in the strength of 3 teaspoonfuls to a pint of water.

If no facilities exist at home for carrying out the treatment of clothing, arrangements may

be made for disinfection by applying to the Public Health Department or at any of the Health Clinics.

On receipt of Circular 2831 the opportunity was taken again to inform by letter, the local medical profession, the hospitals, the school Medical Officers, the Midwives and the Welfare Officers of factories of the schemes available and the assistance which may be obtained from the Public Health Officers with regard to both infestation and Scabies. (81 letters sent to the larger factories July, 1943).

Venereal Disease.

The Middlesex County Council is the authority responsible for this service. Posters are shown on the Council's Notice Boards throughout the Borough, at the Health Clinics, Swimming Pools, the Public Conveniences, while information is given at the Public Health Department regarding treatment centres and the hours of attendances. The Middlesex County Council conducts special Clinics at the Central Middlesex Hospital, the West Middlesex Hospital and at the Hillingdon Hospital. In addition, a list of London Hospitals undertaking this treatment has been distributed to all doctors and may be consulted at the Public Health Department.

Disinfection of Premises and Articles.

Disinfections for:-

Infectious Diseases	433
Cancer	28
Vermin (routine protection from)	309
Miscellaneous	127

Articles disinfected:-

	<u>Disinfected.</u>	<u>Destroyed.</u>
Beds	184	4
Bolsters	388	1
Blankets	2,619	-
Carpets	1	-
Counterpanes ..	681	2
Covers.. ..	22	-
Cushions	120	2
Mattresses	1,769	7
Palliasses	41	-
Pillows	2,052	11
Rugs and Mats ..	40	-
Sheets.. ..	900	3
Wearing Apparel ..	605	6
Sundries	273	-
Totals	<u>9,695</u>	<u>36</u>

E. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE, FOOD AND WATER.

Number of verbal notices given	391
" " " " complied with	232
" " written notices served.. ..	509
" " " " complied with	536
" " statutory notices served	53
" " " " complied with	30

Number of complaints received and
investigated.. .. 1,613

General sanitation inspections (including
1,239 visits to Air Raid Shelters).. 11,187

Nuisances abated and improvements
effected (including Air Raid
Shelters - 15).. .. 1,525

Some Housing Details.

Visits to dwelling houses	7,552
Nuisances abated and improvements effected	1,241
Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	2,229
Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,921
Number of dwelling houses (included in above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925/1932	14
Number of inspections made for the purpose	71
Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,619
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	1,626

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	41
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -	
(a) By owners	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	8 x

x Includes compliance in 1942 of 2 Notices served in 1941.

Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
---	---

Overcrowding.

Number of certificates issued giving				
the number of persons who may				
occupy a house				17
Number of dwellings overcrowded at				
end of year				85
"	"	families dwelling therein		86
"	"	persons " "		490
"	"	new cases of overcrowding		
reported during the year				88
"	"	overcrowded families		
relieved during the year				21
(1)	by removal of members of family			9
(2)	"	" families to other		
		known address		3
(3)	"	" to unknown addresses		5
(4)	"	" Council houses		
		(included also		
		in 2).. ..		-
(5)	"	" of sub-tenants and		
		lodgers ..		4
(6)	Number of persons included			
	in such relieved cases			150

Disinfestation.

Visits paid re vermin or suspicion of -				
for Bed Bugs				178)
" other)
Vermin				<u>92)</u>
				270
Verminous premises disinfested -				
for Bugs				54)
" other)
Vermin				<u>25)</u>
				79
Council houses disinfested				13
Methods employed - hydrogen cyanide				0
sulphur				1
The others were disinfested by				
liquid insecticides.				
Verminous articles destroyed.. ..				12

Outworkers.

Number on the register 31.12.1942	..	125
" of visits paid to premises	..	121

Offices.

Number on the Register	.. .. .	234
Number of visits paid	.. .. .	280
Defects found	2.	Defects remedied 1.

Meat and other Foods.

Number of inspections made - 3,435

Nuisances abated and improvements effected:-

Meat Shops, Stalls &c.	Premises cleansed	51
" " " "	Other con- traventions remedied	19
Cowsheds -	contraventions remedied	1
Dairies -	cleansed and limewashed	18
"	premises repaired ..	5
"	other contraventions remedied	8
Bakehouses	cleansed and limewashed	37
"	sanitary conditions improved	8
"	other contraventions remedied	8
Fried Fish Shops	cleansed and limewashed ..	11
" " "	sanitary conditions improved ..	2
" " "	other contra- ventions remedied	4
Fishmongers &c.,	contraventions	9
Grocers	" "	59
Greengrocers &c.	" "	51
Restaurants, Cafes &c.	" "	29
Other Food premises	" "	4

324

Dairies and Milk Shops.

Number of Dairies registered	28
" " purveyors of milk registered with premises in the Borough, selling milk in properly closed and unopened receptacles	48
" " purveyors of milk registered whose premises are outside the Borough	24
" " Dairies (included above) where milk is bottled, etc.	5

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1942.

<u>Designation of Milk.</u>	<u>Licences issued.</u>	<u>Samples taken.</u>	<u>Samples not satisfactory.</u>
Pasteurised	34	64	4
Tuberculin Tested	23	33	5
T.T. (Pasteurised)	-	7	-
T.T. (Certified)	-	1	-
Accredited	2	13	-
	<u>59</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>9</u>

Food Poisoning.

In order to deal convincingly with suspected food poisoning outbreaks it is generally essential to secure bacteriological confirmation of contamination by toxic organisms or their products. While Laboratory facilities are available, in practice it has rarely been possible to submit early enough faeces samples and any portion at all of a suspected foodstuff. The result is that many cases reported as food poisoning are not so confirmed and other evidence, e.g. other people having eaten the

same meals without ill effect, often suggests that cases of diarrhoea (and vomiting) thought at first to be food poisoning must have been due to other unidentified causes.

Illustrative of this was a complaint received that an outbreak of "food poisoning" had occurred amongst persons who had partaken of a canteen meal in a local factory. Fourteen employees stated they had suffered from diarrhoea, and six of these detailed their symptoms to the Sanitary Inspector. The suspected meal had been sent in bulk from an adjoining cafe. It was found that the cafe had also served some three hundred persons with a similar lunch prepared under identical conditions and evidently without complaint. This was checked by enquiry at the offices of a Services detachment which comprised a high proportion of these customers. The cafe could in these circumstances be regarded as most probably exonerated and consideration had to be given to the possibility of contamination at the factory. Here again, fifty such meals were served and while it was quite possible that more than fourteen persons had suffered - some not reporting - the majority had experienced no ill effect. All but three "cases" were at work on the day following and no samples of faeces could be obtained. In the case of only two absentees was medical evidence obtainable, one was visited by the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which she resided and he found her to be suffering from tonsillitis. The other was certified by her medical attendant to be suffering from gastro-enteritis but any investigation of this case was blocked by the impossibility of discovering her whereabouts.

Thus while nothing other than the canteen meal was suspected there was absence

of any causative organism demonstrated by the Laboratory and all the available evidence indicated that the sources of the illnesses might have been elsewhere than in this particular food supply.

Altogether there were 7 notifications in the year from medical practitioners while from other sources of information investigations were always made but in no case was any foodstuff proved culpable.

The constant attention to food premises which is given by the Sanitary Inspectors does much to safeguard the public health of the Borough. During the year 25 inspections were made on the suspicion of food poisoning occurrences.

Laboratory Examinations re Food, Milk and Water
(at Middlesex Hospital)

Examina- tions made.	Quarter ending				Total for 12 months
	31.3.42	30.6.42	30.9.42	31.12.42	
Food	2	1	-	3	6
Milk	28	33	46	18	130
Water	15	20	45	16	96

Chemical tests for chlorine content of
Swimming Pool water made by Inspectors -
213.

F.

DAY NURSERIES.

The first war-time Day Nursery was opened at 55 Ealing Road on 2nd December, 1941, while the eighth Nursery is due to be opened at the beginning of September, 1943.

<u>Nursery.</u>	<u>Date of opening.</u>	<u>Number of children's places.</u>
Ealing Road	December, 1941	40
Neeld Crescent	January, 1942	36
Princes Avenue	August "	40 (50 in July 1943)
Carlyon Road	" "	40 (50 in July 1943)
Old Kenton Lane	January, 1943	45
Harrowdene Road	February "	47
District Road	Mid-August "	50
Woodstock Road	Beginning September, "	50

Daily cost (pence) per child-in-attendance of all foods (as purchased uncooked) provided at the Nurseries (all food provided for staff reckoned as part of the cost of feeding the children).

First observation made from date of opening of Nurseries.

	<u>To 30.6.42</u>	<u>From 1.7.42 to 30.9.42</u>
Ealing Road	9.58	8.97
Neeld Crescent	8.82	8.48
	<u>To 30.4.43</u>	
Princes Avenue	9.75	
Carlyon Road	8.89	

To 31.5.43

Old Kenton Lane
Harrowdene Road

9.73
13.82

x

- x This higher figure due to fact of low attendances of children for first 3 months while full staff employed.

The possible introduction of infectious disease to Nursery communities of very young children is always an anxiety, and the exclusion of children from the Nursery may also interfere with the Mothers' war work. From our experience routine action has now been decided upon but every individual set of circumstances requires individual consideration. The following Table gives the incidence of the main infectious diseases in the Nurseries with the pertinent details after considering which, along with the experience of the infections amongst the general child population in the Borough, it has been decided to take the action indicated in the Table. The parents, of course, must themselves always decide, but we are satisfied to assist by the advice as indicated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN DAY NURSERIES FROM 2.12.41 TO 13.5.43.

Disease.	No. of intro- ductions.	Only one Case.	Nos. attacked.	Nos. suscept- ible.	Length of Outbreak (more than one Case).	Action re new admissions who have not had disease.	
Measles	10	2	109 48%	229	Average 6 weeks Longest 9 "	Under 2's - NO.	Over 2's tell parent and allow in if no chest weaknesses.
Whooping Cough	5	1	41 40%	102	Average 10 " Longest 15 "	Under 2's - NO.	Over 2's tell parents and allow in if no chest weaknesses.
Chicken Pox	5	3	35	-	8 weeks and 14 weeks.	Tell parents and let them decide.	
Scarlet Fever	6	2	14	-	4 weeks, 1 week, and 3 weeks.	Routine cessation of all admissions for one week.	

Mumps	3	1	7	-	1 week and 2 weeks.	Tell parents and let them decide.
German Measles	Almost always a very mild illness.					Tell parents and let them decide.
Diphtheria	There has been no introduction.					As all children over one year should have been immunised on entry special consideration will always be required.
Epidemic Jaundice	2 cases so far: 1 on 29.4.43 and the other on 10.5.43 - at two different Nurseries. Exclude individual child attacked for minimum of two weeks. (See note on Page 25).					Regarding new admissions tell parents and let them decide. This may require further consideration as knowledge of disease develops.

Immunisation treatment for Nursery Children.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is now on sure and sound medical foundation. All children over 10 months should be immunised unless there be some individual contra indication. This advice has been accepted almost universally for all the children immediately on admission, if they had not been already treated.

Regarding Whooping Cough a valuable prophylactic vaccine is available, but the number of injections necessary is, so far, 4 or 5 and while the experience is, at least, that the severity of the attacks may thus be lessened and in many cases the illness prevented, certain research work is still going on. Lately the use of a special alum precipitated vaccine by two injections at a month's interval is reported to have given promising results.

The parents of the children at the Nurseries have been offered Whooping Cough prophylaxis and this has been very well accepted. The numbers are, of course, still small but our experience has pointed so far towards definite success, and there have been no untoward reactions.

No. on enter- ing Nur- series not pro- tected by pre- vious attack.	No.treated with full course vaccine.	No.known to have been sub- sequently attacked.	No. not treated with full course vaccine.	No.known to have been sub- sequently attacked.
---	---	--	---	--

326

206

6

i.e. 2.9%

120

35

i.e. 29%

In considering any significance of these figures it must be taken into consideration that in them are contained the figures relating to two Nurseries in which there was actually no introduction of Whooping Cough at all, and that at another Nursery only two cases had occurred.

The special observations made at Ealing Road Nursery should be recorded. The Nursery opened on 2nd December, 1941, and the first case occurred on 6th January, 1942. Between this date and 24th April, 1942, there were 17 cases. Another outbreak with 10 cases was experienced between 12th January, 1943, and 1st April, 1943.

Ealing Road Nursery.

No. on entering Nursery not pro- tected by pre- vious attack.	No.treated with full course vaccine.	No.known to have been sub- sequently attacked.	No. not treated with full course vaccine.	No.known to have been sub- sequently attacked.
58	35	4	23	23

Regarding all these figures it must be emphasised that further experience is required and factors taking note of the length of exposure and its varying risk in each individual child and the interval since immunisation treatment all require some consideration for any such figures to have statistical significance. It is also to be remembered that when a child leaves the Nursery the necessity of reliable and trained observation is lost, a most important point in any statistical evaluation.

Between 2nd December, 1941, and 16th June, 1943, there have been 135 cases of Measles amongst children attending the Nurseries and 4 of these have suffered from Otitis Media (that is 2.96%).

Student Nurses.

At the time of writing (August, 1943) 18 Student Nurses are engaged in the six Nurseries open. All the Nurseries are affiliated with the National Society of Children's Nurseries and all the Student Nurses are prepared for the National Society's Diploma for Nursery Nurses. The syllabus of subjects dealt with by lectures to the Students is given below.

Subject	No. of Lectures	Lecturer	Details
Food		M.O.H.	Principles of a balanced diet - Preservation of food - Deficiency and shortage.
Food	4	Miss Gregg (Nursery Nurse)	Milk - Breast feeding - Composition of human milk. Test weighing - Weaning - Diet of nursing mother. Cows milk - Composition - Types - Sources of contamination. Dietaries for all ages up to five years.
Food	1	Mrs. Griffith (Sister-in-Charge)	Food vitamins.

Subject	No. of Lectures	Lecturer	Details
Home Nursing & First Aid	3	Mrs. Ridge (Sister-in-Charge)	Charting of T.P.R. Blanket bathing. Invalid Diet. Bandaging. Treatment of cuts - burns - bleeding - sprains. Concussion. Foreign bodies in eye - nose - ear. Prevention of accidents.
Clothing	3	Miss Stanbury (Sister-in-Charge)	Design and materials used. 0-1) Summer Ages 1-2) and 2-5) Winter Head and foot gear - Bed clothing - General care of clothes - Packing.
Sanitation	3	Chief Sanitary Inspector	Water - Prevention of contamination - Cleansing stations - Public Baths - Care of Drains etc.

Subject	No. of Lectures	Lecturer	Details
Common Ailments & Diseases	2	Mrs. Griffith (Sister-in-Charge)	Colds - Bronchitis - Adenoids - Discharging eyes and ears - Sore buttocks.
"	3	Mrs. Scarsbrook (Sister-in-Charge)	Constipation - Diarrhoea - Colic - Vomiting - Faulty posture or gait - Thrush - Skin rashes - Bed wetting - Intestinal worms - Ringworm.
Deficiency Diseases	3	Mrs. Wilson (Sister-in-Charge)	Rickets - Scurvy - Anaemia.
Physical Development	5	Assistant M.O.H.	The Normal infant - General care and appearance, and activity - Helplessness and dependence - Rapid development - Importance of first month - Weight and height charts - Walking and talking - Measures for ensuring good bones and teeth. The premature baby. Twins.

Subject	No. of Lectures	Lecturer	Details
Infectious Diseases	5	Assistant M.O.H.	Vaccination - Diphtheria immunisation. Incubation and quarantine - Isolation and disinfection. Measles - Scarlet Fever - Diphtheria - Whooping Cough - Chicken Pox - Influenza.
Mental Development	4	Miss Thomas (Psychologist - Mental Health Emergency Committee)	Habit - Routine and rest - Environment and its adaptation - Individuality and temperament - Normal behaviour at various ages - Speech; backwardness; stammering - Nervous and backward children - Fear - Occupation and play - Choice of toys and play-things.
Anatomy & Physiology	10	Matron	Description of skeleton and position of organs. Mechanism of circulation and respiration - Elementary principles of digestion and nervous systems - Excretion - Eyes; nose; teeth; ears.

Subject	No. of Lectures	Lecturer	Details
Hygiene	5	Matron	<p>Need for personal cleanliness -</p> <p>Baths - Nasal hygiene - Care of hair and nails.</p> <p>Attention to bowels, skin, bladder.</p> <p>Exercise, rest and sleep.</p> <p>Sun bathing.</p> <p>Ventilation -</p> <p>Temperature -</p> <p>Quality of air -</p> <p>Different forms of heating and lighting.</p> <p>Precautions against fire.</p> <p>Furnishing, decoration and cleanliness of Nurseries.</p> <p>Protection against accidents (window guards, safety straps).</p> <p>Parasites.</p>
Cooking	4	Mrs. Champion (Diploma, Domestic Science, Board of Education).	<p>Cooking of children's diets -</p> <p>Meat, Fish, etc. -</p> <p>Milk puddings,</p> <p>Fruit, Junkets.</p>

G.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

Number of Circulars from Ministry of Health,
Ministry of Home Security, London Region,
Middlesex County Council and miscellaneous
received in Health Department 656

Number of letters sent to Doctors in
charge of First Aid Posts re medical
matters 22

Number of instructions sent to Depot
Superintendents 220

Number of letters sent to Sisters-in-Charge
of First Aid Posts 242

<u>Personnel (Dec. 1942).</u>	<u>Full</u>	<u>Part</u>
	<u>time.</u>	<u>time.</u>

Two Ambulance Depots ..	102	66
Six First Aid Posts (fixed)	51	100
Two Mobile Units (1 heavy 1 light)	20	-

Totals	<u>173</u>	<u>166</u>
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Doctors-in-Charge First Aid Posts and
heavy Mobile Unit - 7, Deputies - 6.

Arrangements were made whereby the personnel might give voluntary service at the Central Middlesex Hospital, at the Day Nurseries, at the Scabies Clinic Wembley Hospital, at the County Orthopaedic Clinic, Stag Lane, while many have given much appreciated assistance in the making of garments for the children at the Day Nurseries.

H.

(Figures in brackets refer to December 1938 - last pre-war year).

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

The public health was well maintained throughout still another full war year. The number of births recorded and the birth rate were the largest for any year, so far, in the Borough. The infantile mortality rate was the smallest, being 34.16 per thousand live births (1,988 live births), the previous lowest infantile mortality rate having been 34.26 in 1935 (1,605 live births). Forty six per cent of the infant deaths in 1942 took place within the first week of life, the period during which the non-preventible deaths mostly occur. The percentages of deaths at stated ages show that the Borough's population is settling, and the percentages of total deaths under 1 year and under 50 years should be now expected to tend to fall for a number of years. The incidence of the infectious diseases was not abnormal except for a rise in the number of notifications of scarlet fever. The number of cases of cerebro spinal

meningitis fell from the high incidence in the first two years of the war. It had become usual to forecast a measles epidemic every two years but for some still unexplained reason outbreaks of measles have been occurring since the war began at much more frequent intervals. A number of cases of jaundice has been occurring in various parts of the country and its incidence in Wembley has been given some detailed observation. Tuberculosis continued to take its relatively higher toll at the most active periods of life and then more particularly amongst women.

The various Health Services of the Borough were fully used and appreciated. After many setbacks College Road Clinic was opened at the beginning of the year; and the Council's scheme for Clinic premises now awaits the central Clinic in London Road and a peripheral Clinic in Church Lane. These would replace the only two remaining unsatisfactory premises. The Council entered into an agreement with Harrow Hospital for Sunlight and Massage treatment to be given at that Hospital's Clinic in Marlborough Hill, while an arrangement was entered into with the Middlesex County Council for the Education Committee's Orthopaedic scheme to be available for children under 5 years of age. A complete bacteriological service is provided at the Bland Sutton Institute, Middlesex Hospital.

The demand for hospital beds for confinements is not satisfied and during the year it was impossible to provide Home Helps in sufficient numbers for domiciliary confinement cases. This service has lately been augmented by the appointment of three full-time Home Helps.

In view of the discomfort and unrest caused by scabies the ascertainment and treatment of such cases have become of considerable

importance in the war effort. The arrangements made by the Council would appear to be sufficient and are well used.

The importance of health education cannot be over-emphasised and at the Clinics especially every opportunity is taken to promote a health conscience, while the Health Visitors in their domiciliary visits have as a first responsibility the duty of inculcating the fundamental principles of healthy living. Diphtheria immunisation must be still more accepted if the possible victory over this disease is to be won.

Constant attention was paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to the supervision of the food supply as the figures of this review show.

With regard to housing the minimum essential is a healthy comfortable dwelling for every family and the Council have lately made representation to the Ministry of Health on the difficulties of abating overcrowding and of dealing appropriately with certain special cases.

There are now eight War-time Day Nurseries in the Borough and their good work is best revealed by watching the obvious and constant progress in the health and development of the children. On experience we have been able to lay down procedure in order to avoid undue empty places in the Nurseries from an introduction of some of the infectious diseases. The experience with whooping cough vaccine has been promising.

The Casualty Civil Defence Services and the many other immediate war-time arrangements,

dealing of course with war potentialities as well as with actual occurrences, has continued to call for constant attention and review from the public health points of view (food, water, sanitation, etc.).

I cannot complete this report, the record of a very busy year, without respectfully acknowledging my debt to the staff of the Department. The various sections - one and all - have been an efficient and loyal team. The personnel to-day is almost eight times in number the personnel immediately before the war, and still the fullest co-ordination has been maintained throughout all the services. It is my pleasant duty also to bring to the notice of the Council the valuable work of the Voluntary Helpers in the Clinics.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A.G. MORISON.

Medical Officer of Health.

17th August, 1943.