

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Kingston-upon-Thames].

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THE HEALTH

of the

ROYAL BOROUGH

of

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

1971

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames



PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the year 1971

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors

ANNUAL REPORT

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

of the

I have pleasure in presenting my seventh annual report on the health of the citizens of the Borough and the health services provided.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

This year the report is divided into four sections only: vital statistics and general services, personal health, environmental health and school health. The welfare services, mental health services and Social Services Committee in April.

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1971

Statistics

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the borough for the year ended 31st March 1971 shows a fall of 2,140 in 1965.

John C. Birchall, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

The birth rate is the lowest ever in the new borough, as is the illegitimate birth rate. The infant mortality rate is back to approximately the 1969 figure after the abnormally low one for 1970, and remains well below the national average. There was no maternal death reported during the year.

Although deaths from cancer of all types fell from 415 to 394, of the lung increased from 97 to 104. 88 of the deaths represent 41 per cent of male deaths from cancer. from cancer of the lung are almost double those for deaths from accidents and violence, which totalled 55. Of 5,724 persons X-rayed

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOLWORTH TOWER,
SURBITON,
SURREY.

TELEPHONE: 01-399 5111

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

ANNUAL REPORT

of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the year 1971

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my seventh annual report on the health of the citizens of the Borough and the health services provided.

This year the report is divided into four sections only: vital statistics and general services, personal health, environmental health and school health. The welfare services, mental health services and some other erstwhile health services were transferred to the new Social Services Committee in April.

I comment below on certain statistics and special items.

Statistics

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the borough at mid-1971 (a census year) was 140,550, giving a fall of 2,140 for the year and a fall of 5,920 since the inception of the new borough in 1965.

The birth rate is the lowest ever in the new borough, as is the illegitimate birth rate. The infant mortality rate is back to approximately the 1969 figure after the abnormally low one for 1970, and remains well below the national average. There was no maternal death reported during the year.

Although deaths from cancer of all types fell from 415 to 394, those from cancer of the lung increased from 97 to 104. 88 of the deaths were in men and represent 41 per cent of male deaths from cancer. Deaths from cancer of the lung are almost double those for deaths from all accidents and violence, which totalled 55. Of 5,724 persons X-rayed

by the Mass Miniature Radiography Service in the borough during the year, 3 persons were found to be suffering from tuberculosis and 13 from lung cancer.

Communicable Diseases

The number of infectious diseases remained low. 1971 was an epidemic year for measles and there were 758 cases. This compares with 1,899 in 1967 - the last epidemic year before measles vaccination was introduced. The illness could be eliminated with an increase in the numbers of children vaccinated.

There was an increase in both respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis, and the need for constant vigilance and preventive measures remains as necessary as heretofore.

Health Centre and Clinics

The conversion of Manor Drive Clinic into a health centre was completed in April and apart from minor problems in the early days has run very smoothly since.

The conversion of Gosbury Hill Clinic into a health centre for occupation by four doctors was commenced during the year and should be ready early in 1972.

Building will start on the Hawks Road Clinic early in 1972, to replace Grange Road Clinic, and is expected to open in June 1973.

No progress was made in the replacement of South Place Clinic, as the result of the public enquiry was still awaited at the end of the year.

A site has not yet been found for a health centre to replace Roselands Clinic in the difficult area of New Malden.

Health Visiting and Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Services

The attachment of health visitors and district nurses to general practices continued in 1971 until the point was reached in September where all the remaining staff not so attached had to be allocated to the remaining doctors or partnerships. Work on an area basis then ceased. The change was completed very smoothly and has proved to be successful.

Collaboration between the local hospital nursing staff and community nursing staff has increased and it is hoped will continue to increase.

Care of Pre-school Children

The Health Department continued to supervise the Council's day nurseries and be responsible for the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act services, reporting to the Social Services Committee throughout the year.

Health Education

This continued along similar lines to previous years. A dental health campaign on the same basis as 1970 took place in March for five-year-olds. A health exhibition was held for four days during October in the Market Hall, Kingston, and two further smoking advisory courses were held during the year.

Family Planning

This was provided for the borough on an agency basis by the Family Planning Association. Premises were made available free of charge and full reimbursement was made for all women treated on medical or social grounds.

Chiropody

This service continued to expand, there being an increase of over 11 per cent in the number of persons treated, and over 9 per cent in the number of treatments given as compared with 1970.

Environmental Health

The Environmental Health Section under the leadership of the Chief Public Health Inspector continued their efforts to improve the environment, by careful watch on the handling of food, improvement of housing conditions and by continuing the extension of clean air zones.

Reorganisation in the Health Services

This subject was mentioned last year but the Consultative Document published during the year added little information to that

already known. Despite the unsettling conditions prevailing, I congratulate and thank all the staff for their efforts in maintaining and extending the services.

I also acknowledge the help and co-operation of family doctors, particularly in making the attachment of nursing staff a success. I am indebted to the Town Clerk and fellow Chief Officers for help received during the year. Finally, I thank the Health Committee and Council for their continued interest and support.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. BIRCHALL

Medical Officer of Health
and
Principal School Medical Officer

Chiroprody

Environmental Health

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

HEALTH COMMITTEE

AS AT DECEMBER 1971

 Mayor:

Alderman J.Harrison, M.I.Prod.E.

Chairman:

Alderman A.C.Healey, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman R.M.Church

Councillors:

F.C.Ailes

S.W.B.Barter, M.B.E.

Mrs.D.T.Butler

P.H.Danbury, B.A., LL.B.,
Dip.Crim.D.A.Denham, B.Sc.(Lond.),
Ph.D.(Cantab).

A.S.MacKinlay, D.M.A.

P.H.T.Magee

N.J.S.McLaughlan, B.S.L.

W.E.Messenger, F.C.I.T.

W.S.Mutimer, J.P.

B.B.Myers

H.W.Payne, Hon.FSLAET, ARAES.

R.B.Sherar

F.J.Stepto

Mrs.J.M.F.Webb

Co-opted Members:

J.S.Bearcroft, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

C.J.Rowland, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G.

M.J.Shaw, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Mrs.C.M.Waugh

Kingston and Long Grove Group
Hospital Management Committee
South West London and Surrey
Local Medical Committee
South West London and Surrey
Local Dental Committee
South West London and Surrey
Executive Council

SENIOR STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	J.C.Birchall, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	A.H.Fairlamb, M.B.,B.S.,C.P.H.,D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officers	R.G.Isaac, M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H.
	Mary J.O'Donovan, M.B.,B.Ch.,D.C.H., D.P.H.
Chief Dental Officer	D.M.Dodd, L.D.S.,B.D.S.
Chief Public Health Inspector	P.E.Kinton, M.R.S.H.,M.A.P.H.I.
Psychiatrist (Child Guidance)	Beryl G. Anscombe, M.B.,Ch.B., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G.,D.P.M.
Health Education Officer	Mrs.K.L.Sewell, S.R.N.,H.V.Certificate, Soc.Sc.Dip.,T.T.D.,N.N.E.B.
Superintendent Health Visitor	Mrs.C.M.Owen, S.R.N.,H.V.Certificate
Superintendent Home Nursing Services and Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss P.M.Stanley, S.R.N.,S.C.M., Queen's Nurse, H.V.Certificate
Chief Administrative Officer	H.A.Sears, D.M.A.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population, estimate of Registrar General at mid-year 1971: 140,000
Household Value at 1st April 1971: 170,000,000
Product of a Survey Date at 1st April 1971: 200,000
Registrar General's Office at 1st April 1971: 15,000
Live Births:

Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
1,770	1,000	2,770
1,770	1,000	2,770

C O N T E N T S

VITAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL SERVICES	9
V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S	
PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES	26
A N D	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	55
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	101

VITAL STATISTICS

Area: 9,281 acres

Population, estimate of Registrar General at mid-year 1971: 140,550

Rateable Value at 1st April 1971: £10,655,109

Produce of a Penny Rate at 1st April 1971: £102,000

Separately Rated Dwellings at 1st April 1971: 49,249

Live Births:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Legitimate	940	832	1,772	94.2
Illegitimate	54	55	109	5.8
	<u>994</u>	<u>887</u>	<u>1,881</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ... 13.4

Adjusted Birth Rate for purposes of comparison
using the comparability factor 1.01 ... 13.5

VITAL STATISTICS

Still Births:

AND

(7 males and 8 females) ... 15.0

Rate per 1,000 live **GENERAL SERVICES** ... 7.9

(England and Wales) ... 12.0

Total Births ... 1,896

Deaths:

Total (756 males and 799 females) ... 1,555

Crude death rate per 1,000 population ... 11.1

Adjusted death rate for purposes of comparison
using the comparability factor 0.93 ... 10.3

(England and Wales) ... 11.6

Maternal deaths ... nil

Maternal Mortality rate (including abortion)
per 1,000 total live and still births ... nil

(England and Wales) ... Not available at
time of printing

Infant Mortality:

Infant deaths (infants under one year):

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	17	6	23
Illegitimate	-	2	2
	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>25</u>

(continued)

VITAL STATISTICS

Area: 9,281 acres

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	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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Adjusted Birth Rate for purposes of comparison
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(England and Wales).. 16.0

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	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17	8	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(continued)

VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

Mortality rate of all infants per 1,000 live births (England and Wales)	13.3 18.0
Mortality rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.0
Mortality rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	18.3
Mortality rate of male infants per 1,000 male live births	17.1
Mortality rate of female infants per 1,000 female live births	9.0
Neonatal deaths (under 4 weeks of age) (10 males and 5 females)	15
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (England and Wales)	8.0 12.0
Early neonatal deaths (under 1 week of age) (10 males and 4 females)	14
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (England and Wales)	7.4 10.0
Perinatal mortality (still births plus deaths under 1 week)	29
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births (England and Wales)	15.3 22.0

NEONATAL DEATHS

Cause of Death	Age	Age	Age	Total
	0-24 hours	1-7 days	7-28 days	
Anoxia (Multiple congenital abnormalities)	1	-	1	2
Cerebral Anoxia	1	-	-	1
Postmaturity	1	-	-	1
Prematurity	4	1	-	5
Prematurity (? Cerebral haemorrhage)	1	-	-	1
Respiratory Distress Syndrome with prematurity	-	1	-	1
Respiratory Distress (Renal agenesis, lung hyperplasia)	-	1	-	1
Respiratory Failure (Prematurity)	-	1	-	1
Tentorial Tear	-	1	-	1
Tentorial Tear (Prematurity)	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	8	6	1	15

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE (continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	A G E I N Y E A R S								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Cholera	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE (continued)

(continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE (continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	A G E I N Y E A R S									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus and other Rickettsioses	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis and its Sequelae	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	3	3
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	8	6	6
	F	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	8	11	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	24	40	14	14
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	4	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	33	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	10	6	12	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	5	5
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	9	9

(continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE (continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	A G E I N Y E A R S								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Leukaemia	M	7	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	45	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	15	13	10
	F	61	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	14	12	22
TOTAL all forms of Cancer		394	-	-	1	2	3	3	10	36	110	115	114
Benign and Unspeci- fied Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Diabetes Mellitus	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiencies	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other Diseases of Blood and blood- forming Organs	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mental Disorders	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Meningitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE (continued)

(continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE (continued)

(continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	A G E I N Y E A R S								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Multiple Sclerosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Active Rheumatic Fever	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	5
	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	13
Hypertensive Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	3
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	11
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	46	64	62
	F	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	34	3	99
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	14
	F	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	58
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	22	27
	F	119	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	9	23	80	
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	16
	F	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	35	
TOTAL Heart and Circulatory Diseases		755	-	-	-	-	1	6	36	110	179	423	
Influenza	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	M	44	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	32
	F	65	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	55	
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	49	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	18	20
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	
Asthma	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

(continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE (continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	A G E I N Y E A R S								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
Appendicitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Intestinal Obstruc- tion and Hernia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Complications of Pregnancy, Child- birth & Puerperium	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diseases of Musculo- skeletal System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Congenital Anomalies	M	7	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-

(continued)

ANALYSIS OF MARRIAGES 1971

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE (continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	A G E I N Y E A R S								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Birth Injury,	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difficult Labour etc.	F	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of	M	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perinatal Mortality	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
defined Conditions	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Motor Vehicle	M	14	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	3	3	1
Accidents	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	2	3	4
	F	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	9
Suicide and Self-	M	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
inflicted Injuries	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
All other External	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Causes	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Accidents,													
Suicide and Violence		64	-	-	-	2	8	2	7	8	13	9	15
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	756	10	7	3	4	11	2	13	58	163	229	256
	F	799	5	3	3	1	2	5	12	37	109	145	477

ANALYSIS OF MARRIAGES 1971

1,265 marriages were registered in the borough during 1971. Of these, 439 were Church of England marriages and 826 took place either in other churches or in register offices.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases required to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are now:

Acute Encephalitis	Measles
Acute Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary)	Smallpox
Food Poisoning (or Suspected Food Poisoning)	Tetanus
Infective Jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid Fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
	Yellow Fever

The following table shows the numbers of cases notified during 1971 by age groups:

Disease	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Age unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever	11	16	-	-	-	-	27
Whooping Cough	10	6	1	-	-	-	17
Measles	421	327	9	1	-	-	758
Dysentery	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
Infective Jaundice	-	3	10	1	2	-	16
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	17	8	8	-	33
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	6	5	2	-	13
Acute Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Malaria	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	444	352	52	15	12	-	875

Sonne Dysentery

4 cases occurred during the year; one of these was of school age.

Typhoid Fever 1 case (a man of 23) contracted the illness abroad.

Tuberculosis

There were 33 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 13 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis. Three deaths occurred from respiratory tuberculosis.

Comparative Table of Notified Infectious Diseases 1966-1971

Disease	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	42	33	20	86	41	27
Measles	736	1899	293	283	458	758
Whooping Cough	16	34	20	10	25	17
Acute Infective Encephalitis:						
Post-infective	-	1	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	-	2	-	1
Infective Jaundice	-	-	5	14	37	16
Food Poisoning	-	4	-	8	-	4
Dysentery	146	72	27	104	15	4
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	27	46	35	31	29	33
Tuberculosis, Other	6	1	4	7	4	13
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	2	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	1

Laboratory Service

Bacteriological and viral specimens are dealt with by the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and also by Kingston Hospital Laboratory.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The following figures were taken from returns submitted by the physicians in charge of the treatment centres shown, and they relate to new cases occurring among borough residents:

GENERAL SERVICES

Treatment Centre	Totals all con- ditions	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa	Other Con- ditions
		Primary and Secondary	Other		
St. Thomas' Hospital S.E.1	120	2	-	19	99
Whitechapel Clinic London Hospital, E.1	5	-	-	1	4
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.1	28	-	-	2	26
Westminster Hospital S.W.1	27	1	-	2	24
Croydon General Hospital, London Road, Croydon	7	-	-	1	6
TOTALS	187	3	-	25	159

Patients may be dealt with by other hospitals or their own doctors and therefore the above table cannot represent a complete picture of the incidence of these conditions.

Control of these diseases is attempted by trying to ensure that not only the infected persons receive treatment, but that their contacts, i.e. the sources of their infection, are also traced and persuaded to undergo treatment. A senior medical officer is responsible for tracing male contacts and the health visitors for tracing female contacts. During the year no requests were received for contact tracing, but several visits were made to four women to investigate failure to keep appointments at special clinics. A visit was also paid to one man but this proved abortive as he had given a false address.

Health education activities concerning venereal diseases are reported on page 20.

GENERAL SERVICESHEALTH EDUCATION

There was no great change in the range of activities in the Health Education Section during 1971. In the planned group activities there was a drop in the numbers of sessions in schools but an increase in work in clubs, voluntary associations and other adult groups.

Recorded Sessions

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Schools	198	259
Clinics	502	499
Clubs	109	91
Other groups	146	111

Total number in audiences during 1971 - 19,040

The ad hoc group talks and one-to-one discussions at clinics and in private houses are not recorded.

The subjects covered included:

- Family care and relationships
- Child care
- Care of the elderly
- Hazards of modern living, including smoking, alcoholism, misuse of drugs and venereal diseases
- Prevention of accidents and first aid
- Care of the sick and handicapped
- Use of leisure and travel
- Community services
- Environmental health and food care

The practice of team teaching was tried out in some instances and proved effective and popular. More than one person conducts a session so this method results in greater audience participation. The variety of audio-visual aids continues to increase, many aids having been made in the Health Education workshop.

All materials and equipment required for teaching purposes are supplied to the venue and collected after use, resulting in an economy in the time of skilled staff, as well as on the equipment and materials.

Aids used totalled 1,301 individual items, as follows:

Posters and pamphlets	320
Models	291
Films	162
Film loops	35
Filmstrips and slides	63
Flannelgraphs	64
Chalk board, suede board etc.	177
Demonstrations, tape recorder, overhead projector etc.	209

Small displays were prepared for each health clinic and the Health Department headquarters each month. The topics were:

January	Anti-smoking and 'flu
February	Fire prevention and anti-scalds
March	Dental health
April	Safety in the first three years
May	Mental health
June	Water safety; summer hazards
July	Anti-noise; anti-litter
August	Use of leisure; play material
September	Immunisation and disease prevention
October	Scalds - all ages
November	Winter health; care of aged; fireworks
December	Nutrition

A great deal of assistance was given by the Health Education Section in the planning and arranging of the "Welcome to Citizenship" Exhibition held at the Guildhall in March.

A health exhibition was held for four days during October at the Market Hall, Kingston. In spite of much publicity the response was disappointing.

The dental health campaign in March was conducted on similar lines to that of 1970. Approximately 2,500 five year olds were shown films and demonstrations.

Two smoking advisory courses were held during the year: the first in February-March and the second in October-November. Thirty-nine registered for the first course and sixteen for the second. The success rate in both courses was a little under 50 per cent at the end of six meetings. As with previous courses, it is expected that the twelve month review will demonstrate further success.

Assistance was given in training students from various fields of nursing, medicine, and social work. The Health Education Officer acted as examiner to young people involved in the Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme.

Cervical Cytology

A limited campaign was conducted during 1971 in which posters for display and leaflets for distribution were sent to general practitioners and to local industrial and commercial concerns. As the numbers of women availing themselves of this facility increased during the year, it may be assumed that this campaign was successful.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

Action can be taken under these Acts for compulsory removal of persons to suitable premises in circumstances where they are:

- (a) suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions;
- (b) unable to look after themselves and are not receiving proper care and attention from other persons.

Regrettably, three elderly persons had to be dealt with under the provision of these Acts:

Mr.J.R.W. aged 85 had to be removed urgently to hospital on 12 January, and Mrs.A.S. aged 85 and Mrs.H.W. aged 84 had similarly to be removed on 28 June and 27 August respectively.

It is emphasized that removal of a person to an institution for the reasons detailed above is only undertaken with great reluctance. Both Mr.J.R.W. and Mrs.H.W. subsequently died in hospital.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The Borough Council is the registration authority for nursing homes under Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936. No homes were

registered during 1971. At the end of the year there were three registered nursing homes in the borough and these provided a total of 68 beds for chronic sick and medical patients. None provided any maternity beds, but one of the registered homes may receive up to three persons for treatment for the termination of pregnancy, in accordance with Section 1(3) of the Abortion Act, 1967, which provides that except in the case of urgent termination of pregnancy to save the life of or prevent gross permanent injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman, termination of pregnancy must be carried out either in a National Health Service hospital or in a place approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services.

LICENSING OF NURSES AGENCIES

The Borough Council is responsible for licensing of Nurses Agencies, under the Nurses Agencies Act, 1957. These licences are renewed on 1 January each year. One agency asked for its licence to be withdrawn in 1971, and the one remaining agency was granted a licence to continue for another year.

CREMATIONS

The medical officer of health, deputy medical officer of health and a senior medical officer are recognised by the Home Office and act as medical referees to the borough crematorium in Kingston.

During the year there were 1,364 cremations. None was rejected and queries raised were answered satisfactorily before the services.

MORTUARY SERVICES

These have been arranged jointly with Kingston Hospital.

ADULT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

255 candidates for appointment to the Council's staff were examined as to their fitness for employment. An additional 476 were accepted on completion of a medical history form, without actual examination.

306 newly appointed teachers and candidates for admission to teacher training colleges were medically examined as required by the Department of Education and Science. 301 teachers were considered fit upon completion of a medical history form.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The borough is well served by hospital services and the following hospitals are situated within the borough boundaries:

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Services Available</u>
Royal Eye Hospital, Upper Brighton Road, Surbiton	Ophthalmic, Refraction sessions
Kingston Hospital, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston upon Thames	Medical, Surgical, Fracture, Paediatric, Gynaecology, Ear, Nose and Throat, Maternity, Orthopaedic, Psychiatric, Adolescent, Orthodontic, Rheumatology, Diabetic, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Pathology, Chest Diseases, Oral Surgery, Plastic Surgery
Tolworth Hospital, Red Lion Road, Tolworth	Infectious Diseases. Chest Diseases, Geriatric
Surbiton General Hospital, Ewell Road, Surbiton	Medical, Surgical, Ear, Nose and Throat, Fracture, Orthopaedic, Genito-urinary, Gynaecology, Pathology, Psychiatric

These have been arranged jointly with Kingston Hospital.

ADULT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

255 candidates for appointment to the Council's staff were examined as to their fitness for employment. An additional 476 were accepted on completion of a medical history form, without actual examination.

306 newly appointed teachers and candidates for admission to teacher training colleges were medically examined as required by the Department of Education and Science. 301 teachers were considered fit upon completion of a medical history form.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES (NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946)

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics	Total	HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS	
		Section 21 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	to whom the name of the health centre has been assigned
Buildings of South Place, Surbiton. A site has been earmarked in Alpha Road, Surbiton, and the building of a new premises is being started. Due to the need to obtain compulsory purchase orders for certain of the properties, there has been some delay in commencing work on this site.	19	60	49
will open in June 1953.	-	-	-
expected to commence in February 1953. It is hoped that this clinic will replace Grange Road Clinic, Kingston, which is in the same grounds. A suitable site was found at Hawks Road, Kingston, and building work has commenced.	-	23	52
434	23	47	52
to form a health centre at Gosbury Hill, Hook, is under way and is expected to open in April 1953.	-	-	-
for the old clinic premises having been extended by the addition of accommodation for four family doctors. A similar extension to be made to the health centre at Manor Drive, Worcester Park opened on 24 April 1951.	-	-	-
Local health centres providing ante-natal and post-natal services	182	252	182
TOTAL	182	252	182

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

There are six Council owned clinics at which ante and post-natal sessions are held. These are attended by medical officers and health visitors, and most of them by midwives.

Child welfare clinics are held at six Council owned clinics. The following table gives the details of the clinics and the midwives attending them.

St. Mary's Church, South Place, Surbiton.

In addition to the above clinics, there are a number of voluntary clinics which are attended by health visitors and midwives. These clinics are:-

St. Mary's Church, South Place, Surbiton.

St. Andrew's, South Place, Surbiton.

St. George's, South Place, Surbiton.

St. John's, South Place, Surbiton.

St. Peter's, South Place, Surbiton.

St. Vincent's, South Place, Surbiton.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES (NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946)HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS

Section 21 of the National Health Service Act 1946 requires local health authorities to provide, equip and maintain health centres.

The health centre at Manor Drive, Worcester Park opened on 24 April 1971, the old clinic premises having been extended by the addition of accommodation for four family doctors. A similar extension to form a health centre at Gosbury Hill, Hook, is under way and is expected to open in April 1972.

Due to the extension of Bedelsford School, it is necessary to replace Grange Road Clinic, Kingston, which is in the same grounds. A suitable site was found at Hawks Road, Kingston, and building work is expected to commence in February 1972. It is hoped that this clinic will open in June 1973.

A site has been earmarked in Alpha Road, Surbiton, for the building of a clinic to replace the very old and unsuitable premises at South Place. Due to the need to obtain compulsory purchase orders for certain of the properties, there has been some delay in commencing work on this site.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDRENAnte-natal and Post-natal Clinics

There are six Council owned clinics at which ante and post-natal sessions are held. These are attended by medical officers and health visitors, and most of them by midwives.

The following table gives the details, but in addition, midwives held 147 sessions at these clinics and at the Surbiton and Malden District Nurses Homes, at which 100 women made 250 attendances.

4,009 attendances were made at ante-natal, mothercraft and relaxation classes held at the clinics listed.

There were, in addition, 300 sessions held by general practitioners to whose practices borough midwives are attached. There were 2,859 attendances at these sessions.

Address of Clinic	Number of sessions held during the year	Number of women who attended		Total attendances
		Ante-natal	Post-natal	
Grange Road, Kingston	52	36	26	263
Acre Road, Kingston	49	50	48	436
Roselands, New Malden)	52	47	23	434
Kingston Vale)	-	-	-	-
Manor Drive, Worcester Park	27	9	4	38
South Place, Surbiton)	49	60	19	521
Hamilton Avenue, Tolworth)	-	-	-	-
Gosbury Hill, Hook)	52	30	12	130
St. Mary's Church Hall)	-	-	-	-
Chessington)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	281	232	132	1822

Child Welfare Clinics

Child welfare clinics are held at the six Council owned clinics referred to above and also in three rented premises in the Old School, Robin Hood Lane, Kingston Vale; St. George's Hall, Hamilton Avenue, Tolworth, and St. Mary's Church Hall, Chessington. Advice is given by medical officers and health visitors, and help is given by voluntary workers who assist with keeping records and the sale of welfare foods. These welfare foods are sold at all the centres listed above, except South Place, Surbiton and Hamilton Avenue, Tolworth.

They are sold at the Women's Royal Voluntary Service Centres at Kingston, Malden, Surbiton, and Fairmead Day Nursery, as follows:

Surbiton W.R.V.S. 154 Ewell Road	Mon. Tues.) Thurs. Fri.)	10.0 - 12 noon 2.0 - 4 p.m.
New Malden W.R.V.S. Blagdon Road	Mon. Tues.) Thurs. Fri.)	10.0 - 12.30 p.m. 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.
Tolworth Fairmead Day Nursery, Ewell Road	Monday	2.0 - 4 p.m.

The following table shows the sessions held and attendances at each of the various child welfare clinics:

Address of Clinic	Number of sessions during year	Number of children who attended	Total attendances
Grange Road, Kingston	124	590	3887
Acre Road, Kingston	117	677	3353
Kingston Vale	19	84	202
Roselands, New Malden	143	980	3695
Manor Drive, Worcester Park	124	996	4340
South Place, Surbiton	144	767	4961
Hamilton Avenue, Tolworth	88	605	3267
Gosbury Hill, Hook	147	595	3788
St. Mary's Church Hall, Chessington	53	287	1473
TOTALS	959	5581	28966

DENTAL SERVICE FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The following table shows the numbers of mothers and young children provided with the various forms of dental care and treatment during the year:

at Kingston, Malden, Surbiton, and Fairmead Day Nursery, as follows:

	Children Aged 0-4 <u>inclusive</u>	Expectant and Nursing <u>Mothers</u>
--	--	--

Inspected	562	81
Requiring Treatment	340	77
Offered Treatment	329	76
Treated	333	67
Visits for Treatment	886	199
Fillings	698	182
Teeth Filled	643	137
Teeth Extracted	99	17
General Anaesthetics	47	1
Patients X-rayed	3	18
Scalings and Gum Treatment	114	49
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	112	-
Completed Courses of Treatment	381	65
Dentures Provides: Full	-	12
Partial	-	-

Treatment Sessions

231

Combined

CHILDREN'S HOMES

The Social Services Committee has seven homes in the borough. The premises are inspected quarterly by a medical officer of the Health Department and a report is made on general conditions, cleanliness, ventilation etc., and on sleeping quarters, kitchens, dietary, etc.

Treatment of the children in all the homes is undertaken by the general practitioners concerned, but departmental medical officers undertake the routine medical inspections when visiting, and on admission and discharge; they advise generally on the promotion of positive health of the children.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

Since 1964 a scheme has been in existence to notify to the local health authorities information relating to babies born with congenital abnormalities. The person in attendance at the birth of a child is required by law to notify the birth and as this person is almost always a doctor or midwife they are asked to examine every baby and to record any congenital abnormality which it is possible to detect.

Every child found to have a congenital abnormality is followed up and in the case of local hospitals, detailed reports are submitted as a routine. For hospitals elsewhere the necessary information has been made available on request. These cases are kept under periodic review until a decision can be made that the child is either developing normally and no special help is required, or until special educational treatment etc., appears to be indicated, when arrangements are made for the appropriate section or department to accept responsibility for the future care and guidance of the case concerned.

All cases of congenital abnormalities are reported to the Registrar General in order that a check may be maintained nationally of any change in the pattern of these very often distressing conditions. These reports are submitted in a form which makes it impossible for anyone to identify a particular case.

It is pleasing to record the very highest co-operation of all concerned in this most important work.

Seventy-four babies were notified at birth as congenitally malformed. Of these, four were stillborn and three subsequently died, one death being the direct result of the abnormalities notified. The other two babies died from other causes.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

Since 1964 a scheme has been in existence to notify to the local health authorities information relating to babies born with congenital abnormalities. The person in attendance at the birth of a child is required by law to notify the birth and as this person is almost always a doctor or midwife they are asked to examine every baby and to record any congenital abnormality which it is possible to detect.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

Total Malformations Reported	Central Nervous System	Eye Ear	Alimentary System	Heart and Great Vessels
89 (74 children)	2 (2 children) 1 Anencephalus 1 Hydrocephalus	4 (4 children) 1 Accessory Auricle 3 Specified Malformations of Ear	13 (11 children) 3 Cleft Palate 4 Malformation of Tongue 1 Cleft Palate and Divided Tongue 1 Oesophageal Atresia and Anal Atresia 2 Specified Malformations of Alimentary System	4 (4 children) 4 Specified Malformations of Heart and Circulatory System

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

Respiratory System	Urogenital System	Limbs	Other Skeletal	Other Systems	Other Malformations
4 (4 children)	18 (15 children)	21 (21 children)	5 (5 children)	10 (10 children)	8 (8 children)
4 Specified Malformations of Respiratory System	6 Hypospadias 4 Undescended Testicle 1 Hypospadias and Undescended Testicle 1 Undescended Testicle and Malformation of External Genitalia 2 Malformation of External Genitalia 1 Renal Agenesis and Bladder Defect	4 Polydactyly 15 Talipes 1 Congenital Dislocation of Hip 1 Specified Malformation of Leg	5 Malformations of Skull or Face Bones	1 Sternomastoid Tumour 1 Defect of Endocrine Glands 4 Pigmented Naevus 2 Specified Malformations of Skin 2 Other Malformations of Face and Neck	3 Down's Syndrome (Mongolism) 3 Pilonidal Sinus 2 Unspecified Malformations

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

1971 was a year of preparation for the coming unification of the local health authority and hospital and general practitioner services. Prolonged discussions took place throughout the year concerning the delayed opening of the domiciliary delivery unit in the Dorchester Ward at Kingston Hospital, but owing to difficulties resulting from the structural problems, it was not possible to begin the scheme until the end of the year.

The final inauguration date for the scheme is 1 January 1972, and the balcony of the Florence Ward is to be used for the purpose.

The agreed proposals are for patients to be booked by their own general practitioners and for records to be referred to the obstetrician who checks each booking. If suitable, the patients continue their ante-natal care under the general practitioners and domiciliary midwives. They are admitted to the balcony of the Florence Ward when in labour and deliveries are conducted by the midwives, or student midwives, with general practitioners in attendance. Mothers and babies are discharged home by ambulance as soon as possible. Special consultations with the Greater London Council's ambulance staff took place to plan the special arrangements for this scheme.

All Council midwives now work in close liaison with the general practitioners who undertake obstetrics. A part-time midwife also attends the ante-natal booking clinics at Kingston Hospital. This midwife advises on social conditions, especially for mothers being discharged after 48 hours. She attended 146 sessions at which patients made 8,268 attendances.

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives now attends the regular meetings of the Maternity Medical Committee at the Kingston Medical Centre.

During the year the trend towards hospital confinements, as opposed to domiciliary confinements, continued and of the 1,907 births in the borough only 126, or 6.6 per cent, took place in the mothers' homes. Medical aid was summoned in 103 cases.

Midwifery Training

The Authority is approved by the Central Midwives Board as a training authority for students taking Part II of their training. During the year 18 such students were trained. They came from Kingston and

Central Middlesex Hospitals. It is becoming increasingly difficult to provide this training as there are fewer domiciliary confinements for the pupils to deliver but it is expected that the opening of the domiciliary ward in Kingston Hospital will improve the situation because it will provide an additional source of experience for the pupil midwives.

Births Survey

This survey was organised under the joint auspices of the National Birthday Trust and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Midwives, both from the Kingston Hospital and from the domiciliary field, co-operated in this survey following briefing by Mr. Geoffrey Chamberlain who addressed them at a local branch meeting of the Royal College of Midwives. The staff found the work of collecting data interesting and look forward to being advised of the results of the survey when these are available.

HOME NURSING

The work has increased during the year, due partly to the full implementation of group attachment of district nursing teams to the general practices.

The final attachments were completed in September. Prior to this, all the doctors requesting to have nursing staff attached were visited by the Medical Officer of Health and the Nursing Superintendent. The work load of the practice was assessed and informal discussion took place on the volume and type of work within each practice.

Some doctors were unaware of the procedures the nurses could undertake and guide lines on this were issued to each doctor.

The remainder of the doctors who had not requested attachment and who, in the main, work in single practices, were notified and given full particulars of the nurse who would be visiting their patients and thus were given the opportunity of forming closer ties with each nurse who would call in, by prior arrangement, to see them at the surgeries.

The work now undertaken by the staff is much more varied, and the trained staff are not regarded as being employed solely on "hygiene care of the patients" but are using the skills for which they have been trained to a greater advantage. Less skilled tasks are undertaken by the enrolled nurse and the auxiliary in the team.

2,814 patients were nursed at home during the year and 111,748 visits were paid to them. Another 1,393 were treated in general practitioners' surgeries.

Psychiatric Care in the Community

Two district nurses who are also psychiatric qualified were appointed to visit and nurse patients who need specialised psychiatric care. This involved giving support and also supervising the medication ordered by the consultant psychiatrist. These patients were usually referred back to their own doctors.

The nurses attended the special sessions held in Kenley Ward at Kingston Hospital for group and case discussion.

They are also involved with the care of psycho-geriatric patients in the community, who often require additional support from the district nurses who also have knowledge of the facilities available to help both patients and relatives.

Geriatric At Risk Register

With the consent of the general practitioner involved, several elderly patients, who have deteriorated either physically or mentally, have been entered on the "at risk" register after referral by home nurses and health visitors and surveillance has been kept by special visiting, including seven day a week coverage when the other services were not available.

Where further deterioration has taken place, the senior medical officer makes a domiciliary visit and advises on action to be taken.

The maintenance of the register and regular discussion with the workers involved has helped in preventing more patients being removed to hospital under compulsory removal orders under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

Special consideration has been given to prevention of hypothermia in the elderly and emergency kits have been maintained for this purpose.

Communications with Hospitals

As a result of a combined study day for district nurses, health visitors and ward sisters, it was agreed that the service to the patient could usually be improved by better links in communications. A revised form was introduced for a trial period to the staff of two wards at the hospital for completion by the ward sisters when the patients are being discharged.

This confidential report gives detailed information on each patient and an assessment of his ability on discharge, and this is proving to be very helpful to the district nurses and also to the patients' general

practitioners. It is hoped that after further consultation it will be used throughout Kingston Hospital.

Surbiton Hospital

It has been arranged that the district nursing sister will visit the wards to meet the ward sister to discuss discharge of patients who need the care of the district nurse.

A planned discharge can then be arranged and the other services can also be organised.

Tolworth Hospital

The nursing staff visit the hospital and rehabilitation centre to see the Geriatrician if any special difficulties arise in the care of the geriatric patient.

Extended Evening Nursing Service

These services were expanded during the year and altogether 1554 visits were paid to patients. These visits were made by two fully qualified district nurses who work from 7.30 p.m. to approximately midnight. They visit any patient who requires specialised care or night sedation by injection.

This service is used for all ill patients, not only for those with a cancer condition.

With careful assessment and administration it has been possible to serve many cases, thereby avoiding the need to employ fully trained nurses to stay throughout the night.

Night Nursing Service

Fourteen patients were provided with the use of a trained nurse for a total of thirty-eight nights and another eight were given the use of a nursing auxiliary for a total of forty-five nights.

The cost of the service has been reimbursed by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

It is hoped to extend the service by the employment of more auxiliary sitters following an educational project to be held in 1972. This project is sponsored by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation who are using the facilities within the borough.

District Nurse Training

This training has continued during the year at Chiswick Polytechnic. Two nurses took the course in September and were successful. This is lower than in previous years because the arrangements with Surrey County Council were cancelled early in the year when the tutor resigned.

It is planned to send students to Surrey and also to Chiswick for postgraduate district nurse training, which is now recommended as a necessary requirement by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Two senior nurses undertook the Practical Workers Instructors Course and several members of the staff attended special courses on topics of interest, e.g. care of the feet, stoma care, group attachment.

This Authority continues to receive visits from students, both those in training and postgraduate nurses who wish to see the work of the nurse in the community.

The Nursing Superintendent has lectured to nurses in training at Kingston and Surbiton Hospitals.

Later in the year it was also agreed to hold an introductory day in community nursing for the student nurses at The Manor Hospital, Epsom.

The General Nursing Council have now made regulations for this to be a compulsory subject in nurse training, both for the General Register and in the psychiatric and subnormal fields.

HEALTH VISITING

Health visiting establishment was increased from twenty-nine to thirty health visitors during 1971, which enabled them to give up their traditional geographical areas and become responsible for the families on the lists of general practitioners within the local authority boundary.

A lunch time meeting to discuss attachment of local authority nursing staff to general practices was organised at the Medical Centre, Kingston Hospital, and was well attended by general practitioners, hospital and local authority medical and nursing staff. A general practitioner, a health visitor and a district nurse from different group practices were

invited to speak and it was evident that the consumer benefited from group attachment.

Following this session many general practitioner partnerships invited the Medical Officer of Health, the Superintendent Health Visitor and Supervisor of Midwives and District Nurses to their surgeries to discuss the attachment of the local authority nursing staff to their practices.

Case Finding

It was agreed that the health visitors would attempt to identify and visit, as far as possible, people amongst the practice population who came into the following categories:

1. Elderly persons unknown to the doctors or not visited by them for some time.
2. Patients put on the waiting list for hospital admission.
3. Patients on discharge from hospital.
4. The mentally and physically handicapped.
5. Ante-natal patients.
6. Families with a child or children under five years of age.
7. Families in which there was recent bereavement.
8. Families in which the bread winner was unemployed or had a long illness.
9. Households where home accidents necessitating medical care had occurred.

Full attachment was achieved in September 1971 and this has meant many changes in the work of the health visitors. Their work has become much more varied. Whereas their previous field of work had been in dealing mainly with the ante-natal period, children and the elderly, they are now visiting all age groups. The main disadvantages have been that the health visitors have less local knowledge and their travelling time has been increased, but total patient care has improved because of mutual understanding and improved communications between the general practitioner and the community nursing team.

Hospital Liaison

Good communication has continued between the local hospitals and the community nursing teams.

During the year all the health visitors had the opportunity of spending one day at Kingston Hospital. The morning was spent in the children's ward and the afternoon in the paediatric out-patients department. In exchange, the senior staff of the children's ward and out-patients department spent a day with the health visitor observing her work. This enabled the staff to be more aware of each other's role and because they now knew each other, communication regarding the care of the young child improved. A senior health visitor continues to spend one morning a week at Kingston Hospital. She exchanges information with the sisters of the maternity and children's wards as well as the senior medical social worker and welfare officer. She also visits the mothers in the maternity wards should they have any problems. This information is then passed on to the appropriate health visitor in the field.

This liaison has been most valuable, and mothers, babies and children have benefited because of the health visitor's prompt home visits where there have been signs of stress. One health visitor participates in the mothercraft classes held at Kingston Hospital and expectant parents who attend the local authority health clinics are invited for an evening to Kingston Hospital to see films on the birth of a baby and have the opportunity to visit the maternity unit.

A geriatric health visitor is attached to Tolworth and Barnes Hospitals and assists in assessing the admission of the elderly either as in-patients or to the day rehabilitation unit; she also visits these patients after their discharge to satisfy herself that they are able to manage in their home surroundings. The same health visitor liaises with the group attached health visitor and keeps her informed about admissions, progress and discharge of her patients. One tuberculosis health visitor is attached to the chest unit at Kingston Hospital. She supervises the progress of all patients in the borough who attend the chest clinic.

Nursing Education

The Superintendent Health Visitor has continued to lecture to the first, second and third year nurses at Kingston Hospital and all student nurses have had the opportunity of observing community nursing by spending one day with a health visitor and one day with a district nurse.

The Superintendent Health Visitor and the Superintendent of District Nurses have had discussions with the tutors at Kingston Hospital

about the new syllabus for nurse training and for the introduction of the community health course. Student nurses choosing this course will be given eight weeks community nursing experience.

Health Visitor Student Training

Four health visitors who are qualified field work instructors were responsible for the practical training of seven student health visitors. These were all successful in their final examinations.

Students from varying fields have spent 567 sessions with health visitors observing their work.

Health Education

The health visitors have provided health education for groups in clinics, schools and church halls, totalling 731 sessions.

Age at time of vaccination	Vaccinated	Total numbers	Complications Reported
5 - 15 years	44	126	-
2 - 4 years	177	22	-
TOTALS	221	128	-

Diphtheria
 Whooping Cough
 Tetanus
 Polio
 Measles

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The acceptance rate by parents for vaccination and immunisation in the borough was above the national average for the three main categories of protection offered (i.e. whooping cough, diphtheria and poliomyelitis).

During July a circular letter was received from the Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, indicating that vaccination against smallpox need no longer be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood, because the chances of the introduction of smallpox into Great Britain have substantially diminished and are likely to lessen. Also, although vaccination is a safe and reliable method of protection against smallpox for the vast majority of persons and the number of serious complications in childhood few, these complications are now out of proportion to the risk of smallpox in Great Britain. The circular advised however that all travellers to and from areas of the world where smallpox is endemic, or where eradication programmes are still in progress, should continue to be protected by revaccination. Also health service staff, likely to come into contact with smallpox patients, should continue to be offered vaccination and regular revaccination.

In view of this circular vaccination against smallpox as a routine procedure in early childhood was discontinued.

Immunisation against rubella (German measles) became available during the latter part of 1970 and at first, girls in their thirteenth year were offered this protection. Subsequently this age was reduced to the twelfth year of life so that girls are now offered this protection during their first year at secondary school. 1,387 received the injection during the year.

Smallpox (under 16 years - 1 January to 28 July only)

Age at time of vaccination	Total numbers		Complications Reported
	Vaccinated	Revaccinated	
0 - 3 months	11	-	-
3 - 6 months	24	-	-
6 - 9 months	8	-	-
9 - 12 months	12	-	-
1 year	569	6	-
2 - 4 years	177	22	-
5 - 15 years	44	126	-
TOTALS	845	154	-

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and/or Tetanus and/or Poliomyelitis, Measles
(under 16 years) and Rubella (aged 13 years)

	Complete Primary Course	Boosters
Diphtheria	1	8
Whooping Cough only	-	-
Tetanus only	59	527
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	-	-
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	160	1482
Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	1489	310
Poliomyelitis only	1677	2537
Quadruple	-	-
Measles	1214	-
Rubella	1387	-

Total children receiving immunisation against the five illnesses whether given separately or combined:

	Primary Course	Booster
Diphtheria	1650	1800
Whooping Cough	1489	310
Tetanus	1708	2319
Poliomyelitis	1677	2537
Measles	1214	-

Yellow fever vaccination is controlled by the World Health Organisation and only certain centres are recognised for this and the issue of international certificates of vaccination. Grange Road Clinic, Kingston, is the centre for this area. A fee of £1.05 is charged for the vaccination. During 1971, 1592 persons were vaccinated against yellow fever.

Smallpox vaccination of adults and injections for typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera are normally given by the family doctor when requested for travel abroad.

The following table shows the percentage of children vaccinated and immunised in Kingston upon Thames, compared with the national average:

	Percentage of Children Born in 1969 Vaccinated by 31.12.71		
	Whooping Cough (1)	Diphtheria (2)	Poliomyelitis (3)
England and Wales	78	80	80
Kingston upon Thames	83	87	88

The figures in columns (1) to (3) are calculated to show the percentage of children born in 1969 who have been vaccinated at any time.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The borough council is not an ambulance authority, this service being the responsibility of the Greater London Council. The service in the borough is co-ordinated from the main area control centre in New Malden.

	Reported	Applications
During 1971, 4,592 persons were vaccinated against yellow fever.	-	-
177	22	
44	126	
TOTALS	845	154

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis

The measures for the prevention, control and treatment of tuberculosis are directed by the chest physicians and staff of the Chest Clinic at Kingston Hospital.

During 1971, 46 cases were notified in the borough and of these, 33 were pulmonary and 13 non-pulmonary, compared with the previous year's figures of 29 and 4 respectively.

This increase in the number of both respiratory and non-respiratory cases of tuberculosis during the year should be a warning against complacency.

The possibility of pulmonary tuberculosis should be kept in mind in cases of chronic cough in elderly persons among the resident population, and in all ages in the immigrant population. A chest X-ray is readily available and will help prevent the spread of infection.

It is regrettable that a chest X-ray is not required before entry to this country. At least one person arrived in this borough with the infection during the year.

A tuberculin test and BCG vaccination is now being offered to students, including those from abroad, attending Kingston Colleges, who have missed it at school.

The 33 pulmonary cases were in the undermentioned stages of the disease:

A	or Tuberculosis -	(sputum negative)	11
B.1	or Tuberculosis +	(early cases, sputum positive)	3
B.2	or Tuberculosis +	(intermediate cases, sputum positive)	16
B.3	or Tuberculosis +	(advanced cases, sputum positive)	3

The non-pulmonary cases were:

Tuberculous epididymitis	2
Skeletal tuberculosis	1

Abdominal gland	1
Cervical glands	1
Left axillary gland	1
Tenosynovitis	1
Kidney	1
Uterus	1
Mediastinal glands	1
Neck gland	1
Urogenital tract	2

On 1 January 1971 there were 341 cases on the register and at the end of the year 350.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Males	166	17	183
Females	139	28	167
TOTALS	305	45	350

The following tables show the work undertaken by the Chest Clinic at Kingston Hospital during 1971, insofar as it affects patients resident in the borough:

Number of chest clinic sessions held	422
Number of attendances:	
New patients	830
Old patients	<u>3852</u>
Average attendances per session	11

Tuberculin Tests and BCG Vaccinations

	Contacts	School children and students	Others
Skin tested	114	26	51
Found positive	21	14	22
Found negative	101	23	24
Vaccinated	62	8	13

There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year. The following table shows comparative figures of notified cases and deaths for the years 1961-1971 inclusive:

Year	Cases Notified			Deaths		
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
1961	59	8	67	10	1	11
1962	62	2	64	6	-	6
1963	54	8	62	13	1	14
1964	44	8	52	8	2	10
1965	32	2	34	2	1	3
1966	27	6	33	8	-	8
1967	46	1	47	2	1	3
1968	35	4	39	2	1	3
1969	31	7	38	6	4	10
1970	29	4	31	2	1	3
1971	33	13	46	3	-	3

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936. These regulations respectively relate to the restriction of tuberculosis sufferers from employment in the handling of milk and the compulsory removal to hospital in certain circumstances of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The following table gives an analysis by age groups of the new cases and deaths from tuberculosis during the year:

Category	New Cases										Deaths											
	Male - Female	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 and over	TOTAL	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 and over	TOTAL	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	5	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	1	4	4	2	1	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	T	-	-	-	4	6	7	2	6	8	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	2	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mass Radiography

The following is a summary of the work of the Mass Radiography Units in the borough:

Total persons X-rayed	6798
Cases found to be suffering from tuberculosis	3 (all males)
Cases found to be suffering from lung cancer	13 (all males)

Kingston and District Care Committee

Considerable help is given to tuberculous and other chest disease patients and their dependants by the Kingston and District Care Committee. During 1971, 40 patients in the borough were helped by way of grants for extra nourishment, fuel, holidays, fares, pocket money etc. This service is greatly appreciated by all who have benefited therefrom.

FAMILY PLANNING

The Council made clinic premises available free of charge to the South West London branch of the Family Planning Association, and reimbursed payments on a per capita basis for cases advised and treated on medical/social grounds, making the service free to such persons.

During the year a total of 796 doctor sessions were held which were attended by 1,357 new patients. Altogether there was a total of 11,885 clinic attendances.

Details of Family Planning Clinics currently being held are as follows:

Roselands, 163 Kingston Road, New Malden	Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays	6.30 to 7.30 p.m.
Appointments: Phone 942 0734		
South Place, Surbiton	Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays Fridays	6.30 to 7.30 p.m. 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.
Appointments: Phone 399 8898		
204 Acre Road, Kingston	Wednesdays and Alternate Thursdays	7 to 8 p.m.
Appointments: Phone 546 5812		
1 Gosbury Hill, Hook, Chessington	Tuesdays and Thursdays	7 to 8.30 p.m.
Appointments: Phone 397 5737		
The Manor Drive, Worcester Park	Wednesdays Fridays	10 a.m. to 12 noon 7 to 8 p.m. 10 a.m. to 12 noon
Appointments: Phone 337 0246		

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

The Kingston and Surbiton Divisions of the British Red Cross Society operate a scheme for the loan of nursing equipment on behalf of the Borough Council. The scheme is intended to facilitate simple short term nursing care in the patients' homes, and under the arrangement deposits are collected from patients by the British Red Cross Society and refunded to them when the equipment is returned. Altogether 548 loans of nursing equipment were made during the year.

The Borough Council makes a grant to the British Red Cross for this service. The St. John Ambulance Association also has two centres in the borough, from which small items of equipment are loaned on request. This body does not receive a Council grant.

CHIROPODY

The chiropody service assists elderly persons, expectant mothers and the permanently handicapped.

There are two schemes in operation. Under the direct scheme patients receive treatment from the "approved" chiropodist of their choice in his own surgery. As at 30 September 1971, 26 chiropodists were approved. A patient can be treated at home by the chiropodist if certified unable to attend the surgery by the family doctor. The indirect scheme is operated by the local Old People's Welfare Committees on behalf of the Council.

The following is a summary of the service provided:

A. Persons treated during the year

	Local Authority	Voluntary Organisations	Total
Persons of pensionable age and over	3232	771	4003
Expectant mothers	2	-	2
Physically handicapped, under 65	43	-	43
Blind, under 65	3	-	3
TOTALS	3280	771	4051

B. Treatments given during the year

	Local Authority	Voluntary Organisations	Total
In clinics	-	3629	3629
In patients' homes	4655	137	4792
In old people's homes	956	-	956
In chiropodists' surgeries	10900	-	10900
TOTALS	16511	3766	20277

These figures show a 9.2 per cent increase in the number of treatments given over 1970.

Home Dialysis

Two homes were adapted for home dialysis during the year. One of the families in Council accommodation was rehoused for this purpose.

This makes a total of three patients on home dialysis in the borough.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. S. KINTON, M.A., P.H.L., M.R.S.H.

In the year under review there was no reduction in the interest in the topic of Environmental Health. If anything, public interest, news media, and governments, showed an even greater interest than in the previous year.

There is every reason to believe that this interest will continue and the public participation by refusing to accept unnecessary packaging of goods and the concern about vehicle pollution, pollution of the sea, the contamination of rivers, will feature prominently in the news. To call for drastic measures to prevent the gross pollution by other people and organisations is very commendable but it is necessary that every member of the community should make his contribution in the hundred and one small ways in which the health and amenities of the borough can be preserved. Acceptance of low hygiene standards in the handling of food, the discarding of unwanted cigarette cartons in the streets, the fouling of footpaths by dogs, the offensive bonfire, and the accumulation of refuse, all detract from the very environment which we are seeking to protect.

E N V I R O N M E N T A L H E A L T H S E R V I C E S

Although the Greater London Council provides facilities for the reception of unwanted large items of household refuse at the loading bay at Athelstan Road, Kingston upon Thames, mattresses, armchairs, and similar discarded items can be seen littering the rivers and open spaces.

As will be seen from the report, progress has been made in the introduction of general improvement areas in the borough. This exercise, which has resulted in the public participation and the formation of a committee of the residents of Mill Street Area, Kingston upon Thames, who worked closely with the officers of the Council, gives an indication of the success which can be achieved in this direction. It is also worthy of note that such schemes require the co-operation of a multitude of disciplines within the Council's own organisation and the assistance of colleagues in all departments is acknowledged.

The department has for many years been concerned with the identification and treatment of houses infested with various insects. We were rather surprised to find an infestation of *Aridius satelles* - plaster beetles - in a house at Tolworth. These insects which originate from Australia were submitted to the Post Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and were then sent to the British Museum entomologists who must have been delighted with this discovery for they only had two specimens in their collection at that time. It should be added that these insects themselves are quite harmless.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORP.E. KINTON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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An investigation was carried out in co-operation with the Council's Public Analyst and the Government Analyst into the dangers of lead in imported pottery. Whilst on this occasion there was no cause for concern the presence of lead in the environment is a matter upon which vigilance is necessary.

A report was received that workmen on a building site were suffering from nose bleeding when handling certain materials. This problem was investigated when it was ascertained that sodium dichromate, a constituent of the cementation material in use was the cause. Instructions were given regarding safety precautions and the matter was pursued with the Department of Employment.

In July reports were received that employees at a pet shop who had been in contact with a parrot were ill. This immediately alerted the department to the possibility of psittacosis. It transpired that a parrot had died and the premises were disinfected. Fortunately all the contacts recovered but the infection was confirmed in the parrot.

The invitations to speak and to give lectures on various topics to schools, hospitals, mothers' groups, civic societies and similar organisations have been numerous. Whilst these meetings are time consuming and often in the evenings, they are welcomed as being an opportunity to present the department's aims and objectives to interested and receptive audiences.

The Health Service is to undergo a major change on the 1st April, 1974 - the date upon which local government in England and Wales, outside of London, is also being completely reorganised. All the indications are that the Environmental Health Service will constitute the Health Department of the future although the pattern of this development has yet to be determined.

There is little doubt that the reorganisation of local government and the attractiveness of working outside of the London area will make it increasingly difficult for this authority to attract staff unless the problems of the high cost of housing can be solved and preferential salaries offered.

It is again my privilege to record appreciation for the co-operation of colleagues in the department who have been under considerable pressure from sheer volume of work. At the time of writing, this is partly due to shortage of staff which is more serious than it has been at any time in the past.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee have given every support and encouragement which is much appreciated and the co-operation of Dr. Birchall and the other Chief Officers, is gratefully acknowledged.

P.E. KINTON.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

- 4. Public Swimming Baths
The baths are equipped with pressure filters and water treatment is effected by breakpoint chlorination. Apart from regular pool-side tests of the chemical condition of the water, 71 samples were taken during the year for bacteriological examination of which 30 were reported satisfactory.
- 5. PUBLIC CLEANLINESS
Both of which were satisfactory.

(b) School Pools. One private school has a swimming pool fitted with filtration plant and sterilisation is effected by sodium hypochlorite.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

1. WATER SUPPLY.

The whole area is served by the Metropolitan Water Board through a piped main supply. The service is satisfactory in quantity and quality, no houses in the district are supplied permanently from stand-pipes, there is no added fluoride, the natural content is 0.15 milligrammes per litre, the water is not plumbo solvent. Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations are carried out by their Water Examination Department but in addition to this on 33 occasions samples were taken from private houses, shops, schools, nurseries and 26 samples were satisfactory.

Repeat samples were taken when reports were not entirely satisfactory. Uncovered storage tanks in roof spaces can result in contamination of water and this is particularly likely should birds have access.

2. SWIMMING BATHS.

(a) Public. The Corporation's indoor swimming baths are situated in Denmark Road, Kingston upon Thames, and comprise two pools, one of which is in use throughout the year, whilst the other is used for swimming during the summer months, and in the winter season is converted for use as a hall for concerts, dancing and other purposes. In addition there is an instructional pool.

The baths are equipped with pressure filters and sterilisation is effected by breakpoint chlorination. Apart from regular pool-side tests of the chemical condition of the water, 71 samples were taken during the year for bacteriological examination of which 70 were reported satisfactory.

The Surbiton Lagoon, situated in Raeburn Avenue, Surbiton, is an open air pool 165 feet long, the water being treated by continuous pressure sand filtration and breakpoint chlorination. Apart from chemical tests two samples were taken for bacteriological examination both of which were satisfactory.

(b) School Pools. One private school has a swimming pool fitted with filtration plant and sterilisation is effected by hand dosing with sodium hypochlorite.

Eight primary schools have swimming pools with treatment plants. In addition to numerous pool-side chemical tests, 28 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, of which 5 were reported as having a count higher than desirable due to inadequate chlorination.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS

The River Thames forms the western boundary of the borough and is under the control of the Thames Conservancy. The Hogsmill River, a tributary of the Thames, for some two miles forms the eastern boundary and thence flows through the borough. In dry weather a considerable portion of the flow of this river comprises the effluent from the Hogsmill Valley Sewage Treatment Works. The Beverley Brook, another tributary of the Thames, forms part of the eastern boundary and receives the effluent of the Worcester Park Sewage Disposal Works.

The pollution of the rivers in particular from litter and waste arising from house boats occupied by the river-side dwellers and other river users has been a matter of concern to the department. Members of the general public can do much to reduce the nuisance from litter and the practice of dumping large pieces of unwanted furniture, mattresses, prams and similar items can produce hazards in streams which would otherwise be attractive amenities. The Council has restricted the use of the river-side moorings in its ownership to non-residential use and this should make a useful contribution to the cleanliness of the river.

Whilst the quality of the water in the Thames is improving it is not fit for bathing.

4. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A small quantity of the sewage in the district is discharged to the sewage disposal works of the Greater London Council at Worcester Park and to the Wandle Valley Works, the remainder is dealt with at the Hogsmill Valley Sewage Treatment Works. This plant which is situated at Lower Marsh Lane, also deals with the sewage from the Borough of Epsom and Ewell. With the exception of a few houses, all dwellings are connected to the main sewerage system.

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the collection and delivery of refuse to a central loading point whence it is hauled in large vehicles to tips operated by contractors employed by the Greater London Council, who are responsible for the disposal of refuse. The total amount of refuse passing over the weighbridge during the year ended 31st December, 1971 was 45,134 tons.

6. SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The provisions relating to closing hours, half-holidays, hours of employment of young persons and Sunday trading are administered by the department.

7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year 399 registered premises received one or more general inspections, these included inspection of all the 77 newly registered premises. The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was 1,702. All premises known to the department have received a thorough general inspection. The total number of inspections carried out during the year was 2,099.

There is close co-operation with the Borough Planning Officer which enables the department to see all plans submitted in respect of new construction or alteration to premises to which the provisions of the Act apply. It is thus possible to approach the persons responsible at an early stage in the development and ensure that, when completed, the premises will comply with the requirements of the Act. This service not only simplifies administration but is appreciated by the managements concerned.

The need for regular inspection of the district is emphasized by the fact that of the 77 new registrations recorded during the year nearly all were found by inspection and very few as the result of applications for registration.

8. NOISE.

One hundred and two complaints regarding alleged nuisance from noise were received during the year and fifty-four nuisances were confirmed. Fifteen arose from industry, eight from commercial undertakings, twelve from domestic sources and fifteen from building works.

Forty-six of these nuisances were abated following informal action and four abatement notices were served.

Eight complaints regarding the level of sound arising from loud-speakers were received and these were all remedied informally.

The increasing use of mechanical equipment is causing a rise in noise levels in and around our homes, which must be resolutely tackled. Present legislation is inadequate to deal effectively with the situation and the report of the working group on the Noise Abatement Act, entitled "Neighbourhood Noise" points the way ahead. It recommends improvements

in the existing "nuisance" procedure, the imposition of Town Planning restrictions in appropriate cases, the introduction of noise control areas and a requirement that machinery manufacturers shall specify the sound power level of their products. The report does not deal with the important aspects of traffic and aircraft noise but a great amount of work is being done by various authorities which offers hope of improvements in the near future.

We are already trying to reduce noise levels from proposed new factories by co-operation with the Borough Planning Officer in imposing conditions specifying maximum noise levels, but there are legal and technical difficulties which will need to be resolved before a satisfactory procedure can be established. The likely effect of traffic noise on houses near proposed new roads is also being studied in the hope that means can be devised for alleviating it.

9. CLEAN AIR.

Clean Air Acts 1956/1968 - Smoke Control Areas.

Particulars of Kingston upon Thames Nos. 18 and 19 Smoke Control Orders which were confirmed on 8th January 1971, are as follows:-

Area	18	19
Locality	Kingston Road New Malden	Maple Road Surbiton
Acreage	225	169
Domestic premises	1983	2194
Commercial "	136	211
Industrial "	12	7
Other "	11	10

In October the Council made Smoke Control Orders Nos. 20 and 21 and confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government has been received. They come into operation on 1st October 1972. Details are as follows:-

Area	20	21
Locality	Amberwood Rise New Malden	Villiers Avenue Surbiton
Acreage	228	184
Domestic premises	2166	1850
Commercial "	17	52
Industrial "	1	5
Other "	5	10

The Council's Smoke Control Area programme provides for a further six areas by 1978 in addition to the twenty-seven already covered by confirmed Smoke Control Orders. The position at the end of the year is summarised as follows:-

	Number of Areas	Domestic premises
Areas in operation	25	28,723
Orders confirmed and not yet operative (Areas 20 and 21)	2	4,016
Area being surveyed (Area 22)	1	2,530
Future areas	5	15,430

The suspension of nine Smoke Control Orders, mentioned in my last report, was terminated on 30th April, 1971. The expected shortage of solid smokeless fuel did not materialise as we were fortunate in having a very mild winter. The fuel trade advises that production has now increased to such an extent that all likely demands can be met.

Air Pollution complaints.

There were 167 complaints from the public about nuisance from smoke and grit; 129 of these concerned bonfires; 8 smoke from factory chimneys; 4 smoking domestic chimneys; 3 grit and smuts; 7 smoke from demolition sites and 16 fumes.

Now that the Council's Smoke Control Area programme is well advanced and commercial heating equipment is designed to operate almost smokelessly, people are more conscious of the discomfort caused by garden bonfires. This is reflected in the increased number of complaints received. We distribute an advisory leaflet on the subject, but it is obvious that stronger measures are required. The National Society for Clean Air is looking into the possibility of promoting legislation to deal with the more objectionable bonfires.

Three applications were submitted for approval of chimney heights under the Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968. These were approved without modification. In a further three cases heating engineers consulted the department about chimney designs for boilers to which Section 6 of the 1968 Act was not applicable. Suitable advice was given in these cases. It is gratifying to be able to report an increased use of natural gas in large boiler furnaces, resulting in a reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide measurements.

Four continuously operating instruments for daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide are sited at the rear of the old Municipal Offices, High Street, New Malden, "Alfriston", Berrylands Road, Surbiton, Tiffin Girls School, Richmond Road, and the Guildhall, Kingston upon Thames. Three of these are automatic instruments constructed by a member of our own staff, which need reading only once a week. The results at the Tiffin Girls School site since 1958 compared with average temperatures are shown in FIG.1. It is pleasing to report that the measurements at this site are undertaken by the pupils of the school and the assistance of the head-mistress, staff and pupils is gratefully acknowledged.

Grit and Dust.

Two deposit gauges for the monthly measurement of grit and dust are located at Canbury Gardens and Tiffin Girls School, Kingston upon Thames.

It can be seen from FIG.2. that a steady fall over several years in the readings at the Canbury Gardens site was interrupted by a high deposit in 1970 and a slightly lower one in 1971. The reason for these disappointing fluctuations is not known. The Power Station is now operating on lower loads than previously, so grit emissions from the chimneys should be lower.

10. RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL.

It is pleasing to be able to report a further reduction in the number of premises found to be infested by rodents. The figure of .87% of the premises in the borough where rats were found compares with a national average for urban areas of 2.0%. This was the figure for the borough during the first year of amalgamation.

In spite of the nuisance and damage caused by pigeons it has not been possible adequately to persuade people not to feed the birds to excess and it is disappointing to note the presence of large flocks of birds both in Kingston and Surbiton despite the efforts of the department to control them and this is of serious concern both to us and a proportion of the general public.

Squirrels are also a nuisance in certain parts of the borough and the department prepared an advisory leaflet on the subject similar to that produced on wasps which proved to be very successful. Both leaflets are available on request.

Fifteen complaints were received concerning foxes. Three animals were caught where they had been concerned mainly in disturbance and the death of children's pets. Four foxes were found dead in different parts of the borough, having been killed by vehicles.

Several complaints were received concerning plaster beetles. In one instance where a house had been damaged by a burst pipe an infestation occurred of Aridius satelles, an Australian insect which so far as is known is the first instance of this species being found under these circumstances. The British Museum of Natural History was pleased to have some specimens for its collection.

We were fortunate in being able to maintain a full staff in this section during the year.

	25	28,723
Grit and Dust	2	4,610

It can be seen from FIG 2 that a steady fall over several years in the readings at the Canary Gardens site was interrupted by a high deposit in 1970 and a slightly lower one in 1971. The reason for these fluctuations is not known. The lower station is now operating on lower loads than previously as grit emissions from the chimneys should be lower.

RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL

It is pleasing to be able to report a further reduction in the number of premises found to be infested by rodents. The figure of 87 of the premises in the borough where rats were found compares with a national average for urban areas of 2.0%. This was the figure for the borough during the first year of amalgamation.

In spite of the nuisance and damage caused by pigeons it has not been possible adequately to persuade people not to feed the birds to excess and it is disappointing to note the presence of large flocks of birds both in Kingston and further afield. The efforts of the department to control them and this is of serious concern both to us and a proportion of the general public.

Scoutwala are also a nuisance in certain parts of the borough and the department prepared an advisory leaflet on the subject earlier in the year. This leaflet was distributed on 15th July and was very successful. Both leaflets are available on request. It is noted which is related to certain areas where the nuisance is most serious. These areas are 15th Avenue, 16th Avenue, 17th Avenue, 18th Avenue, 19th Avenue, 20th Avenue, 21st Avenue, 22nd Avenue, 23rd Avenue, 24th Avenue, 25th Avenue, 26th Avenue, 27th Avenue, 28th Avenue, 29th Avenue, 30th Avenue, 31st Avenue, 32nd Avenue, 33rd Avenue, 34th Avenue, 35th Avenue, 36th Avenue, 37th Avenue, 38th Avenue, 39th Avenue, 40th Avenue, 41st Avenue, 42nd Avenue, 43rd Avenue, 44th Avenue, 45th Avenue, 46th Avenue, 47th Avenue, 48th Avenue, 49th Avenue, 50th Avenue, 51st Avenue, 52nd Avenue, 53rd Avenue, 54th Avenue, 55th Avenue, 56th Avenue, 57th Avenue, 58th Avenue, 59th Avenue, 60th Avenue, 61st Avenue, 62nd Avenue, 63rd Avenue, 64th Avenue, 65th Avenue, 66th Avenue, 67th Avenue, 68th Avenue, 69th Avenue, 70th Avenue, 71st Avenue, 72nd Avenue, 73rd Avenue, 74th Avenue, 75th Avenue, 76th Avenue, 77th Avenue, 78th Avenue, 79th Avenue, 80th Avenue, 81st Avenue, 82nd Avenue, 83rd Avenue, 84th Avenue, 85th Avenue, 86th Avenue, 87th Avenue, 88th Avenue, 89th Avenue, 90th Avenue, 91st Avenue, 92nd Avenue, 93rd Avenue, 94th Avenue, 95th Avenue, 96th Avenue, 97th Avenue, 98th Avenue, 99th Avenue, 100th Avenue.

H O U S I N G

The volume of work in connection with housing continues unabated. During the year progress was made with the implementation of the clearance of Fairfield Place, including the Public Inquiry when the Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed and detailed inspections were carried out in the Elm Crescent Area of Kingston upon Thames prior to a report being submitted to the Council.

During the year no less than 334 houses were repaired as a result of informal action by the officers and 11 demolition or closing orders were made.

Houses in multiple occupation have continued to receive limited attention only and in the course of the year 24 informal and 18 statutory notices were served requiring works, notably for additional facilities and in connection with means of escape from fire.

It is pleasing to note the continuing interest in grants for the conversion of the larger type of house into suitable self contained flats and some of the properties concerned are the large Victorian houses which had for a number of years previously been used in multiple occupation, often accompanied by poor living conditions for the occupants.

Grants for these conversions are made up to half the cost of works as approved by the Council, subject to a maximum of £1,000 per dwelling produced by the conversion (£1,200 per dwelling in the case of a building of three or more storeys).

Following upon the completion of appropriate works by the Council to its own houses, grant payments from the Exchequer were received in respect of 39 dwellings, and approval received from the Secretary of State for the Environment in two other cases.

As in the past year the concentrated effort on the improvement of houses was continued and General Improvement Areas at Thorne Road, New Malden and Mill Street, Kingston upon Thames, were the subject of public meetings presided over by the Mayor and attended by a very large number of residents from the localities. In each case there was lively discussion and constructive observations were made by the residents and there followed considerable press publicity. At Mill Street the residents elected their own Committee which closely collaborated with the officers of the Council to recommend the improvements to the satisfaction of all concerned. Other areas of the borough are being surveyed but the problems of staff and time required to do the detailed work present difficulties in departments where the staff are limited in number.

The progress with the improvement of individual houses has continued and the Council is co-operating with the Department of the Environment in mounting a massive publicity campaign for the London area in April and May of 1972. In June the Department of the Environment organised a meeting with builders and house owners in the South West of London at the Surbiton Assembly Rooms and the Chief Public Health Inspector contributed a paper at this conference which was very well attended.

Contrary to expectations the amount of work in connection with the issue of Qualification Certificates continued, the number of applications on the register being 1,050.

Moveable Dwellings.

Licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 are in force for 36 caravans which are stationed on the Riverhill Estate.

There are 9 effective orders under the Surrey County Council Act in force in the borough prohibiting the parking of moveable dwellings.

No problems arose during the year in connection with the illegal stationing of caravans by itinerants and none resorted to or resided in the area.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISESMilk Supply.

The following table shows the number of premises from which milk is sold and the types of licences in force during 1971 under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963 and 1965. These Regulations prescribe that the licence shall cover the period expiring on the 31st December 1975 and all are dealers' licences to sell pre-packed milk.

Premises and type of licence	Number
Premises in which milk is sold	93
Pasteurised milk	80
Sterilised milk	36
Ultra Heat Treated milk	53
Untreated milk	11

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 29 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and the following is a tabulated statement of the results:-

	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test		Colony Count
	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	
Pasteurised	22 *	-	23	1	-	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

* Plus 2 samples which passed the modified test for milk from dispensers.

The phosphatase test indicates that pasteurisation has been properly carried out; the methylene blue test is used to determine cleanliness and keeping quality and the turbidity test is a check on sterilisation.

Ice Cream.

The number of registered premises in the borough at 31st December 1971 in which ice cream could be stored or from which it could be sold was 293. In addition to these dealers there are other premises which are not required to be registered such as restaurants, canteens and cinemas where ice cream is sold.

The table shows the results of examination of 47 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom during 1971. Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, undue attention is not paid to the bacteriological results on any single sample. Those which are placed within Grades I and II are considered to be satisfactory and those within Grades III and IV not so. Adequate follow-up action is taken where samples fall within the latter grades.

	G R A D E				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Ice Cream	33	2	4	8	47

Of the twelve samples Graded III and IV nine were taken from open cans and three from soft ice cream machines. The majority of samples taken were of unwrapped ice cream and unless care is taken to keep scoops in a hygienic condition and containers covered when not serving, the risk of bacteriological contamination is increased.

Bacteriological Examination.

Sixty-seven samples of various kinds of food-stuff were taken for bacteriological examination in the Epsom Public Health Laboratory to check on fitness for human consumption and possible association with cases of suspected food poisoning. Equipment and surfaces with which food comes into contact, including slicing machines, were swabbed to check on the standards of cleanliness.

Lead.

Five imported glazed pottery drinking mugs were submitted for examination as to possible risk of liquids placed therein becoming contaminated with lead from the glazing used. In only one case was any lead absorption detected and this was so low that the mug was perfectly safe for use.

Chinese Food Syndrome.

Towards the end of the year two persons who had dined at a Chinese restaurant reported that within half an hour they were suffering with itching, swollen faces and puffed up eyes with exudation. The soy sauce was analysed and was reported as containing a normal amount of monosodium glutamate.

Any substance, if consumed in sufficient quantities or under certain circumstances, may produce effects on the body. Monosodium glutamate, which is a normal constituent of protein, if taken in excessive quantity, can produce the Chinese Food Syndrome.

Meat Depots and Imported Food.

There are no slaughterhouses in the borough and the retail shops receive their meat from Smithfield and from the local wholesale depots. Some home killed meat comes from the modern abattoir at Guildford.

There are eight wholesale meat depots in the borough, the main group being situated in The Bittoms, with two in Wood Street and one in Cambridge Road. The meat handled includes fresh meat from within the British Isles and imported meat from Europe, South America and Australasia.

During the year numerous visits were paid to the depots and 277 containers of food, mainly meat, were received in Kingston from various ports without having been inspected by Port Health Inspectors. The majority came from Ireland but some from the continent.

Date Stamping of Food.

During the year the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food invited comments on the subject of date stamping of food in connection with a review which they were undertaking.

Whilst at first sight it would seem to be a simple procedure to mark foods with a clear date of manufacture or the date by which the food should be used or "the shelf life", there are many difficulties or such a practice would have been adopted long ago. These difficulties include the bulk packaging of food-stuffs at a time of surplus, the variety of factors influencing the keeping quality of foods, and the whole question of legal responsibility for the sale of food not of the quality expected by the purchaser.

The Council decided that observations be submitted in respect of cases of sale of unsound food which had occurred in the borough and requested that the following points be considered:-

1. Open date stamping (i.e. date of receipt at the retail shop) of perishable pre-packed foods - bread, meat products (such as sausages and meat pies), and milk products (such as yoghurt) should be adopted as routine procedure by all retailers.
2. That the practice of either open or coded dating be continued by the manufacturers.
3. That all dating and coding should be in clear print on a contrasting colour in indelible ink.
4. The practice of sale or return should be an offence in the merchandising of these particular foods.

Food Hygiene.

There are 1,553 food premises in the borough and whilst the standard of hygiene has been maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level, it is a subject which calls for constant attention by the Public Health Inspectorate.

There are no poultry processing premises within the borough.

FOOD AND DRUGS SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT

A total of 297 complaints about articles of food were received during the year, all were thoroughly investigated and appropriate action taken. Mould and foreign bodies continue to be the main reasons for complaint.

The following complaints were considered sufficiently serious to necessitate taking legal proceedings.

<u>Sliced Bacon - fly blown</u>	Fine £20 and £5 costs.
<u>Yoghurt - fermenting</u>	Fine £50 and £8 costs.
<u>Sausages - skinless - mould</u>	Fine £15 and £6 costs.
<u>Cottage Cheese - sour and mould</u>	Fine £40 and £5 costs.
<u>Sausages - skinless - mould</u>	Fine £10 and £3 costs.
<u>Blackcurrant Fool-fresh cream dessert-mould</u>	Fine £60 and £20 costs.
<u>Danish Fruit Bun - mould</u>	Fine £10 and £5 costs.
<u>Beef Steak and Kidney Pie - mould</u>	Fine £20 and £5 costs.
<u>Apple Tart - mould</u>	Fine £10 and £3 costs.
<u>Cooked Chicken - maggots</u>	Fine £20 and £5 costs.

ANIMAL ESTABLISHMENTS

There are six animal boarding establishments and thirteen pet animal shops licensed by the Council.

There are three riding establishments in the borough licensed by the Council and the co-operation of Mr. G.W. Serth, Mr. M. Rand, and Mr.M.A.P. Simons, Veterinary Surgeons, in the administration of this legislation is gratefully acknowledged.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS ACT, 1968

283 inspections were carried out under the Act in respect of food to ensure that articles were appropriately labelled and warnings were given where necessary.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

This Act requires vendors of fertilisers and feeding stuffs to apply a description to such materials when exposed for sale or when consigned or delivered so that the purchaser is aware of the more important constituents.

Six samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year of which three were reported as being satisfactory. Two of the latter were not to the prejudice of the purchaser in that while constituents were outside the permitted variations they were in excess. The third sample was of a compound fertiliser which was deficient in potash in excess of the limits of variation allowed and a repeat sample could not be taken in the prescribed manner as no more was found exposed for sale.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The Act requires that persons who are vendors of poisons scheduled in Part II of the Poisons List must apply to the local authority for their names and those of their deputies to be entered on the Poisons List. The substances to which the Act relates are usually disinfectants, herbicides, certain types of hair dyes and acids for domestic or industrial use.

During the year under review 11 names were removed and 7 added. The total number of names on the list at the end of the year was 100.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

514 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

Of the 22 samples which were the subject of adverse comment by the Public Analyst several were due to failure to comply with labelling requirements. The provisions of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 and the Labelling of Food Regulations, 1970 are designed to give information to the customer and to this end require that most prepacked foods, containing more than one ingredient, list the common or usual name. The ingredients should be shown in the correct descending order of proportion by weight.

Milk, Channel Island	Contained added water. The sample contained: Milk fat 4.43%; milk solids other than milk fat 8.59%; added water 1.5% and the freezing point(Hortvet)of the sample was -0.531°C .	Thorough investigation and warning given. Follow-up samples were satisfactory.
Danish Bacon Savouree	Not of the quality expected. The sample was old stock and the meat was discoloured by contact with corroded areas of the can.	This was old stock. The department was unsuccessful in obtaining the name and address of the importer and in finding any more exposed for sale.
Chocolate - Strawberry filled	Contained preservative not permitted for use in any of the ingredients of the sample. The sample contained: 640 p.p.m. of sorbic acid in the filling equal to 150 p.p.m. in the whole sample.	The retailer ceased to trade. The matter was taken up with the importer who stated that the import of these chocolates had ceased following a consignment being stopped at the port of entry.
Pappadoms	Contained foreign matter. Three of the biscuits had coarse vegetable fibres attached to them.	The matter was raised with the importer.

Chocolate Fudge	The fudge was coated with a chocolate substitute.	A subsequent formal sample was reported to be genuine.
Ice Cream	Deficient in fat to the extent of 16%. The sample contained: Fat - 4.2%: Milk solids other than fat - 11.2%.	Legal proceedings instituted. Fine £12. Costs of £5. and Public Analyst's Fee £5.65 awarded.
Vegetable Paté	The minimum quantity of Vitamin B1 present in each ounce of the food was not declared. The sample contained: Vitamin B1 - not less than 1 mg. per ounce.	Label amended following correspondence.
Pineapple Flavoured Syrup (Two samples)	Samples contained a dye not included in the permitted list of Colouring Matters in Food Regulations 1966.	Following correspondence with the manufacturers, the matter was referred to the Local Authority in whose district production took place.
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey Pastilles	The active ingredients of the pastilles were not declared as required by the Pharmacy and Medicines Act 1944.	Following correspondence the manufacturers agreed to omit the words "soothing and demulcent" from the label.
Cheese - full fat soft.	Contained mould in the folds of the wrapper.	The attention of the importer was drawn to the condition.
Beef Goulash	Deficient in meat to the extent of 29%. and did not carry the description required by the Canned Meat Product Regulations 1967. The sample contained total meat - 58%.	Raised with importer but correspondence not yet concluded.
Pork Sausages	Contained preservative which was not declared. The sample contained Sulphur Dioxide 310 parts per million by weight.	The retailer had failed to keep a preservative notice displayed.

Fried Oyster	Contained an ingredient which was not declared on the label. The sample contained: Added oil 36%.	The importer arranged for the label to be amended.
Barmene Spread	Incorrectly labelled. The label declared the amount of vitamin B12 present in 1 ounce to be one thousand times greater than was actually present. The sample contained Vitamin B12 -12mcg. per ounce.	The manufacturer agreed to amend the label.
Fruit Cocktail in heavy syrup	The article was not of the quality expected. Only 1 ¹ / ₂ % of grapes were present compared with the minimum of 6% expected.	The matter was raised with the importer who found the amounts were well outside tolerances allowed by their specification which required approximately 20% of grapes. The matter was taken up with the supplier.
Cheese - soft full fat	Misleading label. The sample consisted of a compound product containing full fat soft cheese and ground pepper grains but the illustration on the wrapper showed a complete coating of pepper grains.	The matter was raised with the importer.
Pork Sausages	Contained preservative which was not declared. The sample contained: Sulphur Dioxide 240 parts per million.	Retailer stated preservative notice had been mislaid. Notice now being displayed following a warning.
Margarine	Contained excess water. The sample contained: Water - 16.6% being 0.6% in excess.	Followed up by formal sample which proved satisfactory.

Guava Cheese	Deficient in fruit to the extent of 37%. The sample contained: Guava fruit - 25%.	Taken up with importer - correspondence not yet concluded.
Bran Crispbread	Misleading label. The crispbread contained 26.7 calories per slice but the label claimed that each slice contained only 10 calories.	Following correspondence the importer agreed to amend the label.
Raspberries	Misleading label. The sample consisted of raspberries intended for making into jam, the label claiming that the contents of the container would make 6 lbs. of jam. The proportion of fruit in the container, however, would only produce a jam containing 27.5% fruit, compared with the required fruit content of 30% for raspberry jam in Food Standards (Preserves) Order.	Taken up with manufacturer - correspondence not yet concluded.

Food and Drug Act, 1955, Section 2.

Unsound food found on a mobile hamburger van, which appeared to have been abandoned, was seized and taken before the justices and condemned.

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Milk	22
Milk Products	45
Meat and Meat Products	68
Fish and Fish Products	20
Oils and Fats	12
Sugar and Preserves	37
Confectionery and Chocolate	27
Fruit and Fruit Products	46
Vegetables and Vegetable Products	13
Cereals and Cereal Products	8
Flour Confectionery	42
Beverages	14
Soft Drinks	21
Alcoholic Drinks	8
Condiments and Sauces	29
Soups	7
Spices and Flavourings	10
Food Additives and Supplements	3
Slimming and Diabetic Foods	6
Drugs	37
Baby Foods	12
Chicken and Chicken Products	3
Miscellaneous	24

 514

FOODSTUFFS SURRENDERED AND CONDEMNED AS UNFIT

<u>Canned Goods</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Chicken	18
Fish	29
Fruit and Fruit Juice	1,915
Jams and Preserves	34
Meat and Meat Products	414
Milk	16
Vegetables	138
Soup	30
Others	104
Bacon	172
Biscuits	65
Cheese	40
Cherries	600
Chicken	824
Cordial	10
Fish	244
Meat	13,073
Rabbits	89
Sultanas	13
Turkey	13
Frozen Foods (Refrigeration failure)	6,976

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 9.

Unsound food found on a mobile hamburger van, which appeared to have been abandoned, was seized and taken before the Justices and condemned.

Other food premises visited in respect of thirteen summonses issued under the Regulations for boxing out carcase meat. Fines of £25 and costs were imposed in respect of thirteen summonses issued under the Regulations for boxing out carcase meat. Fines of £25 and costs were imposed in respect of thirteen summonses issued under the Regulations for boxing out carcase meat. Fines of £25 and costs were imposed in respect of thirteen summonses issued under the Regulations for boxing out carcase meat.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES)
REGULATIONS, 1966.

The following tabulated statement shows the nature of infringements to which attention was drawn:-

Number of stalls selling food	59	
Name and address not displayed		22
Washable overclothing not worn		19
Washing facilities		13
First aid equipment		18
Protection of food		12
General cleanliness		12
Covering of stalls		6
		102

The proprietor of a Hot Dog and Hamburger van was prosecuted for contravention of the above Regulations. He was fined £25.00 and costs of £10.50 were awarded.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

The following is a tabulated statement of inspections made of the various types of food premises:-

	No. of Premises	Visits
Bakers and Bakers shops	40	115
Butchers	70	218
Clubs	60	18
Confectioners	168	85
Fish shops (wet or fried)	35	46
Greengrocers	80	100
Grocers	142	279
Ice cream, manufacture	1	15
" " sale	292	80
Institutions	37	24
Milk shops and depots	93	63
Mobile shops	-	57
Office, shop and works canteens	88	49
Open Markets	2	565
Public houses, hotels and licensed premises	138	115
Restaurants and cafes	151	344
School canteens	74	135
Wholesale meat shops	10	189
Other food premises	72	70
	1,553	2,567

FOOD HYGIENE

The following tabulated statement shows the nature of the infringements to which attention was drawn:-

Total number of food premises 1,553

<u>Washing facilities for staff</u>	
Absence of, defective, inadequate hand basins)	17
Absence of hot and cold water)	
Lack of towels, soap and nailbrushes	52
Defective water heaters	9
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>	
Lack of "Wash Your Hands" Notices	27
Fittings, defective and dirty	27
Lighting inadequate	4
Walls and ceilings defective and dirty	11
Ventilation and/or ventilated lobby required	8
Others	10
<u>Repairs to Food Rooms</u>	
Floors defective	3
Walls and ceilings defective	4
General cleansing	3
Inadequate lighting	1
<u>Sinks and draining boards</u>	
Lacking or defective	10
<u>Protection of Food against contamination</u>	
Smoking	9
Food not kept 18" off ground	3
Covers not provided for food	1
Others	24
<u>Uncleanliness</u>	
Kitchens and equipment	35
Food Stores	10
Preparation rooms	13
Floors, walls and ceilings	63
Refrigerators	12
Ventilation	8
Dustbins - insufficient and defective	6
Uncovered, and collection of, refuse	2
First aid equipment	16
Clothing - storage and cleanliness	10
Accumulations	11
General defects	13
	422
Notices served	127
Notices complied with	87

Legal proceedings were instituted against a company found to be using premises contravening the Regulations for boning out carcass meat. Fines of £975 were imposed in respect of thirteen summonses together with £25 costs.

COMPLAINTS

The following is a brief list of causes for complaints received during 1971 which resulted in investigation by the department and in all cases where necessary, appropriate action was taken.

Accumulations	105
Animals	36
Caravans, illegal parking	4
Cellulose spraying	5
Dampness	81
Drainage/Sanitary arrangements	1,261
Dirty milk bottles	13
Dustbins	17
Flooding	73
Foods	160
Food Hygiene	29
Fouling of footpaths by dogs	15
General Housing defects	142
Insects	693
Noise	102
Offensive Odours	124
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	4
Overcrowding	7
Pigeons	50
Public Conveniences	4
Rodents	Rats 1,068
	Mice <u>231</u> 1,299
Rivers and streams - pollution	6
Shops Act	5
Smoke, including grit, smuts and fumes	167
Squirrels	66
Water	14
Others	<u>74</u>
	<u>4,556</u>

Legal proceedings were instituted against a company for being out of compliance with the Regulations for handling out carcass meat. Fines of £75 were imposed in respect of thirteen summonses together with £25 costs.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

The following is a tabulated list of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors and Technical Officers other than visits made by the Pest Control Officers.

Animal Boarding Establishments	12
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	108
Bacteriological Sample Visits	170
Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act	29
Building sites	70
Chiropody and Massage Establishments	33
Committee and Council Meetings	90
Consumer Protection Act (Fireguards)	31
Council House - Disinfestations	20
" " - Inspections	36
Court	35
Depot visits or inspections	108
Diseases of Animals Act and Waste Food Order	5
Disinfections	4
Disinfestations	13
Drainage visits	1,071
Employment Agencies	67
Food Complaints	297
Food and Drugs Samples	371
Food Hygiene Regulations - Bakehouses	44
- Bakers' shops	71
- Butchers	136
- Confectioners	85
- Cooked meat shops	82
- Fish shops (wet or fried)	46
- Greengrocers	100
- Grocers	279
- Ice cream, manufacture	15
- " " sale	80
- Institutions	24
- Milk shops and depots	63
- Mobile shops	57
- Office and Works canteens	49
- Public houses, hotels and licensed premises	115
- Restaurants and cafes	344
- School canteens	135
- Sports clubs	18
	C/Fwd
	4,313

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

	B/Fwd	4,313
- Open Markets		565
- Wholesale meat shops		189
- Other food premises		70
Factories - non-power		36
" - power		210
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs		12
Hairdressers and Barbers		26
Health Education		92
Home Safety		15
Houses in Multiple Occupation		720
Housing Enquiries		84
Housing Act Inspections		693
" " Reinspections		298
" " Qualification Certificates		782
Improvement Grant Visits		2,239
Infectious Disease Visits		1,159
Insect Pests		102
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc.		1,551
Miscellaneous (including no reply)		2,724
Noise Abatement		425
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises		2,099
Old People and Problem Families		48
Overcrowding		4
Pet Animals Act		13
Pigeons		15
Piggeries		19
Pharmacy and Poisons Act		80
Public Conveniences		127
Public Health Act inspections		1,253
" " " reinspections		1,115
Rag and Bone, Scrap Metal Dealers		16
Rag Flock Act		5
Refreshment Houses (Licences)		1
Refuse Tips		7
Rent Act		6
Riding Establishments		8
Rivers, Ditches and Ponds		79
Rodent Control		124
Shops Act		77
	C/Fwd	21,401

	B/Fwd	
Department of Health		21,401
School Premises		114
Smoke Abatement		327
Smoke Control Areas		8,316
Smoke Control Areas - No access		1,488
Special Surveys		1,030
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Caravans		26
Trade Descriptions Act	(a)	412
Unsound Food		206
Vacant land		62
Visits outside district	(b)	245
Waste Food (Staining and Sterilisation) Order		4
Water Supply and Sampling (including Swimming Pools)		360
Work in progress	(c)	731
Work Places and Outworkers		33
		34,755

7 is information as to ownership
 Corporation
 S4
 Other provisions
 excluding outworkers (e)

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH

2. CASES IN WHICH

	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Statutory</u>
Written and verbal		
(a) Housing Acts		
(b) Public Health Acts		
(c) Clean Air Act		
Other offences under Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)		-
		-

NOTICES SERVED

Informal

Written and verbal 813

Statutory

(a) Housing Acts (excluding those mentioned in (b) below) 49

(b) Housing Act, 1957 - Section 170 - requiring information as to ownership 125

(c) Public Health Acts (other than mentioned in (d) below) 73

(d) Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 277 - requiring information as to ownership 44

(e) Clean Air Act 42

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH

Informal

Written and verbal 693

Statutory

(a) Housing Acts 11

(b) Public Health Acts 38

(c) Clean Air Act 19

4,313
813
49
125
73
44
42
4
13
15
19
60
127
1,253
1,115
16
5
1
7
6
8
79
124
77
21,401

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The following are the particulars required to be furnished to the Department of Employment and Productivity concerning matters dealt with by the Corporation under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act.

PART I OF THE ACT1. INSPECTIONS

Section	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 are enforced by the Corporation.....	47	36	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Corporation.....	582	210	11	-
Other premises excluding outworkers...	113	70	3	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	No. of cases in which defects found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of Prosecutions
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Inadequate Ventilation	3	2	-	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	3	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	5	8	-	1	-
	14	14	-	2	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK

The following table gives details of work which is carried out in private dwelling houses. The conditions obtaining have been found to be satisfactory.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers
Curtains and furniture hangings	2
Fuse makers	10
Wearing apparel - making etc.	13
Household linen - making etc.	1
Artificial flowers	2
Lampshades	5
	33

No. of cases in which defects found	By H.M. Inspectors	To H.M. Inspectors	Found Remedied	Other offenses against the Act (not including offenses relating to outwork)
14	2	-	14	5
-	1	-	8	-
-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	3	-
-	1	-	2	-
-	-	-	2	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The figures enumerated in the following tables are those submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 60 of the Act and included in the Annual Report to the Department of Employment and Productivity.

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	2	15	Eating facilities	7
6	Temperature	29	16	Floors, passages and stairs	12
7	Ventilation	17	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	5
8	Lighting	5	20	Safety precautions	4
9	Sanitary Conveniences	29	24	First Aid	27
10	Washing facilities	16	29	Registration	18
12	Clothing Accommodation	7	50	Provision of Abstract	39
				Other matters	9
				Total	226

ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Reported Non Fatal	Total No. Investi- gated	Action Recommended	
			Informal advice	No action
Offices	2	1	1	1
Retail shops	54	27	27	27
Wholesale shops Warehouses	4	2	2	2
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	4	3	3	1
TOTALS:	64	33	33	31

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establish- ments open to public, canteens
Transport	-	3	-	-
Falls of persons	1	21	2	1
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	4	-	-
Handling goods	-	15	1	2
Struck by falling object	-	1	-	1
Use of hand tools	-	5	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	6	1	-

HOUSING

The following is a summary of the pest control work done under the Housing Acts. PEST CONTROL - STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1.	Number of properties in district	60,674
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	2,142
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	573
	(ii) Mice	255
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	209
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	118
	(ii) Mice	24
4.	<u>Complaints received:</u>	
	Rats	1,068
	Mice	231
	Squirrels	66
	Pigeons	50
	Wasps/Bees	299
	Other Insects	194
5.	Number of houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices	
6.	Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 4 of Section 16 of Housing Act, 1957	
7.	Number of houses demolished	
8.	Number of houses where demolition or closing order determined on the premises being made fit	

HOUSING

The following is a tabulated statement of action taken under the Housing Acts.

	Reported	Total No.	Action
	Non	Investi-	Required
	Investi-	gated	
1. Number of houses inspected			693
2. (a) Number of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation	(a)		6
(b) Parts of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation	(d)		5
3. Number of houses, the defects of which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers	(a)		334
4. Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:-			
(a) The serving of notices requiring the execution of works			36
(b) The making of demolition or closing orders (number of houses involved)			11
(c) Declaration of Clearance Areas (number of houses involved)			-
5. Number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works			45
6. Number of houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices			23
7. Number of demolition or closing orders made			11
8. Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 4 of Section 16 of Housing Act, 1957			-
9. Number of houses demolished			5
10. Number of houses where demolition or closing order determined on the premises being made fit			6

RENT ACT, 1968

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - STANDARD

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

One certificate was issued in respect of some of the defects.

No other applications were received.

Amount paid in grants
Average per house
2,261.88
125.28

Approved
Dwellings improved
Amounts paid in grants
Average per house

Amenities provided -

- (a) fixed bath or shower
- (b) wash-hand basin
- (c) hot water supply (to any fittings)
- (d) water closet within dwelling
- (e) sink

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - DISCRETIONARY

Single Dwellings Improved

<u>Tenanted</u>	<u>Owner/occupied</u>	
27	79	Applications received
38	62	" approved
31	36	Dwellings improved or provided
		Amount paid in grants
	26,025.81	Average per house
	237.70	

Dwellings Provided by Conversion

<u>Tenanted</u>	<u>Owner/occupied</u>	
19	3	Applications received
20	9	" approved (dwellings)
20	2	Dwellings provided
		Amount paid in grants
	12,305.29	Average per dwelling
	259.32	

HOUSING ACT, 1969.IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - STANDARD

	<u>Owner/Occupied</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
Applications received	18	44
" approved	19	45
Dwellings improved	29	13
		£
Amounts paid in grants		5,261.86
Average per house		125.28
<u>Amenities provided -</u>		
(a) fixed bath or shower	21	
(b) wash-hand basin	30	
(c) hot water supply (to any fittings)	37	
(d) water closet within dwelling	24	
(e) sink	7	

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - DISCRETIONARYSingle Dwellings Improved

	<u>Owner/Occupied</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
Applications received	79	53
" approved	65	38
Dwellings improved or provided	36	31
		£
Amount paid in grants		36,025.81
Average per house		537.70

Dwellings Provided by Conversion

	<u>Owner/Occupied</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
Applications received	3	19
" approved (dwellings)	9	50
Dwellings provided	2	20
		£
Amount paid in grants		12,305.59
Average per dwelling		559.35

WATER SUPPLY

HOUSING ACT 1969 - PART III

SPECIAL GRANTS

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board

Thames.	Owner/occupied		Tenanted	
	Houses	Households	Houses	Households
Applications received	-	-	1	10
" approved	-	-	2	11
Grants paid	1	2	5	24
Amount paid in grants				£ 753.89
Average per house				125.65
Average per household				28.99

STANDARD AMNITIES ALREADY PROVIDED

Agar plate count per ml. in 24 hours at 37°C	4.8
Coliform count with readable value of 500 or more in 100 ml.	99.51
E. coli count - Greater London	99.97
(ii) dwellings with readable value less than 500 in Greater London	200

EXEMPTION FOR LOW INCOME TENANTS FROM SECTION 24

No. of applications in register at 31.12.71	3
No. of certificates issued under Section 25	3

HOUSING ACT 1969 - PART III

SPECIAL GRANTS

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

IMPROVEMENT CASES

No. of applications in register at 31.12.71.....	112
No. of applications for Qualification Certificates under Section 44(2) under consideration at 31.12.71.	27
No. of Certificates of Provisional Approval issued.....	81
No. of Qualification Certificates issued under Section 46(3).....	19

STANDARD AMENITIES ALREADY PROVIDED

No. of applications in register at 31.12.71.....	939
No. of applications for Qualification Certificates under Section 44(1) under consideration at 31.12.71.	219

No. of Qualification Certificates issued under Section 45(2) in respect of:-

(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London.....	324
(ii) dwellings with rateable value less than £90 in Greater London.....	200

EXEMPTION FOR LOW INCOME TENANTS FROM SECTION 54

No. of applications in register at 31.12.71.....	3
No. of certificates issued under Section 55.....	3

FIG. 1.

Soots and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations compared with Degree Days
WATER SUPPLY
 Figures 1962-1971

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board.

All the water supplied to the borough is derived from the River Thames.

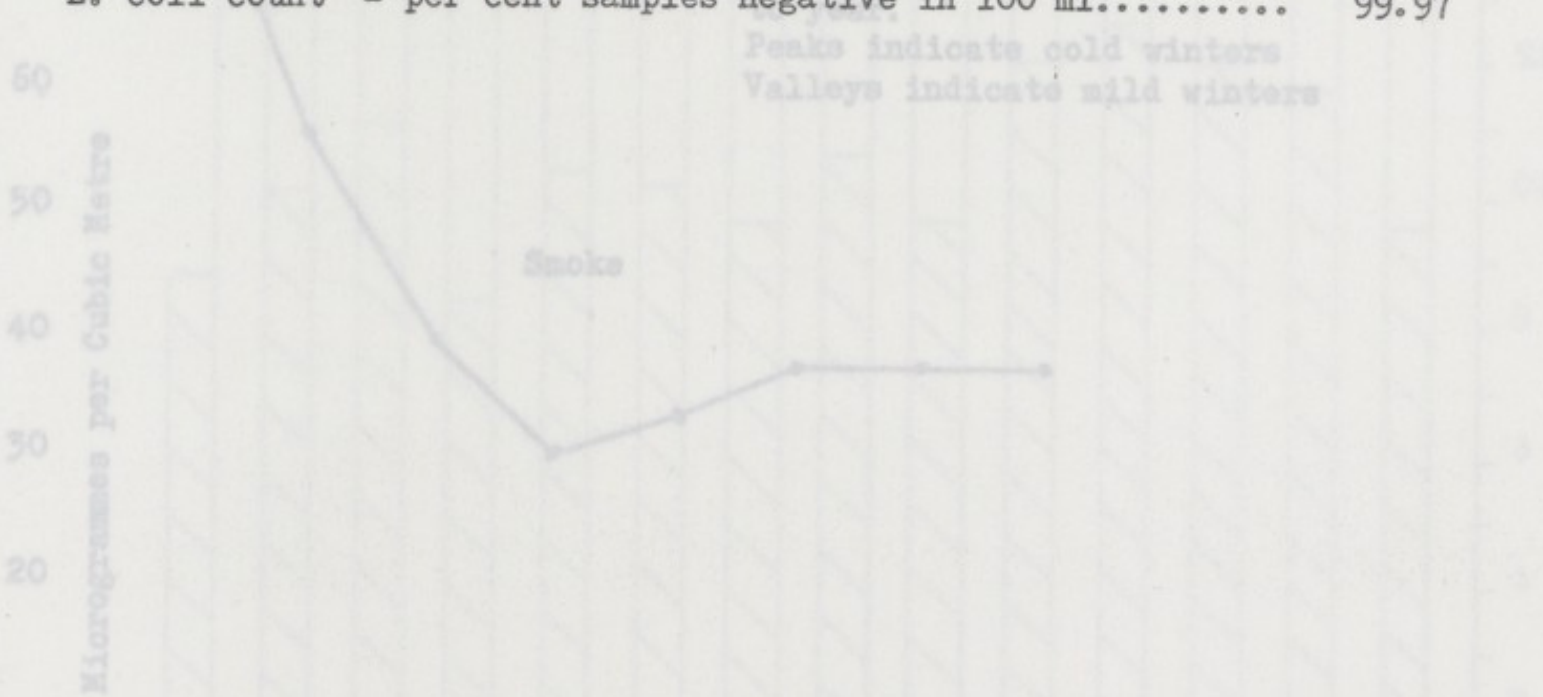
Yearly Average Bacteriological Results

Before Treatment

Number of Samples	8,154
Agar plate count per ml. 20-24 hours at 37°C	53.9
Coliform count -	
Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.....	40.37
Count per 100 ml.....	12.2
Escherichia coli count -	
Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.....	54.91
Count per 100 ml.....	5.1

After Treatment

Number of Samples	3,901
Agar plate count per ml. 20-24 hours at 37°C.....	8.4
Coliform count - per cent samples negative in 100 ml.....	99.51
E. coli count - per cent samples negative in 100 ml.....	99.97



WATER SUPPLY

HOUSING ACT 1969 - PART III

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Director of Water Examination, Thames.

Results of the Chemical Examination of

Water supplied to Borough.
(In milligrammes per litre)

Number of Samples	364
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.029
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.084
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.1
Oxygen abs. from KMnO4 4 hrs. at 27°C.	1.04
Hardness (total) CaCO3	281
Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO3	90
Magnesium as Mg	5
Sodium as Na	23.5
Potassium as K	5.1
Chloride as Cl	34
Phosphate as PO4	2.3
Silicate as SiO2	10
Sulphate as SO4	64
Natural Fluoride as F	0.15
Surface-active material as Manoxol OT	0.02
Turbidity units	0.1
Colour (Burgess units)	13
pH value	7.8
Electrical Conductivity (microhmes)	580

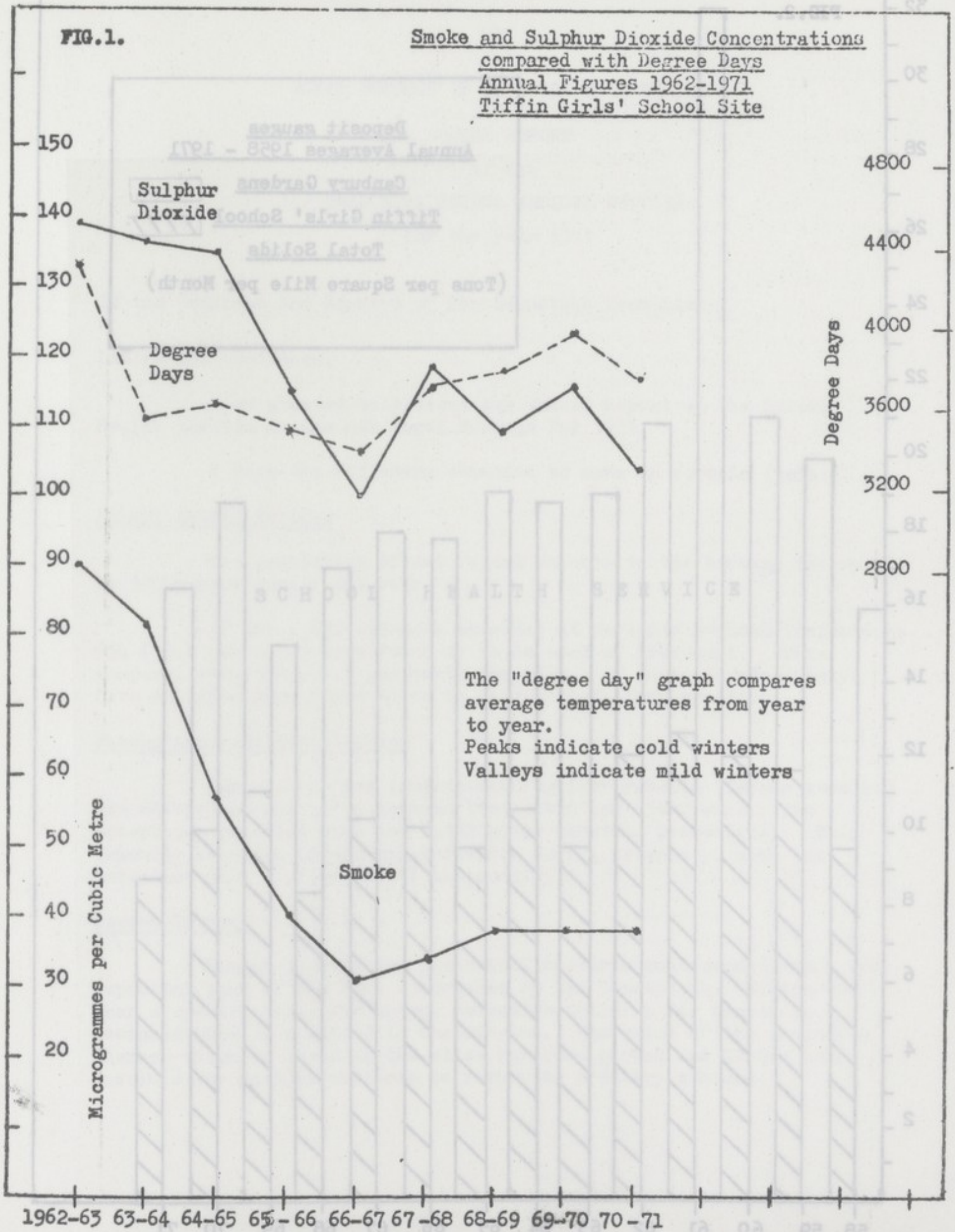
(ii) dwellings with rateable value less than £90 in Greater London..... 200

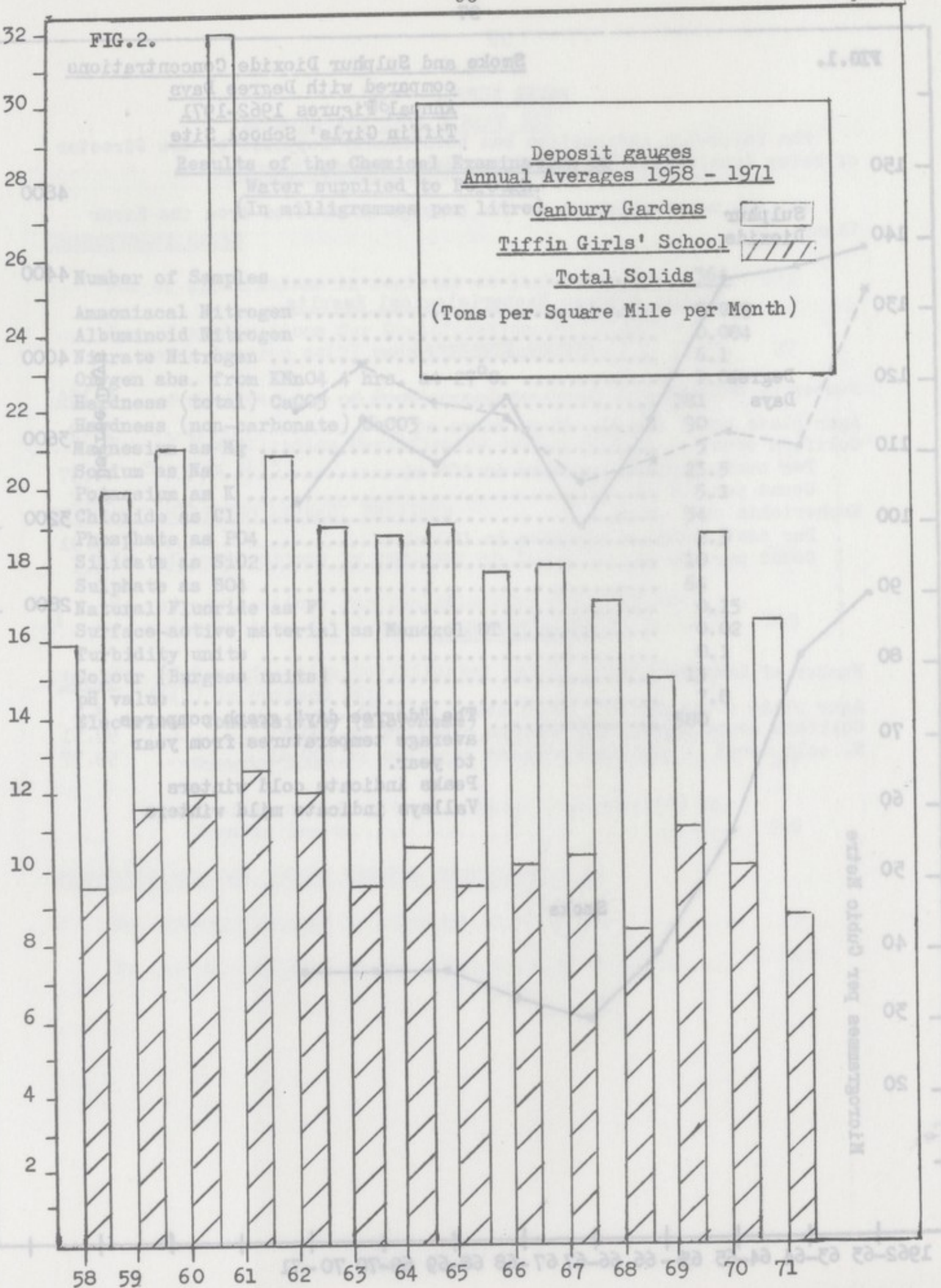
EXEMPTION FOR NEW DWELLINGS UNDER SECTION 54

No. of applications to register at 31.12.71.....	3
No. of certificates issued under Section 55.....	3

FIG.1.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations
compared with Degree Days
Annual Figures 1962-1971
Tiffin Girls' School Site





ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the year 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present the annual report on the School Health Service in the new Royal Borough for 1971.

I have the following comments to make on certain items:

School Health Service

The number of maintained schools in the Borough increased by 370 pupils

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Of the 250 children examined at periodic medical inspections 654 (13.4 per cent) were found to be in need of treatment. This compares with 507 (12.2 per cent) for 1970. Of these examined only five children were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

Vaccination and Immunisation

During the year vaccination against rubella (German measles) was offered to all girls between their 11th and 15th years. The acceptance rate was high and 1,587 girls received protection. This immunity is given to prevent infection during pregnancy, with the attendant high risk of foetal abnormality.

Speech Therapy

Speech therapy for pre-school children continued to be a most important part of the work undertaken by the therapists. During the year a special class for speech defective children was opened to accommodate in a school in Chessington. The value of the intensive therapy which is given in the class has been proved and it has been possible for several children to return to ordinary schools.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

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for the year 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present the annual report on the School Health Service in the new Royal Borough for 1971.

I have the following comments to make on certain items:

School Health Service

The population of maintained schools in the borough increased by 570 pupils during the year.

Of the 4,892 children examined at periodic medical inspections 654 (13.4 per cent) were found to be in need of treatment. This compares with 680 (11.8 per cent) for 1970. Of those examined only five children were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

Vaccination and Immunisation

During the year immunisation against rubella (German measles) was offered to all girls between their 11th and 13th years. The acceptance rate was high and 1,387 girls received protection. This immunity is given to prevent infection during pregnancy, with the attendant high risk of foetal abnormality.

Speech Therapy

Speech therapy for pre-school children continued to be a most important part of the work undertaken by the therapists. During the year a special class for speech defective children was opened in accommodation in a school in Chessington. The value of the intensive therapy which is given in the class has been proved and it has been possible for several children to return to ordinary schools.

Audiology

The joint audiology service with the London Borough of Merton continued to expand. The partially hearing nursery unit continues to provide for a very real need and plans are well advanced to open a similar unit for children of primary school age at accommodation at a school in Tolworth. It is expected that the new unit will open in September 1972.

Dysart School

By virtue of the Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970, responsibility for Kingston Junior Training Centre was transferred from the Health Committee to the Education Committee on 1 April 1971. The Centre was renamed Dysart School and the 54 children in attendance will continue to receive the whole range of health services available to school children.

St. Philip's School

Younger children continue to be admitted to this school at the age for normal school entry. They gain in confidence as a result of receiving education with their equals. If they were to attend an ordinary school with much larger classes, they would be likely to drop rapidly behind others in the same age group, become frustrated and discouraged, which not infrequently causes many other problems.

Bedelsford School

The work of this school continues and there were 68 children attending at the end of the year. Over the years the nature of the handicapping condition for which a child is admitted has changed. This is due in part to immunisation against poliomyelitis which has significantly reduced the incidence of the illness, and also to improved surgical techniques in overcoming congenital abnormalities.

Health Service Reorganisation

The uncertainty of the future administration of various sections of the work of the School Health Service caused much disquiet and doubt both in health and education circles during the year. No guidance however, materialised.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

I should like to record my thanks to the Committee for their support and encouragement, and to the Chief Education Officer and his staff and Head Teachers for their co-operation at all times.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. BIRCHALL

Principal School Medical Officer

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The population of the borough, estimated by the Registrar General, was 140,550 at mid-1971.

In January 1972 the number of pupils on the registers of maintained schools was 20,630 made up as follows:

Primary Schools	12,242
Secondary Schools	7,973
Nursery Schools	152
Special Schools	263

In addition it is estimated that 2,900 children attend independent schools registered under Part III of the Education Act 1944, and 560 attend the direct grant school which is served by the school health service.

The number of maintained schools in the borough on 31 December 1971 was 59: 13 secondary, 41 primary, 2 nursery, 3 special. One direct grant school was included in the school health service under the terms of Section 78 of the Education Act 1944.

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health and his deputy are also Principal and Deputy Principal School Medical Officers and were assisted by two senior and two other medical officers. The services of sessionally employed medical officers are also used to maintain the programme of fixed appointments at clinics and as reliefs for leave and sickness.

The health visiting staff consisting of a Superintendent Health Visitor, a Deputy Superintendent and 30 health visitors carry out the functions of school nurses, devoting about 20 per cent of their time to duties in connection with the school health service.

Sessionally employed state registered nurses work with medical officers at medical inspections in secondary schools, immunisation sessions and general medical clinics, and are responsible for vision testing of thirteen and sixteen-year-old pupils.

Periodic Medical Inspection

The figures given in this and all other sections of the report relate to schools as classified by the Education Act 1944 and are, broadly speaking, in accordance with the statistical requirements of the Department of Education and Science.

During 1971 periodic medical inspection of all schools in the borough was carried out in the appropriate age groups, 4,892 children being examined.

The arrangements for periodic medical inspection are summarised below:

- On entry to infant and nursery schools
- On entry to the junior school (selective examinations)
- On entry to the secondary school
- During the year in which age fifteen is reached

At the 8-year-old level, 603 children were selected for examination out of a total of 1,690 children in this age group.

In addition to these complete medical examinations, the hearing of every child is tested at the age of six and eleven years (approximately) by a pure tone audiometer. Secondary school pupils aged thirteen and sixteen plus are given an additional eye test. Those whose hearing or vision is found to be subnormal are referred for audiometric or ophthalmic examination and treatment, as appropriate.

General Conditions as Recorded at Periodic Inspection

Of the 4,892 pupils inspected, 4887 were deemed to be of satisfactory general condition. This is a personal assessment by the inspecting medical officer which takes into account general body countour and covering, general muscle tone, facial complexion, appearance of mucous membranes and eyes, posture, alertness and poise. In modern times it is more common to find pupils who are over-nourished rather than underweight. Obesity has many disadvantages in school life as well as carrying increased risk to normal health in later years. In most cases obesity is preventable or can be cured, and merits more serious consideration by parents and teachers than is usually given. The five children whose general condition was deemed unsatisfactory consisted of one born in 1967, two in 1966, one in 1960 and one in 1956.

Defects Found at Periodic Medical Inspection

During 1971, 654 (13.4 per cent) of the total number of children inspected were found to need treatment for diseases or defects other than uncleanliness and dental diseases, as shown in the following table:

Age groups by year of birth	Number of pupils inspected	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition	Total individual pupils
1967 and later	201	2	12	14
1966	685	9	43	51
1965	249	3	17	20
1964	52	2	6	7
1963	462	23	45	62
1962	141	7	11	18
1961	52	3	5	6
1960	1056	98	56	148
1959	498	52	41	81
1958	64	8	6	10
1957	50	3	5	7
1956 and earlier	1382	181	65	230
TOTALS	4892	391	312	654

Defects noted at periodic medical inspection (whether or not they were already under treatment or observation) are analysed below:

Defect or Disease	Requiring	
	Treatment	Observation
Skin	61	228
Eyes:		
(a) Vision	391	401
(b) Squint	33	56
(c) Other	8	20
Ears:		
(a) Hearing	15	104
(b) Otitis Media	15	45
(c) Other	3	8
Nose and Throat	27	256
Speech	45	50
Lymphatic Glands	10	97
Heart	1	43
Lungs	15	86
Development:		
(a) Hernia	2	11
(b) Other	11	40
Orthopaedic:		
(a) Posture	16	49
(b) Feet	39	97
(c) Other	17	44
Nervous System:		
(a) Epilepsy	13	17
(b) Other	2	39
Psychological:		
(a) Development	16	210
(b) Stability	8	117
Abdomen	11	47
Other	34	73
TOTAL: 2931	793	2138

Children with defects noted at periodic or special medical inspections are reinspected at appropriate intervals by the school medical officers. The number of such reinspections carried out was 707.

Special Inspections

Special inspections of pupils who are not due for periodic inspection are carried out at any age at the request of parents, teachers, family doctors or school health service staff, either at school or a school clinic. Defects noted in the 605 pupils examined at these inspections are analysed below:

Defect or Disease	Requiring	
	Treatment	Observation
Skin	52	11
Eyes:		
(a) Vision	15	14
(b) Squint	-	-
(c) Other	1	-
Ears:		
(a) Hearing	92	102
(b) Otitis Media	2	6
(c) Other	1	1
Nose and Throat	5	5
Speech	20	9
Lymphatic Glands	1	1
Heart	1	1
Lungs	2	-
Development:		
(a) Hernia	-	-
(b) Other	2	4
Orthopaedic:		
(a) Posture	2	-
(b) Feet	11	3
(c) Other	5	-
Nervous System:		
(a) Epilepsy	1	1
(b) Other	3	2
Psychological:		
(a) Development	11	4
(b) Stability	9	14
Abdomen	2	1
Other	21	33
TOTAL: 471	259	212

Treatment of Diseases and Defects

The number of defects known to be treated by all sources during the year is shown in the following table:

Defects or Diseases	Number
Skin:	
Ringworm, head or body	-
Scabies	2
Impetigo	5
Other	5
Vision and Squint	1463
Other Eye conditions	14
Ear, Nose and Throat	119
Speech	694
Heart	11
Lungs	59
Development	5
Orthopaedic	215
Nervous Diseases	65
Abdomen	72
Other	39
TOTAL:	2768

Combined general medical and immunisation sessions attended by a school medical officer with a school nurse are held weekly at the major clinics in the borough. A short minor ailments session is also held early on most weekday mornings at the major clinics, where school children may attend to receive dressings, etc., from the school nurse on duty.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

119 children received operative treatment by ear, nose and throat surgeons, including 45 cases of tonsils and adenoids.

Special Inspections

Speech Therapy

1971 has been an eventful year for the speech therapy service.

There were further changes of staff, with one full time therapist leaving in December, another in June, and a part time therapist who had lived and worked in the borough for several years, leaving in September to move to another district.

During the course of the year the establishment has been increased by one full time and one part time therapist. The part time post was to allow for five sessions a week at the Kingston Adult Training Centre, thereby making it possible for trainees leaving Dysart School to attend the Adult Training Centre to continue their treatment if necessary, and to provide speech therapy for other adults who had never had the opportunity to receive treatment in the past. The therapists in these centres are concerned with both defective articulation and with the development and use of speech and language.

The speech therapy unit at Buckland Infants School was opened in April, with the admission of five children needing frequent treatment to ensure good progress and to overcome the various educational difficulties which so often accompany speech defects. There is a full time teacher, and daily speech therapy. The teacher and the therapists work in close co-operation.

Before the opening of this unit an advisers panel was formed, consisting of a senior medical officer, a consultant psychiatrist, an educational psychologist, a psychiatric social worker, a head teacher, a senior administrative assistant from the Education Department, and the senior speech therapist.

This panel selects the children for admission and advises wherever necessary with their treatment. The social worker holds a parents meeting once a month and also consults with and advises the staff of the unit wherever there are social or emotional problems.

By December there were ten children in the class, two of whom had improved sufficiently to return to their own schools. One was subsequently found to be unsuitable.

The following tables show the work undertaken by speech therapists at the various centres, with 1970 figures for comparison:

Ophthalmic Clinics

S11

Centre	Present Weekly Number of Sessions		Initial Caseload		Children Treated		Remaining for Next Year	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Acre Road Clinic	2	2	26	50	44	66	37	39
Adult Training Centre	-	5	-	-	-	19	-	19
Bedelsford School	8	9	24	17	26	24	17	15
Buckland Speech Therapy Unit	-	10	-	5	-	10	-	7
Dysart School	5	5	47	52	57	61	50	58
Grange Road Clinic	2	2	22	22	34	43	22	32
Hook Clinic	3	4	46	57	79	99	57	65
Roselands Clinic	6	5	74	77	127	178	77	97
St. Philip's School	10	10	47	48	74	66	48	55
Surbiton Clinic	2	2	28	37	54	56	37	37
Tolworth Clinic	2	2	28	28	48	41	28	32
Worcester Park Clinic	3	2	38	38	57	50	38	42
TOTALS:	43	58	380	431	600	713	411	498

TOTALS: 43 58 380 431 600 713 411 498

- (i) Old otitis media 8
- (ii) Injury 2
- (iv) Other cause 24
- (v) Undetermined causes 1

Investigations incomplete at end of year 1

Investigations not possible - left district or otherwise unavailable for examination 4

Recommendations by School Medical Officers in the first instance:

- (i) No action required 13
- (ii) For observation only 72
- (iii) Refer to audiology clinic 21
- (iv) Refer to general practitioner 14
- (v) Refer to ear, nose and throat consultant 8

Speech Therapy

Analysis of Cases Treated

	Children Treated		Discharged		Remaining at end of period	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
	Stammering	46	52	15	20	31
Cluttering	3	4	-	1	3	3
Dyslalia	294	340	100	129	194	211
Idioglossia	2	2	-	2	2	-
Anarthria/Dysarthria	13	8	6	2	7	6
Aphasia/Dysphasia	9	7	2	-	7	7
Aphonia/Dysphonia	2	1	2	-	-	1
Amentia/Dementia	57	80	7	3	50	77
Cleft Palate	6	5	1	2	5	3
Hyperrhinophonia	7	5	3	2	4	3
Hyporhinophonia	-	4	-	2	-	2
Deafness	11	8	3	4	8	4
Retarded Speech Development	145	196	46	47	99	149
Unclassified	5	1	4	1	1	-
TOTALS:	600	713	189	215	411	498

This panel selects the children for admission and advises wherever necessary with their treatment. The social worker holds a parents meeting once a month and also consults and advises the staff of the unit wherever there are social or medical problems.

By December there were ten children in the class, two of whom had improved sufficiently to return to their own schools. One was subsequently found to be unsuitable.

The following tables show the work undertaken by speech therapists at the various centres, with 1970 figures for comparison:

Ophthalmic Clinics

During the year 1762 children were examined at the school eye clinics; 443 were prescribed glasses, which were dispensed by National Health Service opticians. Immediately after children obtain their spectacles they are re-examined at the eye clinics. Children requiring orthoptic treatment are referred to hospital. Vision testing of all school children is carried out at the time of their routine medical examinations, and also at thirteen years of age.

Audiology

The following are details of work undertaken in schools:

Children sweep tested:	Primary	3114	
	Secondary	1415	
	Special	<u>47</u>	4576
Children who failed test:	Primary	247	
	Secondary	78	
	Special	<u>2</u>	327

Result of Investigations by School Medical Officers:

No significant hearing loss on clinical examination	49
No significant hearing loss, but child appears mentally retarded	1
Hearing loss confirmed and attributed to:	
(i) Catarrhal condition (with or without inflammation of ear)	33
(ii) Old otitis media	8
(iii) Injury	2
(iv) Other causes	24
(v) Undetermined causes	4

Investigations incomplete at end of year 1

Investigations not possible - left district or otherwise unavailable for examination 4

Recommendations by School Medical Officers in the first instance:

(i) No action required	13
(ii) For observation only	72
(iii) Refer to audiology clinic	21
(iv) Refer to general practitioner	14
(v) Refer to ear, nose and throat consultant	8

There were 25 recommendations made during the year for children to sit in favourable positions in the classroom.

The total number of pupils attending school at the end of the year known to have been provided with hearing aids was 63.

Audiology Clinic

Of the 473 attendances during the year, 195 were made by 146 children under the age of five, and 278 were made by 135 children aged five and over. Details of children and attendances are as follows:

	A G E G R O U P					Totals
	Under 2	2-4	5-7	8-11	11+	
New cases referred from all sources	38	108	72	42	20	280
Cases carried over from 1970	-	-	1	-	-	1
Found to have normal hearing	35	97	30	17	1	184
Deaf in one or both ears	-	-	1	-	4	5
Found to have remediable hearing loss	2	10	40	23	10	85
Impaired hearing requiring auditory training and/or hearing aid	1	1	2	2	1	7
Not fully assessed at end of 1970	-	-	1	-	-	1
Attendances	55	140	140	88	50	473

Physiotherapy

Physiotherapy sessions are held weekly at four clinics, and the physiotherapist also attends St. Philip's Special School. The results obtained are very beneficial and details of the actual work undertaken are as follows:

Sessions held	218
Children treated	113
Attendances	2631
New cases admitted	54
Cases discharged	44

The 68 children attending Bedelsford Special School were also provided with physiotherapy by the physiotherapists attached to the school.

Epileptic Children

As a result of periodic medical inspections, 13 of the children examined were referred for treatment and 17 others were noted for observation at a later date.

Cleanliness

The work of health visitors and school nurses in connection with uncleanliness and verminous conditions in schools is summarised below:

School children examined	9396
Number found infested (head lice/nits)	69

Present standards of cleanliness and freedom from infestation have enabled discretion concerning the frequency of hygiene inspections to be used.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases

The number of children prevented from attending school because they were suffering from or in contact with infectious or contagious diseases, including any who were excluded on suspicion, is shown in the following table:

Smallpox	-
Diphtheria	-
Scarlet Fever	21
Enteric Fever	-
Measles	314
German Measles	66
Chicken Pox	223
Mumps	35
Jaundice	1
Dysentery	-
Influenza	-
Other	19
	<u>679</u>

(Vaccination against Smallpox was discontinued as a routine procedure during July 1971; see page 42)

Immunisation and Vaccination

It is now usual for children to be fully immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles and poliomyelitis by the time they enter school at five years of age. In addition the majority are at present vaccinated against smallpox.

Any necessary reinforcing injections are made available to children while they are at school. The percentage of children immunised can be regarded generally as satisfactory and the co-operation of head teachers in making arrangements for medical officers to visit the schools is very much appreciated.

Diphtheria

Primary Immunisation

Number who completed a primary course 53

Reinforcing

Number who received reinforcing injections 1675 1728

Poliomyelitis

Primary Course

Number who completed a primary course 153

Reinforcing

Number who received a reinforcing dose 2525 2678

Tetanus

Primary Course

Number who completed a primary course 698

Reinforcing

Number who received a reinforcing injection 2198 2896

Primary Courses completed from previous year 589

Measles

Number who received immunisation 239

Smallpox (up to July 1971 only)

Primary Vaccination

Number who received primary vaccination 44

Reinforcing

Number who received revaccination 126 170

(Vaccination against Smallpox was discontinued as a routine procedure during July 1971; see page 42)

Rubella (German measles)

Number who received immunisation 1387

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

During 1971 one case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a school child was notified by the Chest Physician. Epidemiological investigations were undertaken and no other cases in either members of the school staff or class contacts were elicited. Arrangements were made for tests to be repeated during 1972.

The scheme for the routine B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) vaccination of school children between their thirteenth and fourteenth birthdays continued during the year. Pulmonary tuberculosis is steadily being brought under control by early diagnosis and rapid and efficient treatment. The following table summarises the work undertaken:

Routine B.C.G. Programme

B.C.G. Offered	Consented	Absent	Mantoux Positive	Vaccinated
2210	1893	145	94	1634

Children found to be Mantoux positive were referred to the Chest Clinic for chest X-ray, but none of these was found to have active disease.

Child Guidance

The work of the clinic continues to progress, with increasing emphasis on treatment of the whole family, rather than the individual child.

Treatment facilities remain limited in that psychotherapists are in short supply and there are neither sufficient day places for the education of disturbed children nor a residential unit for those requiring a period of skilled care away from their homes.

During the past year a senior registrar in child psychiatry has been trained and the training of social work students has continued. The clinic continues to maintain close links with other agencies, e.g. the Social Services Department, speech therapists, the Education Department and the Paediatric Department of Kingston Hospital.

The following table shows the work done during the year:

Caseload brought forward from 1970	356	
Waiting list at December 1970	20	376

160 new cases were referred during 1971 by the following:

Health Visitors	5
Court	12
School Health Service	42
Private practitioners	60
Other Clinics	2
Direct non-medical	19
Education Department	12
School Psychological Service	5
Social Services Department	2
Speech Therapists	1

New cases initially seen by psychiatrist during the year	136
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New caseload initial distribution:

Psychiatrist	53
Psychiatric Social Worker	76
Psychologist	7

<u>Total of caseload during the year</u>	<u>536</u>
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All cases - closures during the year:

Consultation and advice only	7
Non-co-operative	26
Other arrangements made	9
Improved	65
Failed to attend	4
Transferred to other agencies	3
Left school	27
Moved from district	10
Lost contact	<u>6</u>
	<u>157</u>

Caseload on treatment at end of year 363

On waiting list for diagnostic interview 16

Category	Boys		Girls		Other		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Blind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially Sighted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially Hearing	-	-	4	100	1	25	5
Educationally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subnormal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maladjusted	5	100	2	100	-	-	7
Hysterical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speech Defect	-	-	-	-	7	100	7

detached and emergency will be provided for a number of new cases. The new treatment room is being built in the old building. This room will be used for the treatment of children with physical and psychological problems. Currently, treatment is carried out in temporary accommodation consisting of two rooms in the old building.

The appointment of an additional nursery nurse has enabled the admission of five more children to the nursery group. Nursery

HANDICAPPED PUPILSSpecial Schools and Hostels

The following table shows the placement of Kingston children in special schools, units and hostels:

Category	Number attending at end of 1971						Recommended for placement - parents refused		Receiving home tuition		On waiting list for special school	
	Day Special Schools or Units				Boarding Special Schools or Hostels							
	Kingston		Other		Other							
	Boys	Girls	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G		
Blind	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Partially Sighted	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Deaf	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially Hearing	-	-	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Educationally Subnormal	106	91	1	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	3	2
Epileptic	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maladjusted	6	5	3	1	18	7	1	-	7	1	4	-
Physically Handicapped	10	8	-	2	5	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
Delicate	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Speech Defect	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	131	106	17	14	36	16	1	1	10	2	13	5

New cases initially seen by psychiatrist during the year

New caseload initial distribution:

Psychiatrist

Psychiatric Social Worker

Psychologist

Total of caseload during the year

536

Bedelsford School, Grange Road, Kingston

Thanks are expressed to Miss G.H.Campbell, Headmistress, for the following report:

The school caters for physically handicapped children from 2½ to 17 years and there are 68 children on roll at present, all of whom are multiple-handicapped.

During the year there has been an increase in the number of spina bifida cases. This condition now represents approximately 40 per cent of the school roll.

Handicaps present are as follows:

- 27 Spina bifida and hydrocephalus
- 14 Cerebral palsy
- 9 Muscular dystrophy
- 4 Cardiac conditions
- 3 Cerebellar ataxia
- 2 Hemiplegia with epilepsy
- 2 Hydrocephalus
- 1 Epileptic
- 6 various undiagnosed conditions
- 68

Of the spina bifida cases, 25 are doubly incontinent. The children are all under 11 years of age and present a growing nursing and supervision responsibility.

Eight children are additionally handicapped with epilepsy. Two children are partially hearing, and 14 children are currently receiving treatment for speech defects.

Final work on Stage 2 of the rebuilding programme was completed in the autumn and the last two classes have moved into their new accommodation. The start of the third and last stage is dependent upon the resiting of Grange Road Clinic, which at present occupies one section of the old building. This area will then be remodelled to provide new treatment rooms for physiotherapy and speech therapy, and a hydrotherapy pool. Currently, treatment is carried out in temporary accommodation comprising two small rooms and one classroom.

The appointment of an additional nursery nurse has enabled the admission of five more children to the nursery group. Nursery

education, of importance to all children, is proving of particular value for the handicapped pre-school child.

The classes in the main school have been reorganised during the year to reduce the age range in each teaching group. The aim of the school is to provide as normal a school programme as possible, bearing in mind the time that must be given to physiotherapy and other forms of remedial treatment.

St. Philip's School for Educationally Subnormal Children,
Fleetwood House, Leatherhead Road, Chessington

Thanks are expressed to Mr. J. A. Ainley, Headmaster, for the following report:

The number of children on roll in 1971 has remained at approximately 140-142, and the number awaiting admission has been brought down to a minimum.

Termly newsletters, visits from parents, and open evenings held throughout the year have all helped to maintain good contact with parents.

The school also endeavours to keep in contact with all its school leavers. Through the weekly Youth Club meetings and Youth Club letters quite a large number keep in touch either by weekly, monthly, termly or yearly visits. Parties are run for them twice yearly, and often they visit with wife or husband and children. The majority appear to be fully employed.

Those who left the school in 1971 have all found employment.

All children in the school, unless excused on medical grounds, receive swimming instruction. The swimming successes have been high, and in December 1971 the children won six bronze, six silver, and two gold A.S.A. awards.

In the Kingston Schools Art Exhibition in January 1971 the school was well represented with entries of twelve paintings, some abstract panels, and thirty pieces of pottery and woodwork.

In April one of the boys won the "Apples for Schools" painting competition. As well as a personal prize, he won for his whole class a trip to the orchards in Kent, with lunch provided.

The school continues to send a group of the best readers to the local library, and encourages them to continue this interest on leaving school.

In May, for the sixth year running, a party of children and teachers went for a week's school holiday.

For the second year in succession, the school has come second in the Surrey Special School League chess match, and one boy won a medal for being runner-up champion.

Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils

Children ascertained in 1971 as requiring special educational placement:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>
Blind	1
Partially sighted	nil
Deaf	nil
Partially hearing	12
Educationally subnormal	26
Epileptic	nil
Maladjusted	20
Physically handicapped	1
Delicate	7
Speech defect	<u>4</u>
TOTAL:	<u>71</u>

Health Education

Details of activities which took place in schools and youth centres are reported on page 20.

The total number of health education sessions in schools in which the Health Department personnel have been involved shows a slight decrease on previous years (see section on Health Education, page 20.) This does not necessarily indicate less health teaching; it appears that the health education content of the schools syllabus dealt with by the teaching staff is increasing.

Members of the teaching staff make enquiries concerning the availability and suitability of audio-visual materials and seek advice on specific subjects.

Health Department personnel are becoming more involved in team teaching than hitherto.

Individual health education is carried out in schools by the school health staff on occasions such as medical examinations, dental inspections and visits to schools in an advisory capacity. Parents and children seek help in this way.

School Milk and Meals Service

There is close collaboration between the Environmental Health Section and the School Meals Service in order to ensure continued high standards of hygiene. Equipment is continually improved and the quality of the meals is good. The provision of milk and meals in school is very valuable, particularly to those children whose mothers are in employment, and the following figures are of interest:

Based on September 1971 Returns

Children in attendance		19,054	
Taking milk		5,330	
Percentage taking milk		27.97	
Taking meals		12,614	
Percentage taking meals		66.20	
Cost of meal to pupil		12p	
Actual cost of meal		20p	
Percentage taking meal at:			
	Full cost	91.4	
	Free	8.6	
Average number of days meals were supplied in year		183	
Average daily number of meals supplied		13,049	
Number of meals supplied:			
Other establishments		11,799)	
Maintained schools		2,376,219)	2,388,018

Deaths of School Children

During the year notifications were received in respect of the deaths of five children of school age resident in the borough. The causes of death were as follows:

- 1 Cerebral haemorrhage and acute lymphocytic leukaemia
- 1 Cancer and Wilm's tumour
- 1 Multiple injuries (accident)
- 1 Fracture and dislocation of cervical spine (accident)
- 1 Cardiac arrest, cerebral circulatory insufficiency and cerebral oedema following correction of congenital hypertension

Medical Examination of Adults

306 newly appointed teachers and candidates for admission to teacher training colleges were medically examined, as required by the Department of Education and Science.

301 teachers were appointed to Kingston schools after submitting medical history forms.

7,218 (57 per cent) of children examined at their first inspection of the year reported treatment with dental services. The fact that 8.8 permanent teeth were filled for every one that required extraction.

The orthodontic clinic continued to provide excellent facilities for the school dental service and in many cases for the general dental service. No patient had to be referred to an outside consultant for dental treatment during the whole year.

Dental health education is an important and integral part of any comprehensive dental service. In order to produce tomorrow's dental generation of young adults we must stress upon today's school children the importance of sound healthy teeth. When one considers that nearly 50 million working hours are lost each year through toothache, the provision of dental health education is an important and integral part of

125

Health Department personnel are becoming more involved in team teaching than with the traditional Lympochevic Lankasmas

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Donald M. Dodd, L.D.S., B.D.S., Chief Dental Officer

Staff

The loss of two part-time dental officers during the first six months was quickly offset by the appointment of a part-time replacement, which enabled establishment levels to be brought almost to full strength again. The staffing position of dental surgery assistants remained stable throughout the year.

Dental Inspections (see tables)

18,650 children were inspected either routinely at schools or at clinics and 2,679 (14 per cent) reinspected. In view of the temporary loss of dental staff at one point, these figures indicate a reasonably satisfactory coverage of the area.

Dental Treatment (see tables)

7,218 (37 per cent) of children examined at their first inspection of the year required treatment and of these, 3,832 (53 per cent) were treated by the school dental service.

It is encouraging to note that the emphasis of this treatment was once more directed mainly towards conservation. This is shown by the fact that 8.8 permanent teeth were filled for every one that required extraction.

The orthodontic clinic continued to provide excellent facilities both for the school dental service and, in many cases, for the general dental service. No patient had to be referred to an outside consultant from this clinic during the whole year.

Dental Health Education

Dental health education is an important and integral part of any comprehensive dental service. In order to produce tomorrow's dentally fit generation of young adults, we must stress upon today's school children the importance of sound, healthy teeth. When one considers that over a million working days are lost each year through tooth troubles,

this point begins to assume a position of some importance. Consequently a vigorous programme of dental health education was pursued throughout the year and with the unhesitating co-operation of the Education Department, health visitors, teachers and dental staff all played invaluable roles in the process.

A dental hygiene kit campaign similar to that of the previous year was carried out and involved more than two thousand infant school, nursery school and playgroup children.

March was dental health month and during the four weeks all clinics exhibited displays in connection with the attainment and maintenance of healthy gums and teeth.

The "Apples for Schools" scheme was expanded in an effort to reduce the amount of sweets and biscuits sold in school tuckshops. Although the expansion was slow, it has nevertheless been obvious.

In the late spring one of the large toothpaste manufacturers offered to supply, free of charge, with free transport and distribution, toothpaste samples to all primary school children in the borough. The offer was taken up and as a result, eleven and a half thousand toothpaste samples were handed out.

Throughout the year, health visitors have continued to give talks and demonstrations on the importance of dental health to expectant and nursing mothers and also to school children of all age groups. This continuous process of providing information, guidance and help forms one of the most valuable aspects of health education.

Fluoridation

Fluoridation of community water supplies remains the safest and most effective way of producing a dramatic reduction in the amount of tooth decay. This reduction can reach 50 - 60 per cent of those just starting school and beneficial effects are continued into middle age. Reduction in human discomfort and in the amount of time lost from school and work as a result of dental disease would more than justify the implementation of this process by the borough.

Unfortunately the Metropolitan Water Board is not prepared to undertake fluoridation unless there is one hundred per cent agreement with all the boroughs supplied through its system. Although at the moment about three quarters of the London Boroughs are in favour of the idea, opposition from the remaining quarter is merely delaying for its children the provision of an immensely beneficial and safe public health measure.

General Dental Inspection and Treatment

First inspections of the year:	At school	16,345	
	At clinic	2,305	18,650
Reinspections at school and clinic			2,679
Found to require treatment from first inspections			7,218
Offered treatment from first inspections			5,738
Treated			3,832
Attendances for treatment			11,948
Sessions for inspection			158
Sessions for treatment			1,958
Sessions devoted to dental health education			96
Number of fillings in permanent teeth			5,611
Number of fillings in temporary teeth			4,728
Number of permanent teeth filled			4,681
Number of temporary teeth filled			4,230
Number of permanent teeth extracted			530
Number of temporary teeth extracted			1,255
General anaesthetics			520
Pupils X-rayed			655
Prophylaxis			1,072
Teeth otherwise conserved			735
Teeth root-filled			<u>53</u>
Inlays			-
Crowns			20
<u>Orthodontic Cases</u>			
Commenced during the year			200
Brought forward from 1970			483
Completed during year			165
Discontinued during year			35
Referred to hospital consultant			-
Removable appliances fitted			272
Fixed appliances fitted			218
Under treatment at end of year			483

SCHOOL CLINICS

<u>Address</u>	<u>Clinic</u>
Grange Road Kingston upon Thames	Minor Ailments Speech Dental General Medical
204 Acre Road Kingston upon Thames	Minor Ailments Speech Dental Eye General Medical Physiotherapy Audiology
1 Gosbury Hill Hook	Minor Ailments Speech Dental Eye General Medical Physiotherapy Child Guidance
South Place Surbiton	Minor Ailments Speech Dental Eye General Medical
Roselands 163 Kingston Road New Malden	Minor Ailments Speech Dental Eye General Medical Physiotherapy
Mecklenberg House 50 Kingston Road New Malden	Child Guidance
The Manor Drive Worcester Park	Minor Ailments Speech Dental Eye General Medical Physiotherapy Audiology
St. George's Hall Hamilton Avenue Tolworth	Speech

With the exception of Minor Ailments, attendance
is by appointment.

I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>
Accidental Hypothermia	36
Accidents	88
Acknowledgments	4, 103
Adult Medical Examinations	23, 125
After Care	45-51
Air Pollution	61-63
Ambulance Service	44
Animals	71
Ante-natal Clinics	26-27
Area	9
Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils	123
Attachment of Nurses to General Practices	35, 38, 39
Audiology	102, 113-114
Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (B.C.G.) Vaccination	47, 117
Bacteriological Examinations	67, 68, 95, 96,
Bedelsford School	102, 121
Birds	63
Birth Rate	1, 9
Births	9
British Red Cross Society	50
Cancer	1-2
Caravans	66
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960	66
Care Committee	49
Care of Mothers	26, 27
Care of Young Children	27, 28
Causes of Death	11-16
Central Midwives Board	34
Certificates of Vaccination	43, 44
Cervical Smears	22
Chest Clinic	40, 46
Chief Dental Officer	126-128
Chief Public Health Inspector	55-57
Child Guidance	118-119
Child Welfare	27-28
Children's Homes	29
Chimneys	62
Chiropody	3, 50-51
Cholera	44

	<u>Page</u>
Clean Air	61-63
Clean Air Act	61, 84
Cleanliness	115
Cleansing	59
Clinics	2, 26-28, 113, 114, 126, 129
Communicable Diseases	2
Complaints	62, 63, 64, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80
Congenital Malformations	29-30, 32-33
Contagious Diseases	115
Cremations	23
Cytology	22
Deaths	9, 124-125
Dental Inspection	28-29, 126-128
Dental Service	28-29, 126-128
Dental Treatment	28-29, 126-128
Department of Education and Science	105, 125
Diphtheria	43, 44, 115
Disrepair - Certificates	91
District Nursing	35-38
Domiciliary Nursing	2, 3
Drainage	59
Drugs	70, 72, 76, 77
Dust	63
Dwellings, Separately Rated	9
Dysart School	102
Education Act 1944	104
Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970	102
Elderly Persons	39, 50-51
Environmental Health	3, 55-98
Epileptic Children	115
Evening Nursing Service	37
Factories Act 1961	85-86
Family Planning	49
Family Planning Association	49
Feeding Stuffs	71
Fertilisers	71
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926	71

<u>Page</u>	<u>Page</u>
Food	67-79
Food and Drugs Act 1955	72-79
Food Hygiene	70, 79
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	78
Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966	78
Food Premises	67-68
Fluoridation of Water	127
General Services	20-24
Geriatric Unit	40
German Measles	42, 101, 117
Greater London Council	44
Grit	63
Group Attachment	2, 34, 35, 38, 39
Handicapped Pupils	102, 120-123
Head Lice	115
Health Centres	2, 26
Health Education	3, 20-22, 123-124
Health Visiting	2, 38-41
Health Committee	5
Hearing Aids	114
Hearing Loss	114
Home Dialysis	51
Home Nursing	35-38
Hospitals	24, 36, 40
Hostel for Handicapped Pupils	120
Housing	65-66, 90-92
Housing Act 1969	90-92
Housing Acts	90, 93-94
Hypothermia	36
Ice Cream	68
Immunisation	2, 42-44, 101, 116, 117
Impetigo	109
Imported Food	69
Improvement Areas	65-66
Improvement Grants	92-94
Infant Mortality	9-10
Infectious Diseases	2, 17-19, 115
Insects	55, 63-64, 82, 89
Inspections	81-83, 85
International Certificates of Vaccination	43, 44

	<u>Page</u>
Kingston and District Care Committee	49
Labelling of Food	72-75
Laboratory Service	18
Late Night Nursing	37
Lead	68
Legal Proceedings	72, 74
Lice	115
Licensing of Nurses Agencies	23
Loan of Nursing Equipment	50
Mantoux Tests	117
Marie Curie Memorial Foundation	37
Marriages	17
Mass Miniature Radiography	2, 48
Maternal Deaths	1, 9
Meals	124
Measles	2, 43, 115, 116
Meat	69, 71
Medical Aid	34
Medical Examination of Adults	23, 125
Medical Inspection	105-115
Metropolitan Water Board	95, 127
Mice	80, 89
Midwifery Service	2, 34-35
Milk	67, 72, 124
Mortality Rates	9-10
Mortuary Services	23
Movable Dwellings	66
Multiple Occupation	65
National Assistance Act 1948	22
National Health Service Act	26
Neonatal Deaths	10
Night Nursing Service	37
Noise	60, 80
Notices	84
Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulations Act 1948	3
Nurses Agencies	23
Nurse Training	40, 41
Nursing Equipment	50
Nursing Homes	22

<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	60, 87
	Ophthalmic Clinics	113
	Orthodontic Treatment	126
	Orthoptic Treatment	113
	Outwork	86
	Paratyphoid Fever	17, 44
	Penny Rate Product	9
	Periodic Medical Inspection	105-115
	Personal Health Services	26-51
	Pest Control	63-64, 89
	Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933	71
	Physiotherapy	114-115
	Pigeons	50, 82, 89
	Poisons List	71
	Poliomyelitis	42-46, 116
	Pollution	55, 62-63, 97-98
	Population	9
	Post-natal Clinics	26-27
	Pre-School Children	3
	Prevention of Illness	45-51
	Psychiatric Care	36
	Public Analyst	72
	Public Cleansing	59
	Public Health Laboratory	67, 68
	Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Act 1936	47
	Rateable Value	9
	Rats	80, 89
	Registrar General	1
	Registration of Nursing Homes	22-23
	Rent Act 1968	91
	Reorganisation of National Health Service	3-4, 102
	Riding Establishments Act 1970	71
	Ringworm	109
	Rivers	59
	Rodents	63, 80, 89
	Rubella	42, 101, 117
	St. John Ambulance Association	50
	St. Philip's School	102, 122-123
	Sale of Welfare Foods	27, 28
	Samples	72-75
	Inspections	81-83, 85
	International Certificates of Vaccination	43, 44

Page

Scabies	109
School Dental Service	126-128
School Health Service	101-129
School Meals	124
School Milk	124
School Population	104
Sewage Disposal	59
Sewerage	59
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	18, 19, 20
Shops Act 1950	60
Skin Testing	47, 117
Smallpox	42-44, 115-116
Smoke	63, 97-98
Smoke Control Areas	61-63
Smoke Control Orders	61-63
Smoking	20, 21
Sonne Dysentery	18
Special Inspection	108
Special Schools	102, 120
Speech Therapy	110-111
Squirrels	63, 80, 89
Staff	6, 104
Staff Medical Examinations	23, 125
Staff of Health Department	6
Statistics	1
Stillbirths	9
Streams	59
Sulphur Dioxide	63, 97
Sweep Testing	113
Swimming Baths	58-59
Tetanus	43, 116
Trade Descriptions Act 1968	71
Treatment of Diseases and Defects	109
Tuberculin Tests	47, 117
Tuberculosis	17, 18, 45-49, 117
Typhoid Fever	18, 44
Unfit Foodstuffs	72-75, 77
Vaccination	2, 42-44, 101, 116-117
Venereal Diseases	18, 19, 20

	<u>Page</u>
Verminous Conditions	115
Vision Testing	113
Vital Statistics	9
Wasps	63, 89
Water Supply	58, 95-96, 127
Welfare Foods	27-28
Whooping Cough	43, 44, 116
Yellow Fever	43

