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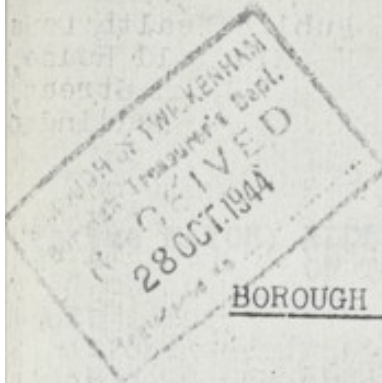
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BOROUGH OF TWICKENHAM

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1943

JOHN MADDISON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF TWICKENHAM.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the public health and sanitary condition of the Borough during the year ending 31st December, 1943. The report is again condensed for economy of paper, and again certain tables and figures have been omitted.

The strain of war, overwork, fatigue and inconvenience continued throughout 1943; although the health of the people remained remarkably good it will occasion no surprise to note evidence of mental and physical fatigue. The death rate gives some index of vitality; it was a little higher than in 1942 - 12.3 as compared with 11.6. The lowest death rate for the Borough was 9.81 in 1938. The rates since 1938 have all been higher, with 1940 a peak year owing to enemy action. The birth rate in 1943 reached 17.7 per thousand of the estimated resident population, which is a record. There were 121 more births than in 1942; the number of illegitimate births rose still higher to a total of 108 - also a record. The infantile mortality (deaths of infants per thousand live births) showed a reduction, but the still-birth rate was slightly higher. The deaths of illegitimate infants showed a substantial fall from 102.3 in 1942 to 64.8 in 1943, but there is room for much improvement in the still-birth and infant mortality rates. There was a distressing increase in the maternal mortality rate. Towards the end of the year the influenza epidemic accounted for a number of deaths, especially in old people, which otherwise might not have occurred; the effect of the epidemic is reflected in the general death rate.

Diphtheria was a new low record for the Borough. It has been shown that the age distribution of the mortality from diphtheria indicates that the reduction is due to immunization. Heart disease continued to claim the greatest number of victims; cancer showed an unwelcome increase, with a number of deaths from breast cancer which ought to be capable of reduction. There were 15 deaths of infants under two years of age from diarrhoea - a figure which also ought to be capable of reduction. Deaths from tuberculosis were slightly down, but the number of notifications of new cases was slightly increased. A special report on tuberculosis was presented to the Council during the year and was favourably received. It resulted in the introduction of some useful measures for helping in the fight against tuberculosis.

We are promised important changes in the medical arrangements for improving the health of the people. I trust these arrangements will provide for a closer liaison and understanding between the practitioners, voluntary hospitals and local authority medical services. It is likely that good would come from regular consultations between these three groups. The healthiness or otherwise of any person depends on so many factors; there is great need for pooling all knowledge for research and investigation, to determine how the healthiness of the people can be improved. There is as yet no simple yard-stick for determining whether each of us enjoys the highest state of health attainable. To achieve optimum healthiness for everyone requires

close team work among all who are engaged in the work of medicine in all its implications; I would like to see this liaison closer. The public are always ready to listen to advice and information on health matters - the doctor in the literal role of teacher; but the information must be sound, based on accurate observation and experiment, and capable of proof. During the year the Department increased its educational activities and issued leaflets, posters and cinema slides on a number of subjects. The effort appears to be well justified and worth increasing.

During this year, the volume of work undertaken by the Department continued to grow. Once again I have to acknowledge the great loyalty of the staff and their unfailing willingness. I desire also to record my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their helpfulness and support, which were of the greatest encouragement through this difficult period. I desire also to acknowledge with thanks the friendly co-operation and help which I received from my colleagues in other Departments of the Corporation and the other Members of the Council.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MADDISON.

Medical Officer of Health.

S T A T I S T I C A L S U M M A R Y

for the year 1943

Area in acres	...	...	...	7,007
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	28,808
Rateable value	...	...	...	£1,033,694
Sum represented by a penny rate 1943/44	...	...	...	£4,178:4:3.

	Total	M	F
Live births: Legitimate	1538	845	693
Illegitimate	108	46	62

Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 17.7

	Total	M	F
Still births: Legitimate	51	28	23
Illegitimate	3	2	1

Still birth rate per 1,000 total
(live and still) births 31.7

	Total	M	F
Deaths:	1144	545	599

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 12.3

Maternal deaths:

Puerperal & Post-Abortive Sepsis	3
Other Maternal Causes	3

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 3.5

Death rate of infants under one year of age :-

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	47.99
Legitimate infants per 1,000 leg. live births	...	46.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illeg. live births	...	64.8

Deaths from:	Cancer (all ages)	...	220
	Measles (all ages)	...	2
	Whooping cough (all ages)	...	-
	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	15

BIRTHS

The live births registered in the Borough in 1943 numbered 1,646, giving a birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of the population (England and Wales 16.5).

The births were made up as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	845	693	1,538
Illegitimate	46	62	108
Total	891	755	1,646

The number of births represents an increase of 121 compared with the previous year.

Illegitimate births formed 6.56% of the total births, an increase of .79% on the previous year.

Still births

There were 54 still births registered during the year, giving a still birth rate of 31.7 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

DEATHS

The nett deaths registered in the Borough during 1943 were :-

Males	Females	Total
545	599	1,144

This represents an increase of 69 compared with the previous year.

The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 12.3 as compared with 12.1 for England and Wales.

Main causes of death. An analysis of the death returns reveals the following main causes of death :-

Disease	Percentage of total deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	30.8	3.8
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	8.0	.99
Cancer	19.2	2.37
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	11.4	1.4
Tuberculosis	4.1	.5

CAUSES OF DEATH 1943

Registrar General's Official Returns

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
All Causes	545	599	1,144
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria	1	-	1
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	31	11	42
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	4	5
8. Syphilitic diseases	4	-	4
9. Influenza	11	15	26
10. Measles	1	1	2
11. Acute Polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis	1	-	1
12. Acute infective encephalitis	1	-	1
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M)	-	-	-
uterus (F)	7	11	18
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	13	20	33
15. Cancer of breast	1	29	30
16. Cancer of all other sites	82	57	139
17. Diabetes	1	7	8
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	30	62	92
19. Heart disease	160	163	323
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	13	17	30
21. Bronchitis	18	27	45
22. Pneumonia	26	39	65
23. Other respiratory diseases	9	11	20
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	8	2	10
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	11	4	15
26. Appendicitis	-	2	2
27. Other digestive diseases	13	13	26
28. Nephritis	9	11	20
29. Puerperal & Post-abortion Sepsis	-	3	3
30. Other maternal causes	-	3	3
31. Premature birth	12	9	21
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile diseases	14	8	22
33. Suicide	2	5	7
34. Road traffic accidents	7	1	8
35. Other violent causes	10	15	25
36. All other causes	48	49	97

MATERNAL MORTALITY

During the year six deaths were registered as being due to diseases or accidents of child-birth, all of which occurred in institutions outside the Borough.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 3.5 compared with 1.45 for England and Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 79 deaths of infants under one year during the year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 47.99 per 1,000 live births. This shows a further reduction compared with the figure of 53.1 for 1942. The rate for England and Wales in 1943 was 49.

Congenital malformations, premature birth, etc. caused 43 (or 54.4%) of the total infant deaths.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING 1943

Provisional figures

	Rate per 1,000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population								Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live births	Still births	All Causes	Typhoid & paratyphoid fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total deaths under 1 year
England & Wales	16.5	0.51	12.1	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.37	5.3	49
126 County Boroughs and great towns, including London	18.6	0.63	14.2	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.36	7.9	58
148 smaller towns (resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census).	19.4	0.61	12.7	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.37	4.4	46
London Adm. County	15.8	0.45	15.0	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.27	10.4	58
TWICKENHAM	17.7	0.58	12.3	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.28	9.1	47.99

LABORATORY WORK

The usual arrangements were continued during the year and worked satisfactorily.

The following table gives the number of specimens examined during the year :-

Nature of Specimens	No.	Result
Throat and nasal swabs for diphtheria	236	1 Positive
Sputum, etc. for tubercle bacilli	82	5 Positive
Miscellaneous	74	
Total specimens examined	392	

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

Infectious diseases

A motor ambulance is provided by the South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board.

Non-infectious and accident cases

Four motor ambulances are provided by the Council. They are stationed at the Hollies Depot and, during the year, garage accommodation was erected. The service provided is adequate for the needs of the Borough.

The conditions governing the use of the ambulances were revised during the year.

The following table shows the work done by the Borough ambulance service during the year 1943 :-

Year 1943	<u>Total Calls</u>	<u>Patients Carried</u>	<u>Mileage</u>
1st quarter	356	356	2938.0
2nd quarter	359	359	2911.1
3rd quarter	303	304	2541.8
4th quarter	440	438	3154.0
	<u>1458</u>	<u>1457</u>	<u>11544.9</u>

NURSING IN THE HOME

During the year the Council again contributed the sum of £300 to the funds of the five home-nursing associations in the Borough.

CLINICS AND WELFARE CENTRES

The following clinics were being held within the Borough at the end of the year :-

CLINICS	ADDRESS	BY WHOM PROVIDED
Infant Welfare Centres	York House, Twickenham. Hospital Bridge Road, Twickenham. Art School, Teddington. Station Road, Hampton. Baptist Hall, Hampton Wick.	Twickenham Council
Ante-Natal Clinics	York House, Twickenham. Hospital Bridge Road, Twickenham. Art School, Teddington. Station Road, Hampton.	Twickenham Council
School Clinics	York House, Twickenham. Hospital Bridge Road, Twickenham. Stanley Road, Teddington. Percy Road F.A.P., Hampton.	Middlesex County Council
Dental Clinics	York House, Twickenham. Stanley Road, Teddington.	Twickenham Council & Middlesex County Council
Ophthalmic Clinics	York House, Twickenham. Stanley Road, Teddington.	Middlesex County Council.
Diphtheria & Typhoid Immunization	York House, Twickenham. Hospital Bridge Road, Twickenham. Stanley Road, Teddington. Percy Road F.A.P., Hampton.	Twickenham Council.

HOSPITALS

Smallpox
Tuberculosis
Puerperal Pyrexia
Infectious diseases

The arrangements for the provision of hospital accommodation or residential institutional treatment were described in my previous report.

OTHER HOSPITALS

There are three voluntary hospitals in the Borough, viz., St. John's Hospital, Twickenham, St. Mary's Hospital, Hampton, and the Teddington, Hampton Wick and District Memorial Hospital, Teddington. For the duration of the war the Bearsted Memorial Hospital have taken over premises within the Borough.

The Council contributed the total sum of £194 to these hospitals during the year.

During the year the Minister of Health gave general approval (for the duration of the war) to enable the appropriate authorities under the Public Health Acts to provide supplies of Insulin for certain classes of persons suffering from diabetes. Three cases were on the register of the Department at the end of the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Despite war-time difficulties every effort was made to develop this important work during the year, which included the display of posters on public hoardings, offices, etc., exhibition of slides at cinemas, advertisements in the local press, and the distribution of hundreds of leaflets on diphtheria immunization, venereal diseases, droplet infection, hygiene in schools, etc.

M A T E R N I T Y A N D C H I L D W E L F A R E

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The total number of births notified as occurring in the Borough was 1420. This does not include births which occurred elsewhere, but which were subsequently transferred to Twickenham.

Of the births occurring in the Borough, 1005 (70.77%) were attended by midwives in their capacity as midwives, and 415 (29.23%) by doctors.

Municipal midwives attended 525 births (36.9%) - 385 in their capacity as midwives and 140 as maternity nurses with doctors in charge.

Notified Births.

Confinement dealt with by	Acting as Midwives	Acting as Maternity Nurses with doctor in attendance
Municipal Midwives	385	140
Non-municipal Midwives	37	9
Bearsted Hospital	570	26
Nursing Homes (6)	13	317
	1005	492

MIDWIVES ACTS

The number of municipal midwives employed by the Council remains 7.

CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

The number of sessions devoted to this work were :-

York House Centre	...	One weekly session, plus additional session on second and fourth week each month.
Whitton Centre	...	Two weekly sessions
Teddington Centre	...	Two weekly sessions
Hampton Centre	...	One session first and third week of each month.

There was a marked increase both in the total attendances at the ante-natal clinics, and in the number of mothers who availed themselves of the advice offered :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Attendances for first time</u>	<u>Total attendances</u>
1938	638	2406
1939	720	2191
1940	750	2998
1941	770	3375
1942	1038	4842
1943	1056	5094

The credit for a large part of this increase is due to the Municipal Midwives.

Arrangements for dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers in the Borough were continued during the year.

Certain foods were supplied to expectant mothers for whom special treatment was considered necessary; no charge was made for these supplies in necessitous cases. Fruit juices, cod liver oil or vitamin tablets were issued by the Ministry of Food to expectant mothers - the scheme coming into operation in January. These commodities were distributed from each ante-natal clinic.

No request for the services of a consultant was made during the year.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made whereby every expectant mother who attended an ante-natal clinic could have an X-ray examination of the chest carried out at one of the two local hospitals. The films are sent to the Tuberculosis Officer at the Chest Clinic at Hounslow, who examines them and makes reports. The fee payable by the Council, for each mother, to the hospital is 10/6d. This scheme is considered to be an important practical step in the control of tuberculosis. An expectant mother who develops tuberculosis will have to face a serious illness, but along with that the disaster to the family is indeed a tragedy. There is likely to be risk of infection to the new-born infant, and also especially to any other adolescent or adult members of the household; and there is the difficulty of household management when the mother is ill. There has been no difficulty in persuading mothers to attend for X-ray; the scheme has been welcomed by them and is running smoothly.

BIRTH CONTROL

No birth control clinic is held in the Borough, but women for whom pregnancy is considered inadvisable for medical reasons are referred to the Birth Control Clinic at Hounslow for the necessary advice, etc.

CARE OF MOTHERS DURING CONFINEMENT

The Corporation have not established a maternity home and have no formal agreement with any hospital for the reception of difficult or complicated cases. These are referred to the West Middlesex County Hospital.

In addition to the employment of part-time Home Helps, the Corporation engaged three full-time Home Helps during the year under review. The charges for Home Helps varied in accordance with the financial position of the applicant from no charge to full cost.

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

One of the Corporation Municipal Midwives became qualified to administer gas and air analgesics and the necessary apparatus was provided so that she could administer analgesia in suitable cases. Arrangements were made for the other Municipal Midwives to receive training in analgesics but the courses of training were not completed during the year.

SUBSEQUENT TO CONFINEMENT

Eighteen cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred during the year, and of these, six patients were admitted to the West Middlesex County Hospital, one to Teddington Hospital, ten were in a nursing home, and one was treated at home. All the patients recovered.

No application was received during the year for the services of a consultant in a case of puerperal pyrexia.

Post-natal care is carried out at the ante-natal clinics, and mothers are urged to attend. The numbers attending are as follows:-

1939	98	1942	255
1940	71	1943	263
1941	297		

The increase is largely due to the work of the midwives and health visitors.

One maternal death occurred in the Borough relating to a non-resident, but six maternal deaths of Twickenham residents took place in institutions outside the district. The causes of death in the latter cases were :-

- 3 from sepsis
- 3 from other causes.

DENTAL TREATMENT

The following received dental treatment during the year:-

	1943	1942	1941	1940
Expectant mothers	72	69	52	17
Nursing mothers	46	32	33	19
Patients supplied with dentures	71	55	37	39
Dentures supplied	129	100	65	73

HEALTH VISITORS

One additional Health Visitor was engaged during the year so making a total of nine. They also carry out the duties of school nurses on behalf of the Middlesex County Council. Their visits include the following :-

	1943	1942	1941	1940
To expectant mothers	402	354	432	338
To children under 1 year of age	5544	3921	4016	3961
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	7589	7137	7834	6360

Visits were also paid to children of school age in cases of suspected infectious disease, and to follow up those recommended for medical treatment or observation. The Health Visitors also attended as required at minor ailment, ophthalmic and dental clinics.

SUMMER SCHOOL

Two Health Visitors attended the Summer School for Health Visitors and School Nurses, held at Newnham College, Cambridge.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

There are five infant welfare clinics; ten sessions for infant consultation are held weekly.

The total attendances of children at the various sessions during the year numbered 28,586. In 1942 the number was 25,555. The figures for each clinic are set out below.

1943	York House	Whit-ton	Tedd-ing-ton	Hamp-ton	Hampton Wick	Total
First attendance under 1 year	295	339	232	177	80	1123
1 - 5 years	77	44	80	31	34	266
Total attendances under 1 year	3773	6409	3327	2963	1200	17672
1 - 5 years	1630	4086	2481	1693	1024	10914
	5403	10495	5808	4656	2224	28586

DENTAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

During the year, 143 children under 5 years of age received complete dental treatment.

MILK AND OTHER FOODS, ETC.

During the year, 86 applications for assisted supplies of dried milk and other foods were granted in necessitous cases and supplied free of charge. The total cost of goods supplied was £38. 19. 8.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

There have been a few instances where foster parents failed to send proper notice of reception or removal of a foster child.

All the Health Visitors are appointed Child Life Protection Visitors, and the visits of supervision of foster children are carried out by them.

Details of registration during 1943 were :-

Number of persons receiving children for reward at end of the year	44
Number of children on register at end of year	99
Number of children who died during the year	1
Proceedings taken during the year	Nil

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939

This Act came into operation on 1st June, 1943 and general supervision in cases of adoption was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

No. of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3) during the year	15
(1 applicant adopting 2 children)	
No. of children "adopted" under the Section during the year	6
No. of children under supervision at end of year	10.

There are five war-time day nurseries in the Borough. The nursery at Station Road, Hampton Wick - a pre-fabricated hut accommodating 50 children - was opened in July, 1943, and subsequently affiliated to the National Society of Children's Nurseries. The nursery at Oldfield Road, Hampton, a two-storied building, also accommodating 50 children, was opened in October, 1943.

The average daily attendance of children at each nursery is set out below :-

1943	<u>51, Hampton</u> <u>Road</u>	<u>40, Cambridge</u> <u>Park</u>	<u>Powdermill</u> <u>Lane</u>	<u>Station Rd.</u> <u>Hampton</u> <u>Wick</u>	<u>Oldfield</u> <u>Road,</u> <u>Hampton</u>
Average daily attendances	38.05	50.98	30.93	28.32	18

Routine medical inspections showed that the standard of nutrition of the nursery children was high. Although there were outbreaks of the common infectious diseases prevalent in the Borough during Spring and Autumn, (chicken-pox, mumps, whooping cough, measles and rubella), the cases were mild and no after-effects were noted.

During the year an educationalist was lent by the Central Committee of the National Provisional Council for Mental Health to advise on play material for the nursery children. As a result many useful suggestions were put into operation regarding routine and much help was received in obtaining suitable apparatus and toys, especially for the smaller children. The nurseries received gifts of toys and educational equipment from the National Fire Service, Civil Defence personnel and the Women's Voluntary Services, which were gratefully appreciated.

Twelve student-probationers were accepted for training during the year. Three students were entered for the National Society of Children's Nurseries examination in November. One obtained the Diploma and the other two passed the written part of the examination. The senior students attend the Battersea Polytechnic and the junior students the Hammersmith Technical College for the theoretical parts of their training.

A parents' group was started at the Hampton Road Day Nursery and was well attended. The parents and staff appreciate this opportunity of discussing child management, particularly in relation to the nursery children. Successful Christmas parties were held in all the nurseries, to which parents and friends were invited.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

No formal arrangement has been made for the treatment in the Borough of children requiring massage, orthopaedic treatment or remedial exercises, and cases are referred to the Middlesex County Council Clinic at Brentford, to the West Middlesex County Hospital, or to other hospitals able to undertake the treatment of such cases.

NURSING HOMES

There are eleven registered private nursing homes in the Borough.

All the homes were kept under periodic supervision during the year.

The three voluntary hospitals which receive private patients are exempted from registration, and the Bearsted Memorial Hospital which has removed from the East End of London to the Hampton Court Hotel for the duration of the war, is also exempted.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

Fifty children under 5 were examined by the Council's Ophthalmic Surgeon during the year.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the Borough is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board. No complaints regarding the quality of the water were received during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The only major alteration of the soil sewer system was effected at Hampton Wick, where, by laying 712 yards of 8" diameter C.I. rising main from Ejector Station No. 2, Sandy Lane, to a new outfall in Wick Road, Teddington, about one third of the sewage from this area has been diverted into a more direct route towards Mogden.

The disposal of sewage into the County Council's trunk sewers for treatment at Mogden continued without modification of any kind.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Pollution. No action was necessary during the year concerning the pollution of the river Thames or streams within the Borough.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse destructors at Twickenham and Teddington continued in use, but controlled tipping at Hatherop Road Recreation Ground resulted in reduced destruction at Teddington, and a cessation of destruction at Hampton. Salvage operations continued during the year, and the treatment of kitchen waste for pig food increased very considerably. The Corporation's receipts for salvage sold are now well over £15,000 per annum.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

There was one change in the Inspectorate during the year, Mr. Pickup leaving to take up another appointment. He was not replaced.

The visits paid in each branch of the work are set out under the appropriate headings.

Notices Served

Informal notices served	-	558
Informal notices complied	-	480

Housing Act, 1936; Sections 9 & 10:-

Statutory notices served	-	-
Statutory notices complied:-		

(a) By owners	-	-
(b) By local authority in default of owners	-	-

Public Health Acts :-

Statutory notices served	-	48
Statutory notices complied :-		
(a) By owners	-	52
(b) By local authority in default of owners	-	-

Prosecutions

During the year a summons was applied for in three instances in respect of non-compliance with abatement notices issued under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The result was as follows:-

Case 1. Fine of £5 (or 1 month's imprisonment in default) imposed. Order made for abatement of nuisance within one month.

Case 2. Fine of £1 imposed. Order made for abatement of nuisance within one month.

Case 3. Case adjourned and subsequently withdrawn - work having been carried out.

Summary of visits and inspections

Visits to premises after complaint	-	1376
Visits to properties under notice and work in progress	-	4184
Total visits and inspections	-	15476

Summary of works executed in consequence of visits

Drains unstopped and repaired	-	55
Complete drainage reconstructions	-	1
Water supply cisterns repaired	-	8
Gutters repaired	-	82
Roofs repaired	-	235
W.C. apartments repaired or rebuilt	-	6
W.Cs. repaired	-	39
Dustbins provided	-	35
Damp walls remedied	-	49
Ventilation provided	-	3
Rooms stripped and cleansed	-	48
Offensive accumulations removed	-	10
Other works carried out	-	600

Overcrowding. Housing Act, 1936.

During the year the known cases of overcrowding on the Register of the Department were again reviewed with the following result :-

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	-	29
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	-	31
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	-	202½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	-	14
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	-	44
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	-	299

SMOKE ABATEMENT

It was not necessary to take any formal action during the year regarding excessive emission of smoke.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During the summer season samples of water were taken from the Council's three open-air swimming baths. These were found to be very satisfactory.

DISINFESTATION

During the year '77 premises were found to be verminous. Disinfestation was carried out by the Department, the insecticide used being 'Zaldecide'. No requests were received from the Housing Department for the disinfestation of the belongings of persons before removal to Council Houses.

Scabies

During the year 1,288 children and adults were treated at the First Aid Posts for scabies as compared with 900 for the previous year. Credit is due to the nurses in charge of the posts for the excellent work done in dealing with these cases.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Number on Register .. 1

This Common Lodging-house was kept in a satisfactory condition during the year and the registration was renewed.

SCHOOLS

Regular inspection of the sanitary arrangements at the elementary and secondary schools was carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

It was not necessary to close any of the schools on account of infectious disease among the children.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 & 1936

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 130 visits to premises licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium. Licences were issued in respect of 117 premises.

SHOPS ACT, 1934

No formal action under the provisions dealt with by the Department was necessary.

The certificate granted in previous years for one shop under Section 10(2) of the Act was continued.

RODENT CONTROL

Since the passing of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, the County Council have been responsible for its administration to the exclusion of the Corporation. Under the Infestation Order, 1943, made by the Ministry of Food, certain powers were conferred on the Corporation, although they possessed no powers under the 1919 Act. At the close of the year the County Council suggested that their powers and duties under the Act should be delegated to the Corporation. This was approved, but formal transfer had not been completed.

At the request of the Minister of Food a survey to determine the extent of rat infestation in the Borough was undertaken and completed before the end of July. The survey revealed six major and twenty-three minor infestations.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>
Factories with mechanical power	413	10
Factories without mechanical power	100	5
Other premises under the Act	<u>189</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>702</u>	<u>15</u>

Summary of defects found

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness	6	5
Sanitary conveniences -		
Insufficient	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	10	10
Not separate for sexes	1	-
Other offences	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

Seven licences in respect of establishments for massage or special treatment were issued during the year. The premises were kept in a satisfactory condition.

HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' PREMISES

The inspection of hairdressers' and barbers' premises is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors, to ensure that the Council's Bye-laws are being complied with.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS,
1920 TO 1938

Twenty-three certificates were granted under the above Acts in respect of premises which were not in a reasonable state of repair, as compared with five for the previous year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The bulk of the milk supply of the Borough comes from outside the area and has been pasteurised before delivery.

162 visits were paid to dairies and milkshops.

Milk Sampling

23 informal samples of milk were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, or for the purpose of ascertaining whether pasteurisation had been efficiently carried out. All were found to be satisfactory.

Milk in Schools Scheme

All milk used in the schools under this scheme is pasteurised.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders

During the year the following licences were granted for the sale of designated milk :-

"Tuberculin tested" milk	-	17
"Accredited"	-	1
"Pasteurised"	-	25.

Slaughter-houses

Four licences were renewed during the year. Consideration of the condition of three slaughter-houses was further deferred pending the execution of essential repairs.

Public Abattoir. A comprehensive report on the provision of, and necessity for, a public abattoir in the Borough was presented to the Public Health Committee during the year.

In the existing circumstances, however, consideration of the matter was deferred.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Seven slaughter-men were on the register of the Department at the end of the year.

Meat and Other Foods

No general slaughtering took place in the Borough during the year. The number of pigs slaughtered under licences granted by the Ministry of Food was 37. All were inspected.

The following meat and other foods were found unfit for human consumption :-

1 hind quarter of beef	33 lbs. fruit
6 lbs. beef	20 lbs. sultanas
40 lbs. ox livers	20 lbs. currants
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. brisket	
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. trimmings	533 tins meat
25 lbs. tripe	
1 pig's head	83 tins soup
1 pig's leg	2,109 tins milk
3 lbs. loin of pork	14 tins milk powder
2 pig's lungs	
169 lbs. bacon	470 eggs
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pork pies	3 tins dried eggs
30 lbs. pork sausages	28 lbs. egg powder
10 stone skate	190 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. cheese
3 stone pilchards	
7 stone herrings	22 lbs. butter
8 stone haddocks	
5 stone soles	47 lbs. margarine
15 stone cod	3 lbs. lard
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone dog fish	7 lbs. suet
3 stone monk fish	
19 stone fish fillets	36 lbs. barley
	14 lbs. oatmeal
305 tins pilchards	92 lbs. breakfast oats
1 tin crawfish	
8 tins crayfish	13 pkts. semolina
40 tins herrings	30 lbs. semolina
170 tins sardines	3 lbs. cornflour
224 tins salmon	48 lbs. pudding mixture
24 tins mackerel	1 tin Bemax
95 tins miscellaneous fish	96 lbs. sago
	78 lbs. rice
5 lbs. tomatoes	
7 lbs. split peas	18 lbs. tea
7 lbs. peas	
4 lbs. beans	8 bottles coffee
107 lbs. dried peas	6 lbs. cocoa
76 lbs. haricot beans	
420 tins vegetables	78 lbs. sugar
	7 lbs. ginger
464 tins fruit	983 lbs. flour

27 jars marmalade	26 rabbits
95 jars and tins jam	1 tin of rabbit
11 jars lemon curd	238 lbs. rabbits
3 jars fish paste	
54 jars chicken & tongue paste	3 chickens
2 jars Beto	
1 jar Marmite	41 jars of sauce
14 lbs. Bisto	40 jars of horseradish cream
12 tins pepper	6 jars mayonaise
7 lbs. mustard	79 jars pickle
36 lbs. salt	6 bottles vinegar
54 lbs. cake	43 bottles concentrated orange juice
2 tins biscuits	1 bottle lemon squash
8 tins & jars of miscellaneous food..	3 bottles lemon & barley

During the year the following visits were made to premises upon which food is prepared or sold :-

Bakehouses	...	184
Butchers' shops	...	398
Restaurants and eating-house kitchens; grocers' shops	...	1,406
Greengrocers' shops	...	350
Fish shops	...	266

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1938

The vehicles and/or storage accommodation of hawkers of meat, fish and vegetables were kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The Middlesex County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E S

(a) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria

During the year 4 cases of diphtheria were notified as compared with 7, 25, 18, 25 and 70 respectively for the five previous years. All four cases were admitted to hospital. The exceptionally low number of notifications is particularly gratifying. One death only was recorded, giving a death rate of 0.01 per 1,000 of the population. The figure for England and Wales was 0.03.

Supply of anti-toxin. The arrangements whereby all medical practitioners practising in the Borough may at any time obtain a supply of diphtheria anti-toxin from the fire stations at Twickenham or Teddington, free of charge, were continued during the year.

Diphtheria immunization. This work continued steadily throughout the year. A further publicity campaign was undertaken which included advertisements in the local press, showing of slides at the cinemas and exhibition of posters throughout the Borough.

The following is a brief summary of the work carried out during the year :-

Total number of new cases 2,221

Schick Testing:-

1st Schick test (before inoculation)

No. tested	-	37
No. susceptible	-	6
No. immune	-	21
No. failed to attend	-	10

2nd Schick test (after completion of 1st course of injections)

No. tested	-	2,550
No. protected	-	2,178 (94.4%)
No. susceptible	-	128
No. failed to attend	-	244

All those found to be incompletely protected after the second Post Schick were re-inoculated.

Total No. of attendances for year 9,765

The diphtheria prophylactic used was A.P.T. and T.A.F.

Scarlet Fever

During the year 238 cases of scarlet fever were notified as compared with 125, 78, 38, 93 and 274 for the five previous years. 43 cases were admitted to hospital. Generally speaking the type of disease was mild. There were no deaths. The death rate for England and Wales was 0.00 per 1,000 of the population.

Smallpox.

There were no cases of smallpox notified during the year. No contacts were kept under observation by the Department.

Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery.

Pneumonia. There were 60 cases of pneumonia notified, an increase of 10 compared with the previous year. The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 65.

Malaria. No case of malaria was notified during the year.

Dysentery. One case of dysentery was notified during the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-encephalitis.

Three cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified during the year. All were treated in hospital. There was one death.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case of encephalitis lethargica was notified and one death recorded from this disease during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following table shows the number of cases notified and result of treatment :-

Year	Cases notified.	Cases treated		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Deaths
		at home	in hosp.				
1943	6	6	-	6	-	-	-

Puerperal Pyrexia

Eighteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Six were admitted to the West Middlesex Hospital and one to Teddington Hospital.

Enteric Fever

No cases of enteric fever (which includes the paratyphoid fevers) were notified during the year. There were no deaths.

Typhoid immunization. Facilities were again available at the clinics for typhoid immunization, but no cases were dealt with during the year.

Cerebro-spinal fever.

One case of cerebro-spinal fever was notified as compared with three for the previous year. There were no deaths.

Measles and Whooping Cough

During the year 450 cases of measles were notified as compared with 1,144 for the previous year. There were two deaths.

Whooping cough again became prevalent during the year, 317 cases being notified as compared with 91 for the previous year. There were no deaths.

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Influenza

Influenza became prevalent towards the latter part of the year and by December had assumed epidemic proportions. The type was of the ordinary nature with a short feverish illness and, generally, a speedy recovery.

In order to meet the problems created by the general use of women in the various forms of national service, every effort was made to ensure that emergency help was available for persons in difficulty owing to sickness or other domestic crisis as a result of the epidemic.

The British Red Cross Society, St. John's Ambulance Brigade and Women's Voluntary Services generously offered to help within the resources of their members, while once again full use was made of the nursing staff of the first aid posts who performed excellent work.

Other.

During the year the following cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were brought to the notice of the Department :-

Mumps 11
Chicken-pox 86

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 137, as compared with 130 for 1942. The Registrar General credits us with 47 deaths, a reduction of 12 on the previous year.

Special consideration was given this subject by the Public Health Committee during the year who felt that the situation created by the increased prevalence of Tuberculosis needed approach from three points of view (1) what could be done only by the Ministry of Health (2) what could be done by the Middlesex County Council and (3) what could be done by the Borough. Detailed reports dealing with the matter were presented to the Committee and the following action was decided upon under the above headings. (1) That the Ministry of Health should be urged to take action on the lines suggested in the Medical Research Council's report. (2) That support should be given to the Middlesex County Council as the Tuberculosis Authority in any action taken up with the Ministry to implement the above report. In addition it was suggested that the Middlesex County Council should consider (a) the provision of an open-air school in the Borough (b) greater attention being given in schools to breathing exercises and singing as protective measures from chest conditions in general and (c) the provision of an advanced cases home. (3) That locally there should be an intensification of our efforts directed towards (a) increased propaganda on tubercle in the clinics, etc. (b) closer co-operation with the Chest Clinic (c) tuberculin patch-testing of children (where desirable) in our own clinics (d) X-ray examination of staff (e.g. Health Visitors) who come in regular and close contact with infants and children (e) X-ray of all expectant mothers attending our ante-natal clinics (f) adequate housing for tuberculous families (g) provision of panel of women - similar to Maternity and Child Welfare Home Helps scheme - so that when a mother of a family enters an institution for treatment, someone is available to look after her home and (h) boarding out of contacts.

New Cases and Mortality 1943

The following table prepared from the records in the Department summarises the position.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
5 - 10	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	10	15	1	-	1	1	-	-
20 - 25	4	10	1	-	1	5	-	-
25 - 35	5	10	2	2	4	4	-	-
35 - 45	17	9	1	5	10	1	-	-
45 - 55	12	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
55 - 65	4	1	1	-	7	1	1	-
65 & upwards	5	2	-	-	3	1	-	1
Total	65	54	9	9	30	13	1	2

Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis
1937-1943 Inclusive

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Pulmonary	85	100	106	114	127	112	119
Other forms	25	30	19	12	14	18	18
Total	110	130	125	126	141	130	137

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925
Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

No action was taken under the above during the year.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

No action was taken during the year under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED AT VARIOUS AGES (YEARS)													Total Cases Notfd.	Cases Admtd. to Hosp.	Total Deaths
	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65			
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	9	6	19	4	-
Measles	18	39	27	67	62	200	13	11	4	5	2	2	-	450	10	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	-	1	1	6	1	2	1	3	11	18	14	60	8	65
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	3	-	-	18	7	-
Scarlet Fever	-	3	12	21	18	138	23	11	5	2	5	-	-	238	43	-
Whooping Cough	31	34	32	44	46	122	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	317	16	-

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1943

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	-	19
Measles	65	72	78	52	58	70	36	16	1	1	-	1	450
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	6
Pneumonia	4	12	4	2	1	3	5	-	1	1	5	22	60
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	3	1	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	3	18
Scarlet Fever	18	17	14	12	8	21	22	8	28	35	35	20	238
Whooping Cough	29	48	46	35	26	31	26	19	14	14	12	17	317

Adoption of Children(Regulation) Act, 1939.	...	13
Ambulance Facilities	...	8
Ante-natal Clinics	...	9,10
Anti-toxin, Supply of	...	20
Births	...	5,10
Birth Control	...	11
Blindness, prevention of	...	24
Care of Mothers during Confinement	...	11
Care of Mothers subsequent to Confinement	...	12
Child Life Protection	...	13
Common Lodging Houses	...	17
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	22
Deaths	...	5,6
Dental Clinics	...	9
Dental Treatment	...	12,13
Diphtheria	...	20
Diphtheria, Immunization	...	20
Diphtheria Immunization Clinics	...	9
Disinfestation	...	17
Drainage and Sewerage	...	15
Dysentery	...	21
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	21
Enteric Fever	...	22
Factories Act, 1937	...	18
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	...	18
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	20
Gas and Air Analgesia	...	12
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	...	18
Health Education	...	10
Health Visiting	...	12
Hospitals	...	9
Housing	...	16
Infantile Mortality	...	6
Infant Welfare Clinics	...	9,13
Infectious Diseases	...	9,20,22,25,26
Influenza	...	22
Insulin, Provision of	...	10
Laboratory Work	...	8
Malaria	...	21
Massage or Special Treatment, Establishments for	...	18
Maternal Mortality...	...	6
Measles	...	22
Middlesex County Council (General Powers) Act, 1938	...	20
Midwifery and Maternity Services	...	10
Midwives Act	...	10
Milk and Other Foods, etc., Provision of	...	13
Milk Supply	...	18
Nursing Associations	...	8
Nursing Homes	...	14
Ophthalmic Clinics...	...	9
Ophthalmic Treatment of Children Under 5	...	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	21
Orthopaedic Treatment	...	14

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts	...	17
Pneumonia	...	21
Polio-myelitis	...	21
Polio-encephalitis	...	15
Public Cleansing	...	9, 22
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	18
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts	...	15
Rivers and Streams	...	17
Rodent Control	...	15
Sanitary Inspection of District	...	17
Scabies	...	21
Scarlet Fever	...	9
School Clinics	...	17
Schools	...	17
Shops Acts	...	19
Slaughtering of Animals	...	9, 21
Smallpox	...	16
Smoke Abatement	...	4, 7
Statistics, General and Vital	...	12
Summer School for Health Visitors	...	17
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	9, 23
Tuberculosis	...	22
Typhoid Immunization	...	19
Unsound Food	...	14
Wartime Nurseries	...	15
Water Supply	...	22
Whooping Cough	...	

