#### [Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Twickenham].

#### **Contributors**

Twickenham (London, England). Borough Council.

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BOROUGH OF TWICKENHAM

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OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1943

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

Medical Officer of Health

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Americal Report

MEDICAL OFFICER OF BEALTH

1943

Modical Officer of Health

Public Health Department, Elmfield House, High Street, Teddington.

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.

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I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

JOHN MADDISON,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

# 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
Live births: Legitimate 1538 845 693 11legitimate 108 46 62	dright Very had been selected as the control of the
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	17.7
Still births: Legitimate 51 28 23 Illegitimate 3 2 1	ALPS HER
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	31.7
Deaths: Total M F 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 Legitimate infants per 1,000 leg. live births Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illeg. live births	47.99 46.8 64.8
Deaths from: Cancer (all ages)  Measles (all ages)  Whooping cough (all ages)  Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	220 2 15

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### for the year 1943

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## STATISTICS, SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR AREA

#### 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:-

Plus Physic	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
Tuborculosis	4.1	.5

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#### BIRTHS

The births were ande up as follows:-

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There were 54 still births registered during the year, wing a still birth rate of 51.7 per 1,000 total (live and till births.

#### DEATHS

The nett deaths registered in the Borough during 1945

Males Females Total

This represents on increase of 69 compared with the

The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 12.3

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#### CAUSES OF DEATH 1943

#### Registrar General's Official Returns

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Tota
All Causes	545	599	1,144
. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers			16 18
. Cerebro-spinal fever		-	
Scarlet Fever		-	
. Whooping Cough	-		
. Diphtheria	1.		1
. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	31	11	42
. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	4	5
. Syphilitic diseases	4		4
. Influenza	11	15	. 26
. Measles	1	1	2
. Acute Polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis	1	-	. 1
. Acute infective encephalitis	1 1	104c - 1	1
. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M		Marie Bar	
uterus (F)		11	18
. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	13	20	33
. Cancer of breast	1	29	30
. Cancer of all other sites	82	. 57	139
Diabetes Intra-cranial vascular lesions	30	62	92
Wash Alesses Was	160	163	323
Other diseases of circulatory system	13	17	30
Bronchitis	18	27	45
. Pneumonia	26	39	65
. Other respiratory diseases	0	11	: 20
. Ulcor of stomach or duodenum	8	2	10
. Diarrhoea under 2 years	11	1 4	15
. Appendicitis	-	2	, 2
. Other digestive diseases	13	13	26
. Nephritis	9	11 '	20
. Puerperal & Post-abortive Sepsis	-	3	3
. Other maternal causes	-	3	3
. Premature birth	12	9	21
. Congenital malformations, birth injury,	7.		E . 00
infantile diseases	14	8	22
. Sufcide	2 7	5	
. Road traffic accidents		1	8 25
. Other violent causes	10	15	97
. 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.

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#### Registrar General's Official Returns

#### MATHRIAL MORTALITY

Doring the year at deaths were registered as being due at the course of the course of

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and wales, was 3,5 compared with 1,45 for England and Wales,

### INFANTILE MORGALITY

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longenical malformations, premature birth, etc. caused

#### RTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING 1965

#### Provisional figures

Rate per 1,000 total Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population				tion	Rate per 1,000 live births								
		Live	Still	All Causes	Typhoid & para- typhoid fevers	pox	Meas- les	Scarlet Fever		theria	Influ- enza	Diarrhoea & Enteri- tis (under 2 years)	deaths
England &	Wales	16.5	0.51	.12.1	0.00	8 1 2	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.37	5.3	49
and grea	by Boroughs at towns, ag London	18.6	0.63	14.2	0.00		0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.36	7.9	58
148 small (residentions 25 50,000 scensus).	nt popula- 5,000 to at 1931	19.4	0.61	12.7	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.37	4.4	46
	im. County	15.8	0.45	15.0	9-18		0.02	0.00	0.03	1 1	0.27	10.4	58
TWICKENHA	AM	17.7	0.58	12.3	0.00	-	0.02	- 0.00	0.00	0.01	0.28	9.1	47.99

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#### 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 masal swabs for diphtheria Sputum, etc. for tubercle bacilli Miscellaneous	236 82 74	1 Positive 5 Positive
Total specimens examined .	392	1500

#### AMBULANCE : FACILITIES

#### Infectious diseases

and Richmond Joint Hospital Board.

#### Non-infectious and accident cases

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	Total	Patients	Mileage	4 44 4
1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	356 359 303 440	356 359 304 438	2938.0 2911.1 2541.8 3154.0	
	1458	1457	11544.9	

#### 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.

#### IABORATORY WORK

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#### AMBULANCE PACILITIES

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A motor ambulance is provided by the Bouth Middlesex

#### Mon-infections and accident cases

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Borough ambulance service during the year 1943 .

#### MURSING IN THE HOME

of £300 to the funds of the five home-marsing 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, Tedding- ton. 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 & Typho Immunization	id 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, Hampt on, 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.

The following oldnibs were being held within the

	York House, Twickenhem.	
Twistenbam Council.		

### HOSP PALE

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amp on, and the Teddington, Hampton Wick end District
morisi Hospital, Teddington. For the duration of the war
as Bearsted Memorial Hospital have taken over premises within

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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 pasters 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.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

#### 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.

111111

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
birth comercy climic fe	1005	492

#### MIDWIVES ACTS

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

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#### 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 Teddington Centre Hampton Centre

Two weekly sessions
Two weekly sessions
One session first and third week of each month.

approval (for the duration of the war) to enable the appropriate authorities under the Public Health Acts to provide supplies of the serious suffering from diabetes, and of the cases were on the register of the Department at the end of the year,

#### HEALTH MOUCATION

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#### CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

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York House dentre ... one weekly session, plus additional session on second work. and fourth week sech 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:-

Year	Attendances for first time	attendances
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 antenatal 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.

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#### GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

One of the Corporation Municipal Midwives became qualified to administer gas and air analyssics and the necessary apparatus was provided so that she could administer analyssia in suitable cases. Arrangements were made for the other Municipal Midwives to receive training in analyssics 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	1		

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	155	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 allment, ophthalmic and dental clinics.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL

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

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#### 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 1 - 5 years	295 77	339 44	232 80	177	80 34	1123 266
Total attendances under 1 year 1 - 5 years	3773 1630		3327 2481	2963 1693	1200 1024	17672 10914
noted a	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

(1 applicant adopting 2 children)
No. of children "adopted" under the Section during
the year

No. of children under supervision at ond of year 10.

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#### DESTAL TREATMENT OF CHILDHEN UNDER 5 YEARS

During the year, 145 children under 5 years of age

#### MILK AND OTHER POODS, MTC.

During the year, 86 applications for assisted supplies of dried wilk and other foods were granted in necessitous on so as a supplied free of charge. The total cost of goods supplied as £38, 19. 8.

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The nursery at Station Road, Hampton Wick - a pre-fabricated but 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	51, Hampton	40	Cambridge	Street, Square, Square	Station Rd.	Oldfield Road
(wana ga	Noad	*	FUAR	Lane	Wick .	Hampton
Average daily	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 Sorvice, 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 putients 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.

- 14 -

The nursery at Station Road, Hampton Wick - a pre-fabricated but accommodating 50 obliders - was opened in July, 1943, and subsequently affiliated to the Mational Scotety of Children's Mussories. The nursery at Oldfield Road, Hampton, a two-storied building, also accommodating 50 children, was opened in October, 1943.

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#### NURSTHO HOMES

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and the homes were kept under periodic supervision during

the year.

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#### OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

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

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#### 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 sowage 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 -

Statutory notices served -Statutory notices complied :-

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

52

#### 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 Complete drainage reconstructions Water supply cisterns repaired Gutters repaired Roofs repaired W.C. apartments repaired or rebuil W.Cs. repaired Dustbins provided Damp walls remedied Ventilation provided	1111111111		55 1 8 82 235 6 39 35 49
Rooms stripped and cleansed Offensive accumulations removed	-		48
Other works carried out		- A	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) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded	
	at the end of the year -	29
(11)	Number of families dwelling	
	therein -	31
(111)	Number of persons dwelling therein	202克
	Number of new cases of overcrowding	3
	reported during the year -	14
c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding	
, , , , ,	relieved during the year -	44
(11)	Number of persons concerned in	
, /		299
	(11) (111) b) c) (1)	(11) Number of families dwelling therein (111) Number of persons dwelling therein humber of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding

#### 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 scables as compared with 900 for the previous year. Credit is due to the nursos in charge of the posts for the excellent work done in dealing with these cases.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

#### Number on Registor .. 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.

SWINNING BATHS AND POOLS
OUTING the summer section school souncil's three open-cir swimming be very antistactory.

#### DISTRIBUTER

puring the year TV premises were found to be verminous.

Leinfestation was carried out by the Department, the insecticide

and being Zaldecide. He requests were received from the

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#### SCHOOLS

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It was not necessary to close any of the schools on

### PETROLEUM (REQUIATION) NOTS, 1928 & 1936

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### SHOPS ACT, 1934

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The certificate granted in provious years for one shop

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of yourse a boot to restain out to seeuper ent sa eternion the server of restained in the Borough was entertained and completed before the end of July. The survey event at a major and twenty-three minor intestations.

#### PROTUNIES ACT, 1907

#### Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Inspections Writh Notice of Summary of defects found  Inspections Writh Notice of Sectories with mechanical power 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	
Summary of defects found	
Summary of defects found	
Found Remed	
The second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the	iod
Want of cleanliness 6 5 Sanitary conveniences - Insufficient -	
Unsuitable or defective 10 10 Not separate for sexes 1	-
Other offences 1	T IV
Total 18 16	9 18

### 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,

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.

#### tk (Special Designations) Orders

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

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

- 18 -

## ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

Seven licenses in respect of establishments for message or appellation. The premises were kept in a satisfactory condition.

## HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' PREMISES

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# HENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS.

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control of the particular of milk were taken during the year for bacteriological exemination, or for the purpose of ascertaining whether pastedrisation had been efficiently carried out. All were found to be estimatory.

## bill in Schools Schone

All wilk wasd in the schools under this school is

## arebro (anoidamakand Intoens) orders

To be designed and wells :-

### slaughtor-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	
ш	1 hind quarter of beef	33	lbs.	fruit
	6 lbs. beef			sultanas
ы	40 lbs. ox livers			currents
п	38 lbs. brisket	20	TOD.	OUL LUITOS
н	ol the trimmines	E22	41.00	week to the same t
ш	81 lbs. trimmings	000	PTII8	moat and less than the state of
	25 lbs. tripe	07		A STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE P
13	l pig's hoad	1 80	tins	soup
		An Billian		
	l pig's leg			milk
	3 lbs. loin of pork	14	tins	milk powder
	2 pig's lungs			A. O. P.C. Late of contribution to the later.
	169 lbs. bacon	470	eggs	
	1431bs. pork pies			dried eggs
	30 lbs. pork sausages			egg powder
	10 stone skate	190	lbs.	cheoso
	3 stone pilchards			
	7 stone herrings	22	Ths.	butter
	8 stone haddocks	the artist to the said from the		The same of the sa
	5 stone soles	47	The	margarine
	15 stone cod			lard
	2½ stone dog fish			suot
	3 stone monk fish	1	Tho.	8400
	19 stone fish fillets	3.0	The	hhmlor
	TA SCOUR LIBIT LITTOGS			bhrloy
9	Zor time milahanda:			oatmeal
	305 tins pilchards	92	T03.	broakfast oats
	l tin crawfish	27	1.1	SEALS AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
	8 tins crayfish	10	pkrs.	semolina semolina cornflour
	40 tins herrings	30	lbs.	semolina
	170 tins sardines	3	lbs.	cornflour
	224 tins salmon	48	. Tos.	pudding mixture
	24 tins mackerel		tin E	Bemax
	95 tins miscelleneous	fish 96	lbs.	sago
		78	lbs.	rice
4	5/lbs. tomatoes	State when I have		SO FILE OF BUILDING STATE OF BEST
	7 lbs. split peas	18	lbs.	tea
4	7 lbs. peas .			OUT, A SEE BEET COMMENTED WHEN THE
	4 lbs. beans	8	bott	les coffee
1	107 lbs. dried peas	6	lbs.	COCOA
	76 lbs. haricot boans	Ind. Selfellus	14 - 6	tell re ov the parts plantage area
	420 tins vegotables	78	lbs.	sugar
16				ginger
	464 tins fruit			flour
			TODE	A L OMA
		- 19 -		
		.10 -		

	jars marmalado		rabbits
	jars and tins jam	1	tin of rabbit
11	jars lemon ourd		lbs, rabbits
3	jars fish paste		
54	jars chicken & tongue paste	3	chickens
2	jars Betox	0	chickons
		4.0	
	jar Marmite	41	jars of sauce
	lbs. Bisto	40	jars of horsoradish cream
12	tins pepper	6	jars mayonaise
7	lbs. mustard	79	ing nickle
	lbs. salt	6	jars pickle bottles vinegar
			poccias Aruagar
54	The coles	400	The second secon
	lbs. cake	43	bottles concentrated orange
2	tins biscuits		juice
		1	bottle lemon squash
0			d does ber

8 tins & jars of miscellaneous 3 bottles lemon & barley food.

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

Bakehouses
Butchers' shops
Restaurants and eating-house kitchens; grocors' shops
Greengrocers' shops
Fish shops
184
398
198
398
198
398
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.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## (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 Males 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: -Ist Schick test (before inoculation)

No. tested No. susceptible No. immune -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 your 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 provious 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 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 dysentory 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 :-

-: now end animab for

Total number of new cases

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No. follod to attond

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No. tosted ... 2,178(94.42)

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Total No. of attendances for year 9,765

T. A. Thus, T. S. .. any best oldeslydgorg streetingly off

#### Scarlet Fever

During the year 238 cases of searlet fover were notified as compared with 125, 78, 38, 93 and 374 for the five provious years. 45 cases were admitted to hospital. Concreing speaking the type of discuss was mild. There were no deaths. The death rate for England and Wales was 0.00 per 1,000 of the copulation.

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

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Passes of 10 compared with the previous year, The murber of descing attributed to this discuss was 85.

Malaria. No cose of malaria was noutfied during one your.

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-	Yoar	Cases	Cases 1	treated	Vision	Vision	Total	Deaths
-	ring in	notfd.	at home	in hosp.	unim- paired	im- paired	blind- ness	2040118
	1943	6,	6	-	6	-		9-14

#### 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.

		Cosen ta	

### alxeryq Imegrou

Eighteen oness of puerperal pyroxia were notified during no year. Six were admitted to the West Middlesex Hospital and one of teddington Hospital.

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Typhoid immunisation. Facilities were again available at the

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One case of cerebro-apinel fever was notified as compared

### dance and Whooping Cough

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#### afluenza

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#### 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 bo 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 protectivo 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) bearding out of contacts.

#### New Cases and Mortality 1943

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

Age	Now (	Cases	Doa	ths
Periods	Pulmonary	Non-	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
	M F	M F	M F	M F
Under 1 1 - 5 5 - 10 10 - 15 15 - 20 20 - 25 25 - 35 35 - 45 45 - 55 55 - 65 65 & upwards	1 1 2 3 2 3 2 1 10 15 4 10 5 10 17 9 12 1 4 1 5 2	1 1 1 1 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 5 4 1 1 0 3 7 3 1	
Total	65 54	9 9	30 13	1 2.

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The following table propared from the records in the

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## 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.

while mealth (Prevention of Tuberculests) Regulations, 1935

Mo action was taken under the above during the year

## PREVENCION OF BLINDINGS

to ave total do estate the prevention of bitndness or the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injusy to

DISEASE Unde: 1 yr. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis - Cerebro-Spinal Fever - Diphtheria - Dysentery -	1 -	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25		35-45	45-65	Over 65	Notfd.	to Hosi	9.
Poliomyelitis -  Cerebro-Spinal -  Diphtheria -  Dysentery -	1 -					2	1	F. 638	88	-		9178			1033
Cerebro-Spinal Fever -  Diphtheria -  Dysentery -	-		-						-	-		-	3	3	-
Dysentery -	-	-		de nomen de la company	-	-	-	-	-				1	1	_
	-		-	-	3	-	-		1	-		-	4	4	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Encephalitis Lethargica -	-	-					-	_	_	1	-	_	1		- 1
Erysipelas -	-		-	-	-	-	1	-	2	i.	9	6	19	4	-
Measles 18	39	27	67	62	200	13	- 11	4	5	2	2	-	450	10	2
Ophthalmia . Neonatorum 6		-	10	1		1	- 2		3/2				6	18 _ 4	
Pneumonia 1	1	ni - m	1	1	6	1	2	1	3	11	18	14 -	60	8	65
Puerperal Pyrexia -	·	-		- 11	-	-	-	6	9	3		-	18	32.7	0 -
Scarlet Fever -	3	12	21	18	138	23	11	5	2	5	-	2 -	238	43	8 -
Whooping Cough 31	34	32	44	46	122	5	-	12	1	-:	1		317	16	8 -

		825								
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## MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1943

DISEASE	1 1 1 1			NUMBE	R OF	CASES					1 -		Total
DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Auge	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1004
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-			-	7 20	-	18 B	-			2	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14-	-	8-8	-	-	1
Diphtheria	1	- 1		i	-	-	-21	-1	- 1	9 2	211	1	4
Dysentery	-	- 2	- /	-	-		- /		. <u>9</u> _St	-		1	-1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	_				2.	-/-	1	-	= 0	-		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	- 12	-	b -	1	, -	2		-	-	2	6
Pneumonia	4	12	4	. 2	1	3	5 ~	1	1	1	5.	22	60
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	3	1	_`	. 1	3 .	134	2	1.		3	18
Scarlet Fever	18	17	14	12	8	721 °	22	8	28	35	35	20	238
Whooping Cough	29	48	46	35 -	26	31	26	19	14	14	12	17	317

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