

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

Contributors

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Davies, Rowland Gwyn.

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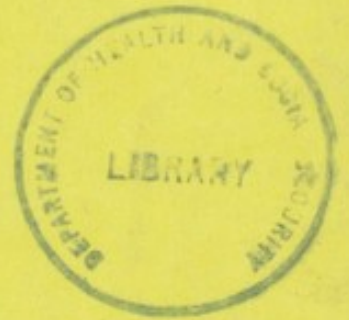
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LONDON BOROUGH *of* HACKNEY



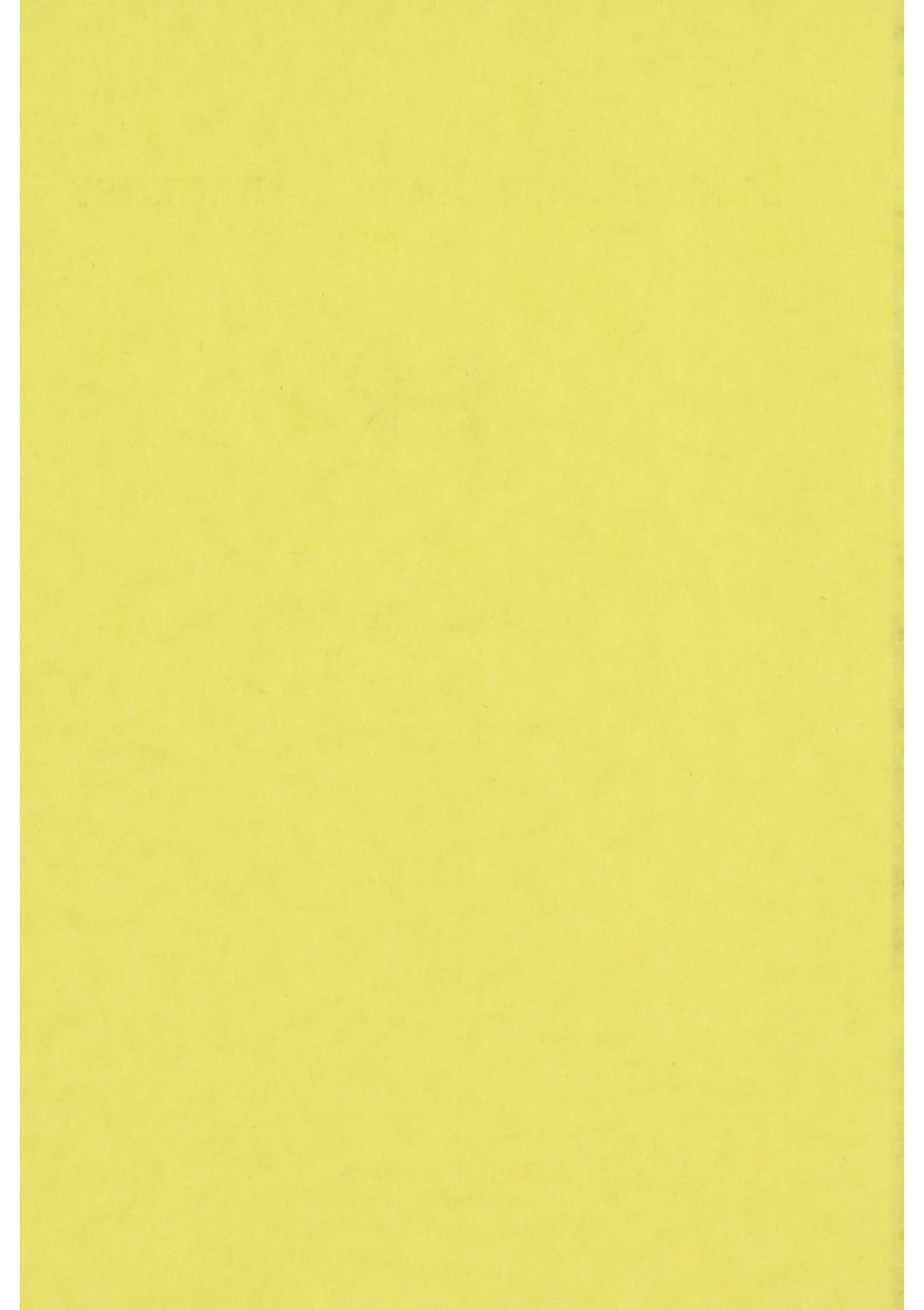
ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

for the year

1971



LONDON BOROUGH *of* HACKNEY



ANNUAL REPORT

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HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

for the year

1971

Dr. R. G. Davies

Medical Officer of Health &
Principal School Medical Officer

HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1971

Ex Officio - Councillor Miss Lilian Karpin (Mayor)
Chairman - Alderman Mrs. Sally Sherman
Vice-Chairman - Alderman L. Sherman, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman Mrs. Lily Hegerty
 Councillor Mrs. Bessie Benabo, J.P.
 Councillor R. A. Bennett
 Councillor R. A. Dick
 Councillor M.M. Feldman
 Councillor S.F. Hand
 Councillor S.E. Kelly

Councillor H.J. Linsley
 Councillor Florence A. Newill
 Councillor T.S. Pittson
 Councillor S. Scott
 Councillor D.E. Timms
 Councillor Mrs. Jacqueline M. Warawi
 Councillor D. West

Co-opted Members

Dr. S. Rogol
 Mr. E. Weissel
 Miss M. Malcolm

Representation on Organisations concerned with Health Work

Atmospheric Pollution - Investigation
 of Standing Conference of Co-
 operating bodies

Alderman L. Sherman, O.B.E., J.P.
 Dr. R.G. Davies

City of London and East London Dis-
 pensary Fund

Alderman Mrs. Lily Hegerty

Easton House Management Committee

Councillor Mrs. Bessie Benabo, J.P.
 Mr. E. Weissel

Family Planning Association

Alderman Mrs. Lily Hegerty

Hackney and Bethnal Green Chest Di-
 seases Care Committee

Councillor Mrs. Bessie Benabo, J.P.
 Councillor S. Scott

Hackney and Stoke Newington Chest
 Diseases Care Committee

Councillor Mrs. Bessie Benabo, J.P.
 Mr. E. Weissel

Hackney (No.6) Group Hospital Manage-
 ment Committee

Councillor A.W. Linzell
 Alderman Mrs. Lily Hegerty
 Alderman L. Sherman, O.B.E., J.P.
 Alderman M. Ottolangui, J.P.
 Councillor S.E. Kelly
 Dr. R.G. Davies

Inner London Education Authority
 Inner London Executive Council for
 the National Health Service

Alderman L. Sherman, O.B.E., J.P.
 Alderman L. Sherman, O.B.E., J.P.

London Boroughs Training Committee
 (Social Services)

Councillor Mrs. Rose Lipman
 Councillor K.G. Wilson (Deputy)
 Councillor Mrs. Bessie Benabo, J.P.

National Association for Maternal
 and Child Welfare

Councillor M.M. Feldman
 Alderman Mrs. Lily Hegerty

National Council for the Unmarried
 Mother and her Child

Councillor R.A. Bennett
 Miss H.E. Howarth

National Society for Clean Air

Councillor A.C. Harrison
 Mr. E. Weissel
 Councillor D. West

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Board of
 Governors

Alderman Mrs. Sally Sherman

Shoreditch Chest Clinic Care Committee

Councillor J.P. Dowling
 Councillor A. Super

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

as at 31st December 1971

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer - R. G. Davies

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer - L. M. Fry

Principal Medical Officers - J. M. Davies, M. D. Mollison, A. G. Poulsen-Hansen
Departmental Medical Officers - Full time (7), Sessional (23)

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer - S. Gelbier

Senior Dental Officer (2), *Orthodontist* (1), *Dental Officers* - Full time (5), Sessional (8), *Dental Auxiliary* (4), *Dental Surgery Assistants* (20 + 5 vacancies)

Co-ordinating Nursing Officer - M. T. Roche

Senior Nursing Officers (5), *Centre Superintendents* (6 + 3 vacancies), *Health Visitors* (29 + 12 vacancies), *Tuberculosis Health Visitors* (2), *Clinic Nurses* (10 + 3 vacancies), *Clinic Auxiliaries* (6), *School Nurses* (12 + 5 vacancies), *District Nursing and Midwifery Staff* (30 + 18 vacancies), *District Auxiliaries* (6), *Nursery Assistances (Playgroups)* (2 + 2 vacancies)

Social Workers

Senior School Health Social Worker (1), *School Health Social Worker* (1 + 1 vacancy), *Special Clinic Officer* (1)

Chief Public Health Inspector - T. H. Marshall

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspector (3), *Principal Public Health Inspector* (5 + 1 vacancy), *Senior District Public Health Inspector* (5), *District Public Health Inspector* (15 + 11 vacancies), *Pupil Public Health Inspectors* (9), *Technical Assistants* (8 + 2 vacancies), *Superintendent, Disinfecting Station* (1), *Deputy Superintendent* (1), *Rodent Officers/Drainage Foreman* (2), *Mortuary Keeper* (1), *Assistant Mortuary Keeper* (1)

Chief Administrative Assistant - J. A. Rozzier

Principal Administrative Assistant (1), *Senior Administrative Assistants* (7), *Administrative and Clerical Assistants* (84 + 5 vacancies), *Medical Officer of Health's Secretary* (1), *Typing Supervisor* (1), *Assistant Typing Supervisor* (1), *Shorthand-Typists* (8 + 2 vacancies)

Chief Chiropodists - E. V. Gregory, M. Lewis

Chiropodists - Full time (3 + 4 vacancies), Sessional (18)

Joint Public Analysts - J. S. Lea, J. H. Shelton.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS

Particulars of clinics and services provided as at 31st December, 1971

Centre	Ante- and Post-Natal	*Child Health	Vaccination & Immunisation	Food Sales	Nursery Group	Family Planning	Dental	Chiropody
BARTON HOUSE 241 Albion Road, N16 9JT Telephone: 254-4704 Medical Officer- Dr. W. Nicholas Health Visitor in Charge - Miss B. Fowler Some sessions at:- Library Hall, Edwards Lane, N.16.		W. a.m. F. p.m.	T. p.m.	Every day a.m. & p.m.		Th. Evening	Every day a.m. & p.m. plus Monday and Thursday evenings Not Friday a.m.	Every day a.m. & p.m. plus Monday and Thursday evenings
Other services: Minor Ailments, every morning. Sewing Class, Tu. p.m.								
CRANSTON Cranston Estate, N.1. Medical Officer - * Dr. Y.B. Khan		Th. p.m.		Th. p.m.				
ELSDALE STREET 28 Elsdale Street, E9 6QY Telephone: 985-5368 Medical Officer - Dr. F. Fisher Centre Superintendent - Mrs. E.G. Mikesch	Alternate F. p.m.	M. a.m. & p.m. W.	Tu. p.m.	M. a.m. & p.m. Tu. p.m. W. a.m. & p.m. Th. p.m.	W. a.m. Th. a.m. & p.m. F. a.m.			Every day a.m. & p.m. plus Monday and Tuesday evenings
Other services: Sewing Class, Th. p.m.								
JOHN SCOTT HEALTH CENTRE Woodberry Down, Green Lanes N4 2NU Telephone: 800-0111 Medical Officer - Sessional Doctors Centre Superintendent - Miss V. Packer	Alternate M p.m. G.P.'s only	M. p.m. Tu. p.m. Th. p.m.	W. p.m.	M. p.m. Tu. p.m. Th. p.m. F. p.m.	Every day a.m. & p.m.	M. a.m. M. evening (FPA) W. p.m.	Every day a.m. & p.m. plus Monday and Thursday evenings	M. a.m., p.m. & evening Tu. a.m. & p.m. W. a.m. & p.m. Th. a.m. & p.m. & evening F. a.m.
Other services: Audiology, M. p.m. Audiometry, Tu. a.m., W. p.m., Alt. Th. p.m., F. a.m. and p.m. Auditory Training for the Young Deaf, by appointment. Cervical cytology, alt. Tu. evenings, Minor Ailments, every morning. Mothercraft & Relaxation, Tu. p.m. Mothers' Club, W. p.m. Orthoptics, Tu. p.m., F. a.m. Physiotherapy, M. a.m. & evening, Th. a.m. & evening, Special Investigation Clinic W. p.m. Speech Therapy, every day a.m. & p.m. Vision, Tu. p.m. W. a.m. Alternate Th. p.m.								

*Clinics being held at GOODWILL Centre, New North Rd. N.1.

*In addition to Child Health Clinics, Toddlers Clinics are held at all centres by appointment.

Centre	Ante- and Post-Natal	*Child Health	Vaccination & Immunisation	Food Sales	Nursery group	Family Planning	Dental	Chiropody
KINGSMEAD 5/6 Templemead House, Kingsmead Estate, E.9. Telephone 985-3987		W. p.m.	W. p.m.					
LOWER CLAPTON 6 Lower Clapton Road, E5 OPB Telephone: 985-2316 Medical Officer - Dr. B. MacMahon Centre Superintendent - Miss L.F.D. Fitzgerald	Alt. W. a.m.	M. p.m. Tu. a.m. & p.m. Th. p.m.	F. p.m.	Every day a.m. & p.m.		M. evening (FPA) W. evening (FPA) Th. evening		
Other services: Cervical cytology, Alt. Tu. evening. Mothercraft Th. p.m. Sewing Class, M. p.m.								
RICHMOND ROAD 136 Richmond Road, E8 3AN Telephone: 254-6374 Medical Officer - Dr. Y.R. Nayar Health Visitor in Charge - Mrs. M. Hall	M. p.m.	W. a.m. & p.m. Th. p.m. F. a.m.	Tu. p.m.	M. p.m. Tu. p.m. W. a.m. & p.m. Th. p.m. F. a.m. & p.m.	M. a.m. & p.m. Tu. a.m. Th. a.m.	M. a.m. Special Session Tu. a.m. Alt. Tu. evening (FPA) Th. a.m. Th. evening (FPA)	Every day a.m. & p.m.	M. a.m. p.m. & evening Tu. a.m. & p.m. W. a.m. & p.m. Th. p.m. & evening F. a.m. & p.m.
Other services: Cervical Cytology, F. p.m. Sewing Class, F. p.m.								
SHOREDITCH HEALTH CENTRE 210 Kingsland Road, E2 8ED Telephone: 739-8351 Medical Officer - Dr. Y.B. Khan Health Visitor in Charge - Miss M.D.M. Nutt	Alternate F. p.m.	Tu. p.m. W. p.m.	W. p.m.	Every day a.m. & p.m.		M. p.m. - Alt. Tu. evening Th. p.m.	Every day a.m. & p.m. plus Monday Tuesday and Wednesday evenings	M. a.m. & p.m. & evening Tu. a.m. & p.m. & evening W. a.m., p.m. & evening Th. a.m. F. a.m. (Further sessions are held at the Goodwill Mission, New North Rd. N.1)
Other Services: Bathing Centre, M. to F. a.m. Marriage Guidance, Tu. evening, Minor Ailments, every morning. Smokers Advisory Clinic, Th. evening. Special Advisory Clinic, Th. a.m. Special Investigation Clinic, M. a.m. Speech Therapy, M. a.m. & p.m. W. Vision M. p.m.								

* In addition to Child Health Clinics, Toddlers Clinics are held at all centres by appointment

Centre	Ante- and Post-Natal	*Child Health	Vaccination & Immunisation	Food Sales	Nursery Group	Family Planning	Dental	Chiropody
UPPER CLAPTON 186 Upper Clapton Road, E5 9DH Telephone: 806-2420 Medical Officer - Dr. M.E. Ure Centre Superintendent - Miss A. Edwards	Alternate M. a.m. & p.m.	Tu.a.m. & p.m. W. a.m. & p.m.	Th. p.m.	M. a.m. Tu.a.m. & p.m. W. a.m. & p.m. F. a.m.				
SOMERFORD GROVE Somerford Grove, N16 7UA Telephone: 249-2071 Medical Officer - Dr. K. Sultana Centre Superintendent - Mrs. B. Clarke		Tu.a.m. & p.m. W. p.m. Th.a.m. & p.m.	M. p.m.	M. a.m. Tu.a.m. & p.m. W. p.m. Th.a.m. & p.m.			Every day a.m. & p.m. plus Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday evenings	
WICK 29 Cadogan Terrace, E9 5EQ Telephone: 985-6808 Medical Officer - Dr. Ali Khan Health Visitor in Charge - Miss E.M. Winch		M. p.m.	Alternate F. p.m.	M. p.m. F. p.m.			Every day a.m. & p.m.	
Other services: Vision, alternate Th. p.m.								

* In addition to Child Health Clinics, Toddlers Clinics are held at all centres by appointment.

OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

CHEST CLINICS

Chest Clinic, London Chest Hospital,
Victoria Park, E2 9JS
Metropolitan Chest Clinic, 335
Kingsland Road, E8 4DS
Shoreditch Chest Clinic, 204 Hoxton
Street, N1 5LH

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING

Millfields Rd. E5 OAR 985 5930
Shoreditch Health Centre, 210 Kingsland Rd. E2 8ED 739 8351

Telephone

980 1214 Ext. 5

254 2156 & 9203

739 8484

HOME NURSING

Hackney, 6-10 Lower Clapton Road, E5 OPB

Telephone

985 5813

MORTUARY

St. John's Churchyard, Mare Street, E8 1HP

985 2808

SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRE

Hackney, 13 Goulton Road, E5 8HA

985 4781 & 4637

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
380 OLD STREET,
EC1 V9LS

Telephone: 01-986 3123

*To Her Worship the Mayor, and the Aldermen
and Councillors of the London Borough of Hackney*

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It has been my usual practice in opening this preface to discuss the staffing situation of the Department. However, in view of the enormous changes that have affected the Department during the year this would seem a little out of place. The beginning of 1971 saw the formation of the first Social Services Committee, and the 1st of April, the beginning of the Social Services Department. Many of the staff of the Health Department were automatically transferred to the Social Services Department, and other of the staff elected to join the new Department either because their main interests were in that Department or they were able to achieve promotion by joining it. The Health Department was, therefore, no longer directly concerned with staff who previously had been concerned with mental health, day nurseries, and the home help service, as well as certain other fringe services. However, the staff remaining with the Department, in the main, medical, nursing and public health inspectors, with the supporting administrative staff, have now the task of continuing with the routine work of child health, school health, community, medical and nursing services, and environmental services, of improving these and preparing, if necessary, to undertake the difficult task, if it comes, for integration into the reorganized National Health Service.

The vital statistics show that the population of the Borough continues to decline and partly as a result of this and other factors, so does the number of births, domiciliary confinements and various statistics for immunisation. The death rate on the other hand has risen: one possible explanation of this is that with the fall in population of the Borough, those remaining tend to be in the older age groups. In planning for the future both these factors will have to be borne in mind.

The Borough continues to expand its family planning services. Discussions have taken place during the year for the Borough to run directly all the family planning services rather than running them partly through the agency of the Family Planning Association. It was also agreed during the year that as from 1 April 1972 all family planning services should be free to everyone, married and unmarried, and for medical and social reasons. At the time of writing this preface, the decisions regarding this have been implemented.

The situation regarding midwifery in the Borough is much the same as before. There are now sufficient beds available for anyone who wants a hospital confinement so those who wish for a domiciliary confinement do so at their own choice.

The Women's National Cancer Control Campaign mobile caravan again visited the Borough and the Health Committee have agreed that in future this would be an annual event. The number of attendances was higher than the previous year although lower than in 1969, but when regard is given to the length of stay, the average weekly attendances was the highest it has ever been. Although the number of possible pre-cancerous states found was not dramatic, five possible cases were discovered and, in addition, about a dozen other gynaecological conditions were diagnosed.

Immunisation continued during the year and Hackney's immunisation figures compare very favourably with the rest of London. Towards the end of the year, following receipt of advice from the Department of Health and Social Security, smallpox vaccination, as a routine measure, was discontinued.

The year saw the completion and opening of the first Health Centre built in the Borough since the London County Council completed the John Scott Health Centre (then known as the Woodberry Down Health Centre) in 1952. The Somerford Grove Health Centre began to be occupied in July/August, with the general practitioners moving in in September. There was no official opening, but there was an 'Open Day' in November, when representatives of various organisations visited the Centre as well as members of the general public. Almost everyone expressed their appreciation and pleasure of this somewhat small but attractive new Health Centre. Plans of the Health Centre are shown in the body of the Report. At the end of the year the new Health Centre at Barton House was in the course of construction, as was the Health Centre at Clapton Park. Three other Health Centres are in the process of being planned.

The Report embodies a section on the work of the School Health Service and the School Dental Service. On the 1st April, what had been the Ickburgh Road Training Centre and the Special Care Unit at Millfields were transferred to the Inner London Education Authority and became Ickburgh School and Marsh House School respectively. Other than this the School Health and School Dental Services continued as usual.

There was no major epidemic during the year, and on the whole infectious disease continues to decline. Full details of infectious disease are contained in the body of the Report.

Environmental problems continued as in previous years with housing again one of the pre-eminent problems of the Borough.

Undoubtedly the major change during the year was the transfer of certain functions of the Health Department to the Social Services Department, and to a lesser degree the transfer of the training centres to the Inner London Education Authority. However, emphasis must be made of the fact that there has been no reduction of this Department's

work in medical counselling and nursing responsibilities to the various Social Service establishments, in particular, the day nurseries. To some extent the Department's duties in this respect have increased because of the decentralization of the Social Services Department and also in respect of attachment schemes to certain general practitioners. To a limited extent the Health Department will have to follow this trend and prepare for a lesser degree at the moment, possibly to a greater extent later, to fit in with the Social Services Department. This is being done by devolving responsibility more by areas, to its senior medical and nursing staff, than it has done in the past, and also by making greater use of the maternal and child health centres as providing focal points for health services.

Co-operation with local hospitals continues at all levels. The Medical Officer of Health serves on various hospitals and hospital liaison committees, and the Co-ordinating Nursing Officer is also on similar committees. Should re-organisation of the Health Services become more of a concrete fact, further and more intimate liaison will become necessary.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the officers of the Department who transferred to the Social Services Department, who gave, in many cases, long and loyal support to this Department and to wish them and the Social Services Department well for the future.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee, and to the Chairman of the various Committees which this Department has to serve for their help and often forbearance during the year. I would also like to thank all the Chief Officers of the Council and their staffs for their help, although, I must on a sad note, say how much we regretted the death of Mr. Watts, the Borough Engineer. Mr. Watts had, over a long period, been most helpful to this Department, on many occasions he had given us particular help on a variety of schemes we had put in operation. I would also like to thank the Inner London Education Authority and its officers for their continued support.

I would again stress that although this report is put out under my name, it could only be written because all the officers of the Department contribute by their work to the running of the Department, and I would again take this opportunity of thanking them all for their co-operation.

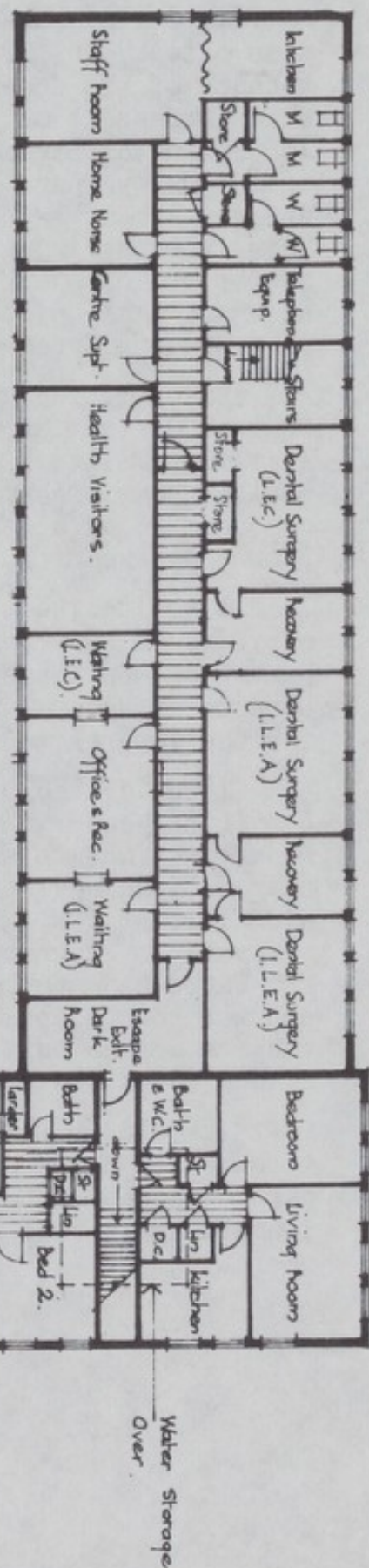
I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

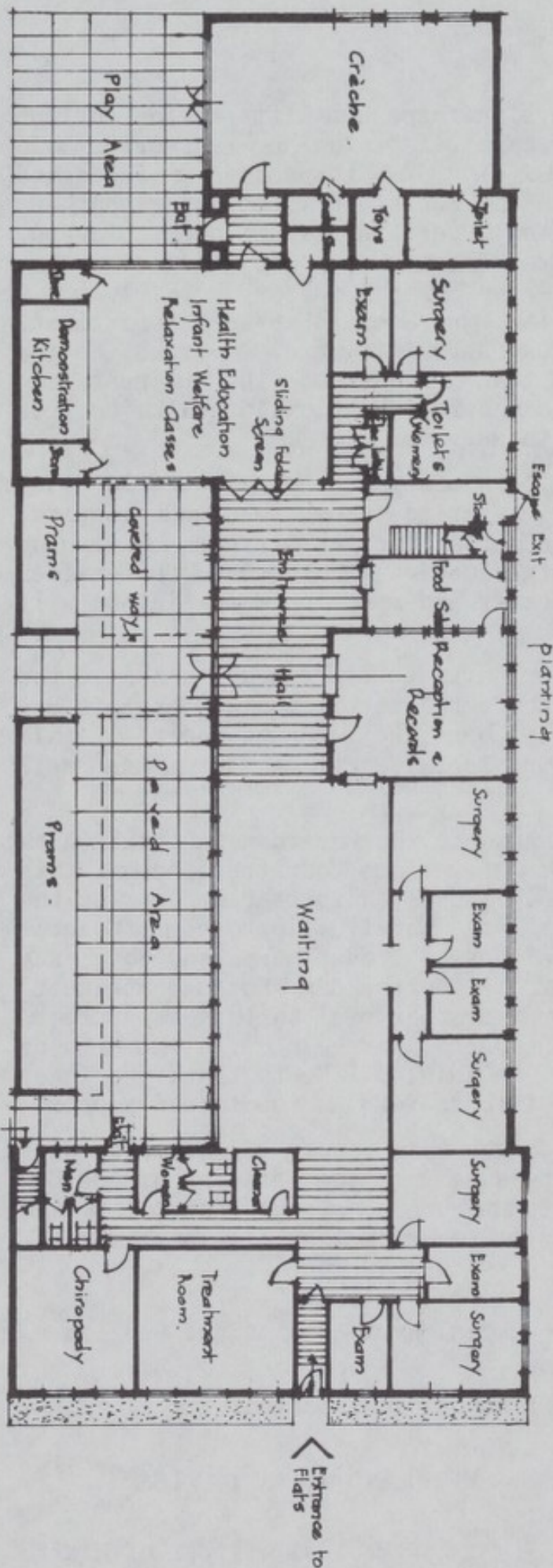
ROWLAND GWYN DAVIES

Medical Officer of Health

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS

Area	4,814 acres
Public open spaces	719 acres

Population

Estimate of Registrar General at mid-year	219,240
Density per acre	45.8

Rateable Value

Rateable value of the Borough.. .. .	£15,048,551
Estimated product of a penny rate	£138,000
Number of inhabited homes	67,471

Marriages.. .. .	1,457
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Births and Deaths

	Legitimate			Illigitimate			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	1,684	1,630	3,314	374	409	783	2,058	2,039	4,097
Still Births	27	15	42	7	8	15	34	23	57
Live & Still Births	1,711	1,645	3,356	381	417	798	2,092	2,062	4,154
Deaths (all causes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,437	1,445	2,882
Infant Mortality	39	37	76	7	15	22	46	52	98
Neo-natal Mortality	26	20	46	5	8	13	31	28	59
Early Neo-natal Mor- tality	23	19	42	4	6	10	27	25	52
Perinatal Mortality	50	34	84	11	14	25	61	48	109

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	18.7
---------------------------------------	------

Adjusted birth rate (area comparability factor 0.91)	17.0
--	------

Illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births	19.0
---	------

Illegitimate birth rate for Greater London	11.0
--	------

Illegitimate birth rate for England and Wales	8.0
---	-----

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births	14.0
---	------

Death rate

Crude Death rate per 1,000 population	13.1
---	------

Adjusted Death rate (area comparability factor 1.07)	14.4
--	------

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births.. .. .	24.0
--	------

(Legitimate 23 - Illegitimate 28)

Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14.0
--	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.0
--	------

Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	26.0
--	------

Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.1
---	-----

Comparative Table of Births and Deaths (per 1,000)

	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths	Infant Mortality	Neonatal Mortality	Early Neonatal Mortality	Perinatal Mortality
England and Wales	16	12	11.6	18	12	10	26
London Borough of Hackney	17	14	14.4	24	14	13	22

Premature Babies

Weight at birth	Premature live births						Premature still births Born		Total premature live and still births
	Born in hospital			Born at home					
	Total births in hospital	Died							
		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Nursed entirely at home	Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day	In hospital	At home	
Up to and including 3 lb. 4 ozs. Over 3 lb. 4 ozs. and up to and including 5 lb. 8 ozs.	38 204	15 3	6 4	1 -	- 3	- 4	14 18	1 2	53 224
Total	342	18	10	1	3	4	32	3	277

DEATHS

Allowing for the increased number of deaths in 1971, 2,882, as against 2,741 in 1970 the pattern of causes of death remained the same.

An analysis of the 98 deaths of infants under one year of age shows that 80 were due to peri-natal causes, birth injuries and congenital anomalies and that 18 were due to an infection. Details are set out below:-

Analysis of deaths of children under one year of age

Enteritis	1
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1
Meningitis	2
Other diseases of circulatory system ..	1
Pneumonia	9
Other respiratory causes	18
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Other digestive diseases	1
Congenital anomalies.. .. .	15
Birth injury.. .. .	20
Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	17
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ..	5
All other accidents	2
	98

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ..	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	3	2	5
Late effects of respiratory tuberculosis ..	3	-	3
Other tuberculosis	1	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	3	7	10
Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity etc. ..	4	2	6
Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus	4	3	7
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	40	26	66
Malignant neoplasm - intestine	36	33	69
Malignant neoplasm - larynx.. .. .	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm - lung-bronchus.. ..	171	31	202
Malignant neoplasm - breast.. .. .	1	76	77
Malignant neoplasm - uterus.. .. .	-	23	23
Malignant neoplasm - prostate	26	-	26
Leukaemia	8	3	11
Other malignant neoplasms	71	83	154
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	3	5
Diabetes mellitus	9	23	32
Other endocrine etc. diseases	2	10	12
Anaemias	5	12	17
Other diseases of blood etc.	1	-	1

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mental disorders	1	5	6
Meningitis	1	2	3
Multiple sclerosis	2	3	5
Other diseases of nervous system	15	10	25
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	16	34	50
Hypertensive disease	14	28	42
Ischaemic heart disease	391	239	630
Other forms of heart disease	48	86	134
Cerebrovascular disease	113	205	318
Other diseases of circulatory system	44	67	111
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	97	192	289
Bronchitis and Emphysema	134	42	176
Asthma	1	10	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	20	23	43
Peptic ulcer.. .. .	20	13	33
Appendicitis.. .. .	1	2	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia.. .. .	6	12	18
Cirrhosis of liver	1	4	5
Other diseases of digestive system	6	17	23
Nephritis and nephrosis	10	3	13
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	7	13	20
Abortion	-	1	1
Other complications of pregnancy etc.	-	1	1
Diseases of the skin, subcutaneous tissue.	1	3	4
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	15	15
Congenital anomalies	8	9	17
Birth injury difficult labour	11	9	20
Other symptoms of perinatal mortality	9	8	17
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	6	9	15
Motor vehicle accidents	16	9	25
All other accidents.. .. .	31	20	51
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	8	8	16
All other external causes	4	5	9
Total	<u>1,437</u>	<u>1,445</u>	<u>2,882</u>

Cause of death in age groups	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years								75 & over
					1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Late effects of respiratory tuberculosis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tuberculosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	F	7	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity etc.	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	M	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	13	17	7
	F	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	10	9
Malignant neoplasm - intestine	M	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	14	12
	F	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	11	12
Malignant neoplasm - larynx	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm - lung - bronchus	M	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	52	69	36
	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	7	9
Malignant neoplasm - breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	21	18	20
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	8	6
Malignant neoplasm - prostate	M	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	15
Leukaemia	M	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other malignant neoplasms	M	71	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	6	19	25	13
	F	83	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	3	19	24	30
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2
	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	8
Other endocrine etc. diseases	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	10	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	4
Anaemias	M	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	F	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9
Other diseases of blood etc.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental disorders	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4

[illegible]

Cause of death in age groups	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years								75 and over
					1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	
Other diseases of genito-urinary sys- tem	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	8
Abortion	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other complications of pregnancy etc.	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the skin, subcutaneous tissue	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Disease of musculo- skeletal system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	10
Congenital anomalies	M	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	9	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Birth injury diffi- cult labour	M	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other symptoms of perinatal mortality	M	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill de- fined conditions	M	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Motor vehicle acci- dents	M	16	-	-	1	-	5	-	5	-	2	2	1
	F	9	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	2
All other accidents	M	31	-	-	4	3	5	4	2	3	4	1	5
	F	20	-	2	-	2	3	-	2	1	1	3	6
Suicide and self- inflicted injuries	M	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	1
All other external causes	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
Total all causes	M	1,437	31	15	6	7	17	11	51	95	310	485	409
	F	1,445	28	24	3	7	12	12	24	68	164	313	790
Total		2,882	59	39	9	14	29	23	75	163	474	798	1,199



THE CHIROPODY SERVICE - in increased demand.

**PERSONAL HEALTH
SERVICES**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

ANTE-NATAL CARE

The amount of ante-natal care provided by the Local Authority in Hackney is now greatly reduced. The general practitioner obstetricians were asked for their views on the future management of the few women who do attend Health Department ante-natal clinics for intermediate care. It was agreed that the women should transfer to the general practitioner obstetrician for this care. It was thought that many of the Council's ante-natal clinics could be either discontinued or held at longer intervals. By the end of the year these clinics had been practically phased out, the general practitioner obstetricians having agreed to co-operate for odd emergencies. This is in line with recommendations in the Peel Report that Ante-Natal and Post Natal Care, at present given by the Local Authority Medical Officers should be increasingly rendered by the general practitioner obstetrician. Arrangements were made that the general practitioner obstetrician could submit a claim for payment to the Inner London Executive Council.

Centre	No. of sessions	Number of women who attended for		Total attendances
		Ante-natal examination	Post-natal examination	
Barton House	8	22	15	105
Elsdale Street	21	13	103	132
John Scott	13	10	7	51
Lower Clapton	12	16	68	142
Richmond Road	48	113	155	480
Shoreditch	8	6	18	32
Upper Clapton	48	56	56	286
Total	158	236	422	1228

Education classes have been held for expectant mothers. The subjects dealt with include the education of women for labour, the care of their health during pregnancy and also many aspects of the care of their young babies such as sewing and dress making. Attendances at these classes have continued to drop due to the falling birth rate.

The number of women who attended during 1971 is shown below:-

Number of sessions 101

Number of women who attended 41

Total attendances 765

Maternal Deaths

Two deaths associated with child-birth, occurred in the Borough and as in former years, full details of these cases were reported to the Regional Assessor.

CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

The birth rate continued to fall and this trend is reflected in the number of attendances.

Figures for attendances at Child Health Centres in 1971 are tabulated below.

Number of children who attended Council clinics during 1971:-

Who were born in 1971	3,367
Who were born in 1970	3,327
Who were born in 1966-1969	4,145
Total attendances	36,477
Number of sessions	1,765
Number medically examined	17,349
Number referred elsewhere	629

Child Health Attendances

	Barton House	Shoreditch H.C. (including Cranston)	Elsdale Street (including Wick)	John Scott H.C.	Lower Clapton	Richmond Road	Upper Clapton	West Hackney and Somerford Grove
Estimated population served by the centre	21,000	33,000	34,000	26,000	30,000	29,000	34,000	12,000
Total number of children who attended ..	1,059	1,248	1,656	876	1,543	1,554	1,578	1,325
Total attendances ..	3,066	3,865	6,378	4,411	5,803	4,400	4,670	3,884
Number of sessions	141	195	295	207	248	247	250	182
Number of children medically examined..	1,724	1,851	2,722	1,923	2,423	2,176	2,509	2,021
Number referred elsewhere	81	18	54	63	126	8	229	50
Average attendance per session	22	20	21	21	23	16	18	21
Per cent medically examined	56	46	43	43	42	49	54	52
Per cent referred by M.O. elsewhere ..	4	1	2	2	5	1	8	2

Pre-school Child Record Card

The pre-school child record card re-designed by the Society of Medical Officers of Health was brought into use at the Borough Child Health Centres.

Notification of developmental assessment

Assessments are now carried out as a routine in the Obstetric Wards at the Mothers Hospital. Though there is no record of this noted on the obstetric summary, negotiations are taking place with the Secretary of the Medical Staff Committee so that this could be done. It could then accompany the mention of any detected congenital defects and details of subsequent illness. It is imperative to obtain as much information as possible on every baby and this is especially essential at an early age for any baby placed for adoption. It was decided in September to issue a comprehensive folder describing developmental paediatric techniques to Child Health Centres for the guidance of Medical Officers undertaking the examinations.

Certain additional material, e.g. that used to determine the distance vision of babies from the age of 6 months, together with height and weight charts, was also supplied to each Centre.

Special Advisory Clinic

The Special Advisory Clinic is still held weekly at 210 Kingsland Road under a specialist Medical Officer from the Inner London Education Authority who alternates with one of the Borough's Principal Medical Officers.

The session is for the appraisal and assessment of pre-school children whose problem cannot be completely contained by the Departmental Medical Officers and Health Visitors. Such children present with intellectual retardation, behaviour problems or dual handicaps. Remedial help, e.g. attendance at a day nursery or play group, admission for short or long term care, may be necessary. Referral to a hospital consultant for further diagnosis is sometimes necessary and a decision is finally made at the age of 4 years and 10 months as to the suitable school placement. A formal assessment is often necessary at this stage. The Medical Officer continued to be assisted by a Mental Health Social Worker able to offer on-going practical casework help to the parents, during 1971. A form was compiled to accompany the recommendations of doctors. This facilitates the work because it ensures that necessary information, including a full physical examination, is made available to the doctor who conducts this session. Increased stress is being laid on the early detection of handicapping conditions by screening children who are not progressing normally.

Thirty seven children were seen during the year and an analysis was made of the types of referral, and a review of the present function of these Clinics which commenced under the former London County Council. They were started for mentally retarded children.

The age distribution of the children examined during the year was as follows:

Year of Birth	Number
1966	10
1967	14
1968	10
1969	3
1970	Nil

Training of Departmental Medical Officers in Developmental Paediatrics continues so that they become more skilled in detecting handicapping conditions at an early stage. They are seconded to attend special courses organised and run by the Society of Medical Officers of Health. Up to the present time two doctors have been sent by this Authority. Twice during the year doctors who were on these courses attended Hillside Day Nursery for practice sessions and were also shown around the I.L.E.A. Marsh House Educationally Sub-Normal School in Millfields Road, formerly a Special Care Unit. Child Health Clinic "patterns" were also investigated during the year so that the best use could be made of doctor time. It is anticipated that combined i.e. Child Health cum Immunisation Sessions will be started in the Borough.

Health Departments were circularised in August with information pertaining to the Guthrie Blood Test for the detection of phenylketonuria in babies from the Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond Street. Figures of the numbers screened with the number of positive tests were given, together with information about additional tests which are carried out for the detection of hisidinaemia and homolystinuria.

During the year the Department was notified by the Department of Health and Social Security that trials carried out by the Medical Research Council had shown that the dose of ante-immunoglobulin available for Rh. negative mothers having Rh. positive babies would be reduced without detriment. It was, therefore, possible to extend the categories of women who would be eligible for treatment to include the following.

1. All Rh. negative women having Rh. positive children regardless of parity.
2. All Rh. negative women having therapeutic abortions or a termination of pregnancy.
3. At discretion of the individual clinician.

It was decided that all the local hospitals should be contacted at the end of the year for their opinions as to the advisability, because of the probable future trends, of the use of the metric system for recording the birth weights of babies on discharge.

BATTERED CHILDREN

This remains a serious problem. The scheme for bringing to the notice of the Statutory Authorities cases of definite suspicion of injury to children was mentioned in the 1970 Annual Report. Seventy-five children at risk of battering have been kept under the surveillance of the Health Department throughout the year.

Notifications of battering, suspected battering, other maltreatment of children are invited from all workers and the Health Department is responsible for passing on information to the Social Services Department where necessary and to the Divisional Education Welfare Officer if the child is of school age. A note is also sent to the child's General Practitioner advising him of any action taken. If a Case Conference is held all the workers involved are invited to attend and the Social Services Department has the discretion whether to report the case to the police.

In many cases the Health Department staff work with the staff of the Social Services Department and other agencies, to ensure, as far as possible, no further injuries befall the children.

Hospital staff are increasingly aware of this problem and give much help in referring suspect cases. Often only one child suffers acutely but support has to be given to the whole family in order to help and protect the siblings. A Health Visitor sees the family frequently and reports regularly to the Senior officers of this department.

An index of children known to the Health Department as having been battered or at risk of injury or maltreatment is held and reviewed weekly by a Principal Medical Officer and Senior Nursing Officer.

At this stage it is not known what causes the apparent increase in child battering. In spite of our concern new cases do occur as part of the social scene.

OBSERVATION AND HANDICAPPED REGISTER

Details of all pre-school children who, it is thought, are at risk of developing a handicap are recorded on the observation register which is kept on a Kalamazoo Punch card system to facilitate systematic follow-up. If the Medical Officer subsequently reports that the child's development has proceeded normally, the child is removed from the register. If, however, a handicapping condition is found, the child's name is transferred to the handicap section of the register, along with details of all handicapped school children. All children are reviewed annually about their month of birth so that the register is kept "live".

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT CENTRE

Further informal meetings were held during the year with the consultant staff of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, E.2. about the development of the proposed Assessment Centre/Day Centre. Approval was sought for a grant under Phase 4 of the Urban Aid Programme to cover the cost of the services of a local authority Medical Officer and Health Visitor needed for the project which was however subsequently not granted. The Department of Health approved the proposal for the Centre in principle and plans were drawn up. It was decided that the Social Services Department and the Inner London Education Authority should be invited to a meeting to discuss their involvement and possible contribution to the project.

CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES

The notifications to the Registrar General of congenital abnormalities detectable at birth continued during 1971.

During the year 77 abnormalities were detected among 64 babies and details are set out below.

Anencephaly	7	Defects of urogenital system	7
Hydrocephalus	4	Defects of muscles (including umbilical hernia)	3
Spina Bifida	8	Defects of hips and limbs	3
Defects of ear	2	Defects of alimentary system	3
Cleft lip and palate	4	Mongolism	1
Reduction deformities	1	Defects of the respiratory system	1
Polydactyly and Syndactyly	13	Defects of the heart and circulatory system	1
Talipes	16	Other and unspecified congenital malfunctions	2
Chondrodystrophy	1		
			77

DENTAL SERVICE

During 1971 a total of 405 sessions was devoted to the dental care of pregnant and nursing mothers, and children under the age of five years. Of these, 84 sessions were devoted to dental health education of mothers bringing their children to toddlers' clinics.

Children

The three-year-old birthday card scheme is now fully in operation. It appears to be very effective in bringing in more children for oral examination. The number inspected was over three times as great as in 1970. Inspection of children at day nurseries has continued on a twice-yearly basis.

In a special survey of 285 Day Nursery children the following results were obtained.

Number needing oral care	62	(21%)
Number with good oral hygiene	203	(71%)
Number with poor oral hygiene	24	(8.4%)
Total number of decayed, missing and filled teeth	305	
Average number of decayed, missing and filled teeth per child		1.07
Number with no decayed teeth	206	(72.3%)

Although 21% of these children needed some form of care much of it was of a preventive nature, especially against gum disease. It is of special interest to compare children with good oral cleanliness against those with dirty teeth.

	<i>Clean Teeth</i>	<i>Dirty Teeth</i>
Percentage with no decay or fillings	40.9	16.7
Average number of decayed teeth	0.82	2.79
Percentage requiring treatment	14.8	62.5

Without the slightest element of doubt this shows the value of good oral hygiene. With this in mind one of the Senior Dental Officers is commencing a dental health scheme in co-operation with a day nursery matron.

There were 451 more attendances for treatment than in 1970. 46.1% of the children were made dentally fit (44.7 in 1970). 19.1% of appointments were failed (21% in 1970). The ratio of teeth filled to teeth extracted rose from 14.4:1, to 16:1. This is extremely good but it must be remembered that it takes much more time and effort to fill teeth rather than to take them out, especially for young children. Therefore the total productivity of fillings per session falls, although the children receive a much higher standard of care. This must be remembered when any form of statistical assessment of a service such as this is attempted.

Mothers

There has been a slight rise in the number of attendances. The ratio of teeth filled to extracted has risen to 6.1:1 (4.8:1 in 1970). Over 30% of appointments were not kept, a shocking waste of time.

Statistics

	Children aged 0-4 years		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
1. <i>Inspections</i>				
(a) Number of first inspections ..	545	1842	115	250
(b) Number requiring treatment ..	450	1274	108	239
(c) Percentages requiring treatment	82.6	69.2	93.9	95.6
(d) Number offered treatment ..	449	1274	106	239
2. <i>Visits for Treatment</i>				
(a) First visits	1079	1119	261	289
(b) Subsequent visits.. ..	1443	1854	498	495
(c) Total visits	2522	2973	759	784
(d) Additional courses of treatment commenced	45	68	8	11
(e) Attendances for general anaes- thetic (included in total)..	32	34	1	9
(f) Emergencies (included in total)	114	128	34	36
3. <i>Patients made Dentally fit</i>	482	516	97	79
4. <i>Analysis of General Treatment</i>				
(a) Fillings	1941	2019	542	613
(b) Teeth filled	1615	1902	482	518
(c) Teeth extracted	112	119	100	85
(d) Patients x-rayed	5	29		343
(e) Scaling, prophylaxis and gum treatment	287	465	139	132
(f) Teeth otherwise conserved ..	35	394	N.A.	N.A.
(g) Teeth root filled.. .. .	N.A.	N.A.	2	15
(h) Crowns and inlays.. .. .	N.A.	N.A.	4	4
5. <i>Prosthetics</i>				
(a) Patients supplied with full upper and/or lower dentures ..	0	1	3	9
(b) Patients supplied with partial dentures.. .. .	1	1	8	1
(c) Number of dentures supplied ..	2	2	14	10
6. <i>Topical application of Fluoride</i> ..	47	201	N.A.	N.A.
7. <i>Appointments not kept</i>	667	702	326	341
8. <i>Sessions (All MCH patients)</i>	1970	1971		
(a) Treatment	415.4	321		
(b) Dental Health Education.. ..	99.3	84		

N.A. - Not Applicable.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Computerisation of Immunisation Scheme

The computer appointment system for prophylaxis has been in operation since 1 April 1970, and details of all children born since the 1 January 1969 are held by the computer which also holds the immunisation schedule and details of clinic and surgery sessions. The computer prints out appointment cards and appointment lists for the children as their immunisation becomes due. If any child fails to attend, two further appointment cards are sent. Lists of those who still do not attend are then printed out for follow-up by the health visitor. The problem of catching up with defaulters rests largely on the effectiveness of this follow-up and because of the shortage of health visiting staff it is often difficult to get all the follow-up work done in time to keep a child's records in the computer system.

The total number of completed primary courses of injections in 1971 shows a decrease on the 1970 figures; as that year was the first year of computer operations, children born in 1969 who had previously not been immunised were picked up and immunised during that year, thus producing higher figures than normal.

In June, following requests by medical officers, a supply of syringes with hypodermic needles of finer calibre (5/8") was made available for use with babies and small children.

A standard letter was compiled and issued to Hackney Schools because of the number of children, especially those from overseas, entering Junior or Secondary Schools without being immunised. Parents are thus advised as to the immunisations required together with the names of clinics and session times.

Smallpox Vaccination

At the end of July the Department of Health and Social Security's Joint Committee on vaccination and immunisation advised that, because of the diminishing likelihood of occurrence of smallpox in this country and the very small but still definite risk of serious complications associated with vaccination it had prompted a reassessment of the balance of the risks involved, and accordingly recommended that smallpox vaccination need no longer be carried out as a routine procedure in early childhood. The practice was, therefore, discontinued in the Borough from 23 August 1971. Any children or adults requiring smallpox vaccination because of travel to endemic areas were referred to their respective general practitioners and the latter were informed.

At-risk health service staff who come into contact with patients, e.g. hospitals, doctors and nurses, public health staff and ambulance workers will be offered vaccination and regular re-vaccination. A small supply of smallpox lymph will continue to be kept at the central office.

Anti Flu Vaccine

Immunisation against influenza was offered to staff in November as follows:-

district nurses, public health inspectors, clerical and administrative staff, school health social workers, midwives, doctors, members of the nursing staff, and staff of the Social Services Department including day nursery staff, home helps and social workers. A total of approximately 500 immunisations was given, together with 90 to residents of Old People's Homes.

National Surveillance of Congenital Rubella Defects

This survey is being organised by two central registries, that for the Southern half of Britain being at The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, where a register was being established of children with proven defects caused by Rubella. The scheme commenced in Hackney on 1st July, Blood which is to be examined for Rubella antibodies is taken from certain categories of children, together with their mothers as follows:

- (1) Children aged 6 months to 2 years, suspected of deafness.
- (2) Schoolchildren.
- (3) Children of 2-4 years with speech problems, possibly because of hearing loss.
- (4) Children whose mothers had Rubella, or suspected Rubella, during pregnancy, the latter blood test not to be taken until the baby is aged 6 months.

General practitioners were being asked to assist by referring any child in these categories for further investigation.

Completed Primary Courses in 1971

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth						Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-1967	Others under 16	
Diphtheria	1279	1684	126	87	201	118	3495
Whooping Cough ..	1274	1669	123	65	44	23	3198
Tetanus	1279	1684	126	89	195	152	3525
Poliomyelitis ..	1282	1686	102	80	171	113	3434
Measles	2	1669	218	162	170	21	2242

Reinforcing Injections/Doses

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth						Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-1967	Others under 16	
Diphtheria	-	542	1503	245	2078	198	4566
Whooping Cough ..	-	530	1482	156	194	17	2379
Tetanus	-	542	1503	246	2071	216	4578
Poliomyelitis ..	-	533	1030	252	2056	204	4075

Smallpox Vaccination

Authorities were informed - CMO 12/71 12.7.71 and Circular 64/71 - 15.11.71 that vaccination against smallpox need not now be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood.

Age	0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	15 and over	Total
Primary vaccination ..	-	-	-	-	-	298	75	12	385
Re-vaccinations.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	38	182	182	344

MIDWIFERY

The total home confinements during the year numbered 261 and in all but two cases a doctor was booked. (137 women were given analgesia). The number of mothers discharged from hospital before the tenth day totalled 374 as against 266 the previous year.

The extended agency arrangement whereby the domiciliary midwifery service for the whole borough was provided by the Mothers' Hospital (Salvation Army) continued. One of the midwives retained on the Council's payroll retired during the year, thus leaving only 2 Council employed midwives working on the duty rota along with the hospital district midwives.

During the year 201 State Certified Midwives notified this Council as the local supervising authority of their intention to practise within the area.

The practical training of pupil midwives taking part 2 of their Midwifery training course is now dealt with in its entirety by the Mothers' Hospital within the agency service. A recent paper issued by the Central Midwives Board emphasised the need to train pupil midwives to work as members of the community health team in educating the public, especially expectant and nursing mothers, in the principles of healthy living. In addition the Board recommended that pupil midwives should be given a composite picture of the work of the local authority as it affects community care as a whole.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Mobile Cytology Unit

Following the visits in 1969 and 1970 of the mobile unit, the Health Committee have decided that this should in future be an annual event and the mobile cytology unit lent by the Women's National Cancer Control Campaign revisited the Borough for a 4 week period in August.

Afternoon and evening sessions were held. Posters, leaflets and handbills this year incorporated a new design to attract attention, and, as in previous years, a press release was issued. House to house distribution of leaflets was arranged by the Public Relations Officer and various clubs and factories were circularised to display relevant literature.

Experience has shown that attendances are low when the caravan is sited on housing estates and therefore a market venue in Ridley Road was arranged. The other two sites Hackney Town Hall (forecourt), Mare Street, E.8. and St. Paul's Church (forecourt) Evering Road, N.16. remained unchanged because of good attendances in previous years.

A comparison of attendances with previous years is shown below:-

Year	Attendance	Length of Visit	Average Weekly Attendance
1971	491	4 weeks	123
1970	397	5 weeks	79
1969	1,064	9 weeks	118

There was a thus slightly higher weekly average than the successful campaign in 1969.

It was once again interesting to ascertain the source of information from the women who attended and the table below compares the past 2 years.

	1970	1971
Posters and leaflets	90	116
Site of caravan	75	67
Local press	52	93
Child Health Centres etc.	42	30
Friends	19	36
General practitioners	7	13
Not stated	112	136
	<u>397</u>	<u>491</u>

A total of 118 disorders were detected as follows:-

Breasts	7
Genital system	
Vulva	1
Vagina	29
Cervix	48
Uterus	11
Abdomen and perineum	10
Urinary system	5
Miscellaneous	7
	<u>118</u>

Sixty-nine of these disorders did not warrant referral to the general practitioner and the women were advised at the unit.

Forty-nine disorders did warrant referral and general practitioners were later contacted for information on the final diagnosis. Only eleven replies were received with diagnosis as follows:-

Fibroidenosis	1
Chronic mastitis	1
Cervical erosion	3 (1 Moniliasis)
Cervical polyp	1
Fibroids	3 (1 ? Fibroid referred for further investigation)
Refused treatment	2

Malignant squamous cells were found in one case and there were four cases of atypical squamous cells. Twenty-eight other conditions were found requiring treatment and in 446 cases no abnormality was detected.

It is known that one woman had subsequent treatment and four were kept under supervision.

Age distribution

Age groups were also analysed and it was found that the greatest numbers of women attending were between 41 and 50 years of age.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
Under 20	6
20-25	60
26-30	48
31-35	55
36-40	61
41-45	63
46-50	63
51-55	60
56-60	30
61 and over	45

Social Class

The social class of the married women was again analysed according to husband's occupation using the Registrar General's Classification of Occupations (1966) with results as follows:-

Socio - Economic group

Professional workers	14
Employers and managers in Central and Local Government, Industry, Commerce, etc.	20
Own-account workers (non-professional)	20
Foremen and supervisors (manual) skilled manual workers	60
Intermediate and junior non-manual workers in offices etc.	25
Personal Service and semi-skilled manual workers	145
Un-skilled manual workers Armed Forces and Agricultural workers	63
	347

Visits to Factories

A request to arrange cytology screening for women employees was received from Lesney Products Limited, who employ approximately 2000 women at their factories in Hackney. There is no doubt that such visits to the place of employment ensures the attendance of women who would not otherwise be screened, It was consequently decided that the Medical Officer of Health should approach factories and firms to offer this facility to women employees.

Visits commenced at Lesneys on 17th November, 1971, and continued until all women desiring the examination had been seen by one of the Department's Medical Officers, accompanied by a nurse employed by Lesney Products.

Hackney Hospital Pathology Department were unable to deal with the smears because of staff shortages and alternative facilities were kindly provided by St. Bartholomew's Hospital for up to 20 cases per week. This was less than was hoped for initially, but it was possible for the project to continue. The staffing position at Hackney Hospital was expected to improve in the new year and it was hoped that the number of smears taken per week would increase in 1972. Figures for the current year are as below:-

Cervical smears taken at Lesneys factory from 17.11.71 - 20.12.71
Total smears taken - 101

Smears taken from age groups -

20-25	19
26-30	9
31-35	17
36-40	15
41-45	20
46-50	2
51-55	10
56-60	8
61-65	1

Results of smears were as follows:-

Trichomonas Vaginalis present	3
Mild inflammatory changes	29
No abnormality	68
Positive for Cervical Carcinoma Suspected (confirmed 5.1.1972)	1

Cervical Cytology Clinics

The Health Department held regular Cytology Clinics at three centres during the year, two in the evening and one during the afternoon as follows:-

Lower Clapton Road	-	On alternative Tuesday evenings
Richmond Road	-	Every Friday afternoon
John Scott Health Centre	-	On alternative Tuesday evenings

It cannot be stated that the yearly visit of the Mobile Clinic lent by the Women's National Cancer Control Campaign leads to any noticeable subsequent increase in attendance at the Centres.

Smears are also taken at Family Planning and Ante natal clinics and the numbers for the year are shown in the following table:-

	F.P. Clinics	Cervical Cytology Clinics	A.N. Clinics	Total
Richmond Road	209	179	239	627
Lower Clapton Road	175	197	3	375
John Scott Health Centre	447	192	8	647
Shoreditch Health Centre	463	-	-	463
Barton House	130	-	19	149
Total	1424	568	269	2261

National Cervical Cytology Recall Scheme

Following the previous arrangements for population screening for the prevention of cancer of the cervix, it has been decided to commence a recall scheme for the re-examination of women whose test five years previously had proved negative. This was due to commence in January, 1972, and from this time and at weekly intervals thereafter, the National Health Service Central Register at Southport will refer to the Executive Councils original request/recall forms for respective women over the age of 35 years in their area. After verification of latest address and doctor, the forms will then be passed to the Local Health Authority for recall arrangements to be made.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE

Attendances at Family Planning clinics run by the Health Department and the Family Planning Association continue to show a steady increase over the last year. Attendances at Council clinics totalled 6,557 and at Family Planning Association Clinics 6,854. The combined total of attendances was 1,176 more than in 1970.

The Health Department held 8½ weekly sessions and the Family Planning Association held 9½ weekly sessions. All except 2, which were held in Hackney Hospital, were held in Council clinics.

The Young People's Advisory clinic at the Richmond Road Centre continues to give support and to supply a much needed service to the young people of the Borough. There has been a decrease in the number of special cases with problems and the alternate Tuesday evening session is now run as an ordinary session.

During the year, 95 residents of the Borough in the younger age groups attended the Brook Advisory Centres in central London, the Council having previously agreed to pay the fees.

The Council approved the introduction of a male sterilisation (vasectomy) scheme in 1970 and the National Health Service (Family Planning) Amendment Bill to authorise local authorities to provide vasectomy services on the same basis as contraception services was before Parliament during the year. Local M. Ps. were urged to give support to the Bill.

The domiciliary visiting scheme run by the Family Planning Association as the Council's agent continued during 1971. Analysis of the results of providing this service show that there is a reduction in the number of pregnancies among women in the categories most requiring it.

Up to 30th April, the number of domiciliary referrals was very low, only 4. However, it was felt that other services such as the Social Services Department, Hospital Obstetricians and General Practitioners were not fully aware of the existence of the service and a reminder was sent to them. At the same time it was decided that the categories

eligible for the domiciliary scheme should be extended to include women who find it difficult to come to a clinic because of the tie of young children. By the end of the year 86 new families were visited.

A letter was received during July from the Secretary of State for Social Services stating that the Government was aware of the considerable improvements that family planning could have on the quality of domestic life and that it proposed to encourage the growth of local authority family planning services, particularly in areas of special need such as the domiciliary service, and that provision would be made in the rate support grant for expenditure to treble by 1972/3.

The Family Planning Association introduced their "National Family Planning Agency Scheme" on 1st April 1971 with the main object of rationalising present arrangements and making a standard scheme applicable to the whole country. This had the effect of considerably increasing the sum payable by the Council for family planning services supplied by the Association in Council clinics, and it was decided that negotiations should be entered into with a view to the Council ultimately directly running all the family planning services in the Borough.

Negotiations went on during the latter part of the year and at the same time other adjacent London Boroughs were approached to see if some form of reciprocal arrangements could be entered into as, in the past, patients from other Boroughs had been seen at Family Planning Association clinics in Hackney although charges were made on the Borough of residence.

The Council agreed on the 22nd December, 1971 to the provision of a free family planning service to Hackney residents attending Hackney Family Planning clinics with effect from 1st April, 1972, the date fixed for the taking over of the Family Planning Association clinics.

In the past, social cases were referred to the Family Planning Association clinics, whilst the Health Department clinics dealt with patients requiring family planning service on medical grounds. In future this differentiation will cease and all types of patients can attend the clinic of their choice.

Discussions continued during the year about the possibility of family planning sessions being started at the Hackney and Mothers' Hospitals. The Hackney Group Hospital Management Committee approved clinical assistantships to cover this work, and arrangements went ahead for the sessions to commence in 1972. Close liaison will be necessary to ensure that patients are referred to local authority clinics on discharge from the hospital clinics. During the year additional statistics were requested by the Department of Health and Social Services on the type of cases attending the family planning clinics, and the different methods adopted. These are set out below:-

Sex and marital distribution

Males	2
Married females	1028
Unmarried females	67
	1097

Types of case -

Medical	838
Non-medical but needy	152
Other non-medical	7
	<u>997</u>

Methods adopted -

Sheath	283
Pill	531
Diaphragm	182
I.U.D.	270
Other method	26
No method advised	<u>10</u>
	1302

More than one method would have been adopted in several cases.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitor is a trained nurse with post registration qualifications in obstetrics and health visiting who provides a continuing service to families and individuals in the community.

In some areas she works very closely with the family doctor, but she is a practitioner in her own right, detecting cases of need on her own initiative as well as acting on referrals. She has skills and knowledge particular to her work and these are drawn from her nursing background and from the additional preparation in her health visiting course.

Her work has five main aspects :-

1. The prevention of mental, physical and medical ill health and its consequences;
2. Early detection of ill-health and surveillance of high risk groups;
3. Recognition and identification of need and mobilisation of appropriate resources where necessary;
4. Health teaching;
5. Provision of care; this will include support during periods of stress, and advice and guidance in cases of illness as well as in the care and management of children. The Health Visitor is not, however, actively engaged in technical nursing procedures.

She has a statutory duty to visit every new born baby following the notification of birth, thus laying the foundation for a lasting relationship with the family. No other worker at present combines the type of knowledge and skills outlined. The service the health visitor offers is essential if medico/social problems are to be contained within manageable proportions in relation to available resources in money and personnel, quite apart from the promotion of the health of the community in its widest sense.

The statistical table set out below gives an indication of the nature of her visits but it must be borne in mind that this represents only a portion of her duties.

<i>Type of Case</i>	<i>Number visited</i>
Children born in 1971.. .. .	4,223
Children born in 1970.. .. .	3,260
Children born between 1966 and 1969.. ..	7,649
Persons aged 65 or over	935
Mentally disordered persons	180
Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	172
Tuberculous households	81
Households visited on account of other infectious diseases	29
Other cases	1,946

The improvement in the recruitment of health visitors shown in 1970 was not sustained throughout 1971. Only seven student health visitors qualified in September which brought a total health visiting staff of 35 including 6 Centre Superintendents. There were 15 vacant posts at the end of the year.

A health visitor continued to work with the Medical Nursing staff at Queen Elizabeth Hospital for children for three sessions a week for the purpose of improving total patient care to the young child, particularly with regard to the following up in the community.

The working party of local general medical practitioners and Health Department staff, set up to examine all aspects of attachment/liaison schemes, put forward proposals and arising from them arrangements for a scheme of partial attachments commenced. This entailed a health visitor being in regular contact with a specified general practitioner but retaining a geographical area and operating from a Maternal and Child Health Centre.

Fifty three general medical practitioners indicated their interest in participating in the scheme, but having regard to the shortage of qualified health visitors in the Borough it has only been possible to arrange four part time attachments to separate practices and one whole time attachment to the group of medical practitioners at the John Scott Health Centre.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE HOSPITAL SERVICE

Co-operation with local hospitals continues at all levels. The Medical Officer of Health and the members of the Council serve on the Hackney Group Hospital Management Committee, and the Chairman of the Health Committee is a member of the Board of Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Joint Hospital Services Committee for Hackney and The City of London, and the Joint Study Group on Child Care of the Joint Hospital Services Committee for Tower Hamlets, Hackney and The City of London.

The Co-ordinating Nursing Officer serves on the Area Nurse Training Committee of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, the Joint Nursing Services Group for Hackney and City of London and the Nurse Education Committee for St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In January, a Senior Nursing Officer was appointed to act as a link between the local authority and hospital nursing services. She has played a valuable contribution in this field of work and serves on the following committees: Joint Child Care Study Group of the Joint Hospital Services Committee for Tower Hamlets, Hackney and The City of London, the Nurse Education Committees for Hackney Hospital, and the Kingsland School of Nursing and the Joint Nursing Services Group, Hackney and The City of London.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

On 1 April, with the coming into force of both the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970, and the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, the responsibility for the running of the local mental health services was transferred from the Health Department to the newly-formed Hackney Social Services Department and the Inner London Education Authority respectively. The Health Department thus found itself acting in a somewhat strange capacity as advisers and consultants to these departments for services it had administered directly since the formation of the new London Borough in 1965.

Under the new arrangements the mental health social workers, staff of the adult training centre and the day centres, together with the premises, became an integral part of the Social Services Department. The junior training centre and special care units, with their staff, were transferred to the Inner London Education Authority, the premises being known as Ickburgh School and Marsh House School. The Health Department's fleet of special transport likewise passed to the control of the new organisations. As the school health service now functioned as an integral part of the new schools, the Principal Medical Officers concerned with school health and mental health were working in the capacity of school medical officers. Several meetings between senior staff of the Departments were held in connection with the change of responsibility.

By the end of March the foundations were laid for a special care unit for severely handicapped children attached to the Ickburgh Training Centre. This unit was financed by the Spastics Society and was to be the first of several units which the Society hoped to construct in various parts of the country. The Hackney Council were pleased to be

associated with the initial planning of this project and the officers of the Health Department and the Inner London Education Authority endeavoured to ensure that the change of responsibility in no way affected the programme of construction.

The Health Department was able to pass over to the Social Services Department the programme for new mental health establishments which had been agreed by the Council as part of the future building programme. These were a new purpose-built Adult Training Centre and Psychiatric Day Centre at Albion Road, N.16, two hostels for mentally subnormal children at King's Crescent, N.4, and a hostel for the mentally ill at Shellgrove Road, N.16. The first two were programmed for completion in 1972, the latter for 1974. All these will fulfil a pressing need in the care of Hackney patients.

Liaison Committee

The Mental Health Liaison Committee which had been formed in 1969 continued to meet throughout the year. The Chairman was a Principal Medical Officer of the Health Department, the members comprising consultant Psychiatrists, hospital nursing staff, a senior nursing officer of the Health Department, social workers, representatives of the Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association, and a representative of local general medical practitioners. Because of the change of emphasis brought about by the creation of the Social Services Department, it was decided during the year to form a small additional Liaison Committee composed of senior staff. This second committee was known as the Mental Health Policy Group and first met in August. The permanent members were the Medical Officer of Health, the Director of Social Services, Mr. Wilder of P.R.A. representing the voluntary associations, three consultant psychiatrists and a general medical practitioner. The Medical Officer of Health was elected Chairman and the Principal Medical Officer concerned with mental health was elected Secretary. The Policy Group met at 3-monthly intervals between meetings of the Liaison Committee and discussed matters of policy.

Approval of Medical Practitioners

During the year the names of 2 medical practitioners were approved by the Health Committee for the purpose of Section 28(2) of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

DENTAL CARE FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

1971 again saw progress in this field. The vast bulk of decayed teeth have now been filled, so it has been possible to concentrate on the prevention of gum disease and tooth decay. This accounts for the vast increase in dental health sessions, prophylaxes, and application of topical fluorides. For this aspect of the dental service the team of dental auxiliaries plays a very large part and everyone is very grateful for their work. The ratio of teeth filled to teeth extracted has risen to 10.2 : 1 (9.8 : 1 in 1970), which is very good for this type of patient.

Statistics

1. Sessions	1970	1971
(a) Treatment	189	226
(b) Dental Health Education	85	113
2. Visits for Treatment		
(a) First Visits	74	118
(b) Subsequent Visits	1279	1847
(c) Total Visits	1353	1965
(d) Emergencies	8	13
(e) Patients made dentally fit	80	82
(f) Additional courses commenced	19	26
3. Analysis of General Treatment		
(a) Fillings	338	265
(b) Teeth filled	285	245
(c) Teeth extracted	29	24
(d) Prophylaxis	1080	1231
(e) Scaling	133	133
(f) Topical Fluorides	49	164
(g) Teeth otherwise conserved	122	13
(h) Teeth root filled	3	1
(i) Crowns	NA	4
(j) Chairside dental health education	419	85
(k) Patients fitted with dentures	2	3
(l) Total dentures fitted	2	5
4. Inspections		
(a) First inspections	NA	118
(b) Requiring treatment	NA	109
(c) Offered treatment	NA	109
(d) Re-inspections	NA	43
(e) Requiring treatment	NA	36

NA = Not Available.

HOME NURSING

During the year the recruitment position remained constant, the number of vacant posts at the end of the year being 18. An integrated course of District Nurse training for State Enrolled Nurses leading to the National Certificate is run in co-operation with St. Bartholomew's Hospital and St. Matthew's Hospital. Hammersmith Hospital run a special integrated course for higher grade student nurses taking a combined SRN/District Nurse/Health Visitor course and arrangements have been made for the students to carry out their practical District Nurse training in Hackney.

The limited scheme of partial attachment of District Nurses to general medical practices continued satisfactorily. The new Health Centre at Somerford Grove opened during the year and 2 District Nurses (SRN) and 1 District Nurse (SEN) were placed there to work with the 4 general medical practitioners in the Centre, in addition to their duties with other patients in the area. It is hoped to arrange further attachments as other Health Centres open in the future.

The statistical summary set out below indicated briefly the amount of work carried out by the District Nurse during the year.

Number of cases being nursed at the end of 1971..	..	944
Total number of patients nursed during the year..	..	2,518
(of these 23 were aged under 5 years and 1,145 were aged 65 years or over at their first visit in 1971)		
Total number of visits during 1971	.. .. .	..96,106
Number of home nurses	.. .. .	.. 28

Bathing Service and Incontinent Laundry

The bathing service for elderly people was carried out at Shoreditch Health Centre and during the year 973 baths were given. In addition home bathing is undertaken in cases where a visit to the Centre is not possible. The number of baths given was 9727. The laundering of soiled linen continues to be carried out at Millfields Centre. In 1971 the number of articles laundered totalled 43,952.

These figures all show an increase on previous years and are an indication of the increase in the number of elderly persons in the Borough.

Loan of Equipment

Patients being nursed at home were able to obtain nursing equipment on loan free of charge from the Council.

The following is a list of the Council's home nursing equipment most of which was on loan throughout the year.

Air rings (rubber and foam)	48
Back rests.. ..	100
Bed cradles	113
Bed pans	36

Chair commodes	292
Stool commodes	94
Fire guards (for fire places and oil heaters)	130
Fracture boards.. .. .	136
Hospital beds with mattresses.. .. .	20
Hoists (Penryn and Easi-Carri).. .. .	38
Ripple beds with motor.. .. .	7
Urine bottles	46
Walking aids (Tripods, Quads, Zimmers	140
Wheel chairs (indoor and outdoor)	194

Incontinence pads issues (monthly average) - 646 doz.

CHIROPODY

Chiropody clinics are held in 8 Health Service establishments and statistics of attendance at these clinics are set out below. The locations of the clinics and sessions are set out on pages 3-5. Most of the school children were treated for verrucae. One expectant mother was treated.

Number of sessions	4,455
Number of cases age 0 - 4	8
5 -14	528
15 -64	441
65 and over	3,981
	Total 4,958
Number of attendances	29,432

In addition to the above 29 physically handicapped patients were treated.

Domiciliary Chiropody Service

The domiciliary service has proved a great success and the demand for this service is increasing.

The following are the figures for 1971:-

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
Under 65	37	75
Over 65	<u>631</u>	<u>3,035</u>
	<u>668</u>	<u>3,110</u>

Two handicapped persons under 65 were visited.

A fortnightly chiropody service has been arranged at Old Peoples' Homes as follows:-

Glebelands
Oaklands
St. Anne's Convent for Old People

Staffing

The low level of recruitment of chiropodists still continues and causes a waiting time of 6-8 weeks, although every effort is made to treat urgent cases sooner. Additional posts were authorised on the opening of the Somerford Grove Health Centre but, as stated, the recruitment level of chiropodists is a matter of concern.

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

Details of the holidays arranged for adults and children who have suffered from a recent acute illness and are in need of a short period of rest without medical or nursing care are set out below.

	1970	1971
Adults	360	33
Children under 5 (not attending school)	28	4
School children	215	310

The figures given for adults and children under 5 years are only for the period January to March as this part of the service was transferred to the Social Services Department on 1st April, 1971, under the provisions of the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970. Close liaison is maintained with the Social Services Department in cases where a family consisting of adults, children under 5 years and school children are required to take a holiday together.

ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY MACHINES

Since early in 1968 when the then Minister of Health gave local authorities general approval to make adaptations to homes of individuals needing artificial kidney machines, six machines have been installed in private homes. During 1971, adaptations were carried out in one home, and at the end of the year preparations were being made for two more machines to be installed.

HEALTH EDUCATION

As in previous years the Health Education Panel met at regular intervals to decide on the Health Education activities of the borough. The Panel consists of representatives of the various disciplines employed in the Department with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health as Chairman. The Council's Public Relations Officer is invited to attend the meetings.

During the year two of the Principal Medical Officers gave talks to some 500 students and 30 teachers at the Hackney Technical College. These talks were given over a period of nine sessions and the subjects covered were Health and Smoking, Drugs, Family Planning, Personal Relationships and Venereal Diseases.

Health Education Officer

It is hoped to appoint a Health Education Officer in 1972.

SMOKERS' ADVISORY CLINIC

Despite all efforts to attract smokers to the clinic the numbers attending this weekly clinic continues to show a decline. Forty-six people attended 124 times and of these twenty-six attended only once. It is not possible to say how many people actually gave up smoking as a result of attending the clinic. The clinic is run by a Principal Medical Officer.

It is planned to transfer the clinic in 1972, to the new Somerford Grove Health Centre where it is hoped attendances will improve.

RE-HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

Twelve meetings took place during the year between representatives of the Housing Department and the Health Department and 267 cases were discussed to review what priority for rehousing on medical grounds should be given. Three of the cases were not considered as having any medical priority. Of the remaining 264 cases, 168 were given the highest priority and 40 some degree of priority. A few applicants asked for, and were granted, direct interviews with the Principal Medical Officer concerned in order to present their cases and on two occasions the Principal Medical Officer visited the families in order to assess the situation objectively. The number of families rehoused on medical grounds was 125 and of these 17 were families needing four bedroomed accommodation. However, there are still families in need of 4/6 bedroomed accommodation, who have been waiting for more than three years. The difficulty in providing accommodation with four or more bedrooms is of considerable concern to the Council. The assessment continues to be based on both medical and social grounds especially where families with children are involved.

NURSING HOMES

There are four Nursing Homes registered in the Borough.

St. Margaret's Nursing Home, 262 Victoria Park Road, E.9.

Until this year St. Margaret's provided 2 beds for maternity cases and 9 beds for chronic sick. However, owing to the fall in demand for its maternity services this Home now concentrates wholly on providing care for 12 chronic sick or fragile elderly patients. It has been reregistered accordingly.

*St. Mary's Mother and Baby Home (Sisters of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage)
153 Stamford Hill, N.16.*

This Home, which has the accommodation to accept twenty-two mothers and twelve babies is also affected by the current trend in social requirements. Fewer unmarried mothers now go to Mother and Baby Homes for their confinement and the homes are consequently under-occupied. The unmarried mother's greatest need is for a hostel and creche facilities.

*"Crossways" Mother and Baby Home (Salvation Army) Lanark House,
13 Laura Place, E.5.*

Run by the Salvation Army, "Crossways" offers accommodation for twenty expectant or nursing mothers and ten babies. Here too the declining numbers of girls applying for admission to such homes reflects a changing social climate regarding the unmarried mother.

St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street, E.8.

This Nursing Home is in essence a hospital and has one hundred and two beds, half of which are for the care of chronic sick, half devoted to the care of terminal cases.

The Regional Hospital Board undertakes financial responsibility for sixty beds.

The Health Department is responsible for licencing these Homes and each is periodically inspected by the Department.

HEALTH CENTRES

It is very gratifying to be able to report the opening in September of the new Health Centre at Somerford Grove. This, the first Centre to be planned and built by the London Borough of Hackney replaces the Child Health Centre in West Hackney Church Hall. The Somerford Grove Health Centre will serve a population of some 13,000 and such services as Maternal and Child Health, Vaccination and Immunisation, Family Planning, Cervical Cytology, Chiropody, will be provided by the Health Department.

Dental services will also be provided for mothers and young children, and in conjunction with the Inner London Education Authority for school children.

The services provided by the Inner London Executive Council are for four general medical practitioners practising from the Centre and one general dental practitioner.

The situation at the end of the year in respect of the other proposed Health Centres is as follows:-

- Barton House - Work continued on this Centre during the year. In April it was necessary to transfer the services to temporary accommodation at 241 Albion Road, N16, to allow for construction to proceed.
- Clapton Park - Work commenced on this Centre which will provide accommodation for two general medical practitioners and for Health Department services.
- Fountayne Road - Negotiations continued with the Department of Health and Social Security and final approval was awaited at the end of the year.
- Hedger's Grove - Approval of the Department of Health and Social Security is still awaited.
- Tresham Avenue - The site for the new Centre which will replace the Centre at 6 Lower Clapton Road and the School Treatment Centre at Goulton Road was agreed and the architect was asked to prepare draft plans.

SURVEYS 1971

During the year the department supplied information for the following surveys -

- MRC Measles Vaccine Trial
- MRC T.B. Vaccine Trial
- Oxford Survey of Childhood Cancers
- MRC Survey of Children's Speech
- National Survey of Health and Development.
- National Surveillance Programme of Congenital Rubella Defects
- Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children Survey on Incidence of Infectious Disease

This involved the department in a considerable amount of work but it was felt that this was worthwhile in the interest of general community health. However, in view of the ever increasing number of requests from a variety of sources it has become more and more necessary to scrutinise the worthiness of each request received.

STAFF MEDICAL SERVICE

Normally new entrants to the Council's service are required to complete a medical questionnaire only but certain officers, mainly those who will be resident and working with children, are required to undergo medical examination before taking up duties.

In addition, students intending to go to Teachers' Training Colleges and persons living in the Borough but who propose working for another authority are also medically examined by staff in this Department.

A total of 1539 medical questionnaires were processed. The number of medical examinations, as mentioned above, was 147 and were carried out by the Department's medical officers. If there is doubt as to some condition mentioned in the questionnaire, the applicant's general practitioner is asked for a confidential report. If there is any doubt as to whether the applicant would be suitable for the position because of medical reasons then the person has an interview with the Principal Medical Officer concerned with this work and this happened 4 times.

Cases of long term illness and accident are assessed by a Principal Medical Officer. This can be very time-consuming because it is important, in order that the correct assessment be made, that the fullest details be obtained. The number of such medical assessments were 297-284 for long term illness and 13 accident cases. Provision is made for recommending employees found permanently unfit to carry out their normal duties to be offered employment in certain designated light duty posts for which they are considered capable of occupying. It would be an advantage for many employees who return to work after a long term illness to be allowed to work part-time for a period before taking up full employment, however, this has not yet been possible.

During the year 40 heavy goods vehicle drivers were examined in accordance with the Traffic Legislation.

There was a considerable increase in these activities during the year and the number of sessions held was 116 against 101 for 1970.

TRAINING

Apart from the statutory requirements to provide training for pupil midwives, the Council has arrangements for training other nursing staff for specific duties.

District Nurses

The Council continued the course of practical training for State Enrolled Nurses approved by the Department of Health and Social Security and one nurse successfully completed the course. The practical instruction for 8 nurses from St. Matthew's Hospital continued and a similar scheme for 9 nurses from St. Bartholomew's Hospital has now started.

Health Visitors

11 qualified nurses who have had midwifery or obstetric training and who were accepted by Colleges of Further Education to undertake a course in health visitor training have been sponsored by the Council for the duration of the course being held in the Academic Year 1971-2. The course leading to the Health Visitors Certificate involves one years full time study, including both theoretical and practical training and is based on the syllabus of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors. During the Academic Year 1970-1 7 students were sponsored, all of whom were successful at the final examination.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors

Nine pupil public health inspectors are currently undergoing courses of training leading to the examination of the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board. They are receiving their theoretical training at the Tottenham and South East London Technical Colleges and practical training is undertaken within the department.

Administrative and Clerical Staff

During the year 14 administrative and clerical officers in the Department undertook various courses of study leading to the Local Government Clerical Examination, the Diploma of Municipal Administration, etc. Such staff are granted day release by the Council for the purpose of attending classes and the Council meet all fees and expenses in connection with these studies. At times it is not easy to release staff from their ordinary duties in the Department as the fixed establishment does not allow for this, but in the majority of cases the Department is able to make arrangements and, in fact, encourages staff to take these examinations which it is hoped will be of long term benefit to the Council.

Reciprocal Arrangements

In addition to ensuring that staff receive adequate training, the Department provides practical training facilities for other organisations. For instance, nursing, social and medical students from hospital schools visit the maternal and child health centres as part of their training. I am pleased to offer these facilities as it enables students in all the fields of the health services to learn something from each other and so foster the close liaison that is so necessary in the work.

In-Service Training

Throughout the year staff in all grades continued to attend refresher and training courses held by the various professional organisations. A large proportion of the fees for these courses is reimbursed to the Council by the Local Government Training Board.

CHEST CLINICS

In February, the N.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board informed the Council that the Secretary of State for Social Services had approved the Board's recommendations to integrate the chest clinics in Hackney and Tower Hamlets into the London Chest Hospital. The two chest clinics in Hackney affected would be the Metropolitan chest clinic, scheduled for closure and transfer in April, 1972 and the Shoreditch chest clinic, scheduled for September 1972.

The Health Committee had discussed this reorganisation of chest services in 1970 and had recommended that the Council were unable to support the proposed centralisation of chest clinic services for East London until such time as adequate transport facilities were provided to and from the London Chest Hospital and St. Ann's Hospital, Tottenham, which many Hackney residents would, in fact, find it easier to reach. The Council's Planning and Highways Committee also made representations to the London Transport Executive on the question of the public transport in this connection.

The N.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in their reply stated that the question of patients' travelling had been taken into consideration but it was considered that the very much improved facilities which the London Chest Hospital would be able to offer, enabling several investigations or examinations to be carried out at one visit, would mean that patients would not be required to attend the clinics as frequently as they did formerly.

The forthcoming closure of the Metropolitan and Shoreditch chest clinics was therefore arranged to take place in 1972, as planned by the Regional Hospital Board.

In April, following the implementation of the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970, the chest clinic social workers and part-time clerks employed at the chest clinics were transferred from the Health Department to the Social Services Department.



DENTAL HYGIENE - Training Centre

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Inner London Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service, but by virtue of an agreement required by Section 32 of the London Government Act, 1963, there is joint use by the Authority and the Borough Council of professional staff, premises and equipment. The Medical Officer of Health is the Principal School Medical Officer of the Inner London Education Authority for the area and responsible to that Authority for the day to day running of the service.

Some statistical information is given at the end of this report. Further statistical details are available in the report of the Medical Adviser to the Inner London Education Authority.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Adviser and his staff and the Divisional Officer of the I.L.E.A., Mr. Mason, and his staff and headteachers for all the help and co-operation they have so willingly given during the year.

SCHOOL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Both the number of children examined in routine medical examinations (13,520) and the school population (36,686) show no significant change during the year. In addition a further 222 children were examined under the selective medical examination scheme.

NON-ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Employment certificates	79
Theatrical children	63
School journeys	1,564
Recuperative holidays	143
Secondary school annual surveys	20
Outward bound courses	7
Handicapped pupils - statutory examination	162
Handicapped pupils - periodic special defect examination	498
At request of: Head teacher (child's name entered in special book)	142
Head teacher - others	263
School nurse	97
Divisional (Educational) Officer.. .. .	51
District Care Organiser or Care Committee	25
Parent	71
School doctor	94
Miscellaneous	56
	3,335

The total is slightly lower than in 1970. The category 'theatrical children' means children who have been selected by theatre management to appear on stage, usually as part of a chorus.

RE-INSPECTIONS

In addition to selective, routine and non-routine medical examinations, 3,825 children were seen again by the school doctor 3 to 12 months later in order to check on some defect noted on a previous occasion.

TREATMENT FACILITIES

School children are treated at most maternal and child health centres and at Hackney School Treatment Centre, 13, Goulton Road, E.5. Details of the work done at these clinics are set out below.

Type of Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances
Vision	326	1,472	4,269
Orthoptic	257	341	636
Audiology	33	110	192
Special investigation	135	171	723
Minor ailment	107	259	1,475

Vision testing is provided at eye clinics at four centres in the borough. Orthoptists are available at two centres and they play an important role in providing an efficient remedial service.

The majority of cases seen were found to have errors of refraction and/or squint and 1,025 pairs of spectacles were ordered.

All children have their vision tested on entering school at 5 years - or earlier if they attend a nursery class.

When any defect is found the children are seen by eye specialists at one of the four centres in the borough, or at the eye department of local hospitals.

Special attention is given to verifying that a child's hearing is satisfactory. One school nurse spends most of her time touring the schools testing hearing using an audiometer.

Those children who fail the first test - a sweep test - are given a more detailed hearing test at John Scott Health Centre. During the year, out of 5,116 children who were given a sweep test, 202 required a further test and 110 were referred to the consultant ear, nose and throat surgeon who conducts a weekly clinic at the Centre.

The three special investigation clinics continue to provide a service for children suffering from obesity, enuresis and early emotional problems.

Some children may be seen at a Special Investigation Clinic prior to being referred to 'child guidance' and in these cases the social worker will provide support for the families, and also provide a social report on the family. School health social workers maintain very close liaison with the area teams of the Education Welfare Service.

Each minor ailment clinic is staffed by a clinic nurse; details of the defects treated are set out below:-

Athlete's foot	37
Plantar warts (verrucae)	383
Other skin disease	3
Bruises, lacerations, etc	79
	502

In addition 528 school children attended one of the Council's chiropody clinics - mainly for the treatment of plantar warts.

School children made a total of 774 attendances at the two bathing centres, 636 children attended for vermin and nits, and 126 for scabies.

EDUCATION (HANDICAPPED CHILDREN) ACT 1970

On 1st April 1971, junior training centres and special care units throughout the country were transferred to Local Education Authorities and became an integral part of the School Health Service. No children are declared ineducable or unsuitable for education and all are considered worthy of participating in the school system in some form or other. Ickburgh Training Centre and Special Care Unit and Millfields Special Care Unit then became part of the Inner London Education Authority, under their new names Ickburgh School and Marsh House School.

Four new Primary Schools were opened in 1971, viz Fountayne Road, Baden Powell, Harrington Hill and Lauriston. The number of school medical inspections per 1000 pupils was 566 compared with 601 in 1970.

HEALTH SURVEYS

Although the number of school medical inspections fell (largely due to staffing difficulties) the number of children seen at selective and comprehensive surveys by School Nurses increased during the year. The special investigation clinics are staffed by a doctor and social worker working together on nutritional, bedwetting and behavioural problems. Here again the overall attendance was lower than in 1970. The School Health Service Social Work Group have had exceptional difficulties with staffing but have managed to give a good service all the same. There is no doubt that an increase in these sessions would help to sort out school problems before they get out of hand. The future placement of these social workers was under discussion between I.L.E.A. and London Boroughs' Association throughout the year and, regretfully, had not been decided upon at the time of writing this Report. Three hundred and thirteen children from Hackney Schools went on holiday arranged by the Inner London Education Authority. Tower Hamlets is the only other area with a comparable figure.

The school nurse also undertakes communicable disease surveys for particular conditions such as plantar warts or athletes foot.

The figures for the year are set out below:-

Number examined at comprehensive surveys	32,308
Percentage found verminous	2.3
Number examined at selective surveys.. .. .	7,640
Percentage found verminous	6.68
Number of individual pupils found verminous.. .. .	844
Number referred to a bathing centre	319

READY FOR SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

In an attempt to ensure that the children get the full benefit of education at school entry, a comprehensive developmental examination of children has been offered at the Borough Child Health Centres. When the parents put their child's name down at a particular school, they are given a letter from the Medical Officer of Health by the Headmaster. It informs them that a pre-school exam for their child is available at their local centre, so that all aspects of their child's development can be checked, viz. sight, hearing, speech and eye/hand co-ordination as well as a physical examination.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND IMMUNISATION

At the pre-school medical examination arrangements were made for children to receive booster doses of diphtheria and tetanus or/and polio vaccine.

Second year secondary school girls and boys were Mantoux tested and of these 2,015 were given B.C.G.

Third year secondary school girls were given Rubella vaccination after preparatory talks had been given in the schools by teaching or Health Department Staff. Parents were sent a special letter and 2,468 girls were given the vaccine. The figure was high as a large number of girls were given the vaccine in the Autumn term (due to staffing arrangements and supplies of vaccine being available) instead of spreading the procedure into 1972. The acceptance of vaccine compared favourably with the number of girls accepting B.C.G. protection.

RINGWORM

Eight cases of scalp ringworm were reported. A survey of contacts were made with the kind co-operation of Dr. Slazin of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

PEDICULOSIS

The percentage of children found verminous during 1971, showed a definite increase which it was felt was due to the resistance of the head louse to current methods of treatment. Treatment with a new drug Malathion began in September 1971, and it is hoped that a new drug will reduce the incidence over the next few years.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Visitors visit schools in the Borough and pass leaflets and other relevant information to teachers who carried out Health Education lectures in schools. Also senior Medical and Nursing Staff had talks with teaching staff on Health Education. There is a growing awareness of the need for more Health Education in schools. Hackney Borough Council have agreed to the appointment of a Health Education Officer and this appointment will be a big help to workers in the field.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

A Principal Medical Officer visits the Hackney and Stoke Newington College for a lunch time session weekly, advising on all aspects of health.

HACKNEY COLLEGE FOR FURTHER EDUCATION

2 Principal Medical Officers gave a series of lectures in July, on the following subjects - Health and Smoking, Drugs, Family Planning, Personal Relationships and Venereal Diseases.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The dental staff still continued to work under difficult conditions during most of the year. It was only in the autumn that the new salary scale finally introduced for dental surgery assistants started to have an effect on their recruitment.

Of eighteen Dental Surgery Assistants three are assigned to Executive Council surgeries, one in a specialist Orthodontic D.S.A., and two are Senior D.S.As. These Senior posts were created to ensure that there is someone to oversee all dental matters at the two largest dental clinics.

Many visitors came to see the local dental services from all parts of the world.

Accounts of dentistry for the mentally handicapped, pre-school children, and expectant and nursing mothers will be found elsewhere in the Annual Report. There is quite a young staff which provides dentistry of a very high standard, if rather low in productivity of fillings. The four dental auxiliaries are very valuable assets both for the clinical treatment of young children and for dental health education.

The new Health Centre at Somerford Grove which opened in 1971, has two surgeries for local authority dentists, and another for a general dental practitioner. A second surgery has been opened at the Richmond Road Maternal and Child Health Centre, to accommodate a dental auxiliary.

SCHOOL DENTAL INSPECTIONS

73 per cent of the school roll was inspected, 69.8 per cent of those seen being found to need some form of dental care.

In a special survey of 5 year old children, 59 per cent had no decayed teeth, treated or otherwise. The average number of decayed, missing and filled teeth was 5.5.

TREATMENT

8,671 children attended on 31,808 occasions to receive 26,791 fillings and to have 3,524 teeth extracted. The actual variations of extraction totals with ages are as follows:

Age Group	Number of teeth extracted		Change
	1970	1971	
5 - 9 years	2,085	1,938	Decrease of 147
10 - 14 years	1,299	1,206	Decrease of 93
15 and above	179	180	Increase of 1
Totals	3,563	3,324	Decrease of 239

The ratio of teeth extracted to teeth filled was 14.3 to 1 for permanent teeth and 4.0 to 1 for deciduous ones (16.8 and 3.70 to 1 in 1970). If those extracted for orthodontic reasons are eliminated the ratios become 20.4 to 1 and 4.7 to 1 (23.3 and 4.4 in 1970). There was again a rise in the number of emergency visits.

Great emphasis has continued to be placed on preventive care against gum and tooth disease, and there has therefore been a vast increase in the number of scalings, polishings and application of topical fluorides. The percentage of those originally treated who had an additional course of treatment was 27.2 (27.9 in 1970).

GENERAL ANAESTHESIA

There was a reduction of 11.8 general anaesthetic sessions and 250 individual cases. Pre-anaesthetic blood testing for sickle cell anaemia has continued.

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

As from April 1971, these children came under the Education Authority for health as well as educational purposes. It is a well known fact that the mentally handicapped have much more gum disease as well as dental decay than do normal people. A very great deal of time has been spent on preventive measures for this group of patients. This is a very worthwhile aspect of the work. Unfortunately no real account is taken of this in statistical returns. This is most unfortunate as it often appears that dentists and auxiliaries are not doing very much work - quite obviously they cannot be doing masses of fillings as well as prevention, and the latter is of much greater value. Is it really necessary that in this day and age quality must give way to quantity?

A special survey of 75 mentally handicapped children showed that 36 per cent had good oral hygiene, whilst 13.6 per cent were poor. It is quite interesting to compare these two groups as it shows the value of good, clean mouths, which is what the service is trying to achieve with the preventive measures outlined above.

	<i>Clean mouths</i>	<i>Poor hygiene</i>
Average No. decayed, missing, and filled teeth	3.18	10.3
Percentage with no decayed, missing or filled teeth	49.3	0
Average No. of inflamed anterior gum Papillae	1.6	10.7
Percentage needing treatment	47.8	100

The differences are quite staggering.

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

Because of the assistance given by dental health educators from County Hall and by Pierre the Clown, it has been possible to decrease the number of dental health talks given by the Department's own staff. Nevertheless the dental auxiliaries have again been active in this field and have devoted over 40 sessions to this subject, which corresponds to a very much larger number of actual talks. The Principal School Dental Officer gave a short talk on an aspect of dental health on the B.B.C. radio programme 'New Worlds'. Miss J. Lilley one of the dental auxiliaries came first in the I.L.E.A. Dental Health Poster Competition and Miss D. Aitken, another of the auxiliaries got the second prize. They are both to be congratulated.

POST GRADUATE STUDIES

Staff have continued to attend post graduate courses, lectures and conferences, both at the Authority's expense and also in their own time. The Principal School Dental Officer attended the International Conference on Child Dental Health in Copenhagen, where he delivered a lecture on 'Community Dental Care for the Handicapped'.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE STATISTICS

	1971	1970
1. <i>Number of Sessions:</i>		
Inspections	204.6	245.5
Treatment - ordinary (including orthodontics)	6147.6	5741.0
Treatment - general anaesthetic	21.8	33.0
Dental Health Education	44.5	106.3
TOTAL	6418.5	6126.8

	1971	1970
2. <i>First Inspections:</i>		
a) Number of first inspections at school	22,915	28,933
b) Number of first inspections at clinics	4,876	3,680
c) TOTAL	27,791	32,613
d) Percentage of school roll inspected	77.3	89.7
e) Number found to require treatment	19,398	21,908
f) Percentage of number inspected found to require treatment	69.8	67.2
g) Number offered treatment	17,058	19,231
h) Percentage of number requiring treatment offered treatment	87.9	87.8
3. <i>Re-inspections:</i>		
a) Re-inspections at school or clinic	973	867
b) Re-inspections as percentage of first visits	11.4	10.2
c) Percentage of number re-inspected found to require treatment	75.1	78.1
4. <i>Visits for treatment:</i>		
a) First visits	8,571	9,534
b) Subsequent visits	23,137	21,036
c) TOTAL	31,708	30,570
d) Emergencies	1,445	1,202
e) Visits for general anaesthetics	219	469
f) Additional courses treatment commenced	1,434	1,103
g) Total courses treatment (a + f)	10,105	10,637
h) (f) as a percentage of (a)	16.7	11.6
5. Children made dentally fit:	5,590	5,846
Percentage made dentally fit:	65.2	61.3
6. <i>Failed Appointments</i>		
a) Total number	12,256	11,423
b) As a percentage of appointments given	27.9	27.2
7. <i>Orthodontics:</i>		
New cases commenced during year	132	148
Cases completed during year	154	144
Cases discontinued during year	24	20
No. of removable appliances fitted	212	266
No. of fixed appliances fitted	12	9
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	1	3
Orthodontic sessions	401	419.1
Orthodontic attendances	3,290	3,464
Teeth extracted for orthodontic reasons - Permanent	273	226
Teeth extracted for orthodontic reasons - Deciduous	393	400

	1971	1970
8. <i>Other Treatment</i>		
Pupils X-rayed	1,335	1,280
Prophylaxis	4,181	3,620
Teeth otherwise conserved	457	244
Number of teeth root filled	196	174
Inlays	2	6
Crowns	98	119
Anaesthetics administered by P.S.D.O.	219	46

9. *Analysis of attendances and general treatment according to age groups*

	Ages			Totals	
	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	1971	1970
First visits for treatment	4,758	3,025	788	8,571	9,534
Subsequent visits for treatment	11,036	9,527	2,574	23,137	21,036
Total visits for treatment	15,794	12,652	3,362	31,808	30,570
Additional courses of treatment commenced	725	584	125	1,434	1,103
Fillings in permanent teeth	4,385	8,167	2,763	15,315	16,771
Fillings in deciduous teeth	10,184	1,292	N.A.	11,476	11,739
Permanent teeth filled	3,558	7,014	2,468	13,040	13,744
Deciduous teeth filled	9,164	1,199	N.A.	10,363	10,202
Permanent teeth extracted	146	586	180	912	818
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,792	820	N.A.	2,612	2,745
General anaesthetics administered	149	60	10	219	469
Pupils supplied with full upper and full lower dentures	0	2	0	2	2
Pupils supplied with other dentures	3	3	7	13	21
Number of dentures supplied	3	5	7	15	24

N.A. Not Applicable.



SOMERFORD GROVE HEALTH CENTRE
The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee at Open Day.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SERVICES**

ROYAL HONORABLE MENTAL HEALTH
HOSPITALS

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Details of infectious and contagious diseases notified in 1971 were as follows:-

Anthrax	Nil	Meningitis (Acute) ..	2
Cholera	Nil	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Plague	Nil
Dysentery.. .. .	28	Poliomyelitis (Acute) ..	Nil
Encephalitis (Acute) ..	1	Scarlet Fever	35
Enteric (Typhoid or Paratyphoid fever)	3	Smallpox	Nil
Food Poisoning	95	Tetanus	Nil
Infected Jaundice	40	Tuberculosis	132
Leptospirosis	Nil	Typhus Fever	Nil
Malaria	Nil	Whooping Cough	59
Measles	510	Yellow Fever	Nil

The three cases of enteric (typhoid or paratyphoid fever) were one case of Typhoid contracted abroad and two cases of paratyphoid in mother and daughter, of unknown origin.

Of the other diseases notified in 1971 there was not much change from the previous year. The number of measles was less than half (510 cases) than that notified in 1970 (1,214). However, this must be an indication of the effect of measles vaccination. The number of whooping cough cases was 59, also less than half of the previous year (117). Of the 95 cases notified as food poisoning, twelve cases were specified as shown in the Public Health Laboratory Service table.

During 1971 it was again possible to remove another person from the list of typhoid carriers. It was a young boy now 16 years of age, who in 1956 was notified as a case of typhoid. However, after very careful scrutiny it was found possible to remove him from the list.

TUBERCULOSIS

Of the ninety eight primary notifications of tuberculosis eighty four were in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis and fourteen in respect of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The number on the Department's Tuberculosis Register at the beginning of the year was 1,605. After adding primary notifications and transfers in and subtracting deaths, transfers out and recovered cases etc., the number on the Register fell to 1,408 by the end of the year.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The Department employs a full time officer known as a Special Clinic Officer who works in close liaison with the local clinics. In September this officer was given a period of special leave with pay by the Council to take a course leading to the Certificate of Social Work, but it was possible to recruit a replacement for the period the officer would be away.

Some health education has been done in respect of venereal disease but it is regretted that it probably falls far short of what might be done.

Details in respect of Hackney residents attending the Homerton Grove Clinic, the only one situated in Hackney, are set out below. Some residents from Hackney are known to attend clinics outside the Borough and details from other hospitals are also included:-

Hospital	No. of new cases in year		Total
	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	
Homerton Grove	388	16	404
Moorfields	-	5	5
London	365	40	405
Prince of Wales	88	2	90
St. Thomas'	5	-	5
Middlesex	29	-	29
St. Bartholomews	10	3	13
Queen Mary's	1	1	2
Westminster	1	1	2
Total:	887	68	955

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Bacteriological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, S.E.1. and an analysis of the 721 specimens submitted for examination is set out below:-

Specimens	Number	Organisms	Results	
			Negative	Positive
Throat and Nose Swabs	89	Diphtheria Bacilli	89	-
		Haemolytic Streptococci	67	22
		Vincent's Angina	88	1
Faeces and Rectal	581	Pathogens	500	-
		Salmonella Enteritidis	-	1
		Salmonella Paratyphi B	-	10
		Salmonella Typhimurium	-	9
		Shigella Sonnei	-	53
		Salmonella Typhi	-	1
		Salmonella Isangi	-	5
		Salmonella Indiana	-	1
		Bact. E. Coli.	-	2
Urine	51	Pathogens	51	-

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT 1957

26 Clearance Areas were declared, involving 382 houses and 474 families comprising 1,268 persons.

The following Clearance Orders made earlier by the Council received confirmation from the Ministry during the year:-

Yoakley Road, Areas 1 and 2, comprising 12 houses
Willow Cottages Area, comprising 7 houses.

Individual Unfit Premises

34 Closing Orders were made in respect of whole houses during the year. Two Demolition Orders were also made.

Closing Orders were made in respect of 76 rooms, including 54 Underground rooms. During the year three Orders were determined, the premises having been made fit. Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a contravention of a Closing Order and resulted in the defendant incurring penalties and costs totalling £12. Failure to furnish and state the occupancy of one house resulted in the owner being fined £10 with £2 costs.

HOUSING ACT 1961

Management Orders

Management Orders were made in respect of twelve houses where proper standards of management had not been maintained, bringing the total number of Management Orders made by the Council to 162. Generally compliance with the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations 1962 was secured as a result of informal action, but in respect of four houses legal proceedings were instituted and fines with costs totalling £214 were imposed.

Directions

During the year 130 Directions were given and there are 2,205 houses in the Borough which are subject to Directions. Legal proceedings in respect of Contravention of a Direction were successful, the owner incurring penalties and costs totalling £60. Directions in respect of seven houses were varied so as to increase the numbers of individuals who should occupy the houses concerned, the owners having provided additional amenities.

Legal proceedings in respect of two houses were instituted, the



UNFIT HOUSES

owners incurring penalties and costs totalling £20 for failure to furnish statement of occupants.

Provision of Amenities

Section 15 of the Housing Act 1961 enables a Local Authority to serve a Notice on the person having control of the property specifying works which are required to render that property reasonably suitable for the number of individuals and households accommodated for the time being on the premises, and is extended by Section 67 of the Housing Act 1964 to enable a Notice to be served for works to render a property suitable for occupation by a number of individuals and households smaller than the number accommodated for the time being on the premises.

Twenty-two Notices were served during the year.

HOUSING ACT 1964

Eight applications requesting the provision of amenities to the full standard as defined in Section 43 of the Act were received during the year and were being dealt with in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 19. Work in respect of one of these applications was carried out by the owner without the service of a Notice.

HOUSING ACT 1969

353 applications for Improvement Grants and 170 applications for Qualification Certificates entailed well over 2,700 inspections by Public Health Inspectors during the year.

REGISTRATION OF HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Informatory and Regulatory Scheme 1971

On 9th December, 1970, the Council resolved to make a combined Informatory and Regulatory Scheme for the registration of houses in multiple occupation to cover the whole of the Borough, but excepting properties owned or controlled by this Council and the Greater London Council.

The authority for such a scheme was under Section 22 of the Housing Act 1961, as amended by the Housing Acts 1964 and 1969, and the scheme was based on the then Ministry of Housing and Local Government's model scheme.

Public notices appeared in the local press on the 11th December, 1970 and the scheme was submitted to the Secretary of State for the Environment for confirmation on 20th January, 1971, was confirmed on the 25th January, 1971 and came into effect on 1st February, 1971.

Further notices appeared in the press in March and April after the scheme had been confirmed.

The Town Hall, the Municipal Offices, Stoke Newington, and all Public Libraries were circulated with copies of the scheme and the explanatory notes for inspection by members of the public. Copies of the scheme were displayed at all Council Departments and were available for purchase at five pence per copy from the Health Department. Posters are still being displayed on all Council billboards.

Some of the large managing agents in the Borough made arrangements to submit returns for their properties over a period and many of these returns are still coming in.

Estate agents and a large number of private owners in the Borough were notified individually of the existence of the scheme.

Many properties, although let to a number of people do not come within the terms of reference of this scheme which only applies to houses having heavy multiple occupation. Nevertheless an assessment based on the electoral roll suggests that there may be 5,000 registrable properties in the Borough. In view of this figure returns for the year were disappointingly low. There were very few spontaneous enquiries from owners who seemed unaware that it was in their own interest to register and by December 31st, 1971, only 344 properties had been registered.

A number of problems inevitable in the initiation of a new scheme were satisfactorily overcome but it is now felt that more publicity may be necessary to make the scheme fully effective.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The control of food supplies by inspection and sampling, and food hygiene work generally forms an appreciable proportion of the Environmental Health Section's duties.

FOOD PREMISES INSPECTIONS

As a result of the reorganisation of the Public Health Inspectorate and the creation of a section to deal with commercial premises, it was possible to give increased and specialist attention to food premises.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Following investigation into complaints that articles of food purchased by members of the public were unwholesome, legal proceedings were instituted in 5 instances resulting in the vendors being fined a total of £70 with £35 costs. The Summonses related to foreign matter

in bread, a foreign body in a steak and kidney pie, mould growth in a chocolate éclair, a dirty milk bottle and mould on meat content of pork pie.

FOOD TRADES

Details of food trades carried out on 2,111 premises situated in the Borough are set out below:-

Aerated Water Manufacturers	1	Greengrocery	.. ..	158
Bakehouses, (basement) ..	6	Grocery and Provisions	.. ..	378
Bakers shops & Bakehouses	79	Ice cream - manufacture &		
Beer Bottlers	1	sale .. ..	.. ..	591
Butchers	171	Milk Distributors	.. ..	234
Cake Decoration Manufac-		Public Houses and Off		
turers	1	Licences .. ..	.. ..	358
Confectionery (sweetshops).	388	Preserved Food Premises	.. ..	234
Fish, wet, fried & curing..	88	Restaurants & Cafes	.. ..	282
Food Importers	3	Wholesale Food Storage	.. ..	33

Total: 3,006

Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act requires the registration of premises upon which ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold by retail and also premises upon which preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale is carried on. The preparation of food includes the cooking of fish and chips and also Chinese food prepared for consumption off the premises.

Two applications for the registration of premises for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food were granted, as were fifteen applications for registration of premises for the sale of ice cream.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1970

Regular visits were made to premises selling food to ensure that the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 are being complied with. Contraventions totalling nine hundred and six were found at 184 premises. Following an informal approach to the occupiers of the premises concerned, it was necessary to institute legal proceedings in 16 cases resulting in penalties totalling £658 with £95 costs being imposed.

Regulations Contravened

Regulation No.	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 - 1966	No.
5	Food businesses not to be carried out in in-sanitary premises	1
6	Cleanliness of equipment etc.	12
9	Personal cleanliness	2

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 - 1966</i>	<i>No.</i>
14	Sanitary conveniences	24
16	Wash hand basins to be provided	21
17	First aid materials to be provided	10
18	Accommodation for clothing etc.	1
19	Facilities for washing food and equipment ..	16
20	Lighting of food rooms.. .. .	2
21	Ventilation of food rooms	1
23	Cleanliness and repair, etc. of food rooms ..	16
24	Accumulation of refuse, etc.	6
		107

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970</i>	<i>No.</i>
6	Food premises not to be carried on at insanitary premises or place	18
7	Cleanliness of articles of equipment	75
9	Food to be protected from risk of contamination.	29
10	Personal cleanliness	7
11	Persons handling open food to wear over clothing etc.	9
12	Carriage and wrapping of food	4
14	Soil drainage systems	5
16	Sanitary conveniences	120
17	Water supply to be provided	4
18	Wash hand basins to be provided	123
19	First aid materials to be provided	78
20	Accommodation for clothing etc.. .. .	24
21	Facilities for washing food and equipment ..	68
22	Lighting of food rooms	15
23	Ventilation of food rooms	10
24	Food room not to be, or communicate with, a sleeping place	1
25	Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	155
26	Accumulation of refuse etc.	48
27	Temperature at which certain foods are to be kept	6
		799

An analysis of food premises found to be contravening the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 - 1966 and 1970 showed the following:

Bakers	16	Off Licences.. ..	4
Butchers	25	Public Houses	25
Cafes & Restaurants ..	49	Greengrocers.. ..	8
Confectioners	10	Wholesale food premises ..	2
Fishmongers.. ..	9	Dairies	2
Grocery & Provisions ..	34		
			184

MARKET STALLS AND MOBILE VEHICLES

The Borough's markets were frequently visited and stall holders approached if a contravention of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 was noted. The increase in quantities of paper refuse produced in connection with these businesses and the difficulty in maintaining the required standards on a week to week basis in mobile businesses, which have to be dismantled at the end of each working day, is giving rise to some concern nationally as well as locally. In particular, those business men handling highly perishable foods e.g. meat, fish and poultry seem to be finding greatest difficulty in protecting their goods from risk of contamination. It may well be that the time has come to consider whether new traders should be permitted to sell these 'high risk' foods in the Borough's open markets.

Ice cream vehicles were regularly checked, particularly during the warm summer months. The improved standard of fittings, together with the use of new materials in recently made vehicles has resulted in a general improvement in constructional standards. However, the large turnover of staff associated with the retail sale of ice cream from mobile vehicles and the growing tendency for operatives to be made responsible for the day to day cleansing of their vehicles has led to variations and, in some cases, wide fluctuations in hygienic standards during the season.

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

The position in regard to street traders licensed to engage in the sale of food at 31st December 1971 was as follows:-

	Place of Trading						
	Hoxton Street	Ridley Road	Chatsworth Road	Well Street	Broadway	Other Sites	Total No. of stalls
Fruit and Vegetables	43	56	29	19	29	17	193
Fish (wet, dry and shell)	4	11	4	3	4	3	29
Poultry	1	7	-	-	1	-	9
Meat and Poultry ..	2	2	1	-	1	1	7
Grocery and Provisions	6	1	4	-	2	-	13
Sweets and Ice Cream..	4	2	3	2	1	-	12
Cakes and biscuits ..	3	1	2	1	5	-	12
Refreshments (Coffee stalls)	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Eggs	1	3	2	1	3	-	10
West Indian Foods ..	-	5	-	-	-	2	7
Totals	64	88	46	26	46	24	294

IMPORTED FOOD

There was a significant increase in the quantity of imported food, frequently containerised, entering the Borough during 1971. Most of these foods were delivered to two large cold stores.

Proper inspection of foods entering the United Kingdom in this form is time consuming and often calls for more than one visit to the premises because of delivery delays and the need to sample individual consignments.

In general, the requirements of United Kingdom food legislation are being observed by foreign food producers although the food law in their own countries may differ widely from that obtaining here.

Food inspection and sampling techniques are being improved because of liaison between local authorities and the Ministry, and contact between this authority and coastal ports is good.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

This form of sampling is designed to prevent the sale of articles of food to which any improper addition has been made or from which a natural or essential constituent has been removed or which is not of a nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser. A wide range of formal food samples was taken by Public Health Inspectors during the year and the results are set out in the table below:-

	No. taken	No. non-genuine
Baking powder	1	-
Bicarbonate of soda	1	-
Biscuits	2	1
Bournavita	2	-
Bread	29	2
Bread and Butter	9	2
Butter	15	-
Cakes and Cake Mixtures	11	-
Calves Foot Jelly	1	-
Cereals.. .. .	10	-
Cheese	15	1
Chocolate - Drinking	3	1
Chocolate Spread	1	1
Cocoa	1	-
Coconut.. .. .	1	-
Coffee and Coffee products	19	-
Compound fat	1	-
Confectionery (Chocolate)	1	-
Confectionery (Flour).. .. .	3	1
Cooking fat	4	-
Cooking oil	9	-
Cream	3	-
Crispbread	4	-
Preserves, flavoured	3	-

					No. taken	No. non-genuine
Drinks, alcoholic	..	..	..	..	76	-
Drinks, soft	..	..	..	..	37	-
Dripping	..	..	..	..	2	-
Egg and tomato sandwich	..	..	..	..	1	-
Fat, pure	..	..	..	..	1	-
Fish and Fish products	..	..	..	..	35	-
Flavourings, essences, colourings	..	..	..	..	13	-
Flour	..	..	..	..	4	-
Fruit and Fruit products	..	..	..	..	60	-
Gari	..	..	..	..	1	-
Garlic Sausage..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Ghee	..	..	..	..	1	-
Glace cherries..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Herbs, spices, condiments	..	..	..	..	76	-
Honey	..	..	..	..	4	-
Horlicks	..	..	..	..	1	-
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	4	-
Jam	..	..	..	..	28	1
Jellies..	..	..	..	..	11	-
Kitcha	..	..	..	..	1	-
Lard	..	..	..	..	5	-
Liqueur Chocolates	..	..	..	..	22	4
Liver Sausage...	..	..	..	..	1	-
Low fat spread..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Mellows, plain chocolate	..	..	..	..	1	-
Mango chutney	..	..	..	..	1	-
Margarine	..	..	..	..	4	-
Marmalade	..	..	..	..	7	-
Marshmallows	..	..	..	..	1	-
Meat, minced	..	..	..	..	73	9
Meat products	..	..	..	..	80	2
Meat and vegetable extract	..	..	..	..	2	-
Meringue Powder	..	..	..	..	1	-
Milk	..	..	..	..	62	-
Milk products	..	..	..	..	4	-
Milo	..	..	..	..	1	-
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	2	-
Nuchoc	..	..	..	..	1	-
Oils and fats	..	..	..	..	1	-
Olives	..	..	..	..	1	-
Ovaltine	..	..	..	..	1	-
Pasta products..	..	..	..	..	6	-
Pastry mixture..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Peanuts..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Pickles..	..	..	..	..	9	-
Potato products	..	..	..	..	2	-

	No. taken	No. non-genuine
Protein food	1	-
Puddings and desserts.. .. .	1	-
Salad cream	6	-
Salami	2	-
Salad	6	-
Sauces	17	-
Sausage meat	1	-
Sausage rolls	3	-
Sausages	54	5
Snow whip topping	1	-
Soup and soup powders.. .. .	16	-
Spreads.. .. .	2	-
Suet	5	-
Sugar	10	-
Sugar confectionery (Chocolate)	6	-
Sweet magic	1	-
Sweets	7	1
Syrup	3	-
Thin (group sesame seed)	1	-
Tea	14	-
Treacle.. .. .	1	-
Vegetables and vegetable products	42	-
Vinegar and non-brewed condiment	6	-
	<u>1,025</u>	<u>32</u>

In addition to the above, two informal samples were taken (one meat product and one of tea), both of which were found to be genuine.

A detailed analysis of non genuine samples and the action taken is set out below:-

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Minced Meat	Contained sulphur dioxide 100 parts per million. Under the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962, this foodstuff is not allowed to contain preservatives.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Kosher Minced Beef	Contained sulphur dioxide 460 parts per million. Sulphur dioxide is an added preservative the presence of which in minced beef is not permitted by the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962.	Legal proceedings instituted.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Mince	Consisted of raw, minced meat and contained ascorbic acid, 150 parts per million by weight. The presence of ascorbic acid in raw and unprocessed meat is prohibited by the Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Minced Lamb	Contained sulphur dioxide 360 parts per million by weight. Sulphur dioxide is an added preservative the presence of which in minced meat is not permitted by the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Kosher Mince	Contained sulphite preservative equivalent to 410 parts of sulphur dioxide per million, and sodium chloride (salt) to the extent of 1.3%. The Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962, prohibit the addition of preservative to minced meat. Furthermore, the addition of salt must be declared.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Mince	Contained sulphite preservative equivalent to 2400 parts of sulphur dioxide per million and sodium chloride (salt) to the extent of 5.3%. The Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962, prohibit the addition of preservative to minced meat. Furthermore, the addition of salt must be declared. The proportion of salt in this sample is excessive.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Minced Beef	Minced meat, raw and unprocessed, containing added ascorbic acid (including salts or derivatives calculated as ascorbic acid), 0.07% added nicotinic acid (including salts or derivatives calculated as nicotinic acid) 0.03%. The sale of raw and unprocessed	Legal proceedings instituted.

Sample	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
	meat containing added ascorbic acid or added nicotinic acid is prohibited by the Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964.	
Pork Chipolatas	Contained meat 62% by weight. According to the Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations, 1967, Pork Sausages, including Chipolatas, should have a meat content of not less than 65%.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Minced Meat	Minced meat, raw and unprocessed, contained added ascorbic acid (including salts or derivatives calculated as ascorbic acid), 0.025%; added nicotinic acid (including salts or derivatives calculated as nicotinic acid) 0.03%. The sale of raw and unprocessed meat containing added ascorbic acid or added nicotinic acid is prohibited by the Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Minced Beef	Contained sulphur dioxide (including sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) 870 parts per million by weight. Sulphur dioxide is an added preservative the presence of which in Minced Beef is not permitted by the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Bread and Butter	Consisted of bread and margarine.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Golden Jaffa Jelly Spread	Contained fruit (orange peel) to the extent of not more than 1½%. The Analyst considered that the description 'Golden Jaffa Jelly Spread' would lead an intending purchaser to believe he was purchasing jelly marmalade and that the sample must therefore contain not less than 20% of citrus fruit as required by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order 1953.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Milk Loaf	Contained no whole milk solids or skimmed milk solids.	Legal proceedings instituted.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Cream Doughnuts	Contained a substance which resembled cream in appearance but consisted of imitation cream made from emulsified fat, water, sugar and liquid glucose.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Milk Loaf	Contained no lactose. Since lactose is essential constituent of milk its absence from the sample analysed indicates the absence of whole milk solids, as defined in the Bread and Flour Regulations 1963, and of skimmed milk solids.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Bread and Butter	Consisted of bread and margarine.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Butter Osbornes	Contained butter fat 8.4%; other edible 7.3%; total fat 15.7%.	No action after explanatory letter from manufacturer.
Medium Fat Dutch Processed Cheese	Consisted of Full Fat Processed Cheese and contained - Milk Fat 29.0%; Water 44.1%; Fat in the dry matter 51.9%. According to Regulation 7 of the Cheese Regulations 1970, a Medium Fat Processed Cheese should contain less than 48% of milk fat in the dry matter unless it bears a declaration of the minimum percentage of milk fat.	Labelling offence. Shop manager has undertaken to exercise more care in labelling. Further visits to be made from time to time to see that this promise is implemented.
Hot Dog Sausages	Contained meat, including fat 52.0% (calculated on drained weight). Under the Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations, 1967, 'frankfurters' are required to have a meat content of not less than 70.0% calculated on the drained weight of the sausage. The Analyst was of the opinion that this standard should apply to Hot	Imported product. Correspondence with importers.

Sample	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
	Dog Sausages and that the sample is therefore deficient in meat.	
Instant Non-Fat Milk	Contained Milk Fat 1.2%. The Analyst was of the opinion that the description of this product as Instant Non-Fat Milk is incorrect and that the correct description is Low-Fat Dried Milk.	No further action. Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations accepts a standard for 'Non-Fat Milk' as being correct for powders containing not more than 1.5% of fat by weight.
Meat Pie	Contained meat, including fat 0.54 ounces. Under the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations, 1967, Cooked Meat Pies of this size are required to contain not less than 0.875 ounces of meat, including fat. The sample is deficient, therefore, to the extent of 0.335 ounces or 38.3% of the minimum required of meat in each pie.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Big Mouth on a Stick Sweets	Contained colouring matter Ponceau SX. Ponceau SX is not a permitted colouring matter under the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1966.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Minced Beef	Contained sulphite preservative equivalent to 4630 parts of sulphur dioxide per million. The Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962, prohibit the addition of preservative to minced meat.	Legal proceedings instituted.
Frankfurter Sausages in Brine	Contained Lean Meat 39.4%; Fat Brine 22.3%; Total Meat-Fat 61.7%. Under the Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations 1967, Frankfurters in Brine must contain at least 70% of meat	Referred to Chief Executive and Town Clerk (Legal Section) who were doubtful whether prosecution would succeed.

Sample	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
	including fat. The sample is deficient, therefore, to the extent of 8.3% or 11.9% of the minimum required amount.	
Hot Dog Sausages in Brine	Contained Meat, including Fat 59.4% (calculated on drained weight). Under the Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations 1967, 'Frankfurters in Brine' are required to have a meat content of not less than 70% calculated on the drained weight of the sausage. The Analyst was of the opinion that this standard should apply to Hot Dog Sausages and that the sample is therefore deficient in meat.	Referred to Chief Executive and Town Clerk (Legal Section) who was doubtful whether prosecution would succeed.
Hot Dog Sausages in Brine	Contained Meat, including Fat, 65.3% (calculated on the drained weight). Under the Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations 1967, 'Frankfurters in Brine' are required to have a meat content of not less than 70% calculated on the drained weight of the sausage. The Analyst was of the opinion that this standard should apply to Hot Dog Sausages and that the sample is therefore deficient in meat.	Referred to Chief Executive and Town Clerk (Legal Section) who was doubtful whether prosecution would succeed.
Hot Dog Sausages in Brine	Contained Meat, including Fat, 49.5% (calculated on the drained weight). Under the Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations 1967, 'Frankfurters in Brine' are required to have a meat content of not less than 70% calculated on the drained weight of the sausage. The Analyst was of the opinion that this standard should apply to Hot Dog Sausages and that the sample is therefore deficient in meat.	Referred to Chief Executive and Town Clerk (Legal Section) who was doubtful whether prosecution would succeed.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Cherry Brandy Liqueur Chocolates	Proof spirit in centre 18.5%; Proof spirit in whole chocolate 4.2%. Standard used by Public Analysts for the alcohol con- tent of such products - Proof Spirit in Liqueur Centre 15.0% minimum; Proof Spirit in Whole Chocolate 6.0% minimum.	Letter to manufac- turers.
Cointreau Liqueur Chocolates	Proof Spirit in Centre 18.0%; Proof Spirit in Whole Chocolate 5.1%. Standard used by Public Analysts for the alcohol con- tent of such products - Proof Spirit in Liqueur Centre 15.0% minimum; Proof Spirit in Whole Chocolate 6.0% minimum.	Letter to manufac- turers.
Whisky Liqueur Chocolates	Proof Spirit in Centre 20.2%; Proof Spirit in Whole Chocolate 5.1%. Standard used by Public Analysts for the alcohol con- tent of such products - Proof Spirit in Liqueur Centre 15.0% minimum; Proof Spirit in Whole Chocolate 6.0% minimum.	Letter to manufac- turers.
Cognac Liqueur Chocolates	Proof Spirit in Centre 19.8%; Proof Spirit in Whole Chocolate 4.0%. Standard used by Public Analysts for the alcohol con- tent of such products - Proof Spirit in Liqueur Centre 15.0% minimum; Proof Spirit in Whole Chocolate 6.0% minimum.	Letter to manufac- turers.
Peanuts	Contained Peanuts 99.5%; Salt 0.5%. The Labelling of Food Order, 1953, requires foods consisting of more than one ingredient to be labelled with a list of ingredients. This sample was not so labelled.	Warning letter to manufacturers.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Treated and prepacked milk comes into the Borough from three sources only, and sampling has again followed a pattern of control considered adequate to safeguard the purchaser or consumer:-

Type of Test	Roundsmen and shops	Schools	Vending Machines	Milk Dispensers	Hospitals	Total
Chemical	32	-	9	5	6	52
Bacteriological	1	-	-	-	-	1

All samples for chemical analysis were taken formally. No adverse chemical or bacteriological reports were received.

There are no milk bottling plants in the Borough.

Details of Dealers' licences for pre-packed milk:-

Ultra Heat Treated	..	..	99
Untreated..	..	..	43
Pasteurised Milk..	..	..	215
Sterilised Milk ..	..	..	211

ICE CREAM

The reports on the 47 samples of ice cream which were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for grading tests were as follows:-

Grade 1 -	18
Grade 2 -	8
Grade 3 -	11
Grade 4 -	10

POULTRY PROCESSING PREMISES

There are no such establishments situate within the Borough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL FOOD CONTROL

This form of sampling is designed to prevent the sale of food which is diseased, unsound, unwholesome or 'unfit' for the food of man. In particular it establishes whether or not food is free from infective organisms which could cause disease. It also checks for the excessive growth of organisms (not necessarily pathogens) which could indicate contamination of the food before sale, or excessive age.

The following list of samples and specimens was submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, whose co-operation throughout the year was greatly appreciated:-

Ice Cream	..	..	..	47
Milks	..	..	..	1
Manufactured foods	..	..	..	5
Imported foods	..	..	..	813
				866

WATER SUPPLY

The Metropolitan Water Board is responsible for supplying water to this area and the Director of Water Examination has kindly supplied the following information:-

'The supply was satisfactory both as to quality and quantity throughout 1971.

All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains and the mains are returned to service only after the analytical results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from the treatment works or well stations, from the distribution system and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or other abnormality is immediately investigated.

The Board has no record of the number of structurally separate dwellings supplied in your area but the population supplied direct according to the Registrar General's estimate at 30th June, 1971, was 219,240.

No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe.

No artificial fluoride is being added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analysis it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.

The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations - River Thames - derived water from the Thames Valley Group. New River - derived water from Stoke Newington Works. No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analysis of supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the attached sheets.

On account of their hardness content and alkali reaction the Boards river and well water supplies are shown to be not plumbo-solvent. It should, however, be appreciated that all types of water pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping, particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron and also to lead.'

Results of bacteriological examination before treatment (yearly average)

Source of Supply	Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count	
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.
Stoke Newington	752	41.3	-	52.13	9.0	71.54	1.0
River Thames derived	8,154	53.9	-	40.37	12.2	54.91	5.1

Results of bacteriological examination after treatment (yearly average)

Source of Supply	No. of samples	Agar Plate count per ml. after 20-24 hours at 37°C.	Coliform count per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	E. Coli count per cent samples negative in 100 ml.
Stoke Newington	258	23.2	100.0	100.0
All Thames derived	3,901	8.4	99.51	99.97

Average results of the chemical examination of water (Milligrams per litre)

	Stoke Newington	Thames derived
Number of samples	52	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.027	0.029
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.064	0.084
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.3	6.1
Oxygen abs. from KMnO_4 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.61	1.04
Hardness (total) CaCO_3	304	281
Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO_3	85	90
Magnesium as Mg	5	5
Sodium as Na	30.3	23.5
Potassium as K	5.2	5.1
Chloride as Cl	42	34
Phosphate as PO_4	1.9	2.3
Silicate as SiO_2	9	10
Sulphate as SO_4	62	64
Natural Fluoride as F	0.20	0.15
Surface-active material as Manoxol OT	0.02	0.02
Turbidity units	0.1	0.1
Colour (Burgess units)	9	13
pH Value	7.8	7.8
Electrical Conductivity (microhms)	630	580

FLUORIDATION

The Council's position regarding fluoridation is as set out in my last report.

CLEAN AIR

In my annual report of last year I drew attention to the high levels of sulphur dioxide within the Borough and within Inner London generally. Since that time the Corporation of the City of London have introduced legislation to ensure that low sulphur content oil is used in greater quantities in boiler houses within the City.

Some benefit from this action will be gained by the residents of this Borough due to the lessening quantities of sulphur dioxide blown into the Borough by the prevailing wind. This benefit may only be marginal, and in order to get a real and substantial improvement in London generally, this legislation should apply to the Greater London Area as a whole. Again I draw attention to the present high levels of sulphur dioxide within the Borough. It is hoped that Hackney Council will consider recommending the London Boroughs Association to press for inclusion of suitable legislation in a Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill for the extension of these powers to all London Authorities.

During the year a number of soil samples and fibreglass filters were submitted to the Public Analyst for report on lead content. This investigation will be continued during 1972, so that background information is available on the atmospheric lead content. Eight notifications were received during the year of furnace installations and two approvals were given regarding the height of newly constructed chimneys.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Twenty one Notices under the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act 1969 were served.

The number of drainage applications received during the year totalled 544, the highest number ever received and more than double the previous years' total.

Each application and the accompanying drawings were carefully scrutinized and in a number of cases Architects, Surveyors or Builders had to be interviewed or communicated with and the application amended before final approval could be given.

CLEANSING, DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

A total of 199 adults and 117 children under five years were treated for scabies and 25 adults and 47 children under five years of age treated for vermin at the Shoreditch Health Centre. Normally two treatments are required to clear a case of scabies and one for vermin.

Arrangements have been made with other areas for the treatment at the bathing centre of residents from their areas.

The Department is also responsible for the disinfestation of verminous rooms and articles and a total of 1004 rooms and 1130 articles were treated.

Certain foreign countries prohibit the importation of second hand clothing unless a certificate that the articles have been disinfected can be produced. A charge is made to private firms wishing to have second hand clothing disinfected for this purpose.

OFFENSIVE BUSINESS

Fur skin dressing is the only offensive business in the Borough and at the beginning of the year was in operation at one factory.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none in the Borough.

MORTUARY

The Council's mortuary adjoins the churchyard of the Parish Church of St. John at Hackney and provides refrigerated accommodation for 15 bodies.

There is an arrangement with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets for receiving bodies from the Bethnal Green Area, the cost being shared on a population basis.

Details for 1971 are set out below:-

	Residence			Total 1971	Total 1970
	Hackney	Bethnal Green	Else- where		
Number of bodies received	399	98	123	620	560
Number to await postmortem examination	389	98	123	610	550
Number of inquest cases	59	7	15	81	92

At times during the year the refrigeration equipment used for the keeping of bodies awaiting postmortem etc. gave cause for concern and breakdowns were frequent.

Following a report from the specialist engineers who maintain the equipment that it was worn out the Council approved the cost of complete renewal.

During the period when the equipment was out of action and also whilst the new equipment was being installed arrangements were made with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets who willingly agreed to receive bodies from Hackney into their mortuary.

ANIMALS

The Council has various responsibilities under Acts relating to the protection and diseases of animals and arrangements have been made for the Corporation of the City of London, who employ a Veterinary Officer and inspectors to undertake the duties in respect of these Acts on an agency basis, except in the case of the Pet Animals Act, 1951 which the Health department administers direct.

The action taken under two of the five main Acts dealing with animals is given below:-

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The Corporation of the City of London Inspectors make routine visits to butchers and poulterers but no infringements of the regulations were reported.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

No new licences were issued. Licences were renewed in respect of ten premises. Regular visits were made to the premises licensed and conditions were reported as satisfactory.

No action was called for under the Riding Establishments Act, 1964, Performing Animals (Regulations) Act 1925 or Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963.

RODENT CONTROL

The most difficult infestation to control in a Borough such as Hackney is that of mice, for whilst the menace of rats can be minimised by paying strict attention to the state of sewers, disused, unsealed and defective drains, the reduction of the mice menace where so many variable factors have to be taken into consideration, particularly in houses in multiple occupation, provides the Department with a challenge of no mean magnitude.

When one considers that of the dwellings (other than Local Authority dwellings) in the London Borough of Hackney, it is probable that something like 19,000 are in multiple occupation, the problem in dealing with any form of pest or nuisance in these houses generally is immense, for although legislation exists to enforce effective management, in practice it is almost impossible to get occupiers of the premises to maintain the hygienic standards so necessary in combatting disease and nuisance. For instance, when so many share a dwelling no one seems to be bothered about the proper storage of refuse, even though proper facilities have been provided, and a reservoir for pests, vermin and disease is thereby established.

Even though complaints of pests or nuisances are justified it is impossible to do a thorough investigation at any one time in these houses, for one can never get into all parts of the premises and under such circumstances one can never feel satisfied with the results achieved. Basically and theoretically the vast problem could be overcome if one could ensure that food was adequately stored and similarly food wastes were kept in a proper manner. It is almost impossible to attract mice to any particular baits laid where other foods are available, as they generally are in this class of house.

Where it is possible to attract mice to baits, one is then limited to the use of poisons which are not dangerous to humans or animals, and it is of grave concern not only to Local Authorities throughout the country but also to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that mice seem to be getting progressively immune to any known safe type of poison.

Sometimes direct poisons can be used but often the Officers dare not use them where there are animals or children or other persons who are unable to appreciate the risks involved.

It is fair to say that regular baiting of sewers and the sealing of disused drains throughout the Borough under the strict control of the Public Health Inspector is showing dividends and that a reasonable measure of success is being maintained concerning the rat problem.

It is, however, most disconcerting to see the increase of infestations of mice and, because of the factors described in this report over which we seem to have little control, the Department's inability to achieve anything like the measure of success for which one should hope.

The very real difficulty of obtaining the type of manual Rodent Operator who has sufficient knowledge to enable him to accept more responsibility in investigating and taking measures to combat this menace

on the wages offered is one which must receive the most serious consideration of the Local Authority, particularly when one considers the depleted staff of Public Health Inspectors and their inability to devote sufficient time to direct in detail the work of the Rodent Operators.

To summarise, the major problem of rodent control in Hackney is undoubtedly that of the mouse, with particular reference to houses in multiple occupation, where usually the basic standards of hygiene are somewhat low and where one can never be satisfied with results obtained because of the difficulties described in this report. Finally, the difficulty in obtaining sufficient manual operators of the right calibre to do the work plays a significant part in preventing a proper investigation and treatment being carried out.

Infested premises cleared of vermin

		Business Premises	Dwelling Houses	Total
Rats	.. ..	124	466	590
Mice	.. ..	497	3,822	4,319
Total	.. ..	621	4,288	4,909

A total of 4,909 complaints were received and 4,738 inspections carried out.

RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires the registration of premises upon which specified materials are used in the process of upholstering furniture, the stuffing or lining of bedding or toys. There are twenty-five premises registered in the Borough. There are four premises where these specified materials are actually manufactured, stored or offered for sale and these are licenced annually.

The normal sampling programme was interrupted because the Department had been informed by the Testing Station that the work was not being undertaken until negotiations regarding revised fees had been settled with the Ministry.

MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

Under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1920, as continued in force by the London Government Act 1963, thirteen establishments were licenced to carry out massaging and special treatments.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The names of 88 persons and the addresses of their business premises were entered in the Authority's Register for the sale of Part II poisons at the end of the year.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS. 1926

No samples were taken during the year.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

At the end of the year 159 hairdressers had been registered with the Council under the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1967.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Details of inspections carried out in accordance with Sections 1 to 7 of the Factories Act 1961 are set out in the table below:-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	79	21	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ..	2, 417	368	41	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	50	29	-	-
Total	2, 546	418	41	2

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	33	30	-	24	2
(c) Not suitable for sexes	8	6	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	5	-	-
Total	41	36	5	24	2

The two prosecutions resulted in the defendants being fined a total of £15 with £4 costs.

OUTWORKERS

The occupier of every factory or contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory is required to submit to the local authority during February and August in each year, a list showing all the outworkers employed by him during the previous six months.

The current list showed 66 Hackney firms as having employed 759 outworkers of whom 310 worked in Hackney:-

Nature of Work					No. of outworkers in August list
Wearing apparel	..	..	..		662
Feather sorting	..	..	..		1
Making of boxes	..	..	..		52
Brush making ..	..	..	..		11
Carding of buttons	..	..	..		28
Artificial flowers	..	..	..		3
Toy making ..	..	..	..		2
Total ..	..	..	..	..	759

There were no instances of an employer failing to send a list nor of work being done in unwholesome premises.

If an outworker appearing on this list works from premises situated in another area, the local authority concerned is informed by the authority receiving the list from the factory. In this way it is possible to ascertain how many residents in Hackney are doing outwork.

Lists received from other local authorities show 373 Hackney outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough. The type of home work carried out by outworkers is listed below:-

Wearing Apparel	555	Umbrella Making	2
Making of Boxes	73	Carding of Buttons	19
Brush Makers	6	Christmas Decorations	1
Furniture & Upholstery	2	Iron and Steel Chains	7
Curtains & Furniture Hangings	4	Feather Sorting	1
Household Linen	8	Toy Making	2
Artificial Flowers	3	Total	<u>683</u>

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Statistics relating to registration and general inspections are set out below:-

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	20	892	425
Retail shops	11	1,563	740
Wholesale shops, warehouses	8	377	111
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	4	282	118
Fuel storage depots ..	-	5	2
Total	43	3,119	1,396

During the year 36 notifications of accidents were received, all were of a minor nature. In no instance was it found that the accident resulted from a breach of the Act. 81 Notices were served upon occupiers of premises who failed to comply with the requirements of the Act but in only one instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings and fines totalling £40 with £5 costs were imposed. The Public Health Inspectors made a total of 1,734 visits.

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	18,608
Retail shops.. ..	10,473
Wholesale departments, warehouses.. ..	6,990
Catering establishments open to the public	1,877
Canteens	812
Fuel storage depots.. ..	98
Total	38,858
Total males	21,880
Total females	16,978

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

<i>Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>
On complaint	12,682	6,956
House to House.. .. .	162	88
Infectious Disease	315	186
Verminous Conditions	706	414
<i>Housing Acts</i>		
Advances for House Purchase	206	87
Demolition Orders	33	17
Closing Orders.. .. .	877	355
Clearance Areas	1,084	457
Houses in Multiple Occupation	2,400	1,124
Standard Grants	334	275
Special Grants.. .. .	95	126
Improvement of Dwellings	433	1,039
Qualification Certificates	209	262
<i>Food and Drugs Act, 1955</i>		
Registered Food Premises	186	87
Other Food Premises	1,153	567
Stalls	102	44
Markets.. .. .	36	23
Food Inspection	991	850
Dairies and Milk Distributors' Premises	94	13
<i>Investigations</i>		
Food Complaints	190	58
Food Poisoning.. .. .	44	11
<i>Other Visits</i>		
Aged and infirm persons	53	88
Drainage (General)	3,190	4,659
Drainage (Rat Infestation)	153	197
Factories	267	151
Hairdressers and Barbers	13	5
Heating Appliances	74	57
Noise Investigations	211	159
Offensive Trades	4	8
Pet Shops	26	2
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	1,396	338
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	13	9
Smoke Observations (by District Public Health Inspectors	231	178
Vacant sites	74	157
Amusements with prizes	5	1
Adaptations in Smoke Control Areas	88	21
Appointments and interviews	921	628
Attendances at Court	123	72
Builders Notices (Supervision of work)	288	854
Housing Applications	80	135
Miscellaneous visits	4,046	1,316

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR

Public Health Act, 1936 - Abatement of Nuisances	1,339
Drainage By-Laws.. .. .	98
Water Closet By-Laws	15
Provision of Covered Dustbins for House Refuse	79
Notice to Remedy Stopped Up Drain, Private Sewer, Water Closet or Soil Pipe	28
Notice Requiring Drainage Works in Existing Buildings ..	8
Repair of Defective Closets	26
Notice of Intention to Remedy Defective State of Premises ..	2
Supply of Water to Premises where Supply Cut Off	2
By-Laws as to artificial lighting of Common Staircases in Tenement Houses and Flats	5
Provision of Sanitary Conveniences	4
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	17
Notice to Remedy Condition of Filthy, Unwholesome or Verminous Premises	4
Repair of Defective Drains	40
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	368
Clean Air Act, 1956	4
Factories Act, 1961	43
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970	144
Food Hygiene, (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Re- gulations, 1966	49
Total	2,275

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of hardship. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It became a land of freedom and opportunity, where people from all over the world came to seek their fortune. The United States has a rich and diverse history, and it is a country that has shaped the world. It is a country that has stood for freedom and democracy, and it is a country that has inspired people all over the world. The history of the United States is a story of hope and achievement, and it is a story that continues to inspire us today.

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