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COUNTY OF AYR



# ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1954



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# COUNTY OF AYR



## ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1954





To the Department of Health for Scotland  
and to the Ayr County Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the County of Ayr for the year 1954.

It gives me pleasure to record my gratitude to Members of the County Council for their continued interest and to the Staff of the Health and Welfare Department for their loyal service during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. ROUGHEAD,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

COUNTY BUILDINGS,  
AYR,  
JULY, 1955.

**STAFF.**

*Medical Officer of Health, Welfare Officer, and Chief Administrative School Medical Officer—*

JOHN A. ROUGHHEAD, M.D., D.P.H.

*Depute Medical Officer of Health—*

JOHN S. JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Senior Assistant Medical Officer—*

ALICE K. MONTGOMERY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

*Psychiatrist—*

K. W. ARON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

*Assistant School Medical Officers (also Child Welfare Medical Officers)—*

HELEN M. WIGHTMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ENID M. DIXON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MARGARET C. P. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JEAN M. DIXON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JESSIE B. MACLACHLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

AGNES M. HIGHET, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

*Assistant Medical Officer—Tuberculosis Scheme.*

ROBERT D. WHITELAW, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Chief Dental Officer—*

ARNOLD J. DUNCAN, L.D.S.

*Assistant Dental Officers—*

AGNES N. CARNEGIE, L.D.S.

PETER MCG. GARDNER, L.D.S.

IAN HARVEY, L.D.S.

THOMAS H. KERR, L.D.S.

WILLIAM R. MACAULEY, L.D.S.

AGNES J. PURDIE, L.D.S.

CHRISTINE M. RODGER, L.D.S.

MONTGOMERY B. SIMPSON, L.D.S.

JEAN B. STEVENSON, L.D.S.

ARCHIBALD W. M. WATSON, L.D.S.

THOMAS L. H. WIGHTMAN, L.D.S.

JAMES WILSON, L.D.S.



## DENTAL ATTENDANTS—14.

*County Nursing Superintendent—*

MISS JANET S. HASTIE.

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*Matron, Residential Nursery, Irvine—*

MISS N. G. LEES.

*Matron, Residential Nursery, Kilwinning—*

MISS HELEN GRANT.

*Matron, St. Leonard's Home, Ayr—*

MISS A. D. PEDDIE.

*Assistant Welfare Officer—*

STANLEY H. JOHNSTON.

*Audiometrician—*

MISS JEAN B. THOMSON.

*Home Helps Organiser—*

MRS. MARGARET RAMSAY.

*Acting Psychiatric Social Worker—*

MISS A. S. KELLOCK.

*Welfare Visitor (Tuberculosis)—*

MISS H. H. SMITH.

*Clerical Staff—*

Chief Clerk—J. B. HANNAH, A.C.I.S.

Other Clerical Staff .....20

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# County Medical Officer's Report.

1954.

## A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population and Area.**—The Registrar General has estimated the population of the Landward Area and Small Burghs to middle of 1954 as 240,512. This figure is 1,600 more than his estimate for 1953.

**Births.**—The live births registered after correction for transfers were 4,298, equivalent to a birth rate of 17·9 per thousand of population, as compared with 18·4 for the preceding year. The figure for Scotland was 18·0. The rates for previous years, of which I have record, are :—

1916-20—Average Birth-rate...	...	...	...	25·9
1921-25	„	„	...	22·1
1926-30	„	„	...	18·5
1931-35	„	„	...	18·6
1936-40	„	„	...	18·2
1941-45	„	„	...	18·1
1946-50	„	„	...	19·7
1951 —Birth-rate	...	...	...	17·6
1952	„	...	...	17·6
1953	„	...	...	18·4
1954	„	...	...	17·9

The number of still-births registered after correction for transfers during the year was 111, giving a rate of 25 per thousand total births compared with 25 for Scotland. The number of still-births registered, for a number of years past, with the corresponding rates per thousand total births are as follows :—

		<i>Still-Births.</i>	<i>Rate per Thousand Total Births.</i>
1941-45—Average	...	153	41
1946-50— „	...	130	27
1951	...	89	21
1952	...	105	25
1953	...	102	23
1954	...	111	25

The details applicable to individual Burghs are given in Table II.

**Deaths.**—The deaths registered after correction for transfers were 2,916, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 12·1, as compared with



10.8 in 1953. The Scottish figure was 12.0. The following are the figures so far as they are available for preceding years :—

1916-20—Average Death-rate	...	...	...	14.6
1921-25       "       "	...	...	...	11.5
1926-30       "       "	...	...	...	11.2
1931-35       "       "	...	...	...	12.5
1936-40       "       "	...	...	...	12.8
1941-45       "       "	...	...	...	12.1
1946-50       "       "	...	...	...	11.3
1951 —Death-rate	...	...	...	12.2
1952       "       "	...	...	...	11.2
1953       "       "	...	...	...	10.8
1954       "       "	...	...	...	12.1

Tables I., II. and III. show the mortality in the County Area and Burghs during the year, and Table IV. gives similar figures of deaths at different ages with the percentages of the total deaths.

**Infantile Mortality.**—The number of infants under one year who died during the year was 156, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 36, as compared with 31 during the preceding year. The following are the figures for previous years so far as they are available :—

1916-20—Average Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	94
1921-25       "       "       "	...	...	89
1926-30       "       "       "	...	...	74
1931-35       "       "       "	...	...	73
1936-40       "       "       "	...	...	71
1941-45       "       "       "	...	...	63
1946-50       "       "       "	...	...	39
1951 —Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	37
1952       "       "       "	...	...	30
1953       "       "       "	...	...	31
1954       "       "       "	...	...	36

Of the total deaths, 90 (58 per cent.) occurred during the first week of life and 101 (65 per cent.) within the first four weeks.

The main causes of death were congenital malformations, 27 (17 per cent.); pneumonia, 18 (12 per cent.); injury at birth 39 (25 per cent.); diarrhoea, 6 (4 per cent.); and other diseases peculiar to early infancy, 44 (28 per cent.).

**Deaths from Infectious Diseases.**—The deaths which occurred from the ordinary infectious diseases were measles 1 and cerebro-spinal fever 1.



**Deaths from Tuberculous Diseases.**—The deaths from respiratory and other forms of tuberculosis were 28 and 8 respectively, giving death-rates of 0.12 and 0.03. The corresponding figures for the previous year were deaths 35 and 5, and death-rates 0.15 and 0.02. The following are the average deaths-rates so far as they are available :—

			<i>Respiratory Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other forms of Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1916-20	(Average)	...	0.79	0.44	1.23
1921-25	(Average)	...	0.52	0.28	0.80
1926-30	(Average)	...	0.45	0.24	0.69
1931-35	(Average)	...	0.38	0.19	0.57
1936-40	(Average)	...	0.36	0.13	0.49
1941-45	(Average)	...	0.37	0.17	0.54
1946-50	(Average)	...	0.33	0.09	0.42
1951	...	...	0.23	0.06	0.29
1952	...	...	0.16	0.05	0.21
1953	...	...	0.15	0.02	0.17
1954	...	...	0.12	0.03	0.15

**Deaths from Pneumonia.**—There were 66 deaths from pneumonia, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.27. During the previous year the deaths were 53, equal to a death-rate of 0.22. The following are the average death-rates from pneumonia since 1931 :—

1931-35 (Average) ...	0.67	1951 ... ..	0.39
1936-40 (Average) ...	0.63	1952 ... ..	0.28
1941-45 (Average) ...	0.46	1953 ... ..	0.22
1946-50 (Average) ...	0.34	1954 ... ..	0.27

**Deaths from other Diseases of the Respiratory System.**—There were 108 deaths recorded from this group of diseases, which includes all the diseases of the organs of respiration except pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis. These figures are equivalent to a death-rate of 0.45, as compared with a rate of 0.38 for the previous year.

**Deaths from Influenza.**—The deaths due to influenza numbered 10, giving a death-rate of 0.04. During 1953 the deaths were 7 and the death-rate 0.03. The following are the average death-rates from influenza since 1931 :—

1931-35 (Average) ...	0.48	1951 ... ..	0.19
1936-40 (Average) ...	0.28	1952 ... ..	0.06
1941-45 (Average) ...	0.08	1953 ... ..	0.03
1946-50 (Average) ...	0.08	1954 ... ..	0.04

**Deaths from Cancer.**—The deaths from cancer were 435, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1.81, as compared with 1.76 in the previous year.



The following are the average death-rates from cancer for a number of years :—

1931-35	...	...	...	1.28	1951	...	...	...	...	1.67
1936-40	...	...	...	1.48	1952	...	...	...	...	1.73
1941-45	...	...	...	1.58	1953	...	...	...	...	1.76
1946-50	...	...	...	1.63	1954	...	...	...	...	1.81

**Deaths from Diseases of the Nervous System.**—This group of diseases, which includes such causes as cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy, etc., accounted for 487 of the deaths occurring in the area, being a death-rate of 2.03, as against 1.99 in the preceding year.

**Deaths from Diseases of the Digestive System.**—The deaths were 96, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.40, as compared with 0.32 in the preceding year.

**Deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System.**—The number of deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart and other organs of circulation was 1,159, giving a death-rate of 4.82, as compared with 4.23 in the previous year.

**Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.**—There were no maternal deaths during 1954. The rate for Scotland as a whole during that year was 0.7. The average maternal mortality rates for the County during the period 1931 to 1954 were as follows :—

1931-35 (Average)	...	6.2	1951	...	...	...	...	0.7
1936-40 (Average)	...	4.7	1952	...	...	...	...	0.2
1941-45 (Average)	...	2.4	1953	...	...	...	...	0.4
1946-50 (Average)	...	1.4	1954	...	...	...	...	0.0

## B.—LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS.

### (1) Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) **Expectant and Nursing Mothers.**—The County Council provides a nurse and the premises for eight ante-natal and post-natal clinics in various centres in the County—the Doctor being provided by the Regional Hospital Board. All patients attending these clinics are booked for hospital, but a general practitioner may refer cases if he so desires. In addition, clinics are held at the Maternity Hospital, Irvine, by the Consultant Obstetrician.



The following are the figures relating to Ante-Natal Clinics in the form required by the Department of Health :—

	<i>Ante-Natal.</i>	<i>Post-Natal.</i>
(i) Number of Clinics at end of the year provided by the Local Health Authority ... ..	— 8	—
(ii) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies ...	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number of women who attended the Clinics during the year ...	1344	321
(iv) Total number of attendances made by women during the year ...	7934	321

**Care of Unmarried Mothers.**—The provision of guidance and help to unmarried mothers was continued throughout the year.

Assistance was extended to 112 girls by the Welfare Visitor who paid, in all, 278 visits to their homes.

The nature of the help given can be seen from the following figures. Several cases fall into more than one category :—

	<i>No. of Instances.</i>
(1) Advice in obtaining decree of affiliation and aliment against the father of the child ...	24
(2) Advice regarding legal adoption ... ..	24
(3) Help in finding suitable accommodation for the child where it was necessary for the mother to work ... ..	17
(4) Advice regarding entitlement and help in obtaining allowances from the Ministry of National Insurance, National Assistance Board, etc. ... ..	27
(5) Help in finding suitable employment ... ..	61
(6) General advice ... ..	62

**Supply of Maternity Outfits.**—During the year 1,308 maternity outfits were supplied to mothers for domiciliary confinement.



(b) **Child Welfare.**—The Local Authority provides 40 Child Welfare Clinics at various centres in the County. The majority of these are held weekly by the District Nurses, with the attendance of an Assistant Medical Officer every fortnight. A list of these Clinic premises is given in Table XI.

The following are the statistics relating to Child Welfare Clinics in the form prescribed by the Department of Health :—

(i) Number of clinics provided at the end of the year by the Local Health Authority	...	40
(ii) Number of clinics at end of the year provided by voluntary bodies	... ..	—
(iii) Number of children attending the clinics during the year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were—		
Under 1 year of age	... ..	5,253
Over 1 year of age	... ..	2,044
(iv) Total number of attendances made during the year by children who at the time of attendance were—		
Under 1 year of age	... ..	37,483
Over 1 year of age	... ..	9,716

(c) **Care of Premature Infants.**—There is no special provision made for the domiciliary care of premature infants, but liaison with the hospital is extremely close and all premature infants can be admitted without delay.

(d) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**—Following consultation with the Local Authorities Associations, the Secretary of State intimated that Local Health Authorities would assume responsibility for the local distribution of welfare foods to beneficiaries from 28th June, 1954, as part of their duties under the National Health Service. The welfare foods comprise National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, and Vitamin “A” and “D” Tablets.

To serve the County area the Ministry of Food had set up distribution centres in 47 towns and villages. These arrangements were taken as the basis of the County Council's distribution scheme, with the exception that two of the centres (at Straiton and at Sorn) were discontinued because of the small uptake of welfare foods there. Later, new centres were introduced at Lugar and Springside. In taking over welfare food distribution the Council decided that the point of distribution in each area should be the Child Welfare Clinic, and this has been arranged wherever possible.



Fifteen of the Ministry's distribution centres had been staffed by voluntary workers, and these ladies have continued to distribute welfare foods in their areas. For the other thirty-three centres which had been staffed by Ministry of Food employees, part-time distributors had to be engaged and instructed in distribution centre procedure. All employees engaged in this work are paid at the rate of 3/- per hour.

On the whole the take-over of this duty has proceeded smoothly, and it would appear that beneficiaries in the County area continue to be adequately served. While a few of the larger towns were formerly supplied by Ministry of Food offices, open daily, the restriction there of welfare food distribution by the Local Authority to two or three sessions weekly does not create any hardship, as beneficiaries can obtain a month's supply of welfare foods when visiting the centre. Beneficiaries living some distance from a distribution centre can, by writing to the County Medical Department, have supplies sent to them by post.

A list of the distribution centres now operating is given below. The uptake of welfare foods at these centres is also shown.

**Uptake of Welfare Foods in County Area  
from 28th June, 1954, to 31st December, 1954.**

<i>Distribution Centre.</i>	<i>Times of Distribution.</i>	<i>Welfare Foods Issued.</i>			<i>O.J.</i>
		<i>N.D.M.</i>	<i>C.L.O.</i>	<i>A. &amp; D.</i>	
ANNBANK—					
Clinic, " Janet " Cottage."	4th Tuesday of every month, 2-4 p.m.	111	41	5	106
ARDROSSAN—					
Castlecraigs, Glasgow Street.	Every Thursday, 2-4 p.m.	3,831	958	166	2,745
AUCHINLECK—					
Jun. Secondary School.	2nd Friday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	584	75	11	186
BARRMILL—					
4 Dunlop Road.	Every Monday, 6.30-7.30 p.m.	535	35	3	145
BEITH—					
Clinic, The Strand.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m.	1,278	389	57	1,347
CATRINE—					
A. M. Brown Institute.	1st Monday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	377	198	33	554

Uptake of Welfare Foods in County Area—*Continued.*

<i>Distribution Centre.</i>	<i>Times of Distribution.</i>	<i>Welfare Foods Issued.</i>			
		<i>N.D.M.</i>	<i>C.L.O.</i>	<i>A. &amp; D.</i>	<i>O.J.</i>
CROSSHOUSE— Old School- house.	3rd Tuesday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	67	58	1	153
CUMNOCK— Clinic, Millbank.	Every Wednesday & Thursday, 2-4 p.m.	6,597	892	141	2,623
DALMELLINGTON— Church Hall.	2nd and 4th Thurs- days of each month, 2-4 p.m.	1,571	307	62	654
DALRY— Clinic, James Street.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m.	1,879	462	87	1,616
DALRYMPLE— Village Hall.	2nd Wednesday of each month, 2.30- 4 p.m.	105	26	1	54
DARVEL— Lesser Town Hall.	2nd and 4th Friday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	385	232	44	787
DREGHORN— Clinic, Riverdale.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m.	643	238	17	567
DRONGAN— Clinic, 57 Hannahston Avenue.	1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	185	58	8	131
DUNLOP— 37 Main Street.	3rd Wednesday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	41	21	—	96
FAIRLIE— Village Hall.	2nd Wednesday of each month, 2.30- 3.30 p.m.	16	77	6	259
GALSTON— Clinic, Henrietta St.	3rd Wednesday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	392	184	31	485
GIRVAN— Clinic, Wesley Place.	Every Tuesday, 2-4 p.m.	3,203	473	170	1,856



Uptake of Welfare Foods in County Area—*Continued.*

<i>Distribution Centre.</i>	<i>Times of Distribution.</i>	<i>Welfare Foods Issued.</i>			
		<i>N.D.M.</i>	<i>C.L.O.</i>	<i>A. &amp; D.</i>	<i>O.J.</i>
HURLFORD—					
Clinic, Academy St.	2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	509	120	25	361
IRVINE—					
Clinic, Bank Street.	Every Monday and Thursday, 2-4 p.m.	7,154	1,064	176	3,714
IRVINE—					
Clinic, Waterside St.	Every Thursday, 10-12 noon.				
KILBIRNIE—					
Nurse's Home, 4 Kirkland Rd.	Every Wednesday from 1/12/54.	3,203	810	142	2,623
KILMAURS—					
Clinic, Old School.	3rd Friday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	31	51	2	136
KILWINNING—					
Clinic, Ladyford Ave.	Every Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.	3,696	602	67	1,414
LARGS—					
Clinic, Moorburn Road.	Every Monday, 2-4 p.m.	1,536	607	122	2,093
LUGAR—					
The Institute.	4th Monday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	188	13	2	69
MAUCHLINE—					
Clinic, Welfare Office.	3rd Thursday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	290	181	17	518
MAYBOLE—					
Ladyland Road.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, 2-4	2,203	298	59	887
MONKTON—					
Carvick- Webster Hall.	1st Monday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	111	46	2	217
MUIRKIRK—					
Masonic Hall, Main Street.	1st Monday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	571	272	35	630
MUIRKIRK—					
Kames Institute.	3rd Monday of each month, 2-4 p.m.				

## Uptake of Welfare Foods in County Area—Continued.

Distribution Centre.	Times of Distribution.	Welfare Foods Issued.			
		N.D.M.	C.L.O.	A. & D.	O.J.
NEW CUMNOCK— Old Folk's Hut, Castlegreen.	1st Thursday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	980	230	24	480
NEW CUMNOCK— Clinic, Craigbank Hall.	4th Thursday of each month, 2-4 p.m.				
NEWMILNS— The Lady Flora Institute.	2nd and 4th Thurs- day of each month, 2-4 p.m.	302	156	59	602
OCHILTREE— The Library, Main Street.	1st and Last Wed- nesdays of each month, 4-5 p.m.	159	51	—	102
PATNA— Parish Hall.	4th Monday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	333	57	5	114
PRESTWICK— Clinic, District Office 2, The Cross.	Every Tuesday, 2-4 p.m.	2,400	588	142	2,692
RANKINSTON— Christian Union Hall.	2nd Wednesday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	69	47	5	47
SALTCOATS— Clinic, Campbell Ave.	Every Tuesday and Friday, 2-4 p.m.	6,039	1,303	268	4,319
SORN— Sub-Post Office.	Shop Hours (Centre Closed on 5/7/55).	—	—	—	7
STEVENSTON— W.V.S., 35 Boglemart St.	Every Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.	3,142	846	305	2,630
STEWARTON— Avenue Square.	Every Monday, 2-4 p.m.	894	166	46	819
SYMINGTON— Robert Hay- Boyd Hall, Main Street.	1st Thursday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	36	26	4	137
TARBOLTON— Masonic Hall.	1st and 3rd Wednes- day, 2-4 p.m.	390	115	6	334
TROON— 41 Barassie St.	Every Thursday, 2-4 p.m.	2,387	763	193	3,015



## Uptake of Welfare Foods in County Area—Continued.

Distribution Centre.	Times of Distribution.	Welfare Foods Issued.			
		M.D.M.	C.L.O.	A. & D.	O.J.
WEST KILBRIDE—					
Lesser Public Hall, Arthur Street.	2nd and 4th Friday of each month, 2-4 p.m.	475	239	48	1,003
<i>Issues from :—</i>					
CENTRAL STOCK AT COUNTY BUILDINGS, AYR.		367	14	10	44
TOTAL UPTAKE OF WELFARE FOODS IN COUNTY AREA (Landward and Small Burghs).					
		59,165	13,389	2,607	43,371

(e) **Dental Care.**—Mr. A. J. Duncan, Chief Dental Officer, reports as follows :—

During the year a new scheme of Dental Service was introduced for mothers and young children. In co-operation with the Hospital Maternity Staff, arrangements were made to examine all new cases enrolled at the pre-Natal Clinics; the Dentist for each area attending on the same day as the Doctor. This arrangement avoids the necessity for a special dental appointment as patients may have some distance to travel. Where dental treatment is considered necessary, the patients are advised as to the benefits of a healthy mouth not only for their own well-being but also for the sake of the child. Mothers are urged to have the treatment carried out either by private dentist or by the County Council's dentist. Those who desire the latter course are given appointments and the treatment undertaken as soon as possible.

Pre-school age children are examined and treated at Nursery Schools, and others referred by the Clinic Doctor or Nurse are treated at the Clinic. If immediate treatment is required, children are referred to the nearest school dental clinic so that their suffering may be alleviated without delay.

The time of two Dental Officers is devoted to treatment of mothers and young children.

## EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS—

Number of Patients Examined	...	...	...	218
Number of Patients requiring Treatment	...	...	...	161
Number of Patients accepting Treatment	...	...	...	57
Number of Patients Treated	...	...	...	54
Dentures	...	...	...	14
Fillings	...	...	...	40
Extractions	...	...	...	28
Dressings	...	...	...	27
Scalings	...	...	...	9



## PRE-SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN—

Number of Patients Examined	...	...	...	48
Number of Patients Requiring Treatment	...	...	...	29
Number of Patients Treated	...	...	...	20
Temporary Teeth Extracted	...	...	...	22
Dressings	...	...	...	4
Gum Treatment	...	...	...	3

(f) **Other Provisions.**—There are two residential nurseries in the County, one at Irvine and the other at Kilwinning. These nurseries are primarily provided for children of unmarried mothers or mothers who have to go out to work because they are the bread-winners of the family.

(2) **Use of Clinic Premises by General Practitioners and Hospital Board Personnel.**

The policy of the County Council is to allow their clinic premises where ever possible to be used by Regional Hospital Board Medical Staff and by General Practitioners.

The extent to which the clinics are used by General Practitioners and Regional Hospital Board Staff is shown in the following list :—

(a) **BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS—**

Clinic Premises, James Street, Dalry.	9-10 a.m. and 5-6 p.m. daily.	Dr. A. Watt. Dr. J. S. Gordon. Dr. W. M. Wilson.
Clinic Premises, Kirkland Road, Kilbirnie.	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.-10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.-7 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m.- 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.-3 p.m. Wednesday (add- itional session), 3 p.m.-4 p.m.	Dr. W. M. Connell, Dr. A. Begg and Dr. G. R. How.
Clinic Premises, Adj. to Janet Cott., Annbank.	Mon., Wed., Fri., 10.15 to 11.15 a.m. Tues. and Thurs., 5-6 p.m.	Dr. W. L. Kennedy.
Do.	Mon., Wed., Fri., 9.30 to 10 a.m.	Dr. W. J. Scott.



Clinic Premises, Strand, Beith.	Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri., 6 p.m.-8 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Dr. I. F. Somerville. Dr. W. Jamieson.
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Do.	Mon., Tues., Thur., Fri., 2-3 p.m. and 6-7 p.m. Wed. and Sat., 10-11 a.m.	Dr. J. S. Macdonald.
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Clinic Premises, Drongan.	Tuesday, 11 a.m.- 12 noon. Wednesday, 5 p.m.- 6 p.m. Friday, 11 a.m.- 12 noon.	Dr. W. L. Kennedy.
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Do.	Tuesday, 10 a.m.- 11 a.m. Thursday, 10 a.m.- 11 a.m. Saturday, 10 a.m.- 11 a.m.	Dr. W. J. Scott.
-----	--	------------------

Do.	Monday, 9.30 a.m.- 10.30 a.m. Wednesday, 5 p.m.- 6 p.m. Friday, 9.30 a.m.- 10.30 a.m.	Dr. G. Bryden.
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(b) BY REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARDS PERSONNEL—

Clinic Premises, 4 Mauchline Rd., Annbank.	Every Wednesday afternoon.	Ante-Natal Clinic.
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Clinic Premises, King St., Ayr.	Every Monday, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Physiotherapist.
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Do.	Every Monday morning and Thursday afternoon.	Ophthalmic Specialist.
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Do.	Every Tuesday and Wednesday (full day).	Orthoptist.
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Clinic Premises, Millbank, Cumnock.	Second and fourth Thursdays monthly at 2.30 p.m.	Paediatrician.
Do.	Fourth Wednesday, 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	Physiotherapist.
Do.	Monday afternoons (when required)	Ophthalmic Specialist.
Do.	Every Tuesday afternoon.	Ante-Natal Clinic.
Clinic Premises, Wesley Place, Girvan.	When required.	Ophthalmic Specialist.
Do.	Tuesday and Thursday mornings	Physiotherapist.
Clinic Premises, 117 Bank Street, Irvine.	Every Thursday morning.	Ophthalmic Specialist.
Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays.	Orthoptist.
Do.	Friday afternoons.	Dermatologist.
Do.	Monday afternoons.	Ante-Natal Clinics.
Clinic Premises, Kirkland Road, Kilbirnie.	Wednesday mornings.	Ophthalmic Specialist.
Do.	Friday mornings.	Ante-Natal Clinic.
Clinic Premises, Ladyford Ave., Kilwinning.	Every Thursday at 1.30 p.m.	Physiotherapist.
Do.	Every Monday, 2-4 p.m.	Paediatrician.
Clinic Premises, Moorburn Road, Largs.	First and Third Thursdays, month- ly (afternoons).	Orthopaedic Surgeon.
Do.	As required.	Ophthalmic Specialist.
Do.	Second Thursday each month (full day), and fourth Thursday each month (afternoon)	Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.
Do.	Monday mornings.	Ante-Natal Clinics.



Clinic Premises, Tuesday mornings. Ante-Natal Clinics.  
Carrick Home,  
Maybole.

Clinic Premises, Every Monday and Orthoptist.  
Campbell Ave., Thursday (full day).  
Saltcoats.

Do. Wednesday Ante-Natal Clinic.  
mornings.

Do. Every Friday Ophthalmic Specialist.  
morning.

Clinic Premises, Every Thursday Ante-Natal Clinic.  
41 Barassie St., morning.  
Troon.

### (3) Domiciliary Midwifery.

All midwives employed by the County, with the exception of one who is due to retire in the near future, have been trained in the administration of gas and air, and this is in constant use by these midwives.

The following are the statistics regarding midwifery in the form prescribed by the Department of Health :—

- (i) (a) Total number of Births occurring in the area during year  
—that is before correction for mother's residence—

Live Births ... ..	4,115
Still Births ... ..	113
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	4,228

- (b) Total number notified to the Medical Officer  
of Health ... .. 4,201

- (ii) Total number of Births occurring in Institutions  
(including private maternity homes)... 2,893

- (iii) Total number of Births occurring at home—

Live ... ..	1,295
Still ... ..	13
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	1,308

(iv) Number of Births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.				Other Domiciliary Cases.			
	Doctor Engaged and Present at Confinement.	Doctor Engaged and not Present at Confinement.	Midwife Alone (no Doctor Engaged).	Doctor and Midwife Engaged	Midwife alone (no Doctor Engaged)	Without Doctor or Midwife	All Other Cases.	Total.
(a) Midwives Employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) ... ..	367	908	31	—	—	—	—	1,306
(b) Midwives Employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives Employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private Practising Midwives ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
(e) Other Cases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	367	908	31	2	—	—	—	1,308



## (v) Medical Aid—

(a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife—

	<i>Total</i>
(i) For Domiciliary Cases ... ..	2
(ii) For Institutional Cases ... ..	—
	2

## (vi) Administration of Analgesics—

(a) No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland—

(i) No. in (a) employed on local Health Authority work ...	66
(ii) No. in (a) not employed on local Health Authority work ...	—
	66

(b) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ... Nil

(c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31/12/54—

(i) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on Local Authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	44
(ii) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local Health Authority work ...	—
	44

(d) No. of sets on order at 31/12/54 (four in stock) Nil

(e) No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)—

(i) When doctor was not present at delivery ... ..	328
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... ..	143
	471

(f) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)—

(i) When doctor was not present at delivery ... ..	476
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... ..	173
	— 649

(vii) No. of Cars in use by Midwives at 31/12/54 (including one privately-owned by District Nurse) 49

*Additional Information—*

*Institutional Births—*

Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine ... ..	1,850
Kilwinning Maternity Home ... ..	842
Davidson Hospital, Girvan ... ..	100
Greystones Nursing Home, Prestwick ... ..	101

**(4) Health Visiting.**

The following are the number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year :—

	<i>Number Visited.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>
*Expectant Mothers ... ..	—	—
Infants ... ..	6,835	36,694
Children (1-5 years) ... ..	16,461	47,132
Tuberculosis Patients ... ..	1,493	5,743
Other Cases ... ..	—	—

\*All visits in this category were paid by Health Visitors/Midwives who attended the confinement. The total number of visits was 38,308.

**(5) Home Nursing.**

(i) Number of cases attended by District Nurses in their capacity as Home Nurses ... .. 7,033

(ii) Number of visits paid by Nurses to these cases 139,235

The number of elderly patients (those aged 65 years or over) included in the former figure was 2,384. The total number of visits paid to these elderly patients was 74,891.



**Nurses' Homes and Clinics.**—The following premises have been completed :—

Dailly	... ..	Nurse's House	... ..	Occupied November, 1954.
Largs	... ..	Nurse's House	... ..	Occupied June, 1954.
Stewarton	... ..	Nurse's House and Clinic.	... ..	Occupied February, 1955.

The following have been approved and progress is indicated :—

Catrine	... ..	Nurse's House and Clinic.	... ..	Plans prepared.
Dalmellington	... ..	Nurse's House and Clinic.	... ..	Schedules being prepared.
Mauchline	... ..	Clinic and Library.	... ..	Schedules being prepared.
Muirkirk	... ..	Nurse's House and Clinic.	... ..	Tenders accepted.
New Cumnock	... ..	Child Welfare Clinic.	... ..	Working drawings being prepared.
Newmilns	... ..	Nurse's House and Clinic.	... ..	Tender approved.
Patna	... ..	Nurse's House and Clinic.	... ..	Plans prepared.
Stevenston	... ..	Clinic	... ..	Reconstruction work about to start.

#### (6) Domestic Help Scheme.

Under the Council's Home Help Scheme which has been operating throughout the County since October, 1949, domestic assistance is given in circumstances of household difficulty owing to illness, old age or confinement. The numbers of households which have benefited from the Scheme during the past six years have been as follows :—

1949.....	85	1952.....	695
1950.....	388	1953.....	697
1951.....	524	1954.....	728

At 31st December, 1954, the number of Home Helps employed was 232, and the number of families served 288. A table showing the areas in which these families resided and the duration of help given is appended. The number of hours' attendance is carefully adjusted to actual need and varies from six hours to forty-eight hours weekly. The average is twenty-two hours weekly.



Of the 728 cases dealt with in 1954, 509 were on account of chronic sickness (including aged and infirm cases) and 105 on account of confinement.

It will be observed from the Table provided that at the end of the year the duration of help to 149 households (52 per cent.) exceeded one year and to 82 households (28 per cent.) exceeded two years. The number of households with Helps for periods over one year shows an increase of 9 per cent. over last year's figure. This increase is largely due to the increasing number of aged who have no relatives available.

While a change of Domestic Help has been resented by a minority of householders, it has been found that such routine changes have been generally beneficial to the Service. The Helps thus receive varied experience and are more able to adapt themselves to different types of households. Many houses lack the ordinary equipment required to allow Helps to carry out their duties properly, while others have all necessary facilities. In such cases a judicious change round ensures that Helps share the pleasant as well as the unpleasant work. A Help may not fit into a household because of temperamental difficulties, or if too long with the one case may become careless, especially with regard to timekeeping. A change overcomes these difficulties. It is understandable that some old folk would prefer not to have a change of Help, but it has been found in practice that the new Helps with their fresh interests and different methods uplift the old folk to their ultimate benefit.



**AYR COUNTY COUNCIL—HOME HELP SERVICE.**  
**NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1954 AND DURATION OF CASES SERVED AT END OF YEAR.**

District.	No. of Cases at 31/12/53.	No. of Cases supplied with Helps during year.	No. of Cases completed during year.	No. of Cases at 31/12/54.	Duration of Cases Served at end of Year.										
					Over 2 years.	Between 1½ years and 2 years.	Between 1 year and 1½ years.	Between 9 months and 1 year.	Between 6 months and 9 months.	Between 4 months and 6 months.	3-4 months.	2-3 months.	1-2 months.	Less than 1 month.	
Anbank .....	1	5	6	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Ardrossan.....	10	23	16	17	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Auchinleck .....	8	2	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ayr Landward.....	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beith.....	13	25	17	21	—	2	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	1
Catrine.....	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumnock.....	2	9	7	4	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dalmellington.....	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalry.....	13	17	14	16	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	—
Darvel.....	5	5	8	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dreghorn/Springside.....	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drybridge.....	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundonald.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fenwick.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galston.....	11	7	6	12	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Girvan.....	3	8	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurlford.....	6	7	2	11	—	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	—
Irvine.....	15	38	31	22	—	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	—	—	—
Kilbirnie/Glengarnock.....	17	18	17	18	—	2	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Kilmaurs/Crosshouse.....	5	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kilwinning.....	11	16	12	15	—	2	1	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	—
Largs.....	16	42	35	23	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maybole.....	9	11	12	8	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Mauchline.....	6	5	5	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muirkirk.....	7	9	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Cumnock.....	5	5	2	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmilns.....	7	4	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patna.....	1	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestwick.....	10	51	50	11	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Saltcoats.....	12	66	64	14	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Stevenston.....	8	14	19	3	—	1	2	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
Stewarton.....	4	8	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarbolton.....	2	4	5	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Troon.....	19	41	40	20	—	4	3	2	2	—	1	2	—	1	—
TOTALS .....	237	491	440	288	82	36	31	18	33	17	14	12	17	17	28

**(7) Vaccination and Immunisation.**

(a) **Vaccination.**—Details of vaccinations notified during the year are as follow :—

	<i>Primary Vaccinations.</i>	<i>Re- Vaccinations.</i>
(1) Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th to 10th Day ... ..	1786	147
(2) Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction (5th to 7th Day) ... ..	15	80
(3) Reaction greatest at 2nd to 3rd Day ... ..	9	132
(4) No Local Reaction ... ..	108	107
	1,918	466

Of the 1,918 persons who received primary vaccination, 1,001 were children born in 1954 and 650 were children born in 1953.

**(b) Diphtheria Immunisation.**

	<i>New Inoculations.</i>	<i>Maintenance Inoculations.</i>
Pre-School Children ... ..	2,639	—
School Children ... ..	690	2,928
TOTALS ... ..	3,329	2,928

(c) **Whooping Cough Immunisation.**—For a number of years material for immunising children against whooping cough has been supplied free of charge to private practitioners, and a fee of two shillings and sixpence per injection has been paid in respect of children inoculated during their first year. In addition, the County Council supplies combined diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine free of charge to general practitioners.



During 1954, 2,568 children were immunised against whooping cough. This compares with 2,528 in the previous year.

#### (8) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(a) **Tuberculosis.**—There were notified 177 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 26 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Excluding cases temporarily resident in the area and cases not confirmed, the new cases belonging to the area who came under notice during the year were 168 of pulmonary tuberculosis and 23 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—Of the 168 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis 75 were males and 93 were females. 84 per cent. (141) of these cases received institutional treatment during the year.

Including cases notified in previous years, 237 patients were admitted to Hospitals and Homes during 1954 as follows :—

Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine	...	...	...	133
Heathfield Hospital, Ayr	...	...	...	46
Glenafton Sanatorium, New Cumnock	...	...	...	37
Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow...	...	...	...	1
Kaimshill Children's Hospital, Kilmarnock	...	...	...	16
Mearns Kirk Hospital, Newton-Mearns...	...	...	...	1
Stonehouse Hospital, Lanarkshire	...	...	...	1
Lochmaben Sanatorium, Dumfriesshire	...	...	...	1
Tor-na-Dee Sanatorium, Aberdeenshire	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				237
				<hr/>

There were 28 deaths, of which 10 (36 per cent.) occurred in institutions.

**Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The 23 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are classified as follows according to the localisation of the disease :—

					No. of Cases.
Superficial Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	2
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	1
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	7
Meninges	...	...	...	...	8
Genito-Urinary Organs	...	...	...	...	3
Other Parts	...	...	...	...	2



Including cases notified in previous years 24 patients were admitted to Hospitals and Homes during 1954 as follows :—

Ayrshire Central Hospital and Glenafton Sanatorium	11
Hairmyres Hospital, East Kilbride ... ..	1
Mearns Kirk Hospital, Newton-Mearns... ..	9
Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow... ..	2
Heathfield Hospital, Ayr ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	24
	<hr/>

There were 8 deaths, of which 7 occurred in institutions.

**Preventive Care and After-Care.**—Four Tuberculosis Nurses, a Welfare Officer and a Clerkess are engaged in the Council's Preventive Care and After-Care Service. Although on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health, all these are centred at the Area Chest Clinics and work under the direct supervision of Dr. J. T. Boyd, Area Supervising Tuberculosis Physician, with whom a close liaison is maintained.

**Hospital Accommodation.**—Dr. Boyd states that the total number of beds provided for adults in Ayrshire, including the two large Burghs, is 298 (137 for males and 161 for females), and that there are 32 beds for children suffering from primary infections. At no time during the year has the waiting-list given rise to concern.

**B.C.G. Inoculation Scheme.**—The B.C.G. Inoculation Scheme begun in October, 1953, has continued throughout the year with the exception of the holiday period. Children of approximately 13 years were selected as the most suitable group for this purpose.

The details of the scheme were explained in a circular to all the parents concerned and consent was obtained in a large majority of cases. These children received a preliminary injection into the skin in order to demonstrate whether or not they had acquired a degree of immunity to tuberculosis by natural means. Children who showed no reaction two days after the initial injection were given B.C.G.

The total number of children in the selected age group was 4,233. Of this number 3,585 (84·7%) were available for testing by the consent of their parents. Due to absence and other factors 3,103 (73·2%) were actually Mantoux tested. Six hundred and twenty-eight (approx. 20%) were found to give a positive reaction and 2,475 (approx. 80%) a negative reaction. There were in addition 148 who received the test inoculation but were absent



for the reading. All the negative reactors were given a B.C.G. inoculation. The incidence of Mantoux positive reactors varied in the different schools between 7% and 43%.

A retesting survey was made towards the end of the school session 1953-54, when all testing had been completed for that particular school year. It was found that of the total number of pupils who had been given B.C.G. (1,815) earlier in the session, 1,624 were available for retesting. Of these 94% (1,526) were found to have been converted to the Mantoux positive state. Further retesting surveys will be undertaken to demonstrate whether this high conversion rate is maintained.

Statistics for the year 1954, in the form required by the Department of Health, are:—

	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>		<i>Negative Re-actors.</i>		<i>Vaccinated during 1954</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
(1) Nurses ... ..	1	160	—	22	—	7
(2) Medical Students... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts ... ..	262	254	183	188	183	186
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above—						
(a) School Leavers ...	1662	1658	1239	1305	1205	1270
(b) New Born Babies	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Others ... ..	16	29	11	13	6	5

**Domiciliary Treatment.**—Cases suitable for treatment at home or awaiting admission to hospital were visited by the Tuberculosis Nurses, who paid 5,743 visits to 1,493 cases.

In addition to hospital visits the Welfare Officer paid 807 home visits and dealt with 406 persons who called for advice; 344 cases were referred to the National Assistance Board; 100 to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and 58 to voluntary organisations.



**Supply of Milk.**—The number of free milk vouchers issued was 723 covering some 15,000 gallons of milk at an approximate cost of £3,400.

**Bed and Bedding.**—Complete outfits of bedstead and bedding were issued on loan to 5 patients; 7 patients were granted articles of bedding only.

	<i>On Loan at 31/12/53.</i>	<i>Issued 1954.</i>	<i>With- drawn 1954.</i>	<i>Written off.</i>	<i>Remaining on Loan at 31/12/54.</i>
Bedsteads.....	30	5	—	—	35
Mattresses.....	33	7	—	1	39
Blankets.....	89	25	—	49	65
Sheets.....	70	22	—	41	51
Pillows.....	35	5	—	15	25
Pillow Cases.....	43	9	—	16	36

**Housing.**—Many Housing Authorities within the County made an effort to re-house patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of a communicable type. This preventive measure greatly minimises the spread of infection to other members of the family.

**Mass Radiography.**—The Mobile Mass Radiography Unit carried out surveys in Beith, Kilbirnie, Dalry, Irvine, Catrine, Mauchline and Cumnock between 15th March, 1954, and 14th April, 1954. The Survey covered industrial works and schools and the general public. The following is an analysis of the survey :—

	<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number Examined ... ..	2,224	2,044	4,268
Number referred for Large Films...	75	25	100
Number who did not re-attend ...	—	3	3
No abnormality detected ... ..	35	13	48
Abnormality not significant and no further action necessary—			
Tuberculous ... ..	15	3	18
Non-Tuberculous ... ..	11	2	13
Significant Abnormalities—			
Lesions probably Tuberculous—			
For Treatment... ..	3	1	4
For Observation ... ..	3	2	5
Lesions probably Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—
Cardio Vascular ... ..	3	1	4
Refused Further Investigation ...	—	—	—
Number Examined Clinically ...	8	—	8



**(b) Epileptics and Spastics.**

**Epileptics.**—There are 44 children who suffer from epilepsy of the petit mal type. Of these 35 are of average intelligence and attend ordinary schools, 9 are mentally handicapped and are either attending or awaiting admission to Special schools.

Ten children have major epilepsy. Four are accommodated in Bridge-of-Weir Colony and are mentally handicapped though educable; another in this category is resident at St. Elizabeth's School, Much Hadham, Herts. One child, ineducable but trainable, is attending the Occupational Centre, Kilmarnock, while a further 4 children are ineducable mental defectives. Three of these are at home and one in an institution.

Known adult epileptics number 36. Of these 4 are in the Colony at Bridge-of-Weir; 1 in Part III. accommodation, Cuninghame Home; 1 in the hospital section of that Institution, and 1 in Lainshaw Old Folk's Home.

The remaining 29 are at home and are receiving treatment from their own doctors. In 9 of these the mental condition is described as being below par or poor.

This Authority has adopted schemes under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which will provide for the welfare of spastics and epileptics among other groups of handicapped persons. Until these schemes are made effective such cases are dealt with as they arise. This includes advice, direction to appropriate agencies, arrangements for training and admissions to treatment centres. There is a small number of epileptic cases in the Colony at Bridge-of-Weir and from time to time suitable cases are admitted to Anton House, Broughty Ferry, a training centre for handicapped girls. Close contact is maintained with the District Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour to ensure that epileptics and spastics and other handicapped persons are employed in suitable capacities.

**Spastics.**—A fairly comprehensive list of spastic cases affecting children of school age and under has been compiled from several sources—(a) the School Medical Records, (b) Orthopaedic case lists, (c) District Nurses, and (d) Register of Handicapped Children.

There are approximately 68 children in the County area who suffer in varying degree from cerebral palsy. These can be divided into different categories as follows :—

Thirty-two spastic children whose intelligence is sufficiently unimpaired (though their physical handicaps vary widely) attend ordinary schools.



Of those who are mentally or physically handicapped to such a degree as to require education in Special schools, 10 are accommodated within the County (including 2 resident pupils at St. Leonard's Home), 2 are resident in Special schools outwith the County, 3 receive tuition at home on account of severe physical disability, and 4 are under observation at home until a final assessment can be made.

There are 17 ineducable spastic children, 2 are in Certified Institutions and 15 at home. Some of these are on the waiting-lists for admission to suitable institutions.

Information regarding the incidence of adult spastics is far from complete. Cases reported by the District Nurses indicate that there are at least 31 cases. Of these, 20 are classed as severely handicapped either mentally or physically or both, and are incapable of working, 5 are affected to a moderate degree but cannot work or cannot find suitable employment. The remaining 6 mild cases are working.

A close liaison exists between the Medical Department and the local Orthopaedic Specialists. Practically all spastic children are under their supervision and, where necessary, are referred to them by the School Medical Officers for further physical assessment and treatment. Speech therapy can be undertaken at the request of the specialist for any of these cases which are considered suitable by the Organiser of the Child Guidance Service. Information regarding Intelligence Assessments is made available if desired.

Physiotherapy is arranged by the Orthopaedic Specialists and regular sessions are held at various centres in the County, these being in three instances Local Authority Clinics loaned to the Regional Hospital Board for this and other purposes.

**(c) Convalescent Home Provision.**—This Local Authority does not maintain any convalescent home in its area. The only existing arrangement with a voluntary organisation is with regard to the Saltcoats Mission Coast Home to which an annual donation is made by the Local Authority and in return two subscribers' lines are given each year for the admission of suitable cases selected by the County Medical Officer.

**(d) Chiropody Service.**—The local branches of the Red Cross Society and the local Old People's Welfare Committees have continued to provide a Chiropody Service at Largs, Ardrossan and Saltcoats, Galston, Darvel and Newmilns, Crosshouse, Kilmaurs and Beith. The Largs service is controlled entirely by the Red Cross and the services at Beith, Crosshouse and Kilmaurs by the



local Old People's Committees. At Galston and Saltcoats the scheme is operated by the Red Cross working in close contact with the Welfare Committees and has been developed at Galston to include Darvel and Newmilns. These services run by the Voluntary Associations have the approval of the Local Authority who give an annual sum to each area.

In December the County Council appointed a full-time Chiropodist to undertake the work which was not being covered by the Voluntary Organisations. It is intended that she will supply this service to the Old People's Homes, at various fixed Clinics in the County area, and by domiciliary visits to those old people who are incapacitated. She will take up her duties early in the New Year.

#### (9) Control of Infectious Disease.

No major outbreak of notifiable infectious disease occurred in the County during the year.

**Incidence of Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases Occurring in Institutions.**—During December, 1954, a minor outbreak of Measles occurred in the Residential Nursery, Kilwinning. There were 9 cases reported, 5 males and 4 females. All cases were removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine.

Chickenpox and Measles are not normally notifiable in this County, but those occurring in Institutions are reported and invariably admitted to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine. Five cases of Chickenpox occurred in the Irvine Residential Nursery.

(a) Diseases notified under the Infectious Disease (Notifications) Act, 1889, and subsequently confirmed :—

**Smallpox and Cholera.**—No case occurred of either disease.

**Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).**—There were no cases of Diphtheria during the year. This is the third year in succession that such has been the case.

The following are the cases and deaths since 1941—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1941 .....	538	19	1948 .....	17	—
1942 .....	545	15	1949 .....	7	1
1943 .....	420	11	1950 .....	1	—
1944 .....	343	6	1951 .....	1	—
1945 .....	277	5	1952 .....	—	—
1946 .....	190	1	1953 .....	—	—
1947 .....	40	5	1954 .....	—	—



**Erysipelas.**—The number of cases was 19, as compared with 30 in 1953. There were no deaths.

**Scarlet Fever.**—There were 212 cases as compared with 288 in the previous year. This was the tenth year in succession in which there were no deaths from scarlet fever. In no particular area was there an undue number of cases at any time.

Four female cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in Ashgrove Children's Home, Maybole, during October. They were all removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine. Ashgrove is a Glasgow Fresh-Air Fortnight Home, and all inmates belong to Glasgow.

One case of Scarlet Fever occurred in the Residential Nursery, Irvine.

**Typhus Fever.**—No case was reported.

**Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever).**—One case of Paratyphoid occurred, as compared with one in the previous year. There were, as in 1953, no cases of Typhoid.

**Relapsing and Continued Fever.**—No cases of continued fever occurred. There were no cases in the previous year.

**Puerperal Sepsis.**—One case occurred. The following are the cases and deaths since 1935, in five-yearly periods :—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1935-39 .....	56	25	1945-49 .....	44	1
1940-44 .....	73	26	1950-54 .....	5	1

(b) Diseases notified in terms of Regulations of the Department of Health and subsequently confirmed :—

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—One case was notified. During the previous year there was one case.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—Eleven cases occurred, one of which was fatal. These figures compare with 13 cases and 1 death in the previous year.

**Poliomyelitis.**—During the year 41 cases (22 males and 19 females) were confirmed as suffering from Poliomyelitis. Twenty-five of these had paralysis and 16 were diagnosed as suffering from the disease by clinical and bacteriological findings, but did not have paralysis. There were 3 deaths (a male aged 23 years and 2 females aged 10 years and 35 years respectively). The original



diagnosis was altered in 19 other cases. These figures compare with 14 confirmed cases with paralysis, 7 cases without paralysis and 1 death in the previous year.

Major outbreaks of poliomyelitis occurred in 1947, when there were 87 cases and 3 deaths, and in 1950 when there were 42 cases and 7 deaths.

The distribution of cases in 1954 was :—

#### LANDWARD AREA.

Ayr.....	1	Kilmarnock.....	1
Beith.....	3	Kilwinning.....	1
Cumnock.....	1	Largs.....	1
Dalmellington.....	2	Mauchline.....	1
Dalry.....	1	Maybole.....	1
Dreghorn.....	1	Riccanton.....	2
Dunlop.....	1	Tarbolton.....	1
Galston.....	1	West Kilbride.....	3
Kilbirnie.....	1		

#### SMALL BURGHS.

Galston.....	1	Prestwick.....	10
Irvine.....	2	Saltcoats.....	2
Kilwinning.....	1	Troon.....	1
Newmilns.....	1		

The age grouping is shown in the following table :—

	<i>Under</i> 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	<i>Over</i> 65
Male....	1	9	8	1	3	—	—	—	—
Female	1	6	7	2	2	—	1	—	—

Seasonal Incidence :—

	<i>No. of Cases.</i>		<i>No. of Cases.</i>
January.....	1	July.....	9
February.....	1	August.....	4
March.....	2	September.....	2
April.....	1	October.....	14
May.....	—	November.....	1
June.....	6	December.....	—



The following are the cases and deaths since 1941 :—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1941.....	14	4	1948 .....	6	1
1942.....	2	1	1949 .....	15	1
1943.....	3	—	1950 .....	42	7
1944.....	11	1	1951 .....	11	1
1945.....	4	—	1952 .....	7	1
1946.....	2	—	1953 .....	21	1
1947.....	87	3	1954 .....	41	3

An unusual incidence of Poliomyelitis occurred in the Burgh of Prestwick between 24th September and 28th October. There were in all 8 confirmed cases, including 2 deaths.

The outbreak began in a child of 2½ who had recently (24/8/54) come from America with her mother to visit her grandparents in Prestwick. The child took ill on 24/9/54 during a bus journey to Edinburgh. She and her mother stayed in a Salvation Army Hostel there until she was admitted to the City Fever Hospital on 27/9/54, where she died 17 hours later. It was ascertained later that the Salvation Army Officer in charge of the Hostel, a woman aged 58, who was in close contact with the child, was herself admitted to that hospital on 4/10/54 as a confirmed case of Poliomyelitis.

Subsequent cases in Prestwick sickened on 28/9/54, 1/10/54, 6/10/54, 14/10/54, 19/10/54, 20/10/54 and 28/10/54. The first and third cases lived in the same neighbourhood but no information was elicited to show that they had been in contact. The fourth case, a girl aged 1½ years, had been looked after by a daily help for an afternoon (29/9/54) while her parents were away from home. The Help took this child and her brother to her own home which was next door to a house which produced case number three.

Subsequent cases yielded no history of contact with previous ones. The outbreak was confined to children with one exception, an adult female aged 35, who died. The children affected were with two exceptions below school age and these two attended different schools. The adult case received during the early stage of her illness a second injection as part of a course of anti-catarhal vaccine in the arm. Paralysis first appeared in this limb and spread rapidly to involve the muscles of respiration. Of the two children in this household, one, a boy aged 2 years, became ill one day after his mother and was removed to hospital later as a suspected case which was not subsequently confirmed.



Special preventive measures during this outbreak included isolation of close contacts, visits by medical staff to all schools in the area and the provision of paper towels and extra supplies of soap to these schools. Advice was given to head teachers to ensure that the fullest use was made of washing facilities in the schools, especially after visits to the lavatories. Advantage was taken of the interest of the press in this outbreak to disseminate information and guidance to the public about personal hygiene. A printed leaflet was prepared incorporating the measures to be taken by households who might have had contact with cases. This leaflet was distributed widely and copies were displayed freely at Prestwick Airport. Each case was visited and every effort made to trace the source of infection.

During the outbreak operations on the ear, nose and throat were discontinued and Doctors in this area and in others where Poliomyelitis had recently occurred were advised to suspend injections other than those which were essential.

**Dysentery.**—There were 141 cases notified during the year, compared with 121 in the previous year.

Four minor outbreaks of Dysentery occurred in Biggart Memorial Hospital Home, Prestwick, during the year. The first was in February with 11 cases; the second in May with 8 cases; the third in June with 8 cases; and the fourth in July with 10 cases.

An outbreak occurred in Cuninghame Home, Irvine, during April, when 11 cases were notified. Of these 9 were inmates and 2 were members of the staff.

An outbreak occurred in the Residential Nursery, Kilwinning, during December, when there were 14 cases notified. Of these, 9 were children and the remainder were members of the staff. All the children were admitted to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine, and the staff sent home for treatment by their family doctors.

Fourteen cases of Sonne Dysentery have been confirmed among the patients and staff in Hazeldene Home, Kilwinning, since the beginning of this year. The main outbreak occurred in April, when 12 cases were removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine, between the 3rd April and 23rd April. There were 7 males and 5 females, ages ranging from 2 months to 4 years. All cases notified between these dates were inmates of the Home.



A further 2 cases occurred in May, between the 3rd and 28th. There was one male aged 3 years and a female aged 21 years. The male was an inmate and the female a member of the staff. Both cases were removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine.

During the month of April an unusual number of cases of Dysentery occurred in the Cumnock area. There were twelve cases in all, involving four families.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**—No case occurred of this rare disease. The last case notified was in 1934.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—The number of cases was 1; there was no loss of vision. Two cases occurred in the previous year. The number of cases of this disease coming under notice has been maintained at a very low figure in recent years. The highest number in any year was 43 in 1933. In the last five years the incidence has been 4 in 1949, 3 in 1950, 1 in 1951, 1 in 1952 and 2 in 1953.

**Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia.**—The numbers were of the former 5 and of the latter 310. During the previous year the numbers were 4 and 314 respectively.

**Malaria.**—Seven cases occurred compared with six cases in 1953.

**Infective Jaundice and Plague.**—Neither of these diseases occurred.

**Tuberculosis.**—Particulars are given under another heading.

#### (10) Mental Health Service.

(a) **Lunacy Cases.**—The authorised Officers, appointed as approved by the Secretary of State, dealt with 53 admissions to the Mental Hospital during the year—(Males 17, Females 36).

(b) **Mental Patients under Guardianship.**—Besides being visited at least twice yearly by or on behalf of the Authorised Officer, boarded-out Mental Patients are visited quarterly by Medical Officers on behalf of the Local Authority, and they are, moreover, periodically visited by Medical Commissioners from General Board of Control, usually once annually.



The following are particulars of County Mental Patients in the care of Private Guardians as at 31st December, 1954 :—

IN PRIVATE GUARDIANSHIP.

<i>Where Boarded.</i>	<i>With Relatives.</i>	<i>With Strangers.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Mental Defectives—			
Within the County ... ..	21	3	24
Outwith the County... ..	3	13	16
In Care of Officers of the Welfare Home, Ayr, and the Cuninghame Home, Irvine ... ..	—	22	22
Certified Lunatics—			
Within the County ... ..	4	—	4
Outwith the County... ..	1	—	1
Totals at 31st December, 1954	29	38	67
Totals at 31st December, 1953	33	36	69

(c) **Staff.**—One full-time Psychiatrist; one full-time Social Worker (who is a qualified Almoner).

Attempts to obtain the services of a fully trained Psychiatric Social Worker proved unsuccessful in 1954, but the allocation to the Mental Health Service of a further social worker with similar qualifications to the above is envisaged in the coming year.

(d) **Mental Care and After-Care.**—Certain developments in this field are at present being contemplated. From time to time the co-operation of the County Health Department is sought by Psychiatrists in the service of the Regional Hospital Board with regard to the matter of the after-care of patients whose homes are within the area of the County and who have been discharged from mental hospitals or mental deficiency institutions. During 1954 two such cases were accepted for after-care as a pilot experiment, with encouraging results. The essential feature of such a service would be regular visiting by the Social Worker under the supervision of the County Psychiatrist. The above-mentioned allocation of a second social worker during the coming year should, therefore, enable a service of this type to be developed. Further consultations on this matter with the Regional Hospital Board Authorities are envisaged.



(e) **Other Aspects of Mental Health.**—The advice of the County Psychiatrist is sought from time to time on disposal of persons deemed to be of unsound mind, as well as on general questions of mental health.

#### (11) **Work under Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulations Act.**

No applications for registration under the above Act were received during the year. No licences were in force at the end of the year.

### C.—**PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.**

**Seaports.**—No special problems arose in connection with the administration of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, at Ardrossan, Irvine and Troon. In no case was it necessary to detain a ship.

None of our three seaports is approved for the issue of deratisation certificates.

**Airport.**—At Prestwick Airport the work of the Port Medical Officer and the Medical Inspector of Aliens was carried out as in previous years.

A Medical Centre at Prestwick Airport came into operation on 15th September, 1954. The premises are provided and equipped by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and are staffed by four Nursing Sisters appointed by the County Council and responsible to the County Medical Officer for the execution of their duties.

The duties include attendance on injured passengers following accidents, the welfare of employees of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, certain port health duties and the care of sick passengers who may be referred to them.

The Centre is provided with a few beds for the accommodation of cases who may require nursing attention for a brief period prior to arrangements being made for more adequate disposal.

The Nursing Sisters reside in the Centre and one at least is on duty at any time during the 24 hours. Minor injuries and illnesses are dealt with in the treatment room of the Medical Centre and transport is available should their services be required on the apron or elsewhere in the Airport.



There were two accidents during the year. The first on 21st December, 1954 involved 24 passengers and crew as the plane was approaching the airport on a journey from Montreal. A sudden drop in height was responsible for these passengers being thrown from their seats and sustaining minor injuries, mostly cuts and bruises. The injured were attended to on arrival by the Company's Doctor and a Nursing Sister of the recently-installed Medical Centre.

The second accident, a major crash, occurred in the early morning of 25th December, 1954, while a B.O.A.C. Stratocrusier was about to land. All the passengers with one exception were killed. The crew escaped with minor injuries which were treated at the American Hospital on the Airport.

The work of the Medical Officer includes the administrative medical arrangements to deal with aircraft accidents within the Airport or in the County area; the organisation and control of the Medical Centre which is now in operation; the execution of the relevant terms of the Public Health (Aircraft) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, and the Aliens Order, 1953, and the supervision of welfare arrangements for employees of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

During the year 5,161 civil and military aircraft arrived at Prestwick Airport. The passengers disembarking totalled 57,056 and 78,008 landed in transit to other places.

#### **Prestwick Airport, 1954.**

<i>Month.</i>	<i>No. of Aircraft.</i>	<i>Passengers Disembarking.</i>	<i>Passengers in Transit.</i>
January .....	283	2,696	4,402
February .....	287	2,312	3,354
March .....	354	3,297	5,290
April .....	340	3,881	4,972
May .....	504	5,596	8,359
June .....	541	8,330	8,829
July .....	565	8,484	9,261
August .....	561	6,595	9,500
September .....	560	5,362	8,081
October .....	422	3,344	5,716
November .....	372	3,399	4,937
December .....	372	3,760	5,307
TOTALS .....	5,161	57,056	78,008



*D.—FOOD SUPPLY.***(1) Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders.**

The bacteriological check on the County's designated milk production is contained in the following Table, samples relating to "Standard" milk having, of course, been taken before 1st October, 1954, when this designation was abolished :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>No. of Samples Taken.</i>	<i>No. Failing.</i>	<i>No. of Producers.</i>	
			<i>With 3 Consecutive Failures.</i>	<i>With 4 or more Consecutive Failures.</i>
Certified.....	259	47	3	1
Tuberculin Tested..	8921	1186	39	8
Standard.....	33	4	—	—

These figures do not include check samples taken before new licences are granted nor the many test samples from milking machine units, transport cans, etc., taken solely to investigate the source of contamination. Each farm supply was again sampled on an average six times, the number of producers holding designated licences at 31st December, 1954, being 1,555.

In the course of the year unsatisfactory methods of production and the failure of samples to comply with the standard laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders led to seven producers having their Tuberculin Tested Licences suspended, while similar conditions on a further four farms were reported to the Health Committee who issued warnings to the producers concerned.

The overall incidence of failures, however, namely, 13·4%, is an increase of 1% from 1953, and it may well be that a stronger line will now be taken by the Local Authority in the suspension or revocation of licences since we are reminded that producers are paid a premium from public funds to produce milk which complies with definite standards.



The wet Summer was, no doubt, partly responsible for a rise in the number of samples failing due to the presence of coliform bacilli, muddy fields and gates making cows so dirty that in some cases their hind-quarters had to be hosed down on entering the byre.

On the other hand one might have thought that such weather, with warm, sunny days conspicuous by their absence, would have resulted in a general improvement in the field of milk cooling. Unfortunately this was not so, one Milk Officer reporting that on checking approximately 130 milk temperatures, satisfactory results were the rule only between January and April, with a steady rise thereafter till August, when 70° Fahrenheit was too often recorded; these results relate, of course, to water cooling, the Milk Officer summing up by saying that few supplies were capable of reducing the temperature of the milk to less than 55° Fahrenheit before November. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why so many of Ayrshire's producers fail to take an example from the 300 of their fellow farmers who have had mechanical coolers installed in their dairies without waiting for the "heavy hand of authority."

In an effort to increase the rate of farm inspection and at the same time maintain existing sampling routine, two additional Milk Officers were appointed, as a result of which 2,450 such inspections were carried out as against 1,900 the previous year. The increase of 550 inspections would have been considerably greater but for a lapse of some four months during the Summer between the resignation of one Milk Officer and the appointment of a replacement.

A detailed scrutiny of some 1,028 Milk Officers' reports undertaken toward the end of the year revealed that methods of production could be classed as generally satisfactory on 77% of the farms concerned, slightly at fault on 21% of same, and very much at fault on the remaining 2%.

This classification naturally involved a personal assessment of the reports and must, therefore, be regarded as very generalised, but from the much more specific inspections of milking machine parts and other equipment, it was found that only 47% of the farm reports scrutinised were completely free of criticism. 50% showed slight fault, while in the remaining 3% the condition of equipment was genuinely bad.

It should be explained, of course, that in the majority of cases where fault was found, improvement had been effected before the next inspection.



**Biological Testing for Tuberculosis.**—In past years testing of milk for the tubercle bacillus was confined mainly to “Standard” and “Non-designated” supplies. During 1954, however, on the recommendation of the Department of Health for Scotland, biological testing was extended to all milk supplies which are not subject to heat treatment before sale to the public, this measure being, of course, complementary to the tuberculin testing of the animals by the Ministry of Agriculture’s Veterinary Officers since Ayrshire is included in one of the country’s attested areas within which bovine tuberculosis is stated to be, for all practical purposes, non-existent.

Restricted laboratory facilities tend to make this field of sampling and testing rather protracted, with the result that the milk from a few Certified herds and an odd retail purveyor’s supply had not been tested by the end of the year. Nevertheless it is pleasing to report that no positive results were obtained from the 122 composite samples submitted.

**Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.**—The objects of the scheme are, firstly, the detection and disposal of milk supplies clearly unfit for the liquid market by reason of appearance, smell, flavour, acidity, etc., and, secondly, the improvement in keeping quality of supplies generally.

The 1954 figures present a welcome reduction from the previous two years in the number of farm supplies failing to satisfy the scheme’s daily and weekly tests applied at eleven creameries in Glasgow, Clydebank, Greenock, Kilmaurs, Kirkmichael, Sanquhar and Dunragit :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Daily Platform Test Failures.</i>	<i>Weekly Resazurin Test Failures.</i>	<i>No. of Producers involved in Four or more Failures.</i>
1952 .....	175	81	3
1953 .....	207	91	4
1954 .....	160	27	Nil

As in former years cases did arise in which the cause of failure was not apparent, particularly where milk was rejected because of “smell and flavour,” and on some such occasions the assistance of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, Auchincruive, proved



most valuable. In two instances, taint was derived from weeds, one being traced to garlic in a wooded pasture to which at least one cow had gained access, while in the second instance another troublesome weed was eaten despite the fact that the herd were grazing in two fields of rich, clean grass.

Generally, however, it was found that if equipment had been properly washed and steamed, milk from the cow with the torn teat withheld from the bulk supply, milk from the newly-calved cow similarly withheld for a day longer and last, but by no means least, had cooling been efficient, then the rejections need not have taken place.

## **(2) Ice Cream.**

The administration of the Ice Cream Regulations is fully dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector in his Report. By the end of the year 90 premises were registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream, 131 for storage and sale, 3 for manufacture and storage, 1 for manufacture only and 1 for sale only. In addition, 151 vehicles were registered as suitable for retailing ice cream.

## **(3) Meat and Other Foods—Clean Food.**

These questions are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector in his Report.

## **(4) Food Hygiene.**

The Sanitary Inspector deals with this in his Report.

## **(5) Food Poisoning.**

A bus party of 34 left Catrine on an annual outing to Crieff on Sunday, 20th June. They had breakfast in Strathaven at 9.30 a.m., and when they arrived in Crieff about 12.30 p.m. several of the party complained of stomach pains and sickness.

Eight adults and one child were admitted to the Crieff Cottage Hospital. All but one were discharged five hours later. One case was detained but was discharged home the following day and was able to resume work after a few days. All other members of the party recovered rapidly.



### **E.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

#### **(1) National Assistance Act, 1948.**

*Section 21.*—Provision of accommodation under Part III. of the Act is carried out by the County Welfare Committee. No service is rendered by the Medical Department apart from periodical visitation to the Homes occupied, but each applicant for admission to our Old People's Homes is examined by one of the Authority Doctors.

*Section 29.*—Ayr County Welfare Committee have made arrangements for Welfare Services for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb to be carried out by arrangement with Voluntary Organisations.

A scheme for the Welfare of crippled and handicapped persons has been approved by the Secretary of State, but at present no services are available for the exercise of powers under the scheme.

*Section 37.*—There are no Homes specially providing for the care of disabled persons or old persons registered within the County area.

*Section 47.*—Under this Section four applications (respecting the same person) have been made to the Court for detention of persons requiring care and attention.

*Section 48.*—Before admission of a person to Part III. Accommodation, arrangements are made with relatives to safeguard the person's property, but if no suitable arrangements can be made steps are taken by this Department. During the year one such case arose.

*Section 50.*—Arrangements for burial of unclaimed bodies are undertaken by the Sanitary Department.

#### **(2) Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act.**

There were two registered Nursing Homes which were visited periodically. One has accommodation for 18 medical, surgical and maternity cases, while the other admits chronic sick cases only, having accommodation for 22.

#### **(3) Health Education.**

Dr. Stephen Young, Lecturer of the Scottish Council for Health Education, visited Ayrshire Schools for a week in February, when he addressed mixed gatherings of children aged 13-15 on health topics. The subjects were illustrated by film strips. Ten schools were visited and approximately 1,130 children attended.

During the week he addressed an evening meeting of Nurses and Health Visitors at Irvine Central Hospital, approximately 40 attended, the subject being "The Work of a Health Visitor." A further evening session was provided at Ballantrae Junior Secondary School to an adult audience. Two films were shown, "Your Children's Eyes" and "Your Children's Ears."



In addition to the above two films, "The Story of Menstruation" and "The Human Body" (an animated cartoon explaining some elementary facts about anatomy), were shown in 22 secondary schools in the County to 2,669 girls aged thirteen years and upwards. There were in all 33 sessions. At each session a School Medical Officer was in attendance and gave a brief explanation of the subjects to be shown. From their reports it was apparent that the audiences showed a keen interest in the films. Each girl received an explanatory booklet in connection with the first film.

Members of the Medical Staff gave talks to various organisations at Troon, Ayr, Crossroads, Irvine and Saltcoats. The subjects of their addresses were "Changing Trends in Public Health," "Tuberculosis," "Co-ordination of the Health Services" and "The School Medical Services."

Numerous leaflets and booklets on many aspects of health at various stages of growth are produced by the Scottish Council for Health Education and are available on request. Many of these are used by the Local Authority for display and distribution mainly at the Child Welfare Centres.

#### **(4) Blood Transfusion.**

Two visits were paid by the West of Scotland Blood Transfusion Service to the Saltcoats area during the year. The first in February attracted 98 donors, the second in August 104 donors, from whom blood was withdrawn. On both occasions the Unit was accommodated in the County Clinic premises at Campbell Avenue.

Two visits from the same Service to Cumnock in May and November were held in the local County Clinic, when 82 donors gave blood on the first occasion and 74 on the second.

#### **(5) Accidents in the Home.**

During the year 29 accidents in the home were reported by the District Nurses. Fourteen males and 15 females were affected.

The largest incidence was in the 1-2 and 2-5 age groups, each with 7 cases. This was closely followed in the 5-10 age group with 6 cases. In the adult groups there were no accidents between 15-25 years; 3 occurred between the ages of 45-55; there were none over the age of 55. Among adults all the accidents occurred in females.



Scalds and burns together caused 89·6% of all accidents reported, there being 13 cases of each. Of the remaining cases 2 were lacerations and 1 concussion as the result of a fall down stairs by an adult.

There were no fatal accidents but several were serious as the result of burns. In one instance a woman, crippled by rheumatism for many years, ignited her clothing when her lighted cigarette fell while she was alone in the house. She was removed to hospital with extensive burns where her right leg was amputated.

In only one instance was the mother employed in an outside occupation, and in this instance she was at home when the accident happened.

In two instances where children were involved no adult was present at the time of the accident. In each case the child received serious burns. In one case a boy of six heated a poker in the fire and then applied it to his small brother's body.

The type of home does not appear to have an important bearing on the incidence of accidents. Fifteen occurred in good homes, 10 in average homes and only 4 in poor homes.

The kitchen would appear to be the most dangerous place in the house, 14 or almost half the accidents reported happened there. The living-room ranks next in importance with 7 accidents. The remainder occurred impartially among the other rooms.

The outstanding feature of the survey was that about 90% of the accidents were due to burns and scalds. This percentage is almost exactly the same as in the previous year.

Scalds accounted for 44·8% of all accidents. These were mostly due to children pulling hot cups of tea or kettles of boiling water over themselves. These accidents could be prevented by keeping young children away from vessels containing hot liquids by means of fire-guards and by keeping cups of tea on the table out of their reach. They should also be kept out of the kitchen or scullery while meals are being prepared.

The high incidence of burns 44·8% again emphasised the need to keep a well-fitting fireguard constantly in position while young children are in the house. Electric fires should not be switched on in these circumstances unless they are adequately guarded. Most important of all, young children should never be left even for short periods without an adult being present.



Details of Accidents Occurring in Ayr County (Landward Area and Small Burghs) During 1954.

	Age of Person to whom Accident Occurred.								Total.
	Under 1 Year.	1-2 Years.	2-5 Years.	5-10 Years.	10-15 Years.	15-40 Years.	40-65 Years.	65 Years and Over.	
Total Number of Accidents ...	3	7	7	6	1	2	3	—	29
Sex—									
Males ...	1	4	4	4	1	—	—	—	14
Females ...	2	3	3	2	—	2	3	—	15
Mother in Employment ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mother Not in Employment ...	3	6	7	6	1	—	—	—	23
Type of Home—									
Good ...	2	3	2	4	—	2	2	—	15
Average ...	1	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	10
Poor ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
Type of Accident—									
Burn ...	3	3	4	2	—	—	1	—	13
Scald ...	—	4	2	3	1	1	2	—	13
Injury (including Fracture) ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Result of Accident—									
Fatal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serious ...	—	2	1	5	1	1	1	—	11
Slight ...	3	5	6	1	—	1	2	—	18
No. of Cases in which Permanent Deformity or Injury Resulted ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
No. of Cases Removed to Hospital ...	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	7

**F.—GENERAL SANITATION.**

General sanitation is dealt with fully in the Reports of the County Sanitary Inspector and the Sanitary Inspectors of the Burghs of Ardrossan, Cumnock, Darvel, Galston, Girvan, Irvine, Kilwinning, Largs, Maybole, Newmilns, Prestwick, Stevenston, Stewarton and Troon.



TABLE I.  
CAUSES OF DEATH—LANDWARD AREA AND SMALL BURGHS.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>County Landward.</i>	<i>Ardsrahan.</i>	<i>Cumnock.</i>	<i>Darvel.</i>	<i>Galston.</i>	<i>Girvan.</i>	<i>Irvine.</i>	<i>Kilwinning.</i>	<i>Largs.</i>	<i>Maybole.</i>	<i>Newmilns.</i>	<i>Prestwick.</i>	<i>Saltcoats.</i>	<i>Stevenston.</i>	<i>Stewarton.</i>	<i>Troon.</i>	<i>Total—Landward Area and Small Burghs.</i>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	11	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	26
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Syphilis and its sequelae.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Infections and Parasitic Diseases...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms.....	199	12	9	9	9	19	30	12	26	6	10	21	34	16	2	21	435
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	7
Diabetes Mellitus.....	12	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	22
Anaemias.....	4	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	15
Other General Diseases.....	17	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	29
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System.....	209	17	11	8	12	22	25	18	22	7	9	24	22	16	6	11	439
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis.....	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	4
Other Diseases of Nervous System.....	16	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	44
Rheumatic Fever.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.....	17	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	—	4	—	6	—	47
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease.....	428	38	22	22	19	22	54	24	57	10	11	61	42	21	13	44	888
Other Diseases of Heart.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	6	—	2	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	61
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	26	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	0	2	4	2	—	2	52
Hypertension without Heart Disease.....	25	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	38
Other Circulatory Disease.....	36	2	1	2	4	3	2	3	10	3	—	1	1	1	1	3	73
Influenza.....	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	10
Pneumonia (except of newborn).....	26	2	2	1	2	1	4	—	5	1	2	3	5	1	1	3	59
Bronchitis.....	36	4	—	—	4	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	6	6	1	—	71
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	24	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	37
<i>Carry forward.....</i>	1143	90	52	52	60	80	144	66	140	41	40	135	126	77	32	94	2381



TABLE I.—Continued.

## CAUSES OF DEATH—LANDWARD AREA AND SMALL BURGHS—Continued.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>County Landward.</i>	<i>Ardrossan.</i>	<i>Cumnock.</i>	<i>Darel.</i>	<i>Galeton.</i>	<i>Girvan.</i>	<i>Irvine.</i>	<i>Kilcunning.</i>	<i>Largs.</i>	<i>Maybole.</i>	<i>Newmilns.</i>	<i>Prestwick.</i>	<i>Salcoats.</i>	<i>Stevenston.</i>	<i>Stewarton.</i>	<i>Troon.</i>	<i>Total—Landward Area and Small Burghs.</i>
<i>Brought forward.</i>	1143	90	52	52	60	80	144	66	140	41	49	135	126	77	32	94	2381
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	13	3	1			2	2		1		2	1	1	3		3	31
Appendicitis					2		1	2	1	1		2				1	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	13						1		1								23
Gastritis and Duodenitis	1					1	1			2				1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	9						1		1						1		14
Cirrhosis of Liver		2					1		2			1	1	1	1		6
Other Diseases of Liver	3						1		1								10
Other Diseases of Liver	6	1					1		1								8
Other Digestive Diseases	21	1	3		2		1		1			2	3	2	1	4	41
Nephritis and Nephrosis	10		3		2		1					2	1	2		1	22
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2			1		2							1				6
Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System																	
Puerperal Sepsis, including Post-Abortive Sepsis																	
Other Puerperal Causes																	
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion	10					1	1		1				2		2		17
Congenital Malformations	29	2					2	2	1		1			1	2		40
Birth Injuries, Post-Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	18	4	3				2		2	1	1	1	4	2	1		39
Pneumonia of newborn	1	2					2							1	1		7
Diarrhoea of newborn																	
Other Infections of the newborn	1																1
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	26	2	1	1		3	1	3		1		2	2	1		1	44
Senility	22	2		1		2	5		4			4	1	1		1	43
Cause Ill-defined and Unknown	11	1	1		1	2	2	4	2		1	3	1	1		1	26
Suicide	1						1	1	1		1		1	1		1	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	17					2	2	1	2		1	3	1	1		1	31
Other Road Transport Accidents	1																1
Other Violence	69	6	2		1	3	5	3	1	1	1	4	7	4		5	112
ALL CAUSES	1,427	117	66	55	68	98	175	81	160	47	57	161	151	99	41	113	2,916



TABLE II.

## Births and Deaths in the County and Burghs.

Area.	Estimated Population.	Area in Acres.	Live-Births.	Still-Births.	Deaths at Sub-joined Ages.					Mortality from Sub-joined Causes.																						
					At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 Years and Upwards.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric & Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Maternal Causes.		Digestive Diseases.		Tuber- culous Diseases.		Pneumonia.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Violence.	All Other Certified Causes.	Uncertified Causes.
																		Puerperal Fever.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Diarrhoea.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.									
County— Landward .....	126,183	706,470	2302	61	1427	82	15	11	1319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Burghs— Ardrrossan.....	9,210	730	187	11	117	10	1	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cumnock.....	4,913	259	93	1	66	5	1	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Darvel .....	3,272	453	42	3	55	2	—	1	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Galston.....	4,599	191	79	1	68	—	1	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Girvan.....	5,916	487	105	1	98	4	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Irvine.....	15,271	1,783	300	4	175	11	3	1	160	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kilwinning.....	6,949	440	151	2	81	7	—	1	73	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Largs .....	7,840	610	73	1	160	3	2	1	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maybole.....	4,918	392	90	2	47	4	—	1	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Newmilns.....	4,082	636	59	—	57	3	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prestwick .....	11,336	1,039	198	6	161	7	2	1	151	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salcoats .....	13,405	464	273	7	151	8	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stevenston.....	9,494	860	160	6	99	5	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stewarton .....	3,259	381	48	2	41	4	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Troon.....	9,865	2,995	138	3	113	1	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
County-Landward and Small Burghs	240,512	718,190	4298	111	2916	156	25	16	2719	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26



TABLE III.  
Density of Population, Birth Rate, Infantile and Other Death Rates.

[illegible]



TABLE IV.

Deaths at Different Ages and Percentages of Total Deaths.

	<i>Total Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths under 5.</i>	<i>Deaths 5 and under 15.</i>	<i>Deaths 15 and under 65.</i>	<i>Deaths 65 and Upwards.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>			
						<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-15.</i>	<i>15-65.</i>	<i>65 and Upwards.</i>
County—									
Landward,	1427	97	11	471	848	6·8	0·8	33·0	59·4
Burghs—									
Ardrossan.	117	11	...	33	73	9·4	...	28·2	62·4
Cumnock..	66	6	...	18	42	9·1	...	27·3	63·6
Darvel.....	55	2	1	19	33	3·6	1·8	34·6	60·0
Galston....	68	1	...	22	45	1·5	...	32·3	66·2
Girvan.....	98	4	...	30	64	4·1	..	30·6	65·3
Irvine.....	175	14	1	55	105	8·0	0·6	31·4	60·0
Kilwinning	81	7	1	29	44	8·7	1·2	35·8	5·3
Largs .....	160	5	...	23	132	3·1	...	14·4	82·5
Maybole...	47	4	1	15	27	8·5	2·1	31·9	57·5
Newmilns.	57	3	...	15	39	5·3	...	26·3	68·4
Prestwick.	161	9	1	41	110	5·6	0·6	25·5	68·3
Salteoats..	151	8	...	50	93	5·3	...	33·1	61·6
Stevenston	99	5	...	28	66	5·1	...	28·3	66·6
Stewarton.	41	4	...	13	24	9·8	...	31·7	58·5
Troon.....	113	1	...	33	79	0·9	...	29·2	69·9
County— Landward and Small Burghs ...	2916	181	16	895	1824	6·2	0·6	30·7	62·5

TABLE V.  
Infantile Mortality.

						<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Births.</i>
(1) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS :—							
Under 1 Week	...	...	...	...	...	90	20.94
1 Week and under 4 Weeks	...	...	...	...	...	11	2.56
4 Weeks and under 3 Months	...	...	...	...	...	17	3.96
3 Months and under 6 Months	...	...	...	...	...	17	3.96
6 Months and under 12 Months	...	...	...	...	...	21	4.88
(2) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH.							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.23
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.23
Non-Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.47
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	18	4.19
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	6	1.40
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	27	6.28
Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	39	9.07
Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy	...	...	...	...	...	44	10.24
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	8	1.86
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	10	2.33



TABLE VI.

## Infectious Diseases—Year 1954.

Number of Cases coming to the Knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as suffering from disease stated.

	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Tuber- culosis.		Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	Acute Infective Jaundice.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polioencephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Whooping Cough.
County—																									
Landward.....																									
Burghs—																									
Ardrrossan.....																									
Cumnock.....																									
Darvel.....																									
Galston.....																									
Glirvan.....																									
Irvine.....																									
Kilwinning.....																									
Largs.....																									
Maybole.....																									
Newmilns.....																									
Prestwick.....																									
Saltcoats.....																									
Stevenston.....																									
Stewarton.....																									
Troon.....																									
County Landward and Small Burghs	—	—	—	19	212	—	1	—	—	168	23	1	1	1	7	141	310	5	3	—	41	—	—	11	120

TABLE VII.

Principal Infectious Diseases Confirmed Monthly in the County and Small Burghs.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>June.</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total Cases.</i>
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	3	14	2	51	16	13	13	4	2	4	2	17	141
Erysipelas ... ..	3	3	1	—	4	1	—	1	3	—	1	2	19
Scarlet Fever ... ..	26	19	21	18	13	18	13	14	2	28	20	20	212
Typhus Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid, Paratyphoid, and Continued Fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	5	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	2	1	—	6	9	4	2	14	1	—	41
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ... ..	11	9	13	17	15	22	13	8	11	18	9	22	168
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	—	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	5	—	2	—	23
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	49	49	43	92	52	64	51	32	26	64	35	61	618



TABLE VIII.

Infectious Diseases—Hospitals and Cases Isolated in them—County and Small Burghs.

<i>Hospitals.</i>	<i>Smallpox.</i>	<i>Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.</i>	<i>Erysipelas.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Acute Polio- myelitis.</i>	<i>Typhoid, Paratyphoid and Continued Fevers.</i>	<i>Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.</i>	<i>Cerebro- Spinal Fever.</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Total Admitted</i>
Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine ... ..	—	—	5	154	38	1	2	11	92	303
Heathfield Hospital, Ayr ...	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	1	41
Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
City Fever Hospital, Edinburgh ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ... ..	—	—	5	194	40	1	2	11	93	346





TABLE X.—TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1954.

## Part 1.—Respiratory Tuberculosis.

(a) Number of Cases formally Notified or regarded as Notified during the year.

	<i>Age Groups.</i>									<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 10.</i>	<i>10 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 35.</i>	<i>35 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	
Males.....	—	2	8	32	14	6	5	6	5	78
Females....	1	4	4	51	26	5	4	3	1	99
TOTAL.....	1	6	12	83	40	11	9	9	6	177

(b) Number of Cases confirmed to be Suffering from Active Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year  
(excluding transfers in by another Authority).

	<i>Age Groups.</i>									<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 10.</i>	<i>10 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 35.</i>	<i>35 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	
Male .....	—	2	7	31	14	6	5	6	4	75
Female....	1	3	4	50	26	4	3	2	—	93
TOTAL.....	1	5	11	81	40	10	8	8	4	168

(c) **Methods by which New Patients were Discovered to be Suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year.**

Symptom Group Examination (M.M.R. or other)	...	...	...	115
Contact Group Examination (M.M.R. or other)	...	...	...	32
Mass Miniature Radiography (General Public), including Office and other Staffs	...	...	...	19
Routine Examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)—				
School Staffs	...	...	...	—
National Service Recruits	...	...	...	1
Emigrants	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	168

(d) **Number of New Cases in Table II. admitted to Hospital for Tuberculosis Treatment for the first time during the year.**

	<i>Under 15 Years.</i>	<i>15 to under 45.</i>	<i>45 and over.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Male .....	7	41	13	61
Female .....	9	67	4	80
TOTAL .....	16	108	17	141



### HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS).

(e) Number of Patients Admitted to, Discharged from or Dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or Wards in other Hospitals reserved for the Treatment of the Tuberculous.

	<i>In Hospital on 1st January.</i>	<i>Admitted during year.</i>	<i>Discharged during the year.</i>	<i>Died in Hospital.</i>	<i>In Hospital on 31st December.</i>
Under 15 years	7	8	7	1	7
{ Male.....					
{ Female.....	11	8	11	—	8
15-45 years	71	82	79	3	71
{ Male.....					
{ Female.....	107	114	117	1	103
45 years and over	15	17	13	4	15
{ Male.....					
{ Female.....	6	8	9	1	4
TOTAL.....	217	237	236	10	208

(f) Number of Patients Dying from Respiratory Tuberculosis in Hospital Accommodation other than that Reserved for Tuberculous Patients.

Nil.

## WAITING LIST.

(g) Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December (Respiratory Tuberculosis).

Nil.

## PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

(h) Number of Cases formally Notified or regarded as Notified as Suffering from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year.

	<i>Age Groups.</i>									<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 35.</i>	<i>35 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 55.</i>	<i>55 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	
Males.....	—	3	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	12
Females...	—	2	4	3	2	—	—	2	1	14
TOTAL.....	—	5	8	6	3	—	1	2	1	26



(i) Number of Cases Notified, or Intimated, Confirmed to be Suffering from Active Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year (excluding Transfers in by another Authority).

Form.	Sex.	Age Groups.									
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Total.
1. Abdominal.	{ Males... Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Meningeal.	{ Males... Females	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	{ Males... Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bones and Joints.	{ Males... Females	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	5
		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
5. Superficial Glands.	{ Males... Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
6. Genito Ur'ry Organs	{ Males... Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Other Organs.	{ Males... Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
TOTAL...		—	5	5	6	3	—	1	2	1	23

## PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

(f) Return of Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the year ended 31st December, 1954, with the period elapsing between Notification or Intimation and Death.

(Persons dying in Sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures for the area in which they had their home residence.)

Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis— Of whom—	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Not notified or notified only at or after Death	18	10	4	4
Notified less than 1 month before Death ...	2	4	—	2
Notified from 1 to 3 Months before Death...	2	—	—	1
Notified from 3 to 6 Months before Death...	1	—	2	—
Notified from 6 to 12 Months before Death...	—	1	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 Years before Death ...	—	—	—	—
Notified over 2 Years ...	13	2	2	1
Total	18	10	4	4



## PART IV.—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

(k) Return of Number of Persons Resident in the Area at 31st December, 1954, who were known to be Suffering from Tuberculosis.

(Only Cases in which a Diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed have been included.  
Persons in Sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures for the Area in which they have their Home Residence.)

	Age Groups.										Total.
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards		
1. Respiratory..... { Males... { Females	—	5	37	172	210	117	110	18	12	681	
	—	2	42	278	318	108	36	2	3	789	
2. Non-Respiratory.... { Males... { Females	—	5	32	28	13	6	5	—	—	89	
	—	4	21	29	19	12	6	2	3	96	

**TABLE XI.**  
**OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.**

<i>Place and Premises.</i>	<i>Day.</i>	<i>Hour.</i>
<b>SCHOOL CLINICS—</b>		
Ayr—King Street.....	Every Monday.	3 p.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Dalry—Higher Grade School	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Galston—Henrietta Street..	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Girvan—Wesley Place.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Hurlford—Academy Street.	First and Third Mondays.	2 p.m.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home...	First and Third Mondays.	2 p.m.
Kilmarnock—Green Street..	Every Wednesday.	10 a.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home.....	First and Third Friday.	2 p.m.
Prestwick—Glenburn P.S....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Avenue	Every Friday.	2 p.m.
Troon—Tinnion Nursing Home.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
<b>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—</b>		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Rd.	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Ardrossan—Castlecraigs, Glasgow Street.....	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
Auchinleck—97 Back Roger- ton Crescent.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Beith—Strand.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Catrine—Brown's Institute	First and Third Mondays.	2.30 p.m.
Coylton—Claude Hamilton Memorial Hall.....	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Crosshouse—Old School Building.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	Every Wednesday.	2.30 p.m.
Dalmellington—Church Hall	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
Dalry—James Street.....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Darvel—Lesser Town Hall	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Dreghorn—Local Welfare Office.....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Drongan—Public Hall.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Galston—Henrietta Street...	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Girvan—Wesley Place.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Hurlford—Academy Street.	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Irvine— Bank Street.....	Alternate Thursdays.	2.30 p.m.
Waterside Street.....	Alternate Thursdays.	2.30 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home....	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Kilwinning—Ladyford Av..	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Kilmaurs—J.S. School.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Largs—Moorburn Road.....	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Lugar—The Institute.....	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Mauchline—Parish Church Hall.....	First and Third Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2.30 p.m.
Monkton—Carvick-Webster Hall.....	First and Third Mondays.	2 p.m.
Muirkirk— Masonic Hall.....	First Monday.	2 p.m.
Kames Institute.....	Third Monday.	2 p.m.



TABLE XI.—*Continued.*OUT-PATIENT CLINICS—*Continued.*

<i>Place and Premises.</i>	<i>Day.</i>	<i>Hour.</i>
<b>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—</b>		
New Cumnock—		
Craigbank Hall.....	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Old People's Welfare Club Rooms.....	First and Third Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Newmilns—Lady Flora's Institute.....	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Patna—Parish Church Hall	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Prestwick—Youth Centre, Templerigg Street.....	Every Tuesday.	2 p.m.
Rankinston—Mission Hall..	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Avenue	Every Tuesday.	2 p.m.
Stevenston—War Memorial Institute.....	Every Monday.	2 p.m.
Stewarton—Avenue Square	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Tarbolton—Infant School...	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Troon—41 Barassie Street..	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
West Kilbride—Masonic Hall	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
<b>ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—</b>		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Road.....	Every Wednesday.	2.30 p.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	Every Tuesday.	2.45 p.m.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	Every Monday	2 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home...	Every Friday.	10.30 a.m.
Largs—Moorburn Road.....	Every Monday.	10 a.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home....	Every Tuesday.	10.30 a.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Avenue	Every Wednesday.	10.30 a.m.
Troon—41 Barassie Street..	Every Thursday.	9.30 a.m.
<b>DENTAL CLINICS (for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children)—</b>		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Rd.	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.-12 noon.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.-12 noon.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.-12 noon.
Kilwinning—Ladyford Ave.	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.-12 noon.
Maybole—Carrick Home....	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.-12 noon.
Troon—41 Barassie Street..	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.-12 noon.
<b>ORTHODONTIC CLINIC—</b>		
Ayr—King Street.....	Every Friday.	9 a.m.-12 noon.