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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

COUNTY OF ZETLAND

ANNUAL REPORT

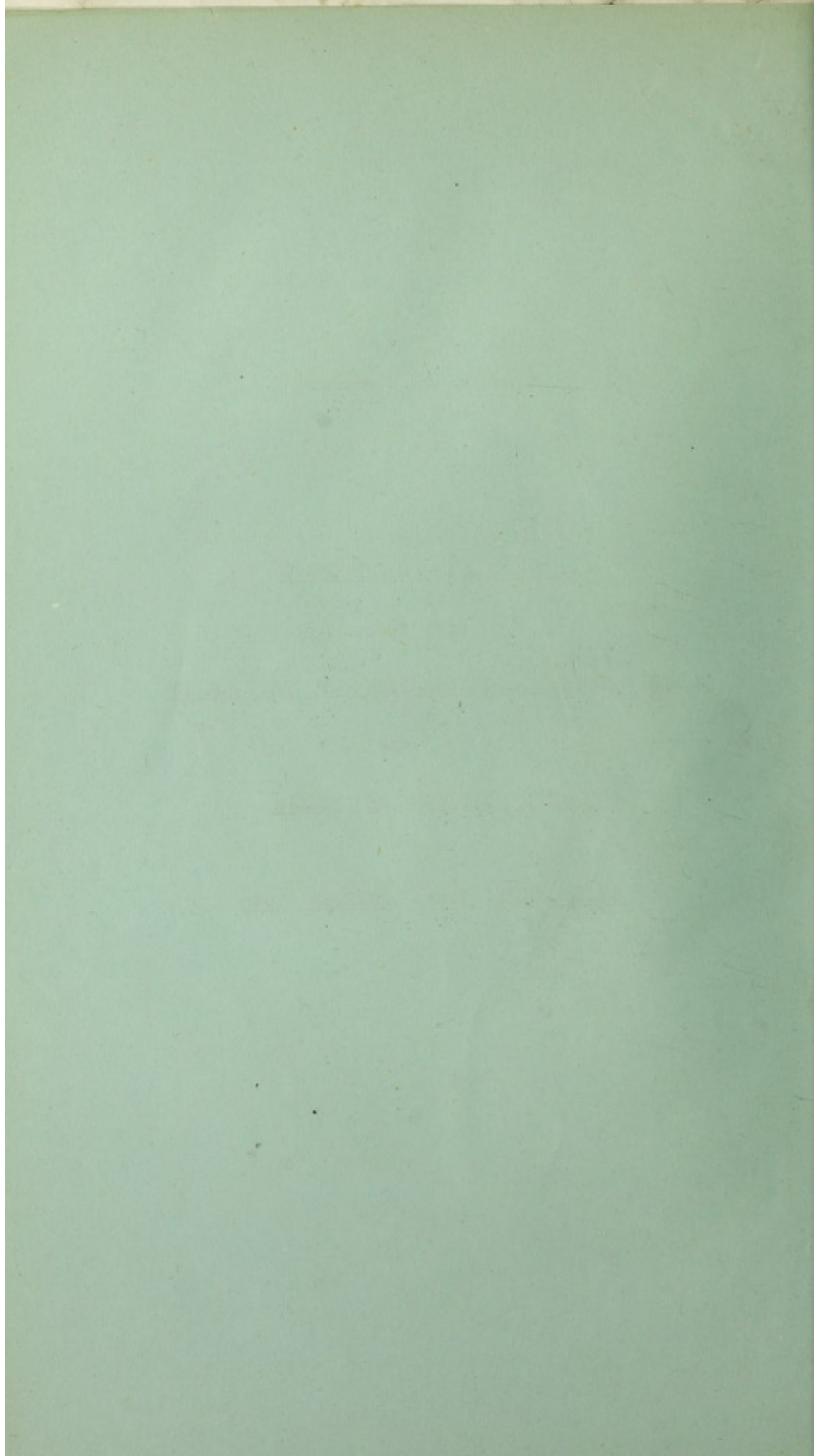
on the

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTY

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1948



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

Public Health Office,
Brentham Place,

LERWICK, November, 1949.

To

The Department of Health for Scotland.
The County Council of Zetland.
The Town Council of Lerwick.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the
Public Health Administration of the County for
the year 1948.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,


S. A. B. Black,
County Medical Officer.

CONTENTS

VITAL STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	1
MATERNITY SERVICES AND CHILD WELFARE	...				4
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	...	...	...	...	6
County Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	7
Smallpox and Vaccination	...	...	...	...	7
Port Sanitary Regulations	...	...	...	...	7
TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	...	...	8
Zetland County Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	8
Surgical Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	9
Prevention	...	...	...	...	9
CARE OF AGED AND INFIRM	...	...	...	...	10
LABORATORY SERVICE	...	...	...	...	10
VENEREAL DISEASES	...	...	...	...	11
DIABETES	...	...	...	...	11
AMBULANCE SERVICES	...	...	...	...	11
WATER SUPPLIES	...	...	...	...	11
HOUSING	...	...	...	...	12
FACTORIES ACT, 1937	...	...	...	...	12

APPENDIX

Maternity and Child Welfare	1
Laboratory Services	2
Factories Act, 1937	5



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VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the year 1948. Figures for the year 1946 and 1947 are given for comparison.

	<u>Zetland</u>			<u>Scotland</u>
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	
Population (estimated)	18,943	20,145	20,263	
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	16.2	16.0	16.1	
Death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution	10.5	10.4	10.5	11.8
Live births (including illegitimate)	309	366	298	
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	16.2	18.2	14.7	19.4
Illegitimate birth rate (per 100 births)	6.9	4.1	3.4	5.8
Infant mortality rate	41	30	47	45
Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)	8	14	16	
Death rate from tuberculosis (all forms)	0.42	0.69	0.79	0.76
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	6	11	15	
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis	0.32	0.55	0.74	0.66
Deaths from principal epidemic diseases	8	3	2	
Death rate (per 1,000 population) from principal epidemic diseases	0.42	0.15	0.10	0.07

The following table shows the number of deaths at various age periods from all causes:-

			<u>1948</u>		
			<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
All ages	.....		154	173	327
- 1	.....		7	7	14
1 - 5	.....		-	2	2
5 - 10	.....		-	1	1
10 - 15	.....		-	1	1
15 - 25	.....		5	2	7
25 - 35	.....		5	3	8
35 - 45	.....		9	7	16
45 - 55	.....		11	5	16
55 - 65	.....		16	15	31
65 - 75	.....		41	35	76
75 - 85	.....		38	54	92
85 and over	.....		22	41	63

It can be seen from the table of vital statistics that the Registrar General's estimate of the population of the County in the middle of 1948 was 20,263, an increase of 118 on the estimate given for 1947.

There were 68 fewer births than in the previous year. This is a considerable decrease. In 1947 the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths by 44 but in 1948 deaths exceeded births by 29.

The birth rate is 14.7. The average birth rate for the previous five years (1943-1947) was 16.2. The birth rate, as in previous years, is well below the rate for Scotland. It has been explained in previous reports that this does not necessarily mean that the fertility rate is lower. The low birth rate might be largely due to the fact that there is such a high proportion of old persons in the population.

The illegitimate birth rate shows a further drop and is the lowest ever recorded for the County.

The adjusted death rate has remained almost exactly at the present figure for the last five years.

The infant mortality rate at 47 is a little higher than the average rate for the past five years (35). This rate has remained at a figure far below that of the rest of the country for many years but has shown only a gradual drop during the last twenty years while the Scottish/

Scottish rate has been becoming lower year by year so that for the first time in 1948 the infant mortality rate for Scotland is below the Shetland rate. When one is calculating these rates with such small numbers it is possible for the rates for Shetland to vary widely from year to year. A truer picture can be obtained by comparing average rates for Shetland during the last five years with the present rates for Scotland:-

	<u>Shetland</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
	<u>Quinquennial Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	<u>Rate 1944-8</u>	<u>1948</u>
Death rate (adjusted).	10.5	11.8
Infant mortality rate.	37.0	45.0
Death rate - tuberculosis, all forms.	0.7	0.75
Death rate - tuberculosis, pulmonary.	0.5	0.66

The following table shows in order of frequency the most common ascribed causes of death:-

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Deaths.</u>
		<u>(To nearest whole number)</u>
Heart disease	91	28
Cerebral haemorrhage	53	16
Cancer, malignant tumours	42	13
Old age	31	8
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	15	5
Nephritis, acute or chronic	13	4
Congenital debility, premature births, malformations, etc.	12	4

The year 1948 was one of transition in which on July 5th the County Council assumed the responsibilities placed upon Local Authorities under Part III of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act. On the same date the responsibility of running the local authority's hospitals passed to another body.

The new Health Services Act has caused less change in public health administration than it has done in the case of the hospital services and the general practitioner service. The Local Authority's duties under the Act - such as care of mothers and young children, home nursing and domiciliary midwifery - depend very largely on the existence of an efficient District Nursing Service. During the last five months of the year when the new Act was in force the only major change which occurred in the public health matters was in the administration of the domiciliary nursing service throughout the county. Thanks to the co-operation and help of persons in all areas of the County who had previously been interested in the District Nursing Associations it was possible for the County Council to assume control of the District Nursing Service and to maintain the service during the difficult early months of the change-over. In a report which has to be restricted to the year 1948 it is too early to report at any length on the effects of the changes in the administration of the Nursing Services.

At the end of 1948 there was a Superintendent of District Nurses and 19 District Nurses in the employment of the County Council and 14 motor vehicles were in use for their transport.

Mention of the work done in the Local Authority's hospitals will be made for the last time in this annual report, and for the sake of completeness the work of the hospitals is described up to the end of the year, although the Local Authority handed over these institutions to the Regional Hospital Board in July.

MATERNITY SERVICES AND CHILD WELFARE

The Local Authority's domiciliary Maternity Scheme ceased to function in July. During the few years which this scheme was in force it was made use of for about half the total number of confinements which occurred outside the Burgh of Lerwick and it can be described as having worked satisfactorily. During the first half of the year the services of the Scheme were given to 41 maternity cases. The County Council's proposals under Section 23 of the Act is now enabling a similar domiciliary service to be provided. During the year the patient's practitioner was in attendance during the confinement in 76% of all domiciliary confinements. The services of the practitioner were therefore available in most domiciliary cases when an anaesthetic was required. Of the 19 midwives employed by the Local Authority at the end of the year 4 have been trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia. It is intended that most of the remainder should also receive this training and that suitable apparatus be provided. Although motor vehicles are provided for the midwives in the County the transport of gas and air apparatus will always be something of a problem in country areas. Altogether (including institutional cases) all but 12% of maternity cases which occurred in 1948 had the opportunity of receiving analgesia during labour.

Total births during 1948	298
Births occurring in Gilbert Bain Hospital or Maternity Annexe	153
Domiciliary cases	147
Total maternal deaths	1
Total stillbirths	5
Total neonatal deaths	9
Domiciliary cases attended by doctor and midwife	109
Doctor only	2
Midwife only	36

Maternity Annexe of the Gilbert Bain Hospital

The Maternity Annexe of the Gilbert Bain Hospital which was formerly administered jointly by the local authority and the Trustees of the Gilbert Bain Hospital came under the control of the Regional Hospital Board in July. Most of the confinements in the burgh of Lerwick and more than half of all the confinements in the county during the year occurred in this institution. Cases requiring surgical treatment were transferred to the Gilbert Bain Hospital and 11 Caesarean sections were performed during the year.

The Maternity Annexe has proved of great value during the few years it has been in existence and it has been of the greatest use in those cases where gross overcrowding in the home would have made conditions during the confinement almost impossible.

It is possible that the convenience of such an institution from the domestic point of view may lead to there being too much of a reduction in the number of domiciliary confinements. When home conditions are satisfactory a woman's own home is a good place for her to have her infant and it has yet to be proved that under such conditions institutional midwifery is any safer.

Midwives (Scotland) Act

20 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery in the county during the year. There was one case of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year. There were no cases of puerperal fever.

Child Welfare

In the burgh of Lerwick the Child Welfare Centre at Hillhead was open two afternoons each week and infants were also visited in their homes. Outside the burgh infant welfare visits were performed by the various district nurses in their areas. The records show it is possible for the nurses to keep in touch with children with a greater measure of completeness by means of home visiting than by any system which depends on attendance at a clinic. Statistical information about maternity and child welfare work will be found in the appendix on page 1.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following tables show the regional and age distribution of cases of infectious diseases in the county during 1948. (Cases of tuberculosis are considered later in this report).

Disease	At all ages	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	Received hospital treatment
<u>Lerwick Burgh</u>								
Acute primary pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sonne dysentery	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Totals	8	-	-	-	1	1	6	2

Mainland

Acute primary pneumonia	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Influenzal pneumonia ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sonne dysentery	5	-	-	1	1	2	1	-
Totals	12	-	-	1	1	5	5	1

North Isles

Broncho-pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	14	-	-	11	2	-	1	-
Totals	15	-	-	12	2	-	1	-

County Isolation Hospital

This hospital continues to give accommodation to general medical cases in addition to infectious diseases cases.

The following table shows the work done and the illnesses treated:-

Bed accommodation	-	10	staffed beds.
Total admissions	-	92	
Total discharges	-	90	
Total deaths	-	4	
Beds occupied:-			
Average during year	-	7	
Highest	-	11	
Lowest	-	3	

Illnesses treated:-/

Illnesses treated:-

Acute tonsillitis	11	Meningitis	3
Alcoholism	3	Mumps	3
Boils	1	Nephritis	1
Bronchitis	2	Observation	2
Bronchitis and heart disease	1	Otitis externa	1
Carcinoma	2	Pericarditis c	
Cerebral haemorrhage	2	effusion and miliary tuberculosis	1
Chickenpox	2	Pleurisy	1
Chronic bronchitis	1	Pleurisy c effusion	3
Chronic nephritis	1	Pneumococcal meningitis	1
Coronary thrombosis	1	Pneumonia	15
Cramp	1	Pneumonia & empyema	1
Dermatitis	1	Primary tuberculosis	2
Dysentery	1	Purpura	2
Endocarditis and phlebitis	1	Pyrexia for observation	2
Enteritis	1	Rheumatism	1
Epilepsy	1	Rheumatoid arthritis	1
Erysipelas	1	Scarlet fever	1
Erythema nodosum	1	Skin infection	3
General debility	1	Throat abscess	1
Haemorrhoids	1	Typhoid carrier	1
Heart block c dropsy	1	Tuberculosis	2
Heart conditions	3	Urethritis	2
Infantile eczema	1		

Diphtheria Immunisation

304 children were immunised for the first time during 1948 and 133 previously immunised children were given 'maintenance' inoculations.

Immunising injections are given by the Medical Officer of Health in the burgh of Lerwick and by practitioners in other parts of the County who usually arrange to hold immunising sessions at the local schools.

At the end of the year only 35% of the children of pre-school age in the County had been immunised. It is a pity that so many parents prefer to wait until the child is of school age before arranging for the first immunisation to be done. During the last four years 1,132 children have been immunised for the first time and 1,266 children have been born in the County. If we can improve slightly on this rate it should be possible to maintain a high degree of immunisation in the County.

There have been 3 cases of diphtheria in the County during the last five years and no cases during the last three years.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

Only 9 infants in the County were vaccinated during 1948.

Port Sanitary Regulations

During the year 349 vessels made a port in Shetland their first port of call after leaving a foreign country. In each case satisfactory Declaration of Health statements were received.

TUBERCULOSIS

The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis in this County has shown a slight decrease in recent years. The quinquennial average rate for 1931-35 was 0.9 per thousand, for 1936-40 it was 0.6 and for 1941-45 - 0.7. The rate for the last five years (1944-48) is 0.56, and the actual rate for the single year 1948 is 0.74. Although this is only half the mortality rate recorded for the five years following the first world war, one must remain dissatisfied with the figure. There has been little improvement in the rate in the past ten years.

In England and Wales the mortality rate for pulmonary tuberculosis has dropped to a figure below the 1939 pre-war rate.

In Scotland the rate has risen in recent years and so far has failed to regain the pre-war figure, and there has been a disturbing and inexplicable rise in the number of tuberculosis deaths among young adult women.

Perhaps we should be thankful therefore that in Shetland there was no wartime rise in the mortality rate and so far there has been no obvious post-war rise in the rate. We cannot tell what changes are likely to occur in this County in the next few years in the mortality from this disease. Conditions are too different from the rest of Scotland for the national figures to give us any indication of likely changes in the near future.

During the year there were 16 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis and 24 new cases were notified. (This is 3 more deaths than the average number for the last five years, and about the usual number of new notified cases).

Zetland County Sanatorium

The average number of occupied beds during the year was 16. Despite occasional staff shortages this institution was able to admit cases suitable for institutional treatment soon after they were diagnosed, and we were able to go through the year without having a waiting list.

During the year there were 22 admissions, 14 cases were discharged, and 8 deaths occurred in the hospital. Of the 14 discharged cases 3 were found to be suffering from conditions other than tuberculosis, 6 had improved, 2 are back at work, 2 were transferred to hospitals in the south, and one has died.

In July, 1948, the new X-ray plant at this hospital was put into use. It has been of great use in giving us better quality skiagrams. The presence of this set in an out-building at the sanatorium has facilitated the follow up of discharged cases by enabling a weekly out-patient clinic to be held. Formerly such work was done in the public health office, with the inconvenience to the patient of having the X-ray work done in the Gilbert Bain Hospital at some other time. The work of examining contacts of cases and reviewing quiescent cases has increased in scope, and over 300 chest X-ray plates were made during the year on the two X-ray sets in Lerwick. Nearly all of these plates were for cases in which tuberculosis had been diagnosed or was suspected.

In October, 1948, the Sanatorium was visited for the first time by a chest specialist of the North Eastern Regional Hospital Board and his subsequent quarterly visits to lay down the form of treatment to be followed in each case have been of great value to the staff and the patients. This closer connection with the tuberculous wards of hospitals in Aberdeen has made it easier for patients to be transferred to the south for special treatment when necessary.

During 1948 there were 5 long term cases from this County in tuberculosis hospitals in the south.

Surgical Tuberculosis

There were 9 patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis treated in the Gilbert Bain Hospital during the year, and 8 patients were discharged.

Prevention

Relatives and other contacts of new cases are becoming more co-operative in submitting to examination and X-ray, and one can detect a more sensible outlook towards this disease on the part of the public in recent years. 187 persons - (2 more than last year) - are known to be suffering from tuberculosis in the County. 132 of these are pulmonary cases and 55 are cases where tuberculosis is present or has been present in bones, joints, glands or organs other than the lungs. It is probable that less than half the total number are ever infective to others. (A pulmonary case is removed from the list after being quiescent and symptomless for five years: a non-pulmonary case after three years).

District Nurses have made 938 visits to former tuberculous cases and tuberculous patients in their homes.

Where possible improvements in the housing conditions of families with an infective case have been arranged.

The following comparative figures are of interest:-

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
New cases (diagnosis confirmed) notified during year:-			
(a) Pulmonary	13	16	20
(b) Non-pulmonary	3	12	4
No. of persons resident in Shetland on December 31st known to be suffering from tuberculosis:-			
(a) Pulmonary	127	133	132
(b) Non-pulmonary	42	52	55
No. of persons who died from tuberculosis:-			
(a) Pulmonary	3	10	13
(b) Non-pulmonary	3	1	1

Number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1948, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis:-

<u>PULMONARY</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found	53	24	77
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found	22	10	32
3. Sputum or other material not examined	8	15	23
<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>			
1. Abdominal	2	6	8
2. Spine	6	9	15
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	8	5	13
4. Superficial glands	1	7	8
5. Lupus	1	2	3
6. Other parts or organs	5	3	8

CARE OF THE AGED AND INFIRM

In the County Homes an average of 48 old or chronically ill people were nursed. There were 35 admissions, 13 deaths during the year and 12 patients were discharged.

As in previous years there has been difficulty in staffing this institution but during these periods of difficulty the Matron and Governor with the aid of a depleted but devoted staff have always managed to overcome the task of nursing so many helpless invalids.

On July 5th this institution became a hospital under the management of the North Eastern Regional Hospital Board. At any one time all but half a dozen patients in the County Homes are hospital patients. It is unusual for old persons to ask admittance until compelled to by illness.

The already difficult problem of looking after the oldest members of the community will be increasingly difficult in this county for some time. Accommodation is required for those who are unable to manage the daily household tasks but are not yet incapacitated enough to be considered hospital patients and there is great need for a suitable "Eventide Home."

During the year one patient who was physically unable to look after herself had to be removed to the County Homes by a court order under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

LABORATORY SERVICES

A statement of laboratory examinations for the year provided by Dr. J. Smith, City Hospital Laboratory, Aberdeen is given on page 2 of the appendix to this report and a statement of laboratory examinations carried out by Dr. James Campbell will be found on page 4.

VENEREAL DISEASES/

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Treatment Centre run by Dr. R. J. Mackenzie gave treatment to 21 cases of venereal diseases during the year. 9 of these were new cases. 8 non-venereal cases were also examined. Non-venereal cases totalled 19 attendances and venereal cases made 202.

Since July, 1948, this Centre has ceased to be the responsibility of the local authority and has passed to the control of the local Hospital Board.

The number of laboratory examinations made under the heading Venereal Diseases totalled 190. This figure includes hospital cases and specimens sent by practitioners.

DIABETES

Insulin was supplied under the Public Health (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1925, to two cases who received 2,800 units Globin insulin and 28,800 units Zinc Protamine insulin. This Act has now been repealed, and the Local Authority are no longer responsible for this service.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

The St. Andrew's Ambulance Association in conjunction with the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society continue to supply a road ambulance service on Shetland mainland.

During the year the air ambulance facilities were used on 13 occasions to take patients for treatment.

The services of the lifeboat for urgent ambulance trips was not required during 1948.

WATER SUPPLIESLerwick Burgh

Routine analysis during the year showed that the Lerwick water supply was on each occasion bacteriologically satisfactory.

Tests for traces of lead in the water were made on eight water samples, and in each case the analyst's report was satisfactory.

(Reports on water supplies elsewhere in the County have been included in the Sanitary Inspector's report).

HOUSING/

HOUSINGBurgh of Lerwick

The following figures summarise the position with regard to housing in the burgh of Lerwick during 1948:-

Number of families on the waiting list for		
Local Authority houses in January, 1948	-	294
December, 1948	-	282
Number of new houses let during 1948	-	61
Number in construction at end of 1948	-	61
Number of closure orders or demolition orders served during 1948:		
Closing orders	-	4
Demolition orders	-	3
Agreements with owners that houses would not be re-occupied	-	11

During the year Mr. McWilliam made a survey of the lanes and of other areas in the town containing dilapidated slum properties.

The following information has been gleaned from Mr. McWilliam's detailed reports on these properties. It is probably no longer up-to-date, but it gives an impression of the position in the spring of 1948.

Empty condemned houses or houses fit for condemnation	-	151
Occupied houses fit for demolition:		
1 roomed dwellings	-	45
2 roomed dwellings	-	81
More than 2 rooms	-	51
Families re-housed from lanes area in 1948	-	17

The removal of the 151 empty slum dwellings, and the re-housing of the occupants from the 170 or so other old insanitary dwellings in the town and the subsequent demolition of these dwellings are major tasks facing the Town Council, and we cannot claim that much has been done in the past two decades to alter conditions in the lanes.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Under Section 128 of the Factories Act, 1937, I am required to comment in my report on the working of Parts I and VIII of that Act.

The County Sanitary Inspector and Burgh Sanitary Inspector have carried out inspections of factory premises and details of the action taken are given on pages 5 and 6 of the appendix to this report.

The County Sanitary Inspector detected 16 contraventions of the Act, these sixteen contraventions include four of the five contraventions reported by H.M. Inspector. Eleven of the contraventions had been remedied/

remedied by the end of the year. (See Sanitary Inspector's report).

Further reports on Water, Meat Inspection, Milk, Food Inspection, and Housing in the County have been included in the report of the County Sanitary Inspector.

A P P E N D I XMATERNITY AND CHILD WELFAREHome Visitation During Year

(a) In Lerwick by Nurse M. L. Shearer, Health Visitor:-

	<u>No. visited for first time.</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
Expectant mothers	12	30
Infants	94	370
Children (1-5 years)	165	630

(b) By the District Nurses who perform midwives' duties as well as health visitors' duties:-

	<u>No. visited for first time.</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
Expectant mothers	253	1,927
Infants	384	2,483
Children (1-5 years)	784	2,288

Ante-natal Clinics and Child Welfare Clinics

The Lerwick Child Welfare Centre is the only ante-natal clinic in the county.

	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
Expectant mothers	53	137
Infants	134	935
Children (1-5 years)	152	1,133

(There are no special treatment centres, Mother and Baby Homes, Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes and Home Helps in this county).

LABORATORY SERVICE

The following statement of laboratory examinations for the year has been provided by Dr. Smith:-

CITY HOSPITAL, ABERDEENLABORATORY EXAMINATIONS FOR SHETLAND

January - December, 1948

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
<u>Bacillary Dysentery:</u>				
Faeces	15	20	35	35
<u>Weil's Disease:</u>				
Blood agglutinations			1	1
<u>Undulant Fever:</u>				
Agglutinations (Blood)			10	10
<u>Glandular Fever:</u>				
Paul Bunnell Test			1	1
<u>Biochemical Examinations:</u>				
Bloods			40	
Urines			4	
Faeces			6	50
<u>Haematological:</u>				
Blood counts			27	
Differential cell counts			24	51
<u>Waters:</u>				
Bacteriological examinations of waters			49	
Chemical examination of waters			5	54
<u>Tuberculosis:</u>				
Sputum	38	65	103	
Faeces	-	1	1	
Urines	1	4	5	
Pus	-	3	3	
Chest Fluids	-	3	3	
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids	-	2	2	
Gastric Contents	-	1	1	118
Carry forward				320

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS (Cont'd.)

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Brought forward				320
<u>Venereal Diseases:</u>				
Bloods for Wassermann Reactions	12	61	73	
Bloods for Kahn Tests	12	61	73	
Pus Smears for Gonococci	7	27	34	
Bloods for Gonococcal complement Fixation Test	-	8	8	
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids for Wassermann Reactions	-	2	2	190
<u>Diphtheria:</u>				
Throat, nose and ear swabs	-	15	15	15
<u>Puerperal Fever:</u>				
Blood cultures			1	1
<u>Enteric and Food Poisoning:</u>				
Blood cultures			3	
Widals			20	
Faeces			1	
Urines			1	25
<u>Milk:</u>				
Bacteriological examination of milks			2	
Milks for methylene blue test			2	
Milk for fat estimation			1	5
<u>General Examinations:</u>				
Worms and Ova			1	
Histological specimens			64	
Vaccines			1	
Throat and nose swabs for organisms			31	
Sputum for organisms			1	
Pus for organisms			12	
Blood cultures			4	
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids (other than tuberculous or luetic)			8	
Cervical swabs for organisms			14	
Eye swabs			1	
Blood for Blood Grouping			5	
Urines for pathological examination			22	
Urines for bacteriological examination			21	185
<u>Animal Inoculations:</u>				
Human specimens inoculated into guinea pigs for tubercle bacilli			22	22
Urines inoculated into rabbits for pregnancy tests			12	12
Urines inoculated into toads for pregnancy tests			1	1
				<u>776</u>

Dr. James Campbell has carried out the following examinations:-

Sputum	8
Blood counts	27
Blood films	25
Urethral smears	5
Throat swabs	4
Urine	8
Cerebro-spinal fluid	4
	<hr/>
	81
	<hr/>

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

Burgh of Lerwick

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number		Number of	
	on	Register.	Written Occupiers	
		Inspections.	notices.	prosecuted.
i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	55	35	16	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	55	35	16	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Partic- ulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	11	10	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	-	-	1	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	3	1	-	3	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	1	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	11	-	5	-

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

Part 1 of the Act

County of Zetland (Excluding Burgh of Lerwick)

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number		Number of	
	on	Register.	Written	Occupiers
		Inspections.	notices.	prosecuted.
i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	62	52	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	62	52	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Partic- ulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	8	-	-	-

