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BURGH OF PAISLEY



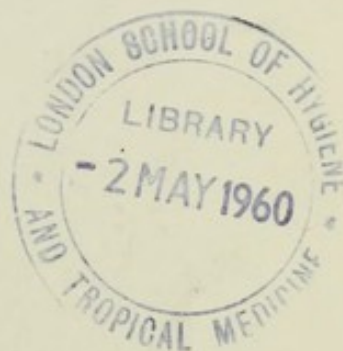
REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1958



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BURGH OF PAISLEY



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BURGH OF PAISLEY



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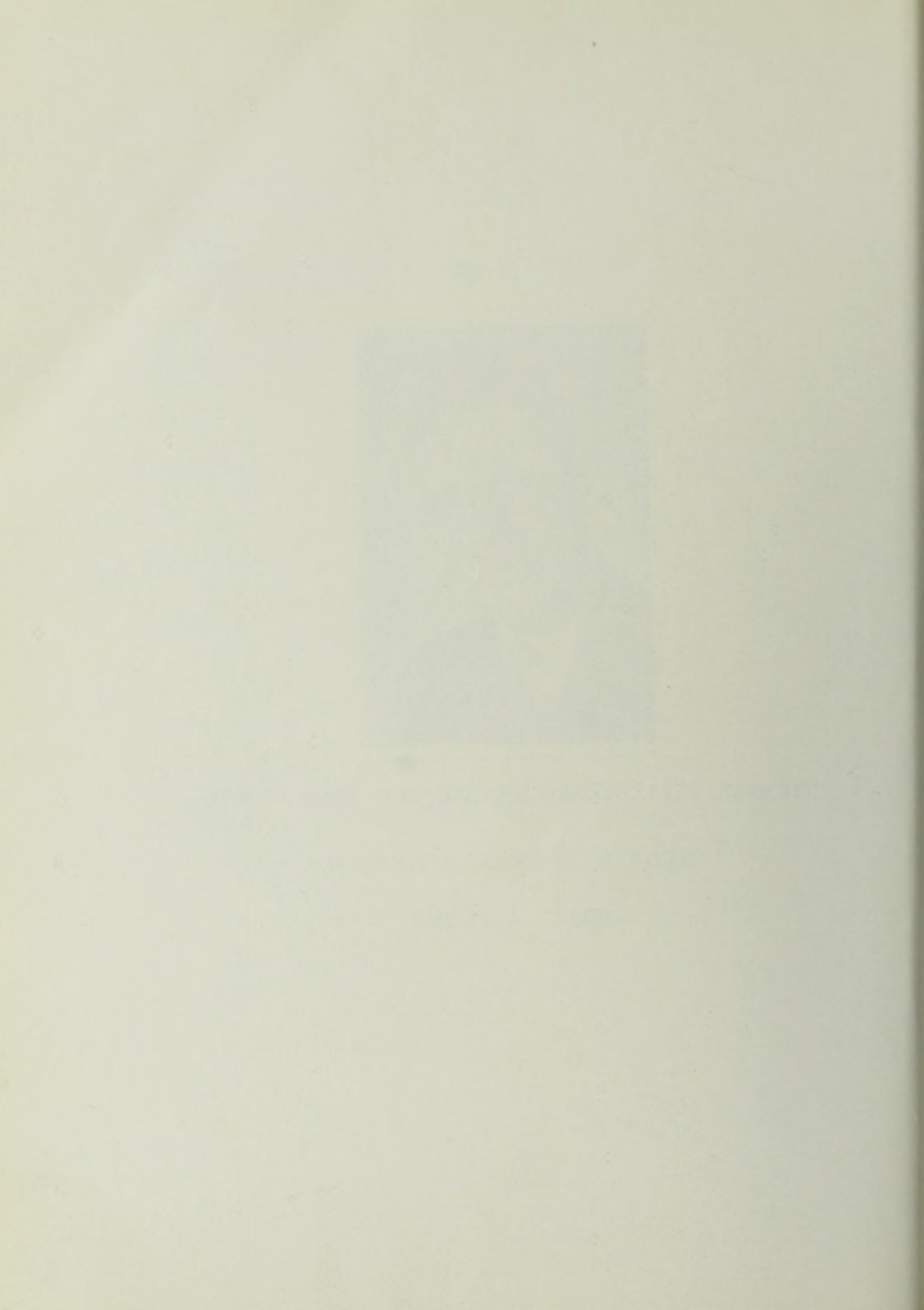


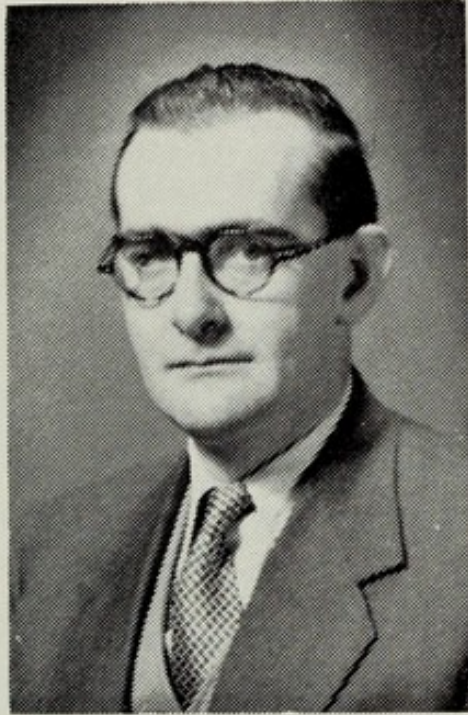
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THOMAS YELLOWLEES BENNIE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1952 — 1958





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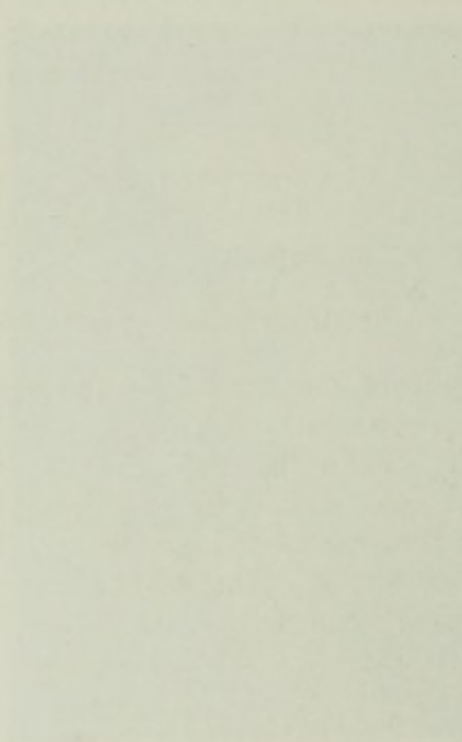
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1958 — 1959

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
BOARD OF PHYSICS



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1900

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND,
AND THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BURGH OF PAISLEY.

Sirs,

I have pleasure in submitting the Report on the health of the Burgh of Paisley during the year 1958.

Due to the combined circumstances of Dr. Bennie's resignation and Dr. Maxton's death, the Report appears under my name. It is, however, only a factual statement of the work of the Health Department, and I am obviously unable to comment on the different aspects of the work as I would have done if I had been connected with the Department.

1958 was in some ways a difficult year for the Health Department, but the fact that the many and varied duties which devolved on it were carried out despite these difficulties promises well for the future.

Two important changes in staff personnel must receive special consideration here.

Dr. Thomas Y. Bennie joined the Public Health Department of the Burgh of Paisley as Assistant Medical Officer of Health in 1947, and was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health in 1948. When Dr. McMichael retired in 1952, Dr. Bennie was appointed Medical Officer of Health, and he continued in this position until November, 1958, when he left the Department to become Medical Officer of Health for the County of Renfrew. He was a popular and efficient Medical Officer of Health and the Department owes much to his wise counsel and leadership over a period of 10 years. The best wishes of this Department go with him in his new sphere of activity.

Dr. James Maxton joined the Public Health Department as Deputy Medical Officer of Health in 1952. He succeeded Dr. Bennie as Medical Officer of Health in November, 1958, but held office for only four months. He died suddenly in March, 1959. His death robbed the Corporation of Paisley of a devoted servant, and the Public Health Department of a Medical Officer of Health who showed great promise in his chosen field. The deep sympathy of the Health Department is offered to Mrs. Maxton in her bereavement.

This Report has been compiled almost entirely by the clerical staff of the Health Department and my thanks are due to them, and especially to Miss Devlin, Administrative Assistant, who has undertaken the responsible task of collecting and arranging the details which are contained in the Report.

KENNEDY CAMPBELL,
M.A., M.D., LL.B., D.P.H., L.M.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
20 Back Sneddon Street,
PAISLEY, December, 1959.

STAFF

(at 31st December, 1958)

MEDICAL -

Dr. James Maxton,	Medical Officer of Health
Dr. Ida E. Ashby,	Assistant Medical Officer
Dr. Sylvia J. Strachan,	Assistant Medical Officer
Dr. M.S.L. McCash,	Assistant Medical Officer
Dr. Evelyn Forbes,	Assistant Medical Officer
Dr. Margaret Raeside,	Assistant Medical Officer

NURSING -

Miss M. Smith - Senior Health Visitor

<i>Health Visitors</i> - Mrs. M. Bresland,	Miss A. Murray,
Miss H. Callan,	Miss W. Murray,
Mrs. C. Van Dijk,	Miss A. MacDonald,
Miss H. Fisher,	Miss A. Paterson,
Mrs. M. Fleming,	Mrs. A. Paterson,
Miss M. Hastings,	Mrs. M. Reid,
Miss J. Howie,	Miss A. Shaw,
Mrs. J. Jones,	Mrs. B. Stewart,
Miss A. Kemp,	Miss M. Watt,
Mrs. V. LeFevre,	Mrs. A. Young.

<i>School Nurses</i> - Mrs. M. Currie,	Mrs. R. Jackson,
Mrs. T. Devlin,	Miss M. Shields.

Miss Morag Campbell - Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

<i>Domiciliary Midwives</i> - Miss A.E. Aitken,	Miss I.W. Stevenson,
Miss D.E. Arnott,	Miss A. Smith,,
Miss M.L. Kerr,	Miss G. Tulloch,
Mrs. D. McKenzie,	Mrs. A. Wylie,
Mrs. E.D. Mathieson,	Miss B. Neesham,
Miss M. Murray,	

Miss Margaret Pantony - Superintendent of Home Nursing Service

<i>District Nurses</i> - Miss Mary Campbell,	Mrs. M. Stewart,
Mrs. M. Craig,	Mrs. E. Thomson,
Miss M. Ferguson,	Miss J.R. Wilson.
Miss A. Purves,	

<i>Part-time</i> - Mrs. Charlotte Brown,	Mrs. Catherine Galt,
Mrs. Violet Watson,	

Miss M.C. Black,	Matron,	Hugh Smiley Day Nursery
Miss N. Brown,	Matron,	Douglas Street Day Nursery
Miss M.M. Morrison,	Matron,	Castle Street Day Nursery
Miss J. Cameron,	Matron,	Chapel House Residential Nursery

Miss B.L. McKenzie, Dietitian

CHIROPODY -

Mr. A. Irvine Adams,	Chiropodist
Miss M. Alexander,	Chiropodist
Mr. Wm. P. Beattie,	Chiropodist
Mr. Wm. C. Danskin,	Chiropodist

STAFF (continued)

CLERICAL -

Miss N. Devlin,	Administrative Clerkess
Miss W. Hunter,	Depute Administrative Clerkess
Miss M. Cardosi,	Miss M. Taylor,
Mrs. J. Ewing,	Miss M. Tervit,
Mrs. A. McMillan,	Miss G. Semple,
Mrs. I. Craig,	Miss S. Struthers,
Mrs. N. McCutcheon,	Miss P. West,
Miss V. McKelvie,	Mrs. M. Docherty,
Miss A. MacPherson,	Miss J. Pigot.
Miss Jean Waddell,	Supervisor, Domestic Help Service.

SANITARY INSPECTORS -

Mr. John Innes,	Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Mr. Robert Gardner,	Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector
Mr. John Roxburgh,	Sanitary Inspector.
Mr. Duncan Cunningham,	do.
Mr. J.C. Angus,	Sanitary Inspector
Mr. J. Auchinvole,	do.
Mr. J. Campbell,	do.
Mr. W. Davidson,	do.
Mr. R. Hutchison,	do.
Mr. W. King,	do.
Mr. R. Munro,	do.
Mr. C. Soutar,	do.
Mr. H. Waddell,	do.
Mr. H. Kennedy,	do.
Miss K. Lorkin,	do.
Mr. L. Hughes,	Apprentice Sanitary Inspector
Mr. A.N. MacLean,	do. do.

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VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

The population of the Burgh as estimated by the Registrar General at 30th June, 1958 was 96,540 being an increase of 718 from the mid-year estimate of 95,822 for 1957.

This estimated figure gives a population density of 15.1 per acre of the Burgh.

BIRTHS

Live-Births

The total number of live births during 1958, corrected for 'transfers' was 2,034 (1,041 males and 993 females) of which 76 or 3.7% were illegitimate births. This figure gives a birth rate of 21.1 per 1,000 of the population compared with a rate of 19.7 in 1957.

The following table shows the birth rate for Paisley, compared with that for the Large Burghs and all Scotland, for the post-war years to 1958.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Live Births</u>		
	<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
Rate per 1,000 of population			
1946	20.0	24.7	20.3
1947	22.5	22.6	22.0
1948	18.9	19.6	19.4
1949	18.5	18.5	18.5
1950	17.4	17.8	17.9
1951	17.1	17.8	17.7
1952	17.0	18.4	17.7
1953	17.5	18.6	17.8
1954	17.7	18.9	18.0
1955	18.7	19.2	18.0
1956	19.5	19.8	18.5
1957	19.7	20.3	19.0
1958	21.1	20.9	19.2

The natural increase for the years, i.e., the excess of births over deaths was 847 compared with 723 in 1957. In 1938 the natural increase was 611.

Still-Births

The number of still-births after correction for 'transfer' was fifty giving a rate of 24 per 1,000 total births compared with a rate of 25 in 1957.

The following table shows the still-birth rate for Paisley, compared with that

for the Large Burghs and all Scotland, for the post-war years to 1958.

Still-Births

Rate per 1,000 of all births

<u>Year</u>	<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
1946	32	35	32
1947	37	30	31
1948	32	30	29
1949	28	28	27
1950	33	28	27
1951	31	27	27
1952	28	28	26
1953	22	27	25
1954	26	26	25
1955	30	25	25
1956	28	24	24
1957	25	23	24
1958	24	25	23

MARRIAGES

During 1958 there were 792 marriages within the Burgh. This is equivalent to a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 of population.

For comparative purposes the following table is submitted:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>
1946	876	9.6
1947	942	9.8
1948	927	9.6
1949	841	8.7
1950	817	8.4
1951	887	9.5
1952	807	8.5
1953	821	8.6
1954	871	9.2
1955	847	8.9
1956	838	8.7
1957	825	8.6
1958	792	8.2

DEATHS

General -

There were 1,187 deaths (610 males and 577 females) from all causes during 1958 compared with 1,163 deaths (618 males and 545 females) in 1957. The

death rate for 1958 was 12.3 per 1,000 of population. The death rate in 1958 for the Large Burghs was 11.3 and for all Scotland 12.0.

The total number of deaths and the death rate for Paisley, and a comparison with the rate for the Large Burghs and all Scotland, for each of the years 1946 to 1958 are given in the following table.

Year	Number	Deaths		
		Rate per 1,000 of population		
		Paisley	Large Burghs	Scotland
1946	1,175	12.9	13.4	13.1
1947	1,235	12.8	13.2	12.9
1948	1,161	12.1	12.0	11.8
1949	1,158	12.0	12.5	12.3
1950	1,175	12.1	12.5	12.4
1951	1,195	12.7	13.0	12.9
1952	1,127	11.9	11.5	12.0
1953	1,022	10.8	11.0	11.5
1954	1,069	11.3	11.8	12.0
1955	1,090	11.5	12.4	12.0
1956	1,160	12.1	11.5	12.0
1957	1,163	12.1	11.3	11.9
1958	1,187	12.3	11.3	12.0

An analysis of the deaths during 1958 showing causes and age distribution is contained in Tables 2 and 3 of the Statistical Appendix to this Report.

Maternal -

In Paisley in 1958 there were again no deaths from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. This is the second year running in which there have been no maternal deaths.

Infant -

During 1958 there were sixty deaths among children under 1 year of age as compared with fifty-five deaths in 1957. The infant mortality rate for the year was 29 per 1,000 live births and compares with the rate of 28 for Scotland, as a whole, and 29 for the Large Burghs during the same period. This rate equalling last year's is again the lowest rate recorded for the Burgh.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENERAL -

During 1958, 1,671 cases of infectious disease came to the notice of the Public Health Department. This was a *decrease* of 225 on the 1957 figure of 1,896.

Such cases become known through statutory notification by general medical practitioners and hospital medical officers and by information supplied by schools and health visitors.

The statutory notifiable diseases are:-

Cerebro-spinal Fever	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Cholera	Poliomyelitis
Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Puerperal Pyrexia
Dysentery	Scarlet Fever
Encephalitis Lethargica	Smallpox
Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Jaundice, Acute Infective	Typhus
Leprosy	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Paratyphoid Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough
Plague	Food Poisoning
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	(Notifiable from 1st August, 1956).

It must be emphasised that, despite the changes which have taken place in the vast field of infectious diseases, there still remains the great need for early ascertainment and the initiation of preventive action in those cases which do occur and that the statutory obligation to notify 'forthwith on becoming aware' is as necessary to-day as ever it has been.

SPECIFIC DISEASES -

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER -

One case of this disease was notified in 1958 compared with three cases in 1957. There were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA -

For the fifth calendar year in succession no cases of this disease were confirmed within the Burgh. The trend of this disease is fully analysed in another Section of this Report which deals with 'Vaccination and Immunisation'.

DYSENTERY -

In 1958 there were nineteen notifications of this disease, as compared with sixty-five notifications during 1957. There were no deaths.

ERYSIPELAS -

There were seven notifications of this disease during the year compared

with four in 1957. There were no deaths.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM -

This condition is defined as 'a purulent discharge from the eyes commencing within twenty-one days from the day of birth'. This condition was responsible in the past for a large proportion of the cases of blindness which occurred but the incidence has decreased due to the greater care exercised by doctors and midwives at the time when an infant is born and to the more effective antenatal care and treatment of venereal disease in the mother before confinement and of infection of the eye of the baby.

Eleven cases of ophthalmia were notified in 1958 compared with nine cases in 1957. There were no notifications of blindness due to this condition.

PNEUMONIA - ACUTE PRIMARY -

During the year 258 cases of this disease were notified as against 309 cases notified in 1957. There were forty-five deaths during the year as against thirty-four deaths in 1957.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA -

During 1958 there were no cases of puerperal fever but seven cases of pyrexia were notified as against five cases of pyrexia in the previous year. There were no deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS -

During the year there were six cases of poliomyelitis. The subject of vaccination against poliomyelitis is reported in the section 'Vaccination and Immunisation'. There were no deaths.

SCARLET FEVER -

The notifications of this disease during the year were ninety-five compared with sixty-four notifications in 1957. There were no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS -

Of the respiratory type of this disease 137 cases were notified and confirmed during 1958 compared with 107 cases in 1957. There were 15 deaths during the year which figure compares with 23 deaths the previous year.

There were five notifications, as compared with six in 1957 of the non-respiratory type of the disease. There were no deaths.

The incidence of this disease is fully analysed in Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Statistical Appendix to this Report and the subject of Tuberculosis is commented upon more fully in the subsequent return which deals with 'Prevention

of Illness, Care and After-care'.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER -

Three cases of Paratyphoid B were notified during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH -

During 1958, 191 cases were notified as against 87 cases notified in 1957. There were no deaths.

FOOD POISONING -

This disease became notifiable on 1st August 1956. During 1958 three cases were notified as against no notifications in 1957.

VENEREAL DISEASES -

The investigation and treatment of these diseases is carried out at the Special Treatment Centre, Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe. Their incidence during 1958 can be gauged from an analysis of the new cases coming to the centre during the year and this is done in Table 9 of the Statistical Appendix.

The trend of the various venereal diseases is shown in the following figures:-

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Venereal Infections	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1938	27	12	101	29	30	1
Average 1939-1945	55	26	100	29	41	6
1946	37	25	78	24	41	-
1947	34	28	73	15	14	-
1948	29	26	71	14	33	7
1949	18	23	35	3	21	5
1950	15	16	40	5	9	-
1951	8	8	37	3	23	-
1952	9	7	27	4	11	3
1953	11	6	35	1	26	10
1954	4	2	35	4	25	7
1955	3	1	36	2	39	3
1956	4	1	26	6	23	3
1957	4	3	23	3	21	3
1958	1	1	31	2	23	5

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS -

During 1958 the Local Health Authority continued to provide Clinic facilities at several centres throughout the Burgh, as follows:-

	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
	Sessions	Sessions
Russell Institute, Causeyside Street	6	1
St. Ninian's Church, Ferguslie ...	1	-
Mossvale Church, Greenock Road ...	1	-
Blackland House, Glenburn ...	1	-
Barscube Clinic, Hunterhill	1	-
<i>Total</i>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>

In all, these ante-natal clinics were attended by 1,465 expectant mothers and the total number of attendances made by them was 8,195. The number of post-natal mothers who attended for check-up following confinement was 358.

Fuller statistics relating to these Clinics are contained in Tables 10 and 11 of the Statistical Appendix to this Report.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS -

During the year Child Welfare Clinics were conducted from the following Centres:-

	Sessions
Russell Institute	6
St. Ninian's Church	1
Mossvale Church	1
Blackland House	2
Barscube Clinic	2
<i>Total</i>	<u>12</u>

A total of 3,038 children attended these clinics during the year, and the total number of attendances was 15,293.

The statistics relative to Child Welfare Clinics for 1958 are given in Table 12 of the Statistical Appendix.

DAY NURSERIES -

During 1958 the Town Council continued to provide 160 places in Day Nurseries

for children under 5 years of age, although during the year extensive repair work to one of the Nurseries (Hugh Smiley Day Nursery) necessitated the closing of part.

There were 166 admissions and 126 children ceased to attend. These admissions and dismissals were as follows:-

	<u>Admissions</u>				<u>Dismissals</u>			
	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Castle Street,	22	19	16	57	8	11	23	42
Hugh Smiley,	19	16	34	69	14	13	35	62
Douglas Street,	15	23	2	4	2	6	24	32

The incidence of Infectious Diseases was as follows:-

	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Chickenpox</u>	<u>Pneumonia</u>
Castle Street	1	23	5	2
Hugh Smiley	-	2	24	1
Douglas Street	-	-	16	-
<i>Totals</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>3</u>

Further statistics relating to the Day Nurseries are given in Table 14.

CHAPEL HOUSE RESIDENTIAL NURSERY -

During 1958, 110 children (9 under 1 year; 71 aged 1-3 years and 30 aged 3-5 years) were admitted to the Nursery and 101 were dismissed.

The reasons for these 110 children being admitted were as follows:-

1. Mother going into Hospital -	(a) Confinement	64
	(b) Surgical Operation ..	10
	(c) Sanatorium Treatment ...	6
	(d) Mental Illness	-
	(e) Medical Treatment	1
	(f) Illness of mother	2
2. Mother requiring rest		6
3. Child under par and requiring extra care and attention ...		1
4. Child deserted		7
5. Child awaiting adoption ..		-
6. Homeless child		1
7. Transfer from Hospital		5
8. Transferred from Day Nursery		-
9. Rehabilitation of unmarried mother		-
10. B.C.G. Vaccination segregation ..		2
11. Awaiting boarding out		1
12. Reason unknown		4

An analysis of the 101 children dismissed from the Nursery during 1958 shows that the average length of stay per child was 4.3 weeks but details of length of

stay are as follows:-

Under 1 week	...	...	13	9 - 10 weeks	...	...	1
1 - 2 weeks	...	...	39	10 - 11 weeks	...	...	-
2 - 3 weeks	...	...	10	11 - 12 weeks	...	...	-
3 - 4 weeks	...	...	8	12 - 13 weeks	...	...	-
4 - 5 weeks	...	...	11	13 - 14 weeks	...	...	-
5 - 6 weeks	...	...	6	14 - 15 weeks	...	...	-
6 - 7 weeks	...	...	-	15 - 16 weeks	...	...	-
7 - 8 weeks	...	...	-	Over 16 weeks	...	...	9
8 - 9 weeks	...	...	4				

ANCILLARY SERVICES -

The Town Council continued during 1958 to provide certain Specialised Services in conjunction with its ante-natal, post-natal and Child Welfare Clinics.

There was one Dental Clinic a week at which examinations and conservative treatment were carried out by dentists employed by Renfrew County Education Committee in their School Dental Service.

In all 347 persons, 342 adults and 5 children were examined and of these 22 adults and 5 children were treated by the dental officers. Under the Scheme introduced in 1953 to provide a service for expectant and nursing mothers 50 expectant and 265 nursing mothers were provided with dentures free of charge by general practitioner dentists. This was the fifth full year the Scheme was in operation and the number of cases dealt with has increased month by month.

The Artificial Sunlight Clinic has continued in operation every weekday and apart from dealing with children from the Child Welfare Clinics has also dealt with cases from the Tuberculosis Physicians and the School Medical Officers.

The details of the work undertaken at these Special Clinics is given in Table 13 of the Statistical Appendix.

In addition to these Specialised Clinics the Local Health Authority continued to implement their scheme for the care of mothers and young children by supplying maternity outfits free of charge to all expectant mothers who were confined in their own homes and layettes for necessitous and exceptional cases. During 1958, 779 maternity outfits and 14 layettes were supplied.

WELFARE FOODS -

This was the fourth full calendar year during which the Local Health Authority was responsible for the distribution of welfare foods (National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamins A and D Tablets). The Distribution Centre is at 11 Maxwell Street.

To deal with the distribution, a staff of three, two full-time and one part-time

was employed and administration of the Service has been absorbed into the general administrative framework of the Public Health Department.

The Paisley Centre is a busy one and the turnover of Welfare Foods considerable. On an average the following quantities of food are distributed each week.

National Dried Milk	...	1,226 tins	(1,579)*
Orange Juice	... ..	982 bottles	(1,538)*
Cod Liver Oil	... ..	124 bottles	(190)*
Vitamin A and D Tablets	..	63 packets	(59)*

(*Last year's weekly average).

The Town Council continued during 1958 to provide certain specialised services in conjunction with the anti-tubercular, post-natal and Child Welfare Clinics.

There was one Dental Clinic a week at which examinations and conservative treatment were carried out by dentists employed by Renfrew County Education Committee in their School Dental Service.

In all 347 persons, 342 adults and 5 children were examined and of these 22 adults and 5 children were treated by the dental officers. Under the Scheme introduced in 1953 to provide a service for expectant and nursing mothers 20 expectant and 165 nursing mothers were provided with dentures free of charge by general practitioner dentists. This was the fifth full year the Scheme was in operation and the number of cases dealt with has increased month by month.

The Antenatal and Child Welfare Clinics have continued in operation every week and have been dealing with children from the Child Welfare Clinics and the School Medical Clinics from the Tuberculosis Physicians and the School Medical Clinics.

5-5 The details of the work undertaken at these Special Clinics is given in Table 13 of the Statistical Appendix and will be found of interest to those concerned.

In addition to these Specialised Clinics the Local Health Authority continued to implement their scheme for the care of mothers and young children by applying maternity centres free of charge to all expectant mothers who were confined in their own homes and facilities for transportation and exceptional cases. During 1958, 777 maternity centres and 14 facilities were supplied.

This was the fourth full calendar year during which the Local Health Authority was responsible for the distribution of welfare foods (National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin A and D Tablets). The Maternity Centre is at 11 Maxwell Street.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

During 1958 the Town Council continued to provide a domiciliary midwifery service, and the efficient service which the midwives have given to the community must be acknowledged and commended. It has however been another difficult year for the Service and there is no doubt that a heavy load is being placed on these conscientious, hard working women, but it is unfortunate that no quick and easy solution to the problem is to hand.

From 1948 to 1955 this Service dealt annually with about 30% of Paisley's births but during 1956, because of staffing and accommodation problems in the maternity hospitals more domiciliary confinements (40%) had to be undertaken and because of earlier discharge of cases from hospital to release beds for confinements, more immediate post-natal visits had to be made. During 1958 this position improved only slightly and in fact the domiciliary midwifery service conducted 31.6% of the confinements. This work was undertaken by ten to eleven midwives working under the non-medical supervisor, but again staffing difficulties continued, and because of the number of staff varying from time to time the case load per midwife for the year remained high at sixty-six.

All midwives are trained in the giving of analgesics and within the Service four sets of gas and air apparatus are available. Instruction has been given in the use of Trilene but the method has not been adopted as yet but will be considered when replacement of the present adequate gas and air apparatus is necessary.

Details of the work undertaken by the Domiciliary Midwifery Service during 1958 and an analysis of the births occurring within the Burgh during the year are contained in Tables 16 and 17 of the Statistical Appendix.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cardiac	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Nervous	34	42	71	275	1,130	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900
Diabetes	0	72	20	272	11,200	12,000	12,800	13,600	14,400	15,200	16,000	16,800
Gynaecological	1	14	14	275	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Parasitic	2	10	12	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Respiratory	35	30	23	275	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800
Rheumatism	2	10	10	25	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800
Unspecified	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Maternity	24	25	20	1,022	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Maternity	25	115	270	450	1,120	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Total	100	279	353	1,342	75,407	80,707	86,000	91,300	96,600	101,900	107,200	112,500

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of 1958, 21 Health Visitors were employed full-time in this Service and in the main they devoted their time to maternal and child welfare. Recruitment of nurses possessing the Health Visitors' Certificate to this Service has been most difficult but in 1958 the position improved. With the basic difficulty of recruitment it is almost impossible to widen the field of Health visiting to cover adequately the visitation of the elderly and other groups, but every endeavour is made to allow Health Visitors to visit tuberculous persons who are resident in their areas and also certain old people and exceptional cases who are considered to be in need of special care and attention.

During 1958 one Health Visitor continued full-time on the duties of Tuberculosis Health visiting and towards the end of the year a second nurse was recruited for such specific duties. The liaison which has now been established with the Chest Department of the Western Regional Hospital Board has proved very much worth while. This aspect of the work is discussed more fully in the later section of this Report dealing with Tuberculosis.

Table 18 of the Statistical Appendix gives details of the visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1958 to various groups of the community. In presenting these figures I must again say that while they indicate to some extent the amount of work undertaken they can never reflect the constant care which is taken with one family, or the valuable advice which is given, perhaps only on one occasion, but at the moment when it is most needed, to another family.

HOME NURSING

During 1958 the Town Council continued to administer this Service which they took over from the local Nursing Association in 1952. The District Nurses employed have continued to give excellent and beneficial service to the community. There were slight changes in the establishment during the year and at 31st December eight full-time and three part-time nurses were employed under the supervision of a Superintendent Nursing Officer.

The great majority of the cases dealt with during the year were referred to the Service by general medical practitioners, and the variety of cases coming under care are broadly classified in the following table.

Diseases	No. of Patients			No. of Visits			Age		Termination of Cases			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	65 Years	65 Years and over	Con- vale- scence	Trans- fer to Hosp- ital	Died	Contin- uing at 31st Decr. 1958
Abdominal ..	19	31	50	383	753	1,136	26	24	31	8	6	5
Accidents ...	6	17	23	206	872	1,078	13	10	15	2	2	4
Amputations ..	-	2	2	-	113	113	1	1	1	1	-	-
Cancer ...	23	34	57	325	903	1,228	24	33	7	12	36	2
Cardiac ...	20	30	50	789	1,009	1,798	15	35	13	11	16	10
Cerebral Haemorrhage .	34	43	77	429	1,151	1,580	8	69	16	18	35	8
Diabetes ...	8	72	80	872	11,814	12,686	13	67	38	9	3	30
Gynaecological	-	14	14	-	393	393	9	5	5	2	2	5
Nervous ...	2	10	12	35	316	351	6	6	2	3	-	7
Respiratory ..	35	35	70	496	338	834	32	38	43	9	7	11
Rheumatism ...	3	16	19	87	1,156	1,243	4	15	3	4	2	10
Operations - Tonsils and Adenoids ...	1	2	3	3	6	9	3	-	3	-	-	-
Senile Decay .	24	58	82	1,028	2,859	3,887	1	81	18	17	29	18
Other Conditions	55	215	270	695	3,720	4,415	145	125	189	27	8	46
Total	230	579	809	5,348	25,403	30,751	300	509	384	123	146	156

In recent years there has been considerable increase in the number of injections given by the nurses in this Service and details are as follows:-

	No. of Patients			No. of Visits			Age		Termination of Cases			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	65 Years	65 Years and over	Con- vales- cence	Trans- fer to Hosp- ital	Died	Contin- ing at 31st Decr. 1958
Penicillin .	44	46	90	230	313	543	54	36	85	4	1	-
Mersalyl ...	8	14	22	192	325	517	10	12	12	6	-	-
Streptomycin	6	5	11	211	104	315	10	1	9	1	-	1
Imferon ...	-	16	16	-	164	164	11	5	14	-	-	2
Anahaemin ...	1	5	6	28	166	194	2	4	3	1	-	2
Cytamen ...	3	20	23	34	343	377	7	16	16	2	-	5
Autogen B ...	-	1	1	-	28	28	1	-	-	-	-	1
Insulin ...	8	72	80	872	11,814	12,686	13	67	38	9	3	30
Morphine Sulphate ...	2	-	2	12	-	12	1	1	-	-	2	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>1,579</i>	<i>13,257</i>	<i>14,836</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>44</i>

Further details of the Service are given in Table 19 of the Statistical Appendix.

DOMESTIC HELP

After examining the details of the cases dealt with by this Service during 1958 there is no doubt that it contributes materially to the health and welfare of the citizens and is fulfilling a most useful purpose.

The types of cases dealt with remained as in previous years, namely, General Illness, Maternity, Tuberculosis and Aged and infirm, but more and more work continued to be undertaken.

The figures showing this work are contained in Table 20 of the Statistical Appendix to this Report.

Briefly these figures illustrate the following points:-

1. That, on an average 124 cases were cared for each month throughout the year - nine cases receiving full-time help, 115 receiving part-time help.
2. That the percentages which the various categories were of the new cases dealt with during this year and necessitating full-time help in 86 of the cases and part-time help in 226 of the cases were as follows:-

	<u>Full-time help</u>	<u>Part-time help</u>	<u>All new cases</u>
Aged	5.8%	67.7%	50.6%
General Illness	16.2%	19.9%	18.9%
Tuberculosis	-	1.0%	0.7%
Maternity	78.0%	11.4%	29.8%

3. That of the 86 new full-time cases in the year, 11 or 12.7% paid the full cost of the service and of the 226 new part-time cases, 31 or 13.7% paid the full cost of the service to them. The other cases paid for the service according to the assessment made on their income.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX -

During 1958, 1,386 vaccinations, 943 primary and 443 re-vaccinations were notified as having been carried out within the Burgh. In this number were 734 infant vaccinations giving a percentage of 36% of infants vaccinated.

There is no doubt that the present vaccination figures must be improved. Smallpox is not the serious problem it once was in this country or still is in certain Asiatic and African areas, but that it can be imported into this country and give rise to much alarm and serious illness is well known. Each year with the greater ease and speed of air travel this aspect of the problem becomes more and more real.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA -

Each year since 1941, when immunisation was introduced on a large scale the incidence of diphtheria has decreased and this is illustrated by the following figures.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF DIPHTHERIA - YEARS 1938 TO 1958

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases Confirmed</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1938	435	-	23
1939	331	-	21
1940	662	-	38
1941	447	-	21
1942	276	-	6
1943	198	-	3
1944	147	-	1
1945	139	-	2
1946	116	-	2
1947	74	32	1
1948	78	15	-
1949	37	4	-
1950	22	1	-
1951	15	5	-
1952	20	3	1
1953	22	2	-
1954	9	-	-
1955	7	-	-
1956	2	-	-
1957	3	-	-
1958	3	-	-

The trend of the incidence of this disease since 1941, when immunisation was started on a large scale, needs little comment. Suffice it to say that there have

been no deaths among immunised children since the inception of the Scheme and the thirty-seven deaths which have occurred have all been children who were not adequately immunised.

This is the fifth calendar year when no cases of diphtheria have occurred within the Burgh and our total period of freedom from the disease now extends to five and a half years, the last case having been confirmed in June, 1953. Although it has never been held that diphtheria immunisation will guarantee complete freedom from the disease, it has been substantiated that it gives greater protection from the severer forms of the disease and the disabilities and deaths resulting therefrom.

It is imperative therefore that every opportunity is taken to have this valuable procedure carried out on all children, for as long as an appreciable number of children remain unimmunised deaths will occur among them, and, what is just as important, disablement will result from attacks of the disease which, while severe, do not result in death.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH -

During 1958 the Town Council continued to make Pertussis Vaccine available at Child Welfare Clinics and during the year the numbers given the prophylactic were as follows:-

Pertussis Vaccine alone	...	...	...	...	1
Combined Pertussis and Diphtheria Prophylactic	...	...	...	...	1,206
Diphtheria and Pertussis Boosting Immunisations	..	...	...	...	64
Diphtheria Vaccine alone	...	...	...	...	49
Diphtheria Boosting Immunisations	..	...	...	...	32
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations	...	...	...	...	115
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Boosting Immunisations	...	...	...	...	10

Details of vaccinations and immunisations carried out during 1958 are contained in Tables 21, 22 and 23 of the Statistical Appendix.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS -

The following are the details of vaccinations carried out during 1958.

Number given complete course of two injections before 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	4,182
Number given one injection before 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	533

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

During 1958 the Town Council continued to confine their work in the main under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947 to the care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and to certain preventive measures aimed against this disease.

Substantial help has been given to persons suffering from Tuberculosis by providing beds and bedding and by granting a supply of milk when it has been certified by the Tuberculosis Physician that it is necessary in the proper treatment of the case. During the year fifty-six cases were granted bed and bedding and 185 received milk supplies.

As it is within this section of the Act that the Town Council undertake their share of the care of those suffering from Tuberculosis it is right that the trends of the disease and the measures taken to combat it should now be reviewed.

The following table illustrates the trends in the incidence of and the mortality from the disease during the war years and the post-war years to 31st December, 1958.

Year	Notifications			Deaths			
	Number of Cases		New Cases of Respiratory Disease per 1,000 population	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory deaths	Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis
1938	92	36	1.00	49	10	0.54	0.65
Yearly Average 1939 to 1945 (incl.)	134	54	1.50	70	26	0.78	1.08
1946	166	35	1.82	80	12	0.88	1.01
1947	162	41	1.68	97	22	1.01	1.24
1948	174	40	1.80	95	16	0.99	1.15
1949	196	22	2.03	67	8	0.70	0.78
1950	203	20	2.09	67	8	0.69	0.77
1951	194	18	2.06	49	8	0.52	0.61
1952	132	24	1.40	46	3	0.49	0.52
1953	129	17	1.30	30	6	0.31	0.38
1954	119	17	1.20	23	2	0.24	0.26
1955	114	20	1.20	19	1	0.20	0.21
1956	97	10	1.01	29	1	0.30	0.31
1957	107	6	1.10	23	1	0.24	0.25
1958	137	5	1.4	15	-	0.16	0.16

In 1958 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified numbered 137 (1.4 per

1,000) as against 107 (1.1 per 1,000) in 1957. The peak year was 1950 with 203 (2.09 per 1,000) new cases notified.

The mortality from Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1958 was 0.16 per 1,000 of population and compares with the rate of 0.24 in 1957.

There is no doubt that the trends in this disease remain heartening, but I would reiterate two facts which must be borne in mind when considering these trends so that we do not become complacent or let up on measures against the disease.

The points are:-

1. Although we have experienced a dramatic fall in new cases the number still remains above that for 1938 which at 92 cases was the lowest on record.
2. With the increase in new cases which there has been during the war and post-war years and the decrease in mortality due to improved treatment, the 'reservoir' of known cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis within the Burgh has increased from 326 (3.5 per 1,000) in 1939 to 1,089 (11.2 per 1,000) in 1958. This is illustrated by the following figures:-

KNOWN CASES WITHIN THE AREA AND ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	<u>Respiratory Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 31st December, 1939	326	255	581
1940	339	217	556
1941	336	196	532
1942	309	180	489
1943	317	187	504
1944	362	203	565
1945	431	192	623
1946	439	221	660
1947	466	186	652
1948	547	212	759
1949	611	184	795
1950	761	161	922
1951	781	88	869
1952	813	109	922
1953	807	111	918
1954	888	120	1,008
1955	964	136	1,100
1956	977	88	1,065
1957	990	85	1,075
1958	1,089	89	1,178

The following are some of the other facts which emerge on reviewing the position of Tuberculosis within the Burgh.

Treatment -

The most disturbing feature at the end of 1950 was the size of the waiting list for in-patient treatment and the length of time many had to wait before admission. At the end of 1950 there were 69 persons awaiting admission and 48 had been waiting more than six months. This was not the largest number for at the end of 1951, 81 persons were awaiting admission, but by 31st December 1952

the waiting list had been reduced to the comparatively low figure of 30 and 10 had been waiting more than 6 months. Since then there has been year by year, an improving situation and at the end of 1958, no cases were awaiting admission because of lack of beds.

Rehousing of Tuberculous Families -

The Town Council have always recognised the value of the proper housing of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, not only in so far as it benefits the patient, but also in preventing the spread of infection to other members of the family and to the community. To exert its maximum effect rehousing of tuberculous families into suitable houses must be carried out at the moment the disease is diagnosed. This is an ideal which has not been possible in the post-war years but great help has been given and the undernoted figures show the progress which has been made.

Waiting List -

7th August, 1948	...	...	266	
31st December, 1950	...	...	224	(176 respiratory)
31st December, 1951	...	...	167	
31st December, 1952	...	...	128	(108 respiratory)
31st December, 1953	...	...	84	
31st December, 1954	...	...	53	
31st December, 1955	...	...	72	
31st December, 1956	...	...	43	
31st December, 1957	...	...	52	
31st December, 1958	...	...	61	(in 46 of these, housing was being delayed for various reasons).

Families rehoused -

1948	...	...	50	
1949	...	...	56	(including 35 of special allocation)
1950	...	...	80	(do. 18 do.)
1951	...	...	110	(do. 22 do.)
1952	...	...	84	
1953	...	...	93	
1954	...	...	88	
1955	...	...	57	
1956	...	...	86	
1957	...	...	48	
1958	...	...	49	

B.C.G. Vaccination -

Up until the beginning of 1952 B.C.G. Vaccination had been applied to Nurses and Contacts only. During 1952 the Town Council's scheme for the vaccination with B.C.G. of children approaching school leaving age was put into operation and in 1958 this was continued.

The statistics appertaining to the children tested and vaccinated in 1958 are:-

B.C.G. Vaccination during 1958 -

Number tested	...	...	...	...	1,033
Number of positive reactors to Mantoux test	..				484
Number of negative reactors to Mantoux test	..				549
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	..	...	...		546

Further statistics related to Tuberculosis and B.C.G. Vaccination for the Year 1958 are contained in Tables 5, 6, 7, 8 and 24 of the Statistical Appendix.

X-RAY CAMPAIGN - 13th MAY TO 13th JUNE, 1958

During 1953/54 the Department of Health for Scotland, in conjunction with several Local Health Authorities, carried out community x-ray surveys in order to test the acceptance of such a procedure by the public and consequently to ascertain its helpfulness in finding cases of disease, particularly tuberculosis, so that hidden cases might be discovered and the problem overcome in as short a period as possible.

Paisley's pilot survey took place during the period 27th September to 5th November 1954 and in 5 weeks or 59 Unit days 17,279 people were examined. This gave an average figure of 292 persons examined per Unit per day. The number of people x-rayed represented 18.3% of the estimated population of the Burgh or 26.6% of the population for whom the service was intended, *i.e.*, all persons over 15 years of age. The findings of that survey in as far as tuberculosis was concerned were as follows:-

1. Cases of tuberculosis already known	...	...	...	53
2. New cases of active tuberculosis	...	...	...	50
3. New cases of inactive tuberculosis	...	...	...	186
4. New cases requiring observation	...	...	...	181

This pilot survey of 1954 is fully reported in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for that year.

Because of the experience gained in Paisley and elsewhere the Department of Health for Scotland decided to conduct a two-year Campaign against tuberculosis covering most of Scotland and opening in the City of Glasgow in March, 1957. It was as part of this intensive Campaign that Paisley's effort which has just concluded was conducted.

It was in mid 1956 that the national campaign was discussed and the timetable prepared. At that time it was reasonable to expect that with modifications in operation and intensification of publicity in the light of the pilot surveys that the 'through-put' of people could be increased from about 25% of the adult population to 50%. It was on this basis therefore that time and Units were allocated to areas and Paisley's allocation was 3 Units for 5 weeks.

The preliminary planning involved representatives of the Local Health Authority, the Department of Health for Scotland, the Scottish Information Office, the Scottish Council for Health Education, the Mass Radiography Service of the Western Regional Hospital Board and the Renfrewshire and Bute Chest Department. Although these representatives did not all get together until 14th February, 1958, much ground work was done by the Public Health Department during the months prior to that and was increased intensively up to and during the Campaign which opened on Tuesday, 13th May and lasted until Friday 13th June.

During the Campaign 3 Units were employed as follows:-

- (a) Two Units centrally in the Town Hall operating each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. continuously during the 5 weeks of the Survey.
- (b) One Unit peripherally at Foxbar, Community Hut, Spey Avenue on -
13th, 14th, 15th, 16th May.
Glenburn, St. Peter's School on -
20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd May.
Hunterhill, Todholm School on -
27th, 28th, 29th, 30th May.
Sandyford-Gallowhill, Church Hall, Dundonald Road on -
3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th June.
Ferguslie Park, St. Ninian's Church Hall on -
10th, 11th, 12th, 13th June.

At each of the peripheral sites the Unit operated from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. on the days detailed above.

Publicity -

It was evident from previous experience in Paisley and other Campaigns that success depended on the widest possible publicity and much time and care was spent on this aspect of the project. The contacts made and the publicity methods used were as follows:-

1. At a very early stage voluntary organisations within the town were contacted and informed about the Campaign. It was indicated to them that apart from general dissemination of information they could help considerably in two aspects of the work, namely by carrying out house-to-house visitation and by helping at the Units when in operation. This appeal resulted in a very good response from such bodies as Church organisations, the Renfrewshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society, Tenants' Associations, Townswomen's Guilds, the Soroptomists Club, the Inner Wheel Club, the Rotary Club of Paisley and various Youth organisations. All organisations were invited to a meeting in the Town Hall on 24th April which was addressed by Dr. A.G. Mearns, and at that meeting many more organisations and unattached individuals offered their services.

In the end a complete visitation of houses in the Burgh was carried out by using the members of these voluntary organisations and backing them up by the Health Visiting staff together with members of the staff of the Sanitary Department.

This visitation was aided by a preliminary breaking down of the 30,714 houses in the town into parcels of some 30-40 houses. These parcels of houses were detailed in a systematic method and this was ably carried out by the Sanitary Department staff.

To aid the house visitors notes were prepared so that the simple facts concerning the x-ray campaign could be explained and to supplement the letter from the Medical Officer of Health which was left in each house.

2. The Churches of all denominations were asked to disseminate information and it was suggested that a sermon or pre-sermon address should be given on the Sunday immediately preceding the opening of the Campaign and that announcements should be made each succeeding Sunday.

3. By means of the Boy Scouts and Boys Brigade there was distributed to each trader in the town, and these numbered 1,296, a circular letter from the Medical Officer of Health enclosing posters which referred to the Campaign generally and gave the specific times of operation of the Units, and asking for these to be shown in the shops during the week preceding the Campaign and for the full five weeks of it.

4. All factories, numbering about 250, were given supplies of posters for exhibition within the Works and leaflets to be enclosed in pay packets during the week ending 10th May, 1958.

5. The 7 Cinemas in the town were contacted and all agreed to help in various ways. Four exhibited the film 'Coming shortly' during the week commencing 5th May and 'In the Clear' for one week during the Campaign. All Cinemas exhibited a twenty-five second filmstrip or slide for the whole period of the Campaign.

In the Kelburne Cinema the Manager linked up the publicity for the Campaign with a film 'It's great to be young' which ran for a period during the Campaign.

6. During the whole Campaign some 50,000 bookmarks giving places, and times of operation of the Units were distributed through public and commercial libraries.

7. General posters on the value of mass radiography and specific posters giving times were exhibited on hoardings throughout the town and particular use was made of bus stops and lighting standards. Posters were also exhibited in buses on local routes. The Scottish Information Office added to this by making arrangements with commercial firms for advertising space on the larger hoardings and also by supplying banners which were exhibited on the Town Hall, Municipal Buildings, and the Russell Institute, and on various sites on the main roads leading into and within the town.

In addition the Master of Works erected a large feature at the Cross and on this it was able to record the progress, in numbers, of the Campaign from day to day. It also emphasised the fact that 'T.B. can be cured - let's stamp it out' and gave times of operation at the central Units in the Town Hall.

8. The local press was brought into the Campaign from an early date and many Press conferences were held. Throughout the Campaign daily advertisements were inserted and news space was devoted to the project and in addition during the fourth week of the Campaign a competition to guess the number of people who would be x-rayed by the end of the Campaign, was promoted by the newspaper. Three prizes were given and over 1,000 entered.

9. Before the Campaign commenced the Town Council agreed to invite offers of prizes and throughout the Campaign many prizes were donated. There were 4 major prizes and the draws for these took place during the third, fourth and fifth weeks of the Campaign and the week following it. There was also a draw after the

Campaign for a portable radio and for which all those x-rayed and over 60 were eligible. For the under 20's there was a draw at the same time for autographed footballs and a lady's wristlet watch. Throughout the Campaign many prizes were given away at the Units and in the town. All these things added to the publicity and allowed the press to have talking points on which to keep the Campaign before the public.

10. All people x-rayed were given a small lapel button to wear as they left the Unit. It was overprinted (black on white) 'X-Ray Campaign Paisley 13th May - 13th June'. Everyone was encouraged to continue wearing this badge as part of the general publicity and small prizes were given to wearers in the street by 'Mr. X-Ray'.

Operation of Units -

The Campaign opened on 13th May with two Units operating in the Town Hall and one Unit in the Foxbar area and this disposition, i.e., two Units centrally and one Unit peripherally, continued for the whole five weeks of the Campaign.

The Units allocated to Paisley were drawn from Glasgow and an important point about the operation of the Units was the supplementation of the Unit staff by voluntary workers recruited locally. This supplementation was considerable and although the numbers varied from time to time it was found necessary to have at least ten extra workers per Unit in the Town Hall and seven in the District Unit. The volunteer workers were in the main in the evenings, from the British Red Cross Renfrewshire Branch and during the afternoons from other voluntary organisations but they had to be backed by the staff of the Public Health Department to a considerable extent.

In the planning of the Campaign it was thought that with two Units working at the same time in the Town Hall, one should deal with males and the other with females, but apart from the first evening, this routine was departed from and during the whole Campaign it was never necessary to segregate the sexes.

Progress of Campaign -

	<u>Town Hall</u>	<u>District Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st week - 13th May to 16th May ...	9,256	2,057	11,313
2nd week - 20th May to 23rd May ...	9,264	2,742	12,006
3rd week - 27th May to 30th May ...	6,890	1,505	8,395
4th week - 3rd June to 6th June ...	5,241	1,179	6,420
5th week - 10th June to 13th June ...	7,545	2,976	10,521
<i>Total</i>	<u>38,196</u>	<u>10,459</u>	<u>48,655</u>

These weekly figures show that the bulk of the work was done during the first, second and final weeks and that the numbers attending during the 3rd and 4th weeks were disappointingly low. There is no doubt that apart from the rush periods which occurred during 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the busy weeks many more people could have been dealt with comfortably throughout the whole Campaign. At the busiest periods, already referred to, the whole process was taking some 20 minutes to complete, and at

other times some 5-7 minutes completed the procedure.

Examining the total figure 70% of the adult population was x-rayed and the total figure, in relation to the number of Unit days available gives an average of 811 persons per Unit per day. The 1954 figure was 292.

Results -

	Male	Female	Total
Number examined	21,522	27,133	48,655
Recalled for large film	951	871	1,822
Recall rate	4.4%	3.2%	3.7%
Referred to Chest Clinic	459	319	778
Referred to General Practitioner	101	135	236

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	No. per 1,000 examined	No.	No. per 1,000 examined	No.	No. per 1,000 examined
Active Tuberculosis ...	36	1.6	22	0.8	58	1.1
Observation	80	3.7	44	1.6	124	2.5
Inactive Tuberculosis ..	259	12.0	222	8.1	481	9.8
Tuberculous Pleurisy ...	1	-	1	-	2	-
Known Tuberculosis ...	111	5.1	92	3.4	203	4.1
Tumours	32	1.4	17	0.6	49	1.0

These figures must be regarded as provisional and are based on x-ray appearances only. The classification has been made by the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Units but cases have been referred to their own family doctor and Chest Physician, so re-classification may result from more thorough clinical assessment.

Up to the time of this report being written 37 cases discovered during the Campaign had been admitted to Hospital for treatment.

Commentary -

There is no doubt that since 1954 there has been much improvement in the publicity side of such Campaigns and the methods of operation of the Units. These facts are confirmed by the greater numbers accepting the procedure.

In retrospect however there are points which must be examined critically so that if the method is again employed further improvement in the service to the public might be enjoyed.

The points which suggest themselves are as follows:-

1. Length of Survey -

From a study of the figures week by week and from personal impressions it would seem that the numbers examined could have been reached and perhaps bettered had the

time been shortened and the number of Units increased, *e.g.*, 5 Units for 3 weeks instead of 3 Units for 5 weeks. There is no doubt that difficulty arises in sustaining interest in a long Campaign. This personal feeling of the necessity to concentrate has been generally confirmed by others who have been intimately concerned with the Campaign in Paisley.

2. Times of operation of the Units -

In the matter of the length of time which the radiography staff can work the Medical Officer of Health of an area stands to be advised by Medical Directors of Units and by others with personal experience. It does seem, however, in retrospect, that the Units allocated could have, with benefit, operated every day of the week at the central site, *e.g.*, in a 6 day week 2 Units could have worked together for 3 days of the week on public sessions and on the other 3 days of the week could have been so arranged to give a daily single unit public session, recall sessions and to allow off duty.

As to the actual times of working of the Units it might have been wise to introduce a morning session centrally some time during each week of the Campaign, and in any future Campaign, and particularly if sessions are possible every day, a Saturday morning session would suggest itself as the most likely to give the best results.

In this matter, however, it does seem essential, from the publicity point of view, to keep dates and times as uniform as possible from week to week otherwise posters become overcrowded and the people are confused.

3. Help at Units -

Despite what help is received from volunteers, and their work cannot be underestimated, there still does fall on the permanent staff of the Health Department, *e.g.*, Health Visitors and clerical staff, a considerable amount of backing-up of these volunteers. This of necessity causes disruption of the normal departmental work and could only be reduced if particular organisations or individuals repeated their help and so become intimate with the routine. A long Campaign acts against this as volunteers are not able to commit themselves over a long period. This is another point in favour of a short Campaign.

4. Publicity -

It is difficult in a widespread Campaign with many forms of publicity to disassociate one aspect from another and it is felt that the mass of publicity is what matters in leading the people to accept the Campaign for what it is and make it a success. Much discussion took place around the question of prizes but there is no doubt that from a publicity angle it gives the local press something to work on when it may be difficult to produce stories of real interest on the bare facts of the Campaign itself.

5. Results -

There is no doubt that the Campaign was very much worthwhile. It is interesting to note, however, in comparing the radiography findings of the 1954 Survey with those of 1958, that fewer cases per 1,000 examined were discovered in the latter Survey. It is not possible to state the reason for this but it would be heartening to think that there is in fact less active tuberculosis to be discovered now and that the problem is being slowly but surely overcome. This can only be a thought when 21,360 people over the age of 14 years remained unexamined in the Survey.

It is impossible to express adequately the thanks which are due to so many people for their help and co-operation. To mention names would be invidious for so many who helped are unknown. Suffice it to say that the interest shown by so many people has been a real source of encouragement and ample evidence of people's desire to give all possible help where the health of the town and its citizens is concerned.

CHIROPODY -

The following proposal by the Local Health Authority to amend their Scheme under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947 was approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland on 14th April, 1955 -

'It is proposed to operate a Scheme for the provision of a Chiropody Service as follows:-

- (a) The services of a Chiropodist will be available in the first instance only to persons of pensionable age who are not engaged in remunerative work, and who are certified by a medical practitioner to be in need of treatment otherwise than by reason of a pathological condition;
- (b) A Chiropodist will be appointed to the staff of the Public Health Department with the grading of 'Senior Chiropodist' and additional Chiropodists will be appointed as the need arises.

and (c) Suitable premises will be obtained for the establishment of a clinic and equipment and dressings will be furnished'.

The Chiropody Clinic was opened in the Town Hall on 6th September, 1955, with one Chiropodist, and now they number four. The following patients were examined and treated in the year.

	<u>Clinic</u>		<u>Domiciliary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
First Visits	82	194	50	60
Return Visits	1,193	4,652	491	1,313
Number of Treatments	1,275	4,846	541	1,373
<i>Total Treatments</i> ... ..	...	...	<u>8,035</u>	

The Chief Chiropodist reports generally on the Service as follows:-

'A large number of the patients attending have now had three years skilled treatment at bi-monthly intervals and the benefit of this is now apparent in the condition of their feet as these patients now require only superficial treatment and in some cases, attend merely to have their nails cut, thus proving the value of regular treatment. These patients co-operate well and are very faithful in their attendance and it is in these people that our work is seen to its best advantage and indeed within the next few years serious foot trouble will have disappeared from amongst the elderly people of Paisley.

We have now added to our Physiotherapy equipment an Ultra-Violet lamp and this has been of great value in the treatment of Dermatitis Pedis and Epidermophytosis. We are keen to develop this aspect of Chiropaedic treatment and hope to be able to continue adding to our equipment.

It is proposed in the near future to erect cubicles in the Clinic and provide an office for the Chief Chiropodist. This will be a considerable improvement as the present Clinic is rather exposed.

Domiciliary work continues to increase. Patients in the Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe and Stanely House continue to be visited, and in the former we have been provided with a Medicament Cabinet which has been a great help to our assistants in their work.

During the year one of the Clinicians resigned and his place was taken by a lady Chiropodist, Miss M. Alexander.

A close liaison has been established with the Orthopaedic Department of the Royal Alexandra Infirmary and several patients have been referred there for surgical footwear or surgical treatment.

Whilst the Clinic was primarily geriatric, we have recently extended the treatments to include a few tuberculosis, mentally deficient and physically handicapped patients, and it is likely in the near future that expectant mothers will become eligible for treatment. We propose to correspond with American Chiropaedic Clinics with a view to exchanging ideas regarding treatments and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the patients.

MENTAL HEALTH

The provision of training and occupation for mental defectives under Section 51 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947 has been delegated to the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare (Paisley and District). The Association maintains two Occupation Centres, one for males and one for females and during 1958 the average attendance was 22 males and 13 females. Three instructors and one instructress were employed at these centres during the year and in addition one visitor/instructress was employed for the home bound cases who numbered 49 (17 males and 32 females).

For the purposes of Section 27 of the Act the Local Health Authority co-operate with the Association in the After-care of Mental Defectives.

During 1958, 136 cases of mental illness were admitted to hospital, 34 of whom were certified.

Also during the year 9 cases (7 males and 2 females) of mental deficiency were certified and 8 cases (6 males and 2 females) were admitted to an institution.

It was not necessary to re-certify any defectives attaining the age of 16 years. One case (male) was placed under guardianship.

The waiting list at the end of the year numbered 5 (1 male and 4 females).

Analysis shows that these cases have been waiting:-

4 years 8 months	...	...	...	...	1 case.
4 years	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Under 1 year	..	...	...	...	3 cases.

On 10th March 1959, the Joint Council became the agents of Health County Education Committee for the routine work of the School Health Service within theburgh and this they do by employing medical, nursing and clerical staff specifically appointed for these duties. During 1958 the agreed arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily and Tables 25 of the Statistical Agency's returns contain facts on the work carried out during the school session 1957-58 within the Group of Paisley and District. It should be noted that the work carried out during the school session 1957-58 was not included in the returns for 1957-58 as the work was carried out by the Health Department and was not included in the returns for 1957-58. The work carried out during the school session 1957-58 was not included in the returns for 1957-58 as the work was carried out by the Health Department and was not included in the returns for 1957-58.

WORK UNDER NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT 1948

The Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act 1948 came into operation on 30th July, 1948. This Act empowers Local Health Authorities to supervise (i) Nurseries where children up to school age are looked after for a day or for longer periods not exceeding six days and (ii) persons, who for reward, undertake the care of children under the age of 5 years for similar periods.

At the end of 1958 no applications for registration had been made to the Town Council.

WORK UNDER THE NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT 1938

There is one Nursing Home registered within the Burgh. Regular visits have been paid and everything has been in order.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

On 16th March 1949, the Town Council became the agents of Renfrew County Education Committee for the routine work of the School Health Service within the Burgh and this they do by employing medical, nursing and clerical staff specifically appointed for these duties. During 1958 the agreed arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily, and Table 25 of the Statistical Appendix contains some facts on the work carried out during the school session 1957-58 within the Burgh of Paisley.

WORK UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Under the provisions of the National Assistance Act 1948, the Town Council are required to provide accommodation for aged and infirm persons within their area who cannot be adequately looked after either in their own homes or by relatives. In June 1951, Speirsfield House was opened as an Old People's Home and in April 1957, Stanely House was opened to implement this accommodation.

The statistics for these Homes for 1958 were:-

	Admitted		Discharged		Transferred to Hospital		Died		On Leave		Left of own accord	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Speirsfield House ...	-	2	-	-	4	5	-	2	2	3	-	-
Stanely House ...	1	7	-	2	-	7	-	2	3	1	-	-

Apart from those resident in Speirsfield House and Stanely House, other old people were cared for in such places as -

Residential Accommodation, Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe, Craw Road;
Gleniffer Home;
Flanders House; and
With Other Local Authorities.

In addition to the aged and infirm the Town Council are responsible in whole or in part, for the care of certain handicapped persons in the Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe, Craw Road; The Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir; Cairnhill Home, Airdrie; and in various other Local Authority Institutions.

At the end of the year the Registers, which are maintained for certain categories of handicapped persons, showed the following figures -

Number of Registered Blind Persons	...	...	...	...	162
Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons	...	...	...	...	61
Number of Physically Handicapped Persons (i.e. Cripples)	...	...	...	...	112

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 power is given to local authorities to remove to suitable premises for care and attention any persons 'who are suffering from grave chronic diseases or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention'. Although several old people in such circumstances were reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year all cases were dealt with by persuasion and material help from the Sanitary, Welfare and Public Health Departments and accepted care and attention voluntarily.

Another provision of the National Assistance Act is the power it gives to local

authorities to care for and protect the property of persons admitted to hospitals or other institutions. During 1958, two cases were dealt with.

Eighteen burials of persons who had no relatives willing and able to bury them were carried out during the year.

Institution	Admitted		Discharged		Transferred to Hospital		Died		(a) Leave		Left of year
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Spitalfields House ...	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Stanely House ...	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-

IN ADDITION TO THE AGED AND INFIRM THE BOARD IS RESPONSIBLE IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE CARE OF CERTAIN HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA INFIRMARY, BRANCOX, CRAWFORD; THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BRIDGE OF WEST; CARROLL'S HOME, AUSTIN; AND IN VARIOUS OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

At the end of the year the Board, which is maintained for certain categories of handicapped persons, showed the following figures:

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Another provision of the National Assistance Act is the power it gives to local

HEALTH EDUCATION

During 1958 in order to supplement the basic work in health education carried out by each member of the Health Department in his or her day-to-day work, talks and film shows were given to small groups of selected audiences.

In addition leaflets have been distributed at Clinics and on the 'district' and posters exhibited.

In this field of Health Education the ever ready help of the Scottish Council for Health Education must be acknowledged.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE No. 1

VITAL STATISTICS

	1957	1958
POPULATION AND AREA -		
Population, estimated at 30th June	95,822	96,540
Area of Burgh in Acres	6,369	6,369
Density of Population per Acre	15.0	15.1
BIRTHS -		
Total Live Births (including illegitimate Births)	1,886	2,034
Males	979	1,041
Females	907	993
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population		
Paisley	19.7	21.1
Scotland	19.0	19.2
Large Burghs	20.3	20.7
Total Illegitimate Births	70	76
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 100 live births		
Paisley	3.7	3.7
Scotland	4.1	4.1
Large Burghs	3.6	3.6
Total Still Births	49	50
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 all births		
Paisley	25	24
Scotland	24	23
Large Burghs	23	25
DEATHS -		
Total Deaths - All Causes	1,163	1,187
Death Rate per 1,000 of population		
Paisley	12.1	12.3
Scotland	11.9	12.0
Large Burghs	11.3	11.3
Total deaths from Tuberculosis - All forms	24	15
Tuberculosis Death Rate (All forms) per 1,000		
Paisley	0.25	0.16
Scotland	0.14	0.13
Large Burghs	0.15	0.15
Total deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	23	15
Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000		
Paisley	0.24	0.16
Scotland	0.13	0.12
Large Burghs	0.14	0.13
Total deaths from Epidemic Diseases*	14	-
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate per 1,000		
Paisley	0.15	-
Scotland	0.14	0.03
Large Burghs	0.12	0.02
Total Infant Deaths	55	60
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		
Paisley	29	29
Scotland	29	28
Large Burghs	30	29
Total Neonatal Deaths	35	37
Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 live births		
Paisley	19	29
Scotland	20	19
Total Maternal Deaths	-	-
Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 all births		
Paisley	-	-
Scotland	0.50	0.50

*Typhoid fever; Cerebro-spinal fever; Scarlet fever; Whooping Cough; Diphtheria; Influenza and Measles.

TABLE No. 2

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS 1958

	Actual Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
<i>SYSTEMIC DISEASES</i>	1,123	94.6
Heart Disease	387	
Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis	233	
Other Circulatory Diseases	45	
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	55	
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopietic tissues	7	
Other malignant neoplasms	148	
Tumour (non-malignant)	2	
Pneumonia	45	
Bronchitis	41	
Other Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	10	
Diseases of the Nervous System	12	
Diabetes Mellitus	13	
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	10	
Appendicitis	6	
Diseases of the Liver	8	
Other Diseases of the Digestive System	9	
Nephritis	8	
Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	13	
Diseases of the Skin and Locomotor System	8	
Other General Diseases	11	
Acute Rheumatism	-	
Old Age	6	
Suicide	8	
Violence - Road Accidents	11	
Accidents in the Home	20	
Others	4	
Cause ill-defined	3	
<i>INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES</i>	18	1.5
Respiratory Tuberculosis	15	
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	-	
Syphilis and Sequelae	-	
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	3	
Dysentery	-	
Influenza	-	
<i>DISEASES OF INFANCY OTHER THAN INFECTIOUS</i>	46	3.9
Congenital Malformation	17	
Birth Injuries and Atelectasis	15	
Pneumonia of the Newborn	6	
Other Diseases	8	
<i>DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY</i>	-	-
<i>TOTAL</i>	1,187	

TABLE No. 3
DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS

	Actual Deaths	Percentages of all Deaths
Under 4 weeks	37	3.1
4 weeks upwards	23	2.0
1 year upwards	6	0.5
5 years do.	3	0.2
10 years do.	-	-
15 years do.	11	1.0
25 years do.	16	1.4
35 years do.	43	3.6
45 years do.	101	8.5
55 years do.	202	17.0
65 years do.	330	27.8
75 years do.	328	27.6
85 years do.	87	7.3
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>1,187</i>	

TABLE No. 4
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Under 1 Year	1 4 Yrs.	5 14 Yrs.	15 24 Yrs.	25 34 Yrs.	35 44 Yrs.	45 64 Yrs.	65 Yrs. and over	Total	Cases removed to Hospital
<i>NOTIFIABLE</i> -										
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	3	3	5	2	2	1	3	19	15
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	7	2
Jaundice, Acute Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	53	38	21	12	10	15	47	62	258	250
Poliomyelitis	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	6
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	7	7
Scarlet Fever	-	31	63	1	-	-	-	-	95	48
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	2	5	25	33	25	34	13	137	104
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	2
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	3
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	23	41	126	1	-	-	-	-	191	15
Gastro-enteritis	32	14	1	-	1	-	1	-	49	49
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	3
<i>NON-NOTIFIABLE</i> -										
Chickenpox	1	5	380	2	-	-	1	-	389	6
Measles	1	4	68	-	-	-	-	-	73	3
Mumps	-	3	391	-	-	-	-	-	394	1
Pneumonia (other than above)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubella	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>1,671</i>	<i>515</i>

TABLE No. 5

TUBERCULOSIS - NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE AND SEX

		Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Respiratory	Males	-	2	4	7	17	12	27	13	82
	Females	-	-	1	18	16	13	7	-	55
	Total	-	2	5	25	33	25	34	13	137
Non- Respiratory	Males	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	4
	Total	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	5
RESPIRATORY AND NON- RESPIRATORY	Males	-	2	5	7	17	12	27	13	83
	Females	-	-	2	20	17	13	7	-	59
	Total	-	2	7	27	34	25	34	13	142

TABLE No. 6

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex Distribution of all known Cases within the Burgh at 31st December 1958

		CASES IN AGE GROUPS								
		Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Respiratory	Males	-	12	27	59	145	114	168	35	560
	Females	-	2	35	76	234	133	46	3	529
Non- Respiratory	Males	-	2	17	8	11	4	1	1	44
	Females	-	-	7	12	13	6	7	-	45
RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY							Males ... ..	...		604
							Females .. . .	...		574
										1,178

TABLE No. 7

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis within the Burgh during 1958 with particulars of period elapsing between notification and death

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Not notified or notified only at death . . .	1	1	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before death . . .	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 - 3 months before death . . .	1	-	-	-
Notified from 3 - 6 months before death . . .	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 - 12 months before death . . .	1	-	-	-
Notified from 1 - 2 years before death . . .	1	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death . . .	7	3	-	-
<i>TOTAL</i> . . .	<i>11</i>	<i>4</i>	-	-

TABLE No. 8

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis which received treatment in Sanatoria during the year 1958

		Number of Patients				
		In Sanatoria on 1st January 1958	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in Sanatoria	In Sanatoria on 31st December 1958
Under 15 years	Males . . .	2	5	3	-	4
	Females . . .	1	4	3	-	2
15 - 44 years	Males . . .	32	53	61	-	24
	Females . . .	32	83	75	3	37
45 years and over,	Males . . .	15	66	48	10	23
	Females . . .	4	19	12	-	11
	Males . . .	49	124	112	10	51
	Females . . .	37	106	90	3	50
	<i>TOTAL</i> . . .	<i>86</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>101</i>

TABLE No. 9

VENEREAL DISEASESCases treated at Special Treatment Centre

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Soft Sore		Non-Specific Venereal Infection		Conditions other than V.D.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1- 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15-24 years	-	-	9	-	-	-	17	2	-	2	26	4
25-34 years	-	1	8	1	-	-	13	4	6	-	27	6
35 and over	1	-	14	1	-	-	25	2	9	2	49	5
<i>Total New Cases</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>17</i>

TABLE No. 11

MATERIAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE - POST NATAL CONSULTATIONS

225	Total Number of Cases according
280	Total Attendance

TABLE No. 10

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE - ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS

	Russell Institute Clinic	Ferguslie Clinic	Mossvale Clinic	Blackland Clinic	Barscube Clinic	Total
Number of Expectant Mothers attending	1,020	180	119	90	73	1,482
Made up - New Cases ...	837	133	85	75	59	1,189
Re-attending ...	183	47	34	15	14	293
Total Number of Attendances ..	5,828	811	551	515	490	8,195
Number of cases referred to Ante-natal Wards of Hospitals	34	9	4	18	7	72
Number of cases treated at Clinic	986	171	115	72	66	1,410
Source of New Cases:-						
General Medical Practitioner	745	91	4	18	7	981
Midwife	-	-	-	1	1	2
Health Visitor	2	3	1	-	-	6
Own Accord	90	39	37	23	21	210

TABLE No. 11

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE - POST NATAL CONSULTATIONS

Total Number of Cases attending	358
Total Attendances	760

TABLE No. 12

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE - CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS

	Number of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were -		Total Number of attendances made during year by children who at the time of attendance were -	
Local Health Authority Clinics ... Total	1,778	1,260	10,339	4,954
Made up:-				
Russell Institute	866	475	5,177	1,674
Ferguslie	275	289	1,250	882
Mossvale	180	128	940	543
Barscube	241	206	1,573	1,129
Blackland	216	162	1,399	726

TABLE No. 14

DAY NURSERIES

	No. of approved places		No. of Children on Register at end of year		Average Daily Attendances	
	0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years
Castle Street Day Nursery	15	45	15	50	12	45
Douglas Street Day Nursery	20	30	20	38	18	32
Hugh Smiley Day Nursery	20	30	20	32	20	25
<i>TOTAL</i>	55	105	55	120	50	102

TABLE No. 15

CHAPEL HOUSE RESIDENTIAL NURSERY

Number of Beds provided		Children Admitted	Children Discharged	Average Daily Residents
0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years			
10	10	110	101	14.7

TABLE No. 16

BIRTHS

Total Number of Births including Still-births occurring in the Area before correction for Residence	3,327
Number of Births in Maternity Hospital	2,519
Number of Births in General or Mental Hospital	-
Number of Births in Private Nursing Homes	184
Number of Births occurring at Home	661
Number of Still-births in Total	38
Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947	659
Made up - Doctor engaged and present at confinement	53
Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	606
Midwife (alone) (no doctor engaged)	-
Other Domiciliary Cases -	
Made up - Doctor and midwife engaged	-
Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	-
Without doctor or midwife	-
Born en route to hospital	-

TABLE No. 17

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Total Number of Cases attended on District	793
Total Number of Cases booked on District	783
Total Number of Cases delivered on District	667
Total Number of Emergency Cases (not booked) included in above	2
Total Number of Abortions on District	-
Number of Cases delivered by Midwife only	612
Number of Cases delivered by Midwife and Doctor	9
Number of Cases requiring medical aid	44
Number of Emergency Cases delivered by Midwife	2
Number of Emergency Cases delivered by Doctor	-
Number of Emergency Cases delivered by Midwife and Doctor	-
Conditions requiring Medical Aid -	
Forceps Delivery	2
Retained Placentae	5
Retained Placentae (Admitted to Hospital)	4
Breech Presentation	2
Face Presentation	1
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	8
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	2
Repair of Perineum	8
Feeble condition of babies	3
Failing foetal heart	9
Number of Cases cancelled from Maternity Service during ante-natal period ..	27
Reasons - Medical	13
Domestic	9
Cases transferred to other Authorities	5
Total Number of Cases admitted to Maternity Hospitals	118
Reasons for admission to Hospital -	
Delayed labour	30
Premature labour	7
Post Partum Haemorrhage	2
Retained Placentae	7
Breech presentation	3
Foetal distress	5
Ante-natal patients -	
Medical reasons	9
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	10
Ante-partum haemorrhage	13
Malpresentations	9
Rhesus Factor (Rh -)	2
Hydramnios	1
Of the above 118 patients admitted to Maternity Hospitals 34 patients were dismissed to the Maternity Service and nursed at home.	
Total Number of Natal visits paid (1st 14 days of the puerperium)	10,297
Total Number of Ante-Natal visits paid	11,432
Domiciliary visits by midwives	7,418
Doctors visits	4,000
Clinic visits	14

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE (continued)

Total Number of Infants born	669
Number of Infants born alive	664
Number of Still-births	5
Number of twins born	2
Causes of Still-births -	
Premature delivery following ante-partum haemorrhage	1
Precipitate labour (asphyxia pallida)	1
Intra uterine death of foetus	1
Congenital deformity	1
Tight short cord round neck	1
Total Number of Neo-natal Deaths	3
Causes of Neo-natal Deaths -	
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2
Haemorrhage of newly born	1
Number of Infants transferred to Hospitals	7
Reasons for admission -	
Prematurity	5
Atelectasis	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Maternal Deaths	-
Patient admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospital on 12th day of puerperium .	1
Reason - ?Salpingitis.	
Maternal morbidity rate - 1 in 667 deliveries	0.14%
Still-birth Rate -	
5 in 667 deliveries	0.74%
Neo-natal death Rate -	
3 deaths in 664 live births	0.45%
Number of Patients in labour to whom Gas and Air Analgesia was given ...	513
Number of Patients in labour to whom Pethidine was given	415
Supervisory visits	2,700

TABLE No. 18

HEALTH VISITING

	First Visits	Total Visits
Expectant Mothers	305	573
Children under 1 year of age ...	3,149	15,563
Children between age 1 - 5 years .	4,836	15,883
Tuberculosis cases	549	1,963
Other cases (mainly Infectious Diseases) ...	124	124
<i>TOTAL</i> ...	<i>8,963</i>	<i>34,106</i>

TABLE No. 19

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Number of Patients			Number of Visits			Age		Termination of Case			
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	- 65 years	65 and over	Conval- escent	Transfer to Hospital	Died	Con- tinued
230	579	809	5,348	25,403	30,751	300	509	384	123	146	156

TABLE No. 20

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

	Number of new cases dealt with				Number of new cases in which full cost borne by applicant				Average number of hours per case per week			
	Mat.	Gen. Ill.	Tub.	Aged	Mat.	Gen. Ill.	Tub.	Aged	Mat.	Gen. Ill.	Tub.	Aged
<i>JANUARY</i>												
Full-time	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	40	-	-
Part-time	1	2	-	15	-	1	-	-	25	24	-	23
<i>FEBRUARY</i>												
Full-time	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	48	-	-
Part-time	-	5	-	18	-	2	-	-	-	23	-	21
<i>MARCH</i>												
Full-time	8	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	44	43	-	43
Part-time	2	4	1	15	2	-	-	-	23	21	15	23
<i>APRIL</i>												
Full-time	6	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	40	45	-	35
Part-time	3	4	-	18	-	-	-	1	21	20	-	21
<i>MAY</i>												
Full-time	7	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	43	40	-	40
Part-time	4	1	-	16	2	-	-	1	23	20	-	23
<i>JUNE</i>												
Full-time	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	-	-
Part-time	4	2	1	9	2	-	-	-	23	20	20	21
<i>JULY</i>												
Full-time	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	48	-	-
Part-time	2	3	-	8	-	2	-	1	24	22	-	23
<i>AUGUST</i>												
Full-time	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	43	-	-	-
Part-time	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	21	-	22
<i>SEPTEMBER</i>												
Full-time	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-
Part-time	1	5	-	10	1	1	-	2	20	23	-	23
<i>OCTOBER</i>												
Full-time	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	45	-	-	37½
Part-time	-	5	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	24	-	20
<i>NOVEMBER</i>												
Full-time	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	42	-	-
Part-time	3	4	-	11	2	1	-	1	24	22	-	23
<i>DECEMBER</i>												
Full-time	11	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	45	44	-	-
Part-time	6	7	-	13	2	3	-	1	23	26	-	22

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE (continued)

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH

		Maternity	General Illness	Tuberculosis	Aged
JANUARY	Full-time	7	2	-	3
	Part-time	1	11	2	84
FEBRUARY	Full-time	6	3	-	3
	Part-time	1	16	1	91
MARCH	Full-time	10	4	-	4
	Part-time	2	15	2	96
APRIL	Full-time	9	3	-	6
	Part-time	6	15	2	99
MAY	Full-time	9	7	-	4
	Part-time	5	11	2	101
JUNE	Full-time	7	4	-	3
	Part-time	5	11	2	97
JULY	Full-time	1	3	-	3
	Part-time	2	12	2	93
AUGUST	Full-time	4	2	-	2
	Part-time	1	17	1	81
SEPTEMBER	Full-time	9	1	-	2
	Part-time	1	17	1	81
OCTOBER	Full-time	9	1	-	2
	Part-time	-	20	1	86
NOVEMBER	Full-time	6	2	-	2
	Part-time	3	19	1	86
DECEMBER	Full-time	12	4	-	2
	Part-time	8	23	-	90

TABLE No. 21

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

	Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (Vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Total
Primary ...	889	-	2	52	943
Re-vaccination	125	96	198	24	443

TABLE No. 22

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Local Health Authority Clinics and Nurseries	At Schools	By General Medical Practitioners	Total
1943 or earlier	-	-	-	-
1944	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-
1950	1	-	-	1
1951	-	-	-	-
1952	5	-	1	6
1953	5	-	12	17
1954	12	-	8	20
1955	17	-	14	31
1956	61	-	100	161
1957	423	-	473	896
1958	125	-	113	238
TOTAL	649	-	721	1,370

TABLE No. 23

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Local Health Authority Clinics	At Schools	By General Medical Practitioners	Total
1943 or earlier	-	-	2	2
1944	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	1	1
1950	-	-	1	1
1951	-	-	5	5
1952	1	-	30	31
1953	2	-	62	64
1954	1	-	1	2
1955	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	-	102	106

TABLE No. 24

B. C. G. VACCINATION

	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Successfully Vaccinated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nurses	-	8	-	1	-	1
Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts	79	91	64	58	64	61
Newborn babies	197	201	94	105	377	379
Others	524	509	268	281	268	278
TOTAL	800	809	426	445	709	719

TABLE No. 25

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICESCHOOL SESSION 1st AUGUST 1957 to 31st JULY 1958

<i>GENERAL STATISTICS -</i>			
Population of Area (Paisley)		96,540	
Number of Primary Schools under Education Authority ...		14	
Number of Secondary Schools under Education Authority ...		2	
Number of Secondary Schools under Education Authority with Primary Departments		9	
Number of Special Schools serving the Area		3	
Number of Special classes in Ordinary Schools ...		-	
Number of Children on the Registers	}	16,020	
Number of Children in average attendance			
<i>CLINICAL STATISTICS -</i>			
Number of Routine Medical Inspections:-			
Nursery Schools		44	
Entrants		1,491	
Born : 1948		1,532	
1944		1,714	
1941		245	
1950 (Vision and Hearing only)		1,412	
<i>TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED</i> ...			6,438
Number of Re-examinations		129	
Number of Non-Routine Examinations		19,479	
Number of Home Visits		289	
Number attending Medical Officers' Clinic		1,142	
Number examined for School Camps		644	
		New Cases	Total Attendances
Number of Children treated at Minor Ailment Clinic for:-			
Injuries, Cuts, Bruises, etc.		14	53
Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat		84	1,562
Diseases of the Eye		27	230
Diseases of the Skin		435	1,787
Other Conditions		50	129
<i>TOTALS</i> ...		610	3,761

