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**Contributors**

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Carmarthenshire County Council

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# Annual Report

OF THE

County Medical Officer  
of Health

For the Year 1960

CARMARTHEN:

Printed by The Journal Co. Ltd.

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## INTRODUCTION

The state of the public health in the county presented much the same pattern as in 1959.

The birth rate of 14.30 was the highest since 1949, but the infant mortality rate went up from 23.9 of 1959 to 25.7. These rates compare favourably with those for Wales only, which however are notably higher than those for England and Wales. It was pointed out as far back as 1948 that there was a great need for specialist services to prevent deaths from prematurity, which are relatively far too high within the county.

It appears that such a special unit will shortly become available at Morriston Hospital and it is hoped that similar facilities will come into existence at Carmarthen in the not too distant future. The wastage of young life can only be further prevented, as far as it is possible, by the provision of these specialised services within easy reach of those who need them.

The maternal mortality rate of 0.4 is accounted for by one death due to the effect of pregnancy on disease already established and the rate is identical to that for England and Wales.

There were 2,306 deaths in the county giving a rate of 13.71 per 1,000 as compared with 12.8 in 1959. Over 67% were in persons over the age of 65, the highest single cause being coronary thrombosis closely followed by vascular diseases of the brain. Deaths from cancer remained unchanged at 2.1 per thousand, the main incidence falling on the lung and stomach.

The major infectious diseases in recent years give little cause for anxiety but, apart from poliomyelitis protection, the public needs constant reminding of the importance of immunisation against serious infectious disease.

Two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified, no record of immunisation existed in either case. It is estimated that of the population under 17 years of age no less than 80% have received two injections and 60% three injections of poliomyelitis vaccine.

All persons under 40 are now eligible for poliomyelitis protection, but the response in the older age groups is poor. I would like to express my gratitude to the general practitioners who have given excellent co-operation in producing the satisfactory results in the under 17 age groups. The national increase in venereal disease is not reflected in the figures of the county.

The home help service continues to give much-needed assistance to the community and there was a considerable increase in the numbers of cases—mainly in the aged and chronic sick categories.



Efforts to implement the arrangements for a chiropody service came to nothing as a result of our inability to secure the services of a chiropodist recognised by the Ministry of Health but at the time of writing arrangements have been made to assist voluntary organisations to extend their chiropody service and it is hoped to secure the services of recognised chiropodists on a part-time basis.

The Mental Health Act 1959 came fully into force on 1st November, 1960, and with it came heavy additional responsibilities for the local health authorities in community care. This authority took steps during the year for the training of special staff for this work and approved the necessary building programme. The translation of this building programme into reality will take some time if the considerable difficulties experienced in obtaining sites for the centres and homes is any criterion of the problem.

I am grateful for the support and help of the Chairman and Members of the Health and Public Health Committee, and I must record my appreciation of the help and assistance I received from the professional, administrative and clerical staff of the County Health Department.

R. EVANS,

*County Medical Officer of Health.*

September, 1961.

## HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman : Alderman D. J. Stone.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman Griffith Evans.

Aldermen :

Evan Bevan.	Edgar Lewis.
Frank Davies.	W. H. Mathias, O.B.E.
Thomas Davies.	S. O. Thomas.
W. T. Griffiths, O.B.E.	T. J. Williams ( <i>ex-officio</i> ).
( <i>ex-officio</i> ).	

Councillors :

W. I. Daniel.	Edward Lewis.
D. M. Davies.	Haydn Lewis.
G. V. Davies.	Sidney Lewis.
I. T. Davies.	Dr. H. D. Llewellyn.
J. H. Davies.	T. H. Maguire.
Stephen Davies.	John Morgan.
W. J. Davies (Llandovery).	William Morris.
L. Dennis.	J. D. Phelps.
D. L. Duckfield.	W. J. Phillips (Abergwili).
D. Ivor J. Evans.	Mrs. C. R. Rees.
T. E. Evans.	D. J. Richards.
H. H. Harries.	S. J. E. Samuel.
H. Howell.	S. I. Thomas.
Gwyn Howells.	D. T. Williams.
Mrs. Loti Rees Hughes.	G. O. Williams.
Rev. R. G. James.	John Williams.
Josiah Jones.	

(One Vacancy)

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:  
R. Evans, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer :  
D. G. G. Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Principal Dental Officer :  
W. E. T. Llewelyn, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Chief Nursing Officer :  
Miss M. Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Ceased 5th, June).  
Miss I. John, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Commenced 11th, July).

Organiser of Home Helps :  
Miss Joan M. Crossman.

County Ambulance Officer :  
G. B. Evans.



## Assistant Medical Officers :

- Elizabeth T. Davies-Humphreys, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 D. O. Davies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 M. G. Danaher, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.  
 Edna E. Williams, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. (Ceased 31st August).  
 J. G. E. Collins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
 C. I. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 E. Lynette Davies, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G. (Commenced 12th December).  
 \*E. H. Beynon-Hopkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (part-time).  
 \*Gladys M. Herbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (part-time).  
 †Elfyn T. Jones, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (part-time).  
 Iris A. Jenkin Lloyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (part-time).  
 A. Nest M. Crane, M.B., B.S. (part-time).  
 Audrey A. Jones, M.B., Ch.B., (part-time).

\* Divisional Medical Officer of Health.

† District Medical Officer of Health.

## Assistant Dental Officers :

- J. L. T. Davies, L.D.S., R.C.S.  
 D. L. Walters, L.D.S., R.C.S.  
 F. G. Day (temporary).  
 Gwilym Evans, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part-time) (Ceased 31st August).

## Medical Officer of Gynaecological Clinic :

- J. Gwendoline Madel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

## Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor :

- Miss F. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

## Senior Nursing Officer :

- Miss R. E. Morris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

## Senior Orthopaedic Sister :

- Miss E. R. Buckley, M.C.S.P.

## Assistant Orthopaedic Sister :

- Mrs. O. Turner Evans, M.C.S.P.

## Speech Therapist :

- Mrs. R. M. Morgan, L.C.S.T.

## Assistant Organisers of Home Helps :

- Mrs. N. Davies.  
 Mrs. E. J. Griffiths.

## Dental Attendants :

- Mrs. V. M. Arundel.  
 Miss E. B. Evans.  
 Miss A. M. Maliphant.  
 Miss M. A. Thomas.  
 Miss Joyce Jenkins.  
 Mrs. Florence Evans (part-time) (Ceased 31st August).

Acting Mental Welfare Officers ;:

D. T. Longhurst.  
 \*J. A. D. Hopkins.  
 \*D. G. Jones.  
 \*D. A. John.  
 \*Esmor Evans.  
 \*D. J. Lewis.  
 \*J. I. Stephens.

\* Also County Welfare Officers.

Supervisor Llanelly Occupation Centre and Home Teacher for Mental Defectives :

Mrs. M. A. Lewis.

Assistant Supervisors and Home Teachers for Mental Defectives :

Mrs. J. M. Jones.  
 D. E. Ambrose.  
 Mrs. M. Woodliffe.

Home Teachers and Visitors for the Blind :

Miss S. M. Tidmarsh.  
 Miss A. Young.  
 Miss Myra Thomas.

County Analyst :

D. C. Jenkins, M.Sc., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.

Inspectors under Food and Drugs Acts :

Chief Inspector—D. R. Watkins.  
 Deputy Chief Inspector—E. D. Roberts.

Educational Psychologist :

C. B. E. James B.A., B.Ed., A.B.Ps.S.

**Consultants available for County Health Services**

Pathologist :

D. F. Davies, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Bacteriologist under the Medical Research Council :

H. D. S. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dip. Bact.

Chest Physicians :

J. T. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.  
 D. B. Ll. Morgan, M.D.



## Assistant Chest Physicians :

J. Williams, M.B., B.Ch.  
Bronwen N. Davies, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.

## Medical Officer of V.D. Clinic :

D. E. Thomas, M.B., B.S.

## Obstetricians :

J. R. E. James, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.  
Rhys M. Williams, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.

## Orthopaedic Surgeons :

G. D. Rowley, M.Ch.  
R. L. Rees, F.R.C.S.

## Ophthalmic Surgeons :

G. S. Forrester, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., Llanelly.  
A. Philipp, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.O.M.S., Llanelly.

## Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons :

T. I. Williams, F.R.C.S., Llanelly.  
S. Morgan, F.R.C.S., Carmarthen.

## Plastic Surgeons :

Eric W. Peet, F.R.C.S., Oxford.  
Emlyn Lewis, F.R.C.S., Chepstow.

## Paediatrician :

R. T. Jenkins, M.R.C.P., D.C.H., Swansea.

## Dermatologist :

D. Leighton Rees, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Swansea.

## Orthodontist :

R. E. Rix, M.R.C.S., F.D.S., R.C.S., London.

## Dental Surgeon :

J. R. Gibson, F.D.S., Chepstow.

## Hon. Consultant Psychiatrist :

Sidney Davies, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

## Psychiatrists :

J. Farr, M.B., B.S., B.Ch., D.P.M.  
E. J. Eurfyl Jones, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.M.

## Child Psychiatrist :

Nansi James, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.



## NURSING

District.	Name.	Qualifications.
<b>Whole-time Health Visitors :</b>		
Amman Valley .. ..	M. G. Evans .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Ammanford .. ..	A. Howells .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Burry Port .. ..	R. M. Walters .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Trimsaran .. ..	G. M. Williams .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Llangennech .. ..	E. Edwards .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
St. Clears .. ..	M. E. E. Davies .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Carmarthen Borough .. ..	G. I. Evans .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
	D. Evans Murray .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Llanelly Borough .. ..	E. M. Perrott .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
	D. C. Insley .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
	M. E. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
	G. M. Burford .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
	C. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Felinfoel .. ..	E. M. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Tumble .. ..	E. J. M. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Llandybie .. ..	M. M. Davies .. ..	S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
Pencader .. ..	E. N. Morgan .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Bankyfelin .. ..	E. N. E. Davies .. ..	S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
Llandeilo .. ..	C. M. Bailey .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Llangendeirne .. ..	M. E. Thomas .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Llandovery .. ..	J. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Nantgaredig .. ..	E. Evans .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Cynwyl Elfed .. ..	N. G. E. Baker .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Whitland .. ..	M. E. Fisher .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
<b>District Nurse/Midwives/Health Visitors :</b>		
Llansawel .. ..	M. L. Angel .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Cilycwm .. ..	E. G. Cox .. ..	S.C.M.
Caeo .. ..	S. Jenkins .. ..	S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
<b>District Nurse/Midwives :</b>		
Betws .. ..	I. M. Beynon .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Ammanford .. ..	M. E. E. Davies .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Brynamman .. ..	A. James .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Garnant .. ..	S. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Cwmamman .. ..	V. Sharp .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llangennech .. ..	L. C. Evans .. ..	S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
	M. E. John .. ..	S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Llwynhendy .. ..	M. E. Richards .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Laugharne .. ..	E. John .. ..	S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
St. Clears .. ..	S. H. Griffiths .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Abernant .. ..	M. O. Davies .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Cynwyl Elfed .. ..	E. Thomas .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Meidrim and Trelech .. ..	(Vacancy) .. ..	
Pwll, Sandy and Furnace .. ..	(Vacancy) .. ..	
Gorslas .. ..	M. E. Evans .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.
Tumble .. ..	H. E. A. Ratford .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.
Felinfoel .. ..	A. R. Harries .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Dafen .. ..	E. M. Thomas .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M., Tb.Cert.
Kidwelly .. ..	R. H. Davies .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llandybie .. ..	L. Thomas .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Penygroes .. ..	L. M. Davies .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Trimsaran .. ..	E. M. Thomas .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Saron .. ..	G. Edwards .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Tycroes .. ..	E. J. Davies .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llandeilo .. ..	(Vacancy) .. ..	
Llanstephan .. ..	M. D. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llanybyther .. ..	D. Thomas .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Pencader .. ..	S. J. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Drefach .. ..	E. A. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.



District.	Name.	Qualifications.
Llangunnor .. ..	K. E. Critchley ..	S.C.M.
Abergwili .. ..	(Vacancy)	
Nantgaredig .. ..	E. M. M. Richards	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llandovery .. ..	B. Harries .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llangadog .. ..	H. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llansadwrn and Llanwrda	M. E. Preece ..	S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Ferryside .. ..	M. M. T. Richards Jones	S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Pontyates .. ..	A.M. Hughes ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Pontyberem .. ..	M. B. Harries ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llandeilo (South Ward)	E. A. Davies ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Talley .. ..	(Vacancy)	
Velindre .. ..	G. R. Luke .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llanfihangel-Aberbythich	A. M. Pugh .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Newcastle Emlyn .. ..	V. J. Jones .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Whitland .. ..	(Vacancy)	
Llanfynydd and Llangathen	M. C. Thomas ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.

**District Nurses :**

Carmarthen .. ..	D. M. Jones ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
	E. G. Thomas ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Burry Port .. ..	M. J. Davies ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llanelly .. ..	M. Marpole ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
	W. V. Griffiths ..	S.R.N.
	J. B. Tasker ..	S.R.N.
	H. Bushell ..	S.R.N.
	M. Griffiths ..	S.E.A.N.
Llanboidy .. ..	E. M. Adams ..	S.R.N.

**Whole-time Midwives :**

Llanelly .. ..	K. Y. Perrott ..	S.C.M.
	M. David Griffiths	S.R.N., S.C.M.
	M. W. Evans ..	S.C.M.
	A. E. James ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Carmarthen .. ..	E. M. Evans James	S.C.M.
	E. M. James ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Burry Port .. ..	O. G. Thomas ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Pembrey .. ..	M. E. Thomas ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.

**Relief District Nurse/Midwives :**

Group 1 .. ..	(Vacancy)	
Group 2 .. ..	(Vacancy).	
Group 3 } .. ..	(3 Vacancies).	
Group 4 }		
Group 5 .. ..	G. M. Aubrey ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Group 6 .. ..	B. M. Rees .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Group 7 .. ..	M. Branch .. ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Group 8 .. ..	D. E. Davies ..	S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Group 9 .. ..	(Vacancy).	
Group 10 .. ..	S. A. N. Price ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.



## STATISTICS

Area : 588,472 acres.

Population—Census 1951 : 171,742.

Estimated by Registrar General for 1960 : 168,250.

Product of a penny rate for general purposes : £6,669.

Rateable Value for general purposes : £1,689,155.

In superficial area (588,472 acres) the County of Carmarthen is the largest of the Welsh Counties. Its length from the upper waters of the River Towy to the Pembrokeshire border is 50 miles. Its breadth from the River Teify on the Cardiganshire border to the River Loughor is 35 miles. Something like three-quarters of the area is agricultural, the chief industries apart from agriculture, being Forestry, Stone Quarrying and Milk Processing. The remainder of the County (the south eastern part) is industrial, the chief industries being Coal Mining, Iron and Steel Rolling, Tinsplate and Hollow Ware. During the years since the last war, miscellaneous light industries have been introduced, the chief amongst them being Light Precision Engineering and Chemical Manufacture.

**Live Births :**

			Male		Female		Total
Legitimate	..	..	1230	..	1104	..	2334
Illegitimate	..	..	31	..	41	..	72
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	..	1261	..	1145	..	2406
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 of estimated population : 14.30.

The following table shews the number of live births registered and the birth rates during the past five years :—

Year	Urban		Rural		Admin. County		England and Wales	
	No. Reg.	Rate.	No. Reg.	Rate.	No. Reg.	Rate.		Rate.
1956	.. 889	13.01	.. 1393	13.65	.. 2282	13.39	..	15.7
1957	.. 868	12.67	.. 1481	14.55	.. 2349	13.79	..	16.1
1958	.. 889	13.07	.. 1505	14.86	.. 2394	14.14	..	16.4
1959	.. 833	12.32	.. 1505	14.89	.. 2338	13.86	..	16.5
1960	.. 906	13.44	.. 1500	14.87	.. 2406	14.30	..	17.1

**Illegitimate Live Births :**

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births : 2.99.

**Still Births :**

Male	Female	Total
25	.. 24	.. 49

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births : 19.96.

Total Live and Still Births : 2,455.



### Infant Mortality

There were 62 deaths of infants under one year old during the year ; an infant mortality rate of 25.77 per 1,000 live births. This compares with a rate of 23.95 for 1959. For England and Wales for 1960, the rate was 21.9, but the rate for Wales only was 25.0.

A classification of 1960 deaths in the County is as follows :—

		Males		Females		Total		Rate
Legitimate	..	38	..	23	..	61	..	26.14
Illegitimate	..	1	..	—	..	1	..	13.89
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	39	..	23	..	62	..	25.77
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

The causes of death were :—

				Male		Female		Total
Pneumonia	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6
Cancer	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	1
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	14
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	25	..	15	..	40
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	..	..	39	..	23	..	62
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Infant mortality in the County for the last six years is summarised in the following table :—

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		England and Wales	Wales only
Year	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate
1955	60	27.29	—	—	60	26.40	24.9	31.4
1956	68	30.85	3	38.46	71	31.11	23.8	28.9
1957	66	28.97	4	52.63	70	29.80	23.0	28.0
1958	84	36.09	1	14.93	85	35.51	22.6	26.6
1959	54	23.98	2	23.26	56	23.95	22.0	24.0
1960	61	26.14	1	13.89	62	25.77	21.9	25.0

### Neo-Natal Deaths

51 infants under four weeks old died (neo-natal deaths) during the year, a mortality rate of 21.20 per 1,000 live births. This figure was 41 for the previous year, a mortality rate of 17.54.

An analysis of the neo-natal deaths in the County during 1960 is as follows :—

				M.		F.		Total		Rate
Legitimate	..	..	..	32	..	18	..	50	..	21.42
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1	..	13.89
				—		—		—		—
Totals	..	..	..	33	..	18	..	51	..	21.20
				—		—		—		—

Neo-natal deaths in the County for the last five years are summarised in the following table :—

Year	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1956	52	23.59	3	38.46	55	24.10	16.9
1957	45	19.16	3	39.47	48	20.43	16.5
1958	62	26.64	1	14.93	63	26.32	16.2
1959	40	17.76	1	11.63	41	17.54	15.8
1960	50	21.42	1	13.89	51	21.20	15.6

### Early Neo-natal Mortality (Deaths under one week)

				M.		F.		Total		Rate
Legitimate	..	..	..	26	..	16	..	42	..	17.99
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1	..	13.89
				—		—		—		—
Totals	..	..	..	27	..	16	..	43	..	17.87
				—		—		—		—

### Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and deaths under one week)

				M.		F.		Total		Rate per 1000 total live and still births
Legitimate	..	..	..	48	..	38	..	86	..	36.16
Illegitimate	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	..	77.92
				—		—		—		—
Total	..	..	..	52	..	40	..	92	..	37.47
				—		—		—		—



### Maternal Mortality

Maternal Mortality covers the number of deaths in which pregnancy or childbirth was the primary cause of death. One such case occurred in this county during 1960. The figures for the last six years are as follows :—

Year	Maternal Deaths.	Total Births.	Rate per 1,000 total Births.	Rate for England and Wales.
1955	5	2329	2.1	0.64
1956	2	2353	0.8	0.56
1957	—	2420	—	0.47
1958	1	2444	0.4	0.43
1959	—	2396	—	0.38
1960	1	2455	0.4	0.39

Although all abortions are included in the classification of maternal mortality, a truer picture of maternal mortality in the area is obtained by the exclusion of such cases. Maternal deaths in the county for the last six years not due to abortion are summarised in the following table:—

Year	Total Maternal Deaths excluding Abortions.	Rate per 1,000 total Births.
1955	2	0.9
1956	2	0.8
1957	—	—
1958	—	—
1959	—	—
1960	1	0.4

All deaths due to pregnancy are specially investigated by the Consultant Obstetrician concerned. The County Medical Officer of Health adds his comments to the report which is then passed to the Regional Assessor who submits his findings to the Principal Medical Officer of the Welsh Board of Health.

### Total Deaths

Male	Female	Total
1284	1022	2306

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population : 13.71.

The following table gives a comparison of the total number of deaths and death rates during the past five years :—

Year	Urban Deaths.	Urban Crude D.R.	Rural Deaths.	Rural Crude D.R.	Admin. County Deaths.	Admin. County Crude D.R.	Rate for Eng. & Wales
1956	1084	15.87	1231	12.06	2315	13.58	11.7
1957	1066	15.56	1271	12.48	2337	13.72	11.5
1958	1078	15.85	1270	12.54	2348	13.87	11.7
1959	944	13.96	1219	12.06	2163	12.82	11.6
1960	1036	15.37	1270	12.59	2306	13.71	11.5



The following table gives the causes of death in 1960 at specified ages :—

Cause of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and over.
All Causes—Males .. ..	1284	39	6	5	55	377	802
Females .. ..	1022	23	4	6	42	189	758
Total .. ..	2306	62	10	11	97	566	1560
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. ..	13	—	—	—	3	6	4
2. Tuberculosis, other .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. ..	8	—	—	1	2	2	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..	84	—	—	—	3	24	57
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. ..	53	—	—	—	2	28	23
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	30	—	—	—	6	13	11
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	18	—	—	—	4	10	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. ..	163	1	—	—	10	41	111
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	13	—	—	—	1	3	9
16. Diabetes .. ..	20	—	—	—	1	5	14
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. ..	358	—	—	—	6	58	294
18. Coronary disease, angina .. ..	464	—	—	—	5	156	303
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	47	—	—	—	—	6	41
20. Other heart disease .. ..	307	—	—	—	6	42	259
21. Other circulatory disease .. ..	106	—	—	—	4	14	88
22. Influenza .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
23. Pneumonia .. ..	68	6	2	—	1	12	47
24. Bronchitis .. ..	79	—	1	—	1	23	54
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .. ..	89	—	—	—	2	36	51
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	19	—	—	—	2	10	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	7	1	—	—	1	1	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	24	—	—	—	1	7	16
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .. ..	20	14	3	—	—	3	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. ..	188	40	2	4	15	36	91
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	25	—	—	5	9	6	5
34. All other accidents .. ..	60	—	2	1	6	14	37
35. Suicide .. ..	17	—	—	—	5	8	4
36. Homicide and operations of war .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total .. ..	2306	62	10	11	97	566	1560

### Chief Causes of Death

The chief causes of death during 1960 and the rates per 1,000 population compared with previous years were :—

Cause of Death	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Heart and other Circulatory Disease ..	807	4.74	899	5.28	896	5.29	803	4.76	924	5.49
Cancer ..	422	2.48	346	2.03	366	2.16	347	2.10	348	2.07
Vascular Lesions of Brain	330	1.94	374	2.20	363	2.14	361	2.14	358	2.13
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	23	0.13	24	0.14	20	0.12	17	0.10	15	0.09
Pneumonia ..	38	0.22	49	0.29	66	0.39	63	0.37	68	0.40
Bronchitis ..	114	0.67	94	0.55	89	0.53	84	0.50	79	0.47
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	104	0.61	81	0.48	75	0.44	82	0.49	89	0.53
Nephritis ..	31	0.18	18	0.11	22	0.13	16	0.09	24	0.14

Deaths from the above causes for 1960 constitute 82.61% of the total deaths.

The number of deaths of persons 65 years of age and over was 1,560 or 67.65% of the total deaths in 1960.

### Deaths from Infectious Diseases (up to 5 years of age) :

Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	8
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	1
Influenza ..	..	..	..	—
Measles ..	..	..	..	—
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	—
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	—
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	..	..	..	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	..	..	..	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	..	..	..	—



### Cancer

The death rates per 1,000 population for the last five years have been :—

Year	No. of Deaths		Rate	Rate for England and Wales	
1956	..	422	..	2.5	.. —
1957	..	346	..	2.0	.. —
1958	..	366	..	2.2	.. —
1959	..	347	..	2.1	.. 2.1
1960	..	348	..	2.1	.. 2.1

A classification of the causes of death from Cancer during 1960 is as follows :—

Site of Cancer		Age Periods						Total	Grand Total
		0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—		
Stomach .. ..	M.	—	—	—	1	15	34	50	84
	F.	—	—	—	2	9	23	34	
Lung, Bronchus ..	M.	—	—	—	1	27	20	48	53
	F.	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	
Breast .. ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	F.	—	—	—	6	13	11	30	
Uterus .. ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
	F.	—	—	—	4	10	4	18	
Others .. ..	M.	—	—	—	6	20	65	91	163
	F.	1	—	—	4	21	46	72	
TOTALS .. ..	M.	—	—	—	8	62	119	189	348
	F.	1	—	—	17	54	87	159	



## ADMINISTRATION

The County Health Services (apart from the School Health Service which is outside the scope of this report) are administered by the Health and Public Health Committee. This Committee have appointed seven Sub-Committees to assist in the administration of certain services, viz.:—

- (i) **Ambulance Transport Sub-Committee**, to supervise the administration and organisation of the County Ambulance Service and to make recommendations for the improvement of the Service. The Sub-Committee comprise representatives of the Authority, the West Wales Hospital Management Committee, the Women's Voluntary Services, and the Ambulance employees.
- (ii) **Care and After-Care Sub-Committee**, to exercise the functions relating to the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care. The Health and Public Health Committee have power to co-opt on the Sub-Committee persons who are interested in after-care work, provided that not more than one-third of the members of the Sub-Committee are co-opted members. The Sub-Committee have full powers, subject to any directions or restrictions imposed by the Health and Public Health Committee, and in an emergency the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Sub-Committee has full power to make temporary arrangements under the Scheme.
- (iii) **Mental Health Sub-Committee**, to undertake the functions for the development of the Mental Health Service. The Health and Public Health Committee have power to co-opt on the Sub-Committee two members of the County Education Committee and other persons who are experienced or interested in Mental Health work, provided that at least two-thirds of the members of the Sub-Committee are members of the Authority.
- (iv) **Three District Nursing Appointments Sub-Committees**, for the Carmarthen, Llanelly and Llandeilo areas, respectively, to make appointments to vacancies for District Nurses under District Nursing Associations. The Sub-Committees have full power, and comprise representatives of the Authority, the County Nursing Association, the District Nursing Association concerned, and the senior member of the County Council representing the area of the District Nursing Association.
- (v) **Home Help Service Sub-Committee**, to consider and make recommendations in unusual and difficult cases requiring Home Help assistance.

There is no divisional health organisation in the County. The County does not lend itself to divisional administration, although the School Health Service is partly decentralised for the area of the Llanelly Educational Divisional Executive.

There are no formal joint "administrative" arrangements with other Local Health Authorities, but arrangements have been made with the Glamorgan, Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire Authorities for Ambulance Services along the border areas. Arrangements have also been made with the Glamorgan Authority for Home Nursing and Midwifery Services in the Cwmllynfell and Garnswllt areas and with the Pembrokeshire Authority in the Clynderwen and Whitland areas.



## JOINT USE OF STAFF

During the year, one general medical practitioner was replaced by an Assistant Medical Officer as Medical Officer of an Infant Welfare Centre. This is in accordance with the policy of the Authority to staff all centres with Assistant Medical Officers. Six centres only now have general medical practitioners as Medical Officers.

The West Wales Isolation Hospital is under the medical care of the County Medical Officer of Health and his staff as it was prior to 1948.

When required, the Orthopaedic Sisters of the Authority treat Hospital orthopaedic in-patients.

The arrangements of the Authority for a Mental Health Service provide for the joint use of staff with the Regional Hospital Board.

The Medical Superintendent of St. David's Hospital is the Honorary Consultant Psychiatrist to the Authority.

The Consultant Chest Physicians of the Regional Hospital Board undertake for the Authority all possible duties in connection with the prevention and after-care of tuberculosis.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeons (Mr. G. Rowley and Mr. R. L. Rees) under the Regional Hospital Board also attend the County Orthopaedic Clinics.

The services of the Geriatrician appointed for the Glantawe Hospital Management Committee area are also available for the welfare services of the Authority.

The County Medical Officer of Health attends the meetings of the Hospital Management Committees for Glantawe and Carmarthen Mental Hospital as well as the Carmarthenshire Executive Council.

## VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The oldest voluntary organisations in the County with which the Health Authority are working are the County Nursing Association, the District Nursing Associations, and the Ladies' Committees of Infant Welfare Centres. The Authority owe much to these early pioneers in voluntary social work.

It is gratifying to report that for the first year since the National Health Service Act came into force in 1948, no District Nursing Association disbanded.

Although the voluntary effort of Voluntary Ladies' Committees of some of the Infant Welfare Centres continues to be very active, the general trend shows signs of waning interest. Six Centres do not have a Ladies' Committee.

The voluntary activities of the Women's Voluntary Services, the British Red Cross Society and the Women's Institutes, continue to flourish. The first two organisations are ever ready to assist by arranging escorts for patients without regard to distance or short notice of requirements, and the Women's Institutes are always ready to help by arranging for members to give tuition in hand-work to tuberculous patients. Particular reference must be made to the work of the County Branch of the Women's Voluntary Services in connection with the tremendous amount of work undertaken by them in maintaining the Hospital Car Service. Members of the Women's Voluntary Services, Voluntary Ladies' Committee of Infant Welfare Centres and private individuals give very valuable service by distributing National Welfare Foods.



All these voluntary organisations co-operate from time to time in connection with the Home Help Service, and the Women's Voluntary Services also kindly allow the use of their Llanelly Office as a Home Help Information Bureau two afternoons each week.

Valuable assistance and co-operation is obtained from the St. David's Diocesan Moral Welfare Committee in the care and rehabilitation of unmarried mothers and their children.

A good deal of assistance is also rendered by the Inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, but their work relating to problem families and neglected children is now undertaken through the Children's Officer.

### **DOMICILIARY HEALTH SERVICES—ELDERLY SICK AND INFIRM**

Towards the end of the year, the Regional Hospital Board appointed a Geriatrician for the Glantawe Hospital Management Committee area. The eastern part of the County comes within the Glantawe area and the services of the Geriatrician have been made available to the County Council for welfare services on an agreed basis.

It will be seen from this report that the number of chronic sick and aged persons assisted under the home help service continues to increase. When the full impact of the effects of the appointment of a Geriatrician are felt, the number of chronic sick and aged receiving home help assistance will undoubtedly show further increases, at an even higher rate. The aim will be to help these patients to remain in their own homes or to return them to their own homes as soon as practicable.

2,063 patients over 65 years of age were attended by home nurses during the year. It is anticipated that there will be considerable increases in the number in this field of care also.

The availability of statutory assistance like home nursing and home helps should, however, not be allowed to conceal the real need for voluntary work.



## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

## Expectant and Nursing Mothers

*Ante-Natal Clinics.*—During the year an additional ante-natal clinic was established at Llwynhendy and an additional session was arranged at Cross Hands on the last Thursday of the month. At the end of the year, nine ante-natal clinics were maintained by the Authority and fourteen weekly sessions were being held in weeks upon which the first, second and last Thursdays of the month fell and thirteen weekly sessions during other weeks. A list of Clinics with information as to attendances made during the year is as follows :—

Clinic	Sessions weekly	Medical Officer	Attendances		Average total attendance per session
			Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	
Ammanford ..	{ Two *	C. I. Morgan ..	656	—	8.41
Llanelly ..	Three	M. G. Danaher ..	985	67	2.58
Llangennech ..	One	M. G. Danaher ..	415	26	6.88
Kidwelly ..	One	Davies-Humphreys ..	380	7	8.12
Burry Port ..	One	Davies-Humphreys ..	380	70	9.38
Burry Port ..	Two	Davies-Humphreys ..	813	79	9.29
Cross Hands ..	† One	M. G. Danaher ..	566	29	7.63
Pontyates ..	One	E. L. Davies ..	444	52	9.54
Llwynhendy ..	One	E. L. Davies ..	7	—	1.40
Amman Valley Hospital ..	One	John Davies ..	1823	—	37.98

\* A Special post-natal session is held fortnightly at the Ammanford Clinic.

† Three additional sessions per month.

1,573 cases made 6,419 attendances at the Clinics during the year, viz:—

Ante-Natal ..	1,326 cases, 6,089 attendances.
Post-Natal ..	247 cases, 330 attendances.

Cases for specialist opinion are referred to Clinics at the West Wales General Hospital, Carmarthen, the Llanelly Hospital, and the Amman Valley Hospital, Glanamman.

Blood specimens are taken at all the Authority's Clinics, and the blood groups and Rhesus Agglutinins are made known to midwives and general medical practitioners.

Many general medical practitioners hold their own Ante-Natal Clinics. Midwives do not regularly assist at these Clinics, but some attend sessions at which their patients are being seen by the doctor.

*Midwives' Clinics.*—Weekly sessions were held at the Carmarthen Midwives' Clinic and 248 attendances were made during the year.

*Maternity Outfits.*—Maternity Outfits are supplied by the Authority free of charge through the domiciliary midwives to all patients confined at home.

*Personal Record Cards.*—Towards the end of the year, as the result of a decision taken at a meeting of the local Maternity Services Committee personal record cards for maternity patients were supplied to all hospitals



covering the County for maternity work, ante-natal clinics, general medical practitioners and midwives. Each patient's card should record the essential details of her ante-natal care. All concerned with the patient's medical and nursing care should thus know the findings of others and the attention given to the patient. In this way, it is hoped to ensure co-ordination and eliminate any lack of or duplication of care. It is too early to assess the results of the system.

*Haemoglobin.*—Tallquist Haemoglobin charts have been issued to all midwives to enable them to estimate the haemoglobin of every maternity patient booked, and to refer as soon as possible to the general practitioners all cases of anaemia.

### Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Under the Authority's arrangements, unmarried mothers can be admitted to the following Hostels :—

Northlands, Cardiff.  
St. Martin's Home, Hereford.  
Cwmdonkin Shelter, Swansea.  
56, Stanwell Road, Penarth.

Particulars of admissions and discharges during 1960 are given in the following table :—

Hostel.	Admissions.	Discharges.	In Residence on the 31st December.
Northlands, Cardiff .. ..	8	12	1
St. Martin's Home, Hereford ..	5	5	2
Cwmdonkin Shelter, Swansea ..	2	3	1
56, Stanwell Road, Penarth ..	1	1	—

Special circumstances sometimes preclude admission of unmarried mothers from Carmarthenshire to any one of the four Hostels. One such case admitted to Mount Hope Home, Bristol, in 1959, took her own discharge early in 1960. Arrangements were made for two unmarried mothers to be admitted to St. John's Home, Bristol and one to St. Raphael's Home, Bristol, and all three were discharged before the end of the year.

19 unmarried mothers in all were admitted to Hostels under the Authority's arrangements as compared with 25 for 1959. This means that it was necessary for less than 25% of the unmarried mothers in the County to take advantage of the facilities available under the Authority's arrangements. The majority of them were confined at home or at a local Hospital.

Moral Welfare Workers act as escorts for the unmarried mothers when they are admitted to or, discharged from Hostels under the Authority's arrangements.

Close co-operation is maintained with the St. David's Diocesan Moral Welfare Committee in the care of unmarried mothers generally. The Committee assist the unmarried mothers in every way possible, and, if necessary, arrange for the adoption of the infants.



**Child Welfare.**—37 Centres were being maintained by the Authority at the end of the year.

A list of the Centres and other information for 1960, is as follows :—

Centre	Where held	Day held	Attendances	Avg. attendances
Ammanford ..	Child Welfare Clinic, High Street, Ammanford.	Tuesday	1747	34.28
Brynamman ..	The Clinic, Brynamman ..	Tuesday	719	29.96
Burry Port ..	Memorial Hall, Burry Port ..	Tuesday	804	29.78
Carmarthen Borough.	The Clinic, Pond Street, Carmarthen.	Monday	1924	40.83
Carmarthen Rural.	The Clinic, Pond Street, Carmarthen.	Wednesday	648	24.92
Cwmamman ..	Bethesda Chapel Vestry, Glanamman.	Wednesday	639	24.58
Felinfoel ..	R.F.C. Headquarters, Penygaer, Felinfoel ..	Thursday	969	37.27
Ferryside ..	Ex-R.A.F. Camp, Ferryside ..	Tuesday	364	14.00
Furnace ..	Saron Vestry, Furnace ..	Wednesday	319	12.27
Gorslas ..	Public Hall, Cross Hands ..	Tuesday	583	23.32
Kidwelly ..	Trinity Methodist Church, Kidwelly.	Tuesday	778	31.12
Laugharne ..	The Clinic, Laugharne ..	Tuesday	370	14.23
Llandeilo ..	Church Hall, Llandeilo ..	Wednesday	432	16.62
Llandovery ..	The Clinic, Llandovery. ..	Tuesday	325	12.50
Llandybie ..	Assembly Rooms, Memorial Hall, Llandybie.	Thursday	470	17.41
Llanelly Borough.	Brynmair, Llanelly ..	Mon. and Fri.	3975	34.87
Llangadog ..	Y.M.C.A. Hall, Llangadog ..	Friday	254	19.54
Llangennech ..	Salem Chapel Vestry, Llangennech	Tuesday	543	21.72
Llanstephan ..	Memorial Hall, Llanstephan ..	Wednesday	431	16.58
Llanybyther	Victory Hall, Llanybyther ..	Monday	441	18.37
Llwynhendy ..	The Clinic, Llwynhendy. ..	Tuesday	1001	38.50



Centre	Where held	Day held	Attendances	Avg. attendances
Newcastle Emlyn.	The Court House, Newcastle Emlyn.	Tuesday	364	14.56
Pencader	Tabernacle Vestry, Pencader	Thursday	399	15.35
Pendine	The Institute, Llanmiloe, Pendine.	Wednesday	398	15.35
Penygroes	Congregational Chapel Vestry, Penygroes.	Tuesday	1016	39.08
Ponthenry	Welfare Hall, Ponthenry	Wednesday	450	17.31
Pontyates	Welfare Hall, Pontyates	Wednesday	513	19.73
Pontyberem	Public Hall, Pontyberem	Wednesday	769	29.58
Pumpsaint	Coronation Hall, Pumpsaint	Thursday	94	10.44
Pwll	Salem Chapel Vestry, Pwll	Wednesday	356	13.69
St. Clears	Old Penuel Vestry, St. Clears	Tuesday	500	20.00
Trelech	Capel-y-Graig Vestry, Trelech	Thursday	42	4.67
Trimsaran	Workmen's Institute, Trimsaran	Tuesday	282	10.85
Tumble	Welfare Hall, Tumble	Tuesday	495	19.04
Velindre	Red Dragon Hall, Velindre, Llandyssul.	Thursday	489	19.56
Whitland	Memorial Hall, Whitland	Friday	712	28.48
Ystradowen	The County Primary School, Ystradowen.	Wednesday	414	16.56

All Centres are held fortnightly except as follows :—

Llanelly—Three sessions weekly.  
 Carmarthen Borough—One session weekly.  
 Ammanford—One session weekly.  
 Llangadog—One session every four weeks.  
 Pumpsaint—One session every six weeks.  
 Trelech—One session every six weeks.

Number of children who attended Centres for the FIRST TIME:—

Under 1 year of age	1746
Between 1 and 5 years of age	77
	<hr/> 1823

Number of children under 5 years of age who were attending Centres at the end of the year :—

Under 1 year of age	1523
Over 1 year of age	2400
	<hr/> 3923

Number of individual children who attended Centres during the year—4028.



### Clinic Accommodation

The old Primary School at Brynamman was specially adapted by the Education Committee for Clinic purposes and from the 1st March, the premises have been used for the Infant Welfare Centre, as well as for the Orthopaedic Clinic and Dental sessions.

A new Clinic built by the Authority at Llwynhendy was put into use on the 1st September. At the end of the year, the clinic was being used for Ante-Natal sessions, Infant Welfare Centre, and Orthopaedic Treatment.

Difficulty in obtaining suitable clinic accommodation at Llanybyther was considered by the Authority and it was agreed in principle to build a small clinic in the village. At the end of the year, efforts were being made to earmark a suitable site.

### Medical Treatment of Infants

All arrangements for the medical treatment of school children are available for those under school age, but infants are now generally referred by the Medical Officers of Infant Welfare Centres directly to the family doctors for treatment. The following is a summary of the treatment facilities available for infants under the Authority during 1960 :—

*Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.*—Under arrangements made with the Llanelly Hospital, the County Medical Officer of Health directed parents to take their children to attend for specialist examination, attendances being made at the Out-patient Departments. Specialist examinations at the other Hospitals were arranged by the Hospitals. The names of children found to require in-patient treatment were placed by the specialists on the Hospital waiting lists, and the arrangements for admission were made by the Hospitals.

*Eye Defects.*—Specialist examinations were carried out at three Centres, viz.:—

- (i) CARMARTHEN.—At the West Wales General Hospital. Arrangements for the attendance of cases were made by the County Medical Officer of Health.
- (ii) LLANELLY.—At Brynmair Clinic. Arrangements for the attendance of cases were made by the Hospital Authorities.
- (iii) GLANAMMAN.—At the Amman Valley Hospital. Arrangements for the attendance of cases were made by the Hospital Authorities.

*Plastic Surgery.*—The arrangements for the plastic surgery of children at the Churchill Hospital, Oxford, continued. One case of cleft palate was admitted for treatment. Children are also treated at the Plastic Surgery Unit, St. Lawrence Hospital, Chepstow. One case of cleft lip and one cleft palate were treated there during the year.

*Artificial Light Therapy.*—Three children under school age received treatment during the year at the Authority's Clinic at Carmarthen.

*Orthopaedic Treatment.*—The work of the County Orthopaedic Clinics continued as in past years. The Regional Hospital Board bear the cost of the services of the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeons : Mr. Gordon Rowley, who paid monthly visits to the County Clinics, and Mr. R. L. Rees, who held a clinic monthly at Carmarthen. Children



requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to Gorseinon, Morriston, Swansea and West Wales General Hospitals. Cases requiring X-ray or special examinations attend at the Out-Patient Departments of the Hospitals.

Eighteen Orthopaedic Clinics were functioning in the County on the 31st December, 1960. 2,138 cases were being attended to for all Authorities, viz.:—

County Education Committee .. .. .	1346
County Health Committee .. .. .	767
West Wales Hospital Management Committee ..	9
Glantawe Hospital Management Committee ..	16

An analysis of the cases of the Health Committee and the Hospital Management Committees according to diagnosis is as follows :—

	Health Committee	Hospital Management Committees	Total
Paralysis :			
Infantile .. .. .	—	10	10
Spastic .. .. .	13	5	18
Obstetrical .. .. .	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	1	—	1
Congenital Deformities .. .. .	65	4	69
Infective Conditions of Bones and Joints	—	2	2
Non-infective conditions of Bones and Joints :			
Rickets .. .. .	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	—	2	2
Static or Postural Defects .. .. .	672	—	672
Traumatic Deformities .. .. .	—	2	2
Multiple Defects .. .. .	—	—	—
Miscellaneous .. .. .	16	—	16
Totals .. .. .	767	25	792



A summary of the work undertaken for these cases under the orthopaedic arrangements is given in the following table :—

	Health Committee	Hospital Management Committees	Total
Number of individual cases under Scheme on 1st January, 1960 .. .. .	742	29	771
Number of new cases during the year ..	383	—	383
Number of individual cases dealt with during the year .. .. .	1125	29	1154
Number of cases withdrawn from Scheme	358	4	362
Number of cases under the Scheme on the 31st December, 1960 .. .. .	767	25	792
Total number of attendances made at the clinics .. .. .	3870	29	3899
Number of individual cases received remedial exercises by Sisters .. ..	—	—	—
Number of individual cases massaged by Sisters .. .. .	—	—	—
Number of home visits by Sisters .. ..	341	69	410
Number of cases examined by visiting Orthopaedic Surgeons .. ..	137	7	144
Number of cases recommended in-patient hospital treatment by Surgeons ..	6	1	7

Two children under school age were admitted to Hospitals for orthopaedic treatment during the year.

### Premature Infants

Premature infants are those notified as having a birth weight of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less, irrespective of the period of gestation. Premature Baby Outfits, which include cots complete with bassinette, mattresses, rubber sheeting, blankets, Cestra Premature Baby Outfits, Belcroy Feeders, pipettes, layettes, etc., etc., are available to Midwives during normal office hours at the County Health Department, and at any time of the day or night under arrangements with the West Wales Isolation Hospital.



167 premature infants were notified during 1960 and further information is as follows :—

(a)	Number born at home	..	..	..	25
	(i) Nursed entirely at home	..	..	..	17
	* (ii) Transferred to Hospital	..	..	..	8
	(iii) Died within first twenty-four hours	..	..	..	1
	(iv) Others who died within first twenty-eight days	..	..	..	—
	(v) Survived at end of twenty-eight days	..	..	..	16
(b)	Born in Hospital	..	..	..	142
	(i) Died within first twenty-four hours	..	..	..	15
	(ii) Others who died within first twenty-eight days	..	..	..	9
	(iii) Survived at end of twenty-eight days	..	..	..	118
(c)	Born in Nursing Home	..	..	..	—
	(i) Nursed entirely at Nursing Home	..	..	..	—
	(ii) Died within first twenty-four hours	..	..	..	—
	(iii) Others died within first twenty-eight days	..	..	..	—
	(iv) Survived at end of twenty-eight days	..	..	..	—
* of the 8 transferred to Hospital :—					
	Died within first twenty-four hours	..	..	..	2
	Others who died within first twenty-eight days	..	..	..	4
	Survived at end of twenty-eight days	..	..	..	2

It will be seen that in all, 31 premature infants (or 18.56%) died within the first 28 days. Of that number, death was due to prematurity or directly associated causes in respect of 25 infants. 19 of these infants were born at hospital and 6 at home, but death occurred in hospital in all cases as the infants born at home were transferred to hospital. Malformation and definite pathological conditions were responsible for the death of the other 6 infants.

Once more it is necessary to stress the need for facilities for treating premature infants in the County. A comprehensive Paediatric Service for the whole of the County could do much in conjunction with the Obstetric Service to better the position and only in this lies the hope of reduction in the number of infants dying from prematurity. The need has real urgency and action on these lines could help to keep down the infant mortality rate of the County, which has shown an unhappy fluctuation for some years.



### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Three cases were notified during the year. The notifications for the last five years were as follows :—

Year	Cases		
	Notified	Treated	
		At Home	In Hospital
1956	5	5	—
1957	4	4	—
1958	1	1	—
1959	1	1	—
1960	3	3	—

There was no death from Ophthalmia Neonatorum during this period, and vision was unimpaired in the notified cases.

Every case reported to have “discharging eyes” however slight and whether or not notified as ophthalmia neonatorum is kept under special observation until the condition is cleared up. Swabs and smears are taken in each case, and the Laboratory results are made known to the General Practitioner, Midwife and Health Visitor.

### Welfare Foods

The arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued to operate satisfactorily. During the year, two voluntary centres were discontinued and two new voluntary Centres were established. At the end of the year, distribution was being undertaken at 51 centres as follows :—

- 2 Centres staffed by whole-time employees.
- 5 At the offices of County District Authorities.
- 21 at Infant Welfare Centres.
- 23 Voluntary Centres.

The Welfare Foods are delivered from the Ministry Depots to a Central Stores in Carmarthen and all the Centres, with the exception of Llanelly, receive their supplies by van from the Central Stores. Llanelly Centre receives deliveries direct from Ministry Depots. Experience has shown that these arrangements work satisfactorily.

Tribute must be paid to the continued co-operation and assistance of voluntary workers in this invaluable, if routine work.



During the period 27th December, 1959—31st December, 1960, Welfare Foods as follows were issued to parents at Centres :—

National Dried Milk	..	60,444 Tins.
Cod Liver Oil	..	9,395 Bottles.
Orange Juice	..	68,706 Bottles.
"A" and "D" Tablets	..	6,145 Packets.

The figures do not include issues to Hospitals and Institutions from Ministry Depots.

The following table shows the average distribution per week during the four quarters of 1960 :—

Period	27/12/59 to 26/3/60	27/3/60 to 25/6/60	26/6/60 to 24/9/60	25/9/60 to 31/12/60
National Dried Milk (Tins) .. .. .	1195	1156	1127	1086
Cod Liver Oil (Bottles) ..	199	155	148	204
Orange Juice (Bottles) ..	1248	1481	1379	1092
Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets (Packets) ..	118	119	114	111

The downward trend in distribution continued but it was most marked for Orange Juice where distribution fell from 75,373 in 1959 to 68,706. 60,444 tins of National Dried Milk were issued as compared with 63,553 for 1959. Distribution of Cod Liver Oil was reduced from 10,252 to 9,395 and A and D Tablets from 6,239 to 6,145.

At the majority of Infant Welfare Centres in the County, special brand baby foods are also available for sale to parents who have been advised to obtain a particular food for an infant by the Medical Officer in charge of the Centre. This work is also carried out by Voluntary Workers or Health Visitors, except at the Llanelly Infant Welfare Centre where a clerk from the Health Department attends for the purpose. At the Centres where the special brand of foods are not available, the Health Visitors hold vouchers issued by some firms to enable parents to purchase "clinic packs" of the food at reduced prices.



### Dental Treatment

The demand from expectant and nursing mothers for dental treatment proved to be very slight, only 72 requests being received during the year. 71 of them required treatment, 54 received treatment, 48 of whom were made dentally fit.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

Number of dentures provided .. .. .	36
Number of teeth extracted .. .. .	369
Number of fillings .. .. .	32
Number of scalings and gum treatment .. .. .	7
Number who received treatment under general anaesthetic .. .. .	62

### Gynaecological Clinic

This Clinic is held at Llanelly twice monthly for married women requiring advice on birth control on medical grounds. Dr. J. Gwendoline Madel, Swansea, is the Medical Officer of the Clinic.

100 cases were seen at the Clinic during 1960 (24 new cases and 76 old cases) and they made 128 attendances.

### Family Planning Clinic

A Clinic is held at Carmarthen under the auspices of the Family Planning Association. Advice is given to married women in regard to spacing of children, and also to those unable to have children. The Association have been allowed by the Committee to use the premises and equipment at the Pond Street Clinic, Carmarthen. The County Council also made a monetary grant to the Carmarthen Branch during the year.

### Nurseries and Child Minders

No premises or persons are registered in the County under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948, and no application for registration was received during the year.



## NURSING HOMES

One Nursing Home, The Eryl Nursing Home, Pencader, is registered for the reception of ambulant patients—chronic sick or medical/surgical convalescents. Periodical inspections were undertaken by the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health.

## MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The establishment of whole-time County Council Midwives at the end of the year was eight viz.:—

Llanelly Borough	..	..	..	4
Carmarthen Borough	..	..	..	2
Burry Port and Pembrey	..	..	..	2

The establishment of District Nurse/Midwives at the end of the year was 28 District Nurse/Midwives and 11 Relief District Nurse/Midwives in the direct employ of the Authority, and 20 District Nurse/Midwives under the control of District Nursing Associations.

The actual staffing position was far from satisfactory. At the end of the year there were, despite repeated advertisements, vacancies for 6 District Nurse/Midwives and 6 Relief District Nurse/Midwives. Four District Nurse/Midwives were over retiring age and were on extension of service. In spite of staffing difficulties, a satisfactory domiciliary midwifery service was provided for the whole County and for this tribute must again be paid to the co-operation of the nursing staff and assistance of Independent Relief Midwives.

112 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the County during 1960, viz.:—

			As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
Domiciliary Midwives	..	..	75	—
Institution Midwives	..	..	37	—

11 of the Domiciliary Midwives were in private practice but apart from one case midwifery cases attended by them were those attended while undertaking relief duties for the Authority.



Cases attended by the Midwives in the County during the year were as follows :—

	Domiciliary Cases				Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
County Council Midwives (including District Nurse/Midwives employed directly by the Authority) ..	16	156	48	258	478	—
District Nurse/Midwives (under Nursing Associations) ..	3	21	22	80	126	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees ..	—	—	—	—	—	1722
Private Midwives* ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals ..	19	177	70	339	605	1722
* Cases taken while relieving for :						
County Council	—	4	2	33	39	—
Nursing Associations and included in table above.	3	4	3	15	25	—

The above table does not, however, give a complete picture of the cases attended by domiciliary midwives. Midwives in the area were required to attend nursing mothers until the fourteenth day as a routine in all cases, up to the end of the year. 1735 patients delivered at hospitals were discharged before the fourteenth day and the domiciliary midwives undertook the care of the patients until the fourteenth day.

The table shows the number of patients delivered by midwives in the County area irrespective of the home address of the patient which was in some cases outside the County and does not include patients normally residing in the County who were delivered in hospitals outside the area. The number of maternity patients is shown and not the number of babies delivered.

Of the 605 patients delivered at home, one patient was delivered of twins, and 21 sets of twins were delivered in hospital where 1722 patients were confined.



The number of patients delivered in the County at hospitals continues to increase as will be seen from the following table :—

	Total No. of patients delivered by Midwives	No. delivered at Hospital	No. delivered at Home
1958	2369	1569 (or 66.23%)	800 (or 33.77%)
1959	2309	1682 (or 72.85%)	627 (or 27.15%)
1960	2327	1722 (or 74.00%)	605 (26.00%)

It may be of interest to note that 2,417 maternity patients who normally resided within the County were notified as having been attended by midwives during 1960, either within or without the County. Of that number 1812 (or 74.97%) were delivered at hospital and 605 (or 25.03%) were delivered at home.

The importance of early booking of Midwives by patients has been stressed for many years but Midwives are still called in emergency to cases of which they had no previous knowledge. It is disquieting that after so many years of effort and with so many facilities available free of charge to midwifery patients, we still have the minority who appear indifferent to their own welfare and that of the unborn child.

#### **Hospital Provision for Maternity Cases**

Maternity hospital accommodation is controlled and administered by the Hospital Management Committees. The admission of cases on medical grounds is entirely in the hands of these Committees. The Glantawe Hospital Management Committee also control the admission of cases on social grounds but the County Medical Officer of Health supplies them with information as to home conditions.

No requests for information as to home conditions are received from the West Wales Hospital Management Committee. A few cases requiring admission on social grounds are referred to the County Medical Officer of Health by general practitioners and midwives and in appropriate cases, the County Medical Officer of Health recommends to the Hospital Management Committee the cases considered to require admission. The decision as to admission rests, however, with the Management Committee.

As will be seen, the general position in regard to requests for information as to home conditions prior to admission to hospital remained unchanged. Requests are also not being received for reports prior to early discharge from hospital. Now that the minimum lying-in period has been reduced to ten days by the Central Midwives Board the amount of nursing care by domiciliary midwives following discharge of patients confined at hospital will be much reduced. Ideally, all cases confined at hospital should be kept in until the tenth day, but the shortage of beds excludes this possibility. The position does, however, call for more consideration being given to home conditions before early discharge from hospital. The resources of the County Medical Officer of Health in this connection are always available to the hospital authorities.



### Gas/Air Analgesia

All the Midwives employed under the arrangements of the Authority are qualified to administer gas/air analgesia. All District Midwives and District Nurse/Midwives are supplied with Minnitt's Gas/Air apparatus and during the year, the committee agreed to provide apparatus for relief District Nurse/Midwives. Nine private Midwives, who are occasionally employed on relief, are also qualified to administer gas/air analgesia.

Gas/Air analgesia was administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year as follows :—

	When Doctor was not present	When Doctor was present	Total
County Council Midwives (including District Nurse/Midwives employed directly by the Authority) .. .. .	206	28	234
District Nurse Midwives under Nursing Associations .. .. .	49	11	60
*Private Midwives .. .. .	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	255	39	294

\*Gas/Air Analgesia administered by private Midwives while relieving County Council Midwives or District Nurse/Midwives have been included in appropriate column.



### Pethidine

Pethidine was also administered by Domiciliary Midwives to a number of cases as will be seen from the following table :—

	When Doctor was not present	When Doctor was present	Total
County Council Midwives (including District Nurse/Midwives employed directly by the Authority) .. .. .	186	29	215
District Nurse/Midwives under Nursing Associations .. .. .	36	11	47
*Private Midwives .. .. .	1	—	1
Totals .. .. .	223	40	263

\*Pethidine administered by private Midwives while relieving County Council Midwives or District Nurse/Midwives have been included in the appropriate column

### Trichloroethylene

Fourteen trichloroethylene apparatus are available for midwives. Midwives have been divided into groups and one apparatus is allocated to each group—the machine is held by a selected midwife in each group except when it is in actual use by one of the other midwives.

Trichloroethylene was administered in domiciliary cases during the year as follows :—

	When Doctor was not present	When Doctor was present	Total
County Council Midwives (including District Nurse/Midwives employed directly by the Authority) .. .. .	123	21	144
District Nurse/Midwives under Nursing Associations .. .. .	19	5	24
Totals .. .. .	142	26	168

### Refresher Courses

Provision is made by the Authority for Refresher Courses. Ten midwives attended courses approved for the purpose of Rule G.I. of the Central Midwives Board Rules. Two midwives attended a special course of Parentcraft, Group Teaching and Relaxation.

### Pupil Midwives

No arrangements have been made by the Authority for the training of Pupil Midwives.



### Puerperal Pyrexia

There were three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year. Two of the patients were confined in hospital and one of these cases was notified while she was still an in-patient and the other patient, who had been discharged on the sixth day, was notified by a general practitioner who gave the date of onset as the fourteenth day. The patient confined at home was notified on the fourth day but after the fifth day, the temperature remained normal.

### Supervision of Midwives

The non-medical supervision of Midwives is undertaken by the Chief Nursing Officer who is also responsible for the supervision of the work of home nursing and health visiting. A Senior Nursing Officer assists her in midwifery and home nursing duties.

234 visits of supervision were made during the year as follows :—

District Nurse/Midwives	..	..	144 visits
County Council Midwives	..	..	29 „
Independent Midwives	..	..	39 „
Hospital Midwives	..	..	22 „

Special visits of investigation were as follows :—

Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	29 visits
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	65 „
Maternal Deaths	..	..	..	2 „
Others	..	..	..	18 „

## HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of Health Visitors under the Authority's arrangements under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act 1946 is as follows :—

24 whole-time Health Visitor/School Nurses.

3 District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurses.

The three combined nursing posts are in sparsely populated areas in the County.

The duties of Health Visitors include the care of mothers and young children, tuberculosis visiting, and the care of the family in general.

Health Visitors will have an increasingly important part to play in Geriatrics. Liaison with the Consultant Geriatrician and Chronic Sick wards together with the resulting domiciliary visits will add to their work. It was towards the end of the year that the Consultant Geriatrician was appointed for the Eastern part of the County and the full impact of the additional visits by health visitors will not be felt for some time. As the domiciliary visits to chronic sick increase, consideration will have to be given to relieving health visitors of some routine duties at present undertaken by them.

Every effort is made to ensure co-operation between General Practitioners and Health Visitors. All Medical Practitioners have been supplied with lists giving names and addresses of the Health Visitors and particulars of their districts, and instructions have been issued to the Health Visitors regarding co-operation with Medical Practitioners.



The number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors in connection with young children for the last five years is as follows :—

Year	Infants under 1 year		Children 1—5 years	Grand Total
	First visits	Total visits		
1956 ..	2199	19547	27980	47527
1957 ..	2276	19262	27130	46392
1958 ..	2310	18135	27086	45221
1959 ..	2409	20691	28856	49547
1960 ..	2374	20732	28936	49668

Home visits in respect of other cases during 1960 were :—

Ante-natal	..	..	..	543
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	2004
Collection of swabs and specimens	..	..	..	156
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	642

In addition to the visits recorded above, 5,534 “no access” visits were made by Health Visitors during the year.

### Student Health Visitors

The Authority's success in maintaining full health visiting establishment is to a great extent due to the appointment of student health visitors from time to time. While in training, students receive a grant equivalent to three quarters of the minimum salary scale for Health Visitors. All expenses incurred during training are paid by the Students who are required to give an undertaking to serve the Authority for at least two years after qualification.

Two Student Health Visitors completed their training during the year and were appointed to Districts.

The Authority also agreed to the appointment of a Student Health Visitor for 1961.

### Refresher Courses

A limited number of Health Visitors are authorised to attend Refresher Courses each year; three attended during 1960.

In addition a one day in-service course was held in Pembrokeshire and four Carmarthenshire Health Visitors attended.

The Authority arranged for one Health Visitor to attend a Public Health Nursing Administration course of one year organised by the Royal College of Nursing. The course commenced in September.



## HOME NURSING

The establishment of whole-time District Nurses is nine, seven of whom come under the direct control of the Authority and two still remain under the control of two District Nursing Associations. In addition, the establishment allows for 48 District Nurse/Midwives—28 under the direct control of the Authority and 20 under the control of District Nursing Associations together with 11 relief District Nurse/Midwives. I must record appreciation of the co-operation received from the County Nursing Association and the District Nursing Associations.

4,517 home nursing cases were attended during 1960 and 113,261 home visits were made by District Nurses. A classification of the cases is as follows :—

	No.	Percentage of Total
Medical .. .. .	3250	71.95
Surgical .. .. .	1034	22.89
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	3	0.07
Tuberculosis .. .. .	91	2.01
Maternal Complications .. .. .	51	1.13
Others .. .. .	88	1.95

974 of the cases received more than 24 visits each during the year.

The age distribution of the cases attended during the year was as follows :—

	No.	Percentage of Total
Under 5 years .. .. .	243	5.36
5 years and up to 65 years .. .. .	2211	48.95
65 years and over .. .. .	2063	45.67

The percentage of patients 65 years and over increased from 40.95 to 45.67 in 1960. This follows the present pattern of increased demand on services by the aged.

Although special visits to give injections only took up a large proportion of the work of District Nurses, there was a decrease from 38.87% of total visits for 1959 to 31.26% for 1960. Other visits to give injections and other treatment showed a slight increase to 9.9% of total visits for 1960 as compared with 7.47% for 1959.

In general, however, there was little change in the pattern of home nursing as compared with 1959.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children.

### Refresher Courses

Provision is made by the Authority for a limited number of District Nurses to attend refresher courses. During the year, four District Nurses attended such courses.

## PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

Particular attention is paid by Health Visitors to problem families and regular visits are paid by them. In addition to this, special visits are paid by Senior Nursing Staff as often as it is considered necessary.

In 1950, the Children's Officer was, in this County, designated to co-ordinate all activities for dealing with children neglected or ill-treated in their homes. Bi-monthly meetings are held of a Co-ordinating Com-



mittee consisting of the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, Senior Nursing Officers, Organiser of Home Helps, Boarding-Out Officers, Education Welfare Officers, Probation Officers, representatives of the National Assistance Board, the Local Inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Children's Officer.

Cases are specially considered at the meetings and decisions are reached as to the best action to be taken. Unnecessary overlapping of visits is prevented in this way.

The Authority have also agreed to the provision of home helps in cases where it is considered necessary by the Co-ordinating Committee. One such case only was receiving assistance during the year, under special supervision by the Organiser of Home Helps.

One problem family was referred by the County Welfare Committee following representations by a County District Council and home help assistance was provided free of charge under special supervision by the Organiser.

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The arrangements of the Authority for vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough provide for the work to be undertaken by General Medical Practitioners, Medical Officers of Infant Welfare Centres, and Medical Officers of Health. The majority of General Medical Practitioners co-operate in the arrangements.

Propaganda through personal contact with the parents is undertaken at the Infant Welfare Centres and by the Health Visitors at their home visits.

#### Smallpox Vaccination

Records in respect of 1,292 successful vaccinations undertaken during 1960 were received during the year, the ages of the cases being as follows:—

Under 1 year old .. ..	1150
Age 1 year .. ..	31
Age 2 to 4 years .. ..	19
Age 5 to 14 years .. ..	16
Age 15 years and over .. ..	76
 Total .. ..	 1292

The vaccination of infants under the age of one year is estimated to be equivalent to 47.80% of the registered births for the year. The percentages for the last five years are as follows:—

1956 .. ..	39.79%
1957 .. ..	43.72%
1958 .. ..	47.62%
1959 .. ..	48.50%
1960 .. ..	47.80%

The comparable figure for 1960 for England and Wales was 41.27%, and for Wales only, 35.71%.

Lists of children who have not been vaccinated at the age of about 5 months are received from Health Visitors, and the County Medical Officer of Health sends special letters to the parents.



### Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

There is no change to report in the arrangements of the Authority for the immunisation of children against diphtheria and whooping cough.

Supplies of diphtheria prophylactic continued to be available free of charge through the Public Health Laboratory Service but it was the responsibility of the Local Health Authority to provide whooping cough prophylactic free of charge for use both at Infant Welfare Centres and by General Medical Practitioners.

Acting on the advice of the Ministry of Health, the issue by the Authority of combined diphtheria/whooping cough prophylactic has been discontinued. It is, however, available through commercial channels and from the following statistics for 1960 it is evident that the combined prophylactic is still popular :—

Type of Prophylactic used	Age at Immunisation			Total
	Under 1	1—4 years	5—14 years	
Diphtheria only .. ..	428	263	32	723
Combined Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough ..	505	188	17	710
Whooping Cough only ..	649	82	3	734

The total number of children immunised during the year against each disease is as follows :—

Disease	Age at Immunisation			Total
	Under 1	1—4 years	5—14 years	
Diphtheria .. ..	933	451	49	1433
Whooping Cough ..	1154	270	20	1444

1,384 children under five years of age (12.25%) were immunised against diphtheria during 1960 as compared with 1,454 (13.10%) during 1959 and 1,348 (12.36%) during 1958.

The above figures cannot, however, be considered to reflect accurately the immunisation state of the population under five years of age. General Medical Practitioners do not always forward records in respect of all the children immunised by them. Nevertheless, there is a tendency for parents to defer immunisation until school age.

The arrangements of the Authority provide for "boosting" doses of prophylactic to be given at five yearly intervals. These "boosters" may be given following sessions for medical inspection at schools or, where the numbers are sufficiently large, special sessions are arranged but it has not been possible to arrange "booster" sessions in recent years owing to the heavy demand for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Only 232 children received "booster" injections against diphtheria. This compares with 67 "boosters" in 1959 and 76 during 1958.



The following table gives the diphtheria immunisation state of the children in the County at the end of the year :—

No. of Children under 5 years of age	No. Immunised	%	No. of children 5—14 years of age	No. Immunised	%
11300	5232	46.30	23500	16938	72.08

Of the 16,938 immunised children between 5 and 14 years of age, 4,389 (25.91 %) were immunised or received " booster " injections in the last five years.

### BCG Vaccination

*Children of 13 years of age and over.*—The BCG vaccination of school children of 13 years of age and over, which had been suspended during the campaign for vaccination against poliomyelitis, was recommenced during the year. The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

- (1) Number of children eligible .. .. 3086
- (2) Number of (1) who were skin tested .. 2054 (66.56 %)
- (3) Number of (2) who were:—
  - (a) Found to be Mantoux negative .. 1664 (81.01 %)
  - (b) Found to be Mantoux positive .. 321 (15.63 %)
  - (c) Failed to attend for reading of skin test .. .. 69 (3.36 %)
  - (d) Had BCG vaccination .. .. 1656 (80.62 %)
  - (e) Refused vaccination after having skin test .. .. 8

The arrangements of the Committee also provide for the BCG vaccination of pupils of independent schools and students attending further education establishments. None of these groups were vaccinated during the year.

*Child Contacts of Tuberculosis.*—The BCG vaccination of child contacts of tuberculous patients is the responsibility of the Chest Physicians. 426 children were skin tested by them during the year of whom 98 (15.81 %) proved positive. Of the 328 who proved negative 316 were successfully vaccinated.



### Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis were extended during the year, the eligible groups now being all persons who had not reached 40 years of age, expectant mothers, and a miscellaneous group of persons of all ages who were at special risk and the families of such persons.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken up to date :—

Group	Vaccinated up to the end of 1959	Vaccinated during 1960	Totals
Persons born in the years 1943 to 1960	29,955	1,932	31,887
Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942	5,560	829	6,389
Persons born before 1933 and under 40 years of age .. .. .	—	1,235	1,235
Others .. .. .	376	46	422

Of the persons born in the years 1943 to 1960, it is estimated that 80% have now received two injections.

Included in the number vaccinated during 1960 were 297 expectant mothers.

In addition, 6,505 persons, most of whom were in the 1943-60 age group, received their third injection. The total number who have received their third injection is now 21,840.



## COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

The arrangements of the Authority provide for :—

- (a) A 24 hours service at nine ambulance stations.
- (b) Five "sitting case" ambulances, all dual purpose vehicles, stationed at Llanelly, Carmarthen, Ammanford, Llandeilo and Tumble, respectively.
- (c) A Hospital Car Service for the conveyance of "sitting cases" arranged by the Women's Voluntary Services.
- (d) An Ambulance Control Centre under the County Ambulance Officer undertaking the operational control of the Service and co-ordinating all requests for ambulance transport.

The ambulance stations providing a 24 hours service are as follows:—

Station	Number of Ambulances	Whole-time Drivers	Attendants
Llanelly ..	2‡	6	Two whole-time and Volunteers
Carmarthen ..	2*	5	Two whole-time and Volunteers
Glanamman ..	1	2	Volunteers
Ammanford ..	1	2	Volunteers
Trimsaran ..	1	2	Volunteers
Tumble ..	2*	3	Volunteers
Llandeilo ..	1	2	Volunteers
Llandovery ..	1	1†	Volunteers
Whitland ..	1	2	Volunteers

\* 1 Ambulance only on 24 hours service.

† Garage arrangements.

‡ 1 Ambulance only between midnight and 8 a.m.

The erection of a new ambulance station at Llandovery was completed towards the end of the year, but because of delay in the installation of telephones it was not possible to terminate until early in 1961, the garage arrangements which had been operating in Llandovery since the inception of the arrangements.

The maintenance and repair of Ambulances continued to be undertaken at local garages. Preventive maintenance of the vehicles is carried out in accordance with a comprehensive schedule at intervals of 4,000 miles. Sub-overhauls are undertaken at intervals of 12,000 miles. Complete overhauls, the need for which is based on the performance of the vehicles, are undertaken as required.

Two small dual purpose ambulances were obtained during the year for replacement purposes. The ambulance fleet now consists of:—

12 petrol driven dual purpose ambulances.

5 diesel driven dual purpose ambulances.

Reserves : 4 petrol driven ambulances.

The following is a comparison of the average fuel consumption of the petrol and diesel driven vehicles:—

Petrol driven ambulances, 13.99 miles per gallon.

Diesel driven ambulances, 24.25 miles per gallon.



There was a slight increase in the demand for transport during the year, the average number of patients conveyed per month being 4,863 as compared with 4,620 during 1959 (an increase of 5.26%).

The total mileage for all vehicles also increased, being 559,845 miles as compared with 542,274 miles in 1959 (an increase of 3.24%).

A comparison of the mileages for each quarter of the last five years is given in the following table :—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
March Quarter ..	133,422	137,151	137,074	136,357	138,605
June Quarter ..	138,555	136,614	140,439	140,238	135,880
September Quarter ..	129,186	128,200	139,718	134,078	142,988
December Quarter ..	133,297	121,558	136,330	131,601	142,372
Totals ..	534,460	523,523	553,561	542,274	559,845

The average number of trips per month for 1960 was 1,331 as compared with 1,289 for 1959, an increase of 3.26%.

#### **National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1957**

This act empowers Local Health Authorities to provide ambulances on a repayment basis, in circumstances in which there is no duty under the arrangements made for the provision of an ambulance service in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946. These are permissive powers and the Act does not alter in any way the duty of the Authority under the Act of 1946. The standard of that service should not be impaired and no part of the cost of arrangements under the 1957 Act should fall on the rates and the exchequer.

The Authority have agreed to provide, on request, a reserve ambulance (if available) to standby at sports or other public meetings, provided :

- (i) that an ambulance service driver who was off duty was prepared voluntarily to act as driver of the vehicle for the period required;
- (ii) that the organisers of the meeting remunerated the driver for his services in addition to the charge made by the Authority for the use of the ambulance;
- (iii) that the County Ambulance Officer had the right to withdraw the vehicle at any time at short notice.

No requests were received during the year for an ambulance on a repayment basis.

In the case of individual patients requiring ambulance transport on repayment, the County Medical Officer of Health is authorised to provide the service only where he considers the medical grounds are sufficiently strong. Two cases were conveyed during the year.



Month	TRIPS					PATIENTS					MILEAGE				
	Ambulances	Hospital Car Service	C.C. "Sitting Case" Vehicles	Hired Cars	Total	Ambulances	Hospital Car Service	C.C. "Sitting Case" Vehicles	Hired Cars	Total	Ambulances	Hospital Car Service	C.C. "Sitting Case" Vehicles	Hired Cars	Total
January ..	772	189	146	50	1157	2310	689	1243	125	4367	21032	9120	6554	3534	40240
February ..	820	223	164	46	1253	2397	764	1246	101	4508	22023	10804	6617	3094	42538
March ..	1047	316	172	61	1596	2904	1144	1295	149	5492	28877	15578	7363	4009	55827
April ..	775	201	134	56	1166	2299	702	1050	122	4173	20531	9364	6110	3414	39419
May ..	821	204	149	56	1230	2630	784	1256	142	4812	22283	10258	6666	3774	42981
June ..	977	245	250	55	1527	3038	846	1649	147	5680	26792	13076	9758	3854	53480
July ..	811	187	214	64	1276	2686	593	1297	126	4702	22682	10722	8519	3983	45906
August ..	785	170	205	61	1221	2224	630	1198	162	4214	20272	9016	8223	4065	41576
September ..	982	244	259	58	1543	3132	884	1549	134	5699	27774	13483	10290	3959	55506
October ..	802	185	199	64	1250	2443	682	1320	163	4608	22740	10552	8376	4200	45868
November ..	801	220	201	56	1278	2535	673	1428	148	4784	22546	11389	8794	3892	46621
December ..	971	235	226	45	1477	2954	787	1455	126	5322	25389	12121	9350	3023	49883
Total ..	10364	2619	2319	672	15974	31552	9178	15986	1645	58361	282941	135483	96620	44801	559845
Average per month for 1960 ..	864	218	193	56	1331	2629	765	1332	137	4863	23578	11290	8052	3733	46654
Average per month for 1959 ..	757	286	196	49	1289	2313	938	1263	104	4620	21341	14246	6488	3112	45189



The following table shows the origin of requests received for ambulance transport during the year :—

Origin	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	No. of calls	% of total calls received	No. of calls	% of total calls received	No. of calls	%
Medical Practitioners ..	3139	9.47	8823	26.63	14962	36.11
Hospitals .. ..	1725	5.21	17582	53.07	19307	58.28
Nurse/Midwives ..	216	0.65	258	0.78	474	1.43
Clinics .. ..	28	0.08	398	1.20	426	1.29
Police .. ..	129	0.39	25	0.08	154	0.46
Welfare and Authorised Officers .. ..	36	0.11	45	0.14	81	0.24
Ministry of Pensions, etc.	328	0.99	398	1.20	726	2.19
Totals ..	5601	16.91	27529	83.09	33130	100.

Of the 27,529 requests for the conveyance of “sitting” patients 13,095 were conveyed by ambulances.

The proportion of calls received from the various sources are roughly equivalent to that for previous years, and indicate a continued heavy demand from hospitals. There is room for assessing more realistically the needs of out-patients attending hospital clinics.

### Radio Control of Ambulances

The radio control of ambulances continued to function satisfactorily and enabled the service to deal more expeditiously with emergency cases and ensured a more efficient use of the ambulances.

The following is a comparison of miles per patient conveyed by ambulance for the last five years :—

Year	Miles per patient		
1956 .. ..	..	..	8.53
1957 .. ..	..	..	8.43
1958 .. ..	..	..	8.76
1959 .. ..	..	..	9.22
1960 .. ..	..	..	8.97



## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The arrangements for this Service in the County cover :—

- (a) Tuberculous patients and their families.
- (b) Patients suffering from malignant disease, and their families.
- (c) The provision of sick room and nursing requisites required by patients being nursed at home.

The Health and Public Health Committee have appointed a Care and After-Care Sub-Committee to exercise the functions of the Authority under the arrangements.

Home Nursing and Home Helps are provided when necessary under the County arrangements for those services. Care and after-care of patients suffering from mental illness or mental defect forms part of the Authority's arrangements for a Mental Health Service.

### Tuberculosis

The work of the Authority is directed to the physical and social well-being of the tuberculous patient and the welfare of his family. In practice, it has been found that the needs of patients and their families are confined to the following :—

- (a) The loan of beds and bedding where necessary to enable a patient to be segregated. Issues were made to one patient during the year, and seven sets were on loan at the end of the year.
- (b) The loan of sleeping-out shelters in those cases where adequate segregation cannot otherwise be arranged. Two shelters were being used by patients at the end of 1960.
- (c) Assistance to obtain suitable housing accommodation in co-operation with Local Housing Authorities.
- (d) Home Help Assistance. 19 households with tuberculous patients were assisted during the year.
- (e) Nursing requisites:—In addition to the normal sick room requisites, special beds and bedding have been issued to severely paralysed persons. In the main, they are persons who have undergone prolonged hospital treatment following spinal injuries and can be nursed at home provided special equipment is available. 8 sets of equipment were on loan at the end of the year.
- (f) Assistance towards the cost of travelling expenses of relatives to visit patients in Hospitals and Sanatoria. 2 applications from relatives of tuberculous patients were granted during the year.
- (g) BCG vaccination of child contacts. Details will be found in the section devoted to Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (h) Occupational Therapy.

Co-ordination of the care and after-care work, and the diagnostic and treatment services for the tuberculous patient, is achieved by personal contact between the officers of the Authority and the Chest Physicians and by interchange of reports and recommendations.



### **Malignant Disease**

The Care and After-Care Service of the Authority for tuberculosis applies where appropriate to cases of malignant disease, but the demand for such assistance has been almost entirely for sick-room requisites and Home Help. The only other assistance granted has been the provision of bedding in necessitous cases, but no application for bedding was received during 1960.

### **Chiropody**

The arrangements of the Authority for the prevention of illness now include provision for a chiropody service for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers by:—

- (a) The payment of grants to voluntary organisations where it is considered necessary to enable them to continue and extend their arrangements for a chiropody service provided they employ a qualified chiropodist.
- (b) Employing qualified chiropodists and establishing clinics at Ammanford, Carmarthen and Llanelly, and at such other centres as is justified by the demand.
- (c) Arranging, in special circumstances, for the attendance of patients at the premises of chiropodists, and
- (d) Arranging for chiropodists to make domiciliary visits to patients totally unable to travel to clinics.

Efforts during the year to appoint a full-time qualified chiropodist were unsuccessful and the only chiropody services available were those in operation in Welfare Homes under the arrangements made by the County Welfare Committee and those established in some districts by the British Red Cross Society and the local old people's welfare committees. Grants were paid to one of these organisations during the year.

### **Travelling Expenses of Relatives**

Assistance is granted by the Authority in necessitous cases towards the cost of the travelling expenses of relatives visiting long-stay patients in Hospitals and Sanatoria. 2 applications from relatives of tuberculous patients and 19 from relatives of other cases were granted during the year.

Assistance is granted for visits to Hospitals and Sanatoria which are not less than 40 miles from the residence of the applicant, and is subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) That there is urgent reason for the visit because of the patient's serious condition, or that the visit would in medical opinion do the patient good and aid response to treatment.
- (b) That because of the length of the journey the relatives concerned are unable to afford it from their own resources without substantial hardship.
- (c) That subject to (a) above, the assistance is restricted to one relative every month or two relatives every two months, unless a senior member of the Medical Staff of the Hospital certifies that more frequent visits are essential on account of the patient's serious condition.

### **Venereal Disease**

The Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor made 23 home visits in connection with the following up of cases suffering from Venereal Diseases.



## HOME HELP SERVICE

Home Help assistance continued to be provided on the same lines as for previous years; assistance being limited to the amount needed for the essential duties of the household. The problem of the other needs of patients—particularly the aged and chronic sick, some of whom reside alone, still remains unsolved. The extent to which assistance was necessarily limited will be seen from the following table showing the authorised assistance during the last normal week of 1960 :—

Weekly Assistance	No. of Cases
6 hours and under .. .. .	233
Over 6 hours and up to 9 hours ..	179
Over 9 hours and up to 12 hours ..	162
Over 12 hours and up to 15 hours ..	14
Over 15 hours and up to 18 hours ..	6
Over 18 hours .. .. .	*3

\* Of these 2 were maternity cases.

Some cases, where the need for assistance is small and the medical condition of the patients so allows, are referred to the National Assistance Board with a view to a domestic assistance allowance being paid by them to the householder to enable him to make private arrangements for the assistance required. Some of these cases were granted an allowance during the year. Some cases, on the other hand, were referred back to the Authority by the Board as the need had become greater than that which could be covered by the allowance, or the patients were unable to find anyone to assist privately, and in these cases there was no option but to provide home help assistance under the Authority's arrangements.

899 cases received Home Help assistance during 1960, as compared with 714 cases during 1959. The 899 cases include 16 patients for whom a second period of assistance was provided during the year. The number of individual families who received assistance during 1960 was therefore 883.

The 899 cases for 1960 were :—

Maternity Cases .. .. .	67
Tuberculosis Cases .. .. .	19
Chronic Sick .. .. .	759
Others .. .. .	54
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>899</b>

The number of cases which received assistance during the year showed a considerable increase over the number for 1959—an increase of over 25 per cent. The increase in the main was due to assistance for the chronic sick, the majority of whom were also aged. The home help service is rapidly developing into a service which is mainly concerned with the chronic sick. This has brought its problems as home help assistance is confined to the hours needed for essential domestic duties of the home. The needs of a large number of chronic sick (many of whom live alone) greatly exceed the essential domestic duties; the personal comfort of such patients should be considered as should the



need for "sitters in" as company for these unfortunate people but here we come up against the financial side of the problems due to the high expenditure on wages which would be involved. Much of the care and welfare of chronic sick and the aged seems to be falling between the statutory services. Voluntary effort is also greatly lacking in this.

597 cases were being assisted on the 31st December, 1960, as compared with 490 at the end of 1959. Of the 597 cases, 498 (or 83.42%) were "long term" cases, i.e., those who had been receiving assistance for more than three months. An analysis of the period of assistance is given in the following table :—

Period of Assistance	No. of Cases
Less than one month .. .. .	27
One to two months .. .. .	39
Two months to three months .. .. .	33
Three months to four months .. .. .	18
Four months to five months .. .. .	15
Five months to six months .. .. .	18
Six months to twelve months .. .. .	94
Over twelve months .. .. .	353
Total .. .. .	597

The age distribution of the 597 cases was as follows :—

	No. of Cases
30 years of age and under .. .. .	16
Over 30 years of age and up to 40 .. .. .	30
Over 40 years of age and up to 50 .. .. .	35
Over 50 years of age and up to 60 .. .. .	56
Over 60 years of age and up to 70 .. .. .	147
Over 70 years of age and up to 75 .. .. .	106
Over 75 years of age and up to 80 .. .. .	115
Over 80 years of age and up to 85 .. .. .	65
Over 85 years of age and up to 90 .. .. .	22
Over 90 years of age .. .. .	5
Total .. .. .	597

313 of the cases (or 52.43%) were over 70 years of age, and 460 of the cases (or 77.05%) were over 60 years of age.

These figures again confirm the continued increase in the number of aged receiving assistance. This pattern will continue—and probably at a greater pace, following the appointment of a Geriatrician to cover part of the County.

On the 1st January, 1960, 327 Home Helps were available for duty. 194 new Home Helps were enrolled during the year and 164 resigned. On the 31st December, 357 were available for duty. Service given in the last normal week of the year was equivalent in terms of whole-time employment to 110 Home Helps.

No arrangements were made for training Home Helps during the year.



## HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education is undertaken through personal contact with parents and others, by Medical Officers, Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives. As an aid to the staff in this work, pamphlets on relevant topics, including the prevention of accidents in the home, are distributed from time to time.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

In the mental health field, 1960 was an important year in that the foundation was laid under the Mental Health Act, 1959 of a new and comprehensive community mental health service to replace the service established under the National Health Service Act 1946. The 1946 arrangements continued to function until the 1st November when the new act and the arrangements made thereunder came into force.

Briefly the new arrangements provide for:—

- (1) The employment of such staff as may be necessary from time to time as to ensure that the services provided are effectively performed and developed and for the training of staff.
- (2) The maintenance of close links with the Psychiatrists and other members of the staff of hospitals, and general medical practitioners and making suitable joint appointments with hospital authorities.
- (3) Co-operation with
  - (a) other local authorities and when necessary making mutual arrangements for the provision of services,
  - (b) The Ministry of Labour, particularly in connection with their rehabilitation services, and
  - (c) voluntary organisations for the care and welfare of the mentally disordered in the County.
- (4) The establishment of junior and adult training centres and residential homes, for all types of mentally disordered patients not requiring hospital treatment, a holiday home and day centres, social clubs, and such other activities as may be desirable to assist in the rehabilitation of mentally disordered patients.
- (5) The community care of persons in their own homes by mental welfare officers.

Until the completion of the arrangements for the training of mental welfare officers the six duly authorised officers and the mental health social welfare officer have been redesignated acting mental welfare officers.

The Authority recognise the need for fully trained mental welfare officers. Two members of the County Council staff with generous financial assistance from the Council entered Swansea University in September, 1960, to pursue a two-years social science diploma course with a view to being appointed Mental Welfare Officers. Arrangements have been made for another student to enter the University in the Autumn of 1961.



A student trainee at the Junior Training Centre at Llanelly was selected to attend a course of training for teachers of the mentally handicapped but it was not possible to secure a vacancy for her during the year. It is hoped, however, that she will be accepted for the 1961/2 course.

An assistant supervisor and the student trainee previously referred to who attended the South Wales Training Course for Assistant Supervisors of Occupation Centres successfully completed the course during the year. A further course was arranged to commence in September and another assistant supervisor and student trainee attended.

One Junior Training Centre is now in existence and draws its pupils from a wide area of the County. Although established as a Junior Centre, a number of adults also attend and the accommodation is fully utilized.

The need for additional centres, both adult and junior, is pressing and steps are being taken to secure sites for centres at Ammanford and Llanelly.

Residential homes for various grades of mentally disordered persons are also proposed.

The following building programme which has been adopted by the Authority indicates the extent of the proposed developments:—

	No. of Places
Ammanford Junior Training Centre .. ..	30
Llanelly Adult Training Centre .. ..	40
Llanelly Residential Home .. ..	40
Llanelly Junior Training Centre .. ..	40
Carmarthen Junior Training Centre .. ..	15
Ammanford Adult Training Centre .. ..	30
Ammanford Residential Home .. ..	30
Carmarthen Adult Training Centre .. ..	20
Carmarthen Residential Home .. ..	30

The following is a summary of the work undertaken during the year.

#### **Mental illness—Admissions to Hospitals**

The acting mental welfare officers arranged for the admission of patients as follows:—

Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts:

Certified Patients .. ..	10
Emergency Cases .. ..	84

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959:

Compulsory admission for observation .. ..	2
Compulsory admission for treatment .. ..	8
Emergency Cases .. ..	18



### Mental Subnormality

26 Mentally subnormal patients (12 males and 14 females) were brought to the notice of the Health Authority during the year; 12 of them (6 boys and 6 girls) were reported by the Education Committee. These 26 cases were dealt with as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total
Admitted to Hospitals .. .. .	3	3	6
Placed on Waiting List for admission to suitable Hospitals	—	—	—
Placed under guardianship .. .. .	—	—	—
Placed in Community Care .. .. .	8	9	17
Action Unnecessary .. .. .	—	1	1
Found not to be Subnormal .. .. .	1	1	2
Totals .. .. .	12	14	26

In addition to the six new cases mentioned above as admitted to hospitals, 10 mentally subnormal patients who had been reported in previous years were admitted during the year. Compulsory powers were obtained for the admission of one female patient and with one exception all the admissions were arranged under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

The total number of subnormal patients at hospitals at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years of age .. .. .	8	15	23
16 years of age and over .. .. .	39	53	92
Total	47	68	115

There were six patients on the urgent list and two on the non-urgent list for admission to hospital.

Short-term care was arranged at psychiatric hospitals for four patients.

### Community Care

The retention of mentally handicapped persons in the Community is a primary duty of the local health authority and community care will play an increasingly important part in the mental health service in the future. Up to the present, community care in Carmarthenshire has been practically confined to the mentally subnormal. The Royal Commission on "Law Relating to Mental Health" recommended that there should be much more community care of the mentally disordered than there is now.

The following table indicates the number of cases under community care at the end of the year:—



	MENTALLY ILL				PSYCHOPATH				SUBNORMAL				SEVERELY SUBNORMAL				TOTALS			
	Under Age 16 M	Under Age 16 F	16 and over M	16 and over F	Under Age 16 M	Under Age 16 F	16 and over M	16 and over F	Under Age 16 M	Under Age 16 F	16 and over M	16 and over F	Under Age 16 M	Under Age 16 F	16 and over M	16 and over F	Under Age 16 M	Under Age 16 F	16 and over M	16 and over F
(a) Receiving training of occupation in day centre .. Awaiting training or occupation in day centre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	11	2	—	2	1	10	8	10	12
(b) Receiving training or occupation in residential centre .. Awaiting training or occupation in residential centre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	4	7	2	2	2	2	12	9	6	9
(c) Receiving home training .. Awaiting home training ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Resident in L.A. home/hostel Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	1	—	4	—	2	1	9
(e) Resident at L.A. expense in private residential home ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Receiving home visits and not included under (a) to (f) ..	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	14	15	4	2	14	12	6	3	35	33
(h) Others (including not yet visited)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) NUMBER OF PATIENTS INVOLVED AT (a) to (h)	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	20	16	27	37	8	4	18	17	28	20	52	60
Number of Patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31/12/60 : (i) In urgent need of hospital care .. (ii) Not in urgent need of hospital care ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	1
Number of Patients admitted temporarily for residential care during 1960 : (i) To N.H.S. hospitals .. (ii) Elsewhere ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—



## Occupational Training of the Mentally Subnormal

The Training Centre is now in its fifth year and the continued excellent attendance shows that it is fulfilling its dual purpose of firstly, relieving parents of the heavy burden of looking after patients (who are often very restless and needing constant supervision and attention) at home, and secondly of presenting the patients themselves with the wider experience of closer association with one another in a "safe" community. Their lives had been restricted to very narrow channels until they began attending the Centre which involves leaving home each morning, making the journey, meeting their friends and exercising what ability they possess or can be trained to possess, as well as conforming to the routine and discipline of life at the Centre. Many of them had been over protected, and as a result were un-cooperative and highly nervous but most of them can now be fairly easily handled and seem to have adapted themselves quite happily to their new pattern of life.

This year has not been marked by very notable or unusual events. However the work proceeded steadily and satisfactorily. The grouping of patients remained the same and proved to be most successful. The curriculum also is now fairly stable with the addition of such new crafts as can be introduced.

The record player that was purchased for the Centre has been invaluable. It has been a great aid in the teaching of dancing, musical movement and the percussion band, also it can be used as an incentive to greater effort in the form of a reward at certain times. Each group vies with the others to be allowed the use of the record player at set periods.

## Home Teaching

Twelve mentally subnormal persons who cannot attend the Centre are still being visited periodically at their homes for tuition.



## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following table summarises the notifications of infectious diseases received during 1960 :—

Disease	No. of cases notified
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	84
Whooping Cough .. .. .	176
Diphtheria .. .. .	—
Measles .. .. .	985
Pneumonia .. .. .	84
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	2
Acute Poliomyelitis :	
Paralytic .. .. .	2
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	—
Acute Encephalitis :	
Infective .. .. .	—
Post-infectious .. .. .	—
Dysentery .. .. .	100
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	3
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	3
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	4
Para-typhoid .. .. .	—
Food Poisoning .. .. .	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	5

It will be noted that for the thirteenth year in succession, no case of diphtheria was notified.

### Acute Poliomyelitis

There were two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis (one boy and one girl, both age 6) in the County during 1960. These are the first cases since 1957.

The boy had not been vaccinated against the disease and, although it is claimed that the girl had been vaccinated, no record of her vaccination was held by the County Medical Officer of Health.

## LABORATORY SERVICES

The Public Health Laboratory at Carmarthen, which is controlled by the Medical Research Council, is available for the examination of bacteriological specimens in connection with the County Health Services. The services rendered by the Laboratory are particularly valuable in the control of epidemics, and full co-operation is maintained between the staff of the Laboratory and the Health Department. 21,248 specimens were examined at the Laboratory during 1960.



# VENEREAL DISEASES

Carmarthenshire cases are treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinics at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Swansea, and Llanelly Hospital. 90 new patients from the County attended during the year as follows :—

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-V.D. and other conditions	Total
Swansea Clinic .. ..	—	9	50	59
Llanelly Clinic .. ..	1	3	27	31
Total .. ..	1	12	77	90

Total attendances of patients during the year :—

Swansea Clinic .. ..	401
Llanelly Clinic .. ..	472
Total .. ..	873

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with for the first time during each of the last five years :—

Year	Acquired and Congenital Syphilis			Gonorrhoea			Other conditions
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.
1956 ..	4	2	6	17	3	20	85
1957 ..	3	7	10	4	—	4	77
1958 ..	1	1	2	12	1	13	64
1959 ..	1	1	2	18	2	20	69
1960 ..	1	—	1	12	—	12	77



The following table summarises the work of the Clinics during 1960 :—

New and Old Cases	Swansea Clinic		Llanelly Clinic		Total Male	Total Female	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.			
(1) Cases under treatment or observation on January 1st	16	6	15	3	31	9	40
(2) Returned defaulters ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
(3) Inward transfers ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(4) Dealt with for the first time and suffering from :—							
(a) Syphilis :							
Primary .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latent first year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Later stages .. ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Congenital .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gonorrhoea ..	9	—	3	—	12	—	12
(c) Other conditions or Undiagnosed ..	41	9	24	3	65	12	77
Totals ..	67	15	43	7	110	22	132
Attendances as Out-Patients:—							
(a) Seen by Medical Officer	195	28	197	47	392	75	467
(b) For intermediate treatment .. ..	153	25	185	43	338	68	406
Total attendances ..	348	53	382	90	730	143	873



The following table shows the results of treatment in 1960 :—

	Swansea Clinic			Llanelly Clinic		
	Syphilis	Gonor- rhea	Other con- ditions	Syphilis	Gonor- rhea	Other con- ditions
Cases under treatment, etc., on January 1st ..	6	4	12	10	2	6
Cases dealt with for first time, including new cases, returned defaulters and transfers in .. ..	—	10	50	2	3	27
Totals ..	6	14	62	12	5	33
Discharged cured after completion of treatment	1	4	41	2	5	26
Ceased to attend before completion of treatment and/or observation ..	—	2	4	1	—	—
Cases under treatment or observation that died from the disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred out to other Centres, Institutions, etc.	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cases remaining under treatment, etc., on 31st December .. ..	5	7	17	9	—	7
Totals ..	6	14	62	12	5	33



## TUBERCULOSIS

Two Chest Physicians each with an Assistant Chest Physician cover the County. The Physicians of Pembrokeshire and Swansea also attend Carmarthenshire cases along the borders of the County.

The number of new cases reported by formal notification or otherwise and the case rates per 1,000 population during the past five years are as follows :—

Year	No. of Respiratory cases			Case rate	No. of Non-Respiratory cases			Case rate
1956	..	223	..	1.31	..	29	..	.17
1957	..	157	..	0.92	..	20	..	.12
1958	..	144	..	0.85	..	27	..	.16
1959	..	95	..	0.56	..	25	..	.15
1960	..	115	..	0.68	..	16	..	.10

The mortality figures for the same five years are as follows :—

Year	Deaths from Respiratory T.B.		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Deaths from Non-Respiratory T.B.		Death Rate per 1,000 population	
1956	..	23	..	.13	..	—	..	—
1957	..	18	..	.11	..	6	..	.04
1958	..	18	..	.11	..	2	..	.01
1959	..	13	..	.08	..	4	..	.02
1960	..	13	..	.08	..	2	..	.01

The following table shows the age distribution of all new cases notified during 1960 :—

Age Periods		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	..	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	..	2	—	1	—	3
5—15	..	4	4	1	—	9
15—25	..	12	14	1	2	29
25—35	..	10	5	1	—	16
35—45	..	10	5	—	3	18
45—55	..	8	5	1	3	17
55—65	..	14	2	—	2	18
65+	..	15	5	1	—	21
Total	..	75	40	6	10	
Grand Total		115		16		131



The following table shows the deaths from Tuberculosis classified into the various age groups for the year 1960 :—

Age Periods	Deaths from Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ..	—	—	—	—
1—5 ..	—	—	—	—
5—15 ..	—	—	—	—
15—45 ..	2	1	—	—
45—65 ..	4	2	1	—
65+ ..	3	1	1	—
Totals ..	9	4	2	—
Grand Totals ..	13		2	

#### Examinations at Chest Clinics

During the year, 4,500 new cases, including 780 contacts, were examined. Of these 123 were diagnosed as definitely tuberculous and 4,141 as non-tuberculous. 236 cases were not finally diagnosed.

#### Register of Cases

The following table summarises for the year the Register of Tuberculosis cases in the County :—

	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Totals		Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 population
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Cases on Register 1/1/60 ..	609	486	67	97	676	583	1259	7.48
Notified Cases, 1960 ..	75	40	6	10	81	50	131	0.78
Inward Transfers	7	4	—	1	7	5	12	
Total New cases	82	44	6	11	88	55	143	0.85
Withdrawn:—								
Recovered ..	52	48	16	7	68	55	123	—
Left Area ..	17	18	3	3	20	21	41	—
Change of Diagnosis ..	2	—	1	—	3	—	3	—
Deaths:—								
Tuberculosis ..	9	4	2	—	11	4	15	—
Other causes ..	16	—	2	—	18	—	18	—
On Register, 1/1/61 ..	595	460	49	98	644	558	1202	7.14



## COUNTY WELFARE SERVICES

Under the National Assistance Act, 1948, the County Council were given power to make arrangements for promoting the welfare (but excluding financial assistance or medical treatment) of persons who are blind, deaf or dumb, aged, and others who are substantially and permanently handicapped. The County Welfare Committee was appointed to undertake the Council's functions under the Act.

### Blind Persons

There is no change to report in the arrangements for the care and welfare of blind persons, and the Carmarthenshire Blind Society continued to act as agents of the County Council. Medical examination and certification of cases is arranged by the County Medical Officer of Health, and specialist examination, when necessary, is undertaken at the Ophthalmic Clinics of the Regional Hospital Board at Carmarthen and Llanelly. If a patient is unable to travel, a domiciliary visit is made by the Ophthalmologist.

During 1960, 83 new cases (36 males and 47 females) were certified blind. The following table shows their age distribution and the principal causes of blindness:—

Age at Regis- tration	Primary Ocular Disease								Total	Grand Total
	Cataract		Glaucoma		Retrolental Fibroplasia		Other			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
21—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
50—59	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4
60—69	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	4	9
70—79	9	7	1	1	—	—	4	9	14	31
80 and over	7	13	2	1	—	—	5	6	14	34
Total	17	23	6	2	—	—	13	22	36	83



At the end of the year there were 565 blind persons on the register and their age distribution was as follows:—

Age Group	M.	F.	Total
0—4 ..	—	—	—
5—15 ..	3	2	5
16—20 ..	2	3	5
21—29 ..	6	—	6
30—39 ..	13	8	21
40—49 ..	16	13	29
50—59 ..	14	23	37
60—69 ..	36	69	105
70—79 ..	62	109	171
80 and over ..	59	127	186
Totals ..	211	354	565

228 persons (81 males and 147 females) became blind when over 65 years of age. 41 (13 males and 28 females) became blind under the age of 12 months

### Partially Blind

15 persons (5 males and 10 females) were found to be partially blind during the year. Their age distribution and the principal causes of partial blindness are as follows:—

Age at Registration	Primary Ocular Disease								Total		Grand Total
	Cataract		Glaucoma		Retrolental Fibroplasia		Other				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—49	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
50—64	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
65 and over	2	4	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	7	10
Totals	3	5	1	2	—	—	1	3	5	10	15



There were 81 partially blind persons on the register at the end of the year. Their age distribution is as follows:—

Age Group	M.	F.	Total
0—4 ..	—	—	—
5—15 ..	3	3	6
16—20 ..	3	2	5
21—49 ..	6	4	10
50—64 ..	6	7	13
65 and over ..	19	28	47
Totals	37	44	81

### Employment of blind persons

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At the end of the year, 19 males were in employment, 7 of them in workshops for the blind, one as a homemaker and 11 variously engaged in open employment.

Three blind persons (2 males and 1 female) were in training for employment at the end of the year. One male at the Birmingham School of Music, and one training as a telephone operator at St. Dunstons. The female was being trained as a chair-seater at Bristol.

Subject to training, three males were capable of work in sheltered employment and one male in open employment. 4 males and two females were considered capable of work without training.

### Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F. 1 of Form B.D.8 recommends :— ..				
(a) No treatment .. ..	24	4	—	15
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical) ..	40	9	—	6
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment .. ..	13	5	—	2

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum :

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year—3.

(ii) Number of cases in which :—

(a) Vision lost .. ..	.. ..	} Nil
(b) Vision impaired .. ..	.. ..	
(c) Treatment continued at end of year		



## Epileptics and Spastics

There are no arrangements catering for the special welfare needs of adults suffering from Epilepsy or Cerebral Palsy. The County Welfare Committee, however, bear the maintenance fees in respect of three epileptics at Homes for Epileptics, one old poliomyelitis case at Homes for Cripples, and four Cripples at the Coomb Cheshire Home.

## MILK CONTROL

The number of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, during the past five years is as follows :—

1956	..	..	..	Nil
1957	..	..	..	Nil
1958	..	..	..	Nil
1959	..	..	..	Nil
1960	..	..	..	Nil

The enforcement of regulations relating to Raw Milk is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries [Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949].

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, responsibility for the registration of dairy farms and of persons carrying on the trade of dairy farmer falls on the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local Authorities retain responsibility for dairies which are not dairy farms and of dairymen who are not dairy farmers, and for the enforcement of the regulations relating to diseases communicable to man.

## FOOD AND DRUGS

The duty of the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to ensure that food sold for human consumption is of good quality and wholesome is an important part of the comprehensive public services which are essential to good health. The following is the report of the Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs for the year :—

### REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

The total number of samples procured for analysis for compositional quality and purity was 1869, of which 1093 were submitted to the Public Analyst. The remainder comprised 725 informal samples of milk and 51 informal samples of alcoholic spirits which were tested by officers of this department.

### MILK SAMPLES

Total number submitted to the Public Analyst	..	802
Number certified to be genuine	..	672
Deficient in Non-fatty-solids but otherwise genuine	..	44
Certified to contain Added Water	..	16
Certified to contain Added Water and deficient in Fat	..	1
Deficient in Fat	..	43
Deficient in both Fat and Non-fatty-solids	..	23
Contained extraneous matter	..	3



Included in the above total are twenty-six "Appeal to cow" samples of milk. Twelve of these were genuine whereas the other fourteen were deficient in fat and/or non-fatty-solids.

**Particulars of legal proceedings taken under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of samples of Milk certified to contain Added Water.**

<i>Percentage Added Water</i>		<i>Fines &amp; Costs imposed</i>	
1.	5.2% } 17.7% }	..	£47/0/0
2.	11.1% } 22.6% } 15.4% }	..	£22/0/0
3.	27.1%	..	£19/4/0
4.	7.3% } 6.7% }	..	£10/12/0
5.	10.9% } 6.9% }	..	£10/12/0
6.	9.4%	..	£8/4/0

All the above prosecutions were against farmers supplying milk by wholesale to creameries in the County.

The suppliers of the remaining six samples certified to contain added water were cautioned. Three of the samples contained very small percentages of added water—between 1% and 2%. In another case the amount of added water was small and had got into the milk through a leak in the milk cooler which was difficult to detect. The other two were samples of milk bottled at a dairy situated outside this County. It was subsequently found that the milk supplied to this dairy by one milk producer contained a large percentage of added water. Legal proceedings were instituted against this milk producer by the Food and Drugs Authority for that area.

After carrying out investigations and taking further samples, it was considered inadvisable to take legal action in respect of any of the samples certified to be deficient in fat. The suppliers were all notified of the results of the analysis and were instructed to take every step possible to avoid any deficiencies in samples of milk procured from them in the future.

Three bottles of milk collected from schools in the County were found to have bits of concrete sticking to the insides of the bottles. The Public Analyst found that the milk had not been injuriously affected and, in the circumstances, it was decided not to institute legal proceedings against the dairymen concerned.

**Informal samples of Milk**

Informal samples of milk, totalling 725, were taken at school, school canteens, hospitals, County Council homes, etc., and tested at this office by the sampling officers with the following results:—

Number of samples found genuine	..	672
Deficient in Non-fatty-solids	..	19
Deficient in Fat	..	30
Deficient in both Fat and Non-fatty-solids	..	4



Where necessary, the unsatisfactory samples were followed up by taking formal samples for analysis by the Public Analyst.

### Miscellaneous articles of Food and Drugs

The samples procured and submitted to the Public Analyst comprised the following:—

Name of Article	Number Samples	Number reported to be Unsatisfactory
Ice Cream, Dairy Ice Cream or Milk Ice ..	50	2
Cheese and Cheese Spreads .. ..	24	—
Meat in Tins .. .. .	23	11
Butter .. .. .	20	1
Soft Drinks, Fruit Juices, etc. .. ..	19	4
Tea and Coffee .. .. .	15	2
Sausages .. .. .	11	1
Fruit Preserves .. .. .	11	—
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	10	—
Cream .. .. .	9	—
Fish, Shell Fish, etc. .. .. .	9	—
Iced Lollies .. .. .	8	—
Margarine .. .. .	7	—
Canned Fruit .. .. .	7	—
Marzipan and Almond Paste .. .. .	7	1
Pickled Vegetables .. .. .	6	1
Puddings, etc. .. .. .	6	3
Evaporated Milk .. .. .	6	—
Meat and Fish Pastes .. .. .	5	—
Ground Almonds .. .. .	5	—
Soups .. .. .	4	—
Honey .. .. .	4	1
Bread .. .. .	3	—
Cereal Products .. .. .	3	—
Salad Cream and Sauce .. .. .	3	—
Lard .. .. .	2	—
Sugar Confectionery .. .. .	2	1
Non-brewed Condiment .. .. .	2	—
Egg Fillip .. .. .	1	1
Miscellaneous articles of Food .. ..	4	—
Miscellaneous Drugs .. .. .	4	—
Alcoholic Spirit .. .. .	1	1
	<hr/> 291	<hr/> 30

### Alcoholic Spirits

A sample of Rum was submitted to the Public Analyst after the sampling officer had carried out a test with a Sikes' Hydrometer on a quantity of the spirit from the same bottle and suspected it of being below strength. The Rum was reported by the Public Analyst to contain 15% excess water. Legal action under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, was taken against the licensee concerned and the justices imposed a fine of £8, plus £2/10/0. costs.

A further 51 samples of alcoholic spirits were tested by officers of this department on licensed premises and all of them proved to be genuine.



### Almond Paste

The Public Analyst for the County is of the opinion that Almond Paste should contain at least 25% ground almond. One sample was found to contain only 15% ground almond. Legal proceedings were instituted under Sections 2 and 113(3) of the Food and Drugs Act against the wholesalers who supplied the shop where the sample was purchased. The magistrates dismissed the case. An appeal against the decision by way of case stated has been made and the judgement of the High Court is now awaited.

### Ice Cream

A sample of Ice Cream was certified to be 30.4% deficient in fat and a sample of Milk Ice, purchased from the same vendor, was certified to be 92% deficient in Milk-fat. Legal proceedings under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, were instituted against the ice cream vendor concerned and fines and costs totalling £15 were imposed.

The manufacturers of the following articles of food were notified of the results of the analysis and advised to take every precaution to prevent a recurrence of the deficiencies or irregularities:—

<i>Name of Article</i>	<i>Nature of Deficiency or Irregularity</i>
Luncheon Meat (six samples)	Deficiencies in meat content varying between 5.5% and 15.6%.
Luncheon Meat Loaf (Four samples) .. .. .	Deficiencies in meat content varying between 10% and 12%
Corned Beef .. .. .	Small piece of metal found embedded in the Corned Beef.
Pork Sausages .. .. .	5.2% deficient in Meat content.
Orange Crush .. .. .	Misleading label on bottle.
Soft Drinks (Three samples)	Contained an excessive amount of preservative.
Butter .. .. .	Moisture content slightly in excess of permitted maximum.
Rice Milk Pudding .. .. .	Milk used was slightly deficient in fat.
Tea (Two samples) .. .. .	One was low in water extract and the other in caffeine content.
Honey .. .. .	Discoloration, etc, near lid of jar.



Coconut Mushroom Sweets	Unpalatable and inedible—coconut had become rancid.
Egg Fillip .. .. .	The Proof Spirit content was slightly lower than the declared amount.
Pickled Cabbage (in acetic acid solution) .. .. .	The strength of the acetic acid was not declared.
Christmas Pudding (Two samples)	Slightly deficient in Fat content.

**Milk samples submitted to the Public Health laboratory for bacteriological or biological examination, etc.**

*Pasteurised Milk Regulations.*

The five dairies in the County licensed to pasteurise milk were visited at frequent intervals for the purpose of inspecting the pasteurising plant, etc., and in order to take samples of the milk.

During the year, 330 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken for examination for adequate pasteurisation and keeping quality, of which 326 were reported to be satisfactory whereas the other four were unsatisfactory.

*Milk supplied to Schools under the Milk in Schools Scheme.*

The result of the bacteriological tests carried out on samples of milk taken at schools in the County are summarised as follows:—

		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pasteurised Milk	..	357	15	372
Raw Milk	..	384	51	435
		<hr/> 741	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 807

Twenty-four samples of milk taken at the farms of producers supplying schools were sent for Guinea-Pig inoculation. Twenty-three samples were reported to be free from any infection whereas the tests could not be completed on the other sample as the guinea-pig died of some infection not caused by the milk.

*Samples of milk taken at Hospitals, Childrens Homes, etc.*

Seventy-one samples were sent for bacteriological examination. Sixty-eight were reported to have satisfied the prescribed tests. The remaining three samples were unsatisfactory.

Six samples of raw milk were sent for Guinea-pig inoculation and all of them were reported to be free from any infection.



*"Specified Areas" Orders.*

Observation was kept for any infringements of the provisions of the above Orders which apply to the greater part of the County and requires that milk retailed for human consumption must be "Tuberculin Tested," "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised." It was necessary to warn one or two producer-retailers who were found to be contravening the provisions of the Order.

D. R. WATKINS,  
*Chief Inspector.*



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

At the time of the completion of this report only the District Medical Officers of Health for Llandovery Borough and Llandeilo Rural District Councils had submitted reports on the sanitary circumstances of County Districts.

The following is a summary:—

### Water Supply

*Llandovery Borough.* The construction of a permanent pump house, the provision of two new pumps and the installation of Chlorinating and Lime Saturation Plant was in progress during the year.

*Llandeilo Rural.* Stage II of the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme and extensions to Stages I and II were completed during the year. Additional extensions were under construction and Welsh Board of Health approval was awaited in respect of further extensions and stage III of the scheme. The Pantglas and Dryslwyn Water Supply Scheme was also completed during the year.

### Sewage Disposal

*Llandovery Borough.* A comprehensive closet conversion and connection scheme was in progress.

*Llandeilo Rural.* The Llansawel Sewerage Scheme was completed and the Penygroes and Blaenau Sewerage Scheme and the Fferws Hill and Tycroes Joint Sewerage Scheme were under construction during the year. Approval of the Welsh Board of Health was awaited to the Rhosamman and Heolddu Sewerage Scheme.

Consideration was being given to the Pumpsaint, Manordeilo, Penybanc (Llandeilo), Llansadwrn, Llanwrda and Cilycwm Sewerage Schemes.

### Persons in need of Care and Attention

Action was taken by the Llandeilo Rural District Council during the year for the removal of one person in need of care and attention to suitable accommodation.



## VITAL STATISTICS, 1960

Name of District	Estimated Population for 1960	Live Births		Deaths registered in District		Transferable Deaths		Deaths under 1 year		Area of District in Acres	Census 1951 Total population at all ages
		No.	Rate per 1,000 Population	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population	Outward	Inward	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
URBAN :											
Llanelly	31200	397	12.72	476	15.26	163	63	17	42.82	2069	34329
Carmarthen	12080	173	14.32	215	17.80	209	7	6	34.68	5160	12121
Llandeilo	1810	37	20.44	26	14.36	1	7	—	—	311	2003
Llandovery	1970	29	14.72	29	14.72	16	6	1	34.48	1266	1856
Kidwelly	2940	38	12.93	43	14.63	—	11	—	—	2854	3007
Newcastle Emlyn	710	1	1.41	10	14.08	1	1	—	—	208	763
Ammanford	6520	84	12.88	82	12.58	—	23	2	23.81	951	6578
Burry Port	5920	80	13.51	103	17.40	—	38	3	37.50	1374	5927
Cwmmaman	4260	67	15.73	52	12.21	3	19	—	—	756	4593
Total	67410	906	13.44	1036	15.37	393	175	29	32.01	14949	71177
RURAL :											
Llanelly	39240	643	16.39	504	12.84	29	155	11	17.11	51367	37000
Carmarthen	28110	399	14.19	361	12.84	17	101	8	20.05	202733	28469
Llandeilo Fawr	25260	351	13.90	290	11.48	7	92	11	31.34	236581	26404
Newcastle Emlyn	8230	107	13.00	115	13.97	5	19	3	28.04	82842	8692
Total	100840	1500	14.87	1270	12.59	58	367	33	22.00	573523	100565
Urban Districts	67410	906	13.44	1036	15.37	393	175	29	32.01	14949	71177
Rural Districts	100840	1500	14.87	1270	12.59	58	367	33	22.00	573523	100565
Whole County	168250	2406	14.30	2306	13.71	451	542	62	25.77	588472	171742
England and Wales	—	—	17.10	—	11.50	—	—	—	21.90	—	—