

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Carmarthenshire County Council.

Contributors

Carmarthenshire (Wales). County Council. no2003000265

Publication/Creation

1961

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Carmarthenshire County Council

Annual Report

OF THE

County Medical Officer
of Health

For the Year 1961

CARMARTHEN:
Printed by The Journal Co. Ltd.

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INTRODUCTION

It is with regret that I have to record the most tragic passing of Dr. R. Evans, County Medical Officer of Health, in December. He was a keen administrator and able clinician and at all times he had the welfare of the department and staff at heart and it was largely due to his ability that the public health services were developed to such an extent in the County. He is sadly missed by his colleagues and the members of the Council alike.

The annual statistics indicate that there has not been much change in the various services of the County. The present policy of short stay at maternity hospitals places an additional burden on the domiciliary services of the County.

It is very heartening that the fall in infant mortality has continued and that the Carmarthenshire figure for the year is below the national rate and that for Wales.

Foremost in your consideration of the developing services have been the recommendations arising from the Mental Health Act 1959 and, in the interests of the Mental Health Service, every effort must be made to secure early implementation of the recommendations; *i.e.* the establishment of training centres and residential homes.

It must also be remembered that there are educationally subnormal children in the lower streams of schools who will have difficulty in securing and retaining employment and that special facilities may well have to be provided for them.

The vaccination and immunisation service has continued, protection against poliomyelitis being once again foremost. The year also saw the introduction, officially, of a tri-valent vaccine giving protection against three diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, in one course of injections.

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.

D. G. G. JONES,

County Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1962.

HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. Loti Rees-Hughes.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. C. R. Rees.

Aldermen :

Emrys Aubrey
Evan Bevan.
Frank Davies.
Thomas Davies.
W. T. Griffiths, O.B.E.
(*ex-officio*).
John Harries, B.E.M.
W. Douglas Hughes.
D. J. Jones.

Edgar Lewis.
Haydn Lewis.
W. H. Mathias, O.B.E.
S. J. E. Samuel.
D. J. Stone, (*ex-officio*).
Gwilym R. Thomas (*ex-officio*).
S. O. Thomas.
T. J. Williams (*ex-officio*).

Councillors :

W. I. Daniel.
G. V. Davies.
J. H. Davies.
W. J. Davies (Llandovery).
L. Dennis.
D. L. Duckfield.
D. Arthur Evans.
D. Ivor J. Evans.
T. E. Evans.
W. Harry.
James James.

Josiah Jones.
Sidney Lewis.
Dr. H. D. Llewellyn.
John Morgan.
William Morris.
J. D. Phelps.
W. J. Phillips (Abergwili).
D. C. Thomas.
S. I. Thomas.
G. O. Williams.
John Williams.

(Four Vacancies)

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. (Died 19th December).

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 I. John, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

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.
 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.
 *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, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.C.H., (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).
 P. M. Hitchings, B.D.S. (Commenced 23rd January).

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. Thomas.
 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.

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.
 *J. G. Jones.

• Also County Welfare Officers.

Supervisor Llanelly Occupation Centre and Home Teacher for Mentally Subnormal :

Mrs. M. A. Lewis.

Assistant Supervisors and Home Teachers for Mentally Subnormal :

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 :

J. McDonald, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

NURSING

District.	Name.	Qualifications.
Whole-time Health Visitors :		
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.
District Nurse/Midwives/Health Visitors :		
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.N.
District Nurse/Midwives :		
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.N.
	M. E. John	S.C.M., S.E.N.
Llwynhendy	M. E. Richards	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Laugharne	E. John	S.C.M., S.E.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	(Vacancy)	
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	S. A. M. Rees	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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. Harry	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llansadwrn and Llanwrda	M. E. Preece ..	S.C.M., S.E.N.
Ferryside	M. M. T. Richards Jones	S.C.M., S.E.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	S. E. V. Jones ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Whitland	(Vacancy)	
Llanfynydd and Llangathen	M. C. Thomas ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses :

Carmarthen	H. Jones ..	S.R.N.,
	E. G. Thomas ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
	E. H. Husband ..	S.R.N.
Burry Port	M. J. Davies ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Llanelly	M. Marpole ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
	W. V. Davidson ..	S.R.N.
	J. B. Tasker ..	S.R.N.
	H. Bushell ..	S.R.N.
	M. Griffiths ..	S.E.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.
	A. E. James ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Carmarthen	E. M. James ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
	D. M. Jones ..	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	P. G. Tiley ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Group 2	M. J. Thomas ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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.N.
Group 9	(Vacancy).	
Group 10	S. A. N. Price ..	S.R.N., S.C.M.

STATISTICS

Area : 588,472 acres.

Population—Census 1961: 167,736 (Provisional).

Estimated by Registrar General for 1961 : 166,800.

Product of a penny rate for general purposes : £6,729.

Rateable Value for general purposes : £1,706,368.

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, Tinplate 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	..	..	1132	..	1114	..	2246
Illegitimate	..	..	31	..	48	..	79
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	..	1163	..	1162	..	2325
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 of estimated population : 13.94.

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

	Urban		Rural		Admin. County		England and Wales	
Year	No. Reg.	Rate.	No. Reg.	Rate.	No. Reg.	Rate.		Rate.
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
1961	854	12.89	1471	14.63	2325	13.94	..	17.4

Illegitimate Live Births :

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births : 3.40.

Still Births :

	Male		Female		Total
	30	..	24	..	54

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births : 22.70.

Total Live and Still Births : 2,379.

Infant Mortality

There were 47 deaths of infants under one year old during the year; an infant mortality rate of 20.22 per 1,000 live births. This compares with a rate of 25.77 for 1960. For England and Wales for 1961, the rate was 21.4, but the rate for Wales only was 22.0.

A classification of 1961 deaths in the County is as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total	Rate
Legitimate ..	20	26	46	20.48
Illegitimate ..	—	1	1	12.66
Totals ..	20	27	47	20.22

The causes of death were :—

	Male	Female	Total
Pneumonia ..	3	4	7
Congenital malformations ..	4	7	11
Cancer ..	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	—	1
Bronchitis ..	1	—	1
Meningococcal infections ..	—	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	10	15	25
Totals ..	20	27	47

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

Year	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		England and Wales	Wales only
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate
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
1961	46	20.48	1	12.66	47	20.22	21.4	22.0

Neo-Natal Deaths

31 infants under four weeks old died (neo-natal deaths) during the year, a mortality rate of 13.33 per 1,000 live births. This figure was 51 for the previous year, a mortality rate of 21.20.

An analysis of the neo-natal deaths in the County during 1961 is as follows :—

				M.		F.		Total		Rate
Legitimate	..	..	..	15	..	16	..	31	..	13.80
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
				—		—		—		—
Totals	..	..	..	15	..	16	..	31	..	13.33
				—		—		—		—

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
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
1961	31	13.80	—	—	31	13.33	—

Early Neo-natal Mortality (Deaths under one week)

				M.		F.		Total		Rate
Legitimate	..	..	..	11	..	13	..	24	..	10.69
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
				—		—		—		—
Totals	..	..	..	11	..	13	..	24	..	10.32
				—		—		—		—

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and deaths under one week)

				M.		F.		Total		Rate per 1000 total live and still births
Legitimate	..	..	..	38	..	37	..	75	..	33.39
Illegitimate	..	..	..	3	..	—	..	3	..	37.97
				—		—		—		—
Total	..	..	..	41	..	37	..	78	..	33.55
				—		—		—		—

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 1961. 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.
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
1961	1	2379	0.4	0.33

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.
1956	2	0.8
1957	—	—
1958	—	—
1959	—	—
1960	1	0.4
1961	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
1242	998	2240

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population : 13.43.

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
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
1961	1025	15.47	1215	12.09	2240	13.43	12.0

The following table gives the causes of death in 1961 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	1242	20	1	5	89	330	797
Females	998	27	6	2	42	171	750
Total	2240	47	7	7	131	501	1547
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	—	—	—	2	3	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	6	—	1	—	3	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	69	—	—	—	5	12	52
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	56	—	—	—	—	26	30
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	23	—	—	—	5	12	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	11	—	—	—	2	4	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	176	1	—	1	12	60	102
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	8	—	—	1	—	2	5
16. Diabetes	25	—	—	—	2	7	16
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	274	—	—	1	6	39	228
18. Coronary disease, angina	437	—	—	—	12	138	287
19. Hypertension with heart disease	63	—	—	—	—	13	50
20. Other heart disease	299	—	—	—	6	39	254
21. Other circulatory disease	126	—	—	—	6	11	109
22. Influenza	42	—	—	—	3	2	37
23. Pneumonia	70	7	—	—	3	8	52
24. Bronchitis	110	1	—	—	1	23	85
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	78	—	—	—	1	35	42
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	13	—	—	—	1	3	9
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	14	1	—	—	2	4	7
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	18	—	—	—	3	4	11
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	15	—	—	—	—	1	14
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	18	11	2	—	3	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	174	25	2	2	14	30	101
33. Motor vehicle accidents	28	—	—	1	20	3	4
34. All other accidents	61	—	1	1	14	13	32
35. Suicide	11	—	—	—	3	6	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	2240	47	7	7	131	501	1547

Chief Causes of Death

The chief causes of death during 1961 and the rates per 1,000 population compared with previous years were :—

Cause of Death	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Heart and other Circulatory Disease ..	899	5.28	896	5.29	803	4.76	924	5.49	925	5.55
Cancer ..	346	2.03	366	2.16	347	2.10	348	2.07	335	2.01
Vascular Lesions of Brain	374	2.20	363	2.14	361	2.14	358	2.13	274	1.64
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	24	0.14	20	0.12	17	0.10	15	0.09	9	0.05
Pneumonia ..	49	0.29	66	0.39	63	0.37	68	0.40	70	0.42
Bronchitis ..	94	0.55	89	0.53	84	0.50	79	0.47	110	0.66
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	81	0.48	75	0.44	82	0.49	89	0.53	78	0.47
Nephritis ..	18	0.11	22	0.13	16	0.09	24	0.14	18	0.11

Deaths from the above causes for 1961 constitute 81.21% of the total deaths.

The number of deaths of persons 65 years of age and over was 1,547 or 69.06% of the total deaths in 1961.

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

Pneumonia	7
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	1
Influenza	—
Measles	—
Whooping Cough	—
Diphtheria	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	1
Meningococcal Infections	1

Cancer

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

Year	No. of Deaths		Rate for England and Wales			
1957	..	346	..	2.0	..	—
1958	..	366	..	2.2	..	—
1959	..	347	..	2.1	..	2.1
1960	..	348	..	2.1	..	2.1
1961	..	335	..	2.0	..	2.2

A classification of the causes of death from Cancer during 1961 is as follows :—

Site of Cancer		Age Periods						Total	Grand Total
		0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—		
Stomach	M.	—	—	—	4	6	31	41	69
	F.	—	—	—	1	6	21	28	
Lung, Bronchus ..	M.	—	—	—	—	23	28	51	56
	F.	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	
Breast	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
	F.	—	—	—	5	12	6	23	
Uterus	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
	F.	—	—	—	2	4	5	11	
Others	M.	1	—	1	7	31	55	95	176
	F.	—	—	—	5	29	47	81	
TOTALS	M.	1	—	1	11	68	114	187	335
	F.	—	—	—	13	54	81	148	

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 nursing staff. The Sub-Committees which include the senior member of the County Council representing the area in which the vacancy occurs have full powers. If the appointment is to a district in which District Nursing Association functions, representatives of the County Nursing Association and District Nursing Association concerned are also included.
- (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. Five 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 second 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. One Voluntary Ladies Committee disbanded during the year which increased to seven the number of Centres without 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.

The British Red Cross Society and various Old Peoples' Associations provide a chiropody service for which they receive grants from the Authority.

Valuable assistance and co-operation are 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

The Geriatrician appointed for the Glantawe Hospital Management Committee area commenced duties in the early part of the year. The assistance of health visitors was made available in particular in connection with reports on social conditions prior to admission to and discharge from hospital and also in connection with following-up non-attendances by patients at Geriatric Out-patient Clinics.

One Health Visitor made regular visits to Bryntirion Hospital and then passed on to health visitors information and requests for information in regard to patients from their individual districts. The Almoner at Bryntirion also worked in close liaison with the Organiser of Home Helps.

The number of chronic sick and aged persons assisted under the home help service continued to increase. The home help service is an essential cog in the machinery to keep these patients in their own homes or to return them to their homes as soon as possible.

2,076 patients over 65 years of age were attended by home nurses during the year.

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, it was found necessary to hold full day clinics weekly at Cross Hands Ante-Natal Clinic. At the end of the year, nine ante-natal clinics were maintained by the Authority and fourteen sessions were being held weekly. A list of the 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 ..	634	—	8.13
Llanelly ..	Three	M. G. Danaher ..	956	55	2.12
Llangennech ..	One	M. G. Danaher ..	426	24	6.58
Kidwelly ..	One	Davies-Humphreys ..	411	10	8.38
Burry Port ..	Two	Davies-Humphreys ..	557	89	9.62
Cross Hands ..	Two	M. G. Danaher ..	789	54	6.36
Pontyates ..	One	E. L. Davies ..	401	48	8.37
Llwynhendy ..	One	E. L. Davies ..	161	54	8.75
Amman Valley Hospital ..	One	John Davies ..	1479	2	5.33
				—	30.81

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

1,566 cases made 6,150 attendances at the Clinics during the year, viz:—

Ante-Natal .. 1,295 cases, 5,814 attendances.
Post-Natal .. 271 cases, 336 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 132 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.—These cards which had been introduced towards the end of 1960, proved their usefulness and it is pleasing to report that the majority of the staff of hospitals and general practitioners co-operated in their use. With full co-operation from the three authorities providing the Maternity Services, the personal record card is invaluable in the care of the patient. Towards the end of the year, the Maternity

Liaison Committee for the Glantawe Hospital Management Committee area decided to adopt the Carmarthenshire Record Card for general use.

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 1961 are given in the following table :—

Hostel.	Admissions.	Discharges.	In Residence on the 31st December.
Northlands, Cardiff	6	6	1
St. Martin's Home, Hereford ..	—	2	—
Cwmdonkin Shelter, Swansea ..	3	4	—
56, Stanwell Road, Penarth ..	2	2	—

The table includes one unmarried mother who was admitted to Cwmdonkin Shelter, but when the Shelter was temporarily closed, she was sent home for a short period before being admitted to 56, Stanwell Road, Penarth, from where she was transferred to Northlands as soon as a vacancy was obtained.

Special circumstances sometimes preclude admission of unmarried mothers from Carmarthenshire to one of the four Hostels. One such case was admitted to Mount Hope Home, Bristol, and another to St. Raphael's Home, Bristol. Both patients were discharged before the end of the year.

11 unmarried mothers in all were admitted to Hostels under the Authority's arrangements as compared with 19 for 1960. 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.—An additional Infant Welfare Centre was opened at Meidrim with sessions being held every six weeks but attendances were so good that after a trial period of six months it was decided to hold sessions monthly. As from July, it was found necessary to hold an additional session fortnightly at the Carmarthen Borough Infant Welfare Centre. 38 Centres were being maintained by the Authority at the end of the year.

A list of the Centres and other information for 1961, is as follows :—

Centre	Where held	Day held	Attendances	Avg. attendances
Ammanford ..	Child Welfare Clinic, High Street, Ammanford.	Tuesday	2169	43.38
Brynamman ..	The Clinic, Brynamman ..	Tuesday	676	27.04
Burry Port ..	Memorial Hall, Burry Port ..	Tuesday	837	34.87
Carmarthen Borough.	The Clinic, Pond Street, Carmarthen.	Monday	1727	28.31
Carmarthen Rural.	The Clinic, Pond Street, Carmarthen.	Wednesday	519	19.96
Cwmamman ..	Bethesda Chapel Vestry, Glanamman.	Wednesday	739	28.42
Felinfoel ..	Ysgol-y-Babanod, Felinfoel ..	Thursday	1146	45.84
Ferryside ..	Ex-R.A.F. Camp, Ferryside ..	Tuesday	310	13.48
Furnace ..	Saron Vestry, Furnace ..	Wednesday	300	11.54
Gorslas ..	Public Hall, Cross Hands ..	Tuesday	625	27.17
Kidwelly ..	Trinity Methodist Church, Kidwelly.	Tuesday	895	35.80
Laugharne ..	The Clinic, Laugharne ..	Tuesday	462	17.77
Llandeilo ..	Church Hall, Llandeilo ..	Wednesday	363	13.96
Llandovery ..	The Clinic, Llandovery. ..	Tuesday	295	12.29
Llandybie ..	Assembly Rooms, Memorial Hall, Llandybie.	Thursday	535	20.58
Llanelly Borough.	Brynmair, Llanelly ..	Mon. and Fri.	3785	26.10
Llangadog ..	Y.M.C.A. Hall, Llangadog ..	Friday	265	20.38
Llangennech ..	Salem Chapel Vestry, Llangennech	Tuesday	558	24.26
Llanstephan ..	Memorial Hall, Llanstephan ..	Wednesday	383	14.73
Llanybyther	Victory Hall, Llanybyther ..	Monday	383	16.65
Llwynhendy ..	The Clinic, Llwynhendy. ..	Tuesday	1372	54.88
Meidrim ..	Church Hall, Meidrim ..	Thursday	114	12.67

Centre	Where held	Day held	Attend- ances	Avg. attend- ances
Newcastle Emlyn.	The Court House, Newcastle Emlyn.	Tuesday	374	15.58
Pencader	Tabernacle Vestry, Pencader	Thursday	391	15.04
Pendine	The Institute, Llanmiloe, Pendine.	Wednesday	394	15.15
Penygroes	Congregational Chapel Vestry, Penygroes.	Tuesday	1068	41.08
Ponthenry	Welfare Hall, Ponthenry	Wednesday	671	26.84
Pontyates	Welfare Hall, Pontyates	Wednesday	650	25.00
Pontyberem	Public Hall, Pontyberem	Wednesday	759	30.36
Pumpsaint	Coronation Hall, Pumpsaint	Thursday	43	5.37
Pwll	Salem Chapel Vestry, Pwll	Wednesday	431	16.58
St. Clears	Old Penuel Vestry, St. Clears	Tuesday	484	20.17
Trelech	Capel-y-Graig Vestry, Trelech	Thursday	46	5.75
Trimsaran	Workmen's Institute, Trimsaran	Tuesday	674	26.96
Tumble	Welfare Hall, Tumble	Tuesday	497	19.88
Velindre	Red Dragon Hall, Velindre, Llandyssul.	Thursday	419	17.46
Whitland	Memorial Hall, Whitland	Friday	744	29.76
Ystradowen	The County Primary School, Ystradowen.	Wednesday	333	14.48

All Centres are held fortnightly except as follows :—

Llanelly—Three sessions weekly.

Carmarthen Borough—One session weekly with an additional session fortnightly.

Ammanford—One session weekly.

Llangadog—One session every four weeks.

Meidrim—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	..	..	1706
Between 1 and 5 years of age	..	..	68
			<u>1774</u>

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

Under 1 year of age	..	..	1466
Over 1 year of age	..	..	2730
			<u>4196</u>

Number of individual children who attended Centres during the year—4351.

Clinic Accommodation

No new clinics were built by the Authority during the year but a suitable plot of land was found for the small clinic which is to be built at Llanybyther.

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 1961 :—

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 following is the number of cases known to have been treated by plastic surgery during the year:—

<i>Defect</i>	<i>No of cases</i>	<i>Hospital</i>
Cleft Lip	1	St Lawrence Hospital, Chepstow.
Cleft Palate	2	do.
Accessory auricle	1	do.

One case of cleft palate was reviewed at the Churchill Hospital, Oxford, and one at Morriston Hospital.

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, 1961. 2,496 cases were being attended to for all Authorities, viz.:—

County Education Committee	1560
County Health Committee	909
West Wales Hospital Management Committee ..	10
Glantawe Hospital Management Committee ..	17

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	—	13	13
Spastic	7	5	12
Obstetrical	—	—	—
Other	1	—	1
Congenital Deformities	68	4	72
Infective Conditions of Bones and Joints	—	2	2
Non-infective conditions of Bones and Joints :			
Rickets	—	—	—
Other	—	2	2
Static or Postural Defects	818	—	818
Traumatic Deformities	—	1	1
Multiple Defects	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	15	—	15
Totals	909	27	936

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, 1961	767	25	792
Number of new cases during the year ..	303	3	306
Number of individual cases dealt with during the year	1070	27	1097
Number of cases withdrawn from Scheme	161	1	162
Number of cases under the Scheme on the 31st December, 1961	909	27	936
Total number of attendances made at the clinics	4251	27	4278
Number of individual cases received remedial exercises by Sisters	—	—	—
Number of individual cases massaged by Sisters	—	—	—
Number of home visits by Sisters	219	59	278
Number of cases examined by visiting Orthopaedic Surgeons	97	8	105
Number of cases recommended in-patient hospital treatment by Surgeons ..	5	—	5

Six 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 5½ 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.

165 premature infants were notified during 1961 and further information is as follows :—

(a)	Number born at home	..	..	..	33
	(i) Nursed entirely at home	..	..	..	19
	* (ii) Transferred to Hospital	..	..	..	14
	(iii) Died within first twenty-four hours	..	..	..	—
	(iv) Others who died within first twenty-eight days	..	..	..	—
	(v) Survived at end of twenty-eight days	..	..	..	19
(b)	Born in Hospital	..	..	..	132
	(i) Died within first twenty-four hours	..	..	..	10
	(ii) Others who died within first twenty-eight days	..	..	..	11
	(iii) Survived at end of twenty-eight days	..	..	..	111
(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 14 transferred to Hospital :—

Died within first twenty-four hours	..	..	—
Others who died within first twenty-eight days	..	..	1
Survived at end of twenty-eight days	..	..	13

It will be seen that in all, 22 premature infants (or 13.33%) died within the first 28 days. Of that number, death was due to prematurity or directly associated causes in respect of 18 infants. 17 of these infants were born at hospital and 1 at home, but death occurred in hospital in all cases as the infant born at home was transferred to hospital. Malformation and definite pathological conditions were responsible for the death of the other 4 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.

Responsibility for providing satisfactory means of transport for premature babies from home to hospital lies with the Authority and a portable incubator was purchased for the purpose.

Special Investigations

Ruth Griffiths Tests.—Increasing attention is devoted to infants born at special risk, particularly premature infants and those suffering from haemolytic disease of the newborn. They generally receive paediatric supervision in addition to which specialised tests, known as the Ruth Griffiths hearing tests and mental development scales, are performed to assess their hearing acuity and intelligence. These tests which are

performed by an Assistant Medical Officer specially trained in the work are generally started at the age of six months and if necessary repeated at intervals until the infant is two years of age.

Several such infants were referred by the Consultant Paediatrician at Morriston Hospital for assessment and the results are reported back to him.

The following is a summary of the results of the assessments carried out during the year:—

Condition	No. of cases assessed	Hearing			General Intelligence Quotient				
		Normal	Doubtful	Defective	Under 25%	25—50%	50—75%	75—100%	100+%
Prematurity	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Haemolytic Disease of the new-born	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Delayed milestones	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions	10	6	1	—	1	1	1	3	1
Totals	27	21	2	1	1	2	1	8	1

Phenylketonuria.—Tests are made during the fifth or sixth week of life of every infant to assist in the early diagnosis of Phenylketonuria. These tests are carried out by the health visitors during their home visits and should any infant show a positive re-action to the test, the child is referred to the Paediatrician for further tests.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified during the year. The notifications for the last five years were as follows :—

Year	Cases		
	Notified	Treated	
		At Home	In Hospital
1957	4	4	—
1958	1	1	—
1959	1	1	—
1960	3	3	—
1961	—	—	—

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, five voluntary Centres closed and distribution was discontinued at one Infant Welfare Centre and transferred to a Voluntary Centre in the local shop. At the end of the year, distribution was being undertaken at 46 Centres as follows:—

- 2 Centres staffed by whole-time employees.
- 5 At the offices of County District Authorities.
- 20 at Infant Welfare Centres.
- 19 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 1st January — 30th December, 1961, Welfare Foods as follows were issued to parents at Centres:—

National Dried Milk	..	57,444 Tins.
Cod Liver Oil	..	7,050 Bottles.
Orange Juice	..	41,143 Bottles.
" A " and " D " Tablets	..	4,396 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 1961 :—

Period	1/1/61 to 1/4/61	2/4/61 to 1/7/61	2/7/61 to 30/9/61	1/10/61 to 30/12/61
National Dried Milk (Tins)	1121	1096	1092	1108
Cod Liver Oil (Bottles) ..	272	166	41	62
Orange Juice (Bottles) ..	1365	1006	409	383
Vitamin " A " and " D " Tablets (Packets) ..	144	114	38	40

It will be of interest to note the sharp drop in distributuin of Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and Vitamin A and D Tablets. As from the 1st June, a charge of 1/- per bottle was made for Cod Liver Oil and 6d per packet for " A " and " D " Tablets and the charge for Orange Juice was increased from 5d to 1/6. The result of the charges is reflected very clearly in the decreased demand. There was no change in the price of National Dried Milk and the distribution remained reasonably constant throughout the years. The overall distribution of milk for the year showed a decrease of 3,000 as compared with the previous year but this is partly offset by the fact that the 1960 Welfare Foods Return year covered 53 weeks and not the normal 52 weeks. Under the circumstances it is impossible to say whether the downward trend of the last few years would have continued had the prices not been changed. The average weekly distribution of Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and A and D Tablets was higher for the first quarter of 1961 than the corresponding quarter in 1960. As compared with 1960 the average weekly distribution of National Dried Milk showed a slight decrease for the first three quarters of the year, but a slight increase for the fourth quarter.

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 continued to be slight and in fact was lower than in 1960. A factor which may have had a bearing on this was the introduction during the year of free dentures for them under the general dental service. Only 58 requests were received and they all required treatment. A further 29, whose treatment had been commenced during the previous year, attended for treatment. 65 were made dentally fit during the year.

Nine children under 5 years of age were also treated under the arrangements of the Committee and were made dentally fit.

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

	Expectant and Nursing mothers	Children under 5 years of age
Number of dentures provided	29	—
Number of teeth extracted	255	13
Number of fillings	52	3
Number of scalings and gum treatment ..	15	—
Number who received treatment under general anaesthetic	38	9

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.

54 cases were seen at the Clinic during 1961 (23 new cases and 31 old cases) and they made 79 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 decided during the year to make an annual grant to the funds of the Carmarthen Branch.

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

The registration of the only Nursing Home in the County—The Eryl Nursing Home, Pencader was cancelled as the owner ceased to use the premises as a Nursing Home.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, the Authority agreed to form a Combined Carmarthen Nursing District to cover the areas of Carmarthen Borough, Llangunnor, Llanstephan, Abernant and Newchurch and Abergwili. As a result, the establishment of whole-time County Council midwives changed to:—

Llanelly Borough	..	..	..	4
Carmarthen Combined district	..	..	..	4
Whole-time Relief Midwife				
Carmarthen Combined district	..	..	..	1
Burry Port and Pembrey	..	..	..	2

It was not possible to implement the new arrangements before the end of the year so that at the end of the year whole-time midwives were employed as follows:—

Llanelly Borough	..	..	..	3 (one vacancy).
Carmarthen Borough	..	..	..	2
Burry Port and Pembrey	..	..	..	2

As the new arrangements for Carmarthen were not in operation, the position of the district nurse/midwives concerned remained unchanged. For the sake of convenience, the establishment of district nurse/midwives is shown as the staff was actually employed at the end of the year (i.e. without taking into consideration the Combined Nursing District), the establishment being 28 district nurse/midwives and 11 relief district nurse/midwives directly employed by the Authority and 20 district nurse/midwives under the control of District Nursing Associations.

There was a slight improvement in the staffing position at the end of the year as compared with 1960. The position, however, still gives cause for concern, especially as five district nurse/midwives were over retiring age and were on extension of service. Tribute must again be paid to the nursing staff for their continued co-operation, often under difficulties and also to the independent relief midwives, who assisted during the year.

111 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the County during 1961, viz.:—

			As Midwives
Domiciliary Midwives	..	..	74
Institution Midwives	..	..	37

10 of the Domiciliary Midwives were in private practice but 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					Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	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) ..	7	76	51	326	460	—
District nurse / midwives (under Nursing Associations) ..	6	26	26	66	124	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees ..	—	—	—	—	—	1669
Private midwives* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	13	102	77	392	584	1669
* Cases taken while relieving for :						
County Council	—	3	1	42	46	—
Nursing Associations and included in table above.	2	2	2	8	14	—

The above table does not, however, give a complete picture of the cases attended by domiciliary midwives. 1165 patients delivered at hospitals were discharged before the tenth day and the domiciliary midwives undertook the care of the patients until the tenth 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 584 patients delivered at home, three patients were delivered of twins, and 16 sets of twins were delivered in hospital where 1669 patients were confined.

The number of patients delivered in the County at hospitals showed a decrease as will be seen from the following table but this was due to fewer deliveries in the County and the percentage of hospital births of the total births showed a very slight increase:—

	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 (or 26.00%)
1961	2253	1669 (or 74.08%)	584 (or 25.92%)

It may be of interest to note that 2,404 maternity patients who normally resided within the County were notified as having been attended by midwives during 1961, either within or without the County. Of that number 1817 (or 75.58%) were delivered at hospital and 587 (or 24.42%) were delivered at home.

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)	194	32	226
District nurse midwives under Nursing Associations	37	17	54
*Private midwives	—	—	—
Totals	231	49	280

*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)	210	36	246
District nurse/midwives under Nursing Associations	43	15	58
*Private midwives	—	—	—
Totals	253	51	304

*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)	114	12	126
District nurse/midwives under Nursing Associations	29	6	35
*Private midwives	—	—	—
Totals	143	18	161

* Trichloroethylene administered by private midwives while relieving County Council midwives or district nurse/midwives have been included in the appropriate column.

Refresher Courses

Provision is made by the Authority for Refresher Courses. Thirteen 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 at home, one being treated at home and the other admitted to Hospital. The third patient was confined at Hospital.

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.

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

District Nurse/Midwives	..	..	173 visits
County Council Midwives	..	..	37 "
Independent Midwives	..	..	24 "
Hospital Midwives	..	..	16 "

Special visits of investigation were as follows :—

Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	20 visits
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	61 "
Maternal Deaths	..	..	1 "
Others	..	..	2 "

HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of health visitors 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 together with the resulting domiciliary visits are already adding to their work. Special reports as to home conditions are submitted prior to the discharge of patients home from Hospital and non-attendances at Out-patient clinics are followed up and reports submitted to the Almoner.

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		
1957 ..	2276	19262	27130	46392
1958 ..	2310	18135	27086	45221
1959 ..	2409	20691	28856	49547
1960 ..	2374	20732	28936	49668
1961 ..	2312	19863	25261	45124

Home visits in respect of other cases during 1961 were :—

Ante-natal	..	..	..	517
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	1824
Collection of swabs and specimens	..	..	..	222
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	497

In addition to the visits recorded above, 4,686 “no access” visits were made by health visitors during the year.

Student Health Visitors

During the year, a vacancy for a student health visitor was advertised repeatedly, but without success. The Authority's success in maintaining a full health visiting establishment up to the present has undoubtedly been due to the appointment of student health visitors. Failure to obtain applicants for appointment as student health visitor need cause no concern at present as there is every probability that should vacancies for health visitors occur within the next two or three years, applications would be received from qualified health visitors. The position will, however, be kept under constant review in order to ensure the continued full establishment of health visitors.

Refresher Courses

A limited number of health visitors are authorised to attend Refresher Courses each year; three attended during 1961.

The health visitor who attended a Public Health Nursing Administration Course successfully completed the course and returned to her post in the County.

HOME NURSING

The Authority's decision to form a Carmarthen Combined Nursing District changed the establishment of whole-time district nurses from nine to eleven, but as the Combined District was not in operation at the end of the year, ten nurses only were employed as whole-time district nurses—eight under the direct control of the Authority and two under the control of District Nursing Associations. For the sake of convenience, the establishment of district nurse/midwives is shown without taking into consideration the changes which will be effected by the Combined District. This means that the establishment was 48 district/nurse midwives 28 of whom were 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 once more record appreciation of the co-operation received from the County Nursing Association and the District Nursing Associations.

4,407 home nursing cases were attended during 1961 and 113,590 home visits were made by district nurses. A classification of the cases is as follows :—

	No.	Percentage of Total
Medical	3181	72.18
Surgical	1010	22.92
Infectious Diseases	1	0.02
Tuberculosis	78	1.77
Maternal Complications	38	0.86
Others	99	2.25

1,040 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	254	5.76
5 years and up to 65 years	2077	47.13
65 years and over	2076	47.11

The percentage of patients 65 years and over increased from 45.67 to 47.11 in 1961. 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 31.26% of total visits for 1960 to 29.93% for 1961. Other visits to give injections and other treatment also showed a slight decrease to 8.07% of total visits for 1961 as compared with 9.9% for 1960.

In general, however, there was little change in the pattern of home nursing as compared with 1960.

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 Committee 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.

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 1,454 successful vaccinations undertaken during 1961 were received during the year, the ages of the cases being as follows:—

Under 1 year old	1191
Age 1 year	49
Age 2 to 4 years	26
Age 5 to 14 years	56
Age 15 years and over	132
Total	1454

The vaccination of infants under the age of one year is estimated to be equivalent to 51.23% of the registered births for the year. The percentages for the last five years are as follows:—

1957	43.72%
1958	47.62%
1959	48.50%
1960	47.80%
1961	51.23%

The comparable figure for 1961 for England and Wales was 40%, and for Wales only, 36%.

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, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The arrangements of the Authority for immunisation were extended during the year to provide for the protection of children against tetanus. A triple antigen is used which gives simultaneous protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

The Ministry of Health have withdrawn the free supply of diphtheria prophylactic and all prophylactics are now purchased by the Authority who issue them free of charge to Infant Welfare Centres and general medical practitioners.

The following is a summary of the immunisation carried out during the year:—

Type of Prophylactic used	Age at Immunisation			Total
	Under 1	1—4 years	5—14 years	
Diphtheria only	60	808	328	1196
Whooping Cough only ..	114	561	33	708
Combined Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough ..	92	711	149	952
Triple Antigen (Diph. Wh.C. tetanus ..	238	104	25	367
Combined diphtheria/ tetanus	5	—	3	8

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	395	1623	505	2523
Whooping Cough ..	443	1377	207	2027
Tetanus	243	104	28	375

2,018 children under 5 years of age (17.86%) were immunised against diphtheria during 1961 as compared with 1,384 (12.25%) during 1960 and 1,454 (13.10%) during 1959.

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. 2571 children received “booster” injections against diphtheria. This compares with 232 “boosters” in 1960 and 67 during 1959.

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	6076	53.77	23300	16074	68.99

Of the 16,074 immunised children between 5 and 14 years of age, 4,988 (31.03%) were immunised or received " booster " injections in the last five years.

BCG Vaccination

The arrangements of the Authority provide for the BCG vaccination of the following groups:—

- (1). School children of 13 years of age and over.
- (2). Pupils of independant schools of 13 years of age and over.
- (3). Students attending further education establishments.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1961:—

	School Children	Pupils attending independent schools	Students
(1). No. eligible	3245	—	350
(2). No. of (1) skin tested	2392 (73.71%)	—	143 (40.86%)
(3). No. of (2) who were:—			
(a) found to be negative	1894 (79.18%)	—	57 (39.86%)
(b) found to be positive	425 (17.77%)	—	82 (57.34%)
(c) Failed to attend for reading of skin test... .. .	73 (3.01%)	—	4 (2.80%)
(d) Had BCG vaccination	1888 (78.93%)	—	55 (38.46%)
(e) Refused vaccination after having skin test	6	—	2

Child Contacts of Tuberculosis.—The BCG vaccination of child contacts of tuberculous patients is the responsibility of the Chest Physicians. 365 children were skin tested by them during the year of whom 87 (23.84%) proved positive. Of the 278 who proved negative 144 were successfully vaccinated.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis provide for the vaccination of 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. Early in the year, a fourth injection was introduced for children between the ages of 5 and 12 years, the injection to be given not less than a year after the third injection.

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

Group	Vaccinated up to the end of 1960	Vaccinated during 1961	Totals
Persons born in the years 1943 to 1961	31,887	3,468	35,355
Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942	6,389	1,843	8,232
Persons born before 1933 and under 40 years of age	1,235	3,291	4,526
Others	422	199	611

Of the persons born in the years 1943 to 1961, it is estimated that 80% have now received two injections.

Included in the number vaccinated during 1961 were 199 expectant mothers.

In addition, 8,478 persons, most of whom were in the 1943-61 age group, received their third injection. The total number who have received their third injection is now 30,318.

6,407 children between 5 and 12 years of age received a fourth injection.

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 new Glanamman Station was taken over on the 28th December. It became fully operational on the 10th January, 1962, and the arrangements at the old station were terminated as from that date.

The maintenance and repair of ambulances continued to be undertaken at local garages. The maintenance arrangements are as follows:—

- (a) Inspection and lubrication over 2,000 miles.
- (b) Maintenance service every 6,000 miles.

Complete overhauls, according to the performance of each vehicle are undertaken as required.

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, 14.52 miles per gallon.
Diesel driven ambulances, 23.87 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 5,025 as compared with 4,863 during 1960 (an increase of 3.33%).

The total mileage for all vehicles decreased, being 553,971 miles as compared with 559,845 miles in 1960 (a decrease of 1.05%).

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

		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
March Quarter	..	137,151	137,074	136,357	138,605	135,102
June Quarter	..	136,614	140,439	140,238	135,880	142,915
September Quarter	..	128,200	139,718	134,078	142,988	141,058
December Quarter	..	121,558	136,330	131,601	142,372	134,896
Totals	..	523,523	553,561	542,274	559,845	553,971

The average number of trips per month for 1961 was 1,355 as compared with 1,331 for 1960, an increase of 1.80%.

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.

Three 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. Eleven 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 ..	850	223	181	27	1281	2758	782	1108	51	4699	24146	11786	6924	1993	44849
February ..	814	228	173	30	1245	2478	803	1157	75	4513	22363	12331	7569	2211	44474
March ..	768	237	218	55	1278	2666	763	1428	105	4962	21735	11315	8760	3969	45779
April ..	990	279	254	52	1575	3092	819	1678	145	5734	26132	12917	10142	4190	53381
May ..	817	212	217	55	1301	2426	753	1283	149	4611	20469	11715	7393	4020	43597
June ..	868	199	189	43	1299	2863	682	1281	113	4939	22765	11290	8400	3482	45937
July ..	1028	255	256	50	1589	3327	950	1689	125	6091	27071	12873	10922	3425	54291
August ..	779	156	173	17	1125	2383	559	1049	40	4031	20020	8432	7955	1165	37572
September ..	1001	250	229	18	1498	3072	947	1486	51	5556	25742	12757	9453	1243	49195
October ..	824	236	202	14	1276	2628	868	1406	54	4956	22160	12032	8520	1303	44015
November ..	816	205	210	30	1287	2537	753	1430	102	4974	19490	10987	9079	1914	43448
December ..	998	221	268	18	1505	2801	848	1532	59	5240	23603	11720	10505	1605	47433
Total ..	10553	2701	2570	409	16259	33031	9527	16527	1069	60306	275696	140155	105622	30520	553971
Average per month for 1961 ..	879	225	214	34	1355	2753	794	1377	89	5025	22975	11680	8801	2543	46164

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 ..	3045	9.02	9475	28.06	12520	37.08
Hospitals	1525	4.52	17923	53.08	19448	57.59
Nurse/Midwives ..	48	.14	355	1.05	403	1.19
Clinics	29	.08	400	1.18	429	1.28
Police	139	.41	51	.15	190	.56
Welfare and Authorised Officers	23	.07	37	.11	60	.18
Ministry of Pensions, etc.	246	.73	469	1.39	715	2.12
Totals ..	5055	14.97	28710	85.03	33765	100.00

Of the 28,710 requests for the conveyance of “sitting” patients 13,735 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		
1957	8.43
1958	8.76
1959	9.22
1960	8.97
1961	9.19

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 eight 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 1961.
- (c) Assistance to obtain suitable housing accommodation in co-operation with Local Housing Authorities.
- (d) Home Help Assistance. 14 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 1961.

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.

Further efforts were made to secure the services of full-time qualified chiropodists but they were again unsuccessful. The Authority, therefore, resolved to encourage voluntary organisations to develop their chiropody services and to make grants to assist them in the work.

The arrangements with the voluntary organisations were implemented on the 1st October and at the end of the year twenty-one organisations were co-operating with the Authority and had established 20 clinics; the other organisation restricted its arrangements to the treatment of housebound patients. Most of the clinics were established in the industrial areas and the problem of providing a service in the rural areas remains.

The following are the organisations concerned and the number of clinics established by them:—

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Number of Clinics</i>				
Old Age Pensioners Associations	9
Old People's Welfare Committees	2
British Red Cross Society	8
St. John's Ambulance Service	1

The classification of the patients treated up to the end of the year were as follows:—

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Clinic Attendances</i>	<i>Home Treatment</i>
Elderly	670	718	221
Handicapped	21	12	13
Expectant and nursing mothers	1	1	—
Totals	692	731	234

The following is a summary of the conditions treated:—

Bunions	24	Callosities	371
Corns	678	Ingrowing Nails ..	134
Nail trimming ..	602	Miscellaneous Conditions	19

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 18 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 25 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 1961 :—

Weekly Assistance	No. of Cases
6 hours and under	285
Over 6 hours and up to 9 hours ..	167
Over 9 hours and up to 12 hours ..	190
Over 12 hours and up to 15 hours ..	16
Over 15 hours and up to 18 hours ..	9
Over 18 hours	—

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.

994 cases received home help assistance during 1961, as compared with 899 cases during 1960. The 994 cases include 18 patients for whom a second period of assistance was provided during the year. The number of individual families who received assistance during 1961 was therefore 976.

The 994 cases for 1961 were :—

Maternity Cases	61
Tuberculosis Cases	14
Chronic Sick	870
Others	49
Total	994

The number of cases which received assistance during the year showed an increase over the number for 1960—an increase of over 10 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.

667 cases were being assisted on the 31st December, 1961, as compared with 597 at the end of 1960. Of the 667 cases, 597 (or 89.51%) 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	..	..	20
One to two months	..	..	25
Two months to three months	..	..	25
Three months to four months	..	..	19
Four months to five months	..	..	12
Five months to six months	..	..	24
Six months to twelve months	..	..	112
Over twelve months	..	..	430
Total			667

The age distribution of the 667 cases was as follows :—

			No. of Cases
30 years of age and under	..	..	7
Over 30 years of age and up to 40	..	..	30
Over 40 years of age and up to 50	..	..	41
Over 50 years of age and up to 60	..	..	60
Over 60 years of age and up to 70	..	..	171
Over 70 years of age and up to 75	..	..	127
Over 75 years of age and up to 80	..	..	112
Over 80 years of age and up to 85	..	..	88
Over 85 years of age and up to 90	..	..	25
Over 90 years of age	..	..	6
Total			667

358 of the cases (or 53.67%) were over 70 years of age, and 529 of the cases (or 79.31%) 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.

On the 1st January, 1961, 357 home helps were available for duty. 180 new home helps were enrolled during the year and 149 resigned. On the 31st December, 388 were available for duty. Service given in the last normal week of the year was equivalent in terms of whole-time employment to 125 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

The arrangements of the Authority 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.

One full-time and seven part-time officers are employed as acting mental welfare officers.

A student trainee at the Junior Training Centre at Llanelli commenced a course of training for teachers of the mentally handicapped in September 1961 and the second trainee has been selected to attend a similar course commencing in the Autumn of 1962.

The assistant supervisor and the student trainee who were attending the South Wales training course for assistant supervisors successfully completed the course during the year.

The Authority recognise the need for fully trained mental welfare officers. Three members of the County Council staff with generous financial assistance from the Council are students at Swansea University, two since September, 1960, and the other since September, 1961, pursuing a two-years social science diploma course with a view to being appointed mental welfare officers.

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 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:—

Compulsory admission for observation	11
Compulsory admission for treatment	17
Emergency Cases	103
Informal	20

Mental Subnormality

18 Mentally subnormal patients (10 males and 8 females) were brought to the notice of the Health Authority during the year; 9 of them (4 boys and 5 girls) were reported by the Education Committee. These 18 cases were dealt with as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total
Admitted to Hospitals	2	2	4
Placed on Waiting List for admission to suitable Hospitals	2	1	3
Placed under guardianship	—	—	—
Placed in Community Care	6	5	11
Action Unnecessary	—	—	—
Found not to be Subnormal	—	—	—
Totals	10	8	18

In addition to the 4 new cases mentioned above as admitted to hospitals one mentally subnormal patient who had been reported in previous years was admitted during the year.

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	7	14	21
16 years of age and over	43	55	98
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	50	69	119

There were four patients on the urgent list and one on the non-urgent list for admission to hospital.

Short-term care was arranged at psychiatric hospitals for three 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 the 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:—

[illegible]

Occupational Training of the Mentally Subnormal

The following report has been received from the Supervisor of the Training Centre:—

“ At the end of the year the number attending the Training Centre was 40; 11 males and 9 females under 16 years of age, and 10 males and 10 females over 16 years of age. Attendances continued to be very good.

The majority of pupils have been at the centre for some years and have become more amenable to discipline. Most of them are now habit trained. General improvement in performance is especially noticeable in the case of the younger pupils. They are able to concentrate for longer periods and better able to mix and play with other children.

Older pupils, girls in particular, continue to benefit from helping to care for and by associating with the younger children. In being allowed to help the staff to wash and dress younger ones they at least feel some responsibility. They also help with other tasks such as washing up, washing towels, and dusting. The cookery class is a great success and they are very proud of the cakes which they take home each week. Training in washing and ironing has been introduced and the weekly laundry of the centre may eventually be undertaken as routine therapy. Hairdressing and manicuring sessions have interested the older girls, and taught them to take more pride in their appearance and personal cleanliness. Parents have confirmed that interest in all these matters is maintained at home.

Older girls and boys maintained a comparatively high standard of handwork. The boys have started several new crafts—e.g. stool making, mop making, and more advanced canework. A few of the older boys and girls showed a desire to read and write and judging from previous experience, this is “ half the battle won.” It has been found that once the desire to read and write has been aroused their determination coupled with an acquired better ability to concentrate (cultivated via craft activities and domestic tasks), make the work of teaching them reading and writing easier. One pupil, aged 30, is at last showing signs of learning to read and write.

Three members of the staff attended an interesting and instructive course in Ceramics at the Trinity College, Carmarthen, during July. The craft of Pottery is especially suitable for subnormal children as the ability to create with their own hands something that can be made beautiful or useful is an encouragement to any child, especially so to a subnormal child.

The staff often have to use their ingenuity to make something presentable from the efforts of some of the less able children and in pottery it is simpler to do this than in most crafts. So far, modelling and non-fired work only has been undertaken but much more could be achieved with the help of a small electric kiln.

It has been possible to split the former Infant group into two—an admission group where most of the time is spent on habit and sense training and free play, and a more advanced group where the children attempt some handwork and spend some time on pre-reading and pre-writing activities.

All groups are still very interested in musical work, percussion band, dancing, games and physical training.

On the 9th May an Open Day was held at the Centre when members of the County Council, parents and friends were invited to see the work of the pupils. It was found that an exhibition was far more satisfactory than a sale of work as it enabled many more people to see all the work that had been produced.

Photographs taken by the Visual Aids Officer of the Education Department showing the pupils at their various tasks were displayed on the Open Day. They gave the parents and visitors a glimpse of the side of occupation centre life that could not very well be shown on an Open Day, *e.g.*, cooking and laundry lessons, percussion lessons, and physical training.

During the day numerous orders were placed for the items on display and the execution of these orders and others received from time to time provided occupation for the older pupils for the remainder of the year. The fact that the articles could be disposed of made it easier to distribute the work in amounts suitable to each pupil.

On the 20th June, for the first time, arrangements were made for the pupils at the Centre to go for an outing to Caswell Bay. It happened to be a very warm, sunny day and the outing was a great success. Sandwiches and cakes were provided instead of the usual school dinners. Both staff and pupils spent a most enjoyable day at the seaside and no difficulties were encountered with discipline and there were no incidents.

During the year, school medical examination and dental treatment were introduced for pupils under 16 years of age; also periodical visits of inspection are being made by the health visitor. These services are greatly appreciated by the parents, as in fact is any action which brings the Occupation Centre more in line with normal schools."

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 1961 :—

Disease				No. of cases notified
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	76
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	100
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	—
Measles ..	..	..	..	1747
Pneumonia	..	..	..	75
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	2
Acute Poliomyelitis :				
Paralytic	..	..	..	1
Non-Paralytic	..	..	..	—
Acute Encephalitis :				
Infective	..	..	..	—
Post-infectious	..	..	..	—
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	67
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	3
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	—
Para-typhoid	..	..	..	—
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	3

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

Acute Poliomyelitis

There was one case of paralytic poliomyelitis, an unvaccinated boy, aged 4 years, in the County during 1961 as compared with two cases (a boy and girl both aged 6 years) during the previous year.

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.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Carmarthenshire cases are treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinics at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Swansea, and Llanelly Hospital. 88 new patients from the County attended during the year as follows :—

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-V.D. and other conditions	Total
Swansea Clinic	2	11	40	53
Llanelly Clinic	4	9	22	35
Total	6	20	62	88

Total attendances of patients during the year :—

Swansea Clinic	266
Llanelly Clinic	505
Total	<u>771</u>

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.
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
1961 ..	6	—	6	20	—	20	62

The following table summarises the work of the Clinics during 1961 :—

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	21	8	13	3	34	11	45
(2) Returned defaulters ..	1	1	—	1	1	2	3
(3) Inward transfers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Dealt with for the first time and suffering from :—							
(a) Syphilis :							
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latent first year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Later stages	2	—	3	—	5	—	5
Congenital	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gonorrhoea ..	11	—	9	—	20	—	20
(c) Other conditions or Undiagnosed ..	33	7	19	3	52	10	62
Totals ..	68	16	45	7	113	23	136
Attendances as Out-Patients:—							
(a) Seen by Medical Officer	149	20	283	42	432	62	494
(b) For intermediate treatment	92	5	160	20	252	25	277
Total attendances ..	241	25	443	62	684	87	771

The following table shows the results of treatment in 1961 :—

	Swansea Clinic			Llanelly Clinic		
	Syphilis	Gonor- rhea	Other con- ditions	Syphilis	Gonor- rhea	Other con- ditions
Cases under treatment, etc., on January 1st ..	5	7	17	9	—	7
Cases dealt with for first time, including new cases, returned defaulters and transfers in	4	11	40	5	9	22
Totals ..	9	18	57	14	9	29
Discharged cured after completion of treatment	1	1	20	—	8	20
Ceased to attend before completion of treatment and/or observation ..	—	4	3	3	—	—
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	8	13	34	10	1	9
Totals ..	9	18	57	14	9	29

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
1957	..	157	..	0.92	..	20	..	.12
1958	..	144	..	0.85	..	27	..	.16
1959	..	95	..	0.56	..	25	..	.15
1960	..	115	..	0.68	..	16	..	.10
1961	..	96	..	0.58	..	19	..	.11

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	
1957	..	18	..	.11	..	6	..	.04
1958	..	18	..	.11	..	2	..	.01
1959	..	13	..	.08	..	4	..	.02
1960	..	13	..	.08	..	2	..	.01
1961	..	9	..	.05	..	—	..	—

The following table shows the age distribution of all new cases notified during 1961 :—

Age Periods		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	..	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	..	1	1	—	—	2
5—15	..	2	1	—	—	3
15—25	..	5	10	—	1	16
25—35	..	6	8	—	5	19
35—45	..	9	2	2	2	15
45—55	..	14	4	—	1	19
55—65	..	12	3	1	3	19
65+	..	11	7	3	1	22
Total	..	60	36	6	13	
Grand Total		96		19		115

The following table shows the deaths from Tuberculosis classified into the various age groups for the year 1961 :—

Age Periods	Deaths from Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ..	—	—	—	—
1—5 ..	—	—	—	—
5—15 ..	—	—	—	—
15—45 ..	2	1	—	—
45—65 ..	5	—	—	—
65+ ..	6	3	1	—
Totals ..	13	4	1	—
Grand Totals ..	17		1	

Examinations at Chest Clinics

During the year, 4,585 new cases, including 474 contacts, were examined. Of these 101 were diagnosed as definitely tuberculous and 4,234 as non-tuberculous. 250 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 1/1/61	595	460	49	98	644	558	1202	7.21
Notified Cases, 1961 ..	54	30	5	12	59	42	101	0.61
Inward Transfers	6	6	1	1	7	7	14	
Total New cases	60	36	6	13	66	49	115	0.69
Withdrawn:—								
Recovered ..	69	64	10	12	79	76	155	—
Left Area ..	19	7	2	2	21	9	30	—
Change of Diagnosis ..	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Deaths:—								
Tuberculosis ..	6	3	—	—	6	3	9	—
Other causes ..	17	4	1	—	18	4	22	—
On Register, 1/1/62 ..	543	418	41	97	584	515	1099	6.59

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 1961, 62 new cases (31 males and 31 females) were certified blind. The following table shows their age distribution and the principal causes of blindness:—

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—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
50—59	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	5
60—69	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	6
70—79	5	6	5	1	—	—	4	5	14	12	26
80 and over	3	8	—	2	—	—	6	3	9	13	22
Total	9	15	5	3	—	—	17	13	31	31	62

At the end of the year there were 553 blind persons on the register and their age distribution was as follows:—

Age Group	M.	F.	Total
0—4 ..	—	—	—
5—15 ..	3	3	6
16—20 ..	1	2	3
21—29 ..	8	—	8
30—39 ..	10	5	15
40—49 ..	17	15	32
50—59 ..	17	21	38
60—69 ..	31	63	94
70—79 ..	71	108	179
80 and over ..	57	121	178
Totals ..	215	338	553

250 persons (90 males and 160 females) became blind when over 65 years of age. 40 (13 males and 27 females) became blind under the age of 12 months

Partially Blind

4 persons (2 males and 2 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
Totals	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2

There were 71 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 ..	2	3	5
16—20 ..	4	3	7
21—49 ..	6	3	9
50—64 ..	7	6	13
65 and over ..	12	25	37
Totals	31	40	71

Employment of blind persons

At the end of the year, 19 males were in employment, 6 of them in workshops for the blind, one as a homemaker and 12 variously engaged in open employment.

Two blind persons (1 male and 1 female) were in training for employment at the end of the year.

Subject to training, three males were capable of work in sheltered employment and two males in open employment. 4 males were considered capable of work in open employment 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	12	4	—	22
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical) ..	14	5	—	9
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	4	1	—	3

Ophthalmia Neonatorum :

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

(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 five Cripples at the Coomb Cheshire Home.

MILK CONTROL

No animals have been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1925, during the past five years.

Under The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the granting of producers licences is the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Dealers licences are the responsibility of the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, 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 of various articles of food and drugs procured for examination and analysis for compositional quality and purity was 1957. Of these, 1,069 were submitted to the Public Analyst for the county, whereas the remainder, comprising 843 informal samples of milk and 45 informal samples of alcoholic spirits, were tested by the sampling officers.

MILK SAMPLES

Total number submitted to the Public Analyst	773
Number certified to be genuine	629
Deficient in Non-fatty-solids but otherwise genuine ..	79
Certified to contain Added Water	8
Certified to contain Added Water & deficient in Fat ..	1
Deficient in Fat	38
Deficient in both Fat and Non-fatty-solids	18

Included in the above total are sixteen "Appeal to cow" samples of milk, ten of which were genuine, whereas the other six were deficient in fat and/or non-fatty-solids.

Milk Samples certified to contain Added Water

Of the nine samples certified to contain added water, six were samples of milk sold by retail in the county and three were samples of milk supplied wholesale to creameries.

The percentages of added water in three of the samples were very small and after giving due consideration to all the circumstances, it was decided to let the suppliers off with warnings. Legal proceedings under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 were taken in respect of the other six samples and the fines and costs imposed were as follows:—

<i>Percentage Added Water</i>		<i>Fines & Costs imposed</i>	<i>Percentage Added Water</i>		<i>Fines & Costs imposed</i>
1.	21.8%	£10/10/0 £7/0/0	3.	11.3%	£47/10/0
2.	7.1%			5.4%	
	9.4%			8.1%	

Milk samples reported deficient in Fat

Investigations were made and “appeal to cow” samples were taken in respect of several samples reported to be deficient in fat but it was subsequently considered inadvisable to take legal action against any of the milk-suppliers concerned.

Informal samples of Milk tested by the sampling officers

The following are particulars relating to the results of tests carried out at this office on samples of milk taken at schools, school canteens, hospitals, county council homes, etc.:—

Total number tested	.. .. .	843
Number found to be genuine in compositional quality	..	775
Containing a small percentage of Added Water	..	1
Deficient in Fat	.. .. .	40
Deficient in both Fat and Non-fatty-solids	.. .. .	6
Deficient in Non-fatty-solids	.. .. .	21

The unsatisfactory samples were followed up, where necessary, 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 of Samples	Number reported to be Unsatisfactory
Ice Cream, Dairy Ice Cream, Milk Ice ..	43	—
Fruit Preserves	33	5
Soft Drinks, Fruit Juices, etc.	25	1
Canned Meat Products	18	1
Butter	17	1
Beef and Pork Sausages	11	2
Fruit Sauce, Salad Cream, etc	10	1
Beer	10	—
Malt Vinegar	8	—
Christmas Pudding	8	3
Almond Marzipan	8	—
Cheese and Cheese Spreads	7	—
Soups	7	1
Canned Vegetables	7	—
Fish, Shell Fish, etc.	7	—
Cream	6	—
Honey	6	—
Pickled Vegetables	6	1
Rice Milk Pudding	6	2
Condensed Milk	6	—
Canned Fruit	6	1
Butter Confectionery	4	—
Mustard	4	3
Cooking Oils and Fats	4	—
Coffee	3	—
Meat and Fish Pastes	3	—
Meat Pies	2	1
Iced Lollies	2	—
Miscellaneous articles of Food	16	—
Miscellaneous Drugs	3	—
	296	23

Particulars relating to the Unsatisfactory Samples

<i>Description of Food.</i>	<i>Nature of deficiency or irregularity.</i>
Fruit Preserves (Five samples).	Slightly deficient in Fruit and/or Soluble Solids.
Soft Drink.	Misleading description.
Luncheon Meat.	3% deficient in Meat Content.
Butter.	The moisture content was 16.5% whereas the maximum permitted is 16.0%.
Beef Sausages.	The presence of preservative was not declared.
Beef Sausages.	Proportion of fat meat to lean meat was excessive.
Tomato Piquant.	The sauce had become discoloured due to action of fruit acid on lacquered cap of bottle.

Christmas Puddings. (Three samples).	Slightly deficient in fat content.
Cream of Chicken Soup.	The fat had become rancid. (The can had been heated and opened by the purchaser before it was brought to this department.
Pickled Onions.	The ingredients were not specified in the correct order on the label on the jar.
Rice Milk Puddings. (Two samples).	Original milk used was slightly low in fat content.
Canned Pineapple.	The amount of fruit was slightly less than the stipulated minimum.
Mustard.	14% deficient in volatile oil of mustard.
Mustard Sauce. (Two samples).	Ingredients not declared in the correct order.
Meat Pie.	Patches of mould found on the meat.

Legal action under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 was taken against the suppliers of the 'mouldy' Meat Pie and fines and costs totalling £53/5/0 were imposed.

The manufacturers of all the other samples tabulated as being unsatisfactory were notified of the deficiencies or irregularities and instructed to take immediate steps to rectify matters.

It was mentioned in the report for the year 1960 that an appeal by way of case stated to the High Court had been made against the magistrates' decision in dismissing a case in respect of the sale of a sample of Almond Paste reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in ground almond content. The appeal was allowed with costs and the case was remitted to the magistrates' court with a direction that the case had been proved. Fines and costs totalling £13/10/0 have since been imposed by the magistrates.

Unsatisfactory articles of Food examined in this department not submitted to the Public Analyst

Legal action was taken in respect of the following unsatisfactory articles of food brought to the notice of the department by private purchasers:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Nature of irregularity</i>	<i>Legislation involved</i>	<i>Fines and Costs imposed</i>
Meat Pie	Growths of mould on the meat	Sect. 8, F. & D. Act	£51/16/4
Meat Pie	Ditto.	Sect. 2, F. & D. Act	£52/5/0
Milk	Snail and shell in the milk	Sect. 2, F. & D. Act	£80/0/0

The complaint in regard to the snail and shell in the bottle of milk was the second complaint of a similar nature received. On the first occasion, after giving due consideration to all the circumstances, it was decided not to take legal action.

Complaints were made to the department by private persons in regard to purchases of cooked fish and cooked ham which were found to be emitting rather unpleasant odours. The articles did not appear to be unfit for human consumption and in the circumstances the only action that could be taken was to warn the hotel-keeper and the shop-keeper concerned.

The staff at a school kitchen complained to the department that metal turnings had been found in a tin of baked beans. After investigation it was found that the trouble had been caused by a defective can opener used at the kitchen.

Alcoholic Spirits

Forty-five samples of alcoholic spirits were tested on licensed premises by means of a sikes' hydrometer by officers of the department and all of them were found to be genuine.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, became responsible from the 1st January, 1961 for the granting of licences to all milk dealers, other than milk producers, authorising the use of the "Special Designations"—Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk.

A great deal of time was spent by officers of this department in checking up as to whether all the milk dealers had applied for the appropriate licences and in ascertaining whether the arrangements and facilities for the handling, treatment, storage and distribution of the milk were maintained and operated in accordance with the relevant provisions contained in the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations and the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations before the licences were issued from the Clerk of the County Council's department.

It was found that several milk distributors did not have suitable facilities for the storage of crates of full milk bottles between the time of delivery from the wholesale dairies and the time of distribution to the consumers and in some cases crates of milk bottles were stored on the roadside. The milk distributors concerned were notified that it was considered that they were not complying with Regulation 31 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, which deals with precautions to be taken to prevent contamination, etc., of milk, and that a suitable building should be available for the storage of milk in bottles from the time of delivery by the wholesale suppliers until these bottles are taken out on the milk round for delivery to the consumers.

Apart from the samples of milk taken at schools and other establishments, details of which are given separately in this report, the following samples were taken from licenced milk dealers and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen for bacteriological examination:—

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Result Void</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pasteurised Milk	99	15	—	114
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)				
Milk	53	10	2	65
Sterilised Milk ..	7	—	—	7
	—	—	—	—
	159	25	2	186
	—	—	—	—

(The results were declared void on account of the atmospheric shade temperature exceeding 70 degrees fahrenheit).

Warnings were given to the milk dealers from whom the unsatisfactory samples were taken.

Reports on all these samples were sent at the end of each month to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food—Milk and Milk Products Division.

Milk in Schools

Details relating to the samples taken and the results of the bacteriological tests are summarised as follows:—

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Result Void</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pasteurised Milk ..	312	57	—	369
Tuberculin Tested (Raw) Milk	409	60	21	490
	721	117	21	859

Milk samples taken at Children's Homes, Hospitals, etc.

The results of the bacteriological tests are summarised as follows:—

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Result Void</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pasteurised Milk ..	40	1	—	41
Tuberculin Tested (Raw) Milk	15	6	3	24
	55	7	3	65

Milk samples sent for Guinea-pig inoculation.

Twenty samples of milk taken at the farms of producers supplying milk to schools and other establishments were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for tuberculosis and other infections. Fourteen samples were reported to be free from any infection, but the tests could not be completed on the other six samples as the guinea-pigs died of intercurrent infection not caused by the milk.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Orders

The above Orders deal with the compulsory use of one of the special designations:—Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised for the retail sales of milk.

Under an Order which came into operation on the 10th April, 1961, further areas in the county became "Specified Areas," viz. Newcastle Emlyn Rural and Urban Districts. The only areas in the county not designated as "Specified Areas" are Llandeilo Rural District (excepting the Parish of Bettws), Llandeilo Urban District and Llandovery Borough and according to a press notice issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food towards the end of November, 1961, it is proposed to make an Order applying to these three areas during 1962.

The officers of this department did not observe any serious contraventions of the provisions of the above Orders during the year.

D. R. WATKINS,
Chief Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

At the time of the completion of this report, reports on the sanitary circumstances of County Districts had not been received.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1961

Name of District	Estimated Population for 1961	Live Births		Deaths registered in District		Transferable Deaths		Deaths under 1 year		Area of District in Acres	Census 1961 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 :											
Llanelli ..	29900	384	12.84	445	14.88	208	62	7	18.23	2069	29994
Carmarthen ..	12830	169	13.17	226	17.61	243	13	1	5.99	5160	13249
Llandeilo ..	1900	24	12.63	29	15.26	5	10	—	—	311	1906
Llandovery ..	1980	29	14.65	27	13.64	15	4	—	—	1266	1898
Kidwelly ..	2880	34	11.81	55	19.10	1	19	—	—	2854	2879
Newcastle Emlyn ..	630	5	7.94	12	19.05	2	4	—	—	208	648
Ammanford ..	6240	93	14.90	76	12.18	1	32	4	43.01	951	6264
Burry Port ..	5680	67	11.80	89	15.67	—	32	3	44.78	1374	5671
Cwmamman ..	4230	49	11.58	67	15.84	1	22	1	20.41	756	4272
Total ..	66270	854	12.89	1026	15.48	476	198	16	18.74	14949	66781
RURAL :											
Llanelli ..	40020	603	15.07	457	11.42	37	168	14	23.22	51367	40230
Carmarthen ..	27960	405	14.48	335	11.98	7	101	5	12.35	202733	28004
Llandeilo Fawr ..	24360	366	15.02	306	12.56	8	115	9	24.59	236581	24494
Newcastle Emlyn ..	8190	97	11.84	116	14.16	7	30	3	30.93	82842	8227
Total ..	100530	1471	14.63	1214	12.08	59	414	31	21.07	573523	100955
Urban Districts ..	66270	854	12.89	1026	15.48	476	198	16	18.74	14949	66781
Rural Districts ..	100530	1471	14.63	1214	12.08	59	414	31	21.07	573523	100955
Whole County ..	166800	2325	13.94	2240	13.43	535	612	47	20.22	588472	167736
England and Wales ..	—	—	17.4	—	12.0	—	—	—	21.4	—	—