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Contributors

Lampeter (Wales). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

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B O R O U G H O F L A M P E T E R

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A N N U A L R E P O R T 1 9 6 3

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H :

Jos. R. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

B O R O U G H S U R V E Y O R A N D P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R :

D.H. Cowles, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(i)

BOROUGH OF LAMPETER

MAYOR
1963/1964

Councillor W.S. Watkins

The Council consists of 16 members
including the Mayor.

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
1963/1964

Alderman D. Jones

Town Clerk: Mr. D. Llewelyn Evans,
Town Hall,
LAMPETER.

Telephone No: Lampeter 426.

JOHN W. LAMETER

1993/94
WYOMING

Councilman W.B. Perkins

The Council consists of 16 members
including the Mayor.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

1993/94
WYOMING

Albany D. Jones

Low State, W. D. Llewellyn Evans,
Town Hall,
LAMETER.

Telephone No. 430.

(ii)

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the
Lampeter Borough Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1963. In the 1962 report, I stated that "complacency is the worst enemy of preventive medicine especially in regard to infectious diseases". During 1962, there was an epidemic of smallpox and in 1963 there was an outbreak of typhoid involving over 400 people in Switzerland and some people from this country were involved in this. At the time of writing an outbreak has occurred in Aberdeen. Minor outbreaks of typhoid have also occurred in this country in recent years due to people contacting the disease on the Continent and returning to this country during the incubation period. The mortality from typhoid has diminished greatly due to improved therapy, but it is a serious illness and spread of the disease frequently occurs from infected cases by faulty personal hygiene. Typhoid, paratyphoid and other organisms can be disseminated through contaminated food - such food supplies being contaminated by persons incubating the disease or symptomless carriers.

It is in this field of personal hygiene that much teaching is required. Periodically, posters supplied by the Central Council for Health Education and Ministry of Health are distributed to all food premises by the Public Health Inspectors whilst, at the same time, emphasis is laid on the need to conform with the Food and Drugs Act and subsequent regulations. This repetitive work takes up much time but is absolutely essential. Personal hygiene in the homes is equally as important, for many persons do not wash their hands after being to the lavatory and public authorities should consider supplying hand washing facilities in their public lavatories free of charge.

I must also draw your attention to another infectious disease, namely venereal disease. The incidence of this disease is rising throughout the country and both adolescents and adults should be told that sexual promiscuity eventually leads to venereal infection.

Fluoridation was a topic much discussed during the year and the Council has made its decision. A recent paper published in the United States

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1962 report, I stated that "concomitantly is the worst enemy of preventive
medicine especially in regard to infectious diseases". During 1962, there
was an epidemic of smallpox and in 1963 there was an outbreak of typhoid
involving over 400 people in Carmarthen and some people from this country
were involved in this. At the time of writing an outbreak has occurred in
Aberdeen. Minor outbreaks of typhoid have also occurred in this country

in recent years due to people contracting the disease on the continent and
returning to this country during the incubation period. The mortality
from typhoid has diminished greatly due to improved therapy, but it is a

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serious disease. It is important to note that the disease is still a
cause of death and disability. It can be disseminated by persons
contaminated by persons who have been infected. It is in this
Periodically, reports submitted by the Central Council for Health Education
and Ministry of Health are distributed to all local authorities by the Public
Health Inspectors whilst, at the same time, emphasis is laid on the need to
conform with the Food and Drugs Act and subsequent regulations. This
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hygiene in the home is equally as important, but many persons do not wash
their hands after being in the lavatory and public authorities should
consider supplying hand washing facilities in their public lavatories (see

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suggested that fluoridation of public water supplies might be the cause of mongolism in children. This has been firmly repudiated by many other studies. (In June, 1964, the Birmingham City Council commenced fluoridation of its public water supply).

The total population figure living within the borough shows no change. The birth rate shows an increase over the figures for 1961 and 1962 and the adjusted rate is just above the national rate; the death rate has decreased again since the previous year and the adjusted rate is below the national figure.

A small endemic of measles occurred during the year and only one case of tuberculosis was notified.

A detailed report, including a section by the Public Health Inspector, will be found in the following pages.

suggested that fluctuation of public water supplies might be the cause of meningitis in children. This has been firmly repudiated by many other studies. In June, 1964, the Birmingham City Council commenced fluctuation of its public water supply.

The total population figure living within the borough shows no change. The birth rate shows an increase over the figures for 1961 and 1962 and the adjusted rate is just above the national rate; the death rate has decreased again since the previous year and the adjusted rate is below the national figure.

A small number of cases accounted during the year and only one case of tuberculous was notified. A detailed report, including a section by the Public Health Inspector, will be found in the following pages.

YR ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL

Anrhydedd yw imi gyflwyno'r Adroddiad Blynyddol am 1963. Yn yr adroddiad am 1962, mynegais mai "ymfoddhad yw gelyn gwaethaf meddygaeth arbedadwy yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â chlefydau heintus". Yn ystod 1962, bu epidemig o'r frech wen, ac yn 1963, cyffyrddodd haint typhoid â dros 400 o bobl yn yr Yswisdir ac fe gysylltiwyd rhai pobl o'r wlad hon â hyn. Tua'r adeg yr wyf yn ysgrifennu, digwyddodd haint yn Aberdeen. Digwyddodd heintiau llai o typhoid yn y wlad hon yn y blynyddoedd diweddaraf oherwydd i bobl gael y clefyd ar y Cyfandir, a dychwelyd i'r wlad hon yn ystod yr ysbaid deori. Bu i farwolaeth oddiwrth typhoid leihau'n enfawr o gael gwell therapi, ond salwch difrifol yw, ac ymleda'r clefyd yn aml oddiwrth bobl heintus trwy ddiffyg glendid personol. Fe ledaena typhoid, paratyphoid ac organebau eraill trwy fwyd llygredig - llygru'r bwyd gan rai'n deori'r clefyd, neu gludwyr di-arwydd.

Ym myd y glendid personol yma, rhaid wrth addysg. O amser i amser, ceir posterï gan Gyngor Canol Addysg Iechyd a'r Weinidogaeth Iechyd a ddosberthir i bob adeilad bwyd gan yr Archwilwyr Iechyd Cyhoeddus; hefyd, ar yr un adeg, fe bwysleisir fod angen cydymffurfio â'r Ddeddf Fwyd a Chyffurau, a'r rheolau dilynol. Fe gymerth y gwaith hwn lawer o amser ond fe erys yn wir hanfodol. Mae glendid personol yn y cartrefi yr un mor bwysig, canys ni fydd llawer yn ymolchi dwylaw ar ôl bod yn yr elysfa ac fe ddylai'r Awdurdodau Cyhoeddus roi cyfleusterau ymolchi dwylaw yn eu helysfeydd cyhoeddus yn rhad ac am ddim.

Rhaid imi dynnu'ch sylw at glefyd heintus arall, sef y clefyd gwenerol. Ehangu mae digwyddiad y clefyd hwn trwy'r wlad a dylid argyhoeddi'r llencyndod a'r oedolion fod diwahaniaeth rhywiol yn arwain yn y pen draw at glefyd gwenerol.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn bu ychwanegu "fluoride" i'r dŵr yn bwnc llosg a drafodwyd yn aml, a gwnaeth y Cyngor ei benderfyniad. Awgrymwyd mewn ysgrif diweddar a argraffwyd yn yr Unol Daleithiau fod ychwanegu "fluoride"

i'r dŵr cyhoeddus efallai yn achosi mongoliaeth mewn plant. Fe ddiarddelir hyn yn bendant gan astudiaethau eraill. (Ym Mehefin, 1964, ychwanegwyd "fluoride" i'r dŵr cyhoeddus gan Gyngor Dinesig Birmingham).

Ni ddengys cyfanswm o'r bobl sy'n byw o fewn y bwrdeisdref ddim newid. Dengys y nifer o enedigaethau'n fwy na'r nifer am 1961 a 1962, ac ychydig yn uwch na'r rhif cenedlaethol yw'r rhif cymwysiedig.

Torrodd endemig bychan o'r frech goch allan yn ystod y flwyddyn ac ni hysbyswyd ond un dioddefwr o'r darfodedigaeth.

Fe geir adroddiad manwl, yn cynnwys darn gan y Swyddog Iechyd Cyffredin, yn y tudalennau dilynol.

I'r dŵr cyhoeddus eiddo ym achos! mawrddedau newt plant. Pe ddarlunellir
 hyn yn bendant gan astudieddu eiddo. (Yn Mehefin, 1964, ychwanegwyd
 "llystid" i'r dŵr cyhoeddus gan Gyngor Dinastig Birmingham).
 Ni ddangys cytawn o'r doli sy'n byw o lew y darddardd! dda
 newid. Dengys y nifer o enedigaethau'n lwy na'r nifer o'r 1961 a 1962.
 ac ychydig yn uwch na'r nifer enedigaethau yw'r nifer cywysedig.
 Torrodd endenig bychen o'r frech gosh allan yn ystod y 1960s
 ac ni hysgysyd ond un ddiabellwr o'r darddardd.
 Pe gair addodolad sawl, yn cynnwys dda y 1960s lachyd
 Cylfredin, yn y tudalenau dilynol.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | | | | | | | <u>1963</u> | <u>1962</u> | <u>1961</u> |
|----|--|------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | <u>BIRTHS</u> | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | 30 | 26 | 20 |
| | | | | | | Leg: | 27 | 22 | 19 |
| | | | | | | Illeg: | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| | Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births | | | | | | 10.0 | 15.4 | 5.0 |
| | Rate per 1,000 population (crude) | | | | | | 14.92 | 12.94 | 9.95 |
| | Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) | | | | | | 19.39 | 13.34 | 10.25 |
| | Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales | | | | | | 18.20 | 18.00 | 17.40 |
| 2. | <u>STILLBIRTHS</u> | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Leg: | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Illeg: | - | - | - |
| | Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths | | | | | | - | - | - |
| | Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths England & Wales | | | | | | 17.3 | 18.10 | 18.70 |
| 3. | <u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u> | | | | | | 30 | 26 | 20 |
| 4. | <u>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths) | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Leg: | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Illeg: | - | - | - |
| | Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | | | | | | - | - | - |
| 5. | <u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths under one week) | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Leg: | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Illeg: | - | - | - |
| | Rate per 1,000 total live births | | | | | | - | - | - |
| 6. | <u>LATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths over 1 week and under 4 weeks) | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Leg: | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Illeg: | - | - | - |
| | Rate per 1,000 total live births | | | | | | - | - | - |
| 7. | <u>INFANT MORTALITY</u> (total deaths under 1 year) | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | | Leg: | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | | Illeg: | - | - | - |

VITAL STATISTICS

| | | | | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
|---|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. BIRTHS | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | 30 | 28 | 20 |
| Legs | | | | 27 | 22 | 19 |
| Illaga | | | | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Rate per 1,000 population (crude) | | | | 10.0 | 10.4 | 9.0 |
| Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) | | | | 14.92 | 12.04 | 8.95 |
| Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales | | | | 15.39 | 13.34 | 10.22 |
| Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales | | | | 18.30 | 16.00 | 17.40 |
| 2. STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | - | - | - |
| Legs | | | | - | - | - |
| Illaga | | | | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths | | | | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths England & Wales | | | | 17.3 | 16.10 | 16.70 |
| 3. TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | 30 | 28 | 20 |
| 4. PERI-NATAL MORTALITY (stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths) | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | - | - | - |
| Legs | | | | - | - | - |
| Illaga | | | | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | | | | - | - | - |
| 5. EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (deaths under one week) | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | - | - | - |
| Legs | | | | - | - | - |
| Illaga | | | | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 total live births | | | | - | - | - |
| 6. LATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (deaths over 1 week and under 6 weeks) | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | - | - | - |
| Legs | | | | - | - | - |
| Illaga | | | | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 total live births | | | | - | - | - |
| 7. INFANT MORTALITY (total deaths under 1 year) | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | - | - | 1 |
| Legs | | | | - | - | 1 |
| Illaga | | | | - | - | - |

| | <u>1963</u> | <u>1962</u> | <u>1961</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7. <u>INFANT MORTALITY CONT'D.</u> | | | |
| Rate per 1,000 total live births | - | - | 50.00 |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births | - | - | 55.50 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | - | - | - |
| 8. <u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u> (including abortion) | | | |
| Number of deaths | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | - | - | - |

DEATHS

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 34 | 38 | 46 |
| Rate per 1,000 population (crude) | 16.91 | 18.91 | 22.88 |
| Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)..... | 10.48 | 13.43 | 14.19 |
| Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales | 12.20 | 11.90 | 12.00 |
| Area comparability factor for births | 1.30 | 1.03 | 1.03 |
| Area comparability factor for deaths | 0.62 | 0.71 | 0.62 |

POPULATION STATISTICS

| | |
|---|-------|
| Area (in acres) | 1,754 |
| Population (census 1961) | 1,855 |
| Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1963) | 2,010 |

The 1963 area comparability factors are based on population data derived from the 1961 Census, whereas previous years' area comparability factors were based on the 1951 Census results.

7. INFANT MORTALITY CONT'D.

| | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| Rate per 1,000 total live births | | | |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births | | | |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | | | |

8. MATERIAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

| | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | | | |
| Number of deaths | | | |

DEATHS

| | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| Total | | | |
| Rate per 1,000 population (crude) | | | |
| Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) | | | |
| Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales | | | |
| Area comparability factor for deaths | | | |
| Area comparability factor for births | | | |

POPULATION STATISTICS

| | | | |
|--|------|------|-------|
| Area (in acres) | | | 1,734 |
| Population (census 1961) | | | 1,828 |
| Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1963) | | | 2,010 |

The 1963 area comparability factors are based on population data derived from the 1961 Census, whereas previous years' area comparability factors were based on the 1951 Census results.

CAUSES OF DEATH

| <u>Registrar General's Code Number</u> | | <u>Number of deaths</u> | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <u>Causes of death</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| 1 | Tuberculosis, respiratory | - | - | - |
| 2 | Tuberculosis, other | - | - | - |
| 3 | Syphilitic disease | - | - | - |
| 4 | Diphtheria | - | - | - |
| 5 | Whooping Cough | - | - | - |
| 6 | Meningococcal infections | - | - | - |
| 7 | Acute poliomyelitis | - | - | - |
| 8 | Measles | - | - | - |
| 9 | Other infective & parasitic diseases | - | - | - |
| 10 | Malignant neoplasm, stomach | - | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus | - | - | - |
| 12 | Malignant neoplasm, breast | - | - | - |
| 13 | Malignant neoplasm, uterus | - | - | - |
| 14 | Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms | 2 | - | 2 |
| 15 | Leukaemia, aleukaemia | - | - | - |
| 16 | Diabetes | - | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Vascular lesions of nervous system | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 18 | Coronary disease, angina | 5 | - | 5 |
| 19 | Hypertension with heart disease | - | 2 | 2 |
| 20 | Other heart disease | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 21 | Other circulatory disease | - | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | Influenza | - | - | - |
| 23 | Pneumonia | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 24 | Bronchitis | 2 | - | 2 |
| 25 | Other diseases of respiratory system | 1 | - | 1 |
| 26 | Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | - | - | - |
| 27 | Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea | - | 1 | 1 |
| 28 | Nephritis and nephrosis | - | - | - |
| 29 | Hyperplasia of prostate | - | - | - |
| 30 | Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | - | - | - |
| 31 | Congenital malformations | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 32 | Other defined & ill-defined diseases | - | - | - |
| 33 | Motor vehicle accidents | - | - | - |
| 34 | All other accidents | 1 | - | 1 |
| 35 | Suicide | - | - | - |
| 36 | Homicide & operations of war | - | - | - |
| TOTAL: | | 21 | 13 | 34 |

CAUSES OF DEATH

| Code Number | General | Specific | Number of deaths | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------|--------|-------|
| 1 | | Tuberculosis, respiratory | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | | Tuberculosis, other | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | | Syphilitic disease | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | | Diphtheria | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | | Whooping Cough | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | | Meningococcal infections | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | | Acute poliomyelitis | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | | Measles | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | | Other infective & parasitic diseases | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | | Malignant neoplasms, stomach | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 11 | | Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | | Malignant neoplasms, breast | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | | Malignant neoplasms, uterus | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | | Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 15 | | Leukemia, aplastic | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | | Diabetes | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 17 | | Vascular lesions of nervous system | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| 18 | | Coronary disease, angina | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| 19 | | Hypertension with heart disease | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 20 | | Other heart disease | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| 21 | | Other circulatory disease | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 22 | | Intoxication | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | | Pneumonia | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| 24 | | Bronchitis | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 25 | | Other diseases of respiratory system | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 26 | | Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | - | - | - | - |
| 27 | | Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhea | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 28 | | Hepatitis and nephritis | - | - | - | - |
| 29 | | Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis | - | - | - | - |
| 30 | | Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | - | - | - | - |
| 31 | | Congenital malformations | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 32 | | Other defined & ill-defined diseases | - | - | - | - |
| 33 | | Motor vehicle accidents | - | - | - | - |
| 34 | | All other accidents | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 35 | | Suicide | - | - | - | - |
| 36 | | Homicide & operations of war | - | - | - | - |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| | | TOTAL: | 21 | 13 | 34 | |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Diphtheria | Nil |
| Dysentery (amoebic & bacillary) | Nil |
| Encephalitis | Nil |
| Erysipelas | Nil |
| Food poisoning | Nil |
| Measles | 56 |
| Meningococcal meningitis | Nil |
| Paratyphoid fever | Nil |
| Pneumonia (acute primary & acute influenzal) | Nil |
| Poliomyelitis | Nil |
| Relapsing fever | Nil |
| Scarlet fever | 2 |
| Smallpox | Nil |
| Whooping Cough | Nil |

LEADERSHIP

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Dysentery | 111 |
| Dysentery (bacillary & bacillary) | 111 |
| Enteritis | 111 |
| Erysipelas | 111 |
| Food poisoning | 111 |
| Measles | 111 |
| Meningococcal meningitis | 111 |
| Paratyphoid fever | 111 |
| Scarlet fever (acute primary & acute) | 111 |
| Influenza | 111 |
| Poliovirus | 111 |
| Rheumatic fever | 111 |
| Scarlet fever | 111 |
| Smallpox | 111 |
| Whooping cough | 111 |

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

| AGE GROUP | RESPIRATORY | | NON-RESPIRATORY | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 5 - 14 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 - 24 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 25 - 44 | - | - | - | - |
| 45 - 64 | - | - | - | - |
| 65 + | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1 | - | - | - |

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same and are under the control of the County Council.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action was required to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act during the year.

JOS. R. JONES
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Cardiganshire Joint District Councils,
Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Office),
ABERYSTWYTH.

June, 1964.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

| AGE GROUP | RESPIRATORY | | NON-RESPIRATORY | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 0 - 14 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 - 24 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 25 - 34 | - | - | - | - |
| 35 - 44 | - | - | - | - |
| 45 - 54 | - | - | - | - |
| 55 + | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1 | - | - | - |

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same and are under the control of the County Council.

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No action was required to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act during the year.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Office),
ABERYSTWYTH.

June, 1954.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The area is served by a system of sewers ranging in size from 6" to 21" in diameter, which gravitate to a central disposal works. During the year 450 yards of new sewers were laid to serve the present and future needs of the Pontfaen locality. This work was carried out by contract for the sum of £1,044.

The disposal works which were constructed in 1960 are designed to treat three times the dry weather flow of 115,000 gallons per day. Treatment is by the activated sludge principle, the final effluent being discharged to the River Teify. During the year 21,556,300 gallons were recorded as passing through the plant giving an average of 59,000 per day. The highest daily flow occurred on 26th November when 706,500 gallons were recorded.

Sampling of the effluent is regularly undertaken by the West Wales River Board with generally good results.

2. WATER SUPPLIES

The Cardiganshire Water Board supplies and distributes water throughout the area. Only a dozen of the outlying farms and cottages are now dependent on private sources of supply. Five samples of mains water and three samples from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported to be satisfactory.

3. DRAINAGE AND NEW BUILDING

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of plans submitted under Council's Bye-Laws | 23 |
| Number of plans approved under Council's Bye-Laws | 23 |
| Number with new drainage | 13 |
| Number of schemes tested and approved | 13 |

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection. House refuse is collected once weekly from all parts of the area. Bulky articles are collected by arrangement on a re-chargeable basis. Mention must be made here of the increasing bulk of refuse due to the continually expanding use of non-returnable cardboard containers which necessitates more frequent hauls to the disposal point and increases the difficulty of disposal.

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Refuse Disposal. Disposal takes place at the Cwm Rhys Quarry Site which is regularly controlled by a bull-dozer which consolidates the refuse and covers the top with the inert material which is at hand.

Street Cleansing. The town centre streets are hand swept daily while other streets are regularly cleansed in order of importance.

5. FILTHY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES

No cases were reported or discovered during the year.

6. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The following conveniences are maintained by the Borough Council.

Male 4 Female 3

These are cleansed at least once daily and are re-decorated annually.

7. OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are none registered in the Borough. Animal products from the Slaughterhouse which can be utilized for by-product purposes are collected and processed in factories outside the area.

8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No cases were notified during the year.

9. FOOD POISONING

No cases were notified during the year.

10. FOOD HYGIENE

Food premises in the Area

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Grocery and General Provisions | 11 |
| Cafes and Restaurants | 10 |
| Fried Fish Shops | 2 |
| Bakehouses | 3 |
| Dairies and Milk Shops | 3 |
| Ice Cream premises | 8 |
| Canteens and Dining Halls | 7 |
| Butchers Shops | 3 |
| Licensed Premises | 9 |

Refuse Disposal. Disposal takes place at the Oak River Quarry site which is regularly controlled by a bulldozer which consolidates the refuse and covers the top with the inert material which is at hand.

Street Cleaning. The town centre streets are hand swept daily while other streets are regularly cleaned in order of importance.

5. FILTHY OR UNWELSH PREMISES

No cases were reported or discovered during the year.

6. PUBLIC CONCERNANCES

The following concernances are maintained by the Borough Council.

Male 4
Female 3

These are cleaned at least once daily and are re-decorated annually.

7. OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are none registered in the Borough. Animal products from the slaughterhouse which can be utilised for by-product purposes are collected and processed in factories outside the area.

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No cases were notified during the year.

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Food premises in the Area

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|----|--------------------------------------|
| 11 | Grocery and General Provisions |
| 10 | Cafes and Restaurants |
| 3 | Fried Fish Shops |
| 3 | Bakeries |
| 3 | Dairies and Milk Shops |
| 3 | Ice Cream Premises |
| 7 | Canteens and Dining Halls |
| 3 | Butchers Shops |
| 0 | Licensed Premises |

All these premises comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations and were inspected at regular intervals. Generally speaking, a high standard of hygiene is maintained but one can never afford to become complacent on this subject.

11. ICE-CREAM

There is only one manufacturer of ice-cream in the area. During the year, 5 samples were taken for bacteriological examinations and all were reported to be grade 1.

Seven other premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream, the products in these cases being obtained from national manufacturers.

12. SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The Council's Abattoir at Llanfair Road is the only slaughterhouse operating in the area. Apart from serving the town, the requirements of a wide surrounding area are met from this abattoir. During the year the sum of £750 was expended on reconstructing the older parts of the structure.

Through-put - The following table shows the through-put of each class of animal for the past five years.

| | <u>Steers</u> | <u>Cows and</u> <u>Heifers</u> | <u>Calves</u> | <u>Sheep</u> | <u>Pigs</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1959 | 398 | 437 | 13 | 7,255 | 814 | 8,917 |
| 1960 | 415 | 451 | 17 | 6,545 | 698 | 8,126 |
| 1961 | 388 | 446 | 13 | 8,050 | 875 | 9,772 |
| 1962 | 421 | 579 | 18 | 7,695 | 1,160 | 9,873 |
| 1963 | 1,064 | | 16 | 6,872 | 1,364 | 9,316 |

13. MEAT INSPECTION

No. of animals killed and inspected:

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Cattle | 1,064 |
| Calves | 18 |
| Sheep | 6,872 |
| Pigs | 1,364 |

Meat and Offal Condemned

| <u>Tuberculosis only</u> | <u>Cattle</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Carcase and all organs | Nil |
| Lungs | Nil |
| Head and Tongue | Nil |

All these premises comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations and were inspected at regular intervals. Generally speaking, a high standard of hygiene is maintained but one can never afford to become complacent on this subject.

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12. SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The Council's Slaughter at Llanelli Road is the only slaughterhouse operating in the area. Apart from serving the town, the reputation of a wide surrounding area are met from this abattoir. During the year the sum of £750 was expended on reconstructing the older parts of the structure.

The following table shows the through-put of each class of animal for the past five years.

| | Sheep | Cattle and Horses | Calves | Pigs | Total |
|------|-------|----------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1959 | 398 | 437 | 13 | 814 | 8,317 |
| 1960 | 415 | 451 | 17 | 698 | 8,126 |
| 1961 | 388 | 446 | 13 | 675 | 9,122 |
| 1962 | 421 | 579 | 16 | 1,160 | 9,373 |
| 1963 | 1,064 | | 16 | 6,872 | 1,364 |
| | | | | | 9,312 |

13. MEAT INSPECTION

No. of animals killed and inspected:

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Cattle | 1,064 |
| Calves | 16 |
| Sheep | 6,872 |
| Pigs | 1,364 |

Meat and Offal Contained

| | Carcase and all organs | Lungs | Head and Tongue |
|--------|------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Cattle | 814 | 311 | 311 |

Diseases other than Tuberculosis

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 4 Bovine heads and tongues | Actinobacillosis |
| 3 part hindquarters | Extensive bruising |
| 72 livers or parts | Distomatosis: Cystic |
| 12 lungs | Pneumonia: Pleurisy |
| 2 hearts | Pericarditis |

Calves: 72 lbs Bruising

Sheep:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 carcasses | Pyrexia |
| 4 hindquarters | Bruising |
| 55 lungs | Parasitic |
| 167 livers | Cystic: Distomatosis. |

Pigs:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 9½ lbs | Bruising |
| 1 head | Tuberculosis |
| 23 lungs | Pneumonia: Parasitic |
| 15 livers | Ascaris: Cystic |

14. FOOD INSPECTION

During the year the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered and disposed of by burial at the refuse tip.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Canned Ham | 31 lbs |
| Canned Fruit | 24 cans |
| Canned Meat | 32 cans |
| Evaporated Milk | 12 cans |
| Poultry | 1 chicken 4 lbs 5 ozs. |

15. MARKETS

The Corporation owns an up to date live-stock market which is leased to an Auctioneer. Marts are held on Monday and Tuesday in alternative weeks.

Vehicle cleansing facilities are available at a fee of 2/-, whilst cleansing of the market is carried out by Council employees.

16. HOUSING

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of dwellings in the area | 638 |
| Number of Council owned houses | 121 |
| Number of houses completed during the year ... | |
| (a) Council | 0 |
| (b) Private | 6 |

13. Diseases other than Tuberculosis

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Actinobacillosis | 4 Bovine heads and tongues |
| Extensive bruising | 3 part hindquarters |
| Cystitis; Pneumonia; Piorrhia | 12 livers or parts |
| Pertussis | 12 lungs |
| | 3 hearts |

Calves: 72 lbs
 Sheep: 72 lbs
 Swine: 72 lbs

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Pyrexia | 2 carcasses |
| Brucella | 4 hindquarters |
| Parasitic | 55 lungs |
| Cystitis; Distomatosis | 157 livers |

Pigs:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Brucella | 94 lbs |
| Tuberculosis | 1 head |
| Pneumonia; Parasitic | 23 lungs |
| Ascariasis; Cystitis | 15 livers |

14. Food Inspection

During the year the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered and disposed of by burial at the refuse tip.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Canned Ham | 31 lbs |
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Vehicle cleaning facilities are available at a fee of 2/-, whilst cleaning of the market is carried out by Council employees.

16. Housing

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of dwellings in the area | 638 |
| Number of Council owned houses | 121 |
| Number of houses completed during the year | ... |
| (a) Council | ... |
| (b) Private | ... |

Housing Need. At the end of the year 44 applicants remained on the waiting list for council houses.

Future Housing Programme

Again, it was not possible to proceed with the building scheme as originally envisaged, but a firm of consultants were instructed at the end of the year to draw up a scheme for the erection of five blocks of two-storey flats at Bryn-yr-eglwys, each block to contain four two-bedroom dwellings, and six one-bedroomed old person bungalows at Maesyfelin.

Improvement Grants

(a) Discretionary Grants

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| No. of applications received | 5 |
| No. of applications approved | 4 |
| No. of applications completed | 4 |
| Amount paid in grant | £1,409 |

(b) Standard Grants

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| No. of applications received | 3 |
| No. of applications approved | 3 |
| No. of applications completed | - |
| Amount paid in grant | - |

Up to date, the Borough Council has paid in grant the total sum of £12,370 in respect of 46 dwellings.

17. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There is one approved site situated in the area, which is licensed for 12 caravans. All facilities are provided and the site is very well maintained.

During the year, it was again necessary to take action to remove several caravans from unauthorized sites.

18. RODENT CONTROL

(1) Sewerage System

Two full treatments were carried out during the year. On both occasions only small takes were recorded.

During the year, at the end of the year the applicant remained on the waiting list for several houses.

Future Housing Program

Again, it was not possible to proceed with the building program as originally envisaged, but a plan of construction was submitted at the end of the year. It was a plan for a building of five blocks of two-story flats. It was a plan for a building of five blocks of two-story flats, each block to contain four two-story flats, and six two-story flats per person occupied at the time.

Improvement Work

(a) Electricity Supply

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| No. of applications received | 3 |
| No. of applications approved | 4 |
| No. of applications completed | 4 |
| Amount paid in grant | £1,400 |

(b) Gas Supply

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| No. of applications received | 3 |
| No. of applications approved | 3 |
| No. of applications completed | 3 |
| Amount paid in grant | - |

On 31st March, the Housing Council was paid in grant the total sum of £13,250 in respect of 45 dwellings.

17. Housing Statistics

There is one approved site situated in the area, which is intended for 12 dwellings. The facilities are provided and the site is very well maintained.

During the year, it was found necessary to take action to remove certain matters from the waiting list.

18. Housing Council

(a) Housing System

The full committee were elected on 1st July. In both sessions only small changes were made.

(2) Refuse Tip and Slaughterhouse

Regular baiting is maintained at these two places where occasional minor infestations are encountered.

(3) Generally

Rodent Control is carried out by a part-time operator who is assisted when necessary. During the year, 21 private dwellings were found to be infested to a minor degree and treated.

19. FACTORIES INSPECTION

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Inspections (3) | Written Notices (4) | Occupiers Prosecuted (5) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. | 24 | 42 | Nil | Nil |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | 2 | 5 | Nil | Nil |
| TOTAL: | 26 | 47 | Nil | Nil |

(2) Factory and Workshop

Regular visiting is maintained at these two places where occasional minor alterations are undertaken.

(3) Generally

Student Control is carried out by a part-time operator who is assisted when necessary. During the year, 23 private drawings were found to be altered to a higher degree and treated.

(4) FACTORY VISITATION

(1) Inspection for purposes of regulation as in design

| Practises | Number on Register | Number of | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices Presented |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| (1) Factor in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be altered by Local Authorities. | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (2) Factor in which Section 1 is altered by the Local Authority. | 24 | 42 | Nil |
| (3) Factor in which Section 1 is altered by the Local Authority (existing out-works, premises) | 2 | 8 | Nil |
| Other | 20 | 47 | Nil |

(2) Cases in which defects were found

| Particulars (1) | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6) |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | To H.M. Inspector (4) | Referred by H.M. Inspector (5) | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Sanitary conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 1 | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| TOTAL: | 1 | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil |

D.H. COWLES, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and
Borough Surveyor.

