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MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH

REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR - 1942.

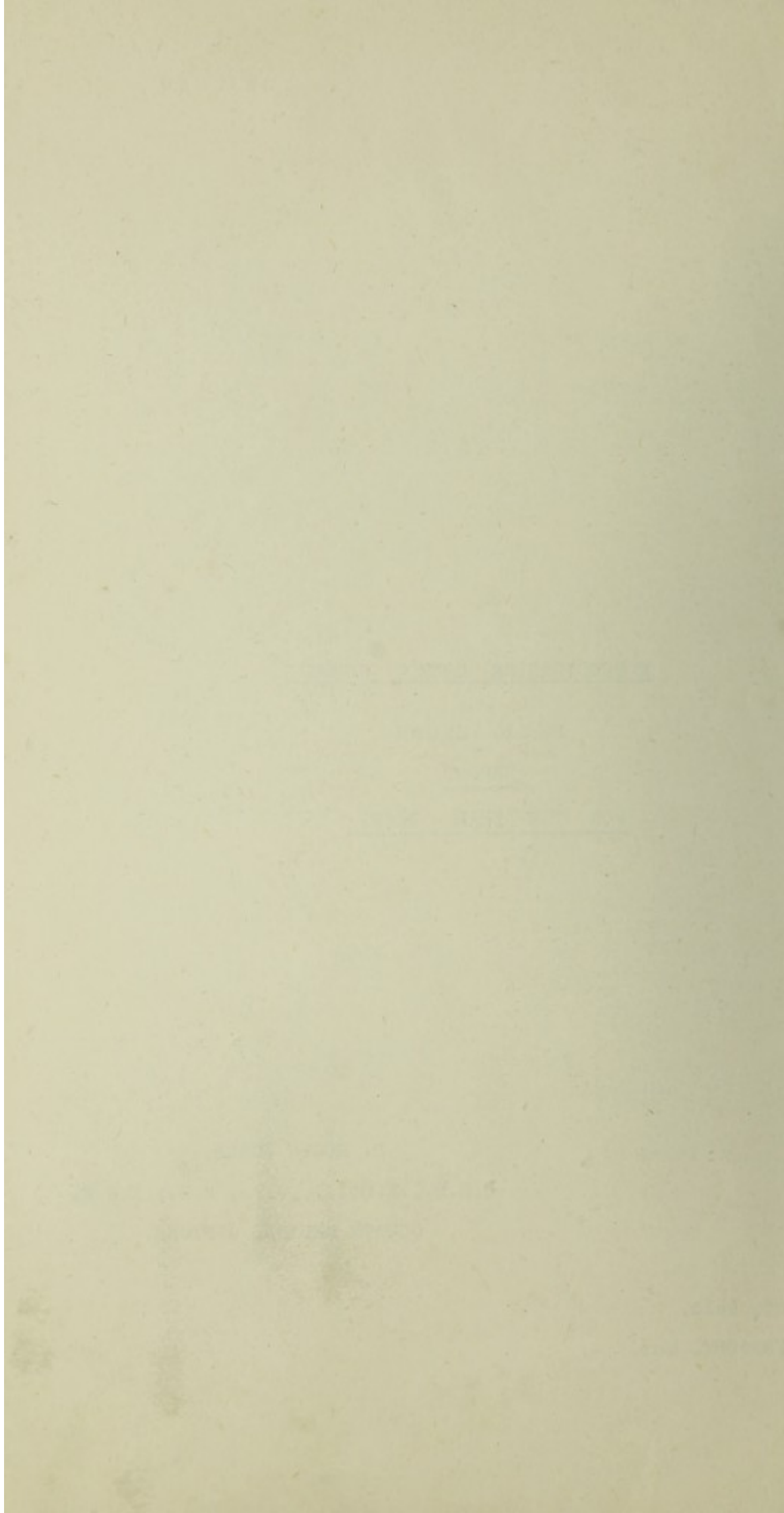
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County Hall,

NEWPORT, Mon.



REVIEW
of the
GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS
of the
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

For the Year ended December 31st, 1942.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

Under Article 16 (5) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and in accordance with Circulars 2604 (Wales) and 2773 (Wales) of the Ministry of Health (Welsh Board of Health), the Annual Report for the year 1942 has again been materially shortened, many items being omitted entirely. Generally, it has been restricted to Vital Statistics and brief comments on vital matters.

The progress of many schemes which were in various stages of preparation has necessarily been seriously interfered with as a result of the outbreak of war.

ALTERATIONS TO BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the Administrative County remained unaltered throughout the year.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) - 340,110
Population (1931) Census, 345,755
-do- Estimated 1942 -316,150

(The practice of supplying separate estimates of population for use with records of Births and for use with records of Infectious Diseases and Deaths has been discontinued by the Registrar-General).

Rateable value	£1,185,107
Sum represented by a penny rate				£4,390

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The County of Monmouth is partly industrial and partly agricultural. The Rhymney, Sirhowy, Western and Eastern Valleys are thickly populated coal mining districts, in which are also Iron, Steel and Tinplate works. In addition there are coal by-products plants in some of these districts. The Eastern and Southern portions of the County are practically agricultural communities.

Unemployment has considerably diminished, but in other directions the war has seriously interfered with the general social amenities of the County.

VITAL STATISTICS .

The Vital Statistics for England and Wales for the year 1942, compiled by the Registrar-General are as in the subjoined table. The Monmouthshire figures are given for the purpose of comparison.

	Birth rate per 1,000 Population.				Death rate per 1,000 living		Deaths under one year per 1,000 births
	Live Births	Still Births	Live Births	Still Births	1942	1941	
	1942	1942	1941	1941	1942	1941	
ENGLAND AND WALES	15.8	0.54	14.2	0.51	11.6	12.9	49.0
126 County Boroughs and great Towns, including London	17.3	0.66	14.7	0.58	13.3	14.9	59.0
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at census 1931).	16.4	0.62	16.4	0.60	12.1	13.0	46.0
London	14.0	0.48	12.3	0.44	13.9	16.3	60.0
MONMOUTHSHIRE	18.4	0.75	16.3	0.74	11.8	12.1	53.0

In all cases the estimated population as supplied by the Registrar General have been used for the purpose of this table.

BIRTHS. The number of births assigned to the Administrative County for 1942 was 5,823 made up as follows :-

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		GRAND TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Urban Districts	2525	2387	88	76	2613	2463	5076
Rural Districts	368	334	20	25	388	359	747
	2893	2721	108	101	3001	2822	5823

There were 429 more births in 1942 than in 1941 when there were 5394 births. In 1940 there were 5238 births; in 1939 there were 4,835 births; in 1938 there were 4,944 births.

The birth rate for 1942 (18.4 per 1,000 persons living) is 2.1 higher than that for 1941 (16.3).

The birth rate for England and Wales for the year 1942 was 15.8.

For the Urban districts of the County the birth rate was 18.6 for 1942, and for the Rural Districts, 17.1 compared with 16.8 and 13.5 respectively in 1941 and 17.08 and 13.3 in 1940.

The number of births of illegitimate children was 209 which gives a rate of 35.8 per 1,000 of the total births, and .66 per 1,000 population. Last year the number was 193 equal to 35.8 per 1,000 births and .59 per 1,000 of population. For the year 1941 the figures were 168 equal to 32.0 per 1,000 births and .52 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS. The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County as shown by the Registrar-General's table, was 3,735 as compared with 4,001 in 1941, 4,263 in 1940; 3,921 in 1939 and 3,734 in 1938.

Deaths of persons temporarily residing in the County on account of the war are not transferable to areas of usual residence.

The general death rate calculated upon the estimate of population submitted by the Registrar-General (316,150), works out at 11.8 per 1,000 living. In 1941 the rate was 12.1; in 1940 the rate was 13.4 and in 1939, 12.8. For the Urban Districts the rate for 1942 was 11.9 and for the Rural Districts, 11.0

The County Death rate of 11.8 per 1,000 of population shows a decrease on 1941, when the rate was 12.1, but is higher than that for England and Wales, 11.6 .

STILLBIRTHS. The number of stillbirths recorded during the year was 240, compared with 243 in 1941 and 285 in 1940. The rate per 1,000 of population for 1942 is .75; in 1941 it was .74 and in 1940 .90 . The rate continues to compare unfavourably with that for England and Wales, which for 1942 was .54 .

WOMEN DYING IN OR IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHILDBIRTH. The number of deaths registered during the year from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition was 11; 3 from puerperal sepsis and 8 from other causes associated with childbirth. This is equal to a rate of 1.88 per 1,000 live births. This rate shows a considerable decrease on the 1941 figure which was 4.08 per 1,000 live births . The rate for the year 1942 (1.88) is the lowest ever recorded for this County, and it is also gratifying to record that the figure has also for the first time been reduced below that for the whole of England and Wales (2.01). This achievement, together with the low infantile mortality rate for the year (53.0) which is also the lowest ever recorded for this County, but is still higher than the rate for England and Wales, reflects the efforts made by this Authority over a period of over 30 years, and is an important milestone in the progressive march of health in this County.

INFANT MORTALITY. The total number of deaths under one year of age throughout the Administrative County was 309, 279 in the Urban Districts and 30 in the Rural Districts.

The rate per 1,000 live births was 53.0. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate ever recorded for this County. In 1941 the rate was 70.48 .

In the Urban Districts the rate was 54.9 per 1,000 births, and in the Rural Districts 40.1 per 1,000 births.

In 1941 the Infantile Mortality rate was 70.48; in 1940 79.9; in 1939 61.2 and in 1938 55.8.

The rate for England and Wales was 49.0 .

The average infantile mortality rate for the 25 years 1891 - 1915, was 137.4 . The average rate for the 25 years 1916 - 1940 was 72.1 .

The number of deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age was 22, or 3.7 per 1,000 of all births, and 105.2 per 1,000 of illegitimate live births. Last year the number of deaths was 20 or 3.7 per 1,000 of all births, and 72.5 per 1,000 of illegitimate live births.

The measures adopted by the County Council for the reduction of Infantile Mortality are dealt with in the Report upon Maternity and Child Welfare for the year 1942.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of death.	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County.	Rate per 1,000 Births Administrative County
Infectious Diseases	11	1	12	2.1
Diarrhoeal Diseases	23	2	25	4.3
Wasting Diseases	169	20	189	32.4
Respiratory Diseases	54	5	59	10.1
Tubercular Diseases	-	-	-	-
Other Causes	22	2	24	4.1
TOTALS	279	30	309	53.0

The number of deaths in the Administrative County from the following diseases was :-

Measles - all ages	3
Whooping Cough - all ages	5
Diarrhoea - under 2 years of age	16

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The accompanying table gives details of the work carried out in the County Laboratory for the year 1942, and also the figures for 1941.

The Laboratory carries out pathological and bacteriological work for the administrative County, and continues to undertake work for Authorities outside the Administrative County.

The total number of specimens examined shows a decrease for the previous year, but this is more than accounted for by the diminution in the number of swabs examined for Diphtheria.

Table showing number and nature of specimens submitted and the results thereof:-

	No. Pos.	No. Neg.	Grand Total	No. Pos.	No. Neg.	Total exam.
Wasserman Test for Syphilis	755	1729	2484	684	2775	3459
Complement Fixation Test for Gonorrhoea	84	262	346	109	368	476
Urears and Urines for Gonococcus	776	3772	4548	791	3292	4083
Serum for Spirochæma Pallidum	70	73	143	41	70	111
putum -						
For Tuberculosis Physicians for T.B.	404	1270	1674	404	1849	2253
County Cases for T.B. (General Practitioners)	55	536	591	58	508	566
Concentration Method for T.B.	-	-	1	-	-	-
For cultivation as well as T.B.	-	-	52	-	-	64
Throat Nasal and Ear Swabs for Diphtheria	1258	6757	8015	776	1849	4161
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	-	-	115	-	-	109
Widal Reaction for Typhoid Fever etc.	47	75	122	12	63	75
Smears for Ringworm	9	21	30	1	36	39
Secretion from Eye	-	-	21	-	-	67
Urine (complete examination).	-	-	237	-	-	269
Stools	-	-	109	-	-	91
Diffusion	-	-	62	-	-	46
Vaccine prepared	-	-	61	-	-	63
Blood Culture	-	-	24	-	-	16
Miscellaneous	-	-	535	-	-	370
Urine	-	-	446	-	-	299
Blood Count	-	-	712	-	-	644
Autopsy	-	-	59	-	-	94
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	-	-	59	-	-	52
Blood Grouping	-	-	865	-	-	26
Issue for Microscopical Exam.	-	-	207	-	-	207
Blood Sugar Estimation	-	-	177	-	-	262
Blood Urea Estimation	-	-	134	-	-	160
Urine-Sugar Estimation	-	-	127	-	-	246
Urine-Urea Estimation	-	-	127	-	-	45
Test Meal (fractional)	-	-	151	-	-	97
Miscellaneous	-	-	1109	-	-	259
Water for Bacteriological Exam.	-	-	213	-	-	201
Water for Bacteriological and Chemical Examination	-	-	86	-	-	70
Milk -						
Retail Roadside and School Samples	-	-	440	-	-	690
Graded Samples	-	-	324	-	-	705
For Chemical Examination	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Ministry of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological Examination	-	-	79	-	-	73
Miscellaneous Milk Samples	-	-	144	-	-	114
Animal Inoculation	-	-	592	-	-	948
T O T A L	-	-	35,223	-	-	21,434

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 and 1938.

The total number of Accredited Milk Licences (Renewal and new licences) issued to operate during 1942 was 96 to produce only and 9 to produce and bottle.

Tuberculin Tested licences issued totalled 69 to produce only and 7 to produce and bottle.

Agriculture Act, 1937.

Attestation standard was reached by 133 herds in the County during the year. The figure was 165 in 1941.

The licence of Attestation is granted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Monmouthshire Nursing Association, of which Lady Mather Jackson is the Honorary Secretary, continues to do good work. The Association is subsidised by the County Council. Midwifery work in the rural areas and agricultural townships is also performed for the County Council by the Association in accordance with the scheme prepared by virtue of the Midwives Act, 1936.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There was no change in ambulance facilities in the County during the year, neither as regards the transport of infectious nor of non-infectious cases. The A.R.P. Emergency Ambulance Services are efficiently maintained to deal with casualties resulting from enemy action.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The County Council has established 41 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in this County and 19 Ante-Natal Clinics.

The County Education Committee has provided 11 School Clinics.

One war-time day nursery was taken over from Risca Urban District Council on the 1st November, 1941. Six more such nurseries were opened in 1942 at Blackwood, Crumlin, Cwmbran, Pontypool, Six Bells and Tredegar.

The Tuberculosis Visiting Stations are detailed in previous reports.

There is one Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, details of which will be found later in this report.

The County Council has established 8 Clinics for the treatment of Orthopaedic Cases at Newport, Pengam, Crumlin, Tredegar, Monmouthshire County Hospital, Panteg; Monmouth, Chopstow and Abertillery. The Central Orthopaedic Clinic is at Newport, at which massage, electric treatment and remedial exercises are given.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION CLINIC.

This clinic was opened on 12th April, 1940, for the consultation of cases referred by District Medical Officers and by the Assistant Medical Officers of the County Staff, as well as cases referred by General Practitioners. The establishment of this Clinic has been of an inestimable value as it has placed within the reach of poor persons the advice and treatment of a first class Physician.

Dr. Ivor Davies, M.D., F.R.C.P., until recently the Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, and Lecturer in Clinical Medicine for the Welsh National School of Medicine was unanimously appointed Consultant Physician, and he holds approximately fifteen Clinics every year for this purpose. The attendance at these has been on an average ten cases which are a sufficient number to enable adequate investigation to be given to each case. The Medical profession in Monmouthshire and the patients themselves have been complimentary and grateful for the services rendered.

HOSPITALS.

Full details of the Hospital Services, Public and Voluntary have been given in previous reports.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Local Government Act, 1929, has been responsible for the reduction in the number of Institutions needed for Institutional care of poor persons. The following are the Institutions in use and administered by the Public Assistance Committee - Ty Bryn, Tredegar and Regent House, Chepstow.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT RELIEF.

Orthopaedic treatment is carried out under the supervision of the Consultants - Mr. A. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., of Harley Street, London, and Mr. D.N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. Details of examinations will be found under the heading "Orthopaedic Treatment".

THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There were 727 mental defectives on the County Register for the year 1942: 200 of them are in Certified Institutions, and 22 under guardianship and on licence. A detailed annual report is published separately.

MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives upon the County Roll at the 31st December, 1942, was 149.

MATERNAL MORALITY, HEALTH VISITING, CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Any matters under these heads requiring special comment are dealt with in the County Maternity and Child Welfare Annual Report for 1942. Certain statistics are also given following the Section "Vital Statistics" in this Report.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Details of examinations of school children and children under 5 years of age will be found in the County Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Annual Reports for the year 1942.

The services of the Consultants - Mr. A. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., and Mr. D.N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., - are also available for adult cases, the following examinations being made during the year :-

	<u>PUBLIC ASSIST- ANCE CASES .</u>	<u>OTHER ADULT CASES.</u>
Mr. A. Rocyn Jones	6	22
Mr. D. N. Rocyn Jones	75	63

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Four Nursing Homes remained registered and exemption of registration was granted in 9 instances. No powers were delegated to district councils under Section 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

LYDIA BEYNON MATERNITY HOSPITAL. The Coldra, together with 7½ acres of land was gifted to the Monmouthshire County Council by Sir J. Beynon, J.B.E., on the 30th November, 1924, for the purpose of a Maternity Hospital in memory of his mother. The adaptation of Coldra as a Maternity Hospital marks another step in the steady march of this County towards a reduction of the high incidence of maternal mortality - a matter which has been of grave concern for many years as the Maternal Death rates for this County have consistently been higher than those of England and Wales. Every effort is being made to reduce this unfavourable incidence, and it is gratifying to note that in recording the lowest Maternal Mortality rate in the history of the County for 1942 (1.88), the figure is last below that for England and Wales (2.01).

The Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital was formally opened on the 22nd January, 1940, for the reception of cases of difficult labour. Co-operation between the Ante-Natal Clinics and this Hospital will have far reaching effects upon Maternal Mortality in the County.

365 complicated obstetrical cases were admitted to the Hospital during the year 1942, 350 admitted through the County Ante-Natal Clinics and 55 were Emergency cases.

BLANFORD GRANGE MATERNITY HOME. This Home is administered by the County Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, for the reception primarily of evacuee expectant mothers. County patients whose homes are for various reasons unsuitable for their confinements, are also admitted.

The Home was opened in November, 1940. 542 births took place there in 1942. There are 40 beds. There is no resident Medical Officer, but an Obstetric Surgeon, Dr. Glyn Morgan, is on call, as well as Dr. Mackay, Medical Practitioner, residing at Pontnewydd. Dr. Glenys Wade, Assistant Medical Officer, The County Hospital, Griffithstown, pays daily visits and is on call for emergencies. Dr. Mary Scott, Assistant Medical Officer, regularly visits the Home.

Other Maternity Homes and Hospitals. Patients were sent by the Council to other Maternity Hospitals when the Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital was full, as follows:- Cardiff Royal Infirmary, Royal Gwent Hospital, Abergavenny Cottage Hospital and Nantyglo Blaine Hospital, as well as to Ty Bryn Infirmary.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY. Full details of existing supplies have been given in previous reports.

Extensive sampling was carried out during the year in connection with water supplies to School Feeding Centres, and also in connection with Harvest Camps inaugurated under the scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. Full details are given in previous reports.

GLOSET ACCOMMODATION. Progress still continues to be made in the conversion of privies, pail closets, etc., into water closets, it being possible where subsidiary sewers have been provided by the various local Authorities.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse varies according to the conditions prevailing in the various districts. Usually the refuse is collected two or three times a week. In most instances the work is done by motor lorries fitted with suitable covers.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Mr. J. Benjamin Evans, M.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., the County Sanitary Inspector assists the County Medical Officer in his sanitary investigations.

SHOPS.

Improvements are still being effected under the various Acts and Orders etc., for the improvement of the health and comfort of workers in shops. The Factories Act, 1937, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1939, has secured a general improvement in the conditions of factories and work-places.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

New swimming baths and pools in the County are on modern lines with up-to-date filtration and cleansing plants. Facilities are available at the County Public Health Laboratory for the examination of water from swimming baths and pools.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of schools is subject to District Sanitary Inspections, whilst the School Medical Officers and the County Sanitary Inspector also deal with it at their periodical visits to the schools. The special survey by the School Medical Officers of school buildings which commenced in 1925, was continued, and during the year 1942 all school buildings visited by the School Medical Officers were inspected and a summary of the reports is given in detail in the County Education Annual Report for the year 1942.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1932.

Further progress was made in the preparation of detailed Planning Proposals for the Districts of the Constituent Authorities. Subsequent to the issue of the important Lord Justice Scott Committee Report on Land Utilisation in Rural Areas, the draft Planning Proposals for the Pentypool Rural District were based upon the findings of this far-reaching Report. These Draft Proposals and Report upon the same were accepted by the Planning world as being one of the first Schemes of this type in the Country which incorporated sound Rural Planning principles. In addition considerable progress was made with the preparation of the Abergavenny M.B. Civic Survey (Parts 1); this comprising an analytical examination of the whole of the layout and life of the Borough of Abergavenny.

ADULTERATION, etc.

Samples of foodstuffs, including butter, milk, margarine etc., are sent to Mr. G. Rudd Thompson, F.I.C., Dock Street, Newport, who is the Public Analyst appointed for the County. At a meeting of the Works and General Purposes Committee, held on the 13th July, 1920, it was decided that the County Medical Officer should exercise general supervision over the action to be taken in pursuance of the Acts and Regulations under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and that he, the County Analyst, and if necessary the Clerk should confer as to the details necessary to secure observance of the Acts and Regulations.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Full details of the work carried out under the above Act will be found in the Reports of the Chief Inspector to the General Purposes Committee of the County Council.

The following is the portion dealing with the examination of the samples.

During the year ended 31st December, 1942, 1,053 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst.

These consisted of 857 samples of milk taken in course of sale to the public, 24 "Appeal to the Cow" samples, and 172 samples of other foodstuffs or pharmaceutical preparations. Of these, 4 samples of milk were found to be "Not up to the Standard" and 9 other samples adversely reported upon.

The percentage of adulteration of all samples taken is 4.41 which figure is slightly higher than the two preceding years. "Appeal to the Cow" and/or "In course of Delivery" samples were taken in connection with milk samples failing to satisfy the Regulations.

The standard of milk sold to the public is good, the average composition of all samples taken being :- Fat 3.60% ; Solids not Fat 8.80%. Total 12.40%. These figures compare favourably with those of other years.

One sample of milk which was suspected to contain Form was found to be genuine.

A considerable variety of Drugs were submitted, and with the exception of a sample of Family Doctor, all the preparations were certified to be genuine. The sample of Family Doctor consisted of a dilute solution of Nitric Acid flavoured with Peppermint. The Analyst was of the opinion that this preparation should not be administered excepting under medical advice. The British Medical Association was consulted on this subject.

Samples of Egg Substitute Powder infected with Meal M and consequently unfit for human consumption, resulted in the remaining stocks being destroyed.

A sample of Tinned Tomatoes was found to consist of I Corn. This was an imported article and after investigation it was felt that a mistake in labelling had occurred at the factory of origin.

In accordance with Home Security Circular No.46/1942 samples of Anti-Gas Ointment No.2 were submitted, and in the case of three samples were certified to contain less than the prescribed quantity of available Chlorine.

These three samples were sent to the Chief Chemist of the Ministry of Home Security for his observations.

Four samples of Patent Medicines were found to be not satisfactory from the point of view of their descriptive labelling and consequently failed to conform to the requirements of the Pharmacy & Medicines Act 1941.

In this case the remaining stocks of these articles were returned to the manufacturers or re-labelled before being sold.

The total amount of Fines and Costs collected was £140.15.--, this includes £16. 6. - in respect of two cases of obstruction.

A close watch is being kept for any new articles of food particularly substitutes.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Isolation Hospitals.

Full details of Isolation Hospitals in the County will be found in the Annual Report for 1938.

Infectious Diseases, 1942.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases are Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (including Typhus, Enteric and Continued Fevers) and Diarrhoea (under 2 years).

These diseases caused 53 deaths and gave a Zymotic death-rate of .167 for the County, as compared with a rate of .316 for 1941; .342 for 1940; .293 for 1939; .18 for 1938; .24 for the year 1937; .26 for 1936 and .34 for 1935.

The following table shows the death and attack (notification) rate for Zymotic Diseases in the County of Monmouth during the year 1942.

	No. of deaths	Death Rate per 1000 of population.	No. of notifications.	Attack Rate per 1000 of population.
Small Pox	NIL		NIL	
Measles (Including German Measles).	3	.010	965	3.052
Scarlet Fever	1	.003	512	1.620
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	15	.048	305	0.964
Whooping Cough	5	.017	273	0.863
Fever (including Typhus, Enteric and Continued Fevers).	1	.003	3	0.010
Diarrhoea.	28	.086	not notifiable.	-
	53	.167	2058	6.509

SMALL POX.

No case of Small-pox was reported during the year 1942.

VACCINATION.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the functions relating to Vaccination came under the control of the County Council as and from the 1st April, 1930, as one of the duties relating to infant life protection and public health, and which were formerly discharged by the Poor Law Authorities. This has the effect of making it obligatory to discharge vaccination functions under Public Health and not Poor Law powers. Since the transfer of these functions the work has been administered by the County Medical Officer, and all reports relating to Vaccination are submitted to him. According to the instructions of the Registrar-General, the following is a summary of the returns made by the Vaccination Officers relating to children whose births were registered during the year 1941.

	Per Cent.
Successfully vaccinated	25.5
Insusceptible to vaccination	.3
Had Small-pox	Nil
Declaration of Conscientious objection received	57.2
Died unvaccinated	4.5
Postponement by Medical Certificate	1.1
Removal to districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	2.2
Removal to places unknown	2.6
Number of cases not included under any of the above-named headings	6.3

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever during the year, 512 cases being notified, as compared with 483 in 1941; 824 in 1940; 524 in 1939; 1108 in 1938 and 890 in 1937. In 1942 there was one death; in 1941 there were 3 deaths; in 1940 there was 1 death; in 1939 3 deaths; in 1938 2 deaths and in 1937 2 deaths.

Manfoist Isolation Hospital has been equipped and staffed for the treatment of evacuee children suffering from Scarlet Fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year 1942 was 305 which is a considerable decrease compared with the figure for the previous year, when the number was 602. In 1940, 624 cases were notified; in 1939 497 cases; in 1938 368 cases; in 1937 444 cases. The deaths recorded in 1942 were 15; in 1940 25; in 1939 24; 1938 18; 1937 14; and in 1936 19.

Snatchwood House, Abersychan, has been equipped and staffed for the treatment of evacuee children suffering from Diphtheria.

During the year 1942 an intensive campaign was organised by the County Health Services to encourage the public to resp the amenities offered for the immunisation of the child popul

The result was disappointing, especially in the age group 1 - 5. For the whole County under 50% were immunised; the figure was higher for the industrial areas, but under 20% for some of the rural districts. It was realised that war-time conditions - transport difficulties - mothers doing war-work, etc. - were responsible, but far too many parents remained indifferent to the danger to which they were exposing their children.

In the age group 5 - 15 a higher percentage (70%) was immunised owing to their accessibility and the co-operation of the school staffs.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases of Enteric Fever were notified in the year 1942; in 1941 there were 26 cases; in 1940 6 cases; in 1939 11 cases; in 1938 11 cases; in 1937 5 cases and in 1936 21 cases. One case was recorded in the year 1942. The cases notified to the County Medical Officer occurred in Pontypool and Tredegar Urban Districts.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 84 cases of Erysipelas notified during the year 1942; as compared with 79 cases in 1941; 81 in 1940; 97 in 1939; 100 in 1938; 101 in 1937 and 77 in 1936. The disease was fairly evenly spread throughout the Urban areas of the County.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year 1942, notifications of 48 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, were received under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, from the District Medical Officers of Health.

INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

A number of cases of this disease were discovered during visits to homes through the year. Sixteen deaths were registered in children under two years of age, giving a death-rate of .050 per 1,000 population. All cases of which the Health Visitor has knowledge are visited, but it is obvious that very many cases do not come to her notice. This disease is not notifiable.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year; in 1941 there were 3 cases; in 1940 there were 2 cases; in 1939 there was 1 case; in 1938 there were no cases; 2 cases were notified in 1937 and 1 case in 1936. Nine deaths were recorded in 1942, compared with 5 in 1941; 5 in 1940; 10 in 1939; 1 in 1938 and 6 in 1937. It will be noted that the number of cases notified does not show a true incidence of the disease.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Fortyfive cases were notified under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, as compared with 50 cases in 1941, 64 cases in 1940, 48 cases in 1939, 35 cases in 1938 and 24 cases in 1937. Further details are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Reports.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Fortysix cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified to the County Medical Officer during the year 1942, as compared with 64 during the year 1941 and 213 cases in 1940. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 7. The cases were notified from the following Districts - Abercarn, Abergavenny, Abertillery, Bedwas & Machen, Bedwellty, Blaenavon, Cwmbran, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth, Nantyglo & Blaina, Pontypool, Risca, Tredegar Urban, and Abergavenny, Chepstow, Magor & St.Mellons and Pontypool Rural Districts.

There were no cases of Acute Poliomyelitis notified during the year, and no deaths were recorded.

HICKEN POX.

The disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

MEASLES.

Measles has been a notifiable disease since October, 1939. 65 cases were notified during the year 1942. In 1941, 4938 cases were notified and in 1940 4052 cases. Three deaths were recorded during the year as compared with 21 in 1941, 15 in 1940, 13 in 1939 and 6 in 1938.

HOOPING COUGH.

This disease has been notifiable since October, 1939. 73 cases were reported in 1942, 1312 in 1941 and 494 in 1940. The number of deaths was 5 compared with 20 in 1941; 14 in 1940; 8 in 1939 and 10 in 1938.

INFLUENZA.

Information regarding the number of cases is difficult to obtain. The number of deaths in 1942 was 48, compared with 113 in 1941, 83 in 1940 and 93 in 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTERY, ETC.,) REGULATIONS.

387 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year 1942 as compared with 378 cases in 1941 and 278 in 1940. There were 160 deaths in 1942; 189 in 1941; 209 in 1940 and 214 in 1939. The notification of this disease is by no means satisfactory, and the figures relating to the number of notifications are no indication of the number of persons who actually suffered from the disease. The attention of the medical practitioners of the County is continually being brought to their duties under these Regulations. No cases of malaria were notified during the year, but there were 7 cases of Dysentery.

SCABIES.

Owing to War conditions and the prevalence of Scabies in the Country, the Minister of Health in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 33a of the Defence (General) Regulation, 1939, made an order, "The Scabies Order, 1941". This Order came into force on the 28th October, 1941, and provides for notification to Medical Officers of Health by registered Medical practitioners and others, of verminous persons and premises. It also confers on Medical Officers of Health certain compulsory powers for dealing with Scabies, and all other verminous conditions.

In effect this Order considerably strengthens the powers given to County Councils and Local Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Act, 1936, for dealing with filthy or verminous persons and premises, and should prove to be of great value at the time.

The casual wards at Hetherleigh House, Abergavenny, were re-conditioned and renovated and established in June, 1942, as a Sick Bay for the treatment of Scabies under the provisions of the Order. Full advantage of the facilities provided have been taken by the Local Authorities and the Hospital was used to capacity up to the end of the year.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer recorded during the year 1942 was 448; in 1941 494 deaths; in 1940 413 deaths; in 1939 411 deaths; in 1938 414 deaths; in 1937 345 deaths and in 1936 433 deaths. As in previous years, practically the whole of the deaths occurred in persons between the ages of 45 and 65 and upwards.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Arrangements are made under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the examination of persons with a view to the prevention of blindness, and assistance is granted by the appropriate Committee of the County Council. Spectacles are provided upon the recommendation of the Ophthalmic Surgeon and arrangements are made, where necessary, for operations to be performed, also the treatment in Hospital of persons ordinarily resident within the County and suffering from any disease of, or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations (1930) and in the year 1942, 356 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 196 deaths were registered. Of other forms of Tuberculosis, 134 cases were notified and 41 deaths registered.

The total number of notifications received during the year was 361 Pulmonary and 135 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which 5 and 1 respectively were duplicates. Cases are sometimes notified to the District Medical Officers of Health by the patient's Medical Attendant and also by the Tuberculosis Physician, during the same week.

Registered deaths from Tuberculosis were again compared with the cases notified by the District Medical Officers of Health, and when it was found that a death registered by the District Registrar had not been notified by the District Medical Officer of Health, it was included in the return of new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer otherwise than by formal notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1930. Examination of these returns showed that there are still some District Medical Officers of Health who are not furnishing the Department with particulars of cases of Tuberculosis in spite of the repeated efforts made by the staff of the County Public Health Department.

It will be observed from the table included below that the notification rates for Pulmonary Tuberculosis remain the same as for 1941, and that there is a slight increase in the notification rates for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The high notification rates can be attributed to the efforts of the Public Health Department in obtaining as far as possible correct records of Tuberculosis cases occurring in the districts from the District Medical Officers of Health.

Regarding the death rate from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there has been an increase in the rate for Pulmonary cases, and the rate for Non-Pulmonary cases shows an increase over the previous year.

The following table giving the notification rates and death rates per 1,000 of the estimated population is submitted for the purpose of comparison:-

Year	Notification Rate per 1,000 of population.		Death rate per 1,000 of population.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1936	.80	.30	.57	.14
1937	.94	.35	.65	.13
1938	1.01	.44	.60	.14
1939	1.25	.48	.64	.101
1940	1.60	.49	.57	.13
1941	1.12	.40	.51	.15
1942	1.12	.42	.62	.13

The detailed reports of the Tuberculosis Physicians are not included in this abridged report, but full information of the work carried out by these Officers in Monmouthshire of the Welsh National Memorial Association will be found in the Quarterly reports of the County Tuberculosis Committee, and in more detail in the Annual Report of the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Summary of notifications by District Medical Officers Health to the County Medical Officer, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, during the period 1st January, 1942, to the 31st December, 1942, with the number of Deaths notified by the Registrar-General.

Age Periods	Primary Notifications on Form A.					Age Periods	Deaths					
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Total		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	2	13	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	6	2	11	11	30	1	-	-	3	-	3	3
10	8	4	11	11	34	-	-	3	1	-	7	7
15	31	27	8	8	74	5	-	3	1	-	7	7
20	41	37	5	8	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	41	36	12	10	99	15	65	69	11	-	9	9
35	46	22	6	5	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	15	6	2	1	24	45	27	20	3	-	1	1
55	20	8	1	4	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and Upwards.	3	1	2	2	8	65	10	2	2	-	1	1
	211	145	71	63	490		102	94	20	-	21	21

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st January, 1942, to the 31st December, 1942, otherwise than by formal notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Age Periods -	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	8	2	3	1	1
Pulmonary Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	-	-	-
Non-Pulmonary Males	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-Pulmonary Females	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

Source of above Information:	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns (from local Registrars (transferable deaths from Registrar General.	26	5
Posthumous notifications.	-	-
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	-	-
Other Sources, if any.	-	-

From the above it will be seen that, 31 non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis were discovered through examination of Death Returns received from the District Registrars.

GENERAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at Treatment Centre for the Administrative County at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, by Dr. P.C.P. Ingram and Dr. Mary Gordon.

There was an increase in the number of new cases reporting with syphilis - 46 as against 35 in 1941. The majority of these were cases of early Syphilis in an infectious and contagious state.

There was a fall in the new cases reporting with Gonorrhoea, but the number of new cases was still in excess of these for the years 1939 and 1940.

A number of cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea reporting were pregnant women and arrangements were made for their confinement in Regent House, Chepstow, or Ty Bryn, Tredegar.

Non-venereal cases reporting were in excess of last year - the majority were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers in charge of the Ante-natal Clinics of the County. Propaganda was responsible for bringing a few cases and the Military Authorities helped the preventive side of the work by sending contacts of known cases of Venereal Diseases for examination and treatment if necessary.

The total attendances at the Centre showed an increase compared with last year, amply justifying the need for the additional weekly session opened in June, 1941.

The work accomplished during the year by the Lady Enquiry Officer, Mrs E.M. Walters, was as follows:-

Number of visits paid in the Administrative County:-	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
of new cases which came to her knowledge and which had not undergone treatment.-	347	389
of old cases in which visit to the Treatment Centre had been discontinued before completion of treatment, also to old cases still under treatment.-	1270	1242
of members of voluntary Agencies, District Nurses etc.	45	66

1. COUNTY LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL.

Return of Specimens examined.

	1942										Total	Previous Year 1941.
	For detection of Spirochaetes		For detection of Gonococci.		Completion of Fixation Test (Gonorrhoea)		For Wassermann reaction (Syphilis)		Other examinations			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
County of Monmouth Treatment Centre practitioners	36	11	329	2393	63	206	303	527	4	12	3884	3952
County Borough of Newport. Treatment Centre practitioners	1	1	63	200	16	18	356	247	12	13	927	1151
Other Districts (Mergerdarehire, Brecon, Bristol)	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	6	11
	-	-	14	-	1	-	28	9	-	-	52	56
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
T O T A L S	93	18	764	3322	138	288	1280	1162	38	37	7197	7641

Quantity of doses of substitutes for Salvarsan supplied to Medical Practitioners.	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
Novarsenobillon	.6 gm. -	24
	.45 gm. -	2
	.3 gm. -	-
Totals		<u>26</u>
Stabilarsan (Boots)	.6 gm. -	20
	.45 gm. -	10
	.4 gm. -	-
	.3 gm. -	2
		<u>32</u>
Sulphostab	.6 gm. -	-
		<u>20</u>

The number of practitioners upon the register for the supply of salvarsan substitutes is twenty-four.

2. TREATMENT CENTRE.

(Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport).

Returns of the Medical Officer of Centre, to the Medical Officer of Health relating to persons residing in the Administrative County of Monmouth

	1942			1941		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Number of Persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:-						
Suffering from Syphilis	54	46	80	45	35	50
" " Soft Chancre	9	-	9	6	-	6
" " Gonorrhoea	68	87	145	80	93	173
Not suffering from Ven. Disease.	35	147	182	45	133	178
TOTALS	156	280	415	176	261	337
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Pat. Clinic after completion of treatment :-						
Syphilis	3	3	6	7	3	10
Soft Chancre	4	-	4	3	-	3
Gonorrhoea	36	34	70	50	35	85
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	31	114	145	37	107	144
TOTALS	74	151	225	97	145	242
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing treatment, and who were suffering from :-						
Syphilis	31	37	68	24	24	48
Soft Chancre	3	-	3	2	-	2
Gonorrhoea	23	48	71	44	44	88
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	57	85	142	70	68	138
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were:-						
Suffering from Syphilis	1463	1701	3164	1722	1439	3161
" " Soft Chancre	29	-	29	33	-	33
" " Gonorrhoea	921	1228	2149	986	1265	2251
Not suffering from Ven. Disease.	66	398	464	75	383	458
TOTALS	2479	3327	5806	2816	3087	5903
5. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:-						
Syphilis	185	53	238	137	30	167
Gonorrhoea	28	-	28	74	617	695
Soft Chancre	107	547	654	9	-	663
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	-	-	-	10	-	10
Observation cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	320	600	920	228	647	875
6. Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes.	61	121	182	75	75	150

	1942			1941		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number of doses of Salvarsan subs. given :-						
Name of Drugs						
Novarsenobillon						
Stabilarsan						
Kharsulphan						
Sulphostab						
Arseno Argentium						
dose .05	-	4	4	-	8	8
dose .1	-	15	15	-	4	4
dose .15	-	4	4	-	3	3
dose .2	-	22	22	-	45	45
dose .25	-	29	29	-	45	45
dose .3	82	131	153	13	106	119
dose .45	116	398	514	181	231	412
dose .6	121	35	156	242	19	261
dose .75	24	-	24	59	-	59
Name of Drug - Bismuth dose .2 gm.	211	255	466	813	530	1343
Quinostabo(sol.) dose .3 gm.	294	74	368	294	97	391
Bis.Oxyclozide(sol.)dose .2 gm.	258	399	657	-	-	-
T O T A L S	1046	1366	2412	1602	1086	2688
Examination of Pathological-material						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an independent Laboratory						
For Detection of spirochaetes	36	11	47	52	7	59
" " " gonococci	329	2395	2722	328	2537	2865
For Wassermann reaction	303	527	830	371	453	824
Complement Fixation Test	63	206	269	61	88	149
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	4	3	7	6	6	12
Others	-	9	9	8	35	43
T O T A L S	735	3149	3884	826	3126	3952

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This work has been dealt with in the special report which has been published.

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 and 1930

The number of blind persons upon the County Register at the 31st March, 1943, was 723; 348 males and 375 females.

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to this Authority, Dr.W.J. Jones, examined at the Clinic, Stanley Road, Newport, 208 cases which were referred to this Department for examination under the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938. The results of his examinations were 149 certified blind, 69 not blind and in 59 cases glasses were prescribed in order to prevent blindness. In addition the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon performed operations for cataract at the County Hospital, Panteg.

Dr. Evelyn D. Owen, Assistant Medical Officer made 17 auxiliary examinations as the cases were unable to travel to Newport, 11 of them were blind; 4 not blind.

Grants are made to the unemployable blind after consideration of the cases by the Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee, of the Public Health Committee, and during the financial year 1942 - 1943, weekly grants were made to 390 persons, the total amount of the grants being £708.

The Association for the Blind of the County Borough of Newport and the Administrative County of Monmouth continues to provide financial amenities for the blind persons.

D. ROCYD JONES,
C.B.E., K.St.J., J.P., M.B., D.P.H.
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

1947				1946				1945			
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS

This work has been made available in the final report of the Committee on Mental and Emotional Disorders, published by the American Psychiatric Association.

MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS

The number of cases reported upon the County Hospital at the County Hospital, 1947, was 237; 219 cases, 1946, and 275 cases, 1945.

The Committee on Mental and Emotional Disorders has been authorized by the Board of Health to conduct a study of the mental and emotional disorders in the County Hospital. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent and distribution of these disorders in the County Hospital, to identify the factors which contribute to their development, and to determine the most effective methods of treatment and prevention. The Committee has conducted a series of studies during the past several years, and during the period 1945-1947, which have resulted in the publication of this report. The total number of cases reported upon the County Hospital during this period was 731, and the total number of cases reported upon the County Hospital during the period 1945-1947 was 731. The Committee has found that the number of cases reported upon the County Hospital during this period has increased significantly, and that the distribution of these disorders has become more widespread. The Committee has also found that the factors which contribute to the development of these disorders are complex, and that the most effective methods of treatment and prevention are those which take into account the individual's social and environmental background. The Committee believes that the findings of this study will be of great value to the medical profession and to the public in general.