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R E V I E W

of the

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS

of the

C O U N T Y O F M O N M O U T H.

For the Year ended December 31st, 1944.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

Under Article 6 (3) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and in accordance with Circular 49/45 (Wales) of the Ministry of Health (Welsh Board of Health), the Annual Report for the year 1944 has been prepared on the lines of those for the war years preceding.. 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 (1939 - 45).

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 1944 - 310,330

Rateable value at 1st. April, 1944 - 21,202,497
Sum represented by a penny rate £4,504

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 Tinsplate 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.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics for England and Wales for the year 1944 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				
	1944	1944	1943	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943
ENGLAND AND WALES	17.6	0.50	16.5	0.51	11.6	12.1	46.0	49.0
126 County Boroughs and great Towns including London	20.3	0.64	18.6	0.63	13.7	14.2	52.0	58.0
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at census 1931)	20.9	0.61	19.4	0.61	12.4	12.7	44.0	46.0
London	15.0	0.42	15.8	0.45	15.7	15.0	61.0	58.0
MONMOUTHSHIRE	19.8	0.77	18.6	0.70	11.2	11.49	52.3	44.9

In all cases the estimated populations 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 1944 was 5,761 made up as follows:-

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		GRAND TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Urban Districts	2599	2564	117	111	2716	2675	5391
Rural Districts	380	332	32	18	412	350	762
	2979	2896	149	129	3128	3025	6153

There were 392 more births in 1944 than in 1943 when there were 5761 births. In 1942, there were 5823 births; in 1941 there were 5394 births; and in 1940 there were 5238 births.

The birth rate for 1944 (19.8 per 1,000 persons living) is 1.2 higher than that for 1943 (18.6)

The birth rate for England and Wales for the year 1944 was 17.6.

For the Urban Districts of the County the birth rate was 20.1 for 1944, and for the Rural Districts, 18.0 compared with 18.9 and 16.7 respectively in 1943 and 18.6 and 17.1 in 1942.

The number of births of illegitimate children was 278 which gives a rate of 45.1 per 1,000 of the total births, and .89 per 1,000 population. Last year the number was 239 equal to 41.1 per 1,000 births and .77 per 1,000 of population. For the year 1942, the figures were 209 equal to 35.8 per 1,000 births and .66 per 1,000 population

DEATHS. The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County as shown by the Registrar General's table, was 3,506 as compared with 3,547 in 1943; 3,735 in 1942; 4,001 in 1941; and 4,263 in 1940.

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 (310,330) works out 11.29 per 1,000 living. In 1943, the rate was 11.49, in 1942 the rate was 11.3, in 1941, 12.1 and in 1940, 13.4. For the Urban Districts the rate for 1944 was 11.2 and for the Rural Districts, 11.4.

The County Death rate of 11.29 per 1,000 of population shows a decrease on 1943, when the rate was 11.49, and continues to be lower than that for England and Wales, 11.6

STILLBIRTHS. The number of stillbirths recorded during the year was 241 compared with 219 in 1943, 240 in 1942 and 243 in 1941. The rate per 1,000 of population for 1944 is .77; in 1943 it was .70; in 1942, .75 and in 1941, .74. The rate continues to compare favourably with that for England and Wales, which for 1944 was 0.8.

MEN DYING IN OR IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHILDBIRTH. The number of deaths registered during the year from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition was 15 - 3 from puerperal sepsis and 12 from other causes associated with childbirth.

This is equal to a rate of 2.43 per 1,000 live births and 2.34 per 1,000 total births (live and still). These figures are slightly higher than those for 1943 (2.09 and 2.00 respectively). It is regretted that the Maternal Death rates reported for the year 1942 (1.88 per 1,000 live births and 1.81 per 1,000 total births) which were the lowest ever recorded for the County have again not been maintained. Owing to a reduction in the rate per 1,000 total births for England and Wales (1.93) the County rate (2.34) once more compares unfavourably with that for the whole of the country.

INFANT MORTALITY. The total number of deaths under one year of age throughout the Administrative County was 322 of which 288 occurred in the Urban Districts and 34 in the Rural Districts.

The rate per 1,000 live births was 52.3. As in the case of Maternal Deaths it is regretted that the excellent results of 1943 (Infant Death rate 44.9) have not been maintained, and the County rate is again higher than that for England and Wales (46.0). Nevertheless the 1944 figure is the second lowest ever recorded for the County and as it is still a considerable improvement on pre-war years it continues to reflect the effective measures taken in this sphere of public health work in Monmouthshire.

In the Urban Districts the rate was 59.7 per 1,000 births, and in the Rural Districts 44.6 per 1,000 births.

In 1943, the Infantile Mortality rate was 44.9, in 1942, 53.0; in 1941, 70.4 and in 1940 69.9.

The average infantile mortality rate for the 25 years 1916 - 1940 was 137.4; the average rate for the 25 years 1916 - 1940 was 72.1, and the average rate for the 4 years 1941 - 1944, 55.1

The number of deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age was 31 or 5.3 per 1,000 of all births, and 111.5 per 1,000 of illegitimate live births. Last year the number of deaths was 11 or 1.9 per 1,000 of all births, and 46.0 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 1944.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of death.	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Births Administrative County.
Infectious Diseases	7	1	8	1.3
Diarrhoeal Diseases	20	2	22	3.6
Other Digestive Diseases	6	-	6	.9
Wasting Diseases	166	26	192	31.2
Respiratory Diseases	60	3	63	10.3
Tubercular Diseases	2	-	2	.3
Other Causes	27	2	29	4.7
TOTALS	288	34	322	52.3

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

Measles - all ages	1
Whooping Cough - All ages	9
Diarrhoea - under 2 years of age	25

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The accompanying table gives details of the work carried out in the County Laboratory for the year 1944, and also the figures for 1943.

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 considerable increase compared with the previous year.

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

	1943			1944		
	No. Pos.	No. Neg.	Grand Total	No. Pos.	No. Neg.	Total Exam.
Wasserman Test for Syphilis	810	2217	3027	809	2243	3052
Kahn Test for Syphilis	-	-	-	880	1795	2675
Complement Fixation Test for Gonorrhoea	153	554	707	210	443	653
Smears and Urine for Gonococcus	585	3808	4393	569	3341	3910
Sera for Spirochaeta Pallidum	45	64	109	69	50	119
Sputum- For Tuberculosis Physicians for T.B.	406	2366	2772	-	-	2952
County Cases for T.B. (General Practitioners)	34	309	343	45	356	401
Concentration Method for T.B. For Cultivation as well as T.B.	-	-	71	-	-	30
Throat Nasal and Ear Swabs for K.L.B.	654	2842	3496	466	2282	2748
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	-	-	60	-	-	72
Widal Reaction for Typhoid Fever etc.	5	69	74	9	103	112
Hairs for ringworm and scabies exams.	9	19	28	19	27	46
Urine (Complete examination)	-	-	310	-	-	313
Pus	-	-	97	-	-	141
Effusion	-	-	36	-	-	58
Vaccine	-	-	73	-	-	62
Blood Culture	-	-	17	-	-	30
Miscellaneous Bacteriological exams.	-	-	261	-	-	607
(Base) Metabolic Rate	-	-	-	-	-	28
(Urine	-	-	285	-	-	444
Blood Count	-	-	903	-	-	1115
Autopsy	-	-	90	-	-	128
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	-	-	69	-	-	71
Blood Grouping	-	-	13	-	-	8
Tissues for Microscopical Exam.	-	-	232	-	-	230
Blood-Sugar Estimation	-	-	367	-	-	601
Blood-Urea Estimation	-	-	158	-	-	149
Urine-Sugar Estimation	-	-	334	-	-	560
Urine-Urea	-	-	44	-	-	40
Test Meal	-	-	23	-	-	37
Miscellaneous Pathological Exams.	-	-	377	-	-	516
Water for Bacteriological Exam.	-	-	221	-	-	176
Water for Bacteriological and Chemical Examination.	-	-	77	-	-	89
Milk-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Roadside Samples	-	-	656	-	-	549
Graded Samples	-	-	727	-	-	417
For Chemical Examination	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microscopic Examination	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological Examination	-	-	148	-	-	219
Miscellaneous Milk Samples	-	-	163	-	-	191
Animal Inoculations	-	-	1111	-	-	843
TOTAL	-	-	21,872	-	-	24,389

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 to 1943.

The total number of Accredited Milk Licences (Renewals and new licences) issued to operate during 1944 was 105 to produce only and 6 to produce and bottle.

Tuberculin Tested licences issued totalled 84 to produce only and 11 to produce and bottle.

Agriculture Act, 1937

Attestation standard was reached by 111 herds in the County during the year. The figure was 120 in 1943.

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.

The Civil Defence Emergency Ambulance Service - its war-time duties completed - has now been disbanded. Negotiations are proceeding which will to some extent alleviate the general shortage of ambulances in the County by providing local authorities with additional vehicles for the conveyance of infectious, non-infectious and accident cases.

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.

During 1944 there were ten war-time day nurseries at Risca, Blackwood, Crumlin, Cwmbran, Pontypool, Six Bells, Tredegar, Ebbw Vale, Blaenavon and Abersychan. The nursery at Blackwood has now been closed down, and the remaining nine transferred as Nursery Schools to the Education Committee.

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, Chepstow 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 the 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 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 enables adequate investigation to be given to each case. The medical profession in Monmouthshire and the patients themselves have been 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 Social Welfare Committee - Ty Bryn, Tredegar and Agent House, Chepstow.

PHYSICIAN 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 686 mental defectives on the County Register at 31st. December, 1944; in addition, there were 200 in Certified Institutions, and 24 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, 1944, was 144.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 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 1944. 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 1944.

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>SOCIAL WEL- FARE CASES.</u>	<u>OTHER ADULT CASES</u>
Mr. A. Rocyn Jones	3	31
Mr. D.N. Rocyn Jones	29	51

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Three Nursing Homes remained registered and exemption from registration was granted in 12 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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land was gifted to the Monmouthshire County Council by Sir John Beynon, C.B.E. on the 30th November, 1924, for the purpose of a Maternity Hospital in memory of his mother. The adaptation of the 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 until very recent years been consistently higher than those of England and Wales. Every effort is being made to reduce this unfavourable incidence, but it is regrettable to note that in recording the Maternal Mortality rate of 2.34 per 1,000 births for the County for 1944, the figure is once more higher than that for England and Wales which for 1944 was 1.93.

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 continue to have far reaching effects upon Maternal Mortality in the County.

450 complicated obstetrical cases were admitted to the Hospital during the year 1943; 398 were admitted through the County Ante-Natal Clinics and 52 were Emergency cases.

LLANFRECHFA GRANGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL. This Hospital was administered by the County Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, for the reception primarily of evacuee expectant mothers. County patients, whose homes were for various reasons unsuitable for their confinements, were also admitted. As most of the evacuees have returned to their own homes the Hospital is now administered for County cases.

The Home was opened in November, 1940. 637 births took place there in 1944. At the end of the year there were 34 beds, but on the instruction of the Ministry of Health, the number has been reduced to 28. An obstetric Surgeon, Dr. Glyn Morgan, is on call, as well as Dr. Fleming, Medical Practitioner, residing at Pontnewydd. Dr. Glenys Wade, Assistant Medical Officer, The County Hospital, Panteg, Griffithstown, pays daily visits and is on call for emergencies. Dr. Mary Scott, Assistant Medical Officer, regularly visits the Home. Professor Strachan is also available on call if required. A Resident Medical Officer was appointed early in 1945. Very good work has been done at these two Maternity Hospitals. Without them the Maternity Mortality rate for the County would have been high.

Other Maternity Homes and Hospitals. Patients are sent by the Council to other Maternity Hospitals when the Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital, and the Llanfrechfa Grange Maternity Hospital are full. Only one patient was sent to an outside hospital during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

The report for 1943 contained a table compiled from information submitted by District Sanitary Inspectors showing the proportion of dwelling houses and the proportion of population supplied by Local Authorities or Statutory Water Undertakers.

The following three tables which concern pipcd water supplies, are compiled from information submitted by District Sanitary Inspectors.

Table 1 shows the numbers and results of bacteriological and chemical examinations of raw and treated pipcd water supplies in the County during the year 1944.

Table 1.	Number Taken			No. Satisfactory			No. Unsatisfactory		
	Urban	Rural	County	Urban	Rural	County	Urban	Rural	County
Bacteriological exams of raw water.	44	19	63	34	17	51	10	2	12
Bacteriological exams of treated water.	284	16	300	257	16	273	27	-	27
Chemical Analyses:	38	20	58	38	20	58	-	-	-
TOTAL	366	55	421	329	53	382	37	2	39

Bedwas and Machen, Mynyddislwyn (for part of area) Bedwellty and Rhymney Urban District Councils (together with Coerphilly and Ellygaer Urban District Councils in the County of Glamorgan) are constituent authorities of the Rhymney Valley Water Board. Bertillery, Abercarn, Risca and Mynyddislwyn Urban District Councils are constituent authorities of the Western Valleys (Mon) Water Board. Both of these statutory Water Boards take samples of water, both raw and treated, from their respective supplies. The numbers and results of the examinations of these samples are not included in the above Table, which is restricted to samples taken by the other urban and rural authorities in the County and check samples taken by the constituent authorities in the areas of the two Water Boards.

Table 11 shows the number of houses and percentage of the total number of houses, supplied direct from public water mains (a) direct to the houses, and (b) by means of stand-pipes.

Table 11.	Urban	Rural	County
Total number of houses in the area.	66,767	11,812	78,579
Number of houses supplied from public water mains <u>direct to the house</u> .	65,509	5,329	70,838
Number of houses supplied from public water mains <u>by means of stand-pipes</u> .	441	252	693
Number of houses <u>not supplied from public water mains, i.e. neither direct to the houses nor by means of stand-pipes</u> .	817	6,231	7,048
<u>Proportion of the number of houses in urban areas not supplied from public water mains.</u>	1.2%	-	-
<u>Proportion of the number of houses in rural areas not supplied from public water mains.</u>	-	52.7%	-
<u>Proportion of the total number of houses in the County not supplied from public water mains.</u>	-	-	8.9%

In connection with Table 11 above and Table 111 following, there are in addition a small number of houses in rural areas which are not served by public water mains/ have private pipcd supplies.
but

Table 111 shows the approximate populations, and percentag of the total populations, supplied from public water mains (a) direct to the houses, and (b) by means of stand-pipes.

<u>Table 111.</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>County</u>
1. Total approximate population of the area.	268,000	42,330	310,330
2. Approximate population supplied from public water mains <u>direct to the houses.</u>	261,621	20,073	281,694
3. Approximate population supplied from public water mains <u>by means of stand-pipes.</u>	1,885	1,104	2,989
4. Approximate population <u>not supplied from public water mains, i.e. neither direct to their houses nor by means of stand-pipes.</u>	4,494	21,153	25,647
5. Proportion of the approximate population of <u>urban areas not supplied from public water mains.</u>	1.6%	-	-
6. Proportion of the approximate population of <u>rural areas not supplied from public water mains.</u>	-	49.9%	-
7. Proportion of the total approximate Population of the <u>County not supplied from public water mains.</u>	-	-	8.2%

From Tables 11 and 111 it will be observed that 7,048 houses throughout the whole County, involving approximately 25,647 people (over 8% of the total population of the County) are not supplied with water from public mains, but are dependant upon supplies from wells and springs etc., which frequently fail during drought periods and at all times are usually of doubtful quality.

The number of houses without a public piped supply in the urban areas of the County is 817, affecting approximately 4,494 people. These houses are chiefly scattered homesteads in inaccessible positions, but their need of piped water supply is nevertheless very great, especially as many are small farms engaged in dairying. As the provisions of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, extend to rural localities in urban areas, it may be that some of these areas may rank for grant under that Act.

The great need of the extension of properly treated piped water supplies in rural areas is once again reflected in the above figures, which show that 6,231 houses, affecting an approximate population of 21,153 (approximately half of the rural population) are not yet so supplied. Again the need of properly treated piped supplies to dairy farms is stressed. The position will, no doubt, be appreciably improved when schemes which are being prepared under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act 1944, have been implemented in this County.

The quality of the treated piped water supplies is general good. When adverse reports upon the examination of samples are received, investigations are carried out until the source of contamination is ascertained and eliminated. The supplies at Ebbw Vale, Rhymney (Slightly) and that part of Tredegar served from Ebbw Vale, the Pwlldu area of the Abergavenny Rural District and a small supply at Narth in the Monmouth Rural District, are liable to plumbo solvent action and galvanized iron service pipes only are used in these areas. The piped supplies in the Monmouth Rural District are untreated and the supply to the village of Skanfrith is polluted after heavy rainfall.

The sources of the pipe supplies are generally adequate, and usually constant supplies are maintained during drought periods by means of supplemental supplies. At Ebbw Vale there is sufficient water for present needs, but not for future developments. Insufficiency is reported at Govilon High Level and Llanellen in the Abergavenny Rural District. The village schemes in the Monmouth Rural District are insufficient during drought periods. The supply to Usk by the Pontypool Gas and Water Co. was restricted for fourteen weeks during the summer.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

This act places at the disposal of the Minister of Health a sum of £15,000,000 to assist schemes executed after the war for the provision or improvement of water supply and for the provision of sewerage facilities in rural localities in England and Wales. The County Council are also required to contribute towards the cost of such schemes and provision is made in the Act for consultation by local authorities with the County Council before submitting schemes to the Minister. Details of several schemes ranking for grant under this Act have been received from rural district councils in the County, and have been considered by a Technical Sub-Committee, but applications from the rural authorities are not yet complete.

A further important provision of the Act is the amendment of Section 111 of the Public Health Act 1936 by making it obligatory upon local authorities, where it is practicable at reasonable cost, to provide a supply of wholesome water in pipes to all rural localities in their district in which there are houses or schools, and to take the pipes affording the supplies to such points as will enable the houses or schools to be connected at reasonable cost. Any question whether the provision is practicable at reasonable cost or as to the points to which pipes shall be taken to enable houses or schools to be supplied, has to be determined by the Minister at the request of the County Council or of ten or more local government electors in the district concerned.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Progress still continues to be made in the conversion of privies, pail closets, etc. into water closets, this 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. Jenkin 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 1944 all school buildings visited by the School Medical Officers were inspected.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

At the commencement of the year a new Joint Planning Committee was formed to cover the thirteen Industrial Urban Districts of West Monmouthshire, and after very careful consideration it was decided that the Planning Staff of the existing East Monmouthshire Joint Planning Committee should also be employed by the newly formed West Monmouthshire Joint Planning Committee, with a view to securing the perfect co-ordination of Planning Proposals throughout East and West Monmouthshire.

With the anticipation that the European War was coming to an end during the past year, it was not unnatural that the thoughts of the two Joint Planning Committees have been directed to the all important task of re-construction. The introduction of the Distribution of Industry Bill in 1944, and the possible coming end of hostilities created major activities in the field of industrial location and industrial planning. It will be appreciated that this is one of the vital tasks of any Planning and Re-construction Authority, namely that a varied type of industry should be erected in the Region in order to maintain the economic prosperity and welfare of the inhabitants. Industrial Sites have been inspected, selected and finally approved by the Minister of Town and Country Planning in the Development Area. Many Industrialists have been shown these sites and have expressed extreme satisfaction at the facilities available in the County. It is anticipated that many new industries will be erected in the County in the near future.

Parallel with the increasing interest in industrial location, Local Authorities throughout the County have been concentrating the maximum effort upon the selection and development of plans for Housing Estates. These sites have all been examined and vetted from the planning point of view, in order that the maximum amount of amenity, fresh air and sunshine can be provided for the inhabitants.

At the same time important progress has been maintained upon the preparation of Planning Schemes for the whole of the County. Public Service and Basic Survey Maps have been prepared for West Monmouthshire, and also for the Chepstow Urban and Rural Districts in East Monmouthshire. It will be obvious that very important work is being carried out by the two Joint Planning Committees with a view to securing the positive re-construction both from the view point of place of work and place of living.

HOUSING.

Numerous complaints were received in this Department concerning housing in all its aspects. Some complain of overcrowding others of various sanitary defects. It is obvious from these complaints that a large number of people in the County are living under appalling conditions, and a great number of new houses will

require to be built to alleviate the position. The complaints received were referred to the respective urban and rural authorities, upon whom falls the prime responsibility for the housing of its inhabitants. District Sanitary Inspectors have been faced with overwhelming difficulties in attempting to solve some of the worst problems arising from dilapidations of buildings and overcrowding. Special attention has been paid where cases of tuberculosis have been involved. In some instances improvement has been effected by the re-location of houses. Throughout the war years shortage of labour and materials often made the operation of the Public Health and Housing Acts impossible. Now, however, with some improvement in the supply position, attempts are being made in connection with works of repair and the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Acts to make good the ground lost. It is still very difficult to get owners of property to spend money on houses which were scheduled for demolition before the outbreak of war but which, for want of alternative accommodation, have been inhabited ever since, although their structural condition has rapidly deteriorated. Nothing short of a long-term drive at the building of new houses will relieve the lot of the unfortunate people who are living under these conditions, or provide accommodation for overcrowded households, and returning service men and women and civilians who have married during recent years. It is a great national problem, but it behoves the people of Monmouthshire to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to get provided the necessary houses for their area.

RURAL HOUSING.

Following the issue of the Third Report of the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee (Hobhouse Report) and Circular 64/44 of the Welsh Board of Health in connection therewith, the Monmouthshire County Council initiated a conference of rural authorities, as a result of which the Monmouthshire Rural Housing Joint Committee was formed. All the rural authorities in the county, together with the County Council, are now represented on this committee, and a Technical Sub-Committee has been formed to arrange the necessary details and organisation of the Survey of rural houses, which is the first work envisaged in the Hobhouse Report, with a view to placing houses in certain categories and providing a comprehensive picture of the state of housing in the rural areas. The Technical Sub-Committee has recommended a Housing Standard which has been approved by the Joint Committee, and made other appropriate recommendations to assist in the uniform categorisation of houses to be included in the Survey.

ALTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

Samples of foodstuffs, including butter, milk, margarine, etc., are sent to Mr. Geo. Hogan, F.R.I.C., Dock Street, Newport, who is the Public Analyst appointed for the County. At a meeting of the Public Health 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 Regulations under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and that 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 1,124 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst.

These consisted of 832 samples of milk taken whilst in course of sale to the public, 1 Appeal to the Cow, and 1 Informal sample.

In addition, 290 samples of other foods and various kinds of pharmaceutical preparations were procured.

Of the milks, 12 samples were found to be "Not up to the Standard", and 1 Baking Powder, which had deteriorated.

It will be seen that the percentage of adulteration, 1.07 is small, in fact it is the lowest for four years, and the standard of the milk is good.
Average - Fat 3.67%, Solids not Fat 8.74%, Total Solids 12.41%.

The 290 samples of other foods and drugs, consisted of the main rationed goods, tinned products and all kinds of drugs.

The Analyst has certified these to be of a good and wholesome standard, and the drugs were in accordance with the descriptions on the labels.

A careful watch has been kept during the year for any new commodity coming on the market, and where possible purchases have been made.

Legal proceedings were instituted against five persons, one of whom was convicted for obstruction.

The amount of Fines and Costs collected during the year was £49 = 10 = 0.

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, 1944.

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 43 deaths and gave a Zymotic death-rate of .138 for the County, as compared with a rate of .152 for 1943; .167 for 1942; .316 for 1941; and .341 for 1940.

The following table shows the death and attack (Notification) rate for Zymotic Diseases in the County of Monmouth during the year 1944.

	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)	1	.003	914	2.945
Scarlet Fever	-	-	654	2.107
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	7	.022	167	0.538
Whooping Cough	9	.030	395	1.273
Typhoid Fever (including Typhus, Enteric and continued Fevers)	1	.003	6	0.019
Diarrhoea	25	.080	Not notifiable	-
	43	.138	2136	6.882

SMALL POX.

No case of Small-pox was reported during the year 1944.

VACCINATION.

According to the instructions of the Registrar General, the following is a summary of the returns made by the Vaccination Officer relating to children whose births were registered during the year 1943:-

	<u>Per Cent</u>
Successfully vaccinated	29.3
Insusceptible to Vaccination	.3
Had Small-pox	Nil
Declaration of Conscientious objection received	52.7
Died Unvaccinated	3.6
Postponement by Medical Certificate	1.0
Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	1.0
Removal to places unknown	1.7
Number of cases not included under any of the above-named headings	9.8

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever during the year, 654 cases being notified, as compared with 614 in 1943; 512 in 1942; 483 in 1941; and 824 in 1940. In 1944 there were no deaths; in 1943 there were no deaths; in 1942 there was 1 death; in 1941, there were 3 deaths; and in 1940 there was 1 death.

Llanfoist 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 1944 was 167 which is a decrease compared with the figure for the previous year, when the number was 272. During 1942, 305 cases were notified; in 1941, 602 cases; and in 1940, 624 cases. The deaths recorded in 1944 were 7; in 1943, 8; in 1942, 15; in 1941, 34; and in 1940, 25.

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

The intensive campaign organised in 1942 by the County Health Services to encourage the public to respond to the amenities offered for the immunisation of the child population was continued in 1944.

There has been a vast improvement in the attitude of the general public to immunisation against diphtheria in the last 12 months.

In the age group 1 - 5 in many instances Mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centres now ask when their babies are nearly a year old to have them immunised - and those who do not ask are in 99 cases out of 100 most willing to have it done, when reminded.

This improvement, due no doubt to the propaganda of the Health Departments and the efforts of the Health Visitors to educate the mothers is also exemplified by the fact that nearly 100% now attend for the second injection. Two years ago only 60% - 65% bothered to return for the treatment to be completed and when contacted by the Health Visitors made some futile excuse and failed to attend on being offered a third appointment.

The results are up to 75% and over in most areas with the exception of some rural areas, where difficulty in transport and contacting the mothers are still the chief causes of the disappointing results obtained.

In the case of the 5 - 15 age group a satisfactory percentage has been attained in most areas.

PURPERAL FEVER AND PURPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year 1944, notifications of 25 cases of Purperal Pyrexia were received under the Public Health (Purperal Fever and Pyrexia) Regulations from the District Medical Officers of Health. Particulars of Maternal Mortality will be found in the portion of this Report dealing with "Vital Statistics".

INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

A number of cases of this disease were discovered during the visits to homes during the year. Twenty-five deaths were registered in children under two years of age, giving a death-rate of .080 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.

No case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified during the year; in 1943, there was 1 case; in 1942, there were 3 cases; in 1941, there were 3 cases; and in 1940, there were 4 cases. Four deaths were recorded in 1944, compared with none in 1943; 9 in 1941; and 5 in 1940. It will be noted that the number of cases notified has not always shown a true picture of the incidence of disease.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Twenty-one cases were notified under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, as compared with 25 cases in 1943; 45 in 1942; 50 cases in 1941; and 64 cases in 1940. Further details are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Report.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER, ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS AND ACUTE POLIOENCEPHALITIS.

Eleven cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever were notified to the County Medical Officer during the year 1944, as compared with 21 during the year 1943; 46 cases in 1942; 104 cases in 1941; and 213 cases in 1940. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 3. The cases were notified from the following districts - Abercarn, Abergavenny, Abertillery, Bedwellty (2), Blaenavon (1), Ebbw Vale (1), Mynyddislwyn (1), Nantyglo and Blaina (1) Rhymney (1), Pontypool (1), Tredegar (2), Urban Districts and Mager and St. Mellons (2), Rural District.

There were 2 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis and 2 cases of Polioencephalitis notified during the year. Four deaths were recorded from these diseases. In his return the Registrar-General does not differentiate between deaths from these two causes.

CHICKEN POX.

The disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

MEASLES.

Measles has been a notifiable disease since October, 1939. 914 cases were notified during the year 1944. In 1943, 4,503 cases were notified; in 1942, there were 965 cases; in 1941, there were 4,938 cases and in 1940, 4,052 cases. One death was recorded during the year as compared with 6 in 1943; 3 in 1942; 21 in 1941; and 15 in 1940.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease has been notifiable since October, 1939. 377 cases were reported in 1944; 646 in 1943; 273 in 1942; 1,312 in 1941; and 494 in 1940. The number of deaths was 9 compared with 5 in 1943; 5 in 1942; 20 in 1941; and 14 in 1940.

INFLUENZA.

Information regarding the number of cases is difficult to obtain. The number of deaths in 1944 was 41 compared with 84 in 1943; 48 in 1942; 113 in 1941; and 83 in 1940.

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

297 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year 1944, as compared with 372 cases in 1943; 387 cases in 1942; 78 cases in 1941 and 278 cases in 1940. There were 153 deaths in 1944; 170 deaths in 1943; 100 deaths in 1942; 189 deaths in 1941, and 209 deaths in 1940. 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 suffer from the disease. The attention of the Medical Practitioners of the County is continually being brought to their duties under these Regulations.

Four cases of Malaria were notified during the year; and there were 2 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 Regulations 338 of the Defence (General) Regulations 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 is proving to be of great value at this time.

The casual wards at Hatherleigh 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 this Order. Full advantage of the facilities provided have been taken by the Local Authorities and the Hospital was used to capacity throughout the year.

GENERAL CLEANLINESS.

The Health Visitors on the Staff perform splendid service in their efforts to promote a good general standard of cleanliness and habits in the homes, and in giving advice upon the combating of head-lice. The School Medical Inspection and Maternity and Child Welfare Work of the Health Visitors is co-ordinated, except at Abertillery and Ebbw Vale where Maternity and Child Welfare work only is undertaken pending a decision of the Minister of Education with regard to the operation of the Education Act, 1944, in Monmouthshire. Homes are visited periodically until children attain the age of 5 years and subsequently as found necessary at School Inspections and Health Visitors are thus able to carry on the individual work of advising and assisting parents in respect of their children of all ages.

The Nursery Schools in the County also play an important part in the educative work of teaching cleanly habits to the toddlers.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer recorded during the year 1944 was 467; in 1943, there were 450 deaths; in 1942, 448 deaths; in 1941, 494 deaths; and in 1940, 413 deaths. As in previous years, practically the whole of the deaths occurred in persons between the ages of 45 and 65 and upwards.

In relation to this return, attention is drawn to the fact that since 1940 the deaths from Cancer in this County have varied from 413 to 494, and during the year 1944 they were 467, whereas for Tuberculosis the deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in this County for the year 1944 were 195. The incidence of Tuberculosis and that of Cancer raises the question again that nothing finally has been done by way of a comprehensive co-ordinated scheme in this County or for the larger area of South Wales and Monmouthshire for the treatment of Cancer.

The question of providing adequate facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer has been exercising the County Councils and County Borough Councils of South Wales and Monmouthshire for the last eight years, and previous to the War, a sub-committee formed at a conference of these authorities drew up three definite schemes:-

- (a) A complete scheme of facilities and treatment.
- (b) A modified scheme of facilities and treatment.
- (c) A minimum scheme.

These schemes were discussed at a later conference at the Welsh Board of Health but, for some reason or other not quite appreciated by the representatives of the County Councils and County Borough Councils, their consideration was deferred.

Latterly, Mr. Vernon Lawrence, Clerk of the County Council, at the request of the Monmouthshire County Council, called a conference of representatives of County Councils and County Borough Councils in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, and at the conference a sub-committee was formed to thrash out a scheme providing complete facilities for diagnosis and treatment.

Subsequently, a scheme was drawn up at a conference which they had with Sir Ernest Rock Carling, the Adviser to the Ministry of Health upon Cancer facilities, and Mr. Stebbing of the Radium Institute Commission. This scheme is now being submitted to the full conference of the authorities of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire.

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 operative 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 1944, 414 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 164 deaths were registered. Of other forms of Tuberculosis, 133 cases were notified and 31 deaths registered. The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was therefore 195.

The total number of notifications received during the year was 427 Pulmonary and 141 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which 13 and 8 respectively were duplicates. Cases are sometimes notified to the District Medical Officers of Health by the patients' Medical Attendants and also by the Tuberculosis Physicians 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 show an increase on 1943 and that there is an 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 rates from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there has been a slight decrease in both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases compared with 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
1937	.94	.35	.65	.13
1938	1.01	.44	.60	.14
1939	1.25	.48	.64	.101
1940	1.60	.49	.57	.13
1941	1.42	.40	.51	.15
1942	1.12	.42	.62	.13
1943	1.32	.36	.60	.11
1944	1.33	.42	.52	.10

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 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 of Health to the County Medical Officer, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, during the period 1st. January 1944, to the 31st. December, 1944, with the number of Deaths notified by the Registrar-General is shown overleaf.

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	Total
0	-	-	1	-	11	-	1	-	1	-	2
1	-	6	16	8	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	4	7	10	10	31	1	-	-	4	1	5
0	12	9	8	15	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	32	48	10	11	101	5	1	2	3	-	6
0	22	56	3	12	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	42	54	2	9	107	15	51	68	6	8	133
5	37	25	5	3	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	17	10	2	2	31	45	24	11	4	2	41
5	18	3	1	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 and over	10	2	2	-	14	65	6	-	2	-	8
	194	220	60	73	547		83	81	20	11	195

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st. January, 1944, to the 31st. December, 1944, 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	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	7
Pulmonary Females	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	3	-	10
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Non-Pulmonary Females	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3

Source of above Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns (from local Registrars (transferable deaths from Registrar-General	17	6
Spontaneous notifications	-	-
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	-	-
Other sources, if any.	-	-

From the above it will be seen that 23 non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis were discovered through examination of the Death Returns received from the District Registrars.

TUBERCULOSIS ALLOWANCES.

A Scheme for the domiciliary supervision of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who could be made fit for work came into operation on June 1st. 1943. Under this arrangement such patients receive a Standard Personal Allowance and children's allowance, together with a rent allowance. Additional allowances are made for Hire Purchase and Insurance Policies entered into before the patient became ill; there are other supplementary allowances, such as Winter Fuel, and for the education of children. Where a patient is in hospital, Travelling Allowance is granted for two relatives to visit him; and he can receive 4/- per week pocket money if he is a single man or woman. Where the Housewife is suffering from Tuberculosis, an allowance can be made to enable domestic help to be employed during a period of incapacity.

The number of patients who were receiving allowances under the Scheme from January 1st. 1944 to 31st. December, 1944, was 303. Subsequently all patients suffering from Tuberculosis either slight or chronic, pulmonary or non-pulmonary, were brought under the direction of the Tuberculosis Care Committee and not by arrangement with the Social Welfare Committee. Enquiries at the homes are made by the Tuberculosis Visitor, and all payments made through the County Treasurer. Arrangements have also been made for equalising the allowances payable to curable and chronic cases, and no distinction is evident between those who can be cured and those whose condition is chronic. Furthermore, Section 173 of the Public Health Act 1936 has been put into operation with the result that all patients suffering from Tuberculosis can now receive wearing apparel, bed and bedding, extra nourishment and similar facilities to meet the ordinary payments of life while they are under treatment.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Regulation 33B. The following are the details of action taken in respect of contacts notified in accordance with the provisions of Defence Regulation 33.B from 1st. January 1944, to 31st. December, 1944.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
(1) Total number in respect of whom Form 1 was received	-	28
(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1.		
Contacts found	-	26
" examined	-	26
Number not found	-	2
(3) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more forms 1 were received ...	-	2
(4) Number of those in (3) who were:-		
(a) found	-	2
(b) examined after persuasion	-	1
(c) served with Form 2	-	1
(d) examined after service of form 2	-	1
(e) prosecuted	-	-

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

"During the year under review, 369 patients attended the Centre as compared with 362 in the previous year. Of these new cases, a slightly larger percentage, compared with last year's figures, were cases of Syphilis. The proportion of new cases of Gonorrhoea was almost the same as last year. A slight increase in the number of new cases of double infections (Syphilis and Gonorrhoea) was observed.

There was, as in 1943, an increase over previous years, in the number of cases of early syphilis attending, due largely to Army notifications. The majority of new cases of Gonorrhoea reporting, were also in an early and contagious state.

Many of the new cases attending were cases of single notifications in connection with Regulation 33 B. The Lady Enquiry Officer was successful in locating and following-up most of these cases and persuading them to attend for diagnosis and treatment.

There was also an increase in the number of cases of pregnant women referred to the Centre by the Medical Officers of the County Ante-natal Clinics and in order to minimise the time of waiting at the Clinic, it was decided to hold a session for pregnant women only on a Tuesday afternoon. The greater convenience to the patients has been much appreciated by them and the extra session has facilitated the work of the Staff.

Though more new cases reported with Gonorrhoea in 1944 than in 1943, the total number of visits paid to the Clinics was fewer, owing to the fact that the Sulphonamide drugs have shortened the period of treatment necessary for Gonorrhoea, though the period of observation remains the same. It is hoped that in 1945 one will have an opportunity of using Penicillin and thereby shortening the time necessary for treating early Syphilis".

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

Number of visits paid in the Administrative County:-

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>
To new cases which came to her knowledge and which had not undergone treatment. -	309	297
To old cases in which visits to the Treatment Centre had been discontinued before completion of treatment, also to old cases still under treatment. -	1353	1108
To members of voluntary Agencies, Doctors, Midwives etc. -	132	47

1. COUNTY LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL.
Return of Specimens Examined.

	1944		1943		1944		1943		TOTAL	Previous Year 1943										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
From COUNTY OF MONMOUTH Treatment Centre Practitioners	37	1	25	-	347	49	2325	329	119	48	280	31	457	700	446	661	4	181	5582	4773
From COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT Treatment Centre Practitioners	37	2	15	-	205	20	500	98	82	20	51	8	352	317	336	307	6	17	2225	1857
From OTHER DISTRICTS GLAMORGAN Treatment Centre Practitioners	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1	9	1	-	-	29	15
BRECON Treatment Centre Practitioners	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	16	1	15	1	-	-	62	47
CARDIFF Treatment Centre Practitioners	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	7	4	7	-	-	23	11
GLOUCESTER Treatment Centre Practitioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
DEVILS Treatment Centre Practitioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
GARRAETHAN Service Cases	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	37
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	78	-	40	-	650	-	3252	-	284	-	370	-	1484	1436	1376	1330	48	217	10565	8538

No. of doses of substitutes for Solvarsan supplied to
Medical Practitioners.

Stabilarsan
(Boots)

.6 gm. -
.45 gm. -

Totals

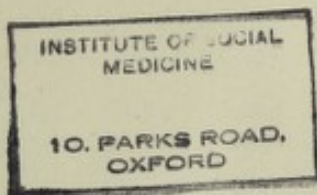
1944	1943
30	76
-	6
30	-
82	-

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH

REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR - 1944.



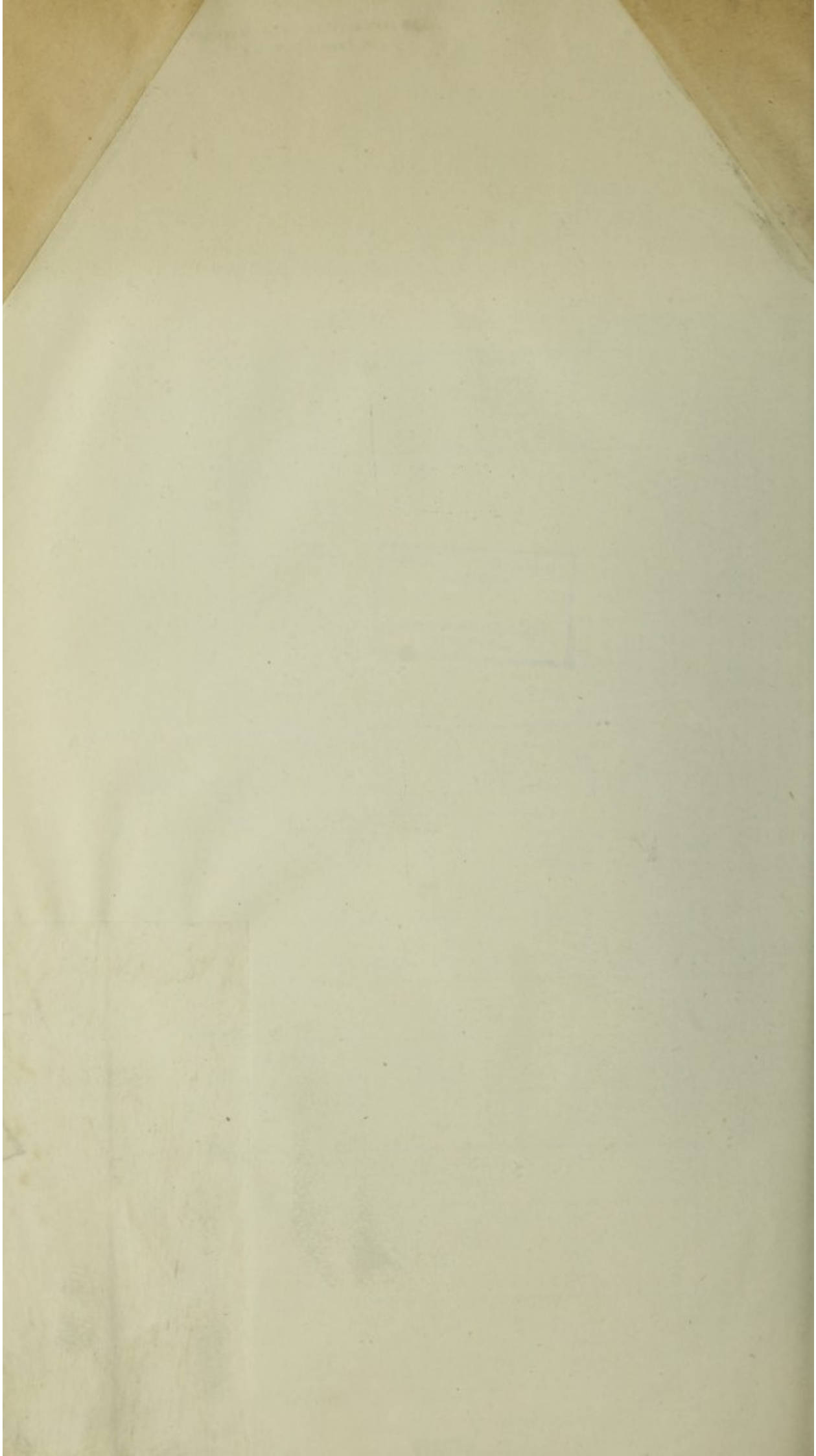
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County Hall,

NEWPORT, Mon.



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

372 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year 1943 as compared with 387 cases in 1942, 378 cases in 1941 and 278 in 1940. There were 170 deaths in 1943, 100 deaths in 1942, 189 in 1941, and 209 in 1940. 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 suffer 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 was 1 case of Dysentery.

SCABIES.

Owing to War conditions and the prevalence of Scabies in the County, 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 is proving to be of great value at this 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 this Order. Full advantage of the facilities provided have been taken by the Local Authorities and the Hospital was used to capacity throughout the year.

GENERAL CLEANLINESS.

The Health Visitors on the Staff perform yeoman service in their efforts to promote a good general standard of cleanliness and habits in the homes, and in giving advice upon the combating of head-lice. The School Medical Inspection and Maternity and Child Welfare work of the Health Visitors is co-ordinated, except at Abertillery and Ebbw Vale where Maternity and Child Welfare work only is undertaken. Homes are visited periodically until children attain the age of 5 years and subsequently as found necessary at School inspections and Health Visitors are thus able to carry on the individual work of advising and assisting parents in respect of their children of all ages during their visits.

The 8 Nursery Schools in the County also play an important part in the educative work of teaching cleanly habits to the toddlers.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer recorded during the year 1943 was 450; in 1942, there were 448 deaths; in 1941, 494 deaths; in 1940, 413 deaths and in 1939 411 deaths. As in previous years, practically the whole of the deaths occurred in persons between the ages of 45 and 65 and upwards.

In relation to this return, I would draw attention to the fact that since 1939 the deaths from Cancer in this County have varied from 411 to 494, and during the year 1943 they were 450, whereas for Tuberculosis the deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in this County for the year 1943 were 232. The incidence of Tuberculosis and that of Cancer raises the question again that nothing finally has been done by way of a comprehensive co-ordinated scheme in this County or for the larger area of South Wales and Monmouthshire for the treatment of Cancer.

Some years ago meetings of representatives of the 7 County Councils and 4 County Boroughs in South Wales and Monmouthshire were held at the Welsh Board of Health Cardiff, when a scheme was advanced for the provision of hospital beds, radium and deep therapy treatment with radiologists and surgeons for team treatment of this disease, to be located at the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, which is the Clinical Hospital attached to the Welsh National School of Medicine, with subsidiary centres at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, and the General Hospital, Swansea. A capital expenditure somewhere in the region of £70,000 to £80,000, with a maintenance expenditure of £25,000 per annum was estimated. In spite of the urgency and the great need for treatment of this tragic disease - which causes such pain and suffering and bereavement - very little has eventuated from these meetings; in fact, the provision of this comprehensive scheme was deferred by the Welsh Board of Health in view of the tabling of the White Paper on Health Services.

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 1943, 409 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 186 deaths were registered. Of other forms of Tuberculosis, 115 cases were notified and 46 deaths registered. The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was therefore 232.

The total number of notifications received during the year was 423 Pulmonary and 115 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which 14 and 2 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.

In relation to this return, I would have expected to find that since 1932 the doctors have been in this County have varied from 411 to 452, and during the year 1945 they were 450, whereas for tuberculosis the deaths from 1932 to 1945 were 212. The incidence of tuberculosis in this County for the year 1945 was 4.7. This incidence of tuberculosis and that of cancer which the statistics again show nothing further has been done by way of a comparative comparison between the County of the larger part of the County and the County of the smaller part of the County.

Some years ago a number of representatives of the County Council and County Borough in South Wales and North Wales were held at the Welsh Board of Health (W.B.H.) when a report was submitted for the provision of hospital beds, medical and nursing staff, and other facilities and services for the treatment of this disease, to be located at the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, and at the Clinical Hospital attached to the Royal Welsh School of Medicine, with subsidiary centres at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, and the Gwent Hospital, Newport. Capital expenditure estimated in the region of £70,000 to £80,000 with a maintenance expenditure of £20,000 per annum was estimated in view of the urgency and the great need for treatment of this disease - which causes great pain and suffering and prevents - very little has been done since these estimates in 1932 - the provision of this comprehensive scheme was delayed by the Welsh Board of Health in view of the falling of the British flag on British Government.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

At present the Welsh Board of Health (W.B.H.) is in the process of planning for the expansion of services with a view to the provision of 1,000 beds, and assistance is given by the various Committees of the County Council. The Welsh Board of Health and the representatives of the County Council are in agreement that, where necessary, the operations to be performed, should be carried out in the most efficient manner possible, and that the Board should be kept informed of any progress or delay in the work.

CONCLUSIONS

Under the Tuberculosis Act (1939) and in the year 1945, 400 primary cases of Tuberculosis were notified, and 100 deaths were registered. In other forms of tuberculosis, 115 cases were notified and 20 deaths registered. The total number of deaths from tuberculosis was therefore 120.

The total number of notifications received during the year 1945, 400 primary and 115 secondary tuberculosis, is a very high figure, and it is regrettable that the number of deaths registered is so high. It is therefore necessary to take steps to reduce the number of notifications and to increase the number of deaths registered.

It is hoped that the Welsh Board of Health will be able to carry out the scheme outlined by the Welsh Board of Health in 1932, and that it will be able to provide the necessary facilities and services for the treatment of this disease. It is also hoped that the Welsh Board of Health will be able to provide the necessary facilities and services for the treatment of this disease. It is also hoped that the Welsh Board of Health will be able to provide the necessary facilities and services for the treatment of this disease.

It will be observed from the table included below that the notification rates for Pulmonary Tuberculosis show an increase on 1942 and that there is a decrease 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 rates from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there has been a slight decrease in both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases compared with 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
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
1943	1.32	.36	.60	.11

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 of Health to the County Medical Officer, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, during the period 1st. January, 1943, to the 31st. December, 1943, with the number of Deaths notified by the Registrar-General is shewn overleaf.

It will be observed from the table included below that the notification rates for tuberculous tuberculosis also in 1942 and that there is a decrease in the notification rates for tuberculous tuberculosis. The high notification rates are attributed to the efforts of the Public Health Department in maintaining as far as possible correct records of tuberculous cases occurring in the District from the District Medical Officer's reports.

Regarding the death rates from tuberculous and non-tuberculous tuberculosis, there has been a slight decrease in both tuberculous and non-tuberculous cases compared with the previous year.

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

Year	Notification Rate per 1,000 of Population		Death Rate per 1,000 of Population
	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	
1942	1.01	1.44	1.1
1941	1.22	1.43	1.01
1940	1.22	1.40	1.1
1939	1.15	1.40	1.1
1938	1.22	1.43	1.1
1937	1.22	1.43	1.1

The detailed reports of the Tuberculosis Inspectors are included in this statistical report, but full details of the work carried out by these officers in connection with the Tuberculosis Hospital Association will be found in the Annual Report of the County Tuberculosis Committee and in the reports of the Annual Report of the Public Health Officer.

Summary of notifications of District Medical Officer to the County Medical Officer, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1900, during the year 1942, to the 31st December, 1942, with the number of deaths notified by the District Medical Officer as shown overleaf.

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	Total
0	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	1	9	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	
5	1	6	13	7	27	1	-	2	3	4	
10	7	6	10	8	31	1	-	2	3	4	
15	29	43	8	9	89	5	1	3	5	4	
20	47	42	4	12	105	5	1	3	5	4	
25	46	36	5	5	92	15	60	71	13	13	
35	39	21	4	5	68	15	60	71	13	13	
45	37	12	1	1	51	45	30	9	2	1	
55	24	2	4	1	31	45	30	9	2	1	
65 and onwards	9	2	1	-	12	65	10	-	-	1	
	238	171	60	53	522		101	85	23	23	

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st. January, 1943, to the 31st. December, 1943, 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	3	4	3	1	1	13
Pulmonary Females	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
Non-Pulmonary Males	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	2
Non-Pulmonary Females	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3

Source of above Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns (from local Registrars (transferable deaths from Registrar General	19	5
Posthumous notifications	-	-
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	-	-
Other sources, if any.	-	-

From the above it will be seen that 24 non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis were discovered through examination of the Death Returns received from the District Registrars.

TUBERCULOSIS ALLOWANCES.

A Scheme for the domiciliary supervision of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who could be made fit for work came into operation on June 1st. 1943. Under this arrangement such patients receive a Standard Personal Allowance and children's allowance, together with a rent allowance. Additional allowances are made for Hire Purchase and Insurance Policies entered into before the patient became ill; there are other supplementary allowances, such as Winter Fuel, and for the education of children. Where a patient is in hospital, Travelling Allowance is granted for two relatives to visit him; and he can receive 4/- per week pocket money if he is a single man or woman. Where the Housewife is suffering from Tuberculosis, an allowance can be made to enable domestic help to be employed during a period of incapacity.

The number of patients who were receiving allowances under the Scheme from June 1st. 1943 to 31st. December, 1943, was 111. Subsequently all patients suffering from Tuberculosis either slight or chronic, pulmonary or non-pulmonary, were brought under the direction of the Tuberculosis Care Committee and not by the arrangement of the Social Welfare Committee. Enquiries at the homes are made by the Tuberculosis Visitor, and all payments made through the County Treasurer. Arrangements have also been made for equalising the allowances payable to curable and chronic cases, and no distinction is evident between those who can be cured and those whose condition is chronic. Furthermore, Section 173 of the Public Health Act 1936 has been put into operation with the result that all patients suffering from Tuberculosis can now receive wearing apparel, bed and bedding, extra nourishment and similar facilities to meet the ordinary payments of life while they are under treatment.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Regulation 33 B. The following are the details of action taken in respect of contacts notified in accordance with the provisions of Defence Regulation 33.B from 8th, January, 1943, to 31st. December, 1943.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>
(1) Total number in respect of whom Form 1 was received	1	18
(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1.		
Contacts found	-	15
" examined	-	15
Number not found	-	3
3) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more forms 1 were received . . .	1	Nil
4) Number of those in (3) who were :-		
(a) found	1	Nil
(b) examined after persuasion	Nil	Nil
(c) served with Form 2	1	Nil
(d) examined after service of form 2	1	Nil
(e) prosecuted	Nil	Nil

LABORATORY RESULTS

A scheme for the handling of specimens being sent to the laboratory for the purpose of being tested for tuberculosis was established on June 1st, 1945. Under this arrangement patients receive a Standard Form 115 (Tuberculin Test) and a Standard Form 116 (Tuberculin Test) together with a form for the laboratory. The patient receives a card for the laboratory and instructions for the patient to follow. The card contains the name of the patient, the name of the physician, and the name of the hospital. The card is to be filled out by the patient and returned to the laboratory. The card is to be filled out by the patient and returned to the laboratory. The card is to be filled out by the patient and returned to the laboratory.

The number of patients who were receiving specimens for the purpose of being tested for tuberculosis in the laboratory from June 1st, 1945 to December 31st, 1945, was 1,000. The number of patients who were receiving specimens for the purpose of being tested for tuberculosis in the laboratory from January 1st, 1946 to December 31st, 1946, was 1,000. The number of patients who were receiving specimens for the purpose of being tested for tuberculosis in the laboratory from January 1st, 1947 to December 31st, 1947, was 1,000. The number of patients who were receiving specimens for the purpose of being tested for tuberculosis in the laboratory from January 1st, 1948 to December 31st, 1948, was 1,000. The number of patients who were receiving specimens for the purpose of being tested for tuberculosis in the laboratory from January 1st, 1949 to December 31st, 1949, was 1,000. The number of patients who were receiving specimens for the purpose of being tested for tuberculosis in the laboratory from January 1st, 1950 to December 31st, 1950, was 1,000.

LABORATORY RESULTS

Regulation 55 B. The following are the details of the work in regard to contacts notified in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 55 B from 1945 to January 1st, 1946.

Regulation 55 B	Notified	Examined	Number of those in (1) in whom tubercle bacilli were found	Number of those in (2) who were found to have tubercle bacilli
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100

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

"During the year 1943 there was a marked increase in the number of new cases of men and women attending the Treatment Centre. There were 362 women compared with 274 the previous year. The majority of the increase of women consisted of new cases of Gonorrhoea, most of whom showed marked symptoms and were in a contagious state. Though the number of new cases of Syphilis shows no increase over last year's figure, it still rises markedly above the pre-war figures for the incidence of Syphilis and differs from the pre-war type in that the cases reporting were in the early and contagious state,

Many of the new cases attending were cases of single notification in connection with Regulation 33 B. The Lady Inquiry Officer was successful in locating and following-up a good proportion of these cases and persuaded them to attend for diagnosis and treatment. There was an increase in the number of pregnant women referred to the Centre by the Medical Officers of Ante-Natal Clinics - a larger proportion than usual of these cases were found to be suffering from Gonorrhoea and were referred for their confinement to Regent House, Chepstow, or Ty Bryn, Tredogar. The County District Medical Officers, Medical Officers of Ante-Natal Clinics, Health Visitors and Midwives have all co-operated satisfactorily in the care of the expectant mother with Gonorrhoea.

There is a proportionate increase in the number of patients discharged cured after completion of treatment for Syphilis and Gonorrhoea. The introduction of the Sulphonamide group of drugs has revolutionised the treatment of Gonorrhoea and it is hoped that when the newly-discovered drug, Penicillin, becomes available for use in Civilian V.D. Clinics, dramatic results will be apparent".

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

Number of visits paid in the Administrative County:-	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>
To new cases which came to her knowledge and which had not undergone treatment. -	347	297
To old cases in which visits to the Treatment Centre had been discontinued before completion of treatment, also to old cases still under treatment. -	1270	1108
To members of voluntary Agencies, District Nurses, etc.	45	47.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at
Treatment Centre for the Administrative Centre at the Royal
Hospital, by Dr. P. G. Ingram and Dr. Mary Gwynne.

During the year 1945 there was a marked increase in the
number of cases of men and women attending the Treatment Centre.
There were 302 women compared with 275 the previous year. The
majority of the increase of cases concerned of new cases of
of whom 250 were married women and were in a satisfactory
state of health. The number of new cases of Syphilis shows an increase of
a figure, it will thus be seen that the present figures for
incidence of Syphilis and other venereal diseases are
cases reported were in the early and convalescent stages.

Many of the new and attending were cases of Syphilis
detected in connection with registration at the Royal
Hospital. It is interesting to note that a good percentage
of cases were reported when the patient was in the
early stages of the disease. The number of patients who were
referred to the Medical Officer of Health was 250.
The number of cases of Syphilis was found to be increasing
and were referred for their treatment to the
Hospital, on 17 June, 1945. The Venereal Diseases
Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitor and
Nurse have all co-operated enthusiastically in the work of the
Hospital with the Venereal Diseases.

There is a progressive increase in the number of
the hospital cases with a marked increase in the number of
patients. The introduction of the Salvarsan group of drugs
has revolutionized the treatment of Gonorrhoea and is a most
valuable discovery. Penicillin, however available for
the treatment of Syphilis, has also been available for
the treatment of Syphilis, these results will be reported.

The work accomplished during the year by the staff
of the Hospital, under the direction of the Medical Officer,
is as follows:-

Year	Number of cases	Number of patients
1944	275	275
1945	302	302

of visits paid in the Administrative Centre:-

cases which came to her knowledge and which
not undergone treatment.

cases in which visits to the Treatment
Centre had been discontinued before completion
of treatment, also to the cases still under
treatment.

and of voluntary treatment, District
Nurse, etc.

1. COUNTY LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL.

Return of Specimens Examined.

	1943										Total	Pre-vious Year 1942
	For det-ection of Spirochaetes		For det-ection of Gonococci.		Comple-ment Fixa-tion Test (Goneorrhoea)		For Wassermann re-action (Syph-illis)		Other exam-in-ations			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
County of Monmouth Treatment Centre Practitioners	26 2	11 -	374 48	2608 281	130 24	254 14	494 463	677 260	20 20	179 23	4773 1135	3884 927
County Borough Newport. Treatment Centre Practitioners Private Cases	45 6 3	11 2 -	334 22 14	556 103 2	143 47 4	52 34 -	347 237 14	331 179 -	7 6 -	31 13 -	1857 649 37	1570 757 -
Urban Districts (Treatment Centres)												
Swansea	1	-	4	2	2	-	4	2	-	-	15	6
Cardiff	1	-	22	4	3	1	16	-	-	-	47	52
Cardiff (Practitioners)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cardiff	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
Cardiff	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cardiff	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	11	-
Cardiff	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-
Cardiff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	85	24	328	3556	354	355	1579	1458	53	243	8538	7197.

2. of doses of substitutes for Salvarsan supplied to Medical Practitioners.

		1942	1943
Novarsenobillon	.6 gm.	-	24
	.45 gm.	-	2
	.3 gm.	-	-
	Totals	<u>26</u>	<u>-</u>
Stabilarsan (Boots)	.6 gm.	-	76
	.45 gm.	-	6
	.3 gm.	-	2
	Totals	<u>32</u>	<u>82</u>

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

1. COURT LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL.
RESULTS OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED

No. of Specimen	Date Received	Name of Person	Address	Sex	Age	Alcohol		Drugs		Remarks
						Present	Trace	Present	Trace	
1001	10/15/33	John Doe	123 Main St	M	35	-	-	-	-	
1002	10/16/33	Jane Smith	456 Elm St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1003	10/17/33	Robert Brown	789 Oak St	M	42	-	-	-	-	
1004	10/18/33	Mary White	101 Pine St	F	31	-	-	-	-	
1005	10/19/33	James Black	202 Cedar St	M	38	-	-	-	-	
1006	10/20/33	Elizabeth Green	303 Birch St	F	25	-	-	-	-	
1007	10/21/33	William Gray	404 Spruce St	M	40	-	-	-	-	
1008	10/22/33	Anna King	505 Willow St	F	33	-	-	-	-	
1009	10/23/33	Charles Lee	606 Ash St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1010	10/24/33	Patricia Scott	707 Hickory St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1011	10/25/33	George Hall	808 Walnut St	M	41	-	-	-	-	
1012	10/26/33	Frances Adams	909 Chestnut St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1013	10/27/33	Harold Baker	1010 Sycamore St	M	39	-	-	-	-	
1014	10/28/33	Virginia Carter	1011 Poplar St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1015	10/29/33	Edward Davis	1012 Magnolia St	M	37	-	-	-	-	
1016	10/30/33	Marjorie Evans	1013 Dogwood St	F	24	-	-	-	-	
1017	10/31/33	Frank Foster	1014 Redwood St	M	43	-	-	-	-	
1018	11/1/33	Grace Gibson	1015 Juniper St	F	30	-	-	-	-	
1019	11/2/33	Henry Hill	1016 Cypress St	M	34	-	-	-	-	
1020	11/3/33	Isabel Young	1017 Fir St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1021	11/4/33	Joseph Ziegler	1018 Hemlock St	M	32	-	-	-	-	
1022	11/5/33	Lillian Burt	1019 Larch St	F	25	-	-	-	-	
1023	11/6/33	Clarence Cook	1020 Spruce St	M	38	-	-	-	-	
1024	11/7/33	Edna Clegg	1021 Fir St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1025	11/8/33	Walter Coffey	1022 Hemlock St	M	40	-	-	-	-	
1026	11/9/33	Beatrice Dwyer	1023 Larch St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1027	11/10/33	Alfred Egan	1024 Spruce St	M	35	-	-	-	-	
1028	11/11/33	Joseph Gannon	1025 Fir St	M	33	-	-	-	-	
1029	11/12/33	Josephine Hagan	1026 Hemlock St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1030	11/13/33	William Igo	1027 Larch St	M	37	-	-	-	-	
1031	11/14/33	Elizabeth Jones	1028 Spruce St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1032	11/15/33	Charles Keith	1029 Fir St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1033	11/16/33	Frances Lester	1030 Hemlock St	F	25	-	-	-	-	
1034	11/17/33	Harold Martin	1031 Larch St	M	34	-	-	-	-	
1035	11/18/33	Virginia Nelson	1032 Spruce St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1036	11/19/33	Edward Olsen	1033 Fir St	M	39	-	-	-	-	
1037	11/20/33	Marjorie Parker	1034 Hemlock St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1038	11/21/33	Frank Quinn	1035 Larch St	M	35	-	-	-	-	
1039	11/22/33	Isabel Reed	1036 Spruce St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1040	11/23/33	Joseph Scott	1037 Fir St	M	32	-	-	-	-	
1041	11/24/33	Lillian Taylor	1038 Hemlock St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1042	11/25/33	Clarence Underhill	1039 Larch St	M	37	-	-	-	-	
1043	11/26/33	Edna Vance	1040 Spruce St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1044	11/27/33	Walter Ward	1041 Fir St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1045	11/28/33	Beatrice Wright	1042 Hemlock St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1046	11/29/33	Alfred Young	1043 Larch St	M	34	-	-	-	-	
1047	11/30/33	Josephine Ziegler	1044 Spruce St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1048	12/1/33	William Adams	1045 Fir St	M	38	-	-	-	-	
1049	12/2/33	Elizabeth Baker	1046 Hemlock St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1050	12/3/33	Charles Carter	1047 Larch St	M	35	-	-	-	-	
1051	12/4/33	Frances Cook	1048 Spruce St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1052	12/5/33	Harold Davis	1049 Fir St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1053	12/6/33	Virginia Egan	1050 Hemlock St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1054	12/7/33	Edward Foster	1051 Larch St	M	34	-	-	-	-	
1055	12/8/33	Marjorie Gibson	1052 Spruce St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1056	12/9/33	Frank Hall	1053 Fir St	M	37	-	-	-	-	
1057	12/10/33	Isabel Hill	1054 Hemlock St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1058	12/11/33	Joseph Igo	1055 Larch St	M	32	-	-	-	-	
1059	12/12/33	Lillian Jones	1056 Spruce St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1060	12/13/33	Clarence Keith	1057 Fir St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1061	12/14/33	Edna Lester	1058 Hemlock St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1062	12/15/33	Walter Martin	1059 Larch St	M	35	-	-	-	-	
1063	12/16/33	Beatrice Nelson	1060 Spruce St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1064	12/17/33	Alfred Olsen	1061 Fir St	M	34	-	-	-	-	
1065	12/18/33	Josephine Parker	1062 Hemlock St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1066	12/19/33	William Quinn	1063 Larch St	M	37	-	-	-	-	
1067	12/20/33	Elizabeth Reed	1064 Spruce St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1068	12/21/33	Charles Scott	1065 Fir St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1069	12/22/33	Frances Taylor	1066 Hemlock St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1070	12/23/33	Harold Underhill	1067 Larch St	M	35	-	-	-	-	
1071	12/24/33	Virginia Vance	1068 Spruce St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1072	12/25/33	Edward Ward	1069 Fir St	M	34	-	-	-	-	
1073	12/26/33	Marjorie Wright	1070 Hemlock St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1074	12/27/33	Frank Young	1071 Larch St	M	37	-	-	-	-	
1075	12/28/33	Isabel Ziegler	1072 Spruce St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1076	12/29/33	Joseph Adams	1073 Fir St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1077	12/30/33	Lillian Baker	1074 Hemlock St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1078	12/31/33	Clarence Carter	1075 Larch St	M	35	-	-	-	-	
1079	1/1/34	Edna Cook	1076 Spruce St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1080	1/2/34	Walter Davis	1077 Fir St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1081	1/3/34	Beatrice Egan	1078 Hemlock St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1082	1/4/34	Edward Foster	1079 Larch St	M	34	-	-	-	-	
1083	1/5/34	Marjorie Gibson	1080 Spruce St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1084	1/6/34	Frank Hall	1081 Fir St	M	37	-	-	-	-	
1085	1/7/34	Isabel Hill	1082 Hemlock St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1086	1/8/34	Joseph Igo	1083 Larch St	M	32	-	-	-	-	
1087	1/9/34	Lillian Jones	1084 Spruce St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1088	1/10/34	Clarence Keith	1085 Fir St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1089	1/11/34	Edna Lester	1086 Hemlock St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1090	1/12/34	Walter Martin	1087 Larch St	M	35	-	-	-	-	
1091	1/13/34	Beatrice Nelson	1088 Spruce St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1092	1/14/34	Alfred Olsen	1089 Fir St	M	34	-	-	-	-	
1093	1/15/34	Josephine Parker	1090 Hemlock St	F	28	-	-	-	-	
1094	1/16/34	William Quinn	1091 Larch St	M	37	-	-	-	-	
1095	1/17/34	Elizabeth Reed	1092 Spruce St	F	27	-	-	-	-	
1096	1/18/34	Charles Scott	1093 Fir St	M	36	-	-	-	-	
1097	1/19/34	Frances Taylor	1094 Hemlock St	F	26	-	-	-	-	
1098	1/20/34	Harold Underhill	1095 Larch St	M	35	-	-	-	-	
1099	1/21/34	Virginia Vance	1096 Spruce St	F	29	-	-	-	-	
1100	1/22/34	Edward Ward	1097 Fir St	M	34	-	-	-	-	

Notes of analysis for delivery applied to
Medical Practitioners.

Specimen No.	Date	Name	Address	Sex	Age	Alcohol	Drugs	Remarks
1001	10/15/33	John Doe	123 Main St	M	35	-	-	
1002	10/16/33	Jane Smith	456 Elm St	F	28	-	-	
1003	10/17/33	Robert Brown	789 Oak St	M	42	-	-	
1004	10/18/33	Mary White	101 Pine St	F	31	-	-	
1005	10/19/33	James Black	202 Cedar St	M	38	-	-	
1006	10/20/33	Elizabeth Green	303 Birch St	F	25	-	-	
1007	10/21/33	William Gray	404 Spruce St	M	40	-	-	
1008	10/22/33	Anna King	505 Willow St	F	33	-	-	
1009	10/23/33	Charles Lee	606 Ash St	M	36	-	-	
1010	10/24/33	Patricia Scott	707 Hickory St	F	29	-	-	
1011	10/25/33	George Hall	808 Walnut St	M	41	-	-	
1012	10/26/33	Frances Adams	909 Chestnut St	F	27	-	-	
1013	10/27/33	Harold Baker	1010 Sycamore St	M	39	-	-	
1014	10/28/33	Virginia Carter	1011 Poplar St	F	26	-	-	
1015	10/29/33	Edward Davis	1012 Magnolia St	M	37	-	-	
1016	10/30/33	Marjorie Evans	1013 Dogwood St	F	24	-	-	
1017	10/31/33	Frank Foster	1014 Redwood St	M	43	-	-	
1018	11/1/33	Isabel Hill	1015 Juniper St	F	28	-	-	
1019	11/2/33	Joseph Igo	1016 Cypress St	M	32	-	-	
1020	11/3/33	Lillian Jones	1017 Fir St	F	27	-	-	
1021	11/4/33	Clarence Keith	1018 Hemlock St	M	36	-	-	
1022	11/5/33	Edna Lester	1019 Larch St	F	26	-	-	
1023	11/6/33	Walter Martin	1020 Spruce St	M	35	-	-	
1024	11/7/33	Beatrice Nelson	1021 Fir St	F	29	-	-	
1025	11/8/33	Alfred Olsen	1022 Hemlock St	M	34	-	-	
1026	11/9/33	Josephine Parker	1023 Larch St	F	28	-	-	
1027	11/10/33	William Quinn	1024 Spruce St	M	37	-	-	
1028	11/11/33	Elizabeth Reed	1025 Fir St	F	27	-	-	
1029	11/12/33	Charles Scott	1026 Hemlock St	M	36	-	-	
1030	11/13/33	Frances Taylor	1027 Larch St	F	26	-		

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			1943		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
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	34	46	80	36	40	76
" " Soft Chancre	9	-	9	11	-	11
" " Gonorrhoea	59	87	146	74	106	180
Not suffering from Ven. Diseases	35	141	176	86	216	302
T O T A L S	137	274	411	207	362	569
Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of Treatment :-						
Syphilis	3	3	6	2	5	7
Soft Chancre	4	-	4	7	-	7
Gonorrhoea	36	34	70	48	53	101
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	31	114	145	86	212	298
T O T A L S	74	151	225	143	270	413
Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing the treatment, and who were suffering from :-						
Syphilis	31	37	68	20	45	65
Soft Chancre	3	-	3	3	-	3
Gonorrhoea	23	48	71	29	63	92
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L S	57	85	142	52	108	160
Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic who were :-						
Suffering from Syphilis	1463	1701	3164	1707	1924	3691
" " Soft Chancre	29	-	29	54	-	54
" " Gonorrhoea	921	1228	2149	1317	1440	2757
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	66	398	464	197	369	566
T O T A L S	2479	3327	5806	3275	3793	7063
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from :-						
Syphilis	185	53	238	32	228	260
Soft Chancre	28	-	28	1	-	1
Gonorrhoea	107	547	654	155	-	155
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	-	-	-	40	12	52
Observation Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L S	320	600	920	228	240	468
Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes	61	121	182	95	171	266

	1942			1943		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number of doses of Salverson subs. given :-						
Name of Drugs						
Novarsenobillion						
Stabilarsen						
Khersulphan						
Sulphostab						
Arseno Argenticum						
dose .05	-	4	4	-	53	30
dose .1	-	15	15	-	21	21
dose .15	-	4	4	-	11	11
dose .2	-	22	22	-	24	24
dose .25	-	29	29	-	6	6
dose .3	22	151	153	41	113	156
dose .45	116	393	514	163	333	548
dose .6	121	35	156	147	189	316
dose .75	24	-	24	43	-	43
Name of Drug - Bismuth - dose .2 gm.	211	253	466	133	253	399
(Quinostab (Sol.) dose .3 gm.	294	74	368	200	43	243
Bis.Oxychloride (spl.)" .2 gm.	258	399	657	453	673	1136
Acetylarsen	-	-	-	-	7	7
T O T A L S	1046	1366	2412	1185	1744	2929
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	26	11	37
" " " gonococci	329	2393	2722	374	2803	2992
" Wassermann reaction	303	527	830	494	877	1171
Complement Fixation Test	63	206	269	130	254	384
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	4	3	7	6	5	11
Others	-	9	9	9	174	183
T O T A L S	736	3149	3984	1079	3723	4763

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 and 1938.

The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the 1st. March, 1944, was

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to this Authority, Dr. W. J. Roche, examined at the Clinic, Stanley Road, Newport, 257 cases which were referred to this Department for examination under the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938. The results of his examinations were - 5 certified blind; 46 re-examinations; 71 not blind and in 65 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 21 domiciliary examinations as the cases were unable to travel to Newport; 3 of them were blind; 8 not blind.

Grants are made to the unemployable blind after consideration of the cases by the Blind Persons Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee, and during the financial year 1943-44, weekly grants were made to 371 persons, the total amount of the grants being £16,936.

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

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

