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MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.  
FOR THE YEAR 1959.



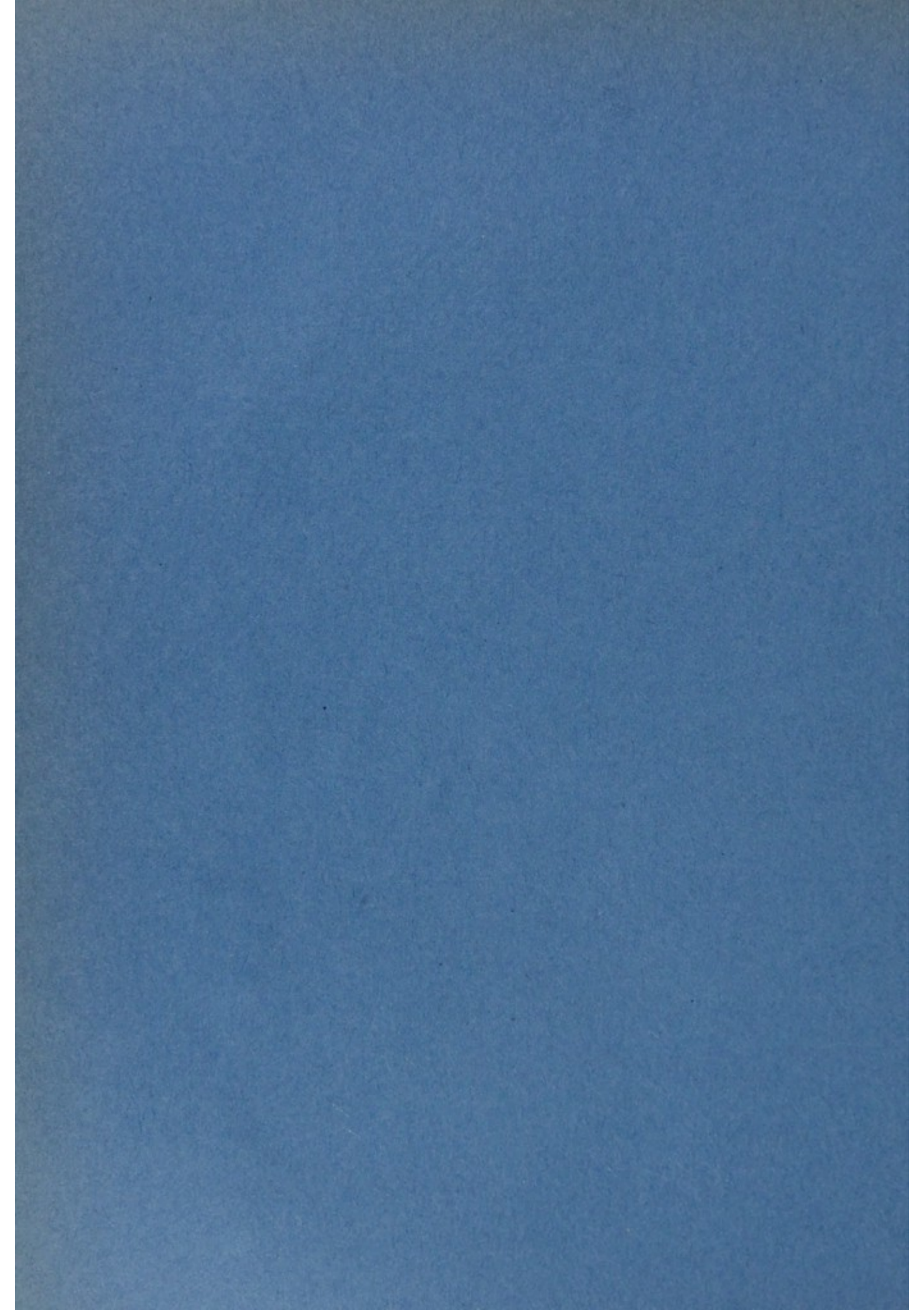
**GWYN ROCYN JONES,**

*M.A., M.D., B.Chir., D.P.H.,*

County Medical Officer.

CAMBRIA HOUSE,  
CAERLEON, MON.

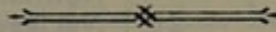








MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.



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FOR THE YEAR 1959.



**GWYN ROCYN JONES,**

*M.A., M.D., B.Chir., D.P.H.,*

County Medical Officer.

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CAERLEON, MON.



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## PREFACE.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with pleasure that I have the honour to submit my Annual Report as County Medical Officer, for the year 1959.

The Report has been set out largely as last year, with the written matter at the beginning and, as far as possible, the statistical information in a section of its own at the end. As the various services were fully described last year much of the routine detail has been omitted, but significant subjects have been dealt with.

Once again the mid-year population showed an increase over last year, whilst the live-birth rate showed a decrease of 0.19 per 1,000 population compared with 1958.

The death rate per 1,000 population for 1959 increased very slightly by 0.02 in comparison with the previous year, this year's being 11.75 and last year's 11.73.

Infant mortality rose from 25.81 per 1,000 total live births in 1958 to 27.23 for 1959.

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease, and only 4 cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified, but one of these was fatal.

I must express my thanks to the members of the Health Committee for the assistance given to me most readily throughout the year, and also to the Consultant and other Staffs of Hospitals for their co-operation and assistance.

To the staff of my Department, both Professional and Administrative, I am indebted for their continued help and loyalty, and offer to them this expression of appreciation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. ROCYN JONES.

Cambria House,  
Caerleon, Mon.  
November, 1960.



PREFACE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN, BANKS AND GOSWAMI,

It is with pleasure that I give the honor to submit my Annual Report as County Medical Officer for the year 1933.

The Report was prepared not only for the year, with the written notes at the beginning and as far as possible the statistical information is a section of its own at the end. As the various sections were left unclassified last year much of the statistical data has been omitted, but significant and

you have been dealt with. Once again the mid-year population showed an increase over last year, whilst the live-birth rate showed a decrease of 0.19 per 1,000 population compared with 1932.

The death rate per 1,000 population for 1933 increased very slightly by 0.09 in comparison with the previous year, this year's being 11.75 and last year's 11.78.

Infant mortality fell from 25.81 per 1,000 total live births in 1932 to 27.43 for 1933.

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease and only 4 cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified, but one of these was fatal.

I must express my thanks to the members of the Health Committee for the assistance given to me and my staff throughout the year, and also to the Consultant and other Staff of Hospitals for their cooperation and assistance.

To the staff of my Dispensary, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, I am indebted for their continued help and loyalty, and also to those for provision of organization.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. BOOBY AXLES

County Medical Officer,  
County Dispensary,  
Carrickmacross,  
County Wick.

County House,  
Lansdown Hill,  
November 1933

## THE STAFF OF THE MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

G. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Health Department, Cambria House, Caerleon, Mon. Tel. Caerleon 421.

### DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

William Panes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### CONSULTANT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF :

J. T. Rice Edwards, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Surgical).

G. W. Hoare, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ophthalmic).

D. N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Orthopaedic).

D. B. Sutton, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ear, Nose and Throat).

R. Vaughan-Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Ophthalmic).

Professor A. G. Watkins, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

(Heart and Rheumatic).

M. L. Insley, M.D., Ch.B. (Geriatric).

Nora L. Keevil, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.O.G. (Obstetrics),

D. F. V. Johnston, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. (Child Psychiatric),

David Thomas, B.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. (Child Psychiatric).

### DISTRICT AND AREA MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH :

Rhymney U.D.C.	}	Area No. 1	M. J. Donelan, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	
Tredegar U.D.C.		Area No. 2	R. A. Hoey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	
Bedwellty U.D.C.	}	Area No. 3	H. V. M. Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	
Abercarn U.D.C.		Area No. 4	Thomas Stephens, M.C., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	
Mynyddislwyn U.D.C.	}	Area No. 5	J. Walters Bowen, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	
Ebbw Vale U.D.C.		Area No. 6	K. P. Giles, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	
Nantyglo & Blaina U.D.C.	}	Area No. 7	F. J. Hallinan, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	
Abertillery U.D.C.		Area No. 8	Evelyn D. Owen, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	
Magor & St. Mellons R.D.C.	}	Area No. 9	E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	
Bedwas & Machen U.D.C.		}	Area No. 10	Sadie M. R. James (nee Harvey), M.B. B.Ch., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Risca U.D.C.				
Pontypool U.D.C.	}			
Blaenavon U.D.C.				
Cwmbran U.D.C.	}			
Caerleon U.D.C.				
Chepstow U.D.C.	}			
Chepstow R.D.C.				
Monmouth U.D.C.	}			
Monmouth R.D.C.				
Abergavenny U.D.C.	}			
Abergavenny R.D.C.				
Usk U.D.C., Pontypool R.D.C.				



**SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH :**

L. Anne Wilson, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.C.H. (Maternity and Child Welfare). (Resigned 14-11-59).

Mary Wells Jenkins, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Resigned 29-8-59).

Rhiannon Morgan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Commenced as S.M.O.H. 9-12-59).

Esther Hughes Rees, M.B., B.Ch. (Commenced as S.M.O.H. 1-9-59).

**SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MENTAL HEALTH :**

Mary E. Cochrane-Dyett, M.B., Ch.B.

**ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS :**

Mary Rose MacQuillan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

A. Joan Lewis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Anna Gregory, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Margaret C. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Mary Stewart, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.

Mary Ll. Williams, M.B., B.Ch.

Cicely Waters, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., R.C.P.S.

Lilian J. Powell, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc.

Rhiannon Morgan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Appointed Senior Medical Officer 9-12-59).

Elfreda Alice Davies, M.B., B.Ch.

Glenys G. Trenhaile, L.M.S.S.A.

Nano Joyce Sumption, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales).

Hywel G. Jenkins, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Esther Hughes Rees, M.B., B.Ch. (Appointed Senior Medical Officer 1-9-59).

William L. P. Gould, T.D., L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.),

Margaret May Salmon, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst.R.C.O.G. (Commenced 1-1-59).

**SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER :**

E. F. J. Sumner, L.D.S., R.C.S.

**ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS :**

J. C. Morley, L.D.S.

Greta McHarg, L.D.S.

W. S. Hazell, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part-time).

D. J. Coughlin.

R. V. Clarke, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S.(Ed.).

Maureen F. E. Vaughan Jones, L.D.S.

Ruth G. Phillips, B.D.S.

**COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR :**

H. C. Bird, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.H.



**ADDITIONAL COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR :**

C. A. Lewis, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.H.

**COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER :**

H. Price.

**MEDICAL COMFORTS OFFICER AND EQUIPMENT OFFICER :**

Idris Williams.

**SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES :**

Miss O. Griffiths, S.C.M.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH VISITORS :**

Miss E. Morgan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

**ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH VISITORS :**

Miss L. Tristram, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 1-7-59).

**SUPERVISOR OF DISTRICT NURSES :**

Miss A. R. Collins, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Resigned 7-12-59).

Miss I. Prosser, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 1-12-59).

**SUPERVISOR OF HOME HELPS :**

Mrs. M. V. Hughes.

**WELFARE OFFICER (Illegitimate Children) :**

Miss G. A. Knight, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**SPEECH THERAPISTS :**

Mrs. U. E. Billingham, L.C.S.T., (R.M.A.).

Miss K. B. Powell, L.C.S.T. (R.M.A.). (Resigned 31-8-59).

Miss Patricia Powell, L.C.S.T., (R.M.A.).

Miss Enid Iles, L.C.S.T. (R.M.A.).

**ORTHOPTISTS :**

Miss J. M. Burston, D.B.O. (Commenced 21-9-59).

Miss Margaret Ericson, D.B.O. (Resigned from M.C.C. Staff 31-5-59.

Continued Part-time on Regional Hospital Board Staff).

**TEACHER OF THE DEAF :**

Miss Audrey Guy.

**MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS :**

Mr. E. T. Pritchard.

Miss Sheila Readman.

Mr. Brynley Price.



**LADY HEALTH VISITORS :**

Bowen, A. M.	Jackson, J. P.	Rowlands, L. M.
Camm, E. M. (Com- menced 2-11-59).	James, E. N.	Simms, C. D.
Cooper, M. S.	Jones, A.	Smith, H. M.
Davies, E. M. (Com- menced 1-6-59).	Jones, E.	Sparkes, E. S.
Delahaye, M.	Jones, I.	Stevens, S. L.
Dredge, M. W.	Jones, B.	Stinchcombe, N. G.
Edwards, E. M.	Jones, M. J. (nee Davis).	Tristram, L. (Ceased H.V. 30-6-59).
Edwards, M.	Jukes, M. S. (Com- menced 13-10-59).	Walters, M.
Elias, M.	Kavanagh, P. G.	Walters, W. I. (Com- menced 13-10-59).
Fraser, E.	Lewis, M.	Watson, M.
Giles, H. (Resigned 16-5-59).	Lewis, R.	Webb, E. (Resigned 30-9-59).
Giles, M. R.	Meyrick, J.	Wibberley, N. E.
Gilford, M.	Morgan, C.	Wilcox, D. G.
Golding, G. I.	Prosser, I. (Ceased as H.V. 30-11-59).	Williams, F.
Harvey, B.	Pulsford, M.	Williams, N.
Hockaday, S.	Reade, K. (Com- menced 16-2-59).	Wixey, N. A.
Holland J.	Rogers, G. M.	Wright O. P. (Com- menced 9-3-59).
Hopkins, F.		

**ORTHOPAEDIC SISTER :**

Miss M. M. Pugh, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

**REFRACTION UNIT SISTER :**

Mrs. G. Sillman, S.R.N.

**AUDIOLOGY UNIT SISTER :**

Mrs. B. Pearce, S.R.N.

**ORAL HYGIENIST :**

Mrs. P. Schofield.

**DENTAL ATTENDANTS :**

Mrs. Carol Huggett, S.R.N.	Mrs. Olwen P. Brodie	Mrs. S. M. Morgan.
Miss Betty Wynn.	Mrs. O. Church.	Miss C. F. Bufton.
	Mrs. R. Fiveash.	Mrs. M. Evans.

**DOMICILIARY PHYSIOTHERAPISTS :**

Mr. E. Stratford-Leach, C.S.P.  
Mr. R. J. Holley.

**CHILD PSYCHOTHERAPIST :**

Miss M. H. Dundas, B.A. (Hon.) Psych., Dip. I.C.P.

**PERIPATETIC OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST :**

Miss Linda Bissett.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### Work of the Health Visitors.

The Staff of Health Visitors was, during 1959, increased from 45 to 47, and they were in charge of a Superintendent Health Visitor. On July 1st, 1959, an Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor was appointed, but part of her duties was to deal with Health Education.

Perusal of the figures given in the statistical section at the end of this report will show that the total number of visits paid to homes by Health Visitors is somewhat less than for last year, and that in the main the decrease is concerned with visits, other than the first, to new babies. It will also be seen, however that the number of attendances of children under one year of age, and also aged one to five years, at Infant Welfare Centres has considerably increased. It appears that although the number of routine visits to homes has diminished somewhat, the visits have become rather more selective than heretofore, and it is part of the modern trend that the homes in need of care make greater demands on Health Visitors' time than previously. Frequently advice is given concerning members of the whole family and problem families are given special attention.

The pattern of home visits has changed of late, and no longer does a Health Visitor call and deliver advice unquestioned by the mother. Nowadays it is a noticeable fact that mothers take great interest in health programmes put out by sound broadcasting and television services, and save up their queries for personal elucidation. This in itself is a good thing, as not only does it provide a basis for discussion of problems, but usually gives an opportunity to introduce other subjects concerned with health.

There was during 1959 an increase in the number of visits by Health Visitors to homes of expectant mothers. These were in the nature of follow-up visits subsequent to attendances of the women at Ante-Natal Clinics and were occasioned by the increased attention given at the Clinics. Nowadays, the stress of modern life reflects itself in, amongst other things, added burdens to the expectant mothers, and it is frequently found that such women become tense and worried by their particular problems. It may be that they already have a young family and are concerned by the prospect of added responsibility and in cases like this a visit from a Health Visitor may work wonders in teaching them to relax. Also with the added investigations now carried out at the Clinics, visits to homes are advised where Albuminuria or Haemoglobin deficiency, etc., has been detected. Cases who have ceased to attend Ante-Natal Clinics are also visited to encourage continuance of care either at the Clinic or under their own General Medical Practitioner.



During the Summer of 1959 three Health Visitors attended a two week Refresher Course at Cambridge.

### **ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.**

In the County of Monmouth there were 29 Ante-Natal Clinics in operation at the end of 1959, and a total of 146 half-day sessions per month were held. These were all staffed by Medical Officers of the Council's Staff together with Health Visitors. The local County Midwives were encouraged to attend in order to see cases in which they were interested. In the main the Clinics were held a whole or half-day weekly, but in certain cases they were fortnightly.

At the Ante-Natal Clinics the facilities described in my last year's Report continued to be available. The number of new cases attending, and also the total number of attendances showed a slight decline when compared with 1958. This is probably due to the growing practice of general medical practitioners conducting their own Ante-Natal Clinics and also to the fact that some of the hospitals with maternity accommodation do likewise.

### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.**

48 Infant Welfare Clinics, with a total of 302 half-day sessions per month, were functioning at the end of the year. These Clinics are available for the care of children from the time the midwife concludes her attention until the time of entry to school. Mothers are advised upon the upbringing of the infant and supervision is exercised by a Medical Officer and Health Visitor to ensure that normal health and growth are being maintained. The regular medical examinations are invaluable as a means of detecting illness or disability in the earliest stage, making it possible for treatment to be commenced with a minimum of delay. Treatment of defects is most likely to be effective when detected early in their development.

Prophylactic measures such as vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are undertaken at the Clinics.

Facilities were available to mothers attending the clinic for the purchase of proprietary infant foods at a little over cost price, the amount paid by mothers in 1959 being £21,223. Welfare Foods were on sale at 40 of the Infant Welfare Clinics and at 42 other centres such as shops, private houses, W.V.S. Centres, etc., where the distribution was carried out by voluntary workers.

A Mobile Clinic catered in a similar way for rural areas in which mothers found it difficult to attend fixed Clinics.



During 1959 the total number of attendances by children at the Infant Welfare Clinics showed a considerable increase over 1958.

### **Post-Natal Clinic.**

Mothers who have not undergone a medical examination, either by the family doctor or in hospital, following the birth of the baby, are encouraged to attend a Post-natal Clinic, where the examination may be carried out.

A central Post-natal Clinic was held at Stanley Road Clinic, Newport, throughout 1959 in charge of Dr. Nora Keevil. At this clinic were seen all cases referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics as being in need of further consultation.

All detected cases of sterility were referred to Dr. Keevil.

The number of new cases examined post-natally nearly doubled.

### **Birth Control Clinics.**

These Clinics continued at the same five centres in the County and the demand for appointments for treatment on medical, and not social grounds kept up. Specially trained Medical Officers of the Department were in charge, assisted by Health Visitors.

### **Family Planning Clinics.**

The County Council has agreed to the use of clinic premises at Newport and Chepstow by the Family Planning Association for weekly sessions. The Council does not accept any responsibility for these clinics other than allowing the use of the rooms.

Patients are treated on social grounds.

At Stanley Road, Newport, sessions are held on Thursdays, afternoons and evenings alternately, and at Chepstow on Monday evenings.

### **Speech Therapy.**

At the beginning of 1959, the Speech Therapy Staff consisted of four full-time Speech Therapists, working at 14 Centres throughout the County. The resignation of Miss K. B. Powell at the end of August, reduced the staff to three, no replacement being available.

Cerebral-palsied children suffering from speech defects were given speech therapy at a much earlier age than heretofore, but the benefits from this



earlier approach may not become apparent for some while. The results, however, are so far very promising. A Speech Therapist working in co-operation with the Physiotherapist, treated 28 cases during the year.

Speech Therapy Clinics continued as previously as part of the School Health Service.

### **INFANT PROTECTION.**

The responsibility for the welfare of children who have been deprived of parental care and attention rests with the Children's Department, which was set up by the County Council under the provision of the Children's Act, 1948. The County Medical Officer of Health, however, acts as Medical Adviser to the Children's Committee and undertakes the management of medical matters relating thereto.

### **CHILDREN'S HOMES.**

These are administered by the Children's Department, and day-to-day medical treatment is provided by general medical practitioners by arrangement with the Children's Committee. Over-all medical supervision, however, rests with the County Medical Officer, and regular quarterly medical inspections of the children are carried out by Medical Officers of the Health Department.

### **CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.**

By arrangement with the Salvation Army Hostels at Cardiff and Bristol, the County Council accepted the financial responsibility for maintenance of admitted expectant unmarried mothers. The patients, however, were expected to contribute the amount of National Health Insurance benefit to which they were entitled.

Up to the end of August, 1959, a social worker was employed to superintend the care of illegitimate children; she also carried out supervision of adoption cases, and gave advice to maternal and foster parents. Attendance at Magistrates' and County Courts in the capacity of guardian "*ad litem*" was also part of her duties. On September 1st, 1959, the social worker relinquished her duties in connection with adoption of young children, this responsibility being taken over by the Children's Department. She still continued her work on the care of unmarried mothers.



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER ON DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS, AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

During the whole of 1959 the Dental Staff consisted of six full-time and one part-time Dentists, in addition to the Principal Dental Officer. There remained one unfilled vacancy, but there was no applicant for the post.

There was one Oral Hygienist on the Staff.

Whilst it was not possible, with the dental staff available, to carry out routine dental inspections of Maternity and Child Welfare patients in addition to the school work allotted to them, a satisfactory service was maintained as regards treatment. The treatment available was comprehensive, including provision of free dentures for nursing and expectant mothers. The Dental Clinics were held in eleven of the County's Clinic premises situated in convenient localities. Cases examined at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and recommended for dental treatment did not all accept the offer, some making their own arrangements. However, those who made a first visit to the dental clinic did, generally, complete the treatment.

In June, 1959, the County Council adopted a report which had been submitted by the Principal Dental Officer recommending the provision of six High-Speed Turbine Dental Drills for use in Dental Clinics. Approval was given for the purchase of these instruments and it was hoped to have them installed at the principal Clinics early in 1960. The advantages expected to accrue from the use of these machines were that due to the painlessness of the treatment with them, filling appointments would be more readily kept by the children, resulting in subsequent diminution in the need for extractions and also the fact that more fillings per sitting could be carried out. A further point was that they may encourage the recruitment of young Dentists who may have been otherwise discouraged by the prospect of not having up-to-date equipment.

The problem of the recruitment of young Dental Officers has been considered and the Special Services Committee decided to authorise its Chairman and Vice-Chairman to interview any final-year Dental Students from this County with a view to offering appointment subject to the passing of the necessary qualifying final examination in dentistry. It was also decided to advertise in Training Schools for Dentistry, any vacancies on our Dental Staff. So far these steps have not borne fruit, but in one or two cases complications arose over National Service. It remains to be seen whether the cessation of this compulsory service will have any effect.



It was further thought that a drive should be made to increase the number of Monmouthshire school-girls entering the dental profession and the matter was referred for consideration by the Secondary Education Committee.

### **HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS.**

During 1959 there was no change in the operation of the Health Centres at Tredegar, Rhymney, Ebbw Vale and Blaenavon, and their smooth operation continued.

### **CLINICS.**

In the Spring of 1959 the premises at The Grove, Tredegar, were closed temporarily as a clinic, and handed over to the contractors for alterations and repairs. Up to the end of the year the work had not been completed, but it was hoped to re-open the clinic and house numerous clinic services.

Owing to the transfer of the termini of the proprietary bus services to Dock Street, it was found that attendances at the Stanley Road, Newport, Infant Welfare Clinic had dropped almost to nil. Mothers found that they could not conveniently travel from the new terminus to the Clinic, and it was decided to close it on 21st October, 1959.

On 1st July, 1959, the New Tredegar Infant Welfare Centre removed to fresh premises at Lloyds Bank Premises, Commercial Street, which were now the property of the County Council.

### **SPECIALIST CONSULTANT SERVICES.**

On page one of this report will be found a list of names of Medical and Surgical Consultants whose services were available to the County Council at Clinics, etc. With the exception of the Consultant Orthopaedic Clinic, which was held in various parts of the County, all the sessions were held at the Central Clinic at Stanley Road, Newport. Appointments for other specialist examinations were made, with the approval of the general practitioners concerned, at Out-patient Departments at the major hospitals in the area.

### **HOME NURSING SERVICE.**

The total number of visits to patients by Home Nurses during 1959 was 316,798 as compared with 327,336 for the previous year.

In the case of elderly sick patients the Oxford and Hoyer Hoists together with Guthrie-Smith Chairs have proved invaluable to the patients in their homes, and have helped to lighten the load on the District Nurses.



During the year Home Nurses received lectures, illustrated by films, on the admission of children to hospital, and on the nursing care and rehabilitation of patients in their homes.

Of the 60 full-time District Nurses 32 are allowed the use of motor-cars in their work.

Miss A. R. Collins, Supervisor of Home Nurses resigned her appointment on 7th December, 1959, in order to take up an appointment in West Africa, and Miss I. Prosser was appointed in her place.

### **THE NIGHT-ATTENDANT SERVICE.**

The number of applications for provision of a Night Attendant increased during 1959 and there was a slight increase in the number actually provided.

It was possible to satisfy all the demands made upon the service.

### **GERIATRIC SERVICE.**

This service has continued during 1959 to deal with problems arising amongst elderly patients throughout the County.

The majority of the patients referred were from the more densely populated parts of the area and were notified by general medical practitioners or general hospitals. 42 patients were also investigated at the request of Dr. Salkeld, of the Mount Pleasant Hospital, Chepstow.

There was an increase in the number of patients recommended for physiotherapy, and once again hemiplegics formed the largest single group. In most cases treatment was begun in the early stages. Patients suffering from Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteo-Arthritis continued to present a problem. Early treatment of the former was of value, but cases of the latter benefited subjectively, but objectively there was little or no improvement at all.

Local Health Visitors were informed of patients in their areas and asked to make periodic visits to them. In this way it was possible for any deterioration in the patient's condition after cessation of treatment to be quickly reported to the Geriatric Medical Officer.

### **THE HOME HELP SERVICE.**

The Home Help Service continued to expand in services rendered and in cost.



The care of the aged and the chronic sick continued to be the main concern of the Home Help Service. Apart from the actual domestic work undertaken for this type of case, the care and companionship of regular visits from the Home Help did much to brighten the long lonely hours for many old folk, and enabled them to remain in the security of their own homes, when they could no longer care for themselves unaided.

### **PROBLEM FAMILIES.**

Problem families were still dealt with by the Co-ordinating Committee.

Home Helps employed in Problem Families have in many cases revealed admirable qualities of compassion, sympathy and understanding. They have shown an ability to teach and guide in a way acceptable to the Problem Mothers and have achieved considerable success in this field.

### **THE MEDICAL COMFORTS AND APPLIANCES SCHEME.**

This Scheme continued during the year under review, and there was a noticeable increase in demand, particularly for some of the larger articles such as night-commodes and invalid wheel chairs. As could be expected, the number of requests for wheel-chairs was greater in the Spring, in anticipation of warmer weather.

Special attention was given to the requirements of paraplegics and any recommendations made by the Hospitals concerned were fully met, including the supply of dunlopillo mattresses and pillows.

As the stock of the larger articles gradually increases year by year it becomes possible to satisfy more applications. It would appear that word goes around that Mr. or Mrs. "X" has been supplied with a certain article and other genuine cases, who otherwise would have refrained from applying, are now recommended by their doctors for provision of appliances. This of course is responsible for an upward spiral of work being carried out by the Central Office, from whence the more expensive articles are controlled.

### **CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.**

The scheme for the provision of convalescent treatment of adult males and females continued during the year, and admissions were made to "The Rest Convalescent Homes, Porthcawl. The charges per patient per week were raised from £4/7/0d. for 1958, to £4/10/0d. for 1959.

As previously, all applications were investigated on medical grounds by Area Medical Officers. Amongst the applications this year was a combined one from an elderly couple who had met at "The Rest" for the first time two years ago and had since married each other.

There were no children in Convalescent Homes during 1959.



## THE DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The staff of County Midwives varied from 1958 to 1959 to the extent of an addition of seven whole-time Midwives, and one part-time Midwife, but a decrease of two Home-Nurse Midwives and two independent Midwives. The number of midwives engaged in hospitals or nursing homes increased by four. Nine midwives retired during the year, but there were still a number who had reached their retiring age and whose service had been extended.

Ten County Midwives attended refresher courses approved by the Central Midwives Board. These courses are compulsory and each midwife has to attend at intervals of five years.

In early January, 1959, one ward was closed at the Maternity Unit of St. James' Hospital, Tredegar, due to shortage of staff, and after consultation between the medical officer-in-charge of the unit, the medical and non-medical supervisors of my Department, and the midwives concerned, it was agreed to accept on the district patients discharged at five days. These were cared for by the district midwives for the remaining period of nine days. This position was unaltered at the end of the year. Late in January a serious outbreak of infantile diarrhoea occurred in the same hospital, resulting in cancellations of bookings for four weeks. Again the district midwives were obliged to undertake the considerable extra work involved in addition to their normal duties.

Eleven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified by County Midwives and all patients recovered satisfactorily before the fourteenth day.

The provision of portable Oxygen Resuscitators for the use of County Midwives on new born infants in need of resuscitation have already proved their value. Messages of appreciation have been received stating that infants' lives have been saved by their prompt use at the time of birth.

Expectant mothers attending the Council's Ante-Natal Clinics are referred to their family doctors for any treatment required, including those considered to need hospital ante-natal treatment.

No definite arrangements was centrally made with regard to a night rota system of reliefs for midwives who were heavily burdened during unusually busy periods of night work. However, a very workable arrangement had been arrived at whereby the midwives were allowed to arrange amongst themselves their own temporary reliefs. There were occasions, however, when midwives telephoned the Central Office asking for a relief to be provided for a short time so that sleep could be obtained. In these instances, immediate arrangements were made to that end.



It would seem that to institute fixed rotas of special reliefs would require extra midwifery staff, and this at present is not available.

County Midwives were, of course, allowed their normal rest periods, i.e., 28 consecutive hours each week for three weeks of each month, and 72 consecutive hours in one week of each month.

### **CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.**

No change in the arrangements for the care of premature infants took place during the year.

There was an increase in the number of premature live births and also premature stillbirths over last year.

Special cots were still available for the home nursing of premature infants, but only one call was made for the use of one. This one was issued by Mrs. Maiden, Newbridge, and was returned in such bad condition that it was not fit for re-issue.

### **HEALTH EDUCATION.**

On 1st July, 1959, an Assistant Superintendent of Health Visitors commenced duties, and part of her work was concerned with the promotion of Health Education. Her first effort after commencement was the preparation of the items for display at the Health Exhibition which the Council was to stage at two Agricultural Shows, one at Bedwellty and one at Monmouth. These two Exhibitions were very successful and elicited a substantial number of enquiries from members of the public. It was also evident that individuals, teenagers as well as adults, evinced a great interest in, and many questions were asked on, the subject of Health. On observing the use of the picture of an owl in one exhibit as a symbol of wisdom, one bright young boy, aged ten years, remarked that the bird did not possess the sagacity attributed to it and indeed was inferior in intelligence to the rat!

Classes for expectant mothers continued to be held at Langstone, Abergavenny and Cwmcarn and a further two were started at Chepstow and Blackwood. Preparations were being made for others to be opened soon. At these classes talks were given by Health Visitors and were based upon a guide provided by the Assistant Superintendent of Health Visitors, but much depended on the initiative of the individual speakers. A series of talks was arranged for each class and the following is a specimen time-table, copies of which together with dates and times of the classes were sent to Medical Officers of Local Maternity Hospitals and to Midwives.



## MOTHERCRAFT COURSES FOR MOTHERS-TO-BE.

1st	Session	...	...	How Pregnancy Begins.
2nd	„	...	...	Signs of Pregnancy with film "Nutrition during Pregnancy."
3rd	„	...	...	Film—"Ante-natal Exercises."
4th	„	...	...	Baby's Clothing.
5th	„	...	...	Demonstration of Baby Bathing.
6th	„	...	...	Flannelgraph of Birth of Baby.
7th	„	...	...	Gas and Air Film.
8th	...	...	...	Last Weeks of Pregnancy. Film—"Breast Feeding."
9th	„	...	...	Care of the New Born Baby.
10th	„	...	...	Free for questions, or to repeat any previous talk or film as requested.

Visual aids (e.g., flannelgraphs and film-strips) were used at the classes, and women with special skills or experience were encouraged to take part in the talks. For instance, a woman who had visited an Ideal Home Exhibition and had seen valuable new "gadgets" and a woman who had specialised in hairdressing and had knowledge of the care of a baby's hair added considerable interest to one class.

Instruction in exercises was available at every class, and these were easy of performance and capable of being associated with the ordinary everyday housework. Cases in which it was desirable for the exercises to be supervised by a trained physiotherapist were referred to the Physiotherapy Department at the Stanley Road Clinic, Newport.

It may be that in the past, women regarded pregnancy as an inconvenience to be endured, but the present-day attitude is different and women are interested in the progress of their own pregnancy, and welcome any information given to them.

Classes for parents of young children are also held at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, usually parallel with those for expectant mothers. Arrangements were in hand for the expansion of these facilities. Talks were given by Health Visitors and visual aids were again used. Here again, members of the classes were encouraged to participate, e.g., a clothing expert gave advice on care of children's clothes; a corsetiere gave demonstrations of corseting. Subjects included home safety, diet, hygiene, immunisation, and road safety. The last-mentioned was frequently covered by the attendance of the Road Safety Officer with sound-films. Smoking and lung cancer, together with other cancer education was included.



Immunisation was a constant subject of talks given at all baby clinics. Supplies of all posters available from the Central Office of Information, and dealing with health matters, were obtained and suitably exhibited.

Visits to schools were made by Health Visitors and talks given to the teenage groups regarding general health, smoking and personal hygiene.

In all talks upon promotion of health and prevention of accidents, emphasis was laid upon the fact that anyone could be the victim of illness or mishap, and that it was not always the "other person". Care and a little thought could prevent a great deal of trouble and anxiety.

On April 7th and 8th, 1959, a two-day course for Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Midwives and District Nurses, arranged by The Central Council for Health Education, was held in the Council Chamber at the County Hall, Newport. The subject was "The Teaching of Parentcraft," and the lecturers were A. J. Dalzell-Ward, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Director, and Dr. Lynton Porter, Education Officer, both of the Central Council for Health Education.

On April 7th, the two lecturers presented "A Review of Approaches and Modern Methods in the Teaching of Parentcraft," assisted by audio-visual aids. Films "Bathing Babies in Three Cultures" and "Why Won't Tommy Eat?" were shown.

There was a presentation of practical work on the 8th, and the following was presented:—

- (1) Planning a syllabus.
- (2) Planning a sound film strip.
- (3) Planning a film strip.
- (4) Planning an illustrated talk.
- (5) Planning a multiple choice flannelgraph.

Discussions took place on both days.

### **PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND CARE OF BLIND PERSONS.**

Facilities for the certification and care of Blindness and Partial Sight continued as for last year and arrangements were made for examination of suitable patients by the Consultant Ophthalmologist of the Council, either at his Clinic or at the patients' homes.

Hospital admissions are sought for patients in need of surgical treatment for cataract or other eye conditions.



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

### Smallpox.

There were no cases of Smallpox in the County during 1959. Vaccination against this disease is not compulsory, and during an attempt to increase the vaccination rate, an enquiry was made of all the Council's Health Visitors as to the reasons for non-acceptance. The reasons given by the mothers were summarised as follows:—

- (a) Fathers had recollections of bad experience of vaccination while in H.M. Forces.
- (b) Grandparents described their own experience with vaccination in their day.
- (c) Ignorance of the seriousness of Smallpox.
- (d) Smallpox does not occur in this country!
- (e) Lack of publicity.
- (f) Parents are afraid of severe reactions and large scars.
- (g) Parental indifference.

It was noted that the younger mothers are the more responsive to persuasion and Health Visitors were instructed to intensify their efforts on all mothers.

There were no deaths from complications of vaccination during 1959.

### Scarlet Fever.

There was a decrease in the number of notifications over 1958.

### Diphtheria.

Immunisation against Diphtheria continued to be available at Clinics and by general practitioners. For the fifth consecutive year there were no cases of Diphtheria in the Administrative County, but it was noted that at the end of 1959 the Immunity Index for Diphtheria for children under 15 years of age was only 43.82. This figure is considerably below the figure considered to be safe, and it is possible that an outbreak of Diphtheria could occur at any time, with less than half the child population being protected.

### Meningococcal Infection.

Two deaths occurred in 1959 from this condition.

### Acute Poliomyelitis.

During 1959, 4 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified, one case resulting in death. This year was marked by an exceptionally fine and warm summer, the type of summer that in the past had been associated with marked



incidence of acute paralytic poliomyelitis. The small number of notifications in these circumstances calls for some remark, and it would be that the strenuous efforts to vaccinate the young population against the disease appears to have borne fruit. It is not possible to be dogmatic in drawing a conclusion like this, but on the face of it, it seems that vaccination should be awarded a good deal of credit.

### **Chicken Pox.**

This disease was not compulsorily notifiable.

### **Measles.**

There was no marked incidence of Measles, and the number of notifications was considerably less than for last year. One death is recorded.

### **Whooping Cough.**

The number of notified cases of whooping cough during 1959 was the lowest since 1953. The programme of immunisation at Clinics and by family doctors is probably reflected in the low returns. There was no death from the disease during the year.

### **Influenza.**

The number of notifications of Influenza was considerably higher than the figure for each year back to 1953, with the exception of 1957, when the Asian Influenza epidemic occurred.

### **Acute Pneumonia.**

The numbers of notified cases of, and deaths from, this disease did not show any marked variation from those of the last few years.

## **DEATHS FROM CANCER.**

In 1959 there were 636 deaths from all forms of cancer, this being 54 more than in the previous year. In the appendix will be found tables giving further details.

## **TUBERCULOSIS.**

The decline in the notification rate of respiratory tuberculosis has continued for many years, but, for 1959 the drop was arrested, the rate being the same as for the previous year. In the case of the non-respiratory notification rate, the figure has since 1956 hovered between 0.05 and 0.07 per 1,000 population and for 1959 it was 0.06.



The respiratory death rate per 1,000 population increased from 0.09 last year to 0.11, the actual number of deaths for 1959 being 37 as against 29 for 1958. The non-respiratory death rate per 1,000 population was 0.015 as compared with 0.003 for the year before, but the actual numbers were small, 5 for 1959 against 1 for 1958.

Steps taken for the prevention and after-care of tuberculosis were carried out on the same lines as described in my 1958 Report.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination.**

During the year B.C.G. Vaccination was continued as previously for school children. Preliminary tuberculin skin tests were carried out on 2,569 children and 2,179 yielded negative results. Of the latter cases, 1,956 were vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine. Post B.C.G. Vaccination skin tests were performed on 1,651 children and 1,341 of these gave positive results, indicating successful vaccination. 181 children were absent at the time of testing. 129 tests gave negative results and these were listed for re-test, and re-vaccination if necessary.

### **POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.**

In my last Report I mentioned that the number of applications for Poliomyelitis Vaccination received from persons in the 15-26 years old age group was negligible. Early in 1959 the preparation of a concentrated publicity campaign was commenced. The campaign was a comprehensive one and included the distribution of notices in pay packets, correspondence, appointment notices and in library books; to collieries, the larger works and factories, police stations, clinics, nursing staff, District Council and Area Health Offices, further educational establishments, medical practitioners. Large numbers of posters were also sent out for display. Large advertisements were published in the Press and all announcements and notices gave details of evening clinics to be held and drew attention to the fact vaccination could also be obtained via the family doctor. I am indebted to Dr. C. H. Jenkins, Divisional Medical Officer of the National Coal Board, who arranged for me to be provided with information regarding the collieries in Monmouthshire, and also to the individual managers of the collieries, works and factories and to their medical officers, together with many others, for their assistance.

By coincidence, the publicity campaign reached its peak just at the time of the occurrence of the unfortunate death of a well-known footballer, and the evening clinics, which commenced on April 7th, 1960, were almost overwhelmed with applicants attending for vaccination. However, I am pleased to report that all were dealt with, although the vaccine supply position at times was critical. In addition to special evening clinics, visits were paid to a con-



siderable number of colliery, works and factory premises to carry out vaccination of workers on the spot, and excellent facilities were provided by the managements.

Tribute must be paid to the general medical practitioners of Monmouthshire for the way in which they readily agreed to assist at evening clinics, and for the way in which they co-operated with the medical and administrative staff of the Health Department. Great assistance was also rendered by the Health Visitors' Staff, acting as clinic sisters, and also by clerical staff in attendance.

Most of the administrative work of the scheme was undertaken by the Council's School Health Department and the frontispiece photograph of this report is one taken at the Council's Health Exhibitions at Monmouth and Bedwelty Agricultural Shows. It will be seen that the School Health Department proudly exhibits its claim to association with the scheme, which at the beginning dealt with children only.

### **EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DEAFNESS AMONG CHILDREN.**

The Audiology Clinic which was started in 1957 continued to function throughout 1959 in conjunction with the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, under the direction of Mr. D. B. Sutton, Consultant Ear Nose and Throat Surgeon. The staff consisted of a Senior Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer, Special Nurse and a qualified Teacher of the Deaf.

In addition to cases referred directly to the Audiology Clinic for hearing assessment, cases were drawn from the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic where deafness was discovered as a complicating factor.

The following is a report on the work of the Audiology Unit during 1959.

#### **(a) Deafness in the Recently Born.**

The survey of babies born in the Obstetric Groups at risk in 1958 was continued. A follow-up study of those already examined for the half-year January to June, 1958, was made. As a result, one child was found to be severely deaf, issued with a hearing aid and placed under the supervision of the Teacher of the Deaf. 7 were re-examined and their hearing found to be satisfactory. 3 were found to have a slight degree of hearing loss and kept under observation.

Of the babies born in the half-year July to December, 1958,—237 were examined. 19 failed the first screening test and were kept under observation.



2 were found to be severely deaf, issued with hearing aids and placed under the supervision of the Teacher of the Deaf.

**(b) Deafness in the Pre-School Child.**

Cases seen in the Audiology Clinic:—

	<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>
Conductive Deafness ... ..	3	—	3
Nerve Deafness ... ..	8	3	11

*Surgery for Conductive Deafness in 1959:—*

Adenoids removed ... ..	2	—	2
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**(c) Deafness in School Children.**

Cases seen in the Audiology Clinic:—

	<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total children aged 5—10 years ...	85	54	139
Total children aged 10—15 years ...	35	75	110
Cases of Nerve Deafness in 5—10 Age Group ... ..	5	18	23.
Cases of Nerve Deafness in 10—15 Age Group ... ..	5	27	32
Cases of Conductive Deafness in 5—10 Age Group ... ..	80	34	116
Cases of Conductive Deafness in 10—15 Age Group ... ..	30	48	78

All the cases mentioned above had a hearing loss of over 20 Db in one or both ears.

*Survey for Conductive Deafness in School Children.*

	<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proof Puncture of Antra ... ..	1	2	3
Tonsils and Adenoids removed ...	9	3	12
Tonsils and Adenoids and Proof Puncture	9	3	12
Removal of Adenoids ... ..	3	—	3
Removal of Adenoids and Proof Puncture	7	1	8
Politzerisation ... ..	10	2	12
Proof Puncture and Politzerisation ...	—	1	1
Mastoidectomy ... ..	—	2	2
Syringing ... ..	3	3	6



**(d) Prevention of Conductive Deafness.**

In addition to the surgical treatment of conductive deafness, early diagnosis and treatment of otitis media was carried out in the Otorrhoea Clinic as an important part of the prevention of conductive deafness.

The clinic was held weekly at the Stanley Road Clinic, Newport. Children undergoing treatment attended the Clinic monthly. When the otorrhoea had responded successfully to treatment they were seen in three months, then six months and then will be seen at annual intervals for hearing tests. Recurrences were seen immediately they were reported. Treatment was carried out daily by the District Nurse.

**(e) Hearing Aids Prescribed by the Audiology Clinic in 1959.**

Commercial Aids: 16.

National Health Service Medresco Aids: 10.

**(f) Work of the Teacher of the Deaf.**

The peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf has proved invaluable to the Audiology Unit.

In addition to her work with the severely deaf children in the pre-school age-group, she has assisted with the diagnostic work of the Audiology Clinic. She has also rendered valuable service as a liaison between the Unit and those moderately deaf children in normal schools.

During the year, 80 children were under the supervision of the Teacher of the Deaf, and 68 of these were using hearing aids. 43 children were visited at school, and of these 11 were in need of special training.

The following visits were made to schools by the Teacher of the Deaf:—

Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	3
Infant Schools	...	...	...	...	6
Junior Schools	...	...	...	...	4
Senior Schools	...	...	...	...	7

15 pre-school children were visited regularly, of these 1 was later transferred to Nursery School, 2 to Infants' Schools and 2 to Occupation Centres. 4 of the 15 were cases of cerebral palsy, and 3 were later found to be not deaf.

Under facilities for further education, 4 adult cases were also treated.



**(g) Mobile Clinic.**

During 1959, a report was submitted jointly to the Special Services Subcommittee of the Monmouthshire Education Committee and the Health Committee, recommending the provision of a Mobile Clinic for use in the early detection and treatment of deafness in children. It was pointed out that such a vehicle would require to be sound-proof and fitted with special equipment and could be used for small group teaching in rural areas. The vehicle was to be so designed as to enable it to be used, when not required otherwise, as a Mobile Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. It was decided to proceed with the provision of the Clinic, and it was hoped that it would be in service during 1960.

**REPORT OF THE AMBULANCE SERVICE FOR 1959.****National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 27.**

“It shall be the duty of every local health authority to make provision for seeing that ambulances and other means of transport are available, where necessary, for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or expectant or nursing mothers from places in their area to places in or outside their area.”

To meet the responsibility placed upon them by this section of the National Health Service Act, the Council had continued to develop the Ambulance Service along the lines of the Amended Ambulance Scheme approved by the Minister of Health in 1950.

It had been anticipated that as more of the Health Service facilities became available to the public, the need for transport of persons suffering from illness would increase and the Council's Ambulance Scheme had been planned to provide a basis on which the Ambulance Service could be developed to meet each new aspect of demand.

Though the number of patients conveyed per year by the ambulances had increased from 64,388 in 1950 to 110,372 in 1959, the arrangements had proved adequate to meet all demands upon the Ambulance Service within the scope of its intended purposes under the Act, and no major difficulties had been encountered.

The ability of the Ambulance Service to absorb the increase, could be attributed to several reasons:—

- (1) The Scheme had proved flexible as intended—the siting of the Zone Control Stations enabling cover to be quickly transferred from one Zone to another under the supervision of the Central Control.



- (2) More efficient operational control and experience gained in the running of the Service.
- (3) More modern ambulances giving improved reliability.
- (4) Introduction of V.H.F. radio-telephone control of ambulances.

Though these developments within the framework of the Scheme had been effective up to now, it was evident that if the present trend of increase continued, some extension of the Ambulance Service facilities would be necessary at an early date.

Several aspects of ambulance transport were now presenting additional problems; requests were being received from the Welsh Board of Health, for the transport of patients from all parts of the County, to the Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre at Cardiff, twice or thrice weekly. The fuller facilities for consultation and treatment at the Council's clinics and the expansion of the Geriatric Services, were reflected in further demands on transport.

### **Review of Year's Working.**

During the 12 months ended 31st December, 1959, County Ambulance Service vehicles conveyed a total of 110,372 patients, of which 9,680 were stretcher cases and 100,692 sitting cases. This figure includes 10,771 accident and other emergencies dealt with during the year. The ambulances made 22,848 journeys and covered a total of 836,682 miles. As compared with the totals of 1958, the number of patients conveyed increased by 3,928 and the miles covered by 20,116.

### **Ambulance Service for the National Coal Board.**

Under the contract between the Council and the National Coal Board, the Ambulance Service dealt with 2,194 cases of illness occurring at the Board's undertakings during the year. This service involved 32,659 miles, chargeable to the Board.

### **Mutual Aid Arrangements.**

Mutual Aid arrangements with the neighbouring authorities operated satisfactorily during the year, particularly with the County Borough of Newport and the Gloucestershire County Council. The arrangements effected a considerable saving in mileage and enabled the most effective use to be made of available transport.

### **Transport of Patients by Rail.**

It is now generally accepted that when a patient has to travel a long distance, the journey can usually be accomplished by ambulance/train/



ambulance with less strain upon the patient than when the whole journey is by ambulance.

The Ambulance Service arranges the journey, making any necessary reservations with British Railways and requesting the local health authority at the de-training end to provide transport from the station to the final destination.

Many such journeys were organised by this Authority's Service during the past year and excellent co-operation was received from the staff of the British Railways Department, High Street, Newport.

## **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.**

### **1. Introduction.**

The passing of the Mental Health Act, 1959, may well revolutionise the place of the mentally disordered in the Community as it repeals all former Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890 to 1930 and the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913 to 1938—replacing them with a new Act which deals with all matters of mental disorder in keeping with today's advance in knowledge and social trends.

The provisions of the new Act will become operative in stages and whilst the terminology of the old Acts will continue to be used in connection with Statutory procedures the Minister has advised that in all other respects the new terminology should be used.

“Mental Disorder” is a new term covering all forms of mental ill-health and the terms “mental deficiency” and “mental defective” are to be used no longer, being replaced by “mental sub-normality and mentally sub-normal.” Mental Hospital and Mental Deficiency Hospitals will in future both be known as “psychiatric hospitals.”

Under the new Act, mentally disordered patients will fall into one of the following four categories:—

1. Mental illness.
2. Severe subnormality—formerly imbeciles or idiots.
3. Subnormality—formerly feeble-minded.
4. Psychopathic disorder—a new category defined in the Act as “a persistent disorder or disability of mind (whether or not including subnormality of intelligence) which results in abnormally aggressive or seriously irresponsible conduct on the part of the patient, and requires, or is susceptible to, medical treatment or care or training under medical supervision.”



The new Act will amend procedure under the Education Act when a child's mental disability is such that he needs training from a Local Authority in place of education in school. When the Act comes into force the term "in-educable" will no longer be used—instead a child will be said to be "unsuitable" for education in school and in conveying such a decision to the parents the authority will be required to explain to the parents the alternative arrangements for the training of each individual child.

Fortunately, in this County, owing to the sympathetic foresight of the Health Committee, this requirement of the Act has been largely anticipated and places are available now for nearly all such children in our four Occupation Centres, to be known in future as Training Centres.

Moreover, the new arrangements for the informal admission of patients to psychiatric hospitals is now established practice.

In the new Act, great emphasis is laid upon the extension of community care for the mentally disordered. This will entail much expansion of the Social Welfare Services with the recruitment of additional mental welfare officers and the provision of hostels and day Centres. It is the policy of this Authority to build on the existing services which have been gradually organised along the lines envisaged following the Report of the Royal Commission.

#### GENERAL.

The routine affairs of the Mental Health Services are considered once a month by the No. 2 Sub-Committee of the Health Committee and matters of policy affecting the Mental Health Services are first considered by the Health Committee itself at monthly meetings. There is a Mental Health Unit with a Senior Medical Officer in charge, for certain clinical duties and day to day administration.

The Mental Health Unit functions from Cambria House, Caerleon, as follows:—

#### ORGANISATION AND STAFF—WITH QUALIFICATIONS.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Administration ... | Senior Medical Officer.<br>Mental Health Administration Officer<br>2 clerical assistants.   |
| 2. Field Services ... | for the community care of mentally disordered persons in their own homes.   |
| Staff ... ..          | 2 mental welfare officers who are S.R.N., R.M.N.<br>R.M.P.A.<br>1 mental welfare officer with Diploma Social Science.<br>9 duly authorised officers give $\frac{1}{2}$ (part-time) service. |



3. Home Teaching... 1 occupational therapist (City Guilds Certificate).
4. Child Guidance Service ... A joint service, administered by the Mental Health Service, in conjunction with the County's School Psychologist and Regional Hospital Board Psychiatrists.  
One full-time child psychotherapist.
5. Occupation Centres Three in number; staffed by three supervisors, 28 assistant supervisors and 2 instructors, none of whom hold a recognised qualification.  
Two assistant supervisors who are certificated infant teachers conduct "3R" classes.
6. Developmental Diagnostic Clinic ... Organised and administered by the Senior Medical Officer with the help of the occupational therapist.

## 2. Field Services.

### ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890—1931—1959, by duly authorised officers.*

Details of admissions to and discharges from Mental Hospitals.

			ADMISSIONS.			
<i>Voluntary</i>			<i>Certified</i>			
M	F	T	M	F	T	
395	456	851	Abergavenny	25	30	55
45	58	103	Caerleon	0	3	3
1	0	1	Brecon	0	0	0
—	—	—		—	—	—
441	514	955		25	33	58
			DISCHARGES.			
327	432	759	Abergavenny	112	114	226
43	60	103	Caerleon	4	1	5
1	1	2	Brecon	0	0	0
0	1	1	Bridgend	0	0	0
—	—	—		—	—	—
371	494	865		116	115	231
			DEATHS.			
16	34	50	Abergavenny	22	26	48
3	3	6	Caerleon	3	0	3
1	0	1	Brecon	0	0	0
—	—	—		—	—	—
20	37	57		25	26	51



(b) *Mental Deficiency Acts 1913—38. Mental Health Act, 1959.*

## 1. Home Visits by Mental Health Workers :

1954 : 3,200; 1955 : 3,340; 1956 : 2,858; 1957 : 2,699  
1958 : 2,922; 1959 : 3,036.

## 2. New Cases reported and investigated, 1959 :—

	M	F	T
(a) Education Act 1944, Section 57(3) ...	16	18	34
(b) Education Act 1944, Section 57(5) ...	14	11	25
(c) Other sources ... ..	9	10	19
3. No. of cases under Statutory Supervision, 31-12-59	331	335	666
4. No. of cases under voluntary supervision, 31-12-59 ... ..	17	7	24
5. No. of cases in Mental Deficiency Institutions, 31-12-59 ... ..	175	195	370
6. Admitted to Institutions, 1959 ... ..	9	8	17
Discharged from Institutions, 1959 ... ..	2	4	6
Died (2 guardianship cases), 1959 ... ..	6	3	9
Awaiting admission to Institutions, 31-12-59...	24	17	41
Cases on licence from Institutions, 31-12-59...	1	—	1

(c) *Cases under Guardianship at 31-12-59 :—*

Mr. E. T. Pritchard, Mental Welfare Officer, Monmouthshire County Council ... ..	2	—	2
Parent ... ..	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	3		3

(d) *Short-Term Care.*

(i) Mrs. M. E. Roberts, The Old Rectory Porthkerry ... ..	10	9	19
(ii) National Health Service Hospitals ...	9	3	12
	—	—	—
	19	12	31

**3. Home Teaching.**

This branch of the Service has continued to show the pattern of former years and 9 pupils unable to attend an Occupation Centre have received instruction and advice in a variety of crafts, e.g., needlework, basketwork, the making of rugs and lampshades, costume jewellery and most recently glass and china painting. Much of the work done is of a very high standard and was much admired at the Health Exhibition.



With the expansion of Occupation Centre facilities the Occupational Therapist has been able to devote time increasingly to the family counselling in homes where there is a very severely handicapped young child. The mother is advised, supported and encouraged in the proper early training of her child and in the mental and physical re-adjustment necessary when extent of the child's retardation becomes appreciated. This family counselling service is of great benefit in maintaining stable family relationships and in the prevention of anxiety neurosis and social withdrawal.

#### 4. Child Guidance Service.

The Child Guidance Service aims to diagnose and treat all forms of maladjustment in children. The symptoms of maladjustment present in three main categories:—

1. Emotional—characterised by problems of behaviour, e.g., temper tantrums, personality change, uneven school performance.
2. Psycho-somatic—where the child complains of aches and pains for which there is no physical basis.
3. Delinquent—which may lead to appearance in Children's Courts.

If these disabilities can be diagnosed and treated in childhood there is promise of mental stability in later life. Child Guidance is therefore an essential part of any preventive mental health service.

The work of the Child Guidance Service has been somewhat hampered throughout the year on account of structural alterations at The Grove, Tredegar.

The limited services of psychiatrist provided by the Regional Hospital Board too has resulted in an over-long waiting list and delay in providing treatment in many cases.

There has been one Staff change during the year as the assistant psychologist left in July and not being immediately replaced a heavy burden has been carried by Mr. Jones, Educational Psychologist.

Details of work done during the year are to be found later in this report under "Statistical Data."

#### 5. Occupation Centre Training.

The Occupation Centres at Neville House, Garndiffaith and Sunninghill, Tredegar, continued to provide for the needs of children and adolescents in their respective catchment areas—the Eastern Valley and part of the Eastern rural area, and in the northern part of the County.



In October the long awaited opening of the new Occupation Centre at Hafodyrynys took place and seventy children and young adults were immediately admitted from the area north and west of Newport. This very attractive and well-arranged Centre is sited at The Old Rectory, Hafodyrynys which has been completely reconstructed and a new workshop built. The official opening ceremony, presided over by Alderman Palmer, Chairman of the Health Committee, performed so gracefully by the Vice-Chairman, Councillor Carpenter, in the presence of and supported by many distinguished County personalities, will remain a landmark in progress towards achieving our objective, namely the provision of a place for every child unable to go to school.

Work has begun on the building of the workshop adjoining the Sunninghill Centre at Tredegar, alterations have been completed at Glengariff and older pupils will be transferred there from Neville House after Christmas, thus relieving the serious overcrowding there. Finally plans are well forward for the erection of a workshop at Glengariff. When this programme of expansion is completed there will then be available a place of training for every child when it reaches the age of two years.

With the passing into law of the new Mental Health Act, 1959, children attending Occupation Centres will become eligible for all the benefits of the School Health Service which should help towards promoting good physical health as well as good mental training—a truly comprehensive service.

At 31st December, 1959, there were in regular daily attendance at the Centres:—

	<i>Under 16</i>			<i>Over 16</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
1. Neville House, Garndiffaith...	16	21	37	18	14	32
2. Sunninghill, Tredegar ...	20	14	34	2	22	24
3. The Old Rectory, Hafodyrynys	18	18	36	8	13	21
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	54	53	107	28	49	77

Our efforts to recruit trained staff for the Occupation Centres have proved unsuccessful—a state of affairs shared by our neighbours in Cardiff and Glamorgan. To remedy this unhappy position a joint training scheme has been organised and an in-service training course arranged which commenced in October. One assistant supervisor from each centre attends the course on one day of each week, and if successful successive courses will be arranged in years to come.

## 6. Developmental Diagnostic Clinic—for Backward Babies.

This clinic has completed nearly five years of work and we are now in a position to assess its value. A full account of the work accomplished over the



years concerning very young children was published in *The Medical Officer* and has resulted in correspondence from abroad including the Commissioner for Health, New York, U.S.A. This pioneer effort in Monmouthshire is now an accepted part of Child Health Services in several Counties and County Boroughs.

The objectives of this clinic are twofold:—

1. To find very young children whose development is retarded and by investigation to ascertain the cause and to take any necessary steps towards treatment and amelioration.
2. To provide a family counselling service for the parents of young handicapped children whereby they may learn how best to train the disabled child and how to readjust mentally to the strain and anxiety the arrival of such a child brings into the family.

Some of our findings are as follows:—

1. *Maternal Health in relation to Retardation in the Very Young Child.*

An exhaustive Case History is taken from all mothers at interview, in the hope that some light might be shed on possible contributory causes of mental/physical retardation and the following facts are of interest.

Maternal History—Children Born 1950-6.	Type of Retardation.		
	Primary Amentia	Mongols	Brain Damage
Birth Injury to Child—long labour, forceps, etc. ... ..	4	—	27
Premature Birth of Child ... ..	2	—	11
Asphyxia of Baby at Birth ... ..	—	1	8
Erythroblastosis ... ..	1	—	4
Maternal Illness in Early Pregnancy ...	5	8	7
Maternal Shock in Early Pregnancy ...	—	—	2
Maternal Anxiety in Early Pregnancy ...	—	3	—
Maternal Age—38+ ... ..	3	20	—
Infantile Convulsions ... ..	2	—	10
Nil Abnormal Recorded ... ..	8	5	3
	25	38	72



Significant facts emerging from this survey are:—

1. The age factor in mothers bearing Mongol babies.
2. The importance of health education for the early months of pregnancy.
3. The significance of birth trauma and prematurity.
4. The seriousness of infantile convulsions.

TABLE II.

*Developmental Diagnosis of Very Young Children born in years 1951-55  
195 "Backward" Children.*

Year of Birth Total No Born	Primary Amentia	Mongols	Damage Brain	Congenital Defects	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Hearing Speech	Nil Abnormal	Total
1951 ... 5,408	3	6	5	—	—	—	4	3	1	22
1952 ... 5,610	5	9	14	4	3	5	1	5	1	41
1953 ... 5,513	7	8	12	5	1	9	3	1	2	48
1954 ... 5,369	3	5	13	3	1	7	1	—	5	38
1955 ... 5,079	1	8	16	4	3	7	2	2	3	46
26,979	19	30	60	16	8	28	11	11	12	195



TABLE III.

*Developmental Assessment—"G.Q."—initial examination—Griffiths Scale  
195 children.*

G.Q. Range	Primary Amentia	Mongols	Brain Damage	Congenital Defects	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Hearing Speech	Nil Abnormal	Total
- 10 ... ..	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	7
10+ ... ..	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
20+ ... ..	4	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	9
30+ ... ..	4	5	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	15
40+ ... ..	5	8	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	24
50+ ... ..	1	7	7	3	—	6	1	1	—	26
60+ .. ...	—	5	3	1	2	8	2	—	—	21
70+ ... ..	—	2	8	3	—	13	1	4	—	31
80+ ... ..	—	—	7	1	1	1	1	3	—	14
90+ ... ..	—	1	6	1	3	—	—	1	8	20
100+ ... ..	—	—	8	2	2	—	2	1	4	19
	19	30	60	16	8	28	11	11	12	195

All these 195 children have been kept under observation. They were re-assessed at age 4½-5 by school medical officers and Table IV indicates how they have been disposed of educationally.

"A" indicates those children who after examination in accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, Section 57(3) have been found to be "ineducable."



TABLE IV.

Year of Birth	" A "			Normal School	Special Class in Normal School	Spec. Resid. School	Home Teaching	Died	Gone Away
	Occupation Centre	Institution for M.D.	Home Training						
1951 ... ..	8	2	—	3	1	5	1	1	1
1952 ... ..	12	1	1	9	6	8	1	—	3
1953 ... ..	15	1	2	12	8	5	3	—	2
1954 ... ..	13	—	—	12	3	1	3	4	2
1955 ... ..	7	1	—	28	2	—	4	4	—
	55	5	3	64	20	19	12	9	8

It is gratifying to note that in this County provision is made for each handicapped child to receive education and training according to his/her ability.

If we accept, as is usual, that an assessment of 50 or below is indicative of mental deficiency then one would expect that of the 195 children in this series 64 are likely to be mentally defective. That early assessment has real predictive value is borne out by the results in Table IV—63 children have been found to be "ineducable." The incidence of Mental Deficiency in Monmouthshire would seem to be in the region of 2.4 per thousand births.

The information gained from this survey is of importance for two reasons:—

1. A guide to the Education Committee of the future needs for special educational provisions.
2. A guide to the Health Committee of the future needs for occupation centre provision.

### CEREBRAL PALSY—"SPASTICS".

The Cerebral Palsy Scheme which was started in 1954 continues to operate throughout the County with great benefit to afflicted children and their parents. It will be noted from Table below that there has been a gradual increase in the incidence of this condition since the scheme was inaugurated.



TABLE 1.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
A. School Age ...	79	89	89	94	109
B. Under School Age ...	32	32	34	46	54
C. Over School Age ...	24	22	41	36	43

This increased incidence of 2% which is nation wide, can be attributed to several factors:—

1. The greater awareness on the part of parents and doctors of a child's handicap.
2. The Developmental Diagnostic Clinic which is now an established feature of the County Health Service and which seeks out retarded very young children for diagnosis and early treatment.
3. The improved Maternity and Child Welfare Services which have resulted in the saving of baby lives albeit handicapped which in former times did not survive birth or infancy.

It is however, gratifying to note that of our children of school age only 24.8% have been ascertained to be ineducable in accordance with the Education Act, 1944, Section 57(3) compared with the national figure of 40%. Moreover it is a great relief to the parents of these severely handicapped children to have available places for all who want them in Occupation Centres which the children attend daily as their more fortunate brothers and sisters attend school.

It continues to be our policy to retain and educate these brain damage children in their own homes and local schools and the Education Committee co-operates whole-heartedly in providing special facilities which may be necessary to achieve this end. 53 are therefore attending ordinary day school, 10 have home teaching and fifteen are at special residential schools, four had not begun formal education being yet too immature.

We again acknowledge our appreciation of the Services of our Consultant Surgeon, Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., and the physiotherapist whose services are made available to the County by the Regional Hospital Board, and who provide highly specialised service to children attending school and occupation Centres, and children of pre-school age.

With the establishment of the Audiology Unit incorporating Speech Therapy and re-organisation of the Vision Unit, arrangements are also made for the further specialised examination of infants born at risk so that cerebral palsy affecting the special senses can be diagnosed and treated at the earliest possible age.



### EPILEPTICS.

A Register of all epileptics is kept in the Department. Their medical needs are attended to at hospitals out-patient clinics and the paediatricians send copies of all their reports to my department. Health visitors exercise domiciliary supervision to ensure that the children take the drugs prescribed and provide a family counselling service for the parents, advising them of the attitude to be cultivated towards an epileptic child and how to maintain emotional stability in facing a situation imbued with anxiety. This service of the health visitors is of great importance in preventing parental mental over-anxiety and maintaining good mental health. It is appreciated, however, that the epileptic child is prone to behaviour disorder and such children pass to the Child Guidance Clinic which works in friendly co-operation with the general practitioner, paediatricians and education department to fulfil the special needs of these handicapped children. E.E.G. examinations are carried out at St. Cadoc's and Maindiff Court Hospitals under the aegis of the consultant psychiatrists to the Child Guidance Clinics.

### ENURESIS.

During 1959, six alarm-bell sets were purchased for use in the treatment of nocturnal bed-wetting.

The alarm-bell set is a device consisting of a small "mat" connected by wires to a battery-operated electric bell. The "mat" is placed in the bed underneath the patient and immediately urine starts to flow, the bell rings and awakens him/her. The patient then has to rise from bed in order to switch off the bell. The apparatus is safe and cannot cause electric shock.

The sets were placed in the care of the Medical Officer in charge of the Child Guidance Service, who distributed them on trial between two Area Medical Officers for use on patients in their areas, patients dealt with by the Child Guidance Service and at Hilston Park Special Residential School for Educationally sub-normal Pupils. Success has to be recorded in some cases after only a few weeks, where children had never previously been dry.

Results at the Special School were not so good, probably owing to the lower mental reaction of some of the pupils, but in some cases improvement has been recorded.

These are gratifying results in the treatment of a most vexing condition, and it was noted that after a cure had been effected the instrument could be withdrawn and issued to another patient.







## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water.

#### *Adequacy.*

Prolonged periods of drought during a year reputed to be the driest and hottest for about 200 years, caused grave anxiety as to water supplies immediately available in some parts of the County, although many lessons had been learned from the drought conditions of 1955 and generally the main supply systems stood up well to the demands made upon them. Nevertheless, localities on high ground were bound to suffer owing to lack of pressure due to reduced supplies; and in some areas alternating of hours of supply became necessary. The Chepstow area was particularly unfortunate in this respect, but strenuous efforts were made to augment supplies at short notice.

Initial preparatory work was carried out by Cardiff Corporation on the Llandegveth Reservoir scheme.

Negotiations are still proceeding on the re-grouping of Water Undertakings in the County.

#### *Quality.*

Although, during periods of drought, first consideration is given to a supply of whatever water is available, it is then also that greatest care has to be taken in protecting public supplies, owing to the additional possibility of contamination during distribution in the case of fractured pipes containing water under insufficient pressure to combat seepage from without. Individual rural supplies, many of low bacteriological quality at the best of times, are often dangerous in hot, dry summers, if the supply does succeed in continuing.

In their constant vigil over the bacteriological quality of water supplies, the Public Health Inspectors of District Councils took 1,057 samples during 1959, compared with 966 during 1958.

645 samples were taken from public treated piped supplies of which 567 were satisfactory. The comparatively high number failing to pass the test prescribed—78 compared with 44 in 1958—was no doubt due to drought conditions and is an indication of the additional care which has to be taken under such circumstances. At all times failure of a sample from a public supply is regarded very seriously and no effort is spared in tracing and eliminating the source of contamination. 205 samples of water intended for public supplies were examined to assist in assessing the nature and degree of treatment required.



196 samples of untreated individual supplies were taken in rural areas from wells, springs, streams and boreholes. Of these, 152 failed to pass a bacterial assessment of a much lower standard than that applied to public treated supplies. Every effort still needs to be made to replace these supplies by safe water. Mention is again made of the needs of dairy farms.

Ten samples were taken for chemical analysis.

### **General Comments.**

The remarks made from time to time in respect of inadequacy or lack of chlorination in the Blaenavon, Caerleon and Risca Urban Areas and the Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth Rural Districts are still applicable.

Of schemes for consideration for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts those for Grosmont, Llangattock Lingoed Earlswood and Newchurch West, Llangwm, Coedypaen, Gwehelog areas and Llanhen-nock area were actively pursued. A small scheme for a rural locality near Llantarnam was also considered. Greatest progress was made with a scheme estimated to cost some £72,000 to serve the north-western portions of the Monmouth Rural District from the Trelleck supply.

### **Sewerage.**

The western, industrial, populated portion of the County is served by three main trunk sewers. The Eastern Valley Sewer is comparatively new and has a modern sewage treatment plant at Ponthir discharging effluent into the River Afon Llwyd. The treatment plant has recently been extended to cope with additional sewage from the Cwmbran New Town. The Rhymney and Western Valleys Trunk Sewers have been in existence for half a century and are showing signs of strain by virtue of age, subsidence and the increased volumes with which they are required to cope. They also discharge untreated sewage direct into the Bristol Channel, at a time when the discharge of raw sewage into coastal waters is arousing a great deal of public concern and when special attention is being drawn to the unusually heavy discharge of crude sewage into those particular waters.

With regard to sewerage schemes under consideration for financial assistance under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, the only new scheme advanced was for the remote areas of Rhymney Bridge and Princetown. Part of the Langstone scheme has been completed, but those for Pandy, Bryn, Brynygwenin, Grosmont, Devauden, Undy, Tintern, Magor, Henllys and Marshfield are in various stages of preparation.

### **Housing.**

The following details show that for the third year in succession the number of new houses erected in the County declined, although the figures



for Council houses and for those erected privately showed some increase on the preceding year. Cwmbran Development Corporation completed a smaller number during the calendar year.

1938—Council houses erected	...	...	...	...	520	
Private houses erected	...	...	...	...	429	
				Total	...	949
1946—Council houses erected (Permanent)	...	...	...	...	545	
Council houses erected (Pre-fab)	...	...	...	...	525	
Private houses erected	...	...	...	...	26	
				Total	...	1,096
1956—Council houses erected	...	...	...	...	1,521	
Private houses erected	...	...	...	...	266	
Cwmbran Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	578	
				Total	...	2,365
1957—Council houses erected	...	...	...	...	910	
Private houses erected	...	...	...	...	294	
Cwmbran Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	572	
				Total	...	1,776
1958—Council houses erected	...	...	...	...	663	
Private houses erected	...	...	...	...	248	
Cwmbran Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	747	
				Total	...	1,658
1959—Council houses erected	...	...	...	...	862	
Private houses erected	...	...	...	...	296	
Cwmbran Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	454	
				Total	...	1,612

The number of houses of all types owned by local authorities in Monmouthshire on the 31st December of each of the years 1938, 1946 and 1959 are also of interest:—

1938	...	6,831	
1946	...	7,550	
1959	...	24,345	(In addition 3,840 were owned by Cwmbran Development Corporation).

At the present time priority in the building of new Council houses is being ascribed to slum clearance.

Further details will be found in the Table later in this Report.

During the year the House Purchase and Housing Act came into operation, which (*inter alia*) introduced a system of standard grants and discretionary grants by local authorities in an effort to stimulate the improvement



of older substantial houses in respect of certain standard health amenities under appropriate circumstances. The facilities are generally available for owner occupied and privately rented houses. It is noticeable, however, that it is generally when houses are owner-occupied or passing into owner-occupation that advantage is taken. Scarcely any of the artificially stimulating methods adopted since the war have had much effect in preserving and improving that bulk of older houses that still comprise cities and villages. The worst slum property is gradually disappearing, but the standard for demolition is bound to be acknowledged as being appallingly low.

During 1959, some 38 Standard Improvement Grants and 414 other Improvement Grants (totalling 452 Grants) involving work estimated at £95,532 were sanctioned by local authorities. This compares with 350 Grants involving £77,443 for 1958. The slight improvement in the figures is infinitesimal when measured against the vast amount which would be required to provide all habitations with reasonable health amenities. Loans for improvements during 1959 totalled 152 involving some £36,858, as against 121 loans involving £30,175 in 1958.

Further details regarding the relative activity in the various local authority areas in respect of grants and loans for house improvement will be found in the Appendix to this report.

### **Schools.**

As reported for a number of years, the chief need in many rural schools is still the improvement of sanitary accommodation and sewage disposal; many of the larger urban schools require an enlightened scheme of up-grad-ing to attain some semblance of parity with the new modern school buildings.

### **Clean Air.**

It can now be hoped that as the dead-lock in connection with concess-ionary coal is being loosed, a wider view of the aims of clean air legislation will be taken in coal mining areas. In South Wales, owing to the nature of the coal mined, air pollution is not so serious as in other parts of the coun-try, but it would be futile to argue that a great deal of smoke is not present. One would imagine that where, for once in a while, the area has a natural lead in an environmental condition, the people would be only too anxious to see that lead maintained in the face of improvements elsewhere in the coun-try. A great deal can be done to ensure that this very desirable state is main-tained.



**Milk.**

The pasteurising plants at Abergavenny Abertillery, Marshfield and Nantyglo, and the sterilising plant at Marshfield continued in operation throughout the year. These plants process most of the milk consumed in Monmouthshire, but while some quantities are imported into the County, some is also exported from these plants to Newport, Cardiff and Glamorgan. A comparatively small quantity of milk is still consumed in an untreated state—Tuberculin Tested milk. The whole of the County is a "specified" area and all milk sold is required to be "Sterilised," "Pasteurised" or "Tuberculin Tested."

The County Council is the licensing authority for the plants mentioned above, and the responsibility for supervising the plants and the processing of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations and the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations devolves upon the County Health Inspectors. Sampling is also carried out regularly in connection with supplies from these plants and also to Schools, Hospitals, Old Folks' Homes, Children's Homes, Special Schools, etc. The service is also extended to the submission for biological examination of samples of milk sold raw in retail.

The Table in the Appendix, which is published by courtesy of Dr. R. D. Gray, M.D., D.P.H., Director of Public Health Laboratory Service, Newport, shows the number of samples taken by the County Council and the local authorities in Monmouthshire during the years 1954-59.

The following is a summary of the origin of the 1,476 samples of milk taken by the County Health Inspectors during the year:—

For Bacteriological Examination:				
From Pasteurising Plants	...	...	...	640
From Sterilising Plants	...	...	...	51
On delivery at Schools	...	...	...	498
On delivery at Hospitals, Old Folks' Homes, Children's Homes, Special Schools, etc.	...	...	...	247
Other examinations	...	...	...	40
				1,476
For Biological Examination	...	...	...	47
				1,523

The County Health Inspector is the authorised officer for ensuring that milk sold in retail is properly subject to the respective special designations. The following is a summary of action taken in this respect during the year:—



Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	9
Licences subsequently issued	...	...	...	...	9
Remaining under observation at the end of the year					8

In the near future the County Council will be taking over from district councils the licensing and control of all retailers of milk (except producer-retailers who are to remain under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture) for the area for which it is the Food and Drugs Authority.

### Ice Cream.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959, consolidate and amend previous Regulations governing the manufacture and sale of ice-cream. Amendments include provisions for modern techniques in manufacture, which now include three separate methods of pasteurisation, and also a form of sterilisation. Ice lollies, etc., of a minimum prescribed degree of acidity are exempt from the heat treatment requirements.

No legal bacteriological standard for ice cream has again been fixed, but advice on a formula for provisional grading has been issued by the responsible Ministries.

### Meat.

Facilities for slaughtering animals for human food are still under review. During the year local authorities were required to submit reports on the present and future slaughtering requirements of their areas.

It is anticipated that workable arrangements for securing that condemned meat from slaughterhouses cannot be accidentally released for human consumption will shortly be arrived at and embodied in enforceable legislation.

### Food Hygiene.

Concern still continues at the wide extent of comparatively mild illnesses conveyed by food. All public health staffs endeavour to secure that all handling of food is carried out under as hygienic conditions as possible, and are engaged in a never-ceasing campaign to improve the food-hygiene conscience of people who work in food trades.

### Caravans.

Although without the vast holiday caravan sites of some parts of the country, Monmouthshire has a few holiday and a number of permanent caravan sites which require constant supervision of environmental conditions owing to the restricted living space of these habitations.



**Swimming Baths.**

Supervision of swimming baths in the county continues by way of chlorine content estimations on the site and check samples which are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

**Nuclear Radiation.**

This comparatively new field of environmental study is closely engaging the attention of public health staffs. As concrete knowledge of the hazards involved is gradually accumulated precautionary measures will be able to be planned to safeguard the public should need arise.

It is anticipated that workable arrangements for securing that conditions meet the requirements for the control of radiation will be developed in the near future. It is anticipated that workable arrangements for securing that conditions meet the requirements for the control of radiation will be developed in the near future.

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STATISTICAL DATA

Area	Population in 1949 (Mid-year)	Population in 1950	Population in 1951	Population in 1952	Population in 1953	Population in 1954	Population in 1955	Population in 1956	Population in 1957	Population in 1958	Population in 1959	Estimated Value 1959	Sum represented by a penny rate 1959	Comparison with Factor
Urban Districts	318,710	318,640	317,300	318,000	318,800	320,800	321,000	323,400	323,900	327,500	330,400	£2,434,992	140,014	100
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATISTICAL DATA.

Area	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
ENGLAND & WALES	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.51
MONMOUTHSHIRE	16.85	17.04	17.04	17.04	17.04	17.04	17.04	17.04	17.04	17.04

In all cases in the above table, the estimated populations as supplied by the Registrar-General have been used in the compilation. Details are as follows:



## STATISTICAL DATA.

Area	...	...	...	...	339,089 acres
Population in 1949	(Mid-year)	...	...	...	318,510
Population in 1950	do.	...	...	...	319,640
Population in 1951	do.	...	...	...	317,900
Population in 1952	do.	...	...	...	318,000
Population in 1953	do.	...	...	...	318,800
Population in 1954	do.	...	...	...	320,800
Population in 1955	do.	...	...	...	321,500
Population in 1956	do.	...	...	...	323,400
Population in 1957	do.	...	...	...	325,200
Population in 1958	do.	...	...	...	327,500
Population in 1959	do.	...	...	...	329,200
Rateable Value, 1959	...	...	...	...	£2,434,962
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1959					£9,044

The Vital Statistics for Monmouthshire and for England and Wales for the year 1959, compiled by the Registrar-General are as in the sub-joined table.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 of home population				Death Rate per 1,000 Home population		Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births	
	Live Births	Live Births	Still Births	Still Births	1959	1958	1959	1958
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</b> ...	1959 16.5	1958 16.4	0.35	0.36	11.6	11.7	*22.2	22.6
<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE</b> ...	16.85	17.04	0.54	0.49	11.75	11.73	27.23	25.81

\*Per 1,000 related live births.

In all cases in the above table, the estimated populations as supplied by the Registrar-General have been used in the compilation.

### Births.

During 1959 there were, according to the Registrar-General's returns, 5,546 live births in the Administrative County and 177 still-births. Further details are as follows:



	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Totals.	Comparability Factor.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
URBAN DISTRICTS:						
Live Births ...	2,339	2,117	76	61	4,593	1.01
Still Births ...	80	75	2	2	159	
RURAL DISTRICTS:						
Live Births ...	495	439	11	8	953	0.99
Still Births ...	6	12	—	—	18	
Totals ...	2,920	2,643	89	71	5,723	1.00

The number of registered live births showed a decrease of 33 compared with the year 1958, and it was less than for 1957.

The crude live birth rate per 1,000 population for the year under review and for the preceding five years is as follows, comparative figures being given for England and Wales:—

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Monmouthshire ...	16.85	17.04	17.1	16.8	15.3	16.3	16.8
England & Wales ...	16.5	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.5

The number of live births in the County during 1959 was 5,546, giving a rate of 16.85 per 1,000 population. As the comparability factor is 1.00, no adjustment is necessary, and the rate compares with 16.5 for England and Wales.

The number of still-births was 177, giving a crude and adjusted rate of 0.54 per 1,000 population. This is higher than the rate for England and Wales, which for 1959 was 0.35 per 1,000 civilian population. The number of registered still-births works out at 30.9 per 1,000 live and still-births and 31.9 per 1,000 live births.



### Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County, as shown by the Registrar-General returns, was 3,869. How this compares with previous years is shown:—

1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
3,869	3,842	3,897	3,867	3,986	3,824	3,691	3,665	4,256	3,948

The crude general death rate calculated upon the estimate of population submitted by the Registrar-General, 329,200, was 11.75 per 1,000 living. The figure was higher than for England and Wales (11.6). After adjustment by the comparability factor of 1.13 the County figure was 13.28. The following is a comparison of the crude rate with previous years:—

1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
11.75	11.73	11.98	11.96	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.5	13.4	12.4

The Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 related live births for Monmouthshire and also for England and Wales for the present and past six years are as follows:—

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Monmouthshire ...	27.23	25.81	30.98	28.96	33.97	39.7	32.6
England & Wales ...	22.2	22.6	23.1	23.8	24.9	25.4	26.8

During 1959, 118 children died before reaching the age of 4 weeks. This represented a neo-natal mortality rate of 21.28 per 1,000 related live births. The figure for England and Wales was 15.8.

There were 96 deaths of infants under 1 week of age.

Perinatal Mortality (still-births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age) in the County for the year 1959 gave a crude and adjusted rate of 47.7 per 1,000 total live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 34.2

### Maternal Mortality.

There were 3 deaths registered during the year from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition, but none from puerperal sepsis. This is equal to a rate of 0.54 per 1,000 live births. Calculated upon total births (live and still-births) the figure is 0.52 per 1,000.

The rate for England and Wales was 0.38 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The County maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live and still-births for the present and previous years are shown:—



1959	...	...	...	0.52
1958	...	...	...	0.17
1957	...	...	...	0.70
1956	...	...	...	1.07
1955	...	...	...	0.98
1954	...	...	...	1.49
1953	...	...	...	1.09
1952	...	...	...	0.71
1951	...	...	...	1.48
1950	...	...	...	1.73
1949	...	...	...	2.83
1948	...	...	...	1.92
1947	...	...	...	1.17

During the year 1959 there were 25 cases of puerperal pyrexia which were notifiable according to Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations. In 1958 there were 14 notifications, in 1957 there were 19, and in 1956, 8.

### PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Number of live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,546
Live birth-rate per 1,000 population, crude	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.85
Illegitimate live-births per cent. of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8
Number of still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.9
Total number of live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,723
Total number of infants deaths (under 1 year of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.23
Mortality rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.7
Mortality rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.9
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first 4 weeks)	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.28
Early neo-natal Mortality per 1,000 live births (under 1 week)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3
Perinatal Mortality (still-births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age) per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.7
Number of maternal deaths (including abortions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.52
Still-birth rate for 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.54
Total Death rate per 1,000 population, crude	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.75
Total Death rate per 1,000 population, adjusted	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.28















## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN OF BIRTHS AND

District.	Estimated Mid-Year Home Popula- tion.	Live Births.				Still	
		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Urban.</b>							
Abercarn ... ..	18,610	165	153	3	3	10	3
Abergavenny ... ..	9,030	77	79	3	4	2	2
Abertillery ... ..	26,450	215	189	14	10	9	3
Bedwas & Machen ... ..	9,860	114	92	1	1	2	5
Bedwellty ... ..	28,070	229	220	5	9	10	11
Blaenavon ... ..	9,060	62	55	1	1	1	1
Caerleon ... ..	4,000	15	31	—	—	1	2
Chepstow ... ..	5,960	42	44	3	1	1	1
Cwmbran ... ..	20,340	260	202	5	7	10	7
Ebbw Vale ... ..	28,230	258	214	7	9	7	9
Monmouth ... ..	5,700	32	35	3	3	—	1
Mynyddislwyn ... ..	15,440	119	111	4	—	1	4
Nantyglo & Blaina ... ..	10,980	99	103	4	3	1	4
Pontypool ... ..	40,020	282	270	11	6	5	6
Rhymney ... ..	8,800	73	53	5	1	4	3
Risca ... ..	14,450	108	83	3	—	3	7
Tredegar ... ..	20,210	170	170	3	3	13	6
Usk ... ..	1,690	19	13	1	—	—	—
<b>Totals Urban Districts</b>	<b>276,900</b>	<b>2339</b>	<b>2117</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Rural.</b>							
Abergavenny ... ..	8,680	52	69	2	—	1	1
Chepstow ... ..	10,890	117	86	3	2	1	1
Magor & St Mellons ... ..	14,580	121	123	4	3	1	4
Monmouth ... ..	5,840	43	37	—	3	1	1
Pontypool ... ..	12,310	162	124	2	—	2	5
<b>Total Rural Districts</b>	<b>52,300</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Grand Totals ...</b>	<b>329,200</b>	<b>2834</b>	<b>2556</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>



## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN OF BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS IN 1959

District.	Estimated Mid-Year Home Population.	Live Births.				Still Births.				Deaths under 1 Year of Age.				Deaths under 4 Weeks of Age.				Deaths under 1 Week of Age.				Comparability Factors.	
		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Births.	Deaths.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>Urban.</b>																							
Abercarn ...	18,610	165	153	3	3	10	3	1	—	4	5	1	—	4	3	1	—	3	2	1	—	0.99	1.22
Abergavenny ...	9,030	77	79	3	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	0.97
Abertillery ...	26,450	215	189	14	10	9	3	—	—	9	5	—	—	5	4	—	—	3	4	—	—	1.03	1.15
Bedwas & Machen ...	9,860	114	92	1	1	2	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	0.95	1.26
Bedwellty ...	28,070	229	220	5	9	10	11	1	1	8	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1.01	1.35
Blaenavon ...	9,060	62	55	1	1	1	1	—	—	9	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.05	1.14
Caerleon ...	4,000	15	31	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.08	0.65
Chepstow ...	5,960	42	44	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.00	0.51
Cwmbran ...	20,340	260	202	5	7	10	7	—	—	5	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	0.81	1.42
Ebbw Vale ...	28,230	258	214	7	9	7	9	—	—	9	8	—	1	6	6	—	1	5	3	—	1	1.05	0.83
Monmouth ...	5,700	32	35	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1.01	1.23
Mynyddislwyn ...	15,440	119	111	4	—	1	4	—	—	3	5	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	1.00	1.34
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	10,980	99	103	4	3	1	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1.05	1.11
Pontypool ...	40,020	282	270	11	6	5	6	—	1	11	7	1	—	9	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	1.04	1.12
Rhymney ...	8,800	73	53	5	1	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1.03	1.16
Risca ...	14,450	108	83	3	—	3	7	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1.01	1.08
Tredegar ...	20,210	170	170	3	3	13	6	—	—	6	5	1	1	5	5	1	1	3	5	1	—	1.00	1.15
Usk ...	1,690	19	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.09	1.02
<b>Totals Urban Districts</b>	<b>276,900</b>	<b>2839</b>	<b>2117</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>Rural.</b>																							
Abergavenny ...	8,680	52	69	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1.27	0.56
Chepstow ...	10,890	117	86	3	2	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	1.02	1.08
Magor & St Mellons ...	14,580	121	123	4	3	1	4	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	5	—	—	2	2	—	—	1.00	1.03
Monmouth ...	5,840	43	37	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.08	0.88
Pontypool ...	12,310	162	124	2	—	2	5	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	0.77	1.41
<b>Total Rural Districts</b>	<b>52,360</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Grand Totals ...</b>	<b>329,200</b>	<b>2834</b>	<b>2556</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.13</b>



















0 to 4 Weeks.

District.	TUBERCULOSIS.		Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Cancer (Malignant Disease)	Heart Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia (All Forms)	Bronchitis	Other Respiratory Diseases	Congenital Malformations	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Violence	Atelectasis	Prematurity	Krythroblastosis Foetalis or Incompatibility of Parents' Blood Group	Other Causes	Total	
	Respiratory	Other																					
<b>URBAN.</b>																							
Abercarn										2					1	1		2			1		8
Abergavenny														2				1					9
Abertillery														2	2			2	2				9
Bedwas & Machen												1							2				3
Bedwellty																			7				7
Blaenavon																			1				1
Caerleon												1											1
Chepstow																							1
Cwmbran																						3	5
Ebbw Vale															1		1			6		1	10
Monmouth																							
Mynyddislwyn																			2				7
Nantyglo & Blaina														1					1				4
Pontypool															2				10				16
Rhymney																				3			2
Risca																			1				4
Tredeggar										2										4		1	10
Usk																							
Urban Totals									4			6		4	6	3	1	11	40	2	16		93
<b>RURAL.</b>																							
Abergavenny																			2				3
Chepstow																		2				2	
Magor & S. Mellons																			1				4
Monmouth																			1				2
Pontypool																			1				3
Rural Totals															2			5	4	1	2		14
Grand Totals									4			6			8	3	1	16	44	3	18		107

Table compiled from M.O.H.'s Returns.



Infant Deaths under One Year of Age, 1959 (Continued).

4 Weeks to 1 Year.

District.	TUBERCULOSIS.		Siphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomylitis	Measles	Cancer (Malignant Disease)	Heart Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia (All Forms)	Bronchitis	Other Respiratory Diseases	Congenital Malformations	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Violence	Atelectasis	Prematurity	Erythroblastosis Foetalis or Incompatibility of Parents' Blood Group	Other Causes	Total	
	Respiratory	Other																					
<b>URBAN.</b>																							
Abercarn ...																							2
Abergavenny ...																							1
Abertillery ...												2	1										3
Bedwas & Machen ...																	1						1
Bedwellty ...																							3
Blaenavon ...												1											1
Caerleon ...																							3
Chepstow ...																							1
Cwmbran ...												1											2
Ebbw Vale ...												2											2
Monmouth ...										1													8
Mynyddislwyn ...												1											2
Nantyglo & Blaina ...																							1
Pontypool ...	1											2											3
Rhymney ...																							1
Risca ...																							1
Tredegear ...												1											1
Usk ...																							1
Urban Totals ...	1					1				1		11	1	1	6	2	3		1		3		31
<b>RURAL.</b>																							
Abergavenny ...																							
Chepstow ...																							
Magor & S. Mellons ...																							
Monmouth ...																							
Pontypool ...																							1
Rural Totals ...									1									2			1		4
Grand Totals ...	1					1			1	1		11	1	1	6	2	3	2	1		4		35



SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1959

DISTRICTS	Estimated Mid-1959 Population	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles (excluding Rubella)	Diphtheria	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Smallpox	Acute Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fevers	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Purpural Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Tuberculosis		Other
				Paralytic	Non-Paralytic						Infective	Post-Infectious								Respiratory	Meninges and CNS.	
<b>URBAN.</b>																						
Abercarn	18,610	2	4	...	17	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	13	1	1
Abergavenny	9,030	1	3	1	77	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Abertillery	26,450	9	23	2	94	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	1
Bedwas and Machen	9,860	5	3	...	307	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	...	15	...	4
Bedwellty	28,070	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1
Blaenavon	9,060	...	2	...	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Caerleon	4,000	10	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chepstow	5,960	...	...	...	221	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Cwmbran	20,340	3	26	...	341	...	...	52	186	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	12	...	2
Ebbw Vale	28,230	30	39	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Monmouth	5,700	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1
Mynyddislwyn	15,440	2	2	...	107	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Nantyglo and Blaina	10,980	5	2	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	2
Pontypool	40,020	9	3	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Rhymney	8,800	...	5	...	79	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Risca	14,450	5	21	...	225	...	...	27	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...
Tredegar	20,210	5	...	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	19	...	2
Usk	1,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
Totals, Urban	276,900	86	135	3	1711	...	...	109	236	...	1	...	4	19	3	3	79	24	1	159	1	14
<b>RURAL.</b>																						
Abergavenny	8,680	2	1	...	14	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1
Chepstow	10,890	3	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Magor & St. Mellons	14,580	7	1	...	44	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4
Monmouth	5,840	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pontypool	12,310	7	1	1	152	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
Totals, Rural	52,300	21	5	1	244	...	...	4	30	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	27	1	...	20	...	6
Grand Totals	329,200	107	140	4	1955	...	...	113	266	...	1	...	7	19	3	106	25	1	...	179	1	20







NATURE OF DISEASE.	Under 1 Year			1 Year			2 Years			3 Years		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	5	6
Whooping Cough ...	6	5	11	4	7	11	11	13	24	3	8	11
Acute Poliomyelitis:												
Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	35	56	91	95	93	188	128	116	244	118	122	240
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	7	5	12	11	7	18	9	7	16	6	5	11
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Under 5 Years		
	M.	F.	Total
Acute Pneumonia ...	10	6	16
Smallpox ...	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis:			
Infective ...	—	—	—
Post-infectious ...	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	1	1
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	10	19	29
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—

NATURE OF DISEASE.	Under 5 Years.			5-14 Years	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Tuberculosis					
Respiratory ...	6	9	15	8	11
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	1	1	—	—
Other ...	2	—	2	—	2



ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1959

NATURE OF DISEASE.	Under 1 Year			1 Year			2 Years			3 Years			4 Years			5-9 Years			10-14 Years			15-24 Years			25 Years and Over			Age Unknown			Total (All Ages)			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	5	6	10	8	18	31	35	66	4	7	11	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	57	107	
Whooping Cough ...	6	5	11	4	7	11	11	13	24	3	8	11	17	6	23	25	30	55	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	67	73	140	
Acute Poliomyelitis:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mumps (excluding Rubella) ...	35	56	91	95	93	188	128	116	244	118	122	240	119	126	245	451	409	860	22	16	38	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	992	963	1955	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ...	7	5	12	11	7	18	9	7	16	6	5	11	4	6	10	30	22	52	5	11	16	13	12	25	59	46	105	—	—	—	144	122	266	
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3

NATURE OF DISEASE.	Under 5 Years			5-14 Years			15-44 Years			45-64 Years			65 Years and Over			Age Unknown			Total (All Ages)		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Acute Pneumonia ...	10	6	16	—	—	—	12	12	24	23	11	34	19	10	29	—	—	—	71	42	113
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	5	6	11	3	—	3	—	—	1
Food Poisoning ...	10	13	23	33	3	36	10	15	25	7	6	13	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	63
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

NATURE OF DISEASE.	Under 5 Years.			5-14 Years.			15-24 Years.			25-44 Years.			45-64 Years.			65 Years and Over.			Age Unknown.			Total (All Ages).		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis	6	9	15	8	11	19	9	24	33	28	14	42	43	5	48	17	4	21	—	1	1	111	68	179
	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	12	8	20

Table compiled from District M.O.H.'s Returns.



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

### Isolation Hospitals.

These are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board and are the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committee.

### Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox was reported in the County during 1959.

### Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications of Scarlet Fever was 107. It was 194 in 1958.

### Diphtheria.

During the year under review, there were no notifications of cases of Diphtheria.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
No. of Notifications ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	8	10
No. of Deaths ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil

### Meningococcal Infection.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
No. of cases notified ...	3	5	6	2	3	3
No. of deaths ...	2	1	4	2	1	2

### Acute Poliomyelitis.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
No. of cases notified ...	4	7	63	8	33	3
No. of deaths ...	1	Nil	3	Nil	2	3

### Chicken Pox.

This disease was not compulsorily notifiable.

### Measles.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
No. of cases notified ...	1,955	2,894	2,822	1,554	4,620	47
No. of deaths ...	1	2	1	1	Nil	Nil

### Whooping Cough.

	1958	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
No. of cases notified ...	140	225	276	437	399	839
No. of deaths ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1

### Influenza.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
No. of deaths ...	47	18	60	13	25	15

### Acute Pneumonia.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
No. of cases notified ...	113	99	163	108	177	174
No. of deaths ...	103	109	118	123	140	134



### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION FOR THE YEAR 1959.

Number of children in the Local Health Authority area on 31st December, 1959, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1945, and 31st December, 1959.

Age on 31-12- 1959. (i.e., born in Year)	Under 1 1959	1 to 4 1955-58	5 to 9 1950-54	10 to 14 1945-49	Under 15 Total
<b>A.</b> Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955-1959.	939	11,781	11,867	10,293	34,880
<b>B.</b> Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954 or earlier.	—	—	10,714	17,845	28,559
<b>C.</b> Estimated mid-year child population.	5,440	20,460	53,700		79,600
Immunity Index 100 A/C.	17.26	57.58	41.27		43.82

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION FOR THE YEAR 1959.

	AGE at Date of Final Injection (as regards <b>A</b> ) or of Reinforcing Injection (as regards <b>B</b> ).			
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
<b>A.</b> Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1959.	1,278	1,801	412	3,491
<b>B.</b> Number of children who received a Secondary Injection (i.e., subsequently to Primary Immunisation at an earlier age) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1959.	1	127	995	1,123



**SMALLPOX VACCINATION.****(1) NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or revaccinated) DURING 1959.**

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	1,725	381	115	95	170	2,486
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	2	5	43	183	233

**(2) NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING 1959. (Age Groups as above).**

(a) Generalised Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Post-vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) and (b) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

**WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.****Return for Year ended 31st December, 1959.**

	AGE at date of final injection		
	0-4 Years	5-14 Years	Total
Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1959 ...	2,984	53	3,035



## TUBERCULOSIS.

## Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

	1958	1959
Number of Primary Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1959	183	177
„ „ Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1959	29	37
„ „ Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis Cases notified in 1959	22	19
„ „ Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in 1959	1	5

The following table giving the notification rate and death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is submitted for the purpose of comparison with previous years:—

Year.	Notification rate per 1,000 of population.		Death rate per 1,000 of population.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1939	1.25	.48	.64	.10
1940	1.60	.49	.57	.13
1941	1.12	.40	.51	.15
1942	1.12	.42	.62	.13
1943	1.32	.36	.60	.11
1944	1.33	.42	.52	.10
1945	1.10	.32	.57	.11
1946	1.16	.27	.49	.08
1947	0.98	.23	.55	.10
1948	1.21	.22	.52	.09
1949	1.19	.15	.49	.08
1950	1.06	.21	.30	.06
1951	1.14	.18	.27	.05
1952	1.09	.15	.25	.03
1953	0.91	.10	.19	.03
1954	0.91	.10	.18	.03
1955	0.83	.09	.15	.01
1956	0.71	.06	.10	.006
1957	0.63	.05	.09	Nil
1958	0.54	.07	.09	.003
1959	0.54	.06	.11	.015

Summary of notifications by District Medical Officers of Health to the County Medical Officer under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, during the year 1959, with the number of deaths notified by the Registrar-General is shown as follows:—



Age Periods.	Primary Notifications of New Cases					Age Periods.	DEATHS.				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total.		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total.
	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females	
0—	—	1	—	1	2	0—	2	1	2	—	5
1—	2	2	—	—	4						
2—	4	5	1	—	10						
5—	6	6	—	1	13						
10—	2	7	—	1	10						
15—	1	10	—	—	11						
20—	6	13	2	1	22						
25—	11	10	4	—	25	25—	3	3	—	—	6
35—	17	6	—	2	25						
45—	20	2	3	—	25	45—	13	1	1	1	16
55—	22	3	1	—	26						
65—	10	2	1	1	14	65—	12	1	—	1	14
75 and Upwards	6	3	—	—	9	75—	—	1	—	—	1
	107	70	12	7	196		30	7	3	2	42

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st January, 1959, to 31st December, 1959, otherwise than by formal notification.

Source of Information.		Number of cases in age Groups.													TOTAL		
		0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—			
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	(A)
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	(B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(C)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
Death Returns from Registrar General (transferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(A)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(C)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(D)
Posthumous Notifications	Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	(A)	
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(C)
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	(D)
Totals:		(A)	...	3	(B)	...	2	(C)	...	2	(D)	...	2				

Number of Visits made to Tuberculous households by Health Visitors, 959.



## TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC TIME TABLES.

### NEWPORT AND EAST MONMOUTHSHIRE AREA.

#### PERSONNEL :

Chest Physician ...	... Dr. M. I. Jackson.	Private Tel. No. 65623.
Asst. Chest Physicians ..	Dr. H. James. Dr. H. Pick. Dr. T. L. Hilliard.	
Clinic Sisters ...	... 1 full-time. 2 part-time.	

#### CHIEF CLINIC.

129, Stow Hill, Newport. Tel. No. : Newport 66781.

#### TIME TABLE.

<i>Clinics.</i>	<i>Days and Times.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
<b>Newport.</b> 129, Stow Hill.  New and old cases, by appointments only.	Monday	9.15 a.m. Men only. 2. 0 p.m. M.R. Recall's
	Tuesday	9.15 a.m. Women only.
	2nd Tuesday	2. 0 p.m. Non-respiratory Clinic.
	Wednesday	9.15 a.m. Children only. 2. 0 p.m. Contacts.
	Thursday	5.30 p.m. Working Males. 9.15 a.m. Men only. 2. 0 p.m. Contacts.
	Friday	9.15 a.m. Women only. 2. 0 p.m. B.C.G. Clinic.
	Saturday	9.15 a.m. Appointments only.
<b>Pontypool.</b> Park Buildings. Tel. No. 480.	Tuesday	10. 0 a.m. Men only. 2. 0 p.m. Women and Children.
	Thursday	9.30 a.m. G.P. X-ray Clinic. (men). 11. 0 a.m. G.P. X-ray Clinic. (women). to 12.30 p.m. By appointment only. 2. 0 p.m.
	Thursday	10.30 a.m. New and old patients (by appointment only)
<b>Abergavenny.</b> Maindiff Court. Tel. Abergavenny 226.	Thursday	10.30 a.m. New and old patients (by appointment only)
<b>Monmouth.</b> 1st and 3rd Monmouth General Hospital.	Friday	10.30 a.m. New and old patients (by appointment).



Chepstow. Tuesday 2. 0 p.m. New and old patients  
 Chest Unit, (by appointment).  
 Mount Pleasant  
 Hospital.  
 Tel. Chepstow 332.

Static Mass Radio- Monday 10 a.m. to  
 graphy Unit, Tuesday 12 noon General Population.  
 Wrenford Memorial Thursday 2 p.m. to  
 Hall, Commercial Friday 4 p.m.  
 Street, Newport. Tuesday, 5 p.m. to General Population.  
 7 p.m.  
 Wednesday, 10 a.m. to School Children.  
 12 noon.  
 2 p.m. to Expectant Mothers  
 4 p.m.

### RHYMNEY AND SIRHOWY VALLEY AREA.

#### PERSONNEL :

Chest Physician. Dr. F. W. Godbey. Private Tel. No. :  
 Asst. Chest Physicians. Dr. N. C. Norman. Caerphilly 3167.  
 Dr. M. C. McCabe.  
 Dr. S. Keidan.  
 Clinic Sisters. 3 (1 half-time).

#### CHIEF CLINIC :

"Heathfield," St. Martin's Road, Caerphilly.  
 Tel. No. : Caerphilly 2333 and 2334.

#### TIME TABLE :

<i>Clinics.</i>	<i>Days and Times.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
Caerphilly.	Monday, 9.30 a.m.	Children.
"Heathfield,"	2. 0 p.m.	New patients.
St. Martin's Road.	Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.	New patients.
	2—3 p.m.	Miniature Radiography
	Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.	Refill Clinic.
	" 2. 0 p.m.	Old patients (Male).
	" 5. 0 p.m.	Special appointments.
	Thursday, 9.30 a.m.	New patients.
	" 2. 0 p.m.	Old patients (Female).
	Friday, 9.30 a.m.	Old patients (Bed cases)
	" 2. 0 p.m.	Contact and B.C.G. Clinic.
		Non-Tb. Chests.
	Saturday, 9.30 a.m.	Special Appointments.



Pontllanfraith.	Monday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients— male.
Llanarth Road.	„	2. 0 p.m.	New patients—male.
Tel. No.	Tuesday,	10. 0 a.m.	Tomography Clinic.
Blackwood 3281.	„	2.30 p.m.	Tomography Clinic.
	Wednesday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients —female.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Old patients—bed cases.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Contact Clinic.
	Thursday,	10. 0 a.m.	Special X-ray appointments.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Special X-ray appointments.
	Friday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients— children.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Contact and B.C.G. Clinic.
	Saturday,	10.0 a.m.	Special appointments.
Ebbw Vale .	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	New and old patients.
Pentwyn House,	Friday,	1.30 p.m.	New and old patients.
Ebbw Vale Hospital.			
Nantyglo.	Tuesday,	11. 0 a.m.	New and old patients.
Blaina & District Hospital.	(Also for Brynmawr patients)		
Tredegar.	Thursday,	1. 0 p.m.	New and old patients.
Tredegar General Hospital, O.P. Department, Market Street.			

New and old cases by appointment only.

### CANCER.

During the year 1959 the number of deaths from Cancer was 636, an increase of 54 on 1958. The following table shows the incidence of the disease over the past 15 years:

#### *All Forms of Cancer.*

1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
636	582	592	609	597	564	624	569	569	537	563	557	532	503	499

### CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS.

1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
113	107	89	105	106	70	107	74	74	59	—	—	—	—	—

There was an increase in the total number of deaths from all forms of cancer of 54 compared with the previous year. This included an increase of 6 in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus. Below is a table setting out deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus in years, sex, and age-groups and a point noted is the preponderance of males over females.



## Incidence of Cancer of Lung and Bronchus. (Deaths).

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

## MALES.

Year	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Age Group							
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	3	2	5	2	1	2	3
45—	36	48	43	51	45	33	53
65—	31	26	15	20	28	16	20
75—	9	8	3	8	8	4	6
Total Males	79	84	66	81	82	55	82

## RURAL DISTRICTS.

## MALES.

Year	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Age Group							
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
45—	10	10	6	12	13	5	8
65—	8	7	5	3	2	2	5
75—	2	—	2	2	1	1	—
Total Males	21	17	14	17	16	9	13

## FEMALES.

Year	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Age Group							
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
45—	5	3	4	4	1	1	4
65—	3	1	—	—	4	1	1
75—	1	—	—	2	—	2	3
Total Females	9	4	5	7	6	5	8

## FEMALES.

Year	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Age Group							
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	4	—	1	—	—	1	4
65—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—
75—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total Females	4	2	4	—	2	1	4

Year	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Grand Total	113	107	89	105	106	70	107

## DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS OF CANCER.

Year.	No. of cases.	Increase or decrease over cases previous year.	% Increase or decrease over previous year.
1951 ...	569	+ 32	+ 6%
1952 ...	569	—	—
1953 ...	624	+ 55	+ 10%
1954 ...	564	- 60	- 10%
1955 ...	597	+ 33	+ 6%
1956 ...	609	+ 12	+ 2%
1957 ...	592	- 17	- 3%
1958 ...	582	- 10	- 1.7%
1959 ...	636	+ 54	+ 9%



Year.	CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS.			CANCER OTHER THAN OF LUNG OR BRONCHUS.		
	No. of cases.	Increase or decrease over cases previous year.	% Increase or decrease over previous year.	No. of cases.	Increase or decrease over cases previous year.	% Increase or decrease over previous year.
1951 ...	74	+15	+25%	495	+17	+4%
1952 ...	74	—	—	495	—	—
1953 ...	107	+33	+45%	517	+22	+4%
1954 ...	70	-37	-35%	494	-23	-4%
1955 ...	106	+36	+51%	491	-3	-0.6%
1956 ...	105	-1	-1%	504	+13	+2.6%
1957 ...	89	-16	-16%	503	-1	-0.2%
1958 ...	107	+18	+20%	475	-28	-5.6%
1959 ...	113	+6	+6%	523	+48	+9%



### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Treatment Centre was situated at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport. The days and hours of sessions were as follows:—

#### MALES.

Tuesday	...	...	9. 0 a.m.
Wednesday	...	...	2. 0 p.m. and 5. 0 p.m.
Friday	...	...	5.30 p.m.

#### FEMALES.

Monday	...	...	2. 0 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	2. 0 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	2. 0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.

#### ANTE-NATAL CASES.

Tuesday	...	...	2. 0 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	2. 0 p.m.

The following numbers of new cases from Monmouthshire were treated:

	At Royal Gwent Hospital Newport	At Cardiff Royal Infirmary
Syphilis	11	2
Gonorrhoea	67	1
Other conditions	133	19

Responsibility for the treatment at this Centre is that of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

On 1st September, 1959, the part-time services of a Lady Enquiry Officer became available and in co-operation with the Treatment Centre, carried out confidential enquiries with regard to detection and treatment of venereal disease, as outlined in Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The remainder of this Officer's time was devoted to other duties in the Health Department.

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

	No. who received 2nd Injection in 1959	No. who had received 1st Injection only in 1959.
Persons born 1943-1959	20,838	600
Persons born 1933-1942	22,306	950
Expectant Mothers	1,419	80
General Medical Practitioners and Families	9	} 120
Ambulance Staff and Families	7	
Hospital Staff, Medical Students and Families	1,334	
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,913</b>	

Number of persons awaiting 1st Injection on 31-12-1959 ... .. 640

Number of persons at 31st December, 1959, who had received three injections since the extension of the vaccination programme to include third injection ... .. 44,771



## WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Staff at the end of 1959: 1 full-time Superintendent,

1 part-time Assistant Superintendent,

47 full-time Health Visitors acting jointly as  
School Nurses.

Apportionment of time to Maternity and Child Welfare Work approximately equal to 38.39 full-time Health Visitors.

The number of fruitful visits paid to homes by Health Visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Service during the last 5 years were:—

1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
45,907	54,606	49,059	54,246	60,440

Of the 45,907 fruitful visits paid in 1959, 5,816 were in respect of new babies. 7,626 fruitless visits were made in addition.

### VISITS IN 1959.

	1st Visits.	Total Visits.
To Expectant Mothers ... ..	456	653
„ Children under 1 year of age ... ..	5,816	16,831
„ Children between 1 and 5 years of age ... ..	—	28,423
In other cases ... ..	—	72
		(excluding 7,626 fruitless visits).

The number of domiciliary births in which the infant was wholly breast-fed at the fourteenth day was 1,069, compared with 1,066 for 1958.

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of Ante-Natal Clinics in the County at the end of the year was 29, and there were held 146 half-day sessions per month. The attendances for the whole of the Clinics were:—

	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.
New Cases ... ..	2,132	2,421	2,785	2,909	2,744
Re-Visits ... ..	9,549	9,755	8,540	10,623	10,109
Total Attendances ...	11,681	12,176	11,325	13,532	12,853

### Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

At the end of the year there were 48 Infant Welfare Clinics in operation and 302 half-day sessions per month were held.

The attendances at the Centres during 1959 and 4 previous years were:—



	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.
No. of Infants who attended					
Child Welfare Centre ...	12,383	12,466	11,919	12,056	11,514
No. of new cases under 1 year ...	7,721	7,456	7,274	5,817	5,936
No. of attendances under 1 year ...	66,810	62,440	61,321	57,711	52,776
No. of attendances, 1 to 5 years ...	26,941	22,655	21,916	29,093	25,768
Total No. of attendances ...	93,751	85,095	83,237	86,804	78,544

### Post-Natal Clinic.

New cases examined post-natally at Ante-Natal Clinics ...	556
Number of women examined post-natally at Ante-Natal Clinics ...	777
Number of attendances of post-natal cases at Ante-Natal Clinics...	1,207
New cases examined at Newport Post-Natal Clinic ...	310
Number of women examined at Newport Post-Natal Clinic ...	332
Number of attendances at Newport Post-Natal Clinic ...	565

### Care of Illegitimate Children.

Number of new cases of unmarried mothers dealt with by social worker ...	58
Number of visits to above ...	990
Number of women admitted to "Northlands," Cardiff ...	9
Number of women admitted to "Mount Hope," Bristol ...	1
Number of cases admitted to Church of England Home, Penarth ...	1
Number of cases who were single women ...	40
Number of cases who were married to other men ...	18
Number of cases who were widows ...	1
Number of cases who were divorced women ...	1
Number of women who later married the putative father ...	3
Number of women who lived with the (unmarried) father ...	1
Number of children placed for adoption ...	24
Number of children admitted to Children's Homes ...	1
Number of social worker's attendances at Court as guardian <i>ad litem</i> in adoptions ...	34

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

There was one full-time Supervisor of Midwives and at the end of 1959 the number of whole-time County Midwives was 56. In addition there were 4 part-time Midwives, 8 District-Nurse-Midwives and 3 Independent Midwives. The Independent Midwives attended 5 cases during the year.

With 52 midwives engaged in hospital and maternity homes, the total number of midwives on the County Register at the end of 1959 was 123.



The number of deliveries attended by Midwives during the year 1959, with figures for four proceeding years were as follows:—

<i>Notified by</i>	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.
County Midwives ...	2,098	2,087	2,038	2,098	1,873
Independent Midwives ...	5	4	1	—	18
Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes ...	3,311	3,418	3,382	3,294	2,972
Total ...	5,414	5,509	5,421	5,392	4,863

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951, by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary Cases :

(i) Where Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Service under the National Health Services ...	...	...	...	...	191
(ii) Others ...	...	...	...	...	34
Total ...	...	...	...	...	225

(b) For Cases in Institutions ... 996

**Particulars of Midwives in respect of Inhalation Analgesics at the end of 1959.**

There were 48 Institutional Midwives in the area at the end of the year who were qualified to administer inhalation analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board, also 68 Domiciliary Midwives, and 3 Domiciliary Midwives in private practice. There were 68 sets of gas and air analgesia apparatus in use and they were used in 1,635 cases where the administrator in domiciliary practice was acting as a midwife, and 143 when acting as a maternity nurse. There were no sets in use for the administration of "Trilene."

The number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year when acting as midwife was 874, and when acting as a maternity nurse was 97.

Pethidine was administered, by independent midwives in three cases while acting as a midwife and in two cases while acting as a maternity nurse.



**Domiciliary Midwifery Visits in the County.**

Number of Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	...	...	17,755
Number of Live Births attended (Actual)	...	...	...	...	...	2,077
Number of Still Births attended (Actual)	...	...	...	...	...	43
Number of Miscarriages attended	...	...	...	...	...	97
Number of Daily Nursing Visits	...	...	...	...	...	40,382
Number of Hospital Post-Natal Nursing Visits	...	...	...	...	...	9,013
Number of Hospital Post-Natal Cases Visited	...	...	...	...	...	2,193

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Notifications under Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations were:—

1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
1	1	Nil	2	Nil

There were 22 other cases of eye trouble reported by Midwives, all of which were followed up by Health Visitors. All cases cleared up without any impairment of vision.



PREMATURE BIRTHS FOR YEAR 1959.

NOTES: This section covers live births and still-births of 5½ lbs. or less at birth. Births in an ambulance or in the street are listed under the place to which the case is immediately transferred.

1. NUMBER OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED		2. NUMBER OF PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED	
(as adjusted by transferred Notifications):		(as adjusted by transferred notifications):	
(a) In Hospital	355	(a) In hospital	73
(b) At home	147	(b) At home	32
(c) In private nursing homes	—	(c) In private nursing homes	—

Total ... .. 502 Total ... .. 105

\* "Private nursing homes" includes nursing homes and maternity hospitals and homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where women are confined in the Home.

Weight at birth.	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS										PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS							
	† Born in Hospital.		Born at home and nursed entirely at home		Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in nursing home and nursed there		Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home					
(1)	(2) Total	(3) hrs. of birth	(4) Survived 28 days	(5) Total	(6) hrs. of birth	(7) Survived 28 days	(8) Total	(9) hrs. of birth	(10) Survived 28 days	(11) Total	(12) hrs. of birth	(13) Survived 28 days	(14) Total	(15) hrs. of birth	(16) Survived 28 days	(17) hospital	(18) at home	(19) nursing home
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	40	20	10	2	11	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	22	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	53	8	38	13	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	74	2	68	16	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	188	3	183	88	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—
Totals ... ..	355	33	299	119	28	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	32	—

†The group under this heading includes cases which may have been born in on hospital and transferred to another.



**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, SECTION 27.  
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1949  
SECTION 24.**

In observance of the above Acts, the Council maintain a fleet of 45 radio-controlled ambulance vehicles, based at stations throughout the administrative area.

**Ambulance Scheme.**

CONTROL STATIONS.	SUB-STATIONS.	NUMBER OF VEHICLES.	AREA SERVED.
<b>Main County Control, Ambulance Service Headquarters, Cambria House, Caerleon.</b> Telephone: Caerleon 283/4/5 (Operational). Caerleon 421 (Ambulance Officer and Administrative). (24 hour service).	Cambria House, Caerleon.	2	Caerleon U. Magor & St. Mellons R. (East of Newport). Pontypool R. Usk U.
	Vauxhall Road, Chepstow.	2	Chepstow U. & R.
	Drybridge House, Monmouth.	2	Monmouth B. & R.
	St. Mary's Road, Abergavenny.	2	Abergavenny B. & R.
<b>Tredegar Zone Control, Vale Terrace, Tredegar.</b> Telephone: Tredegar 341/2. (24 hour service).	—	7	Tredegar U. Rhymney U. Ebbw Vale U.
<b>Bedwellty Zone Control, Maesruddud, Argoed.</b> Telephone: Blackwood 2333/4. (24 hour service).	—	7	Bedwellty U. Mynyddislwyn U. Bedwas & Machen U. (Maesycwmmmer).
<b>Abertillery Zone Control, Warm Turn, Aberbeeg.</b> Telephone: Aberbeeg 292/3. (24 hour service).	—	5	Blaina & Nantyglo U. Abertillery U. Llanhilleth & Trinant (Abercarn U.).
<b>Pontypool Zone Control, Ashgrove, Upper George Street, Pontypool.</b> Telephone: Pontypool 475/6. (24 hour service).	—	7	Blaenavor U. Pontypool U. Cwmbran U.
<b>Bassaleg Zone Control, Whitehead's Sports Ground, Bassaleg.</b> Telephone: Newport 59951/2. (24 hour service).	—	6	Bedwas & Machen U. (exclude Maesycwmmmer). Abercarn U. (exclude Llanhilleth & Trinant). Risca U. Magor & St. Mellons R. (West of Newport).

In the event of failure to contact any of the above telephone numbers, contact the Main Ambulance Control, Caerleon 283, as second call.

The Main Ambulance Control telephone number—*Caerleon* 283, is exhibited at telephone exchanges throughout the County and in *Real Emergency* the public may obtain service by the following procedure: dial "999" or "0" or "01" according to local arrangements, ask the operator for "Ambulance" and the call will be put through to the Main Ambulance Control.



**AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1959.**  
Operational Return for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

	DIRECTLY OPERATED.			SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE.	
	Ambulances.	Sitting-Case Cars.	Total.		Hired Cars.
<b>A. No. of Patients:</b>					
(1) Accidents and Emergencies ...	10,704	67	10,771	—	
(2) Others ...	98,475	1,126	99,601	—	
(3) Total of (1) & (2) ...	109,179	1,193	110,372	Nil	
<b>B. Journeys:</b>					
(1) Patient Carrying ...	28,474	521	28,995	—	
(2) Abortive & Service	935	13	948	—	
(3) Analgesia & Midwives, etc. ...	5	—	'5	—	
(4) Total of (1) (2) & (3)	29,414	534	29,948	Nil	
<b>C. Total Mileage ...</b>	817,211	19,471	836,682	Nil	
<b>D. No. of Operational Vehicles as at 31-12-59 ...</b>	44	1	45	—	
	<b>Driving Staff.</b>			<b>Control Staff.</b>	
<b>E. No. of Operational Staff as at 31-12-59 ...</b>	74 Ambulance Drivers. 1 S.C. Car Driver.	5 Leader Drivers. 4 Deputy Leader Drivers.		1 Supervisor. 4 Telephonists	89
<b>F. No. of Ambulance Stations as at 31-12-59 ...</b>	6 Zone Stations.	3 Depôts 1 Sub-Depôt.		Total 10.	



### MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE, 1959.

Number of New Cases referred by Family Doctor ...	113
Number of New Cases referred by Hospitals ...	21
Others ... ..	8
Total Number of Cases ... ..	142

Of the above total referred for treatment, upon investigation 19 were found to be unsuitable for treatment.

### CASES TREATED BY THE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

	Improved with Treatment.				No Improvement.				Too ill for treatment to be continued.			
	20-39	40-59	Over 60	Total	20-39	40-59	Over 60	Total	20-39	40-59	Over 60	Total
Hemiplegia ... ..	—	—	50	50	—	—	11	11	—	3	8	11
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	—	1	7	8	—	—	2	2	—	1	3	4
Fractures ... ..	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Parkinson's Disease ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Old Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteo Arthritis ... ..	—	—	11	11	—	—	3	3	—	1	2	3
Senility ... ..	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Disseminated Sclerosis ..	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1	3	80	84	—	—	17	17	—	5	17	22

### SUMMARY.

Patients who showed improvement with treatment ...	...
Patients who showed no improvement after treatment ...	...
Patients who were too ill for treatment ... ..	...
Patients unsuitable for treatment ... ..	...

Aged 20-39 years.	Aged 40-59 years.	Aged over 60 years.
1	3	80
—	—	17
—	5	17
—	—	19











**DAY NURSERIES**  
**YEAR 1959.**

**Daily Minders receiving Fees from the Authority under Section 22 of the  
National Health Service Act, 1946, at End of Year.**

(a) Number of Minders ... .. —  
(b) Number of children cared for ... .. —

**HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING.**

**A. Visiting.**

(1)	HEALTH VISITORS										TUBER- CULOSIS VISITORS
	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year (2)	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years Total visits (7)	Children age 2 but under 5 years Total visits (8)	Tuberculous Households Total visits (9)	Other cases Total visits (10)	Total number of families or households visited by Health Visitors (11)	
		First visits (3)	Total visits (4)	First visits (5)	Total visits (6)						
(a) L.H.A. "Access" Visits	25,027	456	653	5,816	16,831	3,758	24,665	959	72	14,551	—
"No Access" Visits	—	—	—	—	1,993	1,874	3,759	—	—	—	—
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**B. Clinics.**

(a) Total number of attendances made by Health Visitors at local Health Authority Clinic Sessions during the year 1959 ... .. 11,228

(b) Total number of attendances of Whole-time Tuberculosis Visitors at Chest Sessions per month ... .. —



**YEAR 1959.**  
**RETURN OF WORK DONE BY THE AUTHORITY UNDER:—**

**1. Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.**

	Number registered at end of year	Number of children provided for
Premises ...		
(a) Factory	—	—
(b) Other nurseries	1	15
Daily Minders	—	—

**2. Registration of Nursing Homes (Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936).**

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for:—		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at end of year	—	—	—	—

Names of the Councils of any County Districts to which the powers and duties of the County Council have been delegated under Section 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and particulars of the powers delegated.



District.	No. of Separate Dwellings owned by Local Authority on 31-12-59.		No. of Separate Dwellings completed during 1959.		
	Tempor-ary.	Perman-ent.	By Local Authority.	By Private Enterprise.	Total.
<b>Urban.</b>					
Abercarn	50	1,492	114	20	134
Abergavenny	50	983	34	10	44
Abertillery	100	737	—	4	4
Redwas & Machen	50	978	32	6	38
Bedwellty	100	1,998	140	2	142
Blaenavon	50	384	—	2	2
Caerleon	49	227	5	7	12
Chepstow	—	586	51	3	54
Cwmbran	106	1,601	49	7	56
Ebbw Vale	—	2,247	239	14	253
Monmouth	50	470	—	14	14
Mynyddislwyn	99	1,211	6	10	16
Nantyglo & Blaina	49	731	26	2	28
Pontypool	300	3,376	82	25	107
Rhymney	49	467	—	—	—
Bisca	46	1,225	—	3	3
Tredegarr	87	1,430	6	17	23
Usk	—	52	—	5	5
<b>Rural.</b>					
Abergavenny	10	391	14	30	44
Chepstow	—	849	37	18	55
Magor & St. Mellons	71	1,222	27	—	27
Monmouth	—	204	—	6	6
Pontypool	—	168	—	91	91
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>23,029</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1,158</b>

## Housing under Cwmbran Development Corporation

In the U.D. Cwmbran Area	Total No. of Dwellings completed by 31-12-59: Houses, 1,687; Flats, 195	Completed during 1959: 171	In the Pontypool R.D. Area	
			Completed during 1959: 171	Completed during 1959: 283
			Under construction at 31-12-59:	
Houses:			Flats:	
1 Bedroom	6	1 Bedroom	1 Bedroom	2
2	59	2	2	3
3	148	3	3	3
4	13	4	4	—



**HOUSING ACTS.**  
Details of Grants and Loans, 1959.

DISTRICT.	IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.				IMPROVEMENT LOANS.		RENT ACT, 1957. No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued 1959.
	No. of Standard Improve- ment Grants.	No. of Other Improve- ment Grants.	Amount of Standard improve- ment £	Grants. Amount of Other Improve- ment Grants. £	No. of Improve- ment Loans.	Amount of Improve- ment Loans. £	
<b>Urban.</b>							
Abercarn ...	9	17	1,095	4,634	9	2,535	6
Abergavenny ...	—	21	—	3,637	2	257	4
Abertillery ...	—	14	—	4,730	11	2,764	4
Bedwas & Machen ...	—	7	—	1,347	—	—	—
Bedwellty ...	2	—	140	—	2	290	3
Blaenavon ...	2	8	224	1,842	—	—	1
Caerleon ...	1	5	155	1,354	2	665	—
Chepstow ...	—	—	—	—	1	600	2
Cwmbran ...	—	40	—	6,217	21	4,455	5
Ebbw Vale ...	1	94	40	17,442	50	9,785	5
Monmouth ...	8	15	1,045	4,108	6	1,160	2
Mynyddislwyn ...	1	4	73	462	—	—	2
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	—	—	—	—	18	3,943	3
Pontypool ...	2	28	208	4,495	4	758	4
Rhymney ...	1	14	155	2,134	—	—	—
Risca ...	—	22	—	3,617	7	1,790	—
Tredegar ...	2	23	131	6,434	9	3,092	—
Usk ...	—	1	—	225	—	—	—
<b>Rural.</b>							
Abergavenny ...	3	27	155	8,319	1	280	—
Chepstow ...	—	16	—	3,786	1	594	—
Magor & St. Mellons ...	1	37	113	11,295	6	3,540	—
Monmouth ...	5	6	652	1,315	—	—	1
Pontypool ...	—	15	—	3,953	2	350	—
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>91,346</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>36,858</b>	<b>42</b>



**PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND CARE OF BLIND PERSONS.**

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of Persons on County Register as Blind on 31-12-59	395	534	929
Number of Persons on County Register as Partially Sighted on 31-12-59	136	213	349

**Results of Examinations by Consultant Ophthalmologist at Clinic.**

New Cases certified to be Blind	26
New Cases certified to be Partially Sighted	49
New Cases certified to be Not Blind or Partially Sighted	3
Old Blind Cases found to be not Blind or Partially Sighted	1
Old Partially Sighted Cases found to be not Blind or Partially Sighted	1
Old Cases re-examined and found to be still Blind	7
Old Cases re-examined and found to be still Partially Sighted	45
Old Cases previously Partially Sighted now found to be Blind	12
Old Cases previously Blind now found to be Partially Sighted	3

**Results of Domiciliary or Hospital Examinations.**

	Examined by Mr. G. W. Hoare.	Examined by Mr. R. Vaughan-Jones	Examined by other Ophthalmologists
New Cases found to be Blind	70	3	9
New Cases found to be Partially Sighted	48	—	—
Old Cases previously Partially Sighted now found to be Blind	33	—	—
Old Cases previously Blind now found to be Partially Sighted	5	—	—
Old Cases previously Blind now found to be still Blind	4	—	—
Old Cases previously Partially Sighted now found to be still Partially Sighted	31	—	—
Number of New Cases found to be not Blind or Partially Sighted	3	—	—

**Operations.**

Number of Operations for removal of Cataract, as result of recommendation made at time of examination	15	—	—
Number of Patients too ill for recommended operation	3	—	—



**CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.**

“THE REST,” CONVALESCENT HOME, PORTHCAWL. Open from 1st May, 1959, 31st October, 1959.

Number of applications for admission received	...	...	274
Number of applicants admitted	...	...	136
Number of applications withdrawn, other than due to illness			16
Number of applications withdrawn due to illness	...	...	6
Number of applications rejected by Committee	...	...	39
Number of applications rejected by Medical Officers	...	...	13
Number of applicants who did not attend for admission	...		3
Number of other applications in excess of the vacancies available			61

One patient was admitted to the “Rest Haven” Convalescent Home, Exmouth in February, 1959.



**DENTAL SERVICE.**

Number of Dental Clinics in operation at end of 1959	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ Half-day Sessions devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare during year	...	...	...	...	238
„ „ Dental Technicians employed in Council's Dental Laboratories	...	...	...	...	1

	Examined	Needing Treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	857	767	767	706
Children under 5 ..	410	366	366	355

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
								Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,928	586	156	66	—	—	31	245	70
Children under 5 ..	679	340	22	—	60	—	3	—	—

**HOME HELP SERVICE.**

Area Health Sub-Committee	Helps supplied during 1959.					Helps employed at end of 1959		
	Maternity Cases	Tuberculosis Cases	Chronic Cases	Others	Total	Whole-time	Part-time	Total
No. 1 ..	26	4	334	3	367	—	104	104
No. 2 ..	4	3	143	35	185	—	44	44
No. 3 ..	6	1	158	15	180	1	38	39
No. 4 ..	1	1	155	83	240	3	49	50
No. 5 ..	6	1	294	6	307	—	57	60
No. 6 ..	8	1	289	3	301	1	90	90
No. 7 ..	11	4	437	105	557	—	237	238
No. 8 ..	11	1	141	12	165	—	65	65
No. 9 ..	18	1	91	12	122	—	35	35
No. 10 ..	8	1	159	8	176	—	66	66
Total ..	99	18	2,201	282	2,600	6	785	791

Cost of Home Help Service	...	1959	1958	1957
Number of persons assisted	...	£148,463	£136,417	£127,152
	...	2,600	2,474	2,366



**Problem Families.**

Number of Councils who have called Meetings of Co-ordinating Committees in 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Meetings held	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Families considered	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

**MEDICAL COMFORTS APPLIANCES SCHEME.****MEDICAL APPLIANCES PROVIDED IN 1959.**

No. of Depôts at end of 1959.	No. of Patients.	No. of Articles issued.	Length of Period in use.	Articles damaged and unfit for further use.
61	3,900	11,102	50% 1 month 50% longer period	230

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.****SAMPLING.****Report for the year ending 31st December, 1959.**

During the year 1959 1,062 samples of all kinds of food were submitted by the Sampling Officers of the Weights and Measures Department to the Public Analyst under the provisions of the above Act. These samples were procured from all parts of the County, excluding those areas covered by the Pontypool Urban District Council and that of the Newport Borough Council.

They consisted of 563 milk samples taken whilst in course of sale to the public, 377 samples of other food, 33 pharmaceutical products, 29 beer samples and 60 samples of ice cream. The samples of "other food" were of all kinds of tin, jar and packet varieties.

The Public Analyst certified 535 milk samples, 375 samples of other food, 56 samples of ice-cream, all the pharmaceutical products and beer samples to be in accordance with the various standards required. Of the remaining 28 milk samples, 10 were of abnormal composition but genuine, 10 were slightly deficient in fat, 7 contained added water and one contained pieces of glass.

4 samples of ice-cream were deficient in fat. Two manufacturers were cautioned for slight deficiencies and legal proceedings were instituted against the remaining two offenders. As a result of a complaint received from members of the public, two samples of bread were submitted to the Public Analyst for Analysis. He reported one to be adulterated with the remains of a household fly and the other to contain a piece of oily dough. Circumstances in both cases were such that no further proceedings could be taken so the manufacturers were written to and cautioned.



On two occasions a confectioner was fined for selling to members of the public in the first instance a loaf of yeast cake with a piece of wire in it and in the second instance a tea-cake with a cigarette end on it. Imported apples were once again reported to be contaminated with an arsenic and lead powder. Samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. He reported that contamination was only slight and that a thorough washing would have the necessary neutralizing effect. This information was then passed on to the Public Health Inspectors for the areas concerned, and also to the County Medical Officer.

Altogether 7 informations were upheld and the Magistrates inflicted fines to the total amount of £75 and costs of £28/16/2d.

The average composition of the milk was certified by the Public Analyst to be Fat 3.655%, Solids not fat 8.685% and total Solids 12.34%.

The percentage of samples not up to standard was 3.013% and the percentage of adulteration was 1.795%.



TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF WATER ANALYSES.

DISTRICT.	Bacteriological Examination of Untreated Water.			Bacteriological Examination of Treated Water.			Chemical Analysis.
	Public Supplies.	Other Supplies.		Public Supplies.	Other Supplies.		
	No. of Samples Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples Taken
<b>Urban.</b>							
Abercarn ... ..	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Abergavenny ... ..	—	4	4	7	4	—	1
Abertillery ... ..	—	2	8	—	—	—	—
Bedwas & Machen ... ..	—	2	—	4	1	—	—
Bedwellty ... ..	—	—	—	51	4	—	—
Blaenavon ... ..	19	3	—	20	23	—	5
Caerleon ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chepstow ... ..	—	—	—	32	4	—	—
Cwmbran ... ..	—	—	23	8	—	—	—
Ebbw Vale ... ..	41	2	1	53	12	—	3
Monmouth ... ..	2	5	10	105	7	1	—
Mynyddislwyn ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantyglo & Blaina ... ..	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Pontypool ... ..	3	—	—	96	—	—	—
Rhydney ... ..	32	5	27	46	1	—	—
Risca ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tredegar ... ..	30	—	—	30	—	—	—
Usk ... ..	—	—	—	12	—	—	1
<b>Rural.</b>							
Abergavenny ... ..	9	6	37	38	3	—	—
Chepstow ... ..	55	3	4	23	6	—	—
Magor & St. Mellons ... ..	—	11	25	12	9	—	—
Monmouth ... ..	14	1	2	10	4	—	—
Pontypool ... ..	—	—	7	12	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	205	44	152	567	78	1	10



**Samples of Milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service,  
Newport, during the years 1954-59 for Bacteriological  
and Biological Examination.**

By:—	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY</b>						
COUNCIL ... ..	713	1,006	1,350	1,266	1,404	1,523
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS:</b>						
Abercarn ... ..	—	—	1	8	22	5
Abergavenny ... ..	10	9	23	28	25	26
Abertillery ... ..	4	5	—	1	2	1
Bedwas & Machen ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—
Bedwellty ... ..	16	22	46	51	76	111
Blaenavon ... ..	12	57	52	53	45	47
Caerlton ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chepstow ... ..	—	2	6	12	21	19
Cwmbran ... ..	—	—	9	4	13	27
Ebwb Vale ... ..	136	101	52	69	65	71
Monmouth ... ..	34	47	39	58	89	37
Mynyddisllyn ... ..	10	14	16	10	—	13
Nantyglo & Blaina ... ..	12	12	6	11	6	—
Pontypool ... ..	166	171	159	168	194	210
Rhymney ... ..	69	79	65	79	71	57
Risca ... ..	9	30	51	54	57	60
Tredegarr ... ..	93	124	142	85	108	91
Usk ... ..	9	—	1	—	—	—
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS:</b>						
Abergavenny ... ..	—	—	8	6	17	14
Chepstow ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magor & St. Mellons ... ..	17	25	51	48	47	36
Monmouth ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pontypool ... ..	8	7	8	—	—	—
Total ... ..	1,320	1,711	2,085	2,011	2,262	2,350

(By courtesy of R. D. Gray, M.D., D.P.H., Director of Laboratory).



## CHILD GUIDANCE.

## 1. Newport Clinic.

No. of Cases on Waiting List at 1-1-59	...	...	...	...	19
Continuing Cases from 1958	...	...	...	...	52
New Cases referred 1959	...	...	...	...	88
					— 159
No. of Cases attending full Clinic, 1959	...	...	...	...	84
No. of Cases under supervision	...	...	...	...	35
No. of Cases offered appointment—not kept:					
(a) No parental co-operation	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Problem resolved	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Gone away	...	...	...	...	4
					— 17
No. of Cases on Waiting List at 31-12-59	...	...	...	...	23
					— 159

*Cases Closed 1959.*

1. Problem resolved	...	...	...	...	13
2. Problem improved	...	...	...	...	7
3. Recommended/Admitted—Special School	...	...	...	...	10
4. Transferred to L.A.—Section 57(3)	...	...	...	...	4
5. No parental co-operation	...	...	...	...	10
6. Gone away	...	...	...	...	1
7. For diagnosis only and treatment elsewhere	...	...	...	...	22
					— 67
No. of Cases attending for Psychotherapy	...	...	...	...	126
No. of Treatments given	...	...	...	...	486

*Sources of Referral.*

## A. MEDICAL.

School Medical Officers/I.W.C.	...	...	...	...	42
Family Doctors	...	...	...	...	4
Hospital Consultants	...	...	...	...	19
					— 65

## B. EDUCATIONAL.

Educational Psychologist	...	...	...	...	4
Head Teachers	...	...	...	...	10
Education Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	1
					— 15



## C. OTHER AGENCIES.

Probation Officers	...	...	...	3	
Children's Department	...	...	...	5	
				—	8
Cases carried forward to 1960—Continuing Cases	...	...	...	52	88
Waiting List	...	...	...	23	
				—	75

**2. Tredegar Clinic.**

No. of Cases on Waiting List at 1-1-59	...	...	...	22	
Continuing Cases from 1958	...	...	...	60	
New Cases referred 1959	...	...	...	106	
				—	188
No. of Cases attending Clinic, 1959	...	...	...	125	
No. of Cases offered appointment—not kept:					
(a) No parental co-operation	...	...	...	12	
(b) Problem resolved	...	...	...	23	
(c) Gone away	...	...	...	6	
				—	41
No. of Cases on Waiting List at 31-12-59	...	...	...	22	
				—	188

*Cases Closed 1959.*

1. Problem resolved	...	...	...	...	37
2. Problem improved	...	...	...	...	12
3. Recommended/Admitted—Special School	...	...	...	...	16
4. Transferred to L.A.—Section 57(3)	...	...	...	...	5
5. No parental co-operation	...	...	...	...	5
6. Gone away	...	...	...	...	3
7. For diagnosis only and treatment elsewhere	...	...	...	...	7
				—	85

No. of Cases attending for Psychotherapy	...	...	...	...	151
No. of Treatments given	...	...	...	...	380

*Sources of Referral.*

## A. MEDICAL.

School Medical Officers/I.W.C.	...	...	...	54	
Family Doctors	...	...	...	14	
Hospital Consultants	...	...	...	23	
				—	91











