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Contributors

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WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.
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A.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

R E P O R T

of

THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



IVOR J. JONES

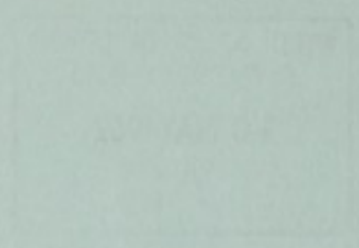
M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

County Health Offices,
NEWTOWN,
Montgomeryshire.

September 1961.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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To the:

Chairman and Members of the Montgomery County Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1960.

Vital Statistics (pages 1 and 24 to 29)

Population: The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for mid 1960 was 44,720 a decrease of 80 from 1959 and the lowest population for the County since 1945 (44,680)

Births: There were 705 live births during the year (15.76 per 1,000 population). From 1941 to 1947 there was a general tendency towards an increase in the Birth Rate each year but this trend was reversed during the years 1948-1955. The trend during the years 1956-1960 again shows a gradual increase in the Birth Rate. The provisional Birth Rate for England and Wales during 1960 was 17.1 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) (Pages 1 to 3 and 30)

During 1960, nine infants died before reaching one year of age, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 12.77 per 1,000 live births as compared with a Rate of 21.9 for England and Wales. The Rate for the country as a whole, and the Rate for Montgomeryshire are the lowest ever recorded.

It is interesting to note that the Infantile Mortality Rate has been decreasing steadily since the beginning of the century.

Year	Rates for	
	Montgomeryshire	England and Wales
1902	107	133
1911	96	118
1921	82	83
1931	69	66
1941	49	59
1951	30	30
1959	17	22
1960	13	22

Neo-natal mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age) (Page 3)

Of the 705 infants born alive during the year, 7 died within 4 weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 9.9 per 1,000 live births as compared with a rate of 12.9 for 1959. The chief cause of death of these infants was Prematurity. Two infants died after reaching 4 weeks and before reaching 12 months of age.

The neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 15.6.

Stillbirths

There were 18 stillbirths during the year giving a Stillbirth Rate of 0.40 per 1,000 population. Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths were 24.9. The number of stillbirths in 1959 was 20 giving a stillbirth rate of 0.45. There were no illegitimate stillbirths and of the 38 illegitimate live births one died under one week of age.

Peri-natal mortality (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age)

The marked reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate during the past 50 years has been confined mainly to the saving of infants after the first week of age.

Efforts are now being directed to reducing Peri-natal mortality, i.e. stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age. During 1960, in addition to the 18 stillbirths there were 6 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving a peri-natal mortality of 33.2 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with a rate of 32.9 for England and Wales.

General Mortality (Pages 2 and 24 to 29)

There were 513 deaths from all causes during the year giving a Crude Death Rate of 11.47 per 1,000 population compared with a Rate of 13.04 for 1959, and 11.5 for England and Wales in 1960.

Comparability Factor

It will be appreciated that the Birth and Death Rates of a community depend to some extent on the age constitution of that community, e.g. a community with a larger proportion of old people should have a lower Birth Rate and a higher Death Rate, everything else being equal, than another community with a smaller proportion of old people.

In order to use these Rates as an indication of health conditions in a community it is necessary to take into account the proportion of people in all age groups in the community. The Registrar-General provides "Comparability Factors" for this purpose and their effect on the Crude Rates applicable to this County is as follows:

Crude Birth Rate	Corrected Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Corrected Death Rate
15.76	17.18	11.47	10.68

The chief causes of death were:

Cancer (all sites)	81
Vascular diseases of nervous system	95
Coronary disease, angina	80
Hypertension with heart disease	10
Other heart disease	27

While the Death Rate tends to fall and the expectation of life is increasing it will be appreciated that the proportion of old people is increasing. This factor alone will result in a larger proportion of deaths due to diseases to which the elderly are more prone and must be borne in mind when considering the apparent increase in the incidence of Cancer and deaths therefrom.

Deaths from motor vehicle and other accidents and suicide:

	1959	1960
Motor vehicle Accidents	6	12
All other accidents	9	8
Suicide	9	1

General advice regarding the prevention of accidents in the home is given by Health Visitors and District Nurses when making their routine visits to homes. Posters drawing attention to hazards in the home are displayed at Infant Welfare Centres.

Vaccination and Immunisation (Pages 10 and 11)

Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination against smallpox is carried out in this County mainly by General Medical Practitioners. The proportion of children being vaccinated is increasing steadily but it is impossible to obtain an accurate record at any given time, as some general medical practitioners are tardy in submitting their records of vaccination. It is, however, known that at the end of 1960, 41.1% of children under one year of age had been vaccinated compared with an average figure for Wales of 35.7%. The Council pays a fee of five shillings for each record of vaccination. Advice is given to parents by Health Visitors and District Nurses and the need for vaccination and immunisation is stressed.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out mainly by the Council's own Medical Officer, although this may be done by general medical practitioners. Two injections are given after a child reaches six months and a booster injection is given during the child's first year in School. The proportion of children so immunised remains high. It will be noted on page 10 that there has been no case of diphtheria or death therefrom in the County since 1947.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

An increasing number of children are being immunised against Whooping Cough. Those children immunised by the Council's own medical officers receive three injections in early infancy. A high proportion of those children immunised by general medical practitioners receive three injections in the form of a triple antigen which gives protection against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus. There are however, several objections to using the triple antigen, hence the policy of the Health Department in offering protection against each disease separately.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During 1960 the Minister of Health extended the arrangements for poliomyelitis vaccination to include all children over six months of age and adults up to 40 years of age. The number of new registrations during the year was 3,007 and this number included 2,259 in the 27-40 years age-group. At the end of the year 15,454 registrations had been recorded (59.15% of the population involved) and of this number 14,731 (95.3%) had received two or more injections. The amount of clinical and administrative work connected with this was very considerable, particularly as it was dealt with by existing medical and clerical staff.

It is gratifying to note that the percentage of children born between 1943-1960 who had received two or more injections at the end of 1960 was 85.7% - the highest figure for all Welsh Local Health Authorities - and compared with a national percentage of 76.0%

Epidemiology (Pages 12 to 14)

There were 217 cases of measles notified, the majority of which occurred in the Borough of Welshpool. Only 46 cases of whooping cough were notified, 29 of which were in the Borough of Montgomery.

There were no deaths from infectious diseases during 1960.

Tuberculosis (Pages 12 and 13, 31 and 32)

The remarkable reduction in the deaths from tuberculosis during the past 50 years continues. Only two deaths during 1960 were attributable to tuberculosis, giving a Tuberculosis Death Rate per million population of 45, the lowest figure ever recorded.

The following table provides evidence of the remarkable reduction in the Tuberculosis Death Rate referred to above:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tuberculosis Death Rate per million population</u>		
	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-respiratory</u>	<u>All Forms</u>
1913	1,020	382	1,402
1926	883	96	969
1936	696	174	870
1946	420	110	530
1956	89	-	89
1957	89	-	89
1958	67	-	67
1959	89	-	89
1960	45	-	45

The mortality of a chronic disease such as tuberculosis is not a sound indication of the incidence of the disease, because of the time lag between infection and death, and because improved treatment has lessened the proportion of cases which die. Nevertheless it is apparent that remarkable success has been achieved in recent years in the prevention of tuberculosis. The following table shows the actual number of new cases notified and deaths registered from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis since 1941.

Year	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1941	49)	16)	22)	7)
1942	28)	26)	29)	8)
1943	61) 47.6	27) 21.8	22) 21.8	7) 7.8
1944	46)	19)	17)	7)
1945	54)	21)	19)	10)
1946	55)	13)	19)	5)
1947	68)	8)	19)	7)
1948	49) 50.8	11) 11.8	22) 17.8	5) 3.4
1949	52)	8)	23)	-)
1950	30)	19)	6)	-)
1951	35)	15)	16)	2)
1952	42)	11)	6)	2)
1953	37) 35.6	10) 9.4	8) 9.2	1) 1.2
1954	37)	6)	8)	1)
1955	27)	5)	8)	-)
1956	25)	9)	4)	-)
1957	22)	9)	4)	-)
1958	16) 18.6	10) 7.8	3) 3.4	-) 0.0
1959	17)	7)	4)	-)
1960	13)	4)	2)	-)

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis rose remarkable during the war and post-war years, but since then there has been a marked reduction in the number of cases notified. The reduction in the number of non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified is even more marked - probably due to the improvement of milk production, particularly "Tuberculin Tested" milk and "Pasteurised" milk.

Whenever a new case of tuberculosis is notified, a visit to the home is made by the Health Visitor who endeavours to trace the source of infection and to persuade every member of the household to visit the Chest Physician's Clinic, with a view to discovering any source of infection in the household or any secondary cases of infection from the notified patient.

The Chest Physicians' Clinics are attended by the Health Visitors concerned who can advise the Chest Physician on the Home environment, sanitary conditions, etc., and who can be instructed by the Chest Physician with a view to advising members of the household on the prevention of spread of infection.

Maternity and Midwifery Service

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

These are conducted by general medical practitioners at the local hospitals, at their own surgeries and at Newtown Clinic. The Clinic is staffed by a member of the County Infirmary Staff, the Health Visitor and the District Nurse-midwife and in this way close liaison is maintained between the various authorities concerned with the welfare of the expectant mother. District Nurse-midwives also in some districts attend and assist at Ante-natal sessions held at the General Medical Practitioners surgeries.

Home Nursing

During 1960, home nursing was provided for 1,848 patients who received 20,602 visits. The nursing of the chronic sick and elderly continues to form a large part of the nurses' work. There is an increasing need for advice in the rehabilitation of the patient and in the encouragement and education of relatives who, being constantly in attendance, are able to carry out instructions given to them by the district nursing staff.

588 patients were over 65 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year and a total of 14,922 visits were paid to these patients.

No special arrangements are made for the nursing of sick children at home, but children discharged from hospital are referred to the County Health Department by the Almoner for special supervision. There were 207 children under the age of 5 years at the time of the first visit during the year and 870 visits were paid.

Nursing appliances are available for issue on loan to patients. These articles which include mackintosh sheeting, bed pans, back rests, urinals and air cushions, form part of the nurses equipment. Further supplies are available from the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. I should like to thank the officers of these organisations for their continued and valuable assistance.

After-care of Cancer Cases - The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation

The "Area Welfare Grant Scheme" continues to operate in the County to meet the urgent needs of necessitous cancer patients who are nursed at home. The principal aim of the Scheme is to give help "in kind" to a necessitous cancer patient immediately the need is apparent and without administrative delay. All district nurse-midwives are aware of the Scheme and are requested to make recommendations as and when necessary.

Post Graduate Courses

The Superintendent Nursing Officer attended an approved Post Graduate Course for Supervisors of midwives.

Three District Nurse-midwives attended refresher courses for State Enrolled nurses.

Eight Health Visitors and District Nurse-midwives attended a one-day study course at Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, arranged by the Salop County Health Department.

All Health Visitors and District Nurse Midwives attended a one-day study and observation visit to the Mid-Wales Hospital, Talgarth.

Health Visitor Training

One District Nurse-midwife was accepted for training under the Council's scheme and when qualified will continue to serve the County for a minimum period of two years.

Health Visiting

This Service was performed by:-

- | |
|--|
| 4 Full-time Health Visitors |
| 2 District Nurse-Midwife/Health Visitors |
| 7 District Nurse-midwives acting as Health Visitors
with dispensation |
| 6 Village Nurse-midwives acting as Health Visitors
with dispensation |

The Health Visitor is now considered to be the adviser of the family as a whole and her duties have, therefore, been increased very considerably.

Child Welfare

Reference has already been made to the remarkable reduction in infantile mortality during the past 50 years, but it is apparent that increased attention will have to be given to the causes of peri-natal mortality e.g. stillbirths and deaths during the first week of life.

Child Welfare Centres

In 1960 there were 14 Child Welfare Centres in the County; one new Centre being opened at Trewern during the year.

The number of attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year was 5,923. The voluntary workers continue their interest and play an important part in the running of these Centres.

Dental Services

It has still not been possible to provide a priority dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Such a service could not be provided at present without seriously affecting the School Dental Service.

Home Help Service

As in previous years, the care of old people during 1960, occupied more home help working hours than any other type of case.

The average age of those cared for is rising gradually and, in fact, there were eight people over 90 years and many more over 85 years helped during the year. Old people can be kept happily in their own homes, even though living alone, when relieved of the heavier type of housework. The majority of Home Helps doing this work are part-time workers as these have proved to be the most satisfactory for the care of the infirm aged. They are usually married women who will undertake the care of one, two or three households for a limited time each day, or sometimes only two or three times a week. Help is given when necessary in the evenings to assist old people to bed.

Maternity cases continue to be few in number but most have a full-time help - often residential.

The Home Help Supervisor, after taking a course of training by correspondence passed the examination of the Institute of Home Help Organisers and became a qualified and registered member of the Institute.

Number of Home Helps employed at 31.12.60

(a)	Whole-time	3
(b)	Part-time	100
(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	37

Number of cases where Home Help was provided during the year:-

(a)	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	29	
(b)	Tuberculosis	3	
(c)	Chronic sick including aged and infirm	180	
(d)	Others	<u>44</u>	<u>256</u>

Comparative figures since inception of Service

Type of Case	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(a) Maternity	-	36	39	54	50	45	35	37	27	36	29
(b) Tuberculosis	-	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	-	2	2
(c) Others	6	51	75	121	94	124	149	147	183	198	224
Total	6	89	116	178	146	172	185	185	210	236	256

Ante-natal visits to Homes

1,597 Ante-natal visits were paid by District Nurse-Midwives to patients in their own homes. 133 visits were paid by Health Visitors.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

Three unmarried mothers were admitted to Bersham Hall, Wrexham as compared with 13 during 1959. The average stay was: ante-natal - 19 days, post-natal - 11 days. Two of the three babies were placed for adoption, the third returned home with his mother.

Confinements

The number of women confined in hospital was 502 in 1960 as compared with 148 confined at home.

An amendment to the Rules of the Central Midwives Board which came into effect on 1st July 1960, now defines the "lying-in period" as a period being not less than ten days nor more than 28 days after the end of labour during which the continued attendance of a midwife is requisite, so that the minimum period has been reduced from 14 to 10 days.

District Nurse-midwives in this County still continue to visit patients discharged from hospital at the earliest opportunity because it is still felt that this is the period when the mother is most in need of advice and reassurance.

During 1960, 589 mothers were visited following discharge from hospital.

Number of Domiciliary Cases attended by Midwives in 1960				
Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total
Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	
3	2	39	104	148

Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the midwives Act, 1951 on 37 occasions where a medical practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services and on 8 occasions where a medical practitioner had not been engaged.

Inhalation Analgesics (gas and air, trilene)

Twenty midwives employed by the County Council were qualified to administer analgesics. Gas and air was administered to 96 patients in their own homes during 1960. Although midwives are permitted by the Central Midwives Board to administer Trilene, no equipment has, as yet, been provided in this County. The Medical Practitioners are, however, administering Trilene to a number of their cases.

Pethidine

Pethidine was administered to 84 patients during the year.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity Outfits were available free of charge for all women confined at home. The outfits contain dressings needed at the confinement and during the lying-in period. 167 outfits were distributed during 1960.

Supervision of Midwives

The Superintendent Nursing Officer continues to act as Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and carries out inspections of all midwives who have notified their intention to practice in this County.

Welfare Foods

The arrangements made for the distribution of welfare foods in 1954 following the transfer of this work to the County Council from the Ministry of Food, have continued in the main throughout 1959. The Council will appreciate that the local distribution has been carried out mainly by voluntary organisations such as the British Red Cross Society, and a large number of individuals in many cases since the transfer to the County Council in 1954.

The local distribution involves regular attendance at specified hours at a distribution centre, the receipt of welfare foods, the cancellation of coupons and receipt of payments in stamps, together with meticulous book-keeping. But for the very willing co-operation which has been received throughout these years from these volunteers, the Council would be involved in considerably increased expenditure. I, personally, am very grateful for this voluntary co-operation.

Issues of Welfare Foods

	By Coupons		On payment of full price (4/- tin)		Issues to Hospitals	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
National Dried Milk	26,120	25,287	94	145	254	391
Cod Liver Oil	2,933	2,723	-	-	-	-
A. & D. Tablets	1,241	1,315	-	-	-	-
Orange Juice	17,440	15,115	-	-	-	2

Ambulance Service (Pages 18 to 23)

The six St. John Ambulance Divisions in the County continue to provide a voluntary Ambulance Service in the County as agents of the County Council. From the inception of the Ambulance Service on 5th July, 1948, to the end of 1960, the St. John Ambulances operating in this County have carried out 11,780 journeys, conveying 13,353 patients, 555,492 miles a truly remarkable record for a service which is manned entirely by volunteer personnel.

In 1960, the Wales Regional Competition for Local Authority Ambulance personnel organised by the National Association of Ambulance Officers, was held in Newtown. The Montgomeryshire team (Messrs. R. H. Evans and F. M. Evans of Llanidloes) came second to Caernarvonshire, out of an entry of nine teams. This result reflects great credit on the Montgomeryshire team who were the only volunteer personnel taking part in the Competition.

The sitting-case car service is operated by volunteer car drivers at a cost which is intended to cover the expenses of the drivers. A number of commercial taxi owners undertake the service at the same mileage rates as the volunteer car drivers.

The demand on the Ambulance Service appears to have "found its level" but the demand for sitting-case cars continues to increase year by year. The reason for this increase are discussed on pages 18 to 23.

Chiropody Service

Circular 11/59 (Wales) stated that the Minister of Health was prepared to approve proposals by local health authorities to establish or extend an existing chiropody service as part of the arrangements for the prevention of illness, care and after-care under Section 28 (1) of the National Health Service Act, 1948. Such proposals should indicate the extent and method of providing a service at first, but should allow for later development or variation.

The minister suggested that, at least in the early stages, priority should be given to the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, and hoped that authorities would provide a service in their own clinics when these were not in use for other purposes. Arrangements could also be made for treatment to

be provided at a chiropodists own premises and domiciliary visits to patients who are unfit on medical grounds to attend for treatment would be allowed.

Any chiropodist employed by an authority must satisfy the qualifications laid down in the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations.

The Montgomery County Recreation Association was already providing a Chiropody Service in the County, using the Council's Clinics at the following centres:

Llanfyllin - one session each month
Machynlleth - one session each month
Llanidloes - two sessions each month
Welshpool - two sessions each month

Chiropody clinics were also being held as follows:

Llanbrynmair, Village Hall - one session each month
Llanfair Caereinion, Village Institute - one session each month
Llansantffraid, Village Hall - one session each month
Llanymynech, Village Hall - one session each month
Montgomery, Church Hall - one session each month
Newtown, Community House - two sessions each month

This Service was being provided with the aid of an annual grant from the Fund administered by the Welsh Church Acts Committee.

On 14th October, 1960, the Council's Health Committee resolved - That a Chiropody Service be provided in the County under the general direction of the County Medical Officer of Health and that the following paragraphs be included in the Council's proposals made under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 and submitted to the Minister of Health for approval:-

"The Council propose to make available throughout the County a Chiropody Service where necessary and in the first instance for the aged, physically handicapped persons, and expectant mothers, and for other classes of persons for whom it may subsequently be deemed desirable. The service will be provided through the agency of voluntary organisations and/or by the direct employment of qualified chiropodists, whole-time or part-time as may be required. Treatment will be carried out at the chiropodists' surgeries, welfare centres, the premises of voluntary organisations or at the patients' homes as may be necessary.

Persons availing themselves of the Service will be expected to pay a charge per treatment which may be remitted in cases of need".

It was subsequently decided that no charge be made for the service to the aged, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers, and that from 1st April, 1961 the Health Committee should accept liability for the annual grant paid to the Montgomery County Recreation Association by the Welsh Church Acts Committee with additional provisions for the last two categories of patient.

Mental Health

The year 1960 was notable for the coming into operation on the 1st November of the outstanding parts of the Mental Health Act, 1959, which replaced complicated and out-dated legislation. The Act was framed to give effect to the main recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Law Relating to Mental Health and Mental Deficiency and its aims can be summarised as follows:-

- (a) that treatment of mental disorders should be available with as little formality as applies in the case of any other form of illness.
- (b) that whenever possible the care of the patient should be undertaken within the community, hospital treatment being reserved for patients requiring medical or nursing treatment which cannot be given outside hospital.

All the existing Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts were repealed by the Mental Health Act, 1959; the Board of Control was dissolved and replaced by Mental Health Review Tribunals for each Regional Hospital Board Area. These Tribunals consist of legal, medical and lay members with power to

discharge detained patients from hospital or guardianship. The Act also applied the provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (relating to the functions of local health authorities with regard to the prevention of illness, care and after-care) to persons who are or have been suffering from "mental disorder" a term which covers all forms of mental illness or disability of mind. In this connection the minister directed that the following provisions be made by local health authorities to implement the service for the mentally disordered:-

- (a) the provision, equipment and maintenance of residential accommodation and the care of persons resident in such accommodation;
- (b) the provision of centres or other facilities for training or occupation including equipment and maintenance;
- (c) the appointment of officers to act as mental welfare officers for the purposes of the Mental Health Act;
- (d) the exercise by the local health authority of their functions in respect of persons placed under guardianship; and
- (e) the provision of any ancillary or supplementary services for or for the benefit of persons who are or have been suffering from Mental disorder.

The proposals of the County Council for carrying out their duties under the Mental Health Act, 1959, received the approval of the Minister of Health on 1st June, 1960.

Approved Medical Practitioners

Steps were taken by the Council regarding the approval of medical practitioner having special experience for the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder for the purpose of giving recommendations in connection with the admission of mentally disordered persons to hospital or reception into guardianship under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Mental Welfare Officers

The Council appointed the two existing "Duly Authorised Officers" as part-time Mental Welfare Officers and seven Health Visitors were also so designated. Under the 1959 Act the mental welfare officers continue to have statutory responsibility, with a revised procedure, for the compulsory admission of patients to hospital, and have other duties under the act. It is however, envisaged that their general functions will develop on the lines of mental health social workers undertaking social case work in association with the psychiatric hospitals and clinics. In addition, we have the assistance of the Psychiatric Social Worker whose duties are shared by the three Counties:- Brecon, Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire.

Junior Training Centre

At the end of 1960, arrangements for the setting-up of a Junior Training Centre at Newtown were under consideration.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. Gordon Diggle of the Mid-Wales Hospital, Talgarth for his help and advice in this transitional period.

It is a pleasure to record my thanks to the numerous voluntary organisations and individuals, including the St. John Ambulance Divisions, the County Branch of the British Red Cross Society, the W.V.S. the two Chest Physicians and the Heads of Departments of the County Council and particularly to the Staff of the County Health Department for their co-operation throughout the year.

IVOR J. JONES

County Medical Officer of Health

County Health Offices,
NEWTOWN,
Montgomeryshire.

September, 1960.

COUNTY HEALTH STAFF

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	Ivor J. Jones, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officers	Amelia Evans, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. J. Mary Pryce, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. Ian B. Millar, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (to Nov. 1959) Elinor M. Greville, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., (from May 1960)
Principal Dental Officer	E. Davies-Thomas, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S.
Assistant Dental Officers	Jean Wynne-Griffith, L.D.S. (part- time) Maldwyn Vaughan, R.C.S., L.D.S., (part-time) (appointed Oct. 1960)
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss S. D. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Health Visitors	Miss G. E. Bryan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Miss N. L. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Mrs. E. Wynne Peate, S.R.N., H.V., Part 1 Midwifery Mrs. R. M. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from Feb. 1960)
Home Help Supervisor	Mrs. R. M. Goodwin, Cert. I.H.H.O.
Food and Drugs Inspector	E. Walter Evans
Duly Authorised Officers	D. T. Llewellyn, G. W. Pryce
Dental Attendants	Miss P. M. Lewis, Miss V. Berwick, Mrs. B. V. Crisp (from Nov. 1960)

OFFICE STAFF

Walter Jones (Chief Clerk)
D. W. Rees
W. B. Davies
B. Owen
Mrs. D. Weaver
Miss E. Davies
Miss G. G. Leach (from April 1960)
Miss M. E. Wallis

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES

- a ... State Certified Midwife
- b ... State Registered Nurse
- c ... State Enrolled Assistant Nurse
- d ... Queen's Nurse
- e ... Gas and Air Certificate
- f ... Health Visitor's Certificate

<u>District</u>	<u>Nurse-Midwife</u>	<u>Qualifications</u>
BERRIEW	Sister M. E. Lewis	adbe
CARNO	Nurse A. S. Peate	ace
CAERSWS	Sister O. Hamer	abe
CHURCHSTOKE	Sister B. A. Evans	abe
KERRY	Sister E. F. Humphreys	abef
LLANBRYNMAIR	Sister M. E. Lewis	abef
LLANDINAM	Nurse J. A. Griffiths	ace
LLANDYSILIO	Sister P. Davies	abe
LLANFYLLIN	Nurse E. E. Fryer	ace
LLANRHAIADR	Sister M. Thomas	adbe
LLANWDDYN	Nurse S. J. Watkins	ace
LLANIDLOES	Sister R. E. Jones	abe
LLANFAIR CAEREINION	Nurse H. Mills Evans, M.B.E.	ace
LLANSANTFFRAID	Nurse M. L. Jones	ace
MONTGOMERY	Sister B. R. Downey	abe
MACHYNLLETH	Nurse M. E. Jones	ace
MEIFOD	Nurse M. L. Lewis	ace
NEWTOWN	Sister C. Lloyd Jones	abde
TREGYNON	Nurse C. J. Lloyd	ace
WELSHPOOL (inner)	Sister M. G. Harding	abe
WELSHPOOL (outer)	Nurse M. J. Ellis	ac
Relief	Sister E. J. Bebb Sister L. Evans	abe ab

Annual Report for 1960

Statistics and Social Conditions of the County

Area of Administrative County	510,110 acres
Population (Census 1951)	45,990
Population Registrar-General's Mid-year Estimate 1960	44,720
Rateable Value	1959-1960 £363,357
	1960-1961 £368,382
Estimated Product of 1d Rate	1959-1960 £1,430
	1960-1961 £1,130

Births and Deaths

Live Births	M.	F.	T.
Legitimate	342	331	673
Illegitimate	18	14	32
Total	360	345	705

Live-birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (crude)	15.76
Live-birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (adjusted)	17.18

Stillbirths	M.	12
	F.	6
	T.	18

Rate per 1,000 births
(live and still) 24.9

Infant Mortality	M.	F.	T.
Deaths of infants under 1 week	5	1	6
Deaths of infants 1 - 4 weeks	-	1	1
Deaths of infants 4 weeks to 1 yr.	1	1	2
Total deaths of infants under 1 yr.	6	3	9

Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks)	9.9 per 1,000 live births
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 wk.)	33.2 per 1,000 live birth
Illegitimate births (live and still) Percentage of total births	4.4
Maternal mortality (deaths from pregnancy or child-birth)	Nil
Deaths : Males	267
Females	246
Total	513

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (crude)	11.47
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (adjusted)	10.68

Comparative Rates		
	Montgomeryshire	England & Wales
Birth Rate (adjusted)	17.18	17.1
Death Rate (adjusted)	10.68	11.5
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.0	
Infant Mortality Rate	12.77	22.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	9.9	15.6
Still-birth Rate	24.9	19.8

The following table gives the number of births, deaths and infant deaths for each of the past ten years.

Year	Estimated Population	No. of Live Births	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths under 1 year of age	Infant Death rate per 1,000 live births
1951	45,520	766	16.8	641	14.1	23	30.0
1952	45,070	751	16.7	559	12.4	22	29.3
1953	45,010	723	16.1	558	12.4	22	30.4
1954	45,090	699	15.5	556	12.3	18	25.8
1955	45,100	671	14.9	567	12.6	19	28.3
1956	44,940	674	15.0	548	12.2	20	29.7
1957	44,930	684	15.2	531	11.8	15	21.9
1958	44,800	719	16.1	564	12.6	18	25.0
1959	44,800	699	15.6	584	13.0	12	17.2
1960	44,720	705	15.8	513	11.5	9	12.8

TREND OF BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE IN THE COUNTY DURING THE LAST 25 YEARS

Year	Birth Rate	Average	Death Rate	Average
1936	14.3		14.3	
1937	14.9		14.4	
1938	15.5	14.6	13.5	14.5
1939	14.8		14.5	
1940	13.6		15.3	
1941	15.1		13.9	
1942	15.9		14.2	
1943	16.5	16.1	13.5	14.0
1944	17.2		13.6	
1945	16.0		14.6	
1946	18.4		14.6	
1947	18.4		13.4	
1948	17.8	17.6	12.9	13.1
1949	17.8		12.9	
1950	15.8		12.9	
1951	16.8		14.1	
1952	16.7		12.4	
1953	16.1	16.0	12.4	12.8
1954	15.5		12.3	
1955	14.9		12.6	
1956	15.0		12.2	
1957	15.2		11.8	
1958	16.1	15.5	12.6	12.2
1959	15.6		13.0	
1960	15.8		11.5	

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1936 - 1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Average</u>
1936	53		1951	30	
1937	45		1952	29	
1938	34	52	1953	30	29
1939	73		1954	26	
1940	57		1955	28	
1941	49		1956	30	
1942	54		1957	22	
1943	33	42	1958	25	21
1944	35		1959	17	
1945	41		1960	13	
1946	37				
1947	39				
1948	41	41			
1949	46				
1950	43				

DEATHS OF INFANTS

Sanitary District	Deaths of Infants		
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to one year	Total : Under one year
Llanfyllin M.B.	-	-	-
Llanidloes M.B.	-	-	-
Machynlleth U.D.	-	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	-	-	-
Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn U.D.	-	-	-
Welshpool M.B.	1	-	1
Urban Areas	1	-	1
Fordeu R.D.	1	1	2
Llanfyllin R.D.	2	-	2
Machynlleth R.D.	-	-	-
Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	3	1	4
Rural Areas	6	2	8
Whole County	7	2	9

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1959 AND 1960

Causes of Death	1959		1960	
	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Cancer (all forms)	95	16.3	81	15.8
Heart Disease and Circulatory Disease	201	34.4	205	39.9
Vascular lesions of nervous system	116	19.9	95	18.5
Influenza	15	2.6	-	-
Pneumonia	14	2.4	18	3.5
Bronchitis	14	2.4	12	2.3
Other defined and ill defined diseases	64	10.9	42	8.2
Motor vehicle and other accidents	15	2.7	20	3.9
Suicide	9	1.5	1	0.2

Deaths from Vehicular and other Accidents during 1960

Age Group	Vehicular			Other Accidents		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	1	1
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	2	3	-	-	-
25 - 44	4	-	4	-	-	-
45 - 64	3	-	3	1	1	2
65 - 74	2	-	2	-	3	3
75+	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total	10	2	12	2	6	8

Deaths from Cancer, according to Age, Sex and Localisation of Disease
during 1960

Localisation		0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+	Total
Stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	7
Lung, Bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Breast	F	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	9
Uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	6
Other	M	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	8	20
	F	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	11	20
Totals	M	-	-	-	-	1	14	13	10	38
	F	-	1	-	-	-	16	12	14	43

Death Rates from Cancer according to County Districts

	1959		1960	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 population	No.	Rate per 1,000 population
Llanfyllin M.B.	4	3.1	4	3.1
Llanidloes M.B.	13	5.6	7	3.0
Machynlleth U.D.	4	2.2	7	3.9
Montgomery M.B.	-	0.0	2	2.2
Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn U.D.	9	1.7	8	1.5
Welshpool M.B.	9	1.5	9	1.5
Urban Districts	39	2.2	37	2.1
Forde R.D.	11	2.1	11	2.1
Llanfyllin R.D.	23	2.4	13	1.3
Machynlleth R.D.	8	2.7	6	2.0
Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	14	1.5	14	1.6
Rural Districts	56	2.1	44	1.6
Whole County	95	2.1	81	1.8

DEATH FROM LEUKAEMIA

Year	M F	All Ages	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over
1950	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1951	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
1952	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	M	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
1955	M	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1956	M	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1959	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
1960	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	M	19	-	1	4	-	5	7	1	1
	F	19	-	1	1	-	-	9	6	2

DOMICILIARY AND INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENTS

Year	Total Births (Live & Still)	Domiciliary Confinements		Hospital Confinements	
		Number	Percentage of Total births	Number	Percentage of Total births
1939	709	504	71.1	205	28.9
1940	700	465	66.4	235	33.6
1941	808	500	61.9	308	38.1
1942	780	493	63.2	287	36.8
1943	797	476	59.7	321	40.3
1944	805	419	52.1	386	47.9
1945	705	362	51.3	343	48.7
1946	829	429	51.8	400	48.2
1947	868	426	49.1	442	50.9
1948	800	369	46.1	431	53.9
1949	793	307	38.7	486	61.3
1950	728	264	36.3	464	63.7
1951	730	256	35.1	474	64.9
1952	737	249	33.8	488	66.2
1953	686	229	31.9	457	68.1
1954	694	210	30.3	484	69.7
1955	662	184	27.8	478	72.2
1956	694	185	26.7	509	73.3
1957	693	166	24.0	527	76.0
1958	736	177	24.0	559	76.0
1959	716	160	22.3	556	77.7
1960	732	150	20.5	582	79.5

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Total number of premature live births notified during the years:

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(a) Born at home	8	15	11	7	10	5	8	11	4
(b) Born in hospital	25	31	26	26	28	43	51	46	30
	33	46	37	33	38	48	59	57	34
Number born at home									
(a) nursed entirely at home	5	15	8	6	8	3	4	4	4
(b) died in first 24 hours	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1
(c) died 2nd to 28th day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(d) survived at 28 days	5	14	8	5	8	2	2	10	3

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

The following table gives details of the number of illegitimate children born in the County during the last decade:-

Year	Live Births		Stillbirths		Total births		Illegitimate % of total births
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	
1951	725	41	16	-	741	41	5.2
1952	720	30	13	2	733	32	4.2
1953	679	44	13	1	692	45	6.1
1954	668	31	16	-	684	31	4.3
1955	650	21	18	-	668	21	3.0
1956	647	27	12	-	659	27	4.0
1957	661	23	26	-	687	23	3.3
1958	692	27	14	1	706	28	3.8
1959	662	37	20	-	682	37	5.1
1960	673	32	18	-	691	32	4.4
Total	6,777	313	166	4	6,943	317	4.4

.B. The above figures are those given by the Registrar-General i.e. they have been corrected for inward and outward transfers.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

MAERSWS	Methodist School Room	2.30 p.m. last Friday in each month
REWE GREEN	The Club Room	2.30 p.m. second Tuesday in each month
LANBRYNMAIR	The Institute	2.30 p.m. second Thursday in each month
LANFAIR CAEREINION	The Institute	2.30 p.m. second Tuesday in each month
LANFYLLIN	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. second and last Thursday in each month
LANIDLOES	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. second and last Wednesday in each month
LANSANTFFRAID	Village Hall	2.30 p.m. first Tuesday in each month
LANWDDYN	The Oaks	2.30 p.m. second Friday in each month
LWYNYGOG (Staylittle)	The Institute	2.30 p.m. third Thursday in each month
ACHYNLLETH	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesday in each month
ELFOD	The Church Room	2.30 p.m. last Friday in each month
EWTON	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. every Wednesday in each month
REWERN	Community Centre	2.30 p.m. third Tuesday in each month
ELSHPOOL	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. every Friday in each month

Children who attended the Centres for the firsttime and who, at their first attendance, were under 1 year of age 429

Total number of children who attended during the year 977

Number of attendances during the year made by children who, at the date of attendance were;

Under 1 year	3,993	
1 but under 2	1,140	
2 but under 5	790	<u>5,923</u>

HEALTH VISITING

Ante-natal visits to expectant mothers	First visits	32	
	Total visits	111	
Visits to infants under 1 year of age	First visits	659	
	Total visits	4,799	(239)
Visits to children aged 1 but under 2 years	Total visits	2,642	(111)
Visits to children aged 2 but under 5 years	Total visits	3,569	(110)
Visits to tuberculous households	Total visits	579	(42)
Other cases	Total visits	1,610	(156)
Total number of families or households visited by Health Visitors		2,837	

N.B. The figures shown in brackets are the number of "no access" visits. (The number of persons to whom a visit was intended but not made effectively owing to failure to contact the person). These figures are not included under the heading "total visits".

Type of Case	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	943	19,105
Surgical	623	6,699
Infectious diseases	5	5
Tuberculosis	2	117
Maternal complications	9	36
Others	266	640
Totals	1,848	26,602
Patients included above who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	558	14,922
Children included above who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	207	870
Patients included above who had more than 24 visits during the year	247	14,890

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The number of children vaccinated by general medical practitioners in the County remains small.

Vaccination records received from General Medical Practitioners 5th July, 1948 to 31st December, 1960

V = Vaccination

R.V. = Re-vaccination

Year of Birth	1948-56		1957-60		Totals	
	V.	R.V.	V.	R.V.	V.	R.V.
1960	-	-	177	-	177	-
1959	-	-	287	-	287	-
1958	-	-	304	-	304	-
1957	-	-	300	-	300	-
1956	174	-	142	-	316	-
1955	254	-	35	-	289	-
1954	277	1	4	2	281	3
1953	281	2	4	2	285	4
1952	267	1	2	-	269	1
1951	279	-	3	2	282	2
1950	216	-	2	-	218	-
1949	251	3	1	3	252	6
1948	207	1	1	-	208	1
Pre 1948	132	362	50	193	182	555
Totals	2,338	370	1,312	202	3,650	572

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Incidence and Mortality

<u>Period</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1927-1933	130	11
1934-1940	204	16
1941-1947	95	9
1948-1960	-	-

Immunisation

Number of children who completed the full course of immunisation during the year:-

0 - 4 years	660
5 - 14 years	28 688

State of Immunisation as at 31st December, 1960

<u>Age</u>	<u>Estimated number immunised</u>	
0 - 1 year	138	
1 - 2 years	570	
2 - 3 years	601	
3 - 4 years	583	
4 - 5 years	561	2,453
5 - 6 years	567	
6 - 7 years	593	
7 - 8 years	616	
8 - 9 years	638	
9 - 10 years	655	
10 - 11 years	668	
11 - 12 years	676	
12 - 13 years	676	
13 - 14 years	667	
14 - 15 years	650	6,406 8,859

	Child population (as estimated by Registrar-General at mid 1960)	Number Immunised	Percentage of Child Population Immunised
0 - 4 years	3,400	2,453	72.1%
5 - 14 years	6,800	6,406	94.2%
Totals under 15 years	10,200	8,859	86.8%

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

(1st October 1954 - 31st December 1960)

Year of birth	Combined diphtheria and whooping cough		Whooping Cough only		Total number of children immunised	
	General Prac- titioners	Medical Officers	General Prac- titioners	Medical Officers	General Prac- titioners	Medical Officers
1960	46	-	34	149	80	149 (229)
1959	137	-	69	321	206	321 (527)
1958	116	-	63	342	179	342 (521)
1957	127	7	63	257	190	264 (454)
1956	206	257	12	32	218	289 (507)
1955	142	312	3	4	145	316 (461)
1954	150	306	-	3	150	309 (459)
1953	42	102	7	22	49	124 (173)
1952	10	19	6	20	16	39 (55)
1951	8	10	4	5	12	15 (27)
1950	5	14	1	10	6	24 (30)
1949	3	9	3	3	6	12 (18)
Before 1949	4	2	4	5	8	7 (15)
Totals	996	1,038	296	1,173	1,265	2,211 (3,476)

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

(Position at 31st December 1960)

Age-Group	Population	Registrations	Percentage	Number of Injections			
				(3)	(2)	(1)	(-)
1920-1932	7,685	1,850	24.1	354	1,248	143	105
1933-1942	6,185	2,916	47.1	2,322	461	43	90
1943-1952	7,310	6,442	88.1	6,113	266	33	30
1953-1958	3,955	3,637	91.9	3,264	273	43	57
1958-June 1960	990	609	61.5	112	318	79	100
Total	26,125	15,454	59.15	12,165	2,566	341	382

Number of injections given during 1960

9,174

Number of injections given since commencement of campaign (May 1956)

41,968

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases on Register at 31st December

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals		Both Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1948	164	127	50	62	214	189	403
1949	156	95	39	45	195	140	335
1950	158	99	46	52	204	151	355
1951	140	105	47	52	187	157	344
1952	143	108	45	49	188	157	345
1953	134	114	45	40	179	154	333
1954	132	116	36	32	168	148	316
1955	140	111	35	33	175	144	319
1956	148	110	36	32	184	142	326
1957	158	112	37	35	195	147	342
1958	159	113	38	38	197	151	348
1959	157	114	36	37	193	151	344
1960	152	107	35	37	187	144	331

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS - 1960

	NEW CASES						DEATHS					
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	4	3	1	2	5	5	1	-	-	-	1	-
45 - 65 years	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
65 and over	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	8	5	2	2	10	7	2	-	-	-	2	-

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE
per 1,000,000 population
County of Montgomery

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1910	1,111	352	1,463
1920	1,064	217	1,281
1930	638	179	817
1940	408	107	515
1950	131	-	131
1951	351	44	395
1952	133	44	177
1953	178	22	200
1954	177	22	199
1955	177	-	177
1956	89	-	89
1957	89	-	89
1958	67	-	67
1959	89	-	89
1960	45	-	45

B.C.G. VACCINATION 1960

School	Mantoux Tested	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated	Post B.C.G.		
					Mantoux Tested	Positive	Negative
County Technical	31	5	23	22	19	15	2
Newtown High (g)	98	16	77	77	60	48	6
Newtown High (b)	71	8	58	58	53	40	3
Welshpool High	118	13	50	99	86	75	5
Llanfyllin High	67	4	50	49	42	39	-
Welshpool Sec.	93	5	77	77	64	55	6
Llanfair High	52	2	44	43	42	39	1
Llanidloes High	61	3	55	55	52	37	13
Machynlleth High	63	5	51	51	48	43	3
Cyfronydd Res.	12	2	10	8	8	7	1
Brynllwarch Res.	9	1	8	8	8	8	-
Newtown Commercial Centre	27	7	18	17	13	12	1
TOTALS	702	71	570	564	495	418	41

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notified during the year 1960

SANITARY DISTRICT	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Acute poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	Acute Encephalitis (infective)	Meningococcal infection	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia
Llanfyllin M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Llanidloes M.B.	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machynlleth U.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	4	29	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newtown & Llan- llwchaearn U.D.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-
Welshpool M.B.	138	-	3	14	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Forden R.D.	22	5	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Llanfyllin R.D.	2	12	-	13	3	1	-	-	2	-	1
Machynlleth R.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newtown & Llan- idloes R.D.	44	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLE COUNTY	217	46	20	29	7	3	1	1	18	3	1

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICELunacy Acts

	Certified	Voluntary	Temporary	Total
Admitted	5	20	-	25
Discharged	10	22	-	32
including deaths	-	3	2	3

Mental Deficiency Acts

	During 1960				Total cases on Authority's Register as at 31st December			
	Under Age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under Age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Particulars of cases reported during 1959								
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" -								
Action taken on reports by:-								
(i) Local Education Authorities on children.								
1. While at school or liable to attend school	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2. On leaving special schools	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. On leaving ordinary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Police or by courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 1960 and are thus excluded from above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of cases reported during the year	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of Cases:								
(a) of the cases ascertained to be defective "subject to be dealt with" - Number								
(i) placed under Statutory Supervision	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) placed under guardianship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) taken to "Places of Safety"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) admitted to hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955Report of the Food and Drugs Inspector for the year ended 21st December, 1960

One hundred and seventy eight samples were purchased during the year; 150 were samples of milk and 28 were samples of miscellaneous articles of food.

No further action was advisable in the case of the samples of milk found to be "not genuine" by reason of deficiency in fat. Where the solids-not-fat were below standard and there was no evidence of added water, no further action was possible. One sample contained 1% of added water, but this amount of added water was not considered sufficient to warrant a prosecution. Five samples of milk were taken from the same producer and each contained hypochlorites, the amounts being such as did not warrant any further action being taken.

The samples of the miscellaneous articles of food were as follows:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>	<u>Total</u>
Raisins	2	-	2
Sweets	1	-	1
Puddings	3	-	3
Meat Paste	2	-	2
Pepper	1	-	1
Ground Rice	1	-	1
Beef Suet	1	-	1
Currants	1	-	1
Tapioca	1	-	1
Dried Peas	1	1	2
Instant Tea	1	-	1
Sultanas	2	-	2
Jam	3	-	3
Instant Coffee	1	-	1
Sliced Onions	1	-	1
Marmalade	2	-	2
Ground Almonds	1	-	1
Fish Paste	1	-	1
Desiccated Coconut	1	-	1
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 28

The sample of dried peas was certified to be 'not genuine' as 1% had been attacked by some insect. However, it was felt that this percentage did not warrant further action being taken.

E. Walter Evans,

Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs

Weights & Measures Office,
Community House,
Newtown.

17.8.61

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Details of examinations carried out in Montgomeryshire during the year 1960.

<u>Circuit Location</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Total Examined</u>
Newtown	382	
Welshpool	374	
Special Surveys	154	910

The Unit visits Newtown and Welshpool for one day every three weeks and during 1960 paid fourteen visits to Newtown and thirteen visits to Welshpool.

Analysis by Age Group and Sex of number examined

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 15	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	80	99	179
25 - 34 years	140	105	245
35 - 44 years	102	87	189
45 - 59 years	100	116	216
60 years and over	43	38	81
	465	445	910

Analysis showing type of Examinee

<u>Type of Examinee</u>	<u>Newtown</u>	<u>Welshpool</u>	<u>Special Survey</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Population Volunteers	256	249	-	505
General Practitioner Referrals	12	20	-	32
Civil Servants & Local Government Officers	95	67	-	162
School children	5	8	-	13
Teaching Staff	8	13	-	21
Students	2	2	-	4
Contacts	4	-	-	4
Hospital Staff - Mental	-	-	19	19
- General	-	2	-	2
Factory Groups - Non Industrial	-	13	-	13
- Industrial	-	-	-	-
Mental Patients	-	-	135	135
	382	374	154	910

Details of abnormalities of the chest discovered in Montgomeryshire during the period 1st January - 31st December, 1960

	<u>Newtown</u>	<u>Welshpool</u>	<u>Special Surveys</u>	<u>Total</u>
"New" cases of pulmonary tuberculosis	-	1	1	1
"Old" cases of pulmonary tuberculosis	-	-	1	1
Healed primary tuberculosis	-	2	1	3
Healed post primary tuberculosis	2	3	3	8
Abnormalities of the bony thorax	2	1	2	5
Malignant neoplasms	1	-	-	1
Congenital cardiac abnormalities	-	-	1	1
Acquired cardiac abnormalities	-	1	1	2
Pulmonary fibrosis (to include asthma and bronchitis)	1	-	-	1
Emphysema	2	-	-	2
Bacterial virus and other infections of the lung	-	-	1	1
Pleural thickening or calcification	1	-	-	1
Miscellaneous (foreign body in lung)	-	1	-	1
Failed to attend Chest Clinic	-	1	-	1
	9	10	10	29
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	1	2	-	3
	10	12	10	32

AMBULANCE AND SITTING CASE CAR SERVICE 1960 & 1959Definition

The Ministry of Health give the following definition of "Number of Patients" conveyed:- "Person carried" means one person carried once in one direction, e.g. a person taken to hospital, and later on the same day taken home, counts as two whether or not the ambulance/car waits to take the patient home.

This definition applies to the figures given in the following tables of statistics in respect of the whole Service.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service in this County is provided, on a voluntary basis by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who act as agents for the County Council.

Six ambulances are in use and these are based at:- Caersws; Llanfyllin; Llanidloes; Machynlleth; Newtown and Welshpool. Each of these ambulances can be contacted direct in cases of emergency, but generally details of non-emergency cases are passed to the Health Office for arrangement, so that full use can be made in using the ambulances to convey either other stretcher or sitting cases on the outward or return journeys.

Each ambulance covers a specified area of the County as shown below, and should a request from a particular area be received and the ambulance covering that area be not available, then the nearest ambulance can readily be obtained.

Ambulance	Area Covered	
Caersws	Parishes of:	Llanwnnog; Tregynon; Penstrowed; Mochdre; Llanwyddelan; Llanllugan; Carno; Aberhafesp; Manafon; Trefeglwys (part) and Llandinam (part)
Llanfyllin	Borough of: Parishes of:	Llanfyllin Llanerfyl; Llangadfan; Garthbeibio; Llanfihangel; Llanwddyn; Llangynog; Hirnant; Penybontfawr; Llanrhaeadr; Pennant; Meifod; Llanfechain; Llansantffraid; Llandrinio; Llandysilio and Carreghofa
Llanidloes	Borough of: Parishes of:	Llanidloes Llangurig; Llanidloes without; Trefeglwys (part) and Llandinam (part)
Machynlleth	Urban District of: Parishes of:	Machynlleth Caereinion Fechain; Cemmaes; Darowen; Isygarreg; Uwchygarreg; Llanbrynmair; Llanwrin and Penegoes
Newtown	Urban District of: Parishes of:	Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn Kerry; Churchstoke; Llandyssil; Llanmerewig; and Bettws
Welshpool	Boroughs of: Parishes of:	Welshpool and Montgomery Bausley; Middleton; Trelystan; Forden; Berriew; Castle Caereinion; Llanfair Caereinion and Gillsfield

All emergency calls received from the Churchstoke; Forden; Kerry; Llanfyllin; Llanrhaeadr; Llansantffraid and Montgomery telephone exchange areas are dealt with by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service whether or not such requests made from these areas are situated in Denbighshire or Shropshire. These other Authorities are financially responsible for any such requests originating from their respective areas and are sent accounts for reimbursement at the current rate of charges for the total mileage covered on their behalf. The Shropshire Ambulance Service covers the Llanymynech telephone exchange area for emergencies and carry out any such requests originating from this area but situated in Montgomeryshire and this Authority is then financially responsible for any such journeys originating in this County.

During 1960, Ambulances conveyed 98 sitting-cases as and where such arrangements were convenient as against 102 cases in 1959, and this co-ordination of transport by using ambulances to convey sitting cases on the outward or return journeys helped in minimizing journeys necessary to move the increasing number of non-recumbent cases by the Sitting-case Car Service.

It was not necessary in 1960 to make use of Helicopter transport to convey seriously ill patients to distant specialist hospitals for immediate treatment, although three cases were conveyed during 1959.

The undermentioned abbreviations are used for "Type of Case" conveyed in the following tables of statistics relating to the whole Service.

Acc. = Accident; Adm. = Admission; Dis. = Discharge; Mat. = Maternity
Trans. = Transfer; O.P. = Out Patient; Phy. = Physiotherapy

Details of work carried out by Ambulance during 1960 and 1959

Ambulance	Year	Journeys	Mileage	Cost £	Type of Cases conveyed						Total Cases
					Acc.	Adm.	Dis.	Mat.	Trans.	O.P.'s & Others	
Caersws	1960	72	5,039	569	5	58	4	-	3	18	88
	1959	81	4,986	566	5	64	1	-	8	20	98
Llanfyllin	1960	217	12,119	982	28	150	32	10	-	45	265
	1959	247	12,924	1,029	33	141	21	5	-	250	450
Llanidloes	1960	203	6,745	668	13	98	14	2	46	105	278
	1959	159	6,177	635	7	85	5	-	44	48	189
Machynlleth	1960	166	8,106	750	1	78	25	-	77	48	229
	1959	109	5,597	585	3	59	14	-	36	38	150
Newtown	1960	205	10,796	905	14	126	22	-	47	60	269
	1959	219	10,123	866	14	134	20	1	38	113	320
Welshpool	1960	234	9,391	823	10	177	19	-	39	23	268
	1959	281	10,790	904	24	204	37	-	41	37	343
Total	1960	1,103	52,196	4,697	71	687	116	12	212	299	1,397
	1959	1,096	50,597	4,585	86	687	98	6	167	506	1,550

From the above figures it will be noted that 153 less cases were conveyed during 1960 in comparison to 1959. The decrease resulted mainly from a drop of 205 out-patient cases conveyed by Llanfyllin Ambulance during 1960 as compared to their 1959 figure. This was made possible by conveying a case from Llanfyllin to the Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, twice weekly, by car instead of by ambulance as had been necessary during 1959. Although this decrease in the number of patients occurred, the total journeys, mileage and cost increased overall.

Breakdown of costs and mileages incurred by Ambulance during
1960 and 1959

Ambulance	Year	Cost per journey	Cost per Patient	Miles per Journey	Miles per Patient
Caersws	1960	£7...6...0	£6...9...2	64.6	57.2
	1959	£7...0...0	£5...15...6	61.5	50.9
Llanfyllin	1960	£4...10...6	£3...14...1	55.8	45.7
	1959	£4...3...3	£2...5...8	52.6	28.7
Llanidloes	1960	£3...5...9	£2...8...0	33.2	24.2
	1959	£4...0...0	£3...7...2	38.9	32.6
Machynlleth	1960	£4...10...4	£3...5...11	48.8	35.4
	1959	£5...7...4	£3...18...0	51.3	37.3
Newtown	1960	£4...8...3	£3...7...3	52.6	40.1
	1959	£3...19...1	£2...14...1	46.2	31.6
Welshpool	1960	£3...10...3	£3...1...5	40.1	35.0
	1959	£3...4...3	£2...12...8	38.4	28.5
Total	1960	£4...5...2	£3...7...3	47.3	37.3
	1959	£4...3...7	£2...19...2	46.1	32.6

It will be apparent from these figures that for both years, Caersws Ambulance covered more "miles per journey" and "miles per patient" with a resulting higher "cost per journey" and "cost per patient" than the other ambulances.

Sitting-case Car Service

The Sitting-case Car Service in this County, is operated by volunteer car owners, and a number of commercial taxi owners who undertake the Service at a cost which is intended to cover the expenses of the driver. It should be recorded that the County Health Office has received the fullest co-operation from these drivers, many of whom spend a considerable amount of time each month in the conveyance of patients to whom they show the greatest consideration as to their well being.

The daily administration of this Service is carried out at the County Health Offices, to which all requests from General Practitioners and Hospitals within the County, and Hospitals and Ambulance Service Headquarters in other Counties are forwarded. In cases of emergency, requests from within the County can be passed by General Practitioners, Hospitals and District Nurses, to the nearest taxi owner, or to one of the persons who have agreed to carry out the service, but in the majority of cases such requests during office hours are also passed to this Office to be arranged.

Journeys are co-ordinated to the fullest extent consistent with the needs and comfort of the patients. Although this tends to increase the mileage of individual journeys, the total number of journeys is reduced considerably with a consequent saving in cost.

An increase in the number of cases requiring transport has again been recorded this year, and at present it would appear that the demand on the Service has not yet reached its peak. Numerous reasons can be found to account for this annual increase and it is due mainly to increased Physiotherapy, a trend which can be found not only in this County, but throughout the Country. From the following figures it will be noted that physiotherapy cases increased by 900 cases in comparing 1960 and 1959, and during 1960 the 7,610 cases conveyed represented 47% of all types of cases conveyed. With regard to these cases in particular, every effort is made by this Office to arrange the conveyance of as many as possible of these patients in the same car, thus cutting down on the overall number of journeys. The physiotherapists at the hospitals concerned co-operate exceedingly

well in this respect, and are always prepared to accede to any requests made by this office in co-ordinating patients appointment times.

During recent years it has been apparent that the number of cases requiring transport to Out-Patient clinics held at hospitals within the County has decreased, and the number attending out-county hospitals for treatment has increased. Due to the fact that no large General Hospital is situated in this County, the majority of patients are having to be conveyed mainly to Aberystwyth, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Wrexham, and as the same patients are continually recalled to attend Clinics at these hospitals, the mileage and therefore the cost of the Sitting-case Car Service is constantly increased.

Our-Patient clinics in hospitals outside this County are held on a timed appointment basis, and this method has produced a quicker turn over of patients as far as the hospitals are concerned. It has however added to the difficulties of the Sitting-case Car Service in that a number of cars have to be used daily in conveying patients living in the same area and attending the same hospital, and perhaps the same clinic, but with different appointment times. Whenever possible, hospitals co-operate with this Office in avoiding such difficulties, but many instances arise when the co-ordination of patients appointments cannot be made. It will be apparent that whilst patients are having less time to wait for treatment under this appointment system, such a system does not help in curbing the journeys necessary to convey the patients, but tends to increase them, thus resulting in higher costs.

Summary of work carried out monthly by Sitting-case Cars during 1960 and 1959

Month	Year	Journeys	Mileage	Cost £	Type of cases conveyed					Total Cases
					Adm.	Dis.	Trans.	O.P.	Physio.	
Jan.	1960	417	21,025	670	55	55	9	522	604	1,245
	1959	418	19,776	641	53	44	14	516	528	1,155
Feb.	1960	443	21,718	697	43	62	19	554	686	1,364
	1959	409	17,565	563	54	52	12	498	488	1,104
March	1960	411	20,868	671	49	47	12	596	578	1,282
	1959	394	17,972	574	47	78	11	482	512	1,130
April	1960	393	19,154	625	38	46	17	582	480	1,163
	1959	439	21,773	700	53	65	17	570	644	1,349
May	1960	466	22,329	723	47	71	22	640	642	1,422
	1959	450	22,582	723	37	62	21	634	638	1,392
June	1960	475	22,496	724	44	56	15	612	698	1,425
	1959	454	22,386	722	39	65	14	644	642	1,404
July	1960	424	20,847	667	38	63	13	556	634	1,304
	1959	491	24,838	803	56	64	21	618	654	1,413
Aug.	1960	398	21,978	696	58	63	14	564	596	1,295
	1959	381	18,581	600	30	40	19	480	460	1,029
Sept.	1960	448	25,472	819	61	67	24	564	650	1,366
	1959	402	21,218	678	58	44	14	532	456	1,104
Oct.	1960	447	23,785	756	59	54	21	616	676	1,426
	1959	428	21,042	674	49	59	16	506	562	1,192
Nov.	1960	479	25,241	818	42	62	16	736	744	1,600
	1959	444	20,110	649	43	58	16	552	602	1,271
Dec.	1960	418	18,951	613	51	64	18	486	622	1,241
	1959	419	20,784	672	41	54	9	604	524	1,232
Total	1960	5,219	263,864	8,479	585	710	200	7,028	7,610	16,133
	1959	5,129	248,627	7,999	560	685	184	6,636	6,710	14,775

It will be noted that in comparing 1960 with 1959, the number of journeys increased by 90; mileage by 15,237 miles; Cost by £480 and cases by 1,358. November 1960 proved to be the month during which the greatest demand on the Service was made, when both Out-Patient and Physiotherapy cases increased in comparison to the remaining months.

Breakdown of Costs and Mileage incurred by Sitting-case Cars during
1960 and 1959

Details	1960	1959
Cost per journey	£1..12..5d	£1..11..2d
Cost per patient	10..5d	10.10d
Miles per journey	50.5	48.4
Miles per patient	16.3	16.8

As can be seen in this table the "cost per journey" and "miles per journey" have increased over 1959 by 1/3d and 2.1 miles respectively whereas the "cost per patient" and "miles per patient" decreased by 5d and 0.5 miles respectively.

Rail Transport

The Ministry of Health advise Local Authorities that rail transport whenever possible should be used to convey patients attending distant hospitals for treatment. This method of transportation is not only quicker and more convenient, but also cheaper than sending an ambulance/car to such places as London. Patients are conveyed from their home or hospital by ambulance/car to the nearest and most convenient railway station where usually a compartment is reserved for their use on the train. Escorts for the whole journey are provided when necessary, but unless requested, relatives accompany the patients. Upon arrival at their station destination arrangements are made for them to be met and conveyed to the hospital by the Ambulance Service of the Authority in which the station is situated. This County is fortunate in having a through train service to and from London daily during weekdays, and patients for London and surrounding hospitals are transported on this train. Requests to convey this type of patient are few, but when General Practitioners make such requests, depending upon the condition of the patient, they co-operate if this Office suggests moving the patient by rail. Reciprocal arrangements are also made to meet patients at railway stations within this County on behalf of other Ambulance Services, and convey them to addresses situated either within this County or in neighbouring Counties.

Summary of Patients conveyed by Rail Transport during 1960 and 1959

1960 (3 patients)				
Number of Patients Conveyed from Conveyed to	One Cemmaes Road Bath	One Montgomery London	One Welshpool Birmingham	
1959 (4 patients)				
Number of Patients Conveyed from Conveyed to	One Welshpool London	One Berriew Lancaster	One Llanfyllin Surrey	One Llansantffraid London

Summary of the Ambulance and Sitting-case Car Service during 1960 and 1959

Details	Journeys	Mileage	Cost £	Type of cases conveyed							Total Cases
				Acc.	Adm.	Dis.	Mat.	Trans.	O.P.'s Others	Phy.	
Amb.	1,103	52,196	4,697	71	687	116	12	212	299	-	1,397
Cars	5,219	263,864	8,479	-	585	710	-	200	7,028	7,610	16,133
1960	6,322	316,060	13,176	71	1,272	826	12	412	7,327	7,610	17,530
Amb.	1,096	50,597	4,585	86	687	98	6	167	506	-	1,550
Cars	5,129	248,627	7,999	-	560	685	-	184	6,636	6,710	14,775
1959	6,225	299,224	12,584	86	1,247	783	6	351	7,142	6,710	16,325

Taking the Service as a whole an increase of £592 resulted in 1960 in comparison with 1959. For the same period 16,836 more miles were covered in conveying 1,205 more patients.

Breakdown of Costs and Mileage incurred by the whole Service during
1960 and 1959

Details	1960	1959
Cost per journey	£2...1...8d	£2...0...5d
Cost per patient	15...0d	15...5d
Miles per journey	49.9	48.1
Miles per patient	18.0	18.3

The "cost per journey" and "miles per journey" for the whole Service during 1960 show an increase of 1/3d and 1.8 miles respectively in comparison with 1959, but the "cost per patient" and "miles per patient" show a decrease of 5d and 0.3 miles respectively. An interesting factor is the steady decrease in the "miles per patient" figures from 18.3 miles in 1959 to 18.0 miles in 1960, a figure which some Authorities agree is an indication of the efficiency of the Service.

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TEN LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES : 1960

Sanitary District	Population	Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Still-births	Percentage of live births	Illegitimate births	Percentage of total births	Infant deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths (all causes)	Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths from Tuberculosis	Rate per million population
Llanfyllin M.B.	1,280	15	11.72	2	13.3	1	5.9	-	-	24	18.75	-	-
Llechidloes M.B.	2,320	30	12.93	-	-	2	6.7	-	-	28	12.07	-	-
Machynlleth U.D.	1,800	25	13.89	1	4.0	1	3.8	-	-	27	15.0	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	890	16	17.98	-	-	1	6.3	-	-	6	6.74	-	-
Newtown & Llan-llwchaearn U.D.	5,390	85	15.77	1	1.2	3	3.5	-	-	48	8.91	-	-
Welshpool M.B.	6,110	105	17.18	4	3.8	3	2.8	1	10	54	10.47	1	164
Urban Districts	17,790	276	15.51	8	2.9	11	3.9	1	4	197	11.04	1	56
Forden R.D.	5,230	91	17.40	2	2.2	4	4.3	2	22	65	12.43	-	-
Llanfyllin R.D.	9,680	137	14.15	2	1.5	7	5.0	2	15	112	11.57	-	-
Machynlleth R.D.	2,950	51	17.29	-	-	4	7.8	-	-	44	14.92	1	339
Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	9,070	150	16.54	6	4.0	6	3.8	4	27	95	10.48	-	-
Rural Districts	26,930	429	15.93	10	2.3	21	4.8	8	19	316	11.73	1	37
Whole County	44,720	705	15.76	18	2.6	32	4.4	9	13*	513	11.47	2	45*

* Lowest ever recorded

CAUSES OF DEATH	Llanfyllin M.B.	Llanidloes M.B.	Machynlleth U.D.	Montgomery M.B.	NNewtown & Llanllwchaiarn U.D.	Welshpool M.B.	Urban District	Forden R.D.	Llanfyllin R.D.	Machynlleth R.D.	Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	Rural District	Whole County
All Causes	24	28	27	6	48	64	197	65	112	44	95	316	513
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
2. " " other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	1	-	1	2	7	1	3	4	1	2	16
11. " " lung, bronchus	-	1	1	-	1	3	6	2	1	-	1	4	10
12. " " breast	-	1	-	1	1	1	-4	-	2	1	2	5	9
13. " " uterus	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	4	6
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	2	4	3	1	5	3	18	6	6	1	9	22	40
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	3
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	3	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	4	6	2	12	11	41	15	20	7	12	54	95
18. Coronary disease, angina	3	5	4	-	11	9	32	10	16	5	17	48	80
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	5	2	-	8	10
20. Other heart disease	7	4	7	-	7	6	31	12	22	6	16	56	87
21. Other circulatory disease	1	4	1	-	4	3	13	3	5	-	7	15	28
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	6	8	2	6	2	-	10	18
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	8	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2

CAUSES OF DEATH : AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION : 1960

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65-75 years	75 years and over
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -
2. Tuberculosis - other	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3. Syphilitic disease	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
4. Diphtheria	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5. Whooping Cough	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6. Meningococcal infection	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
8. Measles	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
10. Malignant neoplasm : stomach	M F	9 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 1	2 5	- 2
11. " " lung ; bronchus	M F	9 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 1	5 -	- -
12. " " breast	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2
13. " " uterus	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	M F	20 20	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 -	5 4	6 4	8 11
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M F	1 2	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
16. Diabetes	M F	1 4	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	2 -	1 -
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	M F	48 47	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 7	17 12	25 28

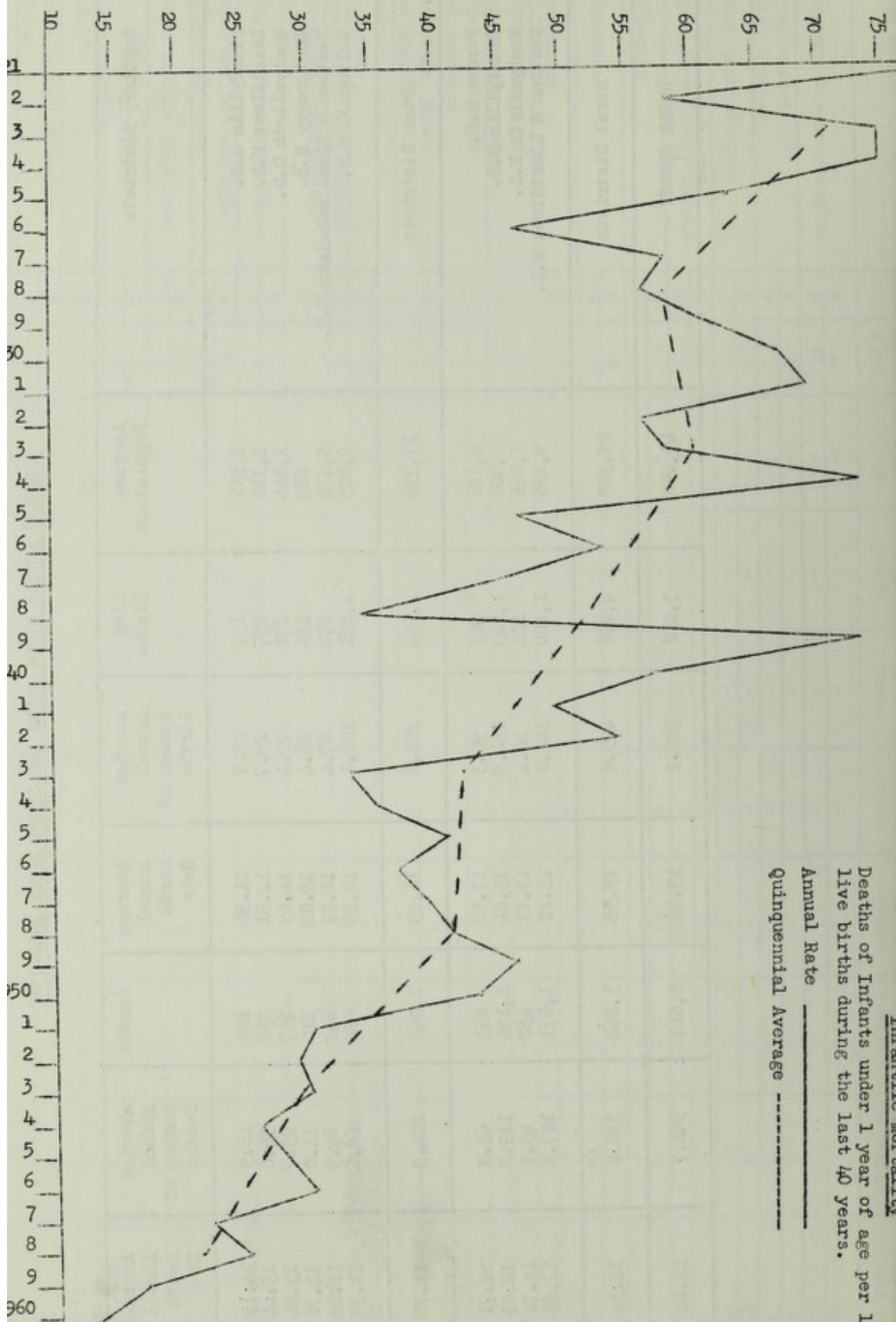
AVERAGE ANNUAL BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES 1951-1960

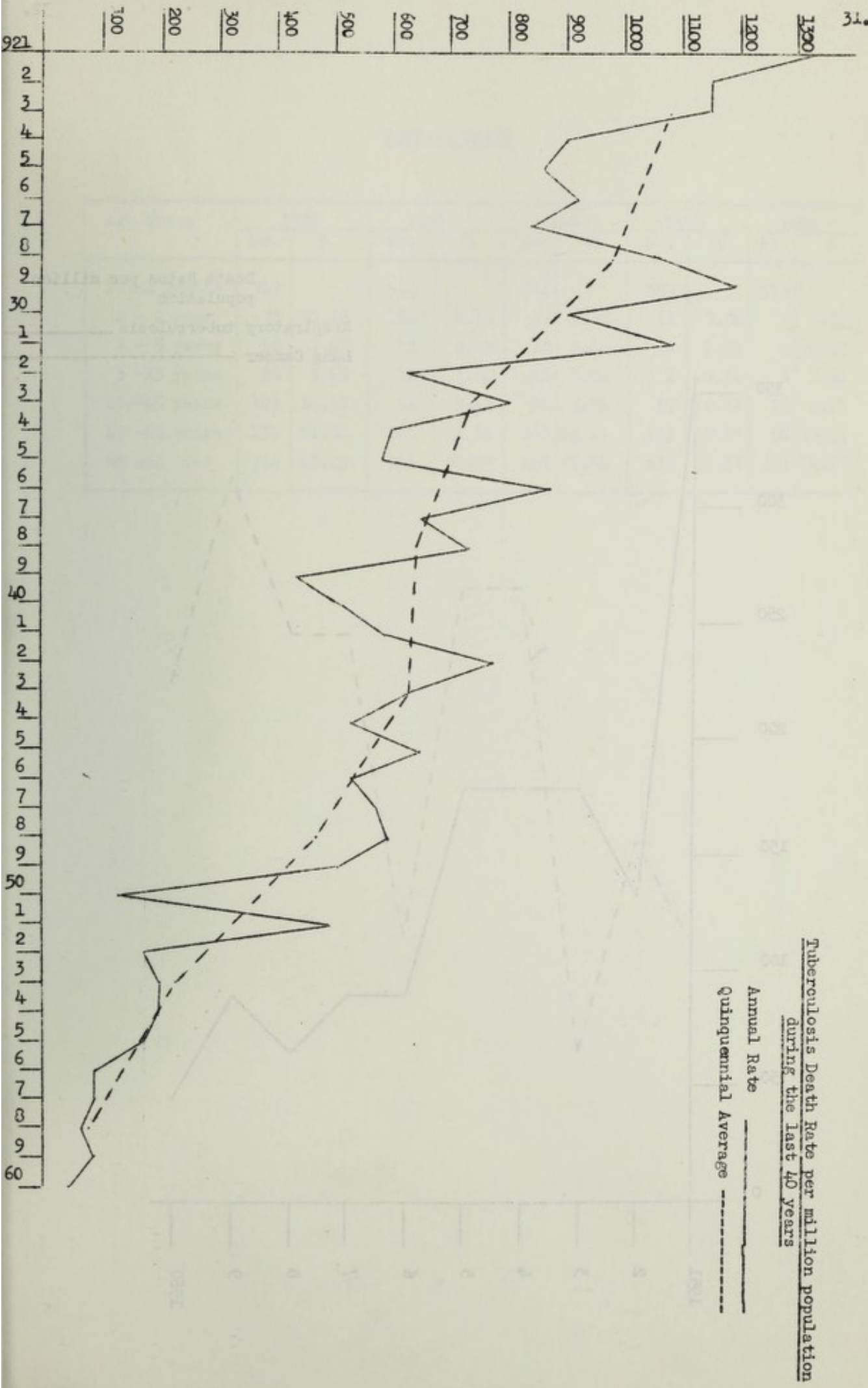
Sanitary Districts	Average Population	Live Births	Average Annual Number of Births	Average Annual Birth Rate	Deaths	Average Annual Number of Deaths	Average Annual Death Rate
Llanfyllin M.B. Llanidloes M.B. Machynlleth U.D. Montgomery M.B. Newtown & Llanllwchaearn U.D. Welshpool M.B.	1,336 2,318 1,844 862 5,372 6,023	159 297 271 164 874 1,081	15.9 29.7 27.1 16.4 87.4 108.1	11.90 12.81 14.69 19.02 16.27 17.95	189 358 257 110 649 686	18.9 35.8 25.7 11.0 64.9 68.6	14.15 15.44 13.94 12.76 12.08 11.39
Urban Districts	17,755	2,846	284.6	16.03	2,249	224.9	12.78
Forden R.D. Llanfyllin R.D. Machynlleth R.D. Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	5,136 9,906 3,066 9,195	903 1,549 404 1,400	90.3 154.9 40.4 140.0	17.58 15.64 13.11 15.22	653 1,192 452 1,071	65.3 119.2 45.2 107.1	12.71 12.03 14.74 11.65
Rural Districts	27,303	4,256	425.6	15.59	3,368	336.8	12.34
WHOLE COUNTY	45,058	7,102	710.2	15.76	5,617	561.7	12.44

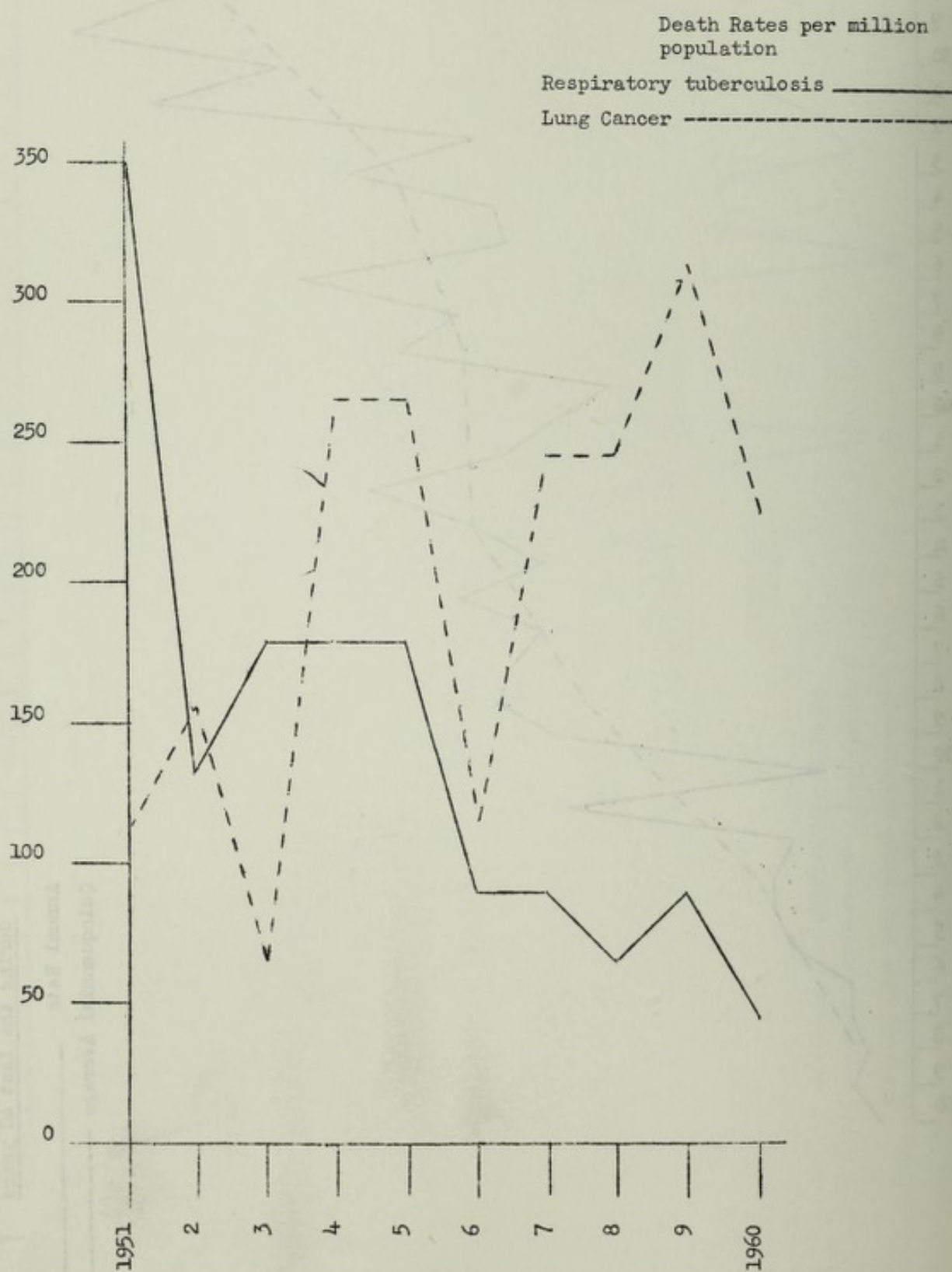
Infantile Mortality

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births during the last 40 years.

Annual Rate _____
 Quinquennial Average -----







AGES AT DEATH

Age Group	1920		1930		1940		1950		1960	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Deaths	717		644		714		589		513	
0 - 1 year	73	10.18	54	8.39	37	5.18	31	5.26	9	1.75
1 - 5 years	12	1.67	13	2.02	12	1.68	6	1.02	5	0.97
5 -15 years	26	3.63	12	1.86	11	1.54	2	0.34	1	0.20
15--45 years	103	14.37	61	9.47	56	7.84	27	4.58	21	4.10
45 -65 years	157	21.90	141	21.89	160	22.41	105	17.83	96	18.71
65 and over	346	48.25	363	56.37	438	61.34	418	70.97	381	74.27

Ages at Death expressed in percentages of Total Deaths

