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MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL



REPORT

of

THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

for

1965

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICES,
NEWTOWN,
MONTGOMERYSHIRE
JUNE, 1966.

D. FELIX RICHARDS
M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.



M.O.H. Annual report Montgomery C.C. 1965.

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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 report on the health of the County in 1965.

During the year there were no unusual events that affected the health of the County significantly.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population in mid-1965 indicated that there has been little fluctuation in the total population of the County over the last five years. The population of the rural districts fell by 100, and the population of the urban districts rose by 70 since the estimate for mid-1964.

There was no maternal death in the County in 1965. Deaths of infants under one year remained the same (11), but the infantile mortality rate was slightly higher than in 1964 (16.8 : 15.7) due to the smaller number of live births recorded. The number of stillbirths fell considerably, and this influenced the perinatal mortality rate favourably (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age). Thus, in 1965, the maternal death rate, infantile mortality rate, stillbirth rate and perinatal mortality rate were all notably lower than the rates for England and Wales. Illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births at 6.98% was the highest since 1950.

The total number of deaths from all forms of cancer showed a slight increase, and the total deaths from heart disease and circulatory diseases also showed a slightly more marked increase.

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents and other accidents fell from 23 in 1964 to 17 in 1965. Actual deaths from motor vehicle accidents were 4, compared to 8 in 1964. This figure of 4 deaths is below the average for the last 7 years. The number of suicides (5) was the same as for 1964.

Analyses of the figures for deaths from cancer shows a figure of 18 for deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. In 1964 there were 16 deaths from this cause. The last three years (1963, 1964 and 1965) showed a trend to higher figures for deaths from this cause. The association of this condition with the smoking habit is undoubted.

Deaths from cancer of the uterus (6) were two less than in 1964, but higher than the average for previous years, and the national average. At the time of writing this report (June 1966) it is hoped that facilities for the early detection of cancer of the neck of the womb will soon be available in all parts of the County.

Speaking generally, the figures for causes of death reflect the age structure of the population.

Infectious Diseases

There were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid, paratyphoid, food poisoning or puerperal pyrexia notified in 1965. Measles was prevalent (914 cases notified). Other notifiable infectious diseases showed no significant change of trend. The incidence of new cases, and mortality from tuberculosis is dealt with subsequently in this report.

A vaccine is now available to protect against measles but, for what I consider to be valid reasons, the Health Committee, at the time of writing, have resolved not to recommend its use in Montgomeryshire.

Immunisation

The figures given in the report of children immunised in 1965 show that, in general, the previous percentages of children receiving immunisation were maintained

as far as diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis are concerned. Figures for smallpox vaccination were once more disappointing but will probably improve.

In late 1965 a campaign to offer immunisation against tetanus to school children of all ages was started. It is hoped that by the end of 1966 all school children in Montgomeryshire will have been offered such protection. Parental response to this project was good.

Mental Health

The Mental Health Service, which became fully staffed in November 1964, made good progress through 1965, and established good relationships with the many persons and organisations concerned in this field. The greatest advance achieved was the opening of the new, purpose-built Junior Training Centre at Plantation Lane, Newtown. The number of children attending the Centre has increased, and the progress made by a number of the children has been heartening.

In 1965, proposals were made to operate an Adult Training Centre in adapted premises in Newtown, and provision was made in the estimates for this project. It is disappointing to report that, at the time of writing, little progress has been made, for various reasons, in this direction though it is still hoped, perhaps vainly, that something positive will result in 1966.

Chiropody Service

On June 30th, 1965, the chiropodist, employed on a part-time basis by the Montgomeryshire Rural Community Council, resigned his appointment. Although the Community Council advertised the post repeatedly, no suitably qualified person applied. Consequently there has been no generally available public service in the County from June 1965 to the time of writing. It is no longer permissible for a Local Health Authority to employ a chiropodist, either directly or through an agency service, who is not registered under the Professions (Supplementary to Medicine) Act 1960, and such persons appear to be in short supply nationally and locally when one considers the demand. The Health Committee are very conscious of the demand for, and need of, an effective chiropody service, and at the time of writing, are considering initiating a full-time directly provided chiropody service.

Staffing

Dr. Brian Deere took up his duties as Deputy County Medical Officer of Health on 1st November, 1965.

Mr. Walter Jones retired on 6th March, 1965. Mr. Jones had completed 42 years in the service of the Montgomery County Council, firstly in the Education Department and for the last 23 years as Chief Clerk in the Health Department. During his long service, he saw many great changes in the work of these Departments. He adapted himself well to these changes and throughout carried out his duties with the utmost conscientiousness and efficiency. He was succeeded in the post of Chief Clerk in the Health Department by Mr. D.W.Rees who has worked in the Department since 1938.

To summarise, in 1965 there were no especially dramatic developments as far as the public health of the County was concerned. Reasonably satisfactory progress was made, however, in many fields. During 1965 the efforts made previously to evolve a satisfactory and efficient "at risk" register (of very young children who might, for many reasons, be expected to deviate from normal development physically, mentally, emotionally or socially) were intensified, and this policy is proving very worthwhile.

For the future, more consideration will undoubtedly have to be given to techniques for "screening" populations to detect certain relatively easily recognised diseases (e.g. cancer of the neck of the womb and diabetes). Other areas are beginning to evolve relatively comprehensive schemes to detect these diseases early

on a fairly large scale. It is considered that in Montgomeryshire, any scheme of this kind should only be initiated after full consultation, and in conjunction and co-operation with, the family doctors.

The services provided by the Montgomeryshire County Council, as a Local Health Authority, were consolidated and expanded in some instances, and the innovations introduced were, it is thought, successful and made good headway. Generally, the figures given in the statistics contained in this report, and the services provided, reflect the socio-economic state of the County, with its large area, towns with relatively small populations, scattered rural population, no large hospital and comparatively poor public transport facilities.

Once again, I must thank the Health Committee for the sympathetic support and encouragement they give to the Health Department. My medical colleagues in the family doctor, hospital and Local Health Authority Services continued to be most helpful and cooperative and thanks are owed to them.

This report would not be complete without reference to the invaluable assistance given to your Health Department by the voluntary bodies in the County. It is not an exaggeration to say that without these voluntary efforts the cost of the Service would be much greater. Apart from this factor, the volunteers bring a personal touch into all their dealings with people in need.

Your medical, nursing, health visiting, mental health and home help staff again in 1965 provided the people of Montgomeryshire with, it is thought, service equal to that given by any Authority.

Lastly, again, I must thank personally the clerical staff of my Department who again showed tolerance, loyalty and friendly efficiency in 1965.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. FELIX RICHARDS
County Medical Officer of Health

County Health Offices,
Newtown, Montg.

June 1966.

COUNTY HEALTH STAFF

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:	D. Felix Richards, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & N., D.(Obst.). R.C.O.G.
Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:	Brian E. Deere, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., (from 1.11.65)
Medical Officers:	Amelia Evans, B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H. Elinor M. Greville, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Principal Dental Officer:	J.A.Reece, L.D.S., (V.U.Manc.)
Assistant Dental Officer:	A.G.D.Swift, L.D.S. (from 1.6.65)
Assistant Dental Officers (part-time):	E. Davies-Thomas, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S. Col. John L. Gibson, L.D.S. (to 30.4.65) Mrs. S.J.Robertson, L.D.S. (from 1.3.65)
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Miss S.D.Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Health Visitors:	Miss N.G.Baker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Miss G.E.Bryan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Mrs. E.F.Humphreys, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Miss N.L.Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Mrs. B.R.Kaktins, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Miss M.E.Lewis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Mrs. E. Hynn Peste, S.R.N., H.V. (Part I Midwifery) Mrs. M.E.Ryder, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Home Help Supervisor:	Mrs. R.M.Goodwin, Cert. I.H.H.O.
Food & Drugs Inspector:	E. Walter Evans
Senior Mental Welfare Officer:	Idris E. Evans, M.S.M.W.O., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
Mental Welfare Officers:	Gordon Pryce, M.S.M.W.O., R.M.N. Erys E. Hughes, M.S.M.W.O.
Dental Attendants	Miss P.M.Lewis Miss V.Berwick (Part-time)(to 3.2.65) Mrs. J.M.D.Stephens (Part-time) Mrs. G.Wilson (Part-time)(from 26.3.65) Miss H. Gregory (from 8.2.65)
Junior Training Centre - Supervisor:	Mrs. D. James
- Assistant:	Mrs. G. Gittins
<u>Office Staff:</u>	
Walter Jones (Chief Clerk)(to 6.3.65)	Mrs. G.G. Morris
D.W.Rees (Chief Clerk)(from 8.3.65)	Mrs. M.E. Morgan
W.B.Davies	Miss J.M.Jones (to 11.6.65)
B. Owen	Mrs. P.A.F.Owen (from 15.4.65)
Miss E. Davies	Miss M.J.Evans (from 14.6.65)

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES

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

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NURSE-MIDWIFE</u>	<u>QUALIFICATION</u>
BERRIEW	Miss M.E.Lewis	abde
CARNO/LLANBRYNMAIR	Mrs. A.S.Peate	ace
CAERSWS	Mrs. O. Hamer	abe
CHURCHSTOKE/MONTGOMERY	Mrs. B.A.Evans	abe
LLANDINAM	Mrs. J.A.Griffiths	ace
LLANDYSILIO	Mrs. P. Davies	abe
LLANFYLLIN	Mrs. E.E.Fryer	ace
LLANRHAEADR	-	
LLANWDDYN	Miss S.J.Watkins	ace
LLANIDLOES	Mrs. R.E.Jones	abe
LLANPAIR CAERBINION	Mrs. M.A.James	abe
LLANSANTFFRAID	Mrs. M.L.Jones	ace
MACHYNLLETH	Mrs. J. Jones	abe
MERIFOD	Mrs. M.L.Lewis	ace
NEWTOWN	Miss C. Lloyd Jones	abde
TREGYNON	Miss C.J.Lloyd	ace
WELSHPOOL	Mrs. M.G.Harding	abe
Reliefs:	Mrs. P. Edwards	b
	Mrs. J.E.Glascodine	abe
	Mrs. J.M.Jones (from 31.5.65 to 16.11.65)	abe
	Mrs. G. Jones	abe
	Mrs. D.M.Mills (from 20.2.65)	abe
	Mrs. M. Price	c
	Miss E. Roberts	c

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY

Area of Administrative County 510,110 acres
 Rateable Value 1965-6 £829,239
 Product of 1d rate 1965-6 £3,249

Population

<u>Census</u>	<u>Urban Districts</u>	<u>Rural Districts</u>	<u>Whole County</u>
1901	20,095	34,806	54,901
1951	18,008	27,982	45,990
1961	18,343	25,885	44,228

Registrar-General's Estimate

1962	18,230	25,460	43,690
1963	18,260	25,400	43,660
1964	18,310	25,410	43,720
1965	18,380	25,310	43,690

Decrease

1901 - 1965 1,715 (8.53%) 9,496 (27.28%) 11,211 (20.42%)

Births

Live Births	1964			1965		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Legitimate	353	312	665	292	315	607
Illegitimate	22	13	35	18	28	46
Total	375	325	700	310	343	653

Live-birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population. (crude) = 16.01 (adjusted) = 18.09

1964 1965
14.95 16.89

Year	Live Births			Rate per 1,000 population		Rate for England & Wales
	M.	F.	T.	Crude	Adjusted	
1960	360	345	705	15.76	17.18	17.1
1961	344	330	674	15.30	16.67	17.4
1962	331	308	639	14.63	15.95	18.0
1963	363	352	715	16.38	18.51	18.2
1964	375	325	700	16.01	18.09	18.4
1965	310	343	653	14.95	16.89	18.1

Stillbirths

	1964	1965
Males	6	3
Females	7	3
Total	13	6

Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) 18.2 9.2

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Stillbirths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths</u>	<u>Rate for England & Wales</u>
1960	18	24.9	19.8
1961	12	17.5	19.0
1962	16	24.4	18.1
1963	12	16.5	17.2
1964	13	18.2	16.3
1965	6	9.1	15.8

There were no illegitimate stillbirths in 1964 and 1965. Of the 35 illegitimate live births in 1964, all survived to one year of age. Of the 46 illegitimate live births in 1965, one died before reaching one year of age.

Infantile Mortality (deaths of infants under one year of age).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 live births</u>	<u>Rate for England & Wales</u>
1960	9	12.8	21.8
1961	9	13.4	21.4
1962	15	23.5	21.7
1963	14	19.6	21.1
1964	11	15.7	19.9
1965	11	16.8	19.0

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
1961	13	21

Infant Mortality	1964			1965		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Deaths of infants under 1 week	3	-	3	2	4	6
Deaths of infants 1 - 4 weeks	-	1	1	-	-	-
Deaths of infants 4 weeks to 1 year	5	2	7	2	3	5
Total deaths of infants under 1 year.	8	3	11	4	7	11

Sanitary Districts	DEATHS OF INFANTS					
	1964			1965		
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	Total under 1 year	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	Total under 1 year
Llanfyllin M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Llanidloes M.B.	1	-	1	1	-	1
Machynlleth U.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hewtown & Llanllwchaiarn U.D.	-	1	1	1	2	3
Welshpool M.B.	1	1	2	2	-	2
Urban Areas	2	3	5	4	2	6
Forden R.D.	1	1	2	1	-	1
Llanfyllin R.D.	-	1	1	1	-	1
Machynlleth R.D.	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hewtown & Llanidloes R.D.	-	2	2	-	3	3
Rural Areas	2	4	6	2	3	5
WHOLE COUNTY	4	7	11	6	5	11

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)

Year	No. of live births	No. of deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate for England & Wales
1960	705	7	9.9	15.5
1961	674	5	7.4	15.3
1962	639	11	17.2	15.1
1963	715	8	11.2	14.3
1964	700	4	5.7	13.8
1965	653	6	9.2	13.0

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

Year	Montgomeryshire		Peri-natal mortality rate	England & Wales Peri-natal mortality rate
	Stillbirths	No. of deaths under 1 week		
1960	18	6	33.2	32.8
1961	12	5	24.8	32.0
1962	16	11	41.2	30.8
1963	12	8	27.5	29.3
1964	13	3	22.4	28.2
1965	6	6	18.2	26.9

Illegitimate births (live and still) - Percentage of Total Births.

	1964	1965
	4.9	6.98

Maternal mortality (deaths from pregnancy or childbirth)

	1964	1965
	1	-

DEATHS

	1964	1965
Males	295	311
Females	257	254
Total	552	565

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population:

	1964	1965
Crude	12.63	12.93
Adjusted	11.49	11.38

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1964 AND 1965

CAUSES OF DEATH	1964		1965	
	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Cancer - All forms	90	16.3	95	16.8
Heart disease and circulatory disease	207	37.5	237	41.9
Vascular lesions of nervous system	99	17.9	98	17.3
Pneumonia	18	3.3	25	4.4
Bronchitis	16	2.9	14	2.5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	47	8.5	50	9.0
Motor vehicle and other accidents	23	4.2	17	3.0
Suicide	5	0.9	5	0.9

While the expectation of life is increasing, it will be appreciated that the proportion of old people in the community is increasing. This factor alone will result in a larger proportion of deaths due to diseases to which the elderly are 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:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Motor vehicle accidents	6	12	5	3	9	8	4
All other accidents	9	8	17	10	11	15	13
Suicide	9	1	5	8	9	5	5

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 a community. The Registrar-General provides "Comparability Factors" for this purpose and their effect on the Crude Rates applicable to this County is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Crude Birth Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Birth Rate</u>	<u>Crude Death Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Death Rate</u>
1961	15.30	16.67	11.85	11.02
1962	14.63	15.95	13.09	12.04
1963	16.38	18.51	13.24	12.31
1964	16.01	18.09	12.63	11.49
1965	14.95	16.89	12.93	11.38

COMPARATIVE RATES *				
	MONTGOMERYSHIRE		ENGLAND & WALES	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Birth Rate (adjusted)	18.09	16.89	18.4	18.1
Death Rate (adjusted)	11.49	11.38	11.3	11.5
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.5	0.0	0.25	0.2
Infant Mortality Rate	15.7	16.8	20.0	19.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	5.7	9.2	13.8	13.0
Stillbirth Rate	18.2	9.1	16.3	15.8

Trend of birth rate and death rate in the County during the last twenty-five years:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Average Birth Rate</u>	<u>Average Death Rate</u>
1941-45	16.1	14.0
1946-50	17.6	13.1
1951-55	16.0	12.8
1956-60	15.5	12.2
1961-65	15.4	12.7

DEATHS FROM VEHICULAR AND OTHER ACCIDENTS

	Vehicular Accidents						Other Accidents					
	1964			1965			1964			1965		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5 - 14 years	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
25 - 44 years	3	-	3	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	-	1
45 - 64 years	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3
65 - 74 years	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2
75 and over	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	6	1	3	4
TOTALS	7	1	8	1	3	4	8	7	15	8	5	13

DEATHS FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALISATION OF DISEASE - 1965

LOCALISATION	Sex	0 - 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75+	TOTAL
Stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Lung & Bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	2	15
	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Breast	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Uterus	F	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	6
Other	M	-	1	-	-	-	8	9	8	26
	F	-	-	1	-	3	6	5	11	26
TOTAL	M	-	1	-	-	-	17	17	14	49
	F	-	-	1	-	7	13	7	16	44

DEATHS FROM CANCER 1960 to 1965

Localisation of disease	Number of Deaths (Montgomeryshire)					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Stomach	16	22	20	17	20	13
Lung, bronchus	10	11	11	21	16	18
Breast	9	3	8	10	6	4
Uterus	6	3	2	1	8	6
Other forms	40	38	44	47	40	52
ALL FORMS	81	77	85	96	90	93

CANCER DEATH RATE (ALL FORMS) PER 100,000 POPULATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Montgomeryshire</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
1960	181	216
1961	175	216
1962	195	218
1963	219	218
1964	206	221
1965	213	223

DEATHS FROM LEUKAEMIA

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>0 - 1 year</u>	<u>1 - 4 years</u>	<u>5 - 14 years</u>	<u>15 - 24 years</u>	<u>25 - 44 years</u>	<u>45 - 64 years</u>	<u>65 - 74 years</u>	<u>75 yrs & over</u>
1950	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
1951	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
1954	9	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	1
1955	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1956	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
1957	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
1958	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
1959	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
1960	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
1961	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
1962	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1963	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1964	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
1965	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	48	-	2	5	1	6	19	8	7

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

Year	Sex	All Ages	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years & over
1950	M	3	-	-	1	2	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-
1951	M	3	-	-	1	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	2	-
1952	M	5	-	-	4	1	-
	F	2	-	-	1	-	1
1953	M	2	-	-	1	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
1954	M	11	-	-	6	4	1
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-
1955	M	10	-	2	3	5	-
	F	2	-	-	2	-	-
1956	M	4	-	-	3	1	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-
1957	M	8	-	2	2	4	-
	F	3	-	-	1	2	-
1958	M	8	-	-	6	1	1
	F	3	-	-	2	1	-
1959	M	13	-	1	8	3	1
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-
1960	M	9	-	-	4	5	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-
1961	M	11	-	-	7	2	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	M	11	-	-	2	7	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	M	18	-	1	7	9	1
	F	3	-	-	1	2	-
1964	M	12	-	6	5	5	2
	F	4	-	-	4	-	-
1965	M	15	-	-	7	6	2
	F	3	-	1	2	-	-
TOTALS	M	143	-	6	67	58	12
	F	28	-	1	17	8	2

Pharyngeal cancer is an intractable disease in which the body is unable to use one of the amino acids contained in the normal diet. The result of this amino acid deficiency, unless it is treated, is central nervous system degeneration and death. The single diagnostic test is carried out by the Health Visitors and all babies are tested for this disorder during the first few weeks of life.

Number of admissions
Average length of stay
Post-natal
Anti-natal

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centres. There are fourteen Child Welfare Centres in the County, held as follows:

CAERSWS	Methodist Schoolroom	2.30pm last Friday in each month.
CREWE GREEN	Brynhafren School	3.30pm third Tuesday in each month.
LLANBRYNMAIR	The Institute	2.30pm second Thursday each month.
LLANDRINIC	Village Hall	2.00pm third Tuesday each month.
LLANFAIR CAEREINION	Health Clinic	2.30pm second Tuesday in each month.
LLANFYLLIN	Health Clinic	2.30pm second and last Thursday in each month.
LLANIDLOES	Health Clinic	2.30pm second and last Wednesday in each month.
LLANSANTFFRAID	Village Hall	2.30pm first Tuesday in each month.
LLANWDDYN	The Oaks	2.30pm second Friday in each month.
MACHYNLLETH	Health Clinic	2.30pm second and fourth Tuesday in each month.
MEIFOD	Church Room	2.30pm last Friday in each month.
NEWTOWN	Health Clinic	2.30pm every Wednesday each month.
TREWERN	Community Centre	2.30pm first Thursday each month.
WELSHPOOL	Health Clinic	2.30pm every Friday in each month.

Number of children who attended during the year:

Born in 1965	494
Born in 1964	653
Born in 1960-63	463
TOTAL Individual children	1,610
TOTAL Attendances	5,649

Dental Services

It has still not been possible to provide a priority dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. A start has been made on the dental treatment of children under five years of age attending the Education Authority's Nursery Schools. It is hoped to expand this service and to initiate treatment for expectant and nursing mothers when the dental establishment is fully staffed.

Tests for Phenylketonuria

Phenylketonuria is an inherited metabolic disease in which the body is unable to use one of the amino-acids contained in the normal diet. The result of this abnormality, unless it is treated, is mental subnormality.

The simple diagnostic test is carried out by the Health Visitors and all babies are tested for this disorder during the first few weeks of life.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

Unmarried mothers from this County are admitted to Bersham Hall which is maintained for this purpose by the six North Wales Counties.

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of admissions	7	9	7	12
Average length of stay:				
Ante-natal	39 days	46 days	27 days	32 days
Post-natal	15 days	13 days	21 days	19 days

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	
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
1961	646	28	11	1	657	29	4.2
1962	604	35	15	1	619	36	5.5
1963	683	32	11	1	694	33	4.5
1964	665	35	13	-	678	35	4.9
1965	607	46	6	-	613	46	6.98
TOTALS	6,540	322	146	4	6,686	326	4.6

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

Welfare Foods

The arrangements made for the distribution of Welfare Foods in this County have remained practically unchanged since the Council assumed this responsibility in 1954, and the Council is indebted to the voluntary organisations and private individuals who have undertaken this work.

Issues of Welfare Foods:

	By Coupons			On payment of full price 4/-			Issues to Hospitals		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
National Dried Milk (tins)	20,676	17,862	13,870	268	315	218	331	337	335
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	750	509	493	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. & D. Tablets (packets)	585	413	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange Juice (bottles)	5,554	4,692	4,385	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

These were conducted by general medical practitioners at the local hospitals and at their own surgeries. Close liaison was 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 practitioner's surgery.

Ante-natal Visits to Homes

569 ante-natal visits were made by District Nurse-midwives to patients in their own homes in 1965.

Confinements

The number of institutional confinements in 1965 was 587 as compared with 60 home confinements. Comparative figures for 1964 were 714 and 69 respectively.

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

Congenital Malformations

During 1965, 12 notifications were received of babies born with congenital malformations; 11 live births and 1 stillbirth.

Type of Abnormality:

<u>C.N.S.</u>	-	Anencephalus	1
		Hydrocephalus & Spina Bifida	1
		Meningocele	2
<u>Extremities</u>	-	Polydactyly	1
		Talipes	5
<u>Alimentary System</u>	-	Hare lip & cleft palate	1
<u>Skin</u>	-	Angioma of scalp	1

During 1964, 318 mothers were visited following discharge from hospital.

Number of Domiciliary Cases attended by Midwives

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Doctor not booked	8	9	3	3
Doctor booked	107	109	66	55
TOTALS	<u>115</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>58</u>

Medical Aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, on ten occasions in 1965 where a medical practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services.

Inhalation Analgesics (Gas & Air, Trilene)

Nineteen midwives employed by the County Council were qualified to administer analgesics. Gas and air was administered to 36 patients in 1964 and 32 patients in 1965 in their own homes. Although midwives are permitted by the Central Midwives Board to administer Trilene, no equipment has, as yet, been provided in this County.

Pethidine

Pethidine or Pethilorfan was administered to 27 patients in 1965.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits were available free of charge to all women confined at home. The outfits contain dressings needed at the confinement and during the lying-in period. A modified pack is issued to mothers who are discharged early from hospital.

Supervision of Midwives

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

Post-Graduate Courses

Two district nurse-midwives attended approved refresher courses for midwives in 1965.

Domiciliary & 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
1949	793	307	38.7	486	61.3
1959	716	160	22.3	556	77.7
1962	701	115	16.4	586	83.6
1963	764	118	15.4	646	84.6
1964	714	69	9.7	645	90.3
1965	653	60	9.2	593	90.8

Care of Premature Infants

Total number of premature live births notified during the years:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
(a) Born at home	7	7	4	3	3
(b) Born in hospital	34	31	31	41	35
TOTALS	41	38	35	44	38
Number born at home:					
(a) Nursed entirely at home	6	6	4	3	3
(b) Died in first 24 hours	-	1	-	-	-
(c) Died 2nd to 28th day	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Survived at 28 days	6	5	4	3	3

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITORS

<u>Cases Visited by Health Visitors - 1965</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
(a) Children born in 1965	588	3,009
(b) Children born in 1964	513	2,623
(c) Children born in 1960-63	<u>1,144</u>	<u>2,839</u>
(d) Total number of children visited	<u>2,245</u>	<u>8,471</u>
(e) Persons aged 65 and over	125	445
(f) Persons included under (e) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	1	
(g) Mentally disordered persons	43	205
(h) Persons included under (g) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	2	
(i) Persons excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	28	78
(j) Persons included under (i) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	4	
(k) Number of tuberculous households visited	121	297
(l) Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	12	17
(m) Problem families	18	182

SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING

Increased expectation of life has brought with it new geriatric problems, and as the present policy is to keep old people at home and out of hospital for as long as possible, every effort must be made to assist relatives and friends to care for the chronic sick patient at home. The district nursing service plays a very important part in this, and the nurse's advice and care will often prevent a patient having to go to hospital.

The issue of disposable incontinence pads has proved the most appreciated single factor in the care of the chronic sick at home. Other disposable equipment in use includes syringes, gloves and catheters. The introduction of this sterile disposable equipment, together with the issue of sterile dressing packs, not only reduces the time spent on nursing visits, but also prevents the spread of cross-infection.

In many cases nurses can help by introducing items of equipment on loan by the County Health Department, e.g. lifting hoists, etc. During the year, five hydraulic lifting hoists have been issued to eleven patients. These hoists are now being requested by the nursing staff far more frequently, and are proving invaluable in the care of heavy cases. It not only benefits the nurse in attendance, but also the relatives who have the constant care of the patient. During 1965 the Caersws Nursing Association very kindly presented one of these hoists for use in the Caersws area.

Other nursing appliances available on loan to patients include bed pans, back rests, urinals and air cushions. Further supplies are also available from the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. There is an ever increasing demand for the loan of wheelchairs and this has entailed a great deal of work. I should like to pay tribute to the excellent way in which these organisations administer this service.

No special arrangements are made for the nursing of sick children at home, but children discharged from hospital are referred to this Department, by the Almoner, for special supervision.

Nursing Statistics

Number of persons nursed during 1965 - 1,659
 Number of visits - 31,363

	No. of persons	No. of visits
Persons who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit.	700	22,073
Children who were under 5 at the time of the first visit.	180	693

Summary of Nursing Statistics for the Last Five Years

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Cases per annum	2,062	2,139	2,093	1,866	1,659
Visits per annum	25,518	27,961	29,566	31,256	31,363

Patients over 65 yrs.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Cases per annum	602	625	667	627	700
Visits per annum	14,193	12,346	17,128	21,107	22,073

SECTION 26 - VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

This is carried out mainly by the general medical practitioners. The percentage of infants vaccinated remains low, but it will be noted that consequent upon the outbreaks of smallpox in other parts of the country, the numbers vaccinated in 1962 rose sharply. The numbers for 1963 to 1965 are much lower than the previous average due in some measure to the advice of the Ministry of Health that vaccination should be given in the second year of life instead of in the first few months of life.

Vaccinations of Persons Under 16 Carried Out in the Years 1962 to 1965

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u>				<u>Re-Vaccinations</u>			
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
1965	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	6	146	-	-	-	-
1963	-	22	91	42	-	-	-	-
1962	115	57	36	20	-	-	-	-
1961	194	7	5	2	2	-	-	-
1960	80	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
1959	53	1	-	-	11	1	-	-
1958	50	-	1	-	16	-	-	-
1957	52	1	-	-	29	-	-	-
1956	65	1	-	-	46	1	-	-
1955	65	1	-	-	33	1	1	-
1954	50	-	-	-	41	-	-	-
1953	84	1	2	-	46	2	2	-
1952	81	1	-	-	50	1	-	1
1951	72	-	1	-	53	-	-	1
1950	103	-	-	-	53	-	-	2
1949	101	-	1	-	71	1	-	1
1948	92	2	1	-	55	-	1	2
TOTALS	1,257	94	149	213	511	7	3	7

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following numbers of children were immunised against Diphtheria in 1965:

Year of Birth

1965	189
1964	308
1963	33
1962	15
1958-61	33
Others under 16	13

TOTAL	591
-------	-----

In addition, booster doses to children commencing school were given as under:

Year of Birth

1964	1
1963	2
1962	-
1958-61	288
Others under 16	15

TOTAL	306
-------	-----

Diphtheria - Incidence and Mortality

<u>Period</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1926-1947	429	36
1948-1965	-	-

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally three injections of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) during 1965:

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Number Immunised in 1965</u>	<u>Total No. Immunised at any time to 31.12.65</u>
1965	189	189
1964	308	511
1963	33	550
1962	15	485
1958-61	33	2,264
Others under 12	13	1,914
TOTALS	591	5,913

Poliovelitis Vaccination

Number of children who completed the primary course of vaccination in 1965:

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. Vaccinated</u>
1965	57
1964	390
1963	138
1962	40
1958-61	39
Others under 16	11
TOTAL	675

The following numbers of booster doses were also given:

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. of Booster Doses</u>
1964	1
1958-61	656
Others under 16	76
TOTAL	733

Total number of children born since 1st January, 1961, immunised against poliomyelitis at 31st December, 1965:

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. of Live Births</u>	<u>No. Immunised</u>	<u>Percentage of Children Immunised</u>
1961	674	590	87.5%
1962	639	527	82.5%
1963	715	541	75.7%
1964	700	461	65.9%
1965	653	57	8.7%

The following information provided by the Welsh Board of Health is of interest:

	PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN VACCINATED AT 31.12.65									Small-pox Children under 2
	Children Born 1962			Children Born 1963			Children Born 1964			
	<u>Wh. Cough</u>	<u>Diph.</u>	<u>Polio</u>	<u>Wh. Cough</u>	<u>Diph.</u>	<u>Polio</u>	<u>Wh. Cough</u>	<u>Diph.</u>	<u>Polio</u>	
Wales	66	70	68	69	70	71	66	67	63	22
Montgomeryshire	76	86	82	77	77	78	73	73	66	21
Position of Mont. in relation to other Welsh Local Health Authorities	4th	1st	3rd	4th	4th	5th	4th	4th	5th	13th

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCE SERVICE : See Appendix

SECTION 28 - PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

The remarkable reduction in the deaths from tuberculosis during the past fifty years continues. No deaths in 1962 were attributable to tuberculosis, but in 1963 there were three deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and one from other forms of the disease. In 1964 there were four deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, and in 1965 2 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and 1 from other forms of the disease.

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. It is apparent that remarkable success has been achieved in recent years in the prevention of tuberculosis, but we must not relax our vigilance as far as this disease is concerned.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis rose remarkably 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.

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 Physician's 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.

The following table shows the actual number of new cases notified and deaths registered from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis since 1946:

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1946	55	13	19	5
1947	68 55.6	8 12.2	19 17.8	7 3.4
1948	49	11	22	5
1949	52	8	23	-
1950	<u>30</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
1951	35	15	16	2
1952	42 36.2	11 12.2	6 9.2	2 1.2
1953	37	10	8	1
1954	37	6	8	1
1955	<u>27</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>
1956	25	9	4	-
1957	22 21.6	9 8.0	4 3.4	- 0.0
1958	16	10	3	-
1959	17	7	4	-
1960	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
1961	15	5	1	-
1962	14 10.4	7 4.8	- 2.0	- 0.4
1963	9	4	3	1
1964	6	5	4	-
1965	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

New Cases & Mortality from Tuberculosis

	1964						1965					
	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	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	3	1	-	2	3
45 - 65 years	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	-	3	2
65 yrs. end over	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	5	1	2	3	7	4	3	5	2	1	5	6

Deaths 1965

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
45 - 55 years	1	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	1	-	-	-
65 - 75 years	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	2	-	-	1

B.C.G. Vaccination 1965

The following table shows the number of children who received B.C.G. vaccination during 1965:

School	Mantoux tested	Mantoux + initially after tuberculin test	Mantoux + after BCG previous year	Mantoux negative	Vaccinated
Welshpool High	197	8	16	159	155
Llanfyllin High	60	2	14	35	35
Llanfair High	43	4	2	32	31
College of Further Education	9	1	3	5	5
Newtown High	155	7	13	127	127
Brynllwarch	11	-	1	10	10
Machynlleth High	53	6	10	32	32
Llanidloes High	67	4	5	55	55
Cyfronydd	5	1	-	4	4
TOTALS	600	33	63	459	454

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.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The arrangements made by the Council with the Montgomeryshire Rural Community Council in 1960 continued to operate. The following sessions were held at the Council's Clinics in the County until 30th June, 1965. (See Introduction.)

Llanfyllin	-	-	One session each month
Machynlleth	-	-	One session each month
Llanidloes	-	-	Two sessions each month
Welshpool	-	-	Two sessions each month

Chiropody clinics were also 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

The Community Council's Chiropody Service co-operated freely with the Health Department until 30th June. The majority of cases dealt with by the Service were elderly, but the Service provided for the treatment of expectant mothers, physically handicapped persons and other deserving cases. Mention should be made of the work done by members of the Women's Voluntary Service and other volunteers who carry out the transport of some cases, and provide light refreshments at various Chiropody clinics for those who attend.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Visitors continued in 1965 to give their valuable advice to individual families and in Welfare Clinics. Pamphlets and posters on various topics were distributed and displayed as in previous years.

Perhaps the most significant event in Health Education in 1965 was the two-day in-service course organised by this Department in co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education. Members of this Authority's teaching staff, family doctors, Health Department staff, representatives of voluntary organisations, senior High School pupils, and others who might play a part in educating the public in health matters were invited, and there was a very good attendance. Topics of general and specific interest were dealt with by experts in the health education field, and the most modern and effective techniques of presentation were demonstrated. Many who attended indicated subsequently that they found this course of great interest and value.

SECTION 29 - HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is still involved principally in the care of old people and the chronically ill. Most old people prefer to live in their own homes and the services of a Home Help enables them to do so. Once the slight initial prejudice against having "a stranger" in the house has been overcome, the Home Help is welcomed and her visits eagerly anticipated.

Maternity cases continue to show a decline, only 19 having had help during 1965.

All the work is undertaken by part-time helps, or occasional workers able to do full-time when required. They are recruited as much as possible within easy reach of the household to be helped, but where, as in some cases, the Home Help has her own transport she is able to go further afield.

Home Help to Households for The Following Persons:

	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1965	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1965				Total
		Chronic Sick and tuberculous	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	
No. of cases	235	30	3	19	29	316

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Service has now completed its first year since the appointment by the County Council of three full-time Mental Welfare Officers.

Throughout the year these Officers were encouraged in their work by the excellent cooperation they received from the staff of the Psychiatric Hospitals at Talgarth and Shelton (Shrewsbury).

The Mental Welfare Officers are in attendance at all the out-patient clinics held in the County by Consultant Psychiatrists and also at out-County Clinics where numbers of Montgomeryshire patients are seen. They also visit the hospitals at Talgarth and Shelton seeing Montgomeryshire patients with the Consultant Psychiatrist on his rounds. These innovations have proved invaluable to the Officers in maintaining the continuity of care of the patient, an important factor in an illness of this nature, and are appreciated greatly by the Psychiatrists and the patients concerned.

Good liaison has been maintained with the family doctors in the County and this is evidenced by the requests they make to the Department for a Mental Welfare Officer to investigate probable cases of mental illness and to arrange, where necessary, a domiciliary visit by a Consultant or an out-patient clinic appointment. There were 97 such requests for investigation during the year. A number of patients were removed to hospital as a result of these requests, the remainder being given clinic appointments or pre-care visiting by the Officer concerned on the advice of a Consultant and/or family doctor. In the care of the mentally ill, team work such as this is important if the patient is to derive maximum benefit at the earliest possible moment.

Case conferences are attended weekly at Talgarth and Shelton by the Montgomeryshire Mental Welfare Officer concerned, where they can discuss patients from this County with the Consultant in charge of the treatment.

At Shelton Hospital there are weekly clinical presentations of individual patients. These are attended by specialists in numerous medical fields - psychiatrists, physicians, surgeons, geriatricians, psychologists and social workers - thus every opportunity is given for discussions over a wide field. These clinical meetings have proved to be most valuable and have increased the coordination and cooperation with all who are concerned with the treatment of mental illness.

Training

One Officer attended an Induction Course for newly appointed mental welfare officers at Tetley Hall of Residence, Leeds, in September 1965.

Sub-Normality & Severe Sub-Normality

During 1965, the Mental Welfare Officers carried out friendly supervision of 149 sub-normal persons in the community. (See figures below.)

A good relationship exists with the Psychiatric Hospitals that accept sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients. Montgomery hire patients in these categories are admitted for long or short term care when social and domestic difficulties are such that they can no longer be cared for in the community. Patients are also admitted for holiday relief for families.

Out-patient clinics for sub-normal patients are held frequently in the County by the Consultant Psychiatrist for North and Mid-Wales. The relationship between this Consultant and the Health Department could not be bettered.

Training Centres

The Junior Training Centre at Newtown, which was opened in June, 1965, is a bright and pleasant building situated near the High School. Twelve pupils were happily settled in at the end of 1965 and it is hoped to increase this number in 1966.

Plans to operate a pilot scheme for an Adult Training Centre have been referred to earlier in this Report. There has been an initial promise of work for this Centre from a nearby factory, and although a number of difficulties will undoubtedly arise, it is felt that much can be learned from an experiment of this nature.

Mentally Ill Patients Admitted to Hospitals During 1965 Dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers:

	Male	Female	Total
Under Section 5 of the Mental Health Act 1959 (INFORMAL)	21	16	37
Under Section 29 (Emergency Observation) " "	6	5	11
Under Section 25 (Observation) " " "	5	6	11
Under Section 26 (Treatment) " " "	4	1	5
Under Section 60 (Court Order) " " "	1	-	1
Patients discharged from Hospital (requiring After Care)	22	22	44
Patients receiving After-Care up to December 1965 "	50	40	90
New Patients Referred to The Health Department During 1965:			
by General Practitioners " " "	28	25	53
from Out-Patient clinics " " "	8	4	12
by Police " " "	2	3	5
by Others " " "	15	8	23

Visits Made to Patients, to Relatives & Other Agencies on Their Behalf by Mental Welfare Officers During 1965.

Number of Visits				Number of Patients			
Mentally Ill		Sub-Normal & Sev. Sub-Normal		Mentally Ill	Sub-Normal & Sev. Sub-Normal	Total Patients	Total Visits
Home	Other	Home	Other				
636	321	468	223	90	149	239	1,648

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Report of Food and Drugs Inspector for the year ended
31st December 1965

192 samples were purchased during the year, 162 were samples of milk, 27 were samples of miscellaneous articles of food, and 3 were samples of drugs. Of the 162 samples of milk, 131 were certified to be genuine; 31 being not genuine for the following reasons:-

<u>Sample No.</u>		
363.	Slightly deficient in fat and solids-not-fat.	No further action advisable.
397.	Slightly deficient in fat.	No further action advisable.
445.	Deficient in solids-not-fat. Contained 5.9% of extraneous water.	Legal proceedings were instituted against the producer, Mr. E.O.Evans, Bachelde Cott-age, Churchstoke. He was fined £15 with £2.2s.0d. costs after pleading guilty to the offence.
454.	Deficient in fat.	No further action advisable
479.	Contained penicillin.	No legal action could be recom-mended.

The remaining 26 samples of milk certified to be not genuine were from the same producer, namely Mr. E.G.Charings, Perrymoor Farm, Whittington. He was prosecuted in respect of the presence of added water and fat deficiency in these samples and was convicted and fined £6 with £6. 6s. 0d. costs.

The 27 samples of miscellaneous articles of food were all certified to be genuine, and were made up as follows:

Rum Butter, Pork Sausage, Baby Foods (10), Sweetening Tablets, Double Cream, Puddings (3), Lemon Curd, Broad Beans, Peas, Chutney, Apple Flakes, Mince Meat, and Confectionery (4).

The 3 samples of drugs were certified to be genuine and were made up as follows:

Yeast Tablets, Cod Liver Oil, Aspirin Spirit Liniment.

Messrs. Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester were convicted and fined £20. for selling bread which contained a portion of a filter tipped cigarette.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

95 samples of milk were taken from licensed dealers during the year. Of this number 86 samples were satisfactory. Follow-up samples relating to the 9 not satis-factory proved to be up to standard, thus not necessitating any further action. The keeping quality of milk supplied by the licensed dealers can be said to be highly satisfactory.

Brucella Ring Test

23 samples of milk were submitted to the Health Laboratory, Shrewsbury, on be-half of the County Medical Officer of Health, to whom the results were forwarded.

E. WALTER EVANS
Chief Inspector of Food & Drugs

Weights & Measures Office,
Community House, Newtown

12.1.66

Report of Food and Drugs Inspector for the year ended 31st December 1965

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notified During the Year 1965

Sanitary District	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery
Llanfyllin M.B.	29	1	2	--	-
Llanidloes M.B.	100	-	-	-	-
Machynlleth U.D.	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	69	5	-	-	-
Newtown & Llanllwchaearn U.D.	249	1	-	-	-
Welshpool M.B.	49	4	-	5	1
Forden R.D.	99	7	-	-	-
Llanfyllin R.D.	95	2	3	-	-
Machynlleth R.D.	24	-	-	-	-
Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	200	4	-	-	-
WHOLE COUNTY	914	24	5	5	1

Milk (Special Bacteriological Examination) Regulations 1963

77 samples of milk were taken from licensed dairies during the year. Of this number 66 samples were satisfactory. Follow-up samples taken for the 2 non-satisfactory samples proved to be satisfactory, thus not necessitating any further action. The following quality of milk supplied by the licensed dairies can be said to be highly satisfactory.

Brucella Milk Tests

77 samples of milk were submitted to the health laboratory, Snowdonia, on behalf of the County Medical Officer of Health, so that the results were forwarded.

E. WALTER EVANS
Chief Inspector of Food & Drugs

Health & Measures Office,
Carmarthen House, Newbury

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TEN LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES : 1965

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.	1,230	14	11.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12.19	-	-
Llanidloes M.B.	2,370	31	13.08	-	-	2	6.5	1	32.3	58	24.57	-	-
Machynlleth U.D.	1,790	22	12.29	-	-	1	4.5	-	-	27	15.08	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	980	23	23.47	-	-	2	8.7	-	-	8	8.16	-	-
Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn U.D.	5,490	90	16.39	1	1.1	8	8.9	3	33.3	78	14.21	-	-
Welshpool M.B.	6,520	98	15.03	3	3.0	5	5.0	2	20.4	73	11.20	-	-
Urban Districts	18,380	278	15.13	4	1.5	18	6.5	6	21.6	259	14.09	-	-
Forden R.D.	5,080	79	15.55	1	1.3	8	10.1	1	12.7	47	9.25	-	-
Llanfyllin R.D.	8,990	150	16.69	1	0.7	11	7.3	1	6.7	125	13.90	1	111
Machynlleth R.D.	2,710	30	11.07	-	-	3	10.0	-	-	38	14.02	1	370
Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.	8,530	116	13.60	-	-	6	5.2	3	25.9	96	11.25	1	117
Rural Districts	25,310	375	14.82	2	0.5	28	7.4	5	13.3	306	12.09	3	119
WHOLE COUNTY	43,690	653	14.95	6	0.9	46	6.98	11	16.8	565	12.93	3	69
1964 Comparative figures	43,720	700	16.01	13	1.9	35	4.9	11	15.7	552	12.63	4	91

CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE AREAS OF THE TEN SANITARY AUTHORITIES - 1965

CAUSE OF DEATH	Llanfyllin M.B.	Llanidloes M.B.	Machynlleth U.D.	Montgomery M.B.	Newtown & Llanilochern U.D.	Welshpool M.B.	URBAN DISTRICTS	Forden R.D.	Llanfyllin R.D.	Machynlleth R.D.	Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	RURAL DISTRICTS	WHOLE COUNTRY
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	1	1	1	-	-	1	4	2	3	1	3	9	13
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	2	2	1	-	1	4	10	-	5	1	2	8	18
12. Malignant neoplasms, breast	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	4
13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus	1	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	1	2	6
14. Other Malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	1	5	4	2	6	8	26	6	10	4	6	26	52
15. Leukaemia, leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
16. Diabetes	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	3

17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	9	4	1	16	10	43	7	24	7	17	98
18. Coronary disease, angina	3	13	5	1	16	18	56	6	19	8	18	107
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	2	2	2	-	10
20. Other heart diseases	2	4	7	2	14	10	39	9	17	5	19	89
21. Other circulatory disease	1	4	-	-	3	3	11	2	9	2	7	31
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	-	3	1	-	5	1	10	3	2	2	8	25
24. Bronchitis	-	4	1	-	5	1	11	1	2	-	-	14
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	1	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	7	2	-	3	10	22	3	17	2	6	50
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	4
34. All other accidents	-	1	-	-	2	2	5	1	4	1	2	13
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	15	58	27	8	78	73	259	47	125	38	96	565

CAUSES OF DEATH : AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION 1965

	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15-25 years	25-35 years	35-45 years	45-55 years	55-65 years	65-75 years	75 years and over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	9	8
	F	26	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	6	5	11
15. Leukemic, aleukaemic	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	14	27
	F	46	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	9	34
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	18	20	27
	F	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	16
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
20. Other Heart Disease	M	45	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	6	31
	F	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	33

21. Other circulatory disease	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	9
22. Influenza	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	11
23. Pneumonia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Bronchitis	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	M	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	30	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Suicide	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	311	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	19	4	61	76	138
	F	254	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	11	29	50	141	
TOTAL - ALL CAUSES																			

REPORT OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE AMBULANCE
AND SITTING-CASE CAR SERVICE FOR THE YEAR 1965

Under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, Local Health Authorities are responsible for ensuring that "ambulance and other means of transport" are made available, where necessary, for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or expectant or nursing mothers from places within their area and to places in or outside their area.

Under Section 24 of the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949, the Local Health Authority from whose area a patient has been admitted to hospital, is required to bear the cost of ambulance facilities for the return journey on the patient's discharge from hospital if this occurs within three months from the date of admission.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The six St. John Ambulance Brigade Divisions in this County continue to provide a voluntary Ambulance Service as agents of the County Council. From the inception of the Ambulance Service on the 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1965, the ambulances operating in this County have carried out 17,797 journeys conveying 22,042 patients, a total mileage of 848,290, a truly remarkable record for a service which is manned entirely by volunteer personnel. It should also be recorded that on practically all journeys carried out, the ambulances are manned by both a driver and an attendant, a service which is not always provided by full-time Ambulance Services operated by other Local Authorities.

SITTING-CASE CAR SERVICE

The Sitting-Case Car Service in this County is operated by volunteer car owners and commercial taxi owners. These vehicles are engaged from the majority of towns and villages throughout the County.

ADMINISTRATION

The daily administration of the whole Service is carried out at the County Health Office to which all requests from General Practitioners and Hospitals within the County, and hospital and Ambulance Service Headquarters in other Counties are forwarded. In cases of emergency, requests from within the County can be passed directly by General Practitioners, Hospitals and District Nurses, to the nearest ambulance, taxi owner, or volunteer sitting-case car driver, but in the majority of cases such requests during office hours are passed to this Office.

Journeys are coordinated as far as is possible, 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 demand for transport is regarded as being inevitable because of the existing inadequacy of public transport and the closure of intermediate railway stations. Patients who are considered fit enough to travel by public transport are, in general, not eligible for conveyance by ambulance or sitting-case car, even if no suitable public transport services are available. Family doctors in this County are very cooperative in this respect but a degree of elasticity in the interpretation of the regulations must be allowed for if some patients from remote areas are to receive treatment.

Out-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 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 cooperate with this office in avoiding such difficulties but many instances arise when coordination of patients' appointments cannot be achieved. It will be apparent that whilst patients are having less time to wait for treatment under this appointment system, such a system tends to increase journeys necessary to convey the patients, thus resulting in higher costs.

During 1965, the following adaptations in the administration of the Ambulance Service were introduced in an attempt to check increasing expenditure, to provide a more efficient service, and to bring about a closer control of vehicles by the Ambulance Control.

The Robophone installed during 1964 in the County Health Office, continued to give valuable assistance for the recording of telephone calls outside normal office hours.

During 1965, the Robophone recorded 530 Ambulance Service non-urgent calls, and with many of these calls my staff were able to economise by coordinating with previously arranged transport.

It was also found that increasing calls to the County Health Office, at peak periods, swamped the switchboard, resulting in delays for outgoing calls. Another telephone line was therefore installed for outgoing Ambulance Service telephone calls only, and this line was used for over 5,000 calls since its installation on 1st April, 1965.

For approximately 9 months during 1965 the Physiotherapy Department at the War Memorial Hospital, Llanidloes, was closed due to staffing difficulties. Patients normally attending this hospital had to be conveyed to hospitals at Aberystwyth, Machynlleth and Newtown. The absence of physiotherapy facilities at Llanidloes during this period increased the total mileage covered by the Ambulance Service in 1965 by 9,000 miles, approximately, at an estimated cost of £375.

During the period 2nd - 7th August, 1965, inclusive, the National Eisteddfod of Wales was held at Newtown. One ambulance was based at the Health Clinic, Park Street, Newtown, throughout the week. At this clinic a First Aid Post staffed by Medical, Nursing and St. John's Ambulance Brigade/British Red Cross Society personnel was set up. During this week, the First Aid Post treated 138 persons visiting the Eisteddfod.

On 28th June, 1965, the new Junior Training Centre, Newtown, was opened. Initially, the Ambulance Service conveyed 7 children daily to and from the Centre, but this number increased to 10 children before the end of the year.

The National Association of Ambulance Officers (Wales) held the 1965 Ambulance Service Competition at Shrewsbury. Eleven teams entered and Montgomeryshire (Messrs. W.P.Pryce and O.Morgan, Llanidloes St. John's Ambulance Brigade) came 4th, a result which brought the team members the congratulations of the County Council.

The National Association of Ambulance Officers (Wales) held Regional meetings at Shrewsbury during 1965 and Mr. B. Owen of this Department attended these meetings vice Mr. D.W.Rees who relinquished his membership on being appointed Chief Clerk in this Department.

Alderman H.R.Humphreys, Vice Chairman, County Health Committee, and Mr. B. Owen attended the National Association of Ambulance Officers Annual Conference which was held at Eastbourne in 1965.

COORDINATION OF STRETCHER AND SITTING PATIENT JOURNEYS

The number of stretcher patients conveyed to and from hospital on week-days between 9.00am and 5.00pm is increasing continually. As a result of this, and because of greater cooperation between this Office and the six St. John Ambulance Divisions 322 sitting patients were conveyed in ambulances in 1965 and 261 in 1964. This coordination of transport, by using ambulances on their outward or return journeys for the conveyance of sitting patients, not only minimises the empty mileage run, which is inevitable when ambulances are used solely for the conveyance of stretcher patients, but also gives the Sitting-Case Car Service some respite from its ever increasing demands. The following table shows the number of sitting patients conveyed by each ambulance during 1965 and 1964.

	1965	1964
Caersws	66	33
Llanfyllin	92	63
Llanidloes	34	38
Machynlleth	81	45
Newtown	33	69
Welshpool	16	13
TOTALS	322	261

HOSPITAL TRANSFERS

There is a tendency for patients who have been treated in Out-County Hospitals to be transferred to hospitals in the County for recuperation before being sent home. This practice will almost certainly grow in future and put an increasing strain on the Ambulance Service rather than the Sitting-Case Car Service.

Summary of Patients Transferred Between Hospitals as From 1959

Year	Stretcher Patients	Sitting Patients	Total Patients
1959	167	184	351
1960	212	200	412
1961	201	168	369
1962	257	187	444
1963	182	220	402
1964	264	275	539
1965	196	277	473

LONG DISTANCE SERVICE (RAIL & ROAD JOURNEYS)

The Ministry of Health advise Local Authorities that rail transport should be used, whenever possible, to convey patients attending distant hospitals for treatment. This method of transportation is not only quicker and more convenient but also more economic than sending an Ambulance/Car to such distant centres as London. Patients are conveyed from their homes or hospital by ambulance/car to the nearest or most convenient railway station where usually a compartment is reserved for their use on the train. Escorts for the whole journey are provided by St. John Ambulance Brigade or British Red Cross Society when necessary, otherwise relatives accompany the patients. Upon arrival at their destination station arrangements are made for them to be met and conveyed to their hospital/home

destination by the Ambulance Service of the Authority in whose area the station is situated. This County is fortunate in having a through train service to and from London on weekdays and patients for London and surrounding districts are usually transported on this train. For patients to other parts of the Country an excellent train service operates from Shrewsbury, to which station they are usually taken by road depending on their physical condition. Requests for this type of transport are not frequent in this County but when General Practitioners make requests for transport to convey patients over a great distance, they co-operate if my staff suggest moving the patient by rail. Reciprocal arrangements are also made to meet patients at railway stations in this County on behalf of other Ambulance Services, and convey them to addresses either within this County or in neighbouring Counties.

Summary of Patients Conveyed by Rail Transport During 1965 & 1964

Year	No. of Patients	Conveyed From	Conveyed To
1964	One	Newtown	Birmingham
	Three	Machynlleth	London
	Two	Carno	London
	One	Llanidloes	Birmingham
	Four	Llanrhaeadr	London
	One	Llanidloes	London
1965	Five	Llanidloes	London
	Four	Carno	London
	One	Manafon	East Grinstead
	Five	Machynlleth	London
	One	Llanidloes	Flymouth
	Four	Llanrhaeadr	London
	One	Trefeglwys	East Grinstead
	Two	Llanbrynmair	London
	One	London	Llanidloes
	Four	London	Carno
	One	East Grinstead	Manafon

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total Cost	£31	£88
Approx. Road Mileage	3,965	9,608
Total Patients	12	29

To such hospital centres as Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool and Manchester road transport is generally arranged for the whole journey. The following number of patients were conveyed during 1964 and 1965 to and from the distant hospital centres as shown.

	1965	1964
Liverpool	206	162
Birmingham	41	47
Wolverhampton	34	22
Cardiff	47	43
Manchester	7	12
Stourbridge	11	2
Stoke-on-Trent	1	5
Swansea	19	8
Wigan	1	2
Conway	1	2
Oxford	-	1
Carmarthen	16	9
Caernarvon	2	-
Cheshire	19	23
Llanelly	-	2
Chepstow	5	2
Sully	27	N/K
Cumbran	1	-
Hereford	6	-
Droitwich	2	-
Warwick	1	-
Caerleon	1	-
Bridgend	2	-
Bolton	1	-

With the exception of Liverpool, Birmingham and Cardiff the number of requests to convey patients to distant hospitals are moderate. The transport of patients to and from Liverpool Hospitals is mainly from the Chest Hospital, Machynlleth, which is used not only by this County but also by neighbouring Counties for the treatment of chest ailments, and as some of these patients require operative treatment, which is carried out at Liverpool, responsibility for providing transport for these patients to and from Liverpool and Machynlleth rests with this Authority.

On long distance road journeys the Ambulance Services of the Authorities through whose areas our vehicle passes are given details of the journey, whenever possible, so that they can make use of the vehicle either on the outward or return journey. This coordination of Local Authority Ambulance Services helps in curbing the ever increasing cost of the Service nationally, but unfortunately this cooperation between Local Authorities is not as extensive as it could be.

ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

All emergency and accident calls received from Churchstoke, Forden, Kerry, Llanfyllin, Llanrhaeadr, Llansantffraid and Montgomery Telephone Exchange areas are received and dealt with by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service whether or not such requests originate from Denbighshire, Shropshire or Montgomeryshire. These other Authorities are responsible financially for any such journeys done on their behalf. The Salop Ambulance Service covers the Llanymynech Telephone Exchange area for accident and emergency calls and deal with any such requests originating from this area and we accept financial responsibility for those cases which originate in the Montgomeryshire part of this Telephone Exchange area.

During 1965, patients requiring immediate hospitalization were conveyed under the following categories. Comparative figures for 1964 are also given.

	Stretcher Patients	Sitting Patients	Total Patients
<u>1965</u>			
Road Accident	133	22	155
Misc. Accident	126	359	485
Medical Emergency	280	272	552
TOTALS	539	653	1,192
<u>1964</u>			
Road Accident	106	15	121
Misc. Accident	107	307	414
Medical Emergency	191	246	437
TOTALS	404	568	972

This incidence of these emergency cases in the areas covered by the six St. John Ambulance Divisions is given below.

	Road Accident Patients		Misc. Accident Patients		Medical Emergency Patients		Total Patients	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Caersws Area	14	1	36	33	49	54	99	88
Llanfyllin Area	15	21	139	110	148	108	302	239
Llanidloes Area	21	36	45	45	58	54	124	135
Machynlleth Area	38	15	31	33	94	48	163	96
Newtown Area	18	9	72	67	96	89	186	165
Welshpool Area	49	39	162	126	107	84	318	249
TOTALS	155	121	485	414	552	437	1192	972

As the majority of the patients classified under miscellaneous accidents are limb fracture cases, the cost to the Ambulance Service does not end with the first journey to hospital. This is only the prelude to numerous journeys over a period of months; in the first instance to Fracture Out-Patient departments held at Aberystwyth, Oswestry or Shrewsbury Hospitals, and subsequently to Physiotherapy Departments at Local or Out-County Hospitals.

On 25th September, 1965, on the Cemmaes - Machynlleth road, a lorry conveying 21 young soldiers ran off the road, down an inclined field, coming to rest on its roof. Immediately, a 999 call for assistance was received by my staff & Ambulances from Caersws, Machynlleth, Aberystwyth and Dolgellau were called out to convey the injured soldiers to hospitals at Machynlleth and Aberystwyth.

This was the first occasion when the Ambulance Services for Montgomeryshire, Cardiganshire and Merionethshire combined their resources and it is to the credit of all personnel engaged in this Major Accident, that the transportation arrangements were carried out efficiently and as quickly as possible.

DAILY DEMANDS RECEIVED FOR TRANSPORT

Examination of statistics shows that transport was provided for an average of 105 patients on each day (Monday to Friday) during 1965, compared with 98 in 1964. The coordination of journeys to meet this daily demand presents my staff with many problems, and it is only as a result of the cooperation of all concerned that the smooth operation of the Service is maintained.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN AMBULANCE SERVICES

The following table indicates the number of patients conveyed by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service on behalf of other Local Authority Ambulance Services, etc. during 1965 and 1964.

Authority	1964 (patients)	1965 (patients)
Merioneth	31	30
Radnor	6	15
Cardigan	63	59
Salop	28	54
Denbigh	72	51
London	2	-
Liverpool	1	7
Birmingham	4	-
Mid-Wales Hospital Management Committee	166	-
West Sussex	1	-
Caernarvon	1	-
Cardiff	1	-
Flint	1	1
Middlesex	1	-
Essex	-	1
Glamorgan	-	2
TOTALS	378	220

Similarly in 1965 and 1964 the following Ambulance Services conveyed the patients on behalf of the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service as shown below.

Authority	1964 (patients)	1965 (patients)
East Sussex	-	2
Anglesey	-	1
Merioneth	21	38
Denbigh	6	6
Salop	28	10
Plymouth	-	1
Birmingham	2	1
London	9	22
Cardigan	39	19
Brecon	1	1
Radnor	2	1
Middlesex	-	1
TOTALS	108	103

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The Ministry of Health give the following definition of "Number of Patients" conveyed:

"Person carried" means one person carried once in one direction, i.e. 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.

The definition applies to all statistics in this report relating to "Patients carried".

Although the overall demands made upon it continue to increase, the Service operated efficiently throughout the year. The total number of Section 27 patients reached 23,939 patients compared with 24,543 patients in 1964. 7,389 journeys were carried out and 374,571 miles were covered as against 7,320 journeys and 366,739 miles in 1964.

The decrease in the number of Section 27 patients conveyed resulted from the lack of physiotherapy facilities at Llanidloes during 1965. Only patients urgently requiring therapy, from this area, were given their treatment at the Aberystwyth, Machynlleth or Newtown hospitals. The increased mileage is mainly attributable to the same circumstances.

ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS

The following figures give the breakdown of Section 27 patients by categories conveyed during 1965 and 1964:

	Stretcher Patients		Sitting Patients		Total Patients	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Medical Emergencies	190	280	247	272	437	552
Road Accidents	106	133	15	22	121	155
Misc. Accidents	107	126	307	359	414	485
Admissions	487	377	489	491	976	868
Discharges	70	71	624	583	694	654
Transfers	264	196	275	277	539	473
Maternity	120	120	758	614	878	734
Out Patients	236	202	8,676	9,541	8,912	9,743
Physiotherapy	80	182	11,492	10,093	11,572	10,275
TOTALS	1,660	1,687	22,883	22,252	24,543	23,939

NON-SECTION 27 PATIENTS

Journeys carried out by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service on behalf of other Services of the Montgomery County Council during 1965 and 1964

<u>1965</u>	Journeys	Mileage	Patients	Cost (£)
School Health Service	202	9,218	792	370
Mental Health Service*	714	14,498	2,105	827
Dental Health Service	37	731	414	41
Special Schools Service	43	5,336	72	212
Welfare Service	4	689	8	33
Handicapped Clubs Service	10	498	32	25
Chriopody Service	7	200	14	10
TOTAL Non-Section 27 Patients	1,017	41,170	3,437	1,518
<u>1964</u>				
School Health Service	86	4,851	318	209
Mental Health Service*	418	12,837	501	421
Dental Health Service	17	458	114	23
Special Schools Service	43	5,404	52	209
Welfare Service	4	501	5	17
TOTAL Non-Section 27 Patients	568	24,051	990	879

*Journeys to Junior Training Centre, Newtown.

11" RY - WHOLE SERVICE (SECTION 27 & NON-SECTION 27 PATIENTS)

<u>1965</u>	Journeys	Mileage	Patients	Cost (£)
Caersws Ambulance	136	8,033	228	769
Llanfyllin Ambulance	334	17,305	574	1,309
Llanidloes Ambulance	175	8,550	264	799
Machynlleth Ambulance	169	8,409	301	796
Newtown Ambulance	225	12,227	317	1,013
Welshpool Ambulance	264	10,129	325	891
Total Ambulance Service	1,303	64,653	2,009	5,577
Car Service	6,062	300,310	21,901	12,730
Rail Service	24	9,608	29	88
Total Section 27 Patients	7,389	374,571	23,939	18,395
Total Non-Section 27 Patients	1,017	41,170	3,437	1,518
GRAND TOTAL Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service	8,406	415,741	27,376	19,913
<u>1964</u>				
Caersws Ambulance	119	7,690	173	749
Llanfyllin Ambulance	281	15,944	463	1,230
Llanidloes Ambulance	213	10,239	327	897
Machynlleth Ambulance	155	6,568	256	686
Newtown Ambulance	273	16,698	394	1,274
Welshpool Ambulance	257	9,528	306	856
Total Ambulance Service	1,298	66,667	1,919	5,692
Car Service	6,012	296,107	22,612	12,442
Rail Service	10	3,965	12	31
Total Section 27 Patients	7,320	366,739	24,543	18,165
Total Non-Section 27 Patients	568	24,051	990	879
GRAND TOTAL Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service	7,888	390,790	25,533	19,044

The following table gives details of the extent to which the Ambulance Service has been used since the obligation to provide the Service was placed on Local Authorities in 1948. It is of interest to note that the demands on the Service have increased steadily year by year, and as from 1963 figures have been included for Non-Section 27 Patients who were conveyed by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service.

It will be seen that the average mileage run per patient has shown a steady decrease from 27.1 miles in 1955 to 15.1 miles in 1965. This average is very largely dependent upon demands made on the Service, the extent of coordination of journeys and avoidance of "empty mileage", whenever possible. It provides an indication as to the administrative efficiency of the Service, which is further emphasised when it is realised that Radio Control of vehicles, used extensively by the majority of Local Authority Ambulance Services, does not operate in this County. The use of Radio Control should now be contemplated, as its adoption would prove to be invaluable in the operational control of the Service, especially in a rural area.

Summary of Whole Service as From 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1965.

Year	Journeys	Mileage	Mileage Cost (£)	Total Patients	Miles per Patient
1948 (½ yr.)	495	25,132	1,609	528	47.5
1949	1,546	80,950	4,117	1,653	49.0
1950	2,183	119,290	5,620	2,408	49.5
1951	2,930	158,442	7,258	3,206	49.4
1952	3,324	171,535	7,947	3,775	45.4
1953	3,330	169,386	7,955	3,645	46.4
1954	3,693	191,263	8,929	4,323	44.2
1955	4,570	218,933	10,041	8,068	27.1
1956	4,917	226,758	10,277	9,201	24.6
1957	4,957	222,246	10,320	10,290	21.5
1958	5,324	260,620	11,430	12,894	20.2
1959	6,225	299,224	12,584	16,325	18.3
1960	6,322	316,060	13,176	17,530	18.0
1961	6,305	320,121	13,707	18,094	17.6
1962	6,787	327,082	16,291	20,573	15.8
1963	6,947	345,033	17,204	22,611	15.2
1964	7,888	390,790	19,044	25,533	15.3
1965	8,406	415,741	19,913	27,376	15.1

Year	Patients Conveyed Per 100 Journeys	Miles Per Journey	Year	Patients Conveyed Per 100 Journeys	Miles Per Journey
1948 (½ yr.)	106	50.7	1957	207	44.8
1949	106	52.3	1958	242	48.9
1950	110	54.6	1959	262	48.0
1951	109	54.0	1960	277	49.9
1952	113	51.6	1961	287	50.7
1953	109	50.8	1962	303	48.2
1954	117	51.6	1963	325	49.6
1955	176	47.9	1964	323	49.5
1956	187	46.1	1965	325	49.4

Complaints received by this Department about the Authority's Ambulance and Sitting-Case Car Service were very few in the years 1964 and 1965. The criticisms made usually refer to delays in the arrival of vehicles at the appointed time. Such delays are, unfortunately, unavoidable on occasions. The adoption by the hospital authorities of a relatively rigid appointment system confers great benefits on those patients who are able to make their own transport arrangements, but creates great difficulties for the Ambulance and Sitting-Case Car Service provided by Local Health Authorities, particularly in rural areas like Montgomeryshire.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the excellent voluntary service given by the Officers and members of the Montgomeryshire St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society, particularly for the high standard of care and attention they give to patients and for their willingness to carry out journeys at all times. I should also like to thank the drivers who operate the Sitting-Case Car Service for the important role which they play in the transportation of sitting patients.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following table gives the telephone numbers which are in use at present for the call-out of Ambulances or Sitting-Case Cars in this County.

WHOLE COUNTY

Monday - Friday
9.00 a.m. - 5.30 p.m. County Health Offices, Newtown 6734
Newtown.

Outside Office Hours

CAERSWS Supt. T.R. Feather, M.M., Caersws 236
12 Maesyddinas,
Caersws.

Mrs. A. Smout,
Red Lion Hotel,
Caersws. Caersws 236

Mr. J.R.M. Lewis,
Post Office,
Caersws. Caersws 201

LLANFYLLIN Supt. H.W.G. Lunt,
14 Maesydre,
Llanfyllin. Llanfyllin 251

T.R. Morris & Co.,
The Garage,
Llanfyllin. Llanfyllin 257

LLANIDLOES County Officer
R. Evans, S.B.St.J.,
Angel Hotel,
Llanidloes. Llanidloes 381

Supt. D. Jenkins,
68 Caegwyn,
Llanidloes. Llanidloes 213

MACHYNLLETH Sgt. R.L. Edwards,
12 Tregarth,
Machynlleth. Machynlleth 2158

Supt. G. Evans, S.B.St.J.,
Norbury Lodge,
Machynlleth. Machynlleth 2179

NEWTOWN Mr. R. Morris,
52 New Road,
Newtown. Newtown 6866

Supt. C. Chislett
Bodaven,
New Road,
Newtown. Newtown 273

WELSHPOOL Supt. H. Cooper, S.B.St.J.,
60 Gungrog Road,
Welshpool. Welshpool 3176

Mr. C. Thacker,
40 Mount Street,
Welshpool. Welshpool 3323

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