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Contributors

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Town Council

of the

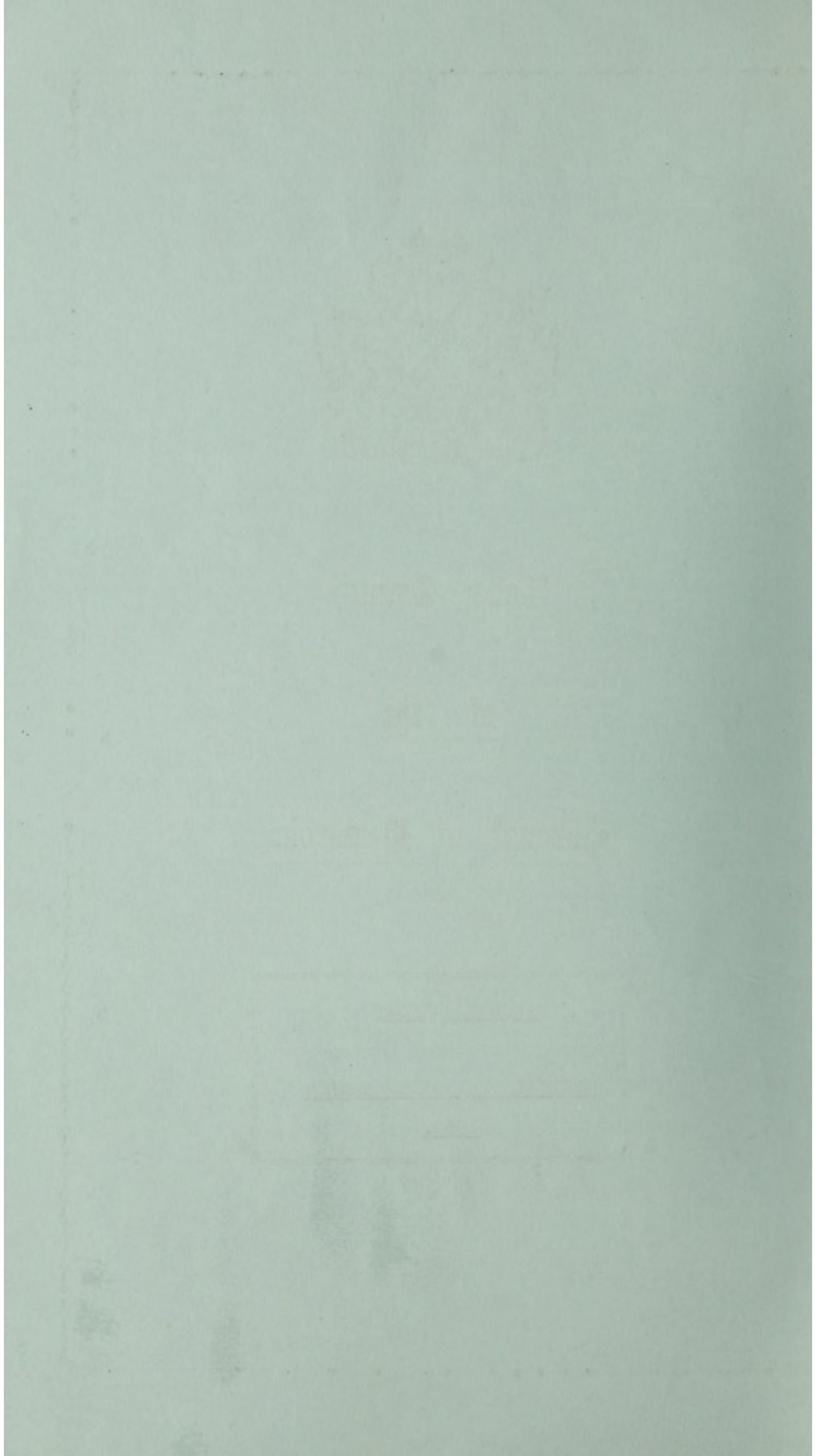
Borough of Pembroke

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1959.



B O R O U G H O F P E M B R O K E

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR

1959.

To His Worship the Mayor and Corporation of the
Borough of Pembroke.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Mathias and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on
the health of the Borough for the year 1959.

During the year 1959, I am pleased to report that in
many ways there was evidence of an improvement in the health
of the community. The infant deaths were less, giving a mort-
ality rate of 19.68 which compares favourably with that for
the county and for England and Wales and also with the figure
of 34.9 published ten years ago in 1949.

There were no epidemics of infectious diseases. Fourteen
cases of scarlet fever were notified but all these cases were
relatively mild ones and no complications occurred.

There were five cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified
and no deaths occurred and although this compares favourably
with the sixteen cases notified and the four deaths reported in
1949, it is to be hoped that this disease will soon cease to
occur altogether.

Of the twenty-six deaths due to malignant disease, it is
disturbing to find that ten of these were due to cancer of the
lung, particularly as the majority of these patients were
known to be heavy smokers. Research work is going on to see
what can be done to prevent cancer of the lung but in the mean-
time it is difficult to know the most efficient way of getting
the public's co-operation in reducing the incidence and amount
of cigarette smoking.

Housing

This still remains a problem. The building of houses and
flats is continuing but unfortunately, the demolition of the
very old and insanitary houses is not proceeding as quickly as
it should.

Again, I would like to emphasise how important a part
the Public Health Inspector plays in the maintenance of the
conditions suitable for healthy living. Much work has been
done to implement the recommendations made under the Food and
Hygiene Regulations and conditions have improved.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the
members of the Council and its officers for their continued
courtesy and co-operation and to include in this my thanks to
my clerk, Miss V.K. Pickard, for all her help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P M Bowen

The Guildhall,
Tenby. Tel: Tenby 2589.

PHYLLIS M. BOWEN. M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.

District Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR

1932

To His Worship the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Richmond.

My Mayor, Members and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1932.

During the year 1932, I am pleased to report that in many ways there was evidence of an improvement in the health of the community. The infant deaths were less, giving a mortality rate of 13.68 which compares favourably with that for the country and for England and Wales and also with the figure of 14.9 published last year and in 1931.

There were no epidemics of infectious diseases; however, a small number of scarlet fever were notified but all these cases were relatively mild and no complications occurred.

There were five cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified and no deaths occurred and although this compares favourably with the national average notified and the four deaths reported in 1931, it is to be hoped that this disease will soon cease to occur altogether.

Of the twenty-six deaths due to malignant disease, it is disturbing to find that ten of these were due to cancer of the lung, particularly as the majority of these patients were known to be heavy smokers. Research work is going on to see what can be done to prevent cancer of the lung but in the mean time it is difficult to know the most efficient way of getting the public's co-operation in reducing the incidence and amount of cigarette smoking.

Housing

While still remains a problem, the building of houses and flats is continuing but unfortunately, the demolition of the very old and insanitary houses is not proceeding as quickly as it should.

Again, I would like to emphasize how important a part the Public Health Inspector plays in the maintenance of the conditions suitable for healthy living. Much work has been done to improve the insanitary conditions under the Food and Hygiene Regulations and conditions have improved.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Council and the officers for their continued co-operation and to include in this my thanks to Mr. Clerk, Miss V.R. Pritchard, for all her help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. BOWEN, M.B., B.S.,
D.S.O., D.P.H., D.O.H.

Statutory Medical Officer.

The Medical Officer,
Borough of Richmond, Surrey.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)1959.....

.....12,800.....

	<u>Pem.Boro'</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>Pem.Boro'</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>County of</u> <u>Pembroke</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Live Births	254	270		
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	19.84	20.89	16.9	16.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	5.12	3.33		
Still Births	13	11		
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	48.68	39.14	26.82	20.7
Total Live and Still Births	267	281		
Infant Deaths(deaths under 1 year)	5	8		
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) - total	19.68	29.62	21.21	22.0
- legitimate	20.74	30.65	22.09	
- illegitimate	nil	nil	nil	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate(deaths under 4 weeks)(per 1,000 live births)	15.74	18.51	16.84	15.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate(deaths under 1 week)(per 1,000 live births)	15.74	-	-	-
Perinatal Mortality Rate(deaths under 1 week and still births com- bined)(per 1,000 live and still births).	63.67	-	-	-

Infant Mortality

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age, 4 of which were under four weeks old. The infant mortality rate was 19.68 per 1,000 live births, thus showing a decrease on the figure for 1958, which was 29.62. This figure is lower than that for the County of Pembroke and for England and Wales.

Of the deaths of infants under one year old, 2 were due to prematurity, 1 to intra-cranial haemorrhage at 14 hours, and 1 to asphyxia caused by inhalation of vomitus at 4½ months.

Maternal Deaths	1	nil		
Maternal Mortality Rate(per 1,000 live and still births)	3.74	nil	0.60	0.38
Deaths	176	162		
Death Rate(per 1,000 pop.)	13.75	12.53	11.64	11.6

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (Registrar General's Estimate) 1929.....

.....12,800.....

County of Glamorgan
Pembroke & Wales
1929
1928

Live Births	270	281
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	20.89	21.96
Estimated Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	3.23	3.12

Still Births	11	12
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	39.44	48.63
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	26.62	20.7

Total Live and Still Births	281	293
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Infant Deaths (under 1 year)	5	5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	19.68	19.68
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	29.62	29.62
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	24.21	24.21
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	22.0	22.0

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Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week)	12.91	12.91
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week)	12.91	12.91
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week)	12.91	12.91
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week)	12.91	12.91
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week)	12.91	12.91

Perinatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week and still births)	63.67	63.67
Perinatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week and still births)	63.67	63.67
Perinatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week and still births)	63.67	63.67
Perinatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week and still births)	63.67	63.67
Perinatal Mortality Rate (under 1 week and still births)	63.67	63.67

Infant Mortality

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age, 4 of which were under four weeks old. The infant mortality rate was 19.68 per 1,000 live births, thus showing a decrease on the figure for 1928, which was 20.62. This figure is lower than that for the County of Glamorgan and for England and Wales. Of the deaths of infants under one year old, 2 were due to pneumonia, 1 to intra-cranial haemorrhage at 14 hours, and 1 to asphyxia caused by inhalation of vomitus at 27 months.

Maternal Deaths	1	1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	3.94	3.94
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	3.94	3.94
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	3.94	3.94
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	3.94	3.94

<u>Causes of death.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
TOTAL (All causes)	89	87
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	-
Tuberculosis, other,	1	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	-
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	1	1
Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus,	10	-
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	3
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	4
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	16
Coronary disease, angina,	19	11
Hypertension with heart disease	2	3
Other heart disease	6	14
Other circulatory disease	6	6
Influenza	6	4
Pneumonia	1	2
Bronchitis	6	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion,	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-
All other accidents	-	5
Homicide and operations of war	1	1

Deaths

The total number of deaths from all causes was 176, and the general death rate was 13.75 per 1,000 of the population, a little higher than the rate for 1958, which was 12.53. Heart disease again accounted for the highest number of deaths from any one cause, this number being 55 out of the total of 176 deaths.

Of the deaths from malignant disease, which numbered 26, 10 were due to cancer of the lung and all occurred in males. Approximately 55.11% of the total number of deaths occurred in persons aged over 70 years, and of these, 24.43% occurred in persons aged over 80 years.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	14
Pneumonia	16
Respiratory Tuberculosis	5
Erysipelas	5
Measles	7
Whooping Cough	1

TUBERCULOSIS

There were two deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year and five new cases were notified. Two of these were admitted to hospital and two old cases were also admitted to hospital. One case of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of tuberculosis other than respiratory were transferred from other areas.

Cause of death		
TOTAL (All causes)		87
Respiratory tuberculosis	2	1
Tuberculosis, other	1	1
Gonorrhea	1	1
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1
Malignant neoplasms of stomach	1	1
Malignant neoplasms of lung, bronchus	10	1
Malignant neoplasms of breast	1	1
Malignant neoplasms of uterus	1	1
Other malignant and dysplastic neoplasms	4	1
Diabetes	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	1
Coronary disease, angina	1	1
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
Other heart disease	1	1
Other circulatory diseases	1	1
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1
Bronchitis	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
Hepatitis and nephritis	1	1
Hypertension of prostate	1	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1
Genital infections	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1
All other accidents	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	1	1

Deaths

The total number of deaths from all causes was 476, and the general death rate was 12.75 per 1,000 of the population, a little higher than the rate for 1955, which was 12.55. Heart disease again accounted for the highest number of deaths from any one cause, this number being 55 out of the total of 476 deaths.

Of the deaths from malignant diseases, which numbered 26, 10 were due to cancer of the lung and all occurred in males. Approximately 55.4% of the total number of deaths occurred in persons aged over 70 years, and of these, 26.4% occurred in persons aged over 80 years.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	16
Pneumonia	16
Respiratory Tuberculosis	16
Erysipelas	16
Hepatitis	16
Whooping Cough	16

TUBERCULOSIS

There were two deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year and five new cases were notified. Two of these were admitted to hospital and two old cases were also admitted to hospital. One case of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of tuberculosis other than respiratory were transferred from other areas.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. Vaccination B.C.G. Vaccination of contacts and school leavers continues to be carried out in the Borough. Clinic sessions are held at the Market Hall Clinic and the schools are also visited. During 1959, 9 contacts and 134 school leavers (i.e. pupils aged 13 years and over) were vaccinated. The Chest Physician, Dr. Llewelyn Davies, also vaccinates contacts at the Chest Clinic.

Mass Radiography The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited Pembroke and Pembroke Dock during the month of December this year.

<u>Pembroke Dock</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total No. examined	415	158	257
No. found to be abnormal	12 (2.89%)	4	8
No. requiring further observation	3 (.72%)	1	2
Other abnormalities of the chest	9 (2.17%)	3	6

Pembroke

Total No. examined	213	117	96
No. found to be abnormal	14 (6.57%)	7	7
No. requiring further observation	6 (2.82%)	3	3
Other abnormalities of the chest	8 (3.75%)	4	4

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES. PART III.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

This service is undertaken by the County Council. Ante-natal supervision is provided by the District Nurse/Midwives and by the patient's own doctor. A maternity outfit is provided by the County Council for all home confinements.

There is a child welfare centre at Pembroke Dock and at Monkton, staffed by a Medical Officer and the Health Visitor and District Nurse/Midwives.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

There are three District Nurse/Midwives in the Borough. The Midwifery Service is provided by the County Council through the agency of the County Nursing Association, which is supervised by the County Nursing Officer under the direction of the County Medical Officer.

Health Visiting Service

There is one whole time Health Visitor and School Nurse in the Borough, working under the supervision of the County Nursing Officer.

Home Nursing

There are three nurses in the Borough and a relief nurse, employed by the County Council for combined Home Nursing and Midwifery duties.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination Records were received this year of 149 primary and 38 secondary vaccinations.

Immunisation

Records were received of 174 immunisations against diphtheria and 125 re-inforcing injections, and also of 155 immunisations against whooping cough.

Both vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are carried out at the clinics and by the local practitioners, who are paid by the County Council on receipt by your Medical Officer of the record cards.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIO-MYELITIS

During the year permission was granted by the Ministry of Health for the age limit to be raised to 26 years, so that the age group is now from 6 months to 26 years. This work has continued both at the clinics and in the schools and it has meant much additional work for the County Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

This is the responsibility of the County Council, which has seven ambulances in the County and an arrangement for the provision of cars for "sitting cases".

During 1959, the Pembroke Dock ambulance dealt with 2,394 patients, 578 stretcher cases and 1,816 sitting cases. It travelled 36,072 miles, an average of 15.06 miles per case, in 830 journeys.

This vehicle carries the majority of the routine out-patient cases and transfers between hospitals in the south of the County.

DOMESTIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Home Help Organiser employed by the County Council is responsible for the day to day administration of the service. The service endeavours to provide domestic assistance in households where such help is needed on account of sickness and old age. This service helps to reduce the need for hospital beds and for Part III accommodation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47:- Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under this section.

Results were received at 174 hours -
 injections against diphtheria and 125
 re-injecting injections, and also of
 125 vaccinations against whooping
 cough.

Both vaccination against measles and vaccination
 against diphtheria and whooping cough are carried out at
 the clinics and by the local practitioners, who are paid
 by the County Council on receipt by their Medical Officer
 of the record cards.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIO-MYELITIS

During the year permission was granted by the Ministry
 of Health for the age limit to be raised to 25 years, so that
 the age group is now from 6 months to 25 years. This work has
 continued both at the clinics and in the schools and it has
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AMBULANCE SERVICE

This is the responsibility of the County Council,
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 2,394 patients, 578 stretcher cases and 1,816 sitting cases.
 It travelled 36,072 miles, an average of 15.06 miles per
 case, in 830 journeys.
 This vehicle carries the majority of the patients out-
 patient cases and transfers between hospitals in the south
 of the County.

DOMESTIC VISITING SERVICE

The Home Help Organisation employed by the County Council
 is responsible for the day to day administration of the
 service. The service endeavours to provide domestic assistance
 in households where such help is needed on account of sickness
 and old age. This service helps to reduce the need for hospital
 beds and for Part III accommodation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47:- Removal to suitable premises of persons in
 need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under this section.



