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PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

County



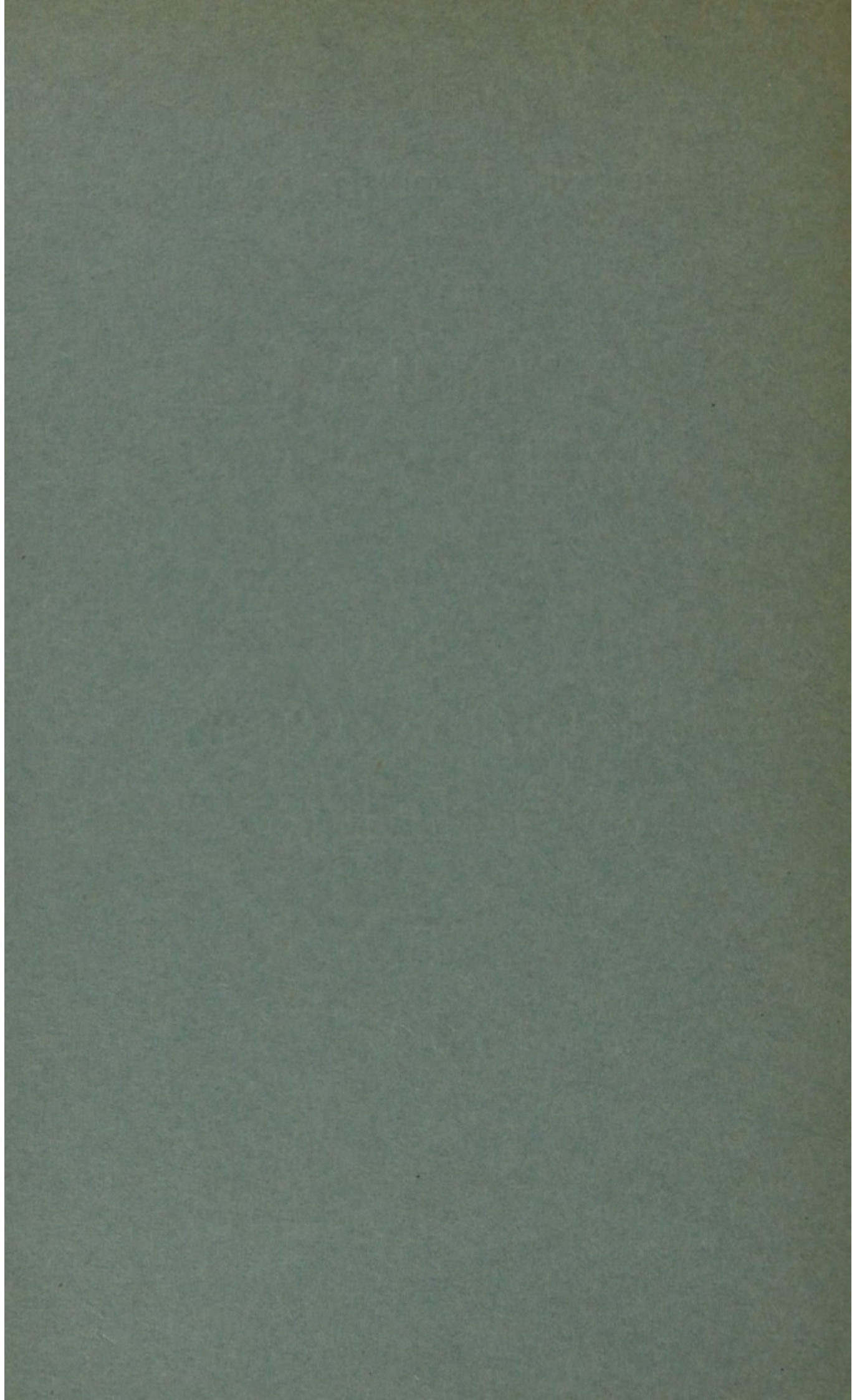
Medical Officer of Health

for Pembrokeshire

1963



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

County

Medical Officer of Health

for Pembrokeshire

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE
PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my eleventh annual report. 1963 was a busy year for the local health services. The trend towards improved and augmented health and social services in the community continues. On the 13th September, Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Health, visited the department, and, after a welcome by Alderman D. W. Evans, Chairman of the Health Committee, he toured the offices, central clinic and ambulance headquarters at Haverfordwest. He discussed the administrative problems of the various sections of the department with the appropriate staff and also met representatives of the local press.

A feature of the year was the exceptionally prolonged period of very cold weather, with snow and ice, during the first quarter. It caused many difficulties for the elderly, handicapped, and the sick, and the excellent efforts of the ambulance personnel, district nurses, and home helps to maintain the services for such people deserve commendation. On two occasions only were the ambulance personnel unable to reach emergency patients, and for these the local Royal Naval Air Station kindly provided helicopter transport.

The demand for health education, particularly group talks at schools, clinics, and other centres, increased during the year, and this trend is likely to continue. An interesting feature of the year was the organisation of a successful health education poster competition for pupils of secondary and grammar schools in the County.

There were a number of other important developments during 1963: the conversions of parts of the Cottage Hospital, Pembroke and the Meyrick Hospital, Pembroke Dock, into modern clinics, were completed; a new ambulance station was opened at Milford Haven; there was an appreciable expansion of the local mental health services, including an extension of training facilities for mentally handicapped children and adults and the initiation of a psychiatric out-patient clinic service at Pembroke Dock; and a dental auxiliary was appointed and proved a very useful addition to the dental staff.

The ten year development plan of the County Council's health services was reviewed and extended to 1974. The changes provided primarily for a more rapid expansion of the local mental health services.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and interest. My thanks are also due

to the staff of the County Health department, including the nurses, the training centre and ambulance personnel, and home helps, for their efforts during the year. A considerable encouragement has been the continued helpful assistance from the family doctors, the local hospital consultants, and the two district medical officers of health.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. DAVIES,

County Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HAVERFORDWEST.
16th September, 1964.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as on 31st December, 1963)

Chairman :

County Alderman D. W. Evans

Vice Chairman :

County Alderman B. G. Howells, O.B.E.

County Aldermen :

Rev. Mathias Davies
 James John
 T. R. Joseph
 L. J. Meyler, O.B.E.

S. J. Morris
 Mrs. A. Norman
 D. H. Roberts
 R. S. Wade

County Councillors :

E. Anthony, M.B.E.
 T. W. H. Byard
 W. Carr
 A. Edwards
 Lt. Col. R. F. Foster, O.B.E., T.D.
 C. M. George
 E. L. Griffiths
 Rev. W. Harry

J. M. James
 O. G. John
 Rev. D. G. Stephens
 W. H. Symmons
 Rev. John Thomas
 Wm. Thomas, C.B.
 J. R. Williams

Co-opted Members :

Miss Nancy Thomas

Mrs. M. Picton Thomas

Local Medical Committee Representatives :

Dr. J. A. K. Douglas, Dr. W. F. T. George, Dr. P. R. E. Williams

Pembrokeshire Federation of Women's Institutes Representatives :

Mrs. M. Hawes

Mrs. M. Ramsden

South-West Wales Hospital Management Committee Representatives :

J. Mendus, Esq.

Dr. M. Rowland Evans

Canon T. Halliwell, M.A.

STAFF OF COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1963

*County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School**Medical Officer :*

D. J. Davies, M.B.E., B.S.C., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

*Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal**School Medical Officer :*

T. D. Lewis, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Resigned 6.1.63)

M. Lawlor, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., L.M., D.C.H., D.P.H. (Commenced 1.2.63)

District Medical Officers of Health :

(These Officers devote up to 25% of their time to County Council duties)

W. J. Y. Speedy, M.B., B.CH., L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

P. E. M. Bowen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers :

F. J. Harrison, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. (Full-time)

Joan Nichols, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

(Part-time employment on occasional sessional basis)

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer :

O. C. Jenkins, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.), D.D.S. (Toronto) (Resigned 31.8.63)

D. G. James, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 1.9.63)

School Dental Officer :

R. R. Lewis, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Auxiliary :

Miss J. M. Jones (Commenced 2.9.63)

County Nursing Officer :

Miss J. M. Young, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.CERT., H.V.CERT.

Senior Orthopaedic Physiotherapist :

Mrs. E. A. Stokes, M.C.S.P., ORTH.CERT.

County Home Help Organiser :

Miss M. R. F. Collins

Problem Families Health Visitor :

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

County Ambulance Officer :

P. J. Hunt, F.I.A.O.

Speech Therapists :

Miss M. Thompson (part-time)

Miss P. A. Treharne, L.C.S.T.

Child Psychiatrists :

J. MacDonald, M.A., M.B., B.CH., D.P.M.

N. E. James, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., M.R.C.P.

Educational Psychologist :

C. B. E. James, B.A., PH.D., A.B.P.S.S.

Senior Psychiatric Social Worker :

B. P. Vittle, B.A., A.A.P.S.W. (Resigned 28.2.63)

J. A. G. Bush, A.A.P.S.W., S.R.M.N., S.R.N., M.R.S.H. (Commenced 1.10.63)

Home Teachers of the Mentally Sub-normal :

Miss A. Jenkins

Mrs. E. J. Johnson (Resigned 31.8.63)

Chief Clerk :

O. M. Shearn, A.C.I.S.

Other Nursing Staff (as at 31st December, 1963):

- 8 Health Visitors and School Nurses
- 25 District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurses
- 17 District Nurse/Midwives
- 8 District Nurses
- 1 Clinic Nurse
- 2 Enrolled Nurses

Home Helps :

186 Occasional Home Helps

COUNTY COUNCIL COMMITTEES
(concerned with matters of Health)

1. Health Committee
 - (a) Nursing Sub-Committee
 - (b) General Purposes Sub-Committee
 - (c) Ambulance Sub-Committee
 - (d) Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Sub-Committee
 - (e) Mental Health Sub-Committee.
2. Public Health and Housing Committee.
3. Education Committee responsible for School Health Service.

SECTION I

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1963

1. Area

The area of the County, including inland water, is 393,007 acres.

2. Population

1911—By Census	...	...	...	...	90,014
1921—By Census	...	...	...	...	91,580
1931—By Census	...	...	...	...	86,020
1938—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	83,200
1945—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	82,690
1951—By Census	...	...	...	...	90,906
1953—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	92,090
1954—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	92,750
1955—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	93,800
1956—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	94,260
1957—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	93,670
1958—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	93,700
1959—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	94,600
1960—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	94,580
1961—By Census	...	...	...	...	93,980
1962—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	93,050
1963—Estimated Mid-year	...	...	...	...	94,660

3. Financial

The product of a penny rate for the financial year 1963/64 was £11,189.

Rateable value of the County on the 1st April, 1963, was £2,768,646.

4. General Observations

The Registrar General's estimated figure for the 1963 mid-year population of Pembrokeshire shows a small increase over the estimation for the previous year.

In December, 1963, the unemployment rates in the Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock areas were 8.7% and 5% respectively, as compared with 14.8% and 11.6% at the end of 1962. This pleasing feature was mainly due to the commencement of the construction of the Regent Oil Refinery.

The birth rate increased and was higher than the rate for England and Wales. The adjusted rate for the urban districts approximated closely to that of the rural areas. There was a small decrease in the proportion of illegitimate births. The still-birth rate was appreciably below the previous year's figures, but remained above the national rate. There was an appreciable decrease in the infant mortality rate as compared with 1962, and the figure for 1963 was only slightly higher than that for England and Wales. Welcome features were a marked fall, as compared with 1962, in the neo-natal and peri-natal mortality rates. Of the twenty-three neo-natal deaths in the first month of life, twelve were due to prematurity, five to anoxia, three to congenital abnormalities, and three to broncho-pneumonia.

It is very pleasing to report that there were no deaths of mothers in 1963 due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

The death rate showed a slight increase on the previous year and it remained higher than the national figure. As expected and, in common with the experience in England and Wales and in most countries in Western Europe, the main causes of death continued to be ischaemic diseases of the heart (normally classified as coronary disease and angina), cancer, and vascular lesions of the nervous system ('strokes' come in this category). Surprising features of the 1963 mortality statistics in Pembrokeshire were the comparatively large number of deaths due to pneumonia and bronchitis. The statistics demonstrate the appreciably higher mortality among men than women in the 55 to 74 years age group. The main cause of this difference—the higher incidence of coronary heart disease among men—is one of the major challenges to modern medicine. Cancer deaths decreased: 198 as compared with 216 in 1962. There were 20 deaths from cancer of the lung in 1963 and 33 in 1962. Motor accidents caused eight deaths—an increase of two over the previous year.

As stated in previous reports, appreciable fluctuations in mortality rates are not always significant in a County with a relatively small population.

Mortality statistics are no longer the principal source for measuring health and disease and increasing attention is being given to measures of morbidity in a population. Locally, detailed statistics of morbidity, with the exception of sickness benefit figures and notifications of infectious diseases, are not readily available.

5. (i) Detailed Statistics

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Live Births</i>						
Legitimate	...	...	...	802	842	1,644
Illegitimate	...	...	...	37	33	70
(4.08 per cent of live births)						
Totals				839	875	1,714
<i>Still Births</i>						
Legitimate	...	...	...	15	17	32
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
Totals				16	18	34
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				...	...	18.10
						(Crude)
						19.18
						(Adjusted)
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births				...	...	19.45
Total live and still-births				...	...	1748
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)				...	...	37
Infant Mortality Rates:						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				...	...	21.58
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births						21.89
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births						14.28
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				...	...	13.41
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				...	...	11.66
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				...	...	30.89
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):						
Number of deaths				...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births				...	...	Nil

(ii) Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life:

Causes of Death	Total All Ages M. F.	4 wks. & Under		25— M. F.	35— M. F.	45— M. F.	55— M. F.	65— M. F.	75 & Over M. F.
		M. F.	F.						
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
2. Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	32	17	—	—	—	4	3	10	3
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	15	5	—	—	—	1	3	2	6
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lungs Bronchus	20	14	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	48	47	—	—	—	1	5	9	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	1	4	—	—	—	2	1	16	15
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	104	130	—	—	—	6	4	14	32
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	159	73	—	—	—	21	1	57	20
18. Coronary Disease—Angina	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	71	94	—	—	—	2	2	5	19
20. Other Heart Disease	35	29	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
21. Other Circulatory Disease	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
22. Influenza	30	24	2	1	—	—	—	6	11
23. Pneumonia	54	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
24. Bronchitis	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	22	15
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
28. Nephritis or Nephrosis	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	7	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	1
31. Congenital Malformation	48	65	8	9	—	—	—	4	3
32. Other defined or ill-defined Diseases	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
34. All other accidents	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes	681	600	12	11	8	6	5	12	5
			2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			6	6	6	6	6	6	6
			5	5	5	5	5	5	5
			12	12	12	12	12	12	12
			18	18	18	18	18	18	18
			56	56	56	56	56	56	56
			37	37	37	37	37	37	37
			126	126	126	126	126	126	126
			67	67	67	67	67	67	67
			214	214	214	214	214	214	214
			221	221	221	221	221	221	221
			321	321	321	321	321	321	321

(iii) District Council, Pembroke County and National Comparative Vital Statistics (Using Appropriate Area Comparability Factors):

	Area in Acres	Estimated mid-year Population for 1963	Live Births		Deaths		Infant Mortality		No. of Maternal Deaths and Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
			No.	Adjusted Rate per 1,000	No.	Adjusted Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live	
URBAN									
Fishguard & Goodwick U.D.C.	1,841	4,880	74	18.04	71	14.55	1	14.08	—
Haverfordwest M.B. ...	1,404	8,730	196	19.30	139	17.98	4	28.77	—
Narberth U.D.C. ...	122	1,030	14	15.90	22	18.36	—	—	—
Neyland U.D.C. ...	484	2,170	37	17.90	36	18.08	2	54.04	—
Milford Haven U.D.C. ...	2,404	12,910	234	17.40	147	16.51	5	21.36	—
Pembroke M.B. ...	4,679	13,500	273	21.43	174	14.43	10	36.63	—
Tenby M.B. ...	1,090	4,510	77	19.12	63	11.59	1	15.87	—
Total ...	12,024	47,730	905	19.15	652	15.43	23	25.41	—
RURAL									
Cemaes R.D.C. ...	79,576	8,600	119	16.73	131	13.55	2	16.80	—
Haverfordwest R.D.C. ...	172,310	22,220	417	20.08	279	14.31	7	16.78	—
Narberth R.D.C. ...	80,237	9,870	154	17.94	150	13.98	4	25.97	—
Pembroke R.D.C. ...	48,860	6,240	119	20.59	69	11.28	1	8.40	—
Total ...	380,983	46,930	809	19.13	629	13.67	14	17.30	—
Whole County ...	393,007	94,660	1,714	19.18	1,281	14.47	37	21.58	—
England and Wales ...				18.2		12.2		20.9	0.28

SECTION II

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

1. CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

As in previous years, the medical ante-natal care outside hospitals continued to be undertaken by the general practitioners. At Tenby, one of the doctors of the local group practice held regular ante-natal clinics at the local health authority clinic. Ante-natal clinics, staffed only by midwives, were continued at Hakin, Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock and Pembroke. An ante-natal clinic was initiated, primarily as a booking clinic for domiciliary confinements, at the Central Clinic, Haverfordwest, on the 19th February. There were 2,135 attendances at the afore-mentioned clinics during 1963, as compared with 1,789 in the previous year.

A feature of the year was the increased demand by young expectant mothers for teaching in mothercraft and preparation for childbirth, including instruction in relaxation techniques and ante-natal exercises. Regular group classes were held at the clinics at Haverfordwest, Tenby and Pembroke Dock, and a series of classes, depending on the demand, were arranged at Milford Haven and Hakin clinics. A total of 410 expectant mothers attended these classes in 1963 as compared with 203 in the previous year. The syllabus of the mothercraft and preparation for childbirth classes included preparation for the confinement, explanation of the development of a baby and the simple physiology of birth, diet and other health precautions in pregnancy, care and clothing of a baby and breast feeding.

The shortage of hospital maternity beds, particularly consultant beds, in the County continued to cause concern. The County Council made further representations on this subject to the Welsh Hospital Board, and was very pleased to learn that the Board had agreed in principle to provide sixteen additional consultant maternity beds at the Pembroke County War Memorial Hospital (incorporating St. Thomas' Hospital). Unfortunately, the date of implementation of this scheme could not be given. The general medical opinion in the County is that it merits a high degree of priority. On the 1st November, the South-West Wales Hospital Management Committee transferred, for administrative reasons, the responsibility for the booking of beds at the

general practitioner's maternity unit at St. Thomas' Hospital from the staff of the County Health department to the appropriate hospital staff. The importance of adopting the system of allocating beds recommended by the Maternity Services Committee of the Ministry of Health, in 1959, was stressed.

Infant and Child Welfare

The conversions of the ground floors of the old Pembroke Cottage Hospital and the old Meyrick Hospital at Pembroke and Pembroke Dock into modern well equipped clinics were completed during the year. They certainly provide much superior accommodation for infant welfare and other clinics than the previously used restricted premises at Monkton and at the Market Hall, Pembroke Dock.

The good attendances at the infant welfare clinics throughout the County were generally maintained. In some of the urban areas, it was estimated that approximately 80% of the mothers, with children under one year of age, attended the infant welfare clinics regularly. The general impression of the doctors and health visitors at these clinics is that the standard of infant and child care is generally very satisfactory, but many mothers are anxious to seek advice at the clinics on infant feeding and minor and, on occasions, the more serious health problems.

The inadequate clinic premises at Hakin was often overcrowded during infant welfare clinics and plans were prepared for the provision of a modern clinic in this highly populated area.

Further attention was given during the year to the local problem of early detection and treatment of infants and children with certain handicaps, including impaired hearing, defective vision, cerebral palsy, and various congenital abnormalities. These handicaps are much commoner among children, who are in certain 'at risk' categories, such as anoxia at birth, prematurity, family history of deafness, and history of convulsions or meningitis or encephalitis in infancy or childhood. Health visitors were provided with special registers to record details of such infants and to thus ensure that they are kept under observation and subject to regular screening examinations including a hearing test at the age of seven months. Dr. M. Lawlor, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, continued to hold regular Developmental and Handicap Assessment clinics—most sessions were at the County Health department (Central Clinic), Haverfordwest, but, because of transport problems, occasional sessions were also held at the clinics at Tenby and Pembroke Dock. Sixty-one children were referred to this clinic during the year. Detailed medical assessment, particularly the intelligence testing of these children, is time-consuming work. Children were referred by the consultant paediatrician, general practitioners, clinic doctors, and

health visitors. Some of the children needed repeated progress assessments at the clinic. In September, Dr. M. Lawlor attended a special course on the early diagnosis and treatment of Cerebral Palsy (Spastics) at the Spastics Centre, London.

The reports of Dr. K. R. Keay, Consultant Paediatrician for the South West Wales Area, on certain ill and handicapped children, continued to be very helpful.

During the year, there were 13,040 and 3,102 attendances of infants and children at the infant welfare clinics and weighing centres respectively: in 1962, the figures were 12,767 and 3,676.

Care of Premature Infants

There were 103 premature live births during the year: 25 at home and the remainder in hospital. The incidence of premature births was 6.5 per cent of notified live births as compared with 6 per cent in 1962.

Nineteen of the infants died: thirteen during the first twenty-four hours of life. Seventeen deaths occurred in hospital and two at home. There is a small unit for premature babies at the County Hospital, Haverfordwest. During 1963, an oxygenaire baby incubator for use during the ambulance transport of the smaller premature babies was purchased. Previously, the Carmarthenshire Health department incubator had been available for loan, but this arrangement was inconvenient.

Special equipment for the home care of premature babies was used on one occasion during 1963.

Distribution of National Welfare Foods and Dried Milk

The administration of this scheme is undertaken at the County Health department, and is under the supervision of Mr. H. James, a Senior Clerk.

The demand for national welfare foods, with the exception of orange juice, continued to decline during the year, but the sales of branded dried milk and certain proprietary vitamin preparations increased appreciably.

As in previous years, the public spirit of the voluntary workers, who continued the major part of the distribution of welfare foods in the County, was much appreciated. Mrs. Hughes, the Clerk at the office of the District Medical Officer of Health, Tenby, and many of the district nurses and health visitors also made valuable contributions. Due to the decreased demand for national welfare foods, it was necessary to close two rural distribution centres during the year.

The following statistics illustrate the extent of distribution work in the County:—

	1962	1963
Number of distribution points	62	60
National Dried Milk tins distributed	22,447	21,370
Orange Juice bottles distributed	15,688	16,284
Cod Liver Oil bottles distributed	1,716	1,634
Vitamin tablet packages distributed	1,411	1,278
Branded Dried Milk tins and packets distributed	55,521	62,718

Dental Care

Because of the shortage of dental officers, very limited progress was made with the County Council scheme for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school age children. Many mothers and young children however received dental care through the general dental service.

The Chief Dental Officer considers that there is no local evidence of any recent reduction in the comparatively high incidence of dental caries among pre-school age children. Fluoridation of the local water supplies would partly solve this problem.

The following statistics are of interest:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre- school age Children
Number of patients examined during year ...	34	56
Number commenced treatment during year ...	27	32
Number completed course of treatment during year	9	18
Number of scalings and gum treatments	3	—
Number of fillings	20	46
Number of silver nitrate treatments	—	1
Number of extractions	16	7
Number of general anaesthetics	3	6
Number of dentures provided	3	—
Number of radiographs	1	—

Family Planning

The main clinic of the Pembrokeshire branch of the Family Planning Association was held at the Central Clinic of the County Health Department, Haverfordwest. Advice on sterility and sex problems in marriage is available in addition to family limitation guidance. Discussions on the possible collection of specimens for exfoliative cytology at this clinic were held, but a definite scheme had to be postponed.

At the end of the year, the County Council agreed that the aforementioned branch could also hold regular family planning clinics at the Park Street Clinic, Pembroke Dock.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Mrs. H. G. Williams and Mrs. Harries Williams, Welfare Workers of the St. David's Diocesan Moral Welfare Committee, were responsible for the major part of the social work for unmarried mothers and their children in this County during the year. They arranged for the admission of thirteen unmarried mothers to hostels at Bristol, Hereford, Cardiff and Penarth. As in previous years, the individual problems of each mother and child were considered, and this was the essential factor in determining the length of stay at a particular hostel. The number of illegitimate births during the year was the same as in 1962.

2. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

It was possible to maintain a reasonably adequate domiciliary service in the County during the year. At the end of the year, forty-two district nurse/midwives and district nurse-health visitor/midwives were employed: this was equivalent to 10.5 full-time midwives.

The demand for hospital confinements continued to increase. The proportion of such confinements was 70.8 per cent as compared with 68.6 per cent in 1962. If this trend continues, some of the domiciliary midwives, particularly in the rural areas, will lack adequate experience in the management of home confinements. The early discharge of mothers and babies from maternity units in local hospitals has, however, increased the demands on domiciliary midwives for the home care of puerperal mothers and young babies.

Thirty-nine of the midwives have been trained to administer gas and air analgesia, and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. Six of these midwives also used trilene analgesia: in 1963, this form of analgesia was used in fifty-eight confinements as compared with fifty-three in the previous year.

Eight of the domiciliary midwives attended approved refresher courses during the year. The local Branch of the Royal College of Midwives arranged four lectures and film shows at the County Health department in 1963; the subjects were the respiratory diseases of infants, infant feeding, post-partum haemorrhage, and anaemia in expectant and nursing mothers.

The liaison between family doctors, the domiciliary and hospital midwives, and the local hospital medical obstetric staff has improved appreciably in recent years. The use of the personal record and co-operation card for maternity patients is encouraged.

The County Nursing Officer is the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives.

The following statistics for 1963 are of interest:

Number of live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	1,748
Number of such births in hospital (including transfers from other areas)	...	...	...	...	...	1,234
Number of such births at home (including transfers from other areas)	...	...	...	...	...	514
Number of home births attended by County Council nurses (doctor not present at birth)	...	...	...	...	...	376
Number of home births attended by County Council nurses (doctor present at birth)	...	...	...	...	...	132
Number of home births attended by private midwives	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of still-births in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of still-births at home	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of midwives employed by the County Council	...	...	...	...	...	42
Number of hospital midwives in practice on 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of midwives in private practice on 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of maternal deaths in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of maternal deaths at home	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of mothers who received gas and air analgesia at home	...	...	...	...	...	364
Number of mothers who received pethidine from nurses during confinement at home	...	...	...	...	...	264
Number of mothers who received trilene from nurses during confinement at home	...	...	...	...	...	58

Number of inspections of midwives by County Nursing Officer:

	<i>Routine</i>	<i>Special</i>
Hospitals	18	2
County district nurse/midwives	60	112
Private midwives	—	—
Private nursing homes	—	—

3. HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year, there were eight full-time health visitors and twenty-five district nurse/midwife/health visitors on the staff of the department. All the health visitors also had school nursing duties. Because of the pressure of mental health duties, it was necessary, on the 10th May, to transfer temporarily Miss M. Morgan from her duties as specialist health visitor with problem families to social work among subnormal and severely subnormal persons in the County, including the liaison with parents of children and older persons attending the training centres. She was, however, able to continue some social work with nine problem families.

In recent years, the staff of full-time health visitors has gradually been increased. In 1963, an additional health visitor, Miss M. Griffiths, was appointed to undertake health visiting in the eastern part of Haverfordwest and in the adjoining rural areas.

In a few areas of the County, the health visitors—particularly those on combined duties—work in very close liaison with local general practitioners. All health visitors are encouraged to co-operate fully with general practitioners but the degree of co-operation depends to some extent on the personalities of the participants. During the latter quarter of the year, one health visitor at Haverfordwest made a weekly visit to a surgery of a large group practice, to record and initiate action in respect of health visiting and medico-social problems referred to her by the five doctors. A considerable proportion of the latter problems consisted of the social and physical difficulties of the aged. At present in this County, there continues to be a considerable demand for the traditional services of a health visitor—advising mothers on child care and the health and behaviour problems of children and in group health education—and it is difficult to increase appreciably the activities of health visitors in the field of the elderly. The problem is receiving further consideration.

A feature of 1963 was an appreciable local increased demand for group health education talks at schools, clinics, and at other centres such as Women's Institute meetings and for mothercraft and preparation for childbirth classes. The health visitors played an important part in meeting this demand and descriptions of the arrangements are given in the sections of this report which deal with the care of expectant and nursing mothers and the prevention, care and after-care of illness.

No applications were received in 1963 for health visitors' training scholarships.

The following statistics of health visiting work in 1963 are of interest:

Number of children born 1963 visited	...	...	...	1,675
Number of children born 1962 visited	...	...	...	1,638
Number of children born 1958-61 visited	...	...	...	4,462
Number of persons aged 65 years and over visited	...	...	...	955
Number of mentally disordered persons visited	...	...	...	239
Number of persons (excluding maternity or mental cases) visited	...	...	...	107
Number of tuberculous households visited	...	...	...	151
Number of households visited on account of infectious diseases	...	...	...	68
Total number of visits	...	...	...	29,792

4. HOME NURSING

The work of the home nursing service was being undertaken by the following staff at the end of 1963:

Home nurse/midwife/health visitors	...	...	...	25
Home nurse/midwives	...	...	...	17
Home nurses (including two enrolled nurses)	...	...	...	10

There was no evidence of any marked changes in the demand for home nursing as compared with the previous year. A considerable proportion of the patients were over sixty-five years of age. The trend towards the earlier discharge of geriatric patients from local hospitals continued and the home nurses had to assist appreciably in the rehabilitation of such patients, including encouragement to walk and tuition in the use of walking aids and crutches. The two state enrolled nurses made useful contributions to the nursing care of the latter group. The liaison with the staffs of local hospitals was satisfactory, and many acute surgical and medical patients received home nursing—including dressings, removal of sutures, and injections—on discharge from hospital. Blanket bathing of patients continued to be a common task of the home nurses.

During the winter months, an appreciable number of patients with acute chest infections received antibiotic injections and general nursing care from the district nurses. There continues to be a limited demand for the home nursing of ill children.

Four special mechanical hoists were available for the lifting of certain helpless patients. The nursing of incontinent patients at home continued to be eased by the use of disposable absorbent pads and thin plastic undersheeting.

By arrangement with the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, financial assistance was given to four patients, suffering from late cancer, who required additional bed linen and special nourishment.

A day course on 'the Care of the Elderly,' organised by the Pembrokeshire Old People's Welfare Committee, was held at St. Thomas' Hospital, Haverfordwest, on the 23rd October, and was attended by six home nurses. On the 31st October, two nurses attended a Conference organised by the Welsh Branch of the Royal College of Nursing at the West Wales General Hospital, Carmarthen.

The following statistics give an indication of the home nursing work during the year:

Total number of persons nursed during year	...	...	4,102
Number of children under 5	...	...	485
Number of persons 65 years of age or over	...	...	1,460
Total number home nursing visits	...	...	80,732

5. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

It was possible to make reasonable progress during 1963.

The County Health Department operates a series of schemes for immunisation and vaccination against certain infectious diseases—diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis. The development of these schemes and the maintenance of numerous record cards have resulted in an increasing amount of administrative and clerical work. During the year, the County Council approved of the establishment of an 'Immunisation and Vaccination' section in the department: Dr. M. Lawlor, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, became responsible for the medical direction, and Mr. J. E. P. Codd undertook the duties of Senior Clerk of the section, in addition to his work as Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health of the Western Districts.

On the 29th May, following a review of the arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis by the new Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, appointed by the Central and Scottish Health Service Councils of the Ministry of Health, the Minister of Health asked all local health authorities to make a renewed effort to raise the vaccination rate, especially of children, and to offer an additional dose of vaccine to all immunised children joining schools and certain persons under special risk. These recommendations were implemented in this County, but the response of adults (up to the age of 40 years) continued to be disappointing. During the year, 251 poliomyelitis vaccination sessions were held in rural schools, and 228 sessions in clinics in the urban areas. The assistance given by the staff of the Education Department and the headteachers of the schools in arranging the former sessions was much appreciated.

On the 29th October, all local health authorities were asked to make a further review of their local vaccination and immunisation programmes with the object of reaching optimum rates of protection against infectious diseases. The County Council agreed to additional

press publicity in 1964 and asked the health visitors to increase their efforts in persuading individual parents to agree to the appropriate immunisations and vaccinations of their children. The experience in this County and in other areas is that the public strongly demand the latter procedures, at short notice, during epidemics or outbreaks, but, at other times, considerable persuasion and propaganda is often necessary to ensure satisfactory acceptance rates. During 1963, there was an appreciable increase in the number of local children, who received primary and booster doses of diphtheria prophylactic, as compared with the previous year. There was also a definite increase in the number of children who were immunised in infancy against whooping cough.

As expected, a marked decrease occurred in the number of children and adults vaccinated against smallpox—the very high figures in 1962 were due to the smallpox outbreak in South Wales. The recommended postponement of primary smallpox vaccination from the first to the second year of life may lead to a temporary fall in the vaccination rate.

The valuable assistance of the general practitioners, the two district medical officers of health and the medical, nursing and clerical staff of the department in the implementation of the various schemes was much appreciated.

The following vaccination and immunisation statistics are of interest:—

	1963	1962	1961
Number of children immunised against diphtheria (primary course):	1,776	1,156	1,937
Number of children who received a booster dose of diphtheria prophylactic:	1,358	657	1,797
Number of notified successful primary vaccinations against smallpox: ...	426	12,585	888
Number of re-vaccinations notified: ...	400	16,877	173
Number of children immunised against whooping-cough:	1,698	1,112	1,262
Number of primary courses of poliomyelitis vaccine (Salk or Oral): ...	3,195	7,926	5,933
Number of additional doses of poliomyelitis vaccine to school entrants and persons under special risk (Salk or Oral Vaccine):	2,372	—	—

The statistics of the scheme for B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis are given in the later section on the prevention, care and after-care of illness. Detailed statistics for immunisation against tetanus are not available.

6. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The demands on the service continued to be heavy and the number of patients carried by ambulance transport, including sitting case cars, in 1963, was the highest annual total since the inception of the service in 1948. The total was 25,650 as compared with 24,630 in the previous year. The combined mileages of ambulances and sitting case cars increased from 332,289 in 1962, to 346,901 in 1963. It has been noticed in recent years that an increasing number of patients from this County are being taken for treatment at hospitals in Carmarthen and Swansea. This trend is a considerable strain on the service, but it is appreciated that these patients need certain specialised treatment which is not available locally.

There was no shortage of problems during the year. At the beginning of the year, the prolonged and severe cold period, with very bad road conditions, caused difficulties in transporting emergency patients to hospitals, and, on several days, it was considered advisable to postpone the transport of out-patients and patients requiring physiotherapy. The ambulance personnel deserve commendation for their emergency work during this period. On two occasions only they were unable to reach emergency patients and these were carried by helicopters kindly provided by the Royal Naval Air Station at Brawdy.

With the pending industrial developments, it will be necessary to expand the ambulance service in the Pembroke borough and rural areas. Provision has been made in the 1964/65 financial estimates for the erection of an ambulance station, with garage facilities for two ambulances, at Pembroke Dock.

The provision of a satisfactory ambulance service for the sparsely populated areas in the north of the County continues to present difficulties. The Cardigan ambulance is not always available when the occasional emergencies occur and there is inevitable delay in the arrival of an ambulance from Fishguard or Haverfordwest. Another problem is the difficulty of providing long-distance transport for patients such as ill holiday visitors. Local diesel trains are not suitable for stretcher patients.

Developments during the year included the opening of the new ambulance station at Milford Haven on the 15th April, the purchase of a new Austin Princess ambulance for long distance journeys, and the purchase of an oxyginaire baby incubator for use during the transport of the smaller premature babies. Mr. D. H. James, the Senior Clerk who acts as deputy to the County Ambulance Officer, was admitted as an Associate Member of the Institute of Ambulance Officers.

Mr. P. J. Hunt, the County Ambulance Officer, performed a considerable amount of valuable instructional work during the year, including: seventy-two demonstrations of artificial respiration—mainly

the mouth-to-mouth method—to youth, young farmers' and sailing clubs, women's institutes, scouts and Red Cross cadets; a series of first aid lectures and demonstrations, including resuscitation, to the launch crews of the Milford Haven Conservancy Board; and an instructional class for members of the Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Pembrokeshire Civil Defence Corps. Unfortunately, the recruitment to the latter section continues to be disappointing.

The following 1963 statistics of the Ambulance Service proper are of interest:—

Station	Patients		Total No. of Patients	Miles Travelled	Average Miles per case
	Stretcher	Sitting			
Haverfordwest No. 1 ...	938	3,070	4,008	38,496	9.65
Haverfordwest No. 2 ...	547	1,443	1,990	19,763	9.93
Haverfordwest No. 3 ...	171	1,194	1,365	44,598	32.73
(Long distance ambulance)					
Milford Haven ...	359	3,631	3,990	26,774	6.71
Pembroke Dock ...	624	2,669	3,293	34,385	10.44
Tenby No. 1 ...	449	2,747	3,196	30,303	9.48
Tenby No. 2 ...	136	351	487	7,075	14.53
Fishguard ...	436	2,510	2,946	37,481	12.72
Cardiganshire ...	31	—	31	1,003	32.35
Carmarthenshire ...	9	—	9	418	46.44
Totals ...	3,700	17,615	21,315	240,296	11.27

The following figures illustrate the use of the County Ambulance Service, with the exception of the Sitting Case Car Service, since the first full year of the National Health Service:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Average Miles per Case</i>
1949 ...	7,023	148,261	21.11
1950 ...	9,516	186,007	19.54
1951 ...	12,086	230,361	19.06
1952 ...	12,540	220,296	17.57
1953 ...	14,877	270,762	18.20
1954 ...	16,690	280,458	16.80
1955 ...	16,177	284,720	17.60
1956 ...	18,124	280,542	15.48
1957 ...	18,741	268,017	14.30
1958 ...	18,085	264,678	14.74
1959 ...	17,913	234,083	13.06
1960 ...	22,294	255,472	11.46
1961 ...	20,427	232,056	11.36
1962 ...	21,211	241,496	11.38
1963 ...	21,315	240,296	11.27

Sitting Case Car Service

This service is provided by a large number of private car proprietors throughout the County who apply for inclusion on the approved list. The payments for the hire of these cars are based on the mileage and the waiting time.

The following statistics of the sitting case car service since 1955 are of interest:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Miles</i>
1955	... ..	3,009	4,410	82,344
1956	... ..	2,594	3,918	78,942
1957	... ..	2,944	4,535	108,142
1958	... ..	2,674	4,851	96,319
1959	... ..	2,898	5,191	116,525
1960	... ..	2,025	3,312	74,279
1961	... ..	2,446	3,608	91,063
1962	... ..	2,262	3,421	90,793
1963	... ..	2,564	4,335	106,605

Rail Transport of Patients

In 1963, 97 patients travelled by rail as compared with 120 in the previous year. The use of diesel trains on certain routes prevented the transport by rail of a number of stretcher patients.

7. PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

The important mental health work, which is part of the above-named service, is described later in this report.

Tuberculosis

The detailed statistics are given in the third section of this report. The fight against this disease continues to make progress: only two new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis and thirty-four new cases of the respiratory form of the disease were reported during 1963. These statistics can be compared with twenty-seven non-respiratory and eighty-eight respiratory cases notified in 1939. There were only eight deaths due to tuberculosis, all from the respiratory form of the disease. Of these deaths, three were of men over the age of seventy-five years. The highest incidence of the disease is now among middle-aged and elderly men.

The Welsh Hospital Board provides a local mass radiography service in the County: regular visits were arranged in 1963 to the more populated areas. During the year, 4,357 persons were x-rayed and two new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were detected.

On the advice of the Chest Physician, the County Council supplied extra nourishment in the form of 32,229 pints of milk to tuberculous persons during 1963.

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for the thirteen year age group continued to make satisfactory progress. In 1963, 634 children, including 98 contacts, were vaccinated against tuberculosis. Of the 594 thirteen year old children tuberculin tested, 9.8 per cent were found to be positive.

Health Education

Considerable attention was given to this important work during the year. It is difficult to organise and operate a detailed programme without the services of a health education officer, but, with the assistance of the County Nursing Officer and a number of health visitors, who are very interested in group health education, it has been possible to make definite progress.

In this work, priority has to be given to school children and mothers. An increasing number of requests were received during the year from headteachers of schools for special talks to be arranged for children on such subjects as home safety, mothercraft, sex education, smoking and health, home nursing, and personal hygiene. It was difficult to meet all requests during the year, but, certain health visitors, with special experience of group teaching, were able to give a series of health education talks and demonstrations—mainly attended by the older girls—at the County Secondary Schools at Fishguard, Crymmych, Tenby, Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock. Forty-five talks and demonstrations were given—it is difficult to assess their value, but the head teachers are anxious for the arrangements to be repeated in future years. Special attention was given in the talks to the problem of smoking and health. Science masters at all grammar and secondary schools were, however, also urged to include the latter subject in their normal lessons—they have been supplied with the abstracts of the appropriate medical and scientific reports. A film recommended by the Ministry of Health—"Spotlight on Smoking"—was shown to a number of grammar and secondary school pupils.

In a few areas of the County—mainly in Pembroke Dock, Cosheston, Lawrenny and Sageston—group health education talks, mainly on personal hygiene, were given to primary school children.

An interesting event during the year was the successful organisation by the County Nursing Officer of a Health Education Poster Competition for the pupils of Grammar and Secondary Schools in the County. The posters were judged on the 16th July by a panel of judges—Mrs. P. M. Brown, Mr. M. Adams, Mrs. O. Foster, Dr. G. Middleton and Dr. D. G. G. Jones. Alderman D. W. Evans, the Chairman of the Health Committee, kindly presented the prizes to the three

pupils who had prepared the best posters. The first prize was won by Frances Edwards, Pembroke Grammar School, for a poster on smoking and health ; the second prize by Howard Robinson of the same school for a poster on dental health ; and the third by Denis Martin of Milford Central Secondary School for a poster on the same subject as the first prize winner. An exhibition of fifty entries was subsequently held at the County Health department. It caused considerable public interest, and was seen by Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, during his visit to the County Health department on the 13th September, 1963.

In most of the clinics, special poster displays were arranged in 1963—subjects included food hygiene, dental health, immunisation, home safety and smoking and health. Numerous health education pamphlets, dealing with the aforementioned subjects and also the care of the elderly at home, avoidance of the exposure of babies to the cold, advice to maturing girls and the fitting of children's shoes, were distributed to mothers attending the clinics.

Other interesting features of 1963 were the success of the mothercraft and preparation for childbirth classes for expectant mothers at certain clinics in the county, and the series of group mothercraft talks given by a health visitor to young mothers, during the post natal period, at the Maternity Unit of the South Pembrokeshire Hospital, Pembroke Dock. In a few of the rural areas, special talks given by health visitors to women's organisations, included references to the increasing problem of accidents on farms.

Provision of Home Nursing Equipment

The nine depots run by Red Cross and St. John personnel and the central distribution centre at the County Health department continued during the year.

Nursing aids were issued on a free loan basis. The main items supplied included back-rests, air-cushions, bedpans and mackintosh-sheeting. There was the usual heavy demand for wheel-chairs during the summer months. These were also loaned to invalid holiday visitors and to patients awaiting delivery of permanent chairs.

Four Zimmer hoists were available for the care of helpless patients at home.

Chiropody

The voluntary chiropody service for elderly and certain handicapped persons continued to be administered by the Pembrokeshire Old People's Welfare Committee. During the financial year 1963/64, the County Council increased the grant to the Committee from £700 to £1,064 so that the service could be extended. At the end of 1963,

approximately one thousand and two hundred elderly or handicapped persons were receiving treatment under this scheme. Nine chiropodists participated in the work. They visited the homes of those patients who were unable to attend surgeries or clinics due to distance or infirmity.

The County Council did not provide a direct chiropody service.

8. DOMESTIC HELP: HOME HELP SERVICE

This service continued to expand. Its major role remained the provision of domestic assistance for the elderly infirm and chronic sick patients. During 1963, there was an increased demand for home help for elderly persons who were house-bound. With the development of the local hospital geriatric services, an increasing number of chronic sick patients are being discharged home. Some of these patients live alone, and their home-coming usually necessitates certain preparations by the home help, including heating of the house, airing of bedclothes and ordering of food, before the patient is discharged. Such patients often require much help, domestic and otherwise, on discharge. Elderly mentally confused patients present the most difficult problem to the service.

Other problems which cause difficulties include: widowers, with young children, who are reluctant to make permanent private arrangements for help in the home and continue to rely on the service for prolonged periods; handicapped or inadequate persons living on their own who are temperamentally difficult or alcoholic; and blind or partially sighted persons who live alone.

The very cold weather, with snow and ice, during the first quarter of 1963 caused many difficulties for the elderly and the handicapped. The valiant efforts of the home helps to maintain the service, despite the transport and walking difficulties, deserves commendation. During this period, the public became aware of the additional difficulties of many elderly and handicapped persons, and many acts of good neighbourliness were observed, particularly in the rural communities.

In June, 1963, the assessment scale of recovery charges for the provision of home help was revised to allow additional personal allowances in view of the national pension increases. It was noted during the year that the graduated scale of recovery charges did not make middle-income group families reluctant to use the home help service for confinements—in fact, the applications from this group exceeded those from the lower income group families of manual workers. It is probable that the help of relatives was more readily available to the latter group.

The recruitment of home helps continued to be satisfactory except in holiday areas such as Tenby and Saundersfoot where hotels and guest houses provide much alternative employment.

Miss Collins, the Home Help Organiser, continued to undertake much social work among elderly and handicapped persons and also maintained a very satisfactory liaison with the local officers of the National Assistance Board and with other statutory and voluntary organisations. In addition to the organisation of the normal home help service, she was able to arrange a considerable number of evening visits by home helps particularly to elderly or handicapped persons living alone. Miss Collins also made a number of voluntary or private arrangements for the provision of night attendants or sitters-in.

The following statistics for 1963 are of interest:—

Number of Occasional Home Helps employed during the year	186
Number of Full-time Home Helps employed during the year	... Nil
Number of Part-time Home Helps employed during the year	... Nil
Total number of householders provided with Home Helps	... 272
Number of Maternity Cases assisted by Home Helps	... .. 20
Number of cases 65 years and over assisted by Home Helps	... 192
Number of other chronic sick and tuberculous cases assisted by Home Helps	... .. 42

9. MENTAL HEALTH

Despite staff shortages and other difficulties, it was possible during the year to make considerable local progress in this work. The training facilities for mentally handicapped children and adults were expanded appreciably; the care and after-care arrangements for mentally ill patients were considerably improved; the child guidance service unfortunately could not be developed due to the shortage of appropriate staff.

Considerable public interest in the local community care services for the mentally disordered has been a feature of the year. An encouraging development in recent years has been the establishment of two voluntary societies for the mentally handicapped—one for Haverfordwest and the north of the County, and the other for Tenby and the south of the County. Another interesting local innovation in 1963 was the development at Nanhyfer, Newport, Pembrokeshire, of a summer holiday home for the mentally handicapped by the Pembrokeshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society. The County Council provided the premises and the bedding and furniture, but voluntary funds were collected to meet the costs of food, staff and transport.

Three psychiatric out-patient clinics were held monthly in the County: twice monthly at the County War Memorial Hospital, Haverfordwest, and once monthly at the South Pembrokeshire Hospital, Pembroke Dock. The latter clinic was opened on the 25th March, 1963, and provides a much needed service in the south of the County. These

out-patient clinics are very well attended—usual attendances vary between thirty and fifty per session. During October, Mr. J. A. G. Bush, the Senior Psychiatric Social Worker, of this department, became responsible for the social work at both clinics. His duties include the preparation of the social histories of many new patients and this work involves a considerable number of home visits. At these visits, he is able to assist the family doctor in re-assuring anxious patients who are reluctant to attend the clinic, and he is able to prepare details of the home environment for the psychiatrist.

The great majority of mentally-ill patients, requiring in-patient treatment, continue to be admitted to St. David's Hospital, Carmarthen: during 1963, 169 such patients were admitted informally, and 83 by compulsory order. 81 of the latter were emergency admissions under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959—it is expected that, when more psychiatrists are available in South-West Wales, Sections 25 and 26 of the latter Act will be used more often for compulsory admissions. The Senior Psychiatric Social Worker visits the hospital once monthly—he is thus able to discuss the social and after-care problems of local patients with the appropriate psychiatrist, and to make the necessary arrangements for the after-care of patients on discharge. He is able to refer a proportion for after-care by the part-time mental welfare officers. He also ensures that the family doctors are kept informed of the after-care arrangements. Though definite progress has recently been made in this branch of mental health work, considerable expansion will only be possible when additional social workers are available. Towards the end of the year, the initial arrangements were made for the recruitment of a trainee mental welfare officer and a further psychiatric social worker.

At the Tower Hill School and Centre, Haverfordwest, and the Avenue School and Centre, Tenby, appreciable progress was made in the provision of training facilities for severely-subnormal and sub-normal persons. At the latter establishment, sheltered workshop facilities—primarily for the production of handicrafts for sale—were developed.

From the beginning of the summer term, the Tower Hill School and Centre was opened for five days a week for twenty-six severely subnormal children: in addition for three days a week, six children and twelve adults attended the Special Care Unit and Senior Section respectively. Efforts to find satisfactory accommodation for the Senior Section were unsuccessful until 1964, and the restricted available space at the Tower Hill Youth Club premises did not permit any expansion of the activities of this Section. There were a number of staff changes: Mrs. E. M. P. Davies, Assistant Supervisor, was transferred to the post of Supervisor of the Avenue School and Centre on the 2nd September; Mrs. Hughes, Assistant Supervisor, resigned on the 31st July, 1963, when she moved from the County; on the 14th May, Mrs. G. A.

Berry, S.R.N., became Assistant Supervisor of the Special Care Unit ; Mrs. B. Bateman was Assistant Supervisor of the Senior Section from the 14th May to the 12th November, when she returned to the Junior Section ; Mrs. S. Aitken, M.A.O.T., Assistant Supervisor, transferred from the Junior Section to the Senior Section on the 12th November ; and Miss J. Howells commenced duties as a trainee on the 23rd September. The School and Centre was fortunate to have the voluntary services of Miss Anita Segadelli as a helper from September, 1962, to July, 1963 : she became a medical student in October, 1963. Mrs. M. Morgan of Neyland gave considerable assistance as a voluntary helper during the last term of the year. During the year, the Supervisor and staff of the School and Centre organised a number of events which were much appreciated—they included an Open Day, Harvest Festival, Annual Concert and Nativity Play, and Christmas Parties. In addition, a Brownie Pack—the 6th Haverfordwest (Handicapped Class) Brownies—was initiated during the summer term by Mrs. M. Davies, Haverfordwest.

Owing to the limited number of severely subnormal children in need of training in the south of the County, the major development at the Avenue School and Centre, Tenby, has been in the senior or adult group—twenty-two adults were attending at the end of the year. Progress at this establishment had been hampered by lack of space, but following the completion of adaptations, an additional hut became available for the training and sheltered workshop activities on the 23rd September. At the end of the year, negotiations were proceeding for acquisition of further accommodation—primarily for use as stores and additional sheltered workshop space. The adult or senior group made considerable progress in social training and in various handicrafts including doll-making, stool-seating, basket-making, cane-work, and rug-making, and many of the products were sold commercially and appropriate monetary awards were given to members of the group. Domestic science training for the girls was commenced on the 16th May, 1963. The small junior section—four children—was continued during the year : owing to transport difficulties, they could not be transferred to the larger junior section at Tower Hill School and Centre, Haverfordwest.

Mrs. E. J. Johnson, whose pioneer and enthusiastic work in the development of training facilities for subnormal and severely subnormal persons in the south of the County has been a most valuable contribution to the local mental health services, resigned her post as Supervisor and Home Teacher on the 31st August. Her pioneer efforts had been supported by the voluntary efforts of her husband and son—her daughter also did good work as a trainee helper at the Centre. Mrs. E. M. P. Davies became Supervisor and Mr. Sheppard was appointed as Assistant Supervisor, primarily for handicrafts, on the 2nd September. They have been able to continue the development of the activities at the School and Centre.

With effect from the 10th May, 1963, Miss M. Morgan, Health Visitor, became responsible for the social work among subnormal and severely subnormal patients in the County. She made considerable progress during the year in finding employment for certain subnormal patients, encouraging attendances at the training centres, and in counselling the parents. In the latter task, she was helped by Dr. M. Lawlor, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, who directed the regular developmental clinics at the County Health Department.

It was possible to continue the Child Guidance Clinic at the County Health department, Haverfordwest, and twenty-four day sessions were held during the year. Dr. J. MacDonald and Dr. N. James were the Child Psychiatrists. The services of Dr. C. B. E. James were available as Educational Psychologist, and Mr. Vittle, and later, Mr. Bush, undertook the psychiatric social work. There is need to expand this service, but, unfortunately, the Welsh Hospital Board is at present unable to arrange for the additional services of a Child Psychiatrist.

The series of ten weekly public lectures on 'Community Care and Mental Health,' arranged by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, were completed on the 13th March, 1963. Attendances were satisfactory. The lecturers included members of the staff of the department.

On Saturday, the 23rd March, 1963, at Tenby, the Pembrokeshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society organised, for voluntary workers in Pembrokeshire, a conference on community care: it was well attended and the subjects discussed included the social problems of mentally disordered patients and their families in the community. The appropriate staff of the County Health Department assisted in the organisation of the conference and participated fully in the proceedings.

SECTION III

EPIDEMIOLOGY: INFECTIOUS AND OTHER
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

There was no serious outbreak of any infectious disease during 1963. During the first half of the year, scarlet fever was prevalent among children in the Pembroke borough and the adjacent rural areas but most of the infections were mild and no serious complications were reported.

A minor epidemic of measles commenced in the spring in the Milford Haven area and gradually spread to other parts of the County—the infection reached the north of the County during the last quarter of the year. The epidemic was considerably milder and less extensive than the 1961 outbreak.

Only one case of poliomyelitis occurred in 1963: a young girl visitor from Berkshire developed paralytic poliomyelitis at St. David's. It was very probable that the infection was not contracted locally. Detailed preventive measures were taken, including the emergency administration of oral vaccine to child and adult contacts.

Four cases of food poisoning were notified. The first two were cases of salmonella typhimurium infection at Pembroke Dock—the original source of infection was not found. The other two cases were reported in July at Haverfordwest: a husband and wife were found to be infected with an uncommon food poisoning bacteria—salmonella brandenberg. The infection was probably contracted during a holiday outside the County. The wife was sufficiently ill to justify admission to Hill House Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Swansea, for detailed investigation and treatment. Their two children had no symptoms but were found to be excreting the bacteria in their stools.

The notifications of infectious diseases in the County in 1963 are listed in the following table:

DISEASE	Haverfordwest M.B.	Tenby M.B.	Pembroke M.B.	Fishguard & Goodwick U.D.	Millford Haven U.D.	Neyland U.D.	Narberth U.D.	Haverfordwest R. D.	Narberth R.D.	Pembroke R.D.	Cemaes R.D.	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	4	—	62	—	—	—	—	5	—	35	—	106
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	79	6	110	4	128	1	—	78	6	74	38	524
Whooping Cough	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	16
Erysipelas	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis— Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)	—	—	15	—	2	1	—	1	—	4	—	23
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	90	6	192	4	131	2	—	95	8	113	39	680

Tuberculosis

The following tables are of interest:—

NUMBER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM THIS DISEASE IN 1963

Age Group in years	New Notifications				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 — 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 — 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 20	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 — 25	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 35	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
35 — 45	6	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
45 — 55	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 — 65	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 — 75	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 plus	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	20	14	1	1	6	2	—	—

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE CHEST
CLINIC REGISTER

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On 31st December, 1963 ...	287	228	20	19	554
On 31st December, 1962 ...	315	239	24	22	600
On 31st December, 1961 ...	275	224	19	17	535

Year	New Notifications of Tuberculosis		Deaths from Tuberculosis	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1939 ...	88	27	43	12
1940 ...	53	18	38	10
1941 ...	64	22	26	14
1942 ...	88	19	43	8
1943 ...	63	32	22	1
1944 ...	73	21	36	1
1945 ...	73	24	32	5
1946 ...	64	18	25	4
1947 ...	68	14	36	3
1948 ...	62	29	24	1
1949 ...	73	18	41	1
1950 ...	62	16	28	3
1951 ...	66	9	26	9
1952 ...	51	5	24	1
1953 ...	63	6	22	6
1954 ...	61	9	15	1
1955 ...	35	7	14	3
1956 ...	49	4	8	2
1957 ...	36	4	11	1
1958 ...	38	3	7	—
1959 ...	26	1	8	3
1960 ...	29	1	8	—
1961 ...	26	3	14	2
1962 ...	32	3	8	—
1963 ...	34	2	8	—

SECTION IV

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:
COUNTY COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES

1. MILK

Dairy farming continued to be an important part of the economy of the County. Considerable progress has been made locally in the hygienic and health control of milk, particularly on the farms. In 1954, the County became an attested area for cattle, and, since the 1st October, 1958, only pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk has been sold retail, except in a few of the more remote rural areas where ordinary milk retailers or producer-retailers are not available. At the end of 1963, 92.8 per cent of the 2,909 dairy farms in the County were occupied by farmers licensed as tuberculin tested milk producers or producer retailers.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the County Council has to licence all dealers in specially designated milk with the exception of producer-retailers. On the 31st December, 1963, the position in respect of licences issued and in force was as follows:—

Type of Licence	No. of Licences issued and in force
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested)	58
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's)	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's)	3
Dealer's (Pre-packed)	98

The supervision of the dealers is undertaken by the staff of the Weights and Measures department, but they need to have certain information concerning the more difficult hygienic details, including the hygienic control of pasteurisation plants, from the district public health inspectors. Most of the milk sold by retail in this County in 1963 was pasteurised. The major source of pasteurised milk was the Cambrian United Dairies, Swansea, but the remainder was pasteurised at Craig's Dairy (H.T.S.T. plant), Tenby, and the Dairy (batch plant), Llanstadwell.

Of the 266 samples of pasteurised milk taken during the year, seventeen failed the methylene blue test, and two the phosphatase test. Bottle washing machines require careful supervision and maintenance: of the sixteen laboratory tests of the bacterial purity of the washed bottles, two were unsatisfactory.

Action taken in the enforcement of legislation relating to the chemical quality and adulteration of milk is described in a subsequent section.

Considerable attention has been given in recent years to the prevention of brucellosis in human beings. Compulsory heat treatment of all milk sold to the public or an eradication scheme would be a solution, but, at present, both schemes are regarded as impracticable by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. At present, the Ministry's policy is to encourage farmers to have calves vaccinated against the disease by the promotion of a free vaccination scheme. In this County, this scheme is making steady progress.

Human beings contract the disease by direct contact with infected cows or by the consumption of raw milk. The disease is not notifiable, and it is difficult to ascertain the true incidence in the local population—during 1963, no definitely proved case was reported to the department. During the year, 66 samples of raw milk were submitted for the preliminary ring test—five of these were positive, but, on biological testing by injection into guinea pigs, the suspected brucella infection was not confirmed. It is possible that the positive ring tests were due to late vaccination with the S.19 vaccine.

25 samples of raw milk sold by retailers or producer retailers were submitted for biological examination, but none of the samples caused tuberculous lesions in the guinea pigs. Unfortunately, reactors, and a few clinical cases, still occur in attested herds, and it is still important to undertake a limited amount of biological testing of retail raw milk.

In May, 1963, the Milk Hygiene Sub-Committee of the Milk and Milk Products Technical Advisory Committee reported on 'Antibiotics in Milk in Great Britain.' The widespread use of antibiotics, particularly penicillin, in the treatment of mastitis—inflammation of the udder—may be creating a possible public health hazard due to traces of antibiotics being present in milk sold to consumers. The afore-mentioned report confirms the presence of antibiotics in approximately 11% of 41,700 milk samples taken in England and Wales in 1961 and recommends certain preventive measures by farmers, manufacturers of veterinary antibiotic products, veterinary surgeons and local food and drugs authorities. It is a difficult problem and an early solution cannot be expected. Fortunately, only a limited number of individuals in a population are likely to be adversely affected by the presence of antibiotics in milk.

During the last quarter of 1963, twenty-four samples of milk from the County were submitted for special examination, and sixteen were found to contain antibiotics. The appropriate producers were informed of the results, but no action was taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

2. SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Mr. D. C. Jenkins, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of Carmarthen is the Public Analyst. The staff of the Weights and Measures Department continued to undertake the sampling of food and drugs.

The following is a brief summary of the results of sampling during 1963:—

<i>Articles</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Non-Genuine</i>
Milk	314	293	21
Non-alcoholic drinks	44	43	1
Alcoholic drinks	—	—	—
Butter, Margarine and Cooking Fats	16	16	—
Tinned Meat and Fish	21	21	—
Spices and Condiments	7	7	—
Ice-cream and Miscellaneous Groceries	175	159	16

The non-genuine samples of milk were deficient in fat content. The other non-genuine food samples showed no evidence of serious adulteration: they included one sample of lemon juice which had fermented, three samples of preserves with deficiencies in fruit content, one sample of ice-cream with low milk fat content, and one sample of almond marzipan with insufficient almond content.

The County Council functions under the Act are basically to protect the consumer of food or drugs from the fraud or health hazard. During recent years, the fraud risk has declined appreciably—most food stuffs are now nationally distributed and deliberate adulteration is uncommon. The health hazards have required increasing attention, particularly the addition of, and contamination with chemicals, such as preservatives, colourings and flavouring materials, emulsifying and stabilising agents, pesticides and antibiotics. The main safeguard at present is the advice on the problems given to the Ministers of Health and of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by the Food Standards and the Food Additives and Contaminants Committees.

SECTION V

MISCELLANEOUS

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The necessary close liaison with the Children's Officer and the staff of his department continued. During the year, medical officers carried out fifty-four examinations of children in the care of the County Council. Careful attention was given to their medical and emotional problems and immunisation and vaccination states.

Occasional cases of serious neglect of children still unfortunately occur, and, during 1963, Dr. Lawlor, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, had to examine urgently eight children who came within this category. A satisfactory liaison was maintained with the local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.

Owing to the pressure of work in the mental health or community care section of the County Health department, Miss M. Morgan, the Health Visitor, who specialises in detailed social work with problem families, had also to undertake, from the 10th May, 1963, the more urgent social work among subnormal and severely subnormal persons. She was, however, able to continue, in co-operation with the Children's Officer, her work with nine problem families: at the end of the year, six of these families showed definite improvement.

Many of the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, came into force on the 1st October, 1963. The most important of these provisions—Section 1—extends the power and duty of the County Council to promote the welfare of children. The County Council, as a children's authority, now has the statutory responsibility of ensuring that timely and effective help is given in family situations which are deteriorating to a point at which the children are at risk of having to be received into care or committed into care by a Court.

The staff of the County Health department will continue to undertake certain social and health work with actual and borderline problem families, and families where the care of children is presenting serious difficulties, but the Children's Committee and the Children's Officer will be responsible for the co-ordination of the work, with the social work undertaken by the staff of other departments and agencies.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Cassam, the Children's Officer, it was necessary to postpone the detailed administrative arrangements for the appropriate co-ordination until 1964—these have now been agreed and implemented.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The staff of the County Health department continued to co-operate satisfactorily with the County Welfare Officer and the staff of his department. The seven district welfare officers also act as district registrars of births and deaths, and as part-time mental welfare officers. A separation of the welfare duties from district registration has been strongly recommended but its implementation has been postponed due to difficulties in planning alternative registration arrangements. This postponement has hampered the provision of adequate district welfare and district mental health schemes.

The problems of satisfactory housing provision for the elderly and the co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations in the development of the health and welfare services received special consideration in this County during 1963.

In November, 1963, a special meeting of representatives of the County and District Councils was held at Haverfordwest to consider the provision and future plans of the local authorities in Pembrokeshire for special housing and warden services for the elderly. Most district councils had reasonable plans for the provision of suitable bungalow-type housing, and a number of the urban authorities were proceeding with schemes for the provision of special flats for the elderly. In rural areas of the County, the general policy is to intermingle housing for young and elderly people whereby 'good neighbour' services are available.

Since 1958, the services of a warden have been available to the elderly residents of ten self-contained flatlets at Milford Haven. In 1963, construction commenced on seventeen specially designed flatlets at Haverfordwest, and arrangements were made for the erection of a block of twelve flatlets at Pembroke Dock. The services of a warden will be available to the residents in both places.

Steady progress was made during the year in the provision of homes for the elderly. The modernisation of Riverside, Pembroke, continued, and, on completion, it should be a comfortable home for sixty elderly folk in need of care. The extensions to Hillside, Goodwick, were commenced in March, 1963, and, when completed, this residential home will provide accommodation for thirty elderly people.

Dr. J. Clough Davies, the Consultant Geriatrician, continued to serve in an advisory capacity to the County Welfare and Health departments on problems relating to the health of elderly people in the County. He also undertakes the assessment of suitability of patients for transfer between Part III accommodation and hospitals. In 1963, forty-eight were transferred from hospital to Part III, and forty-four in the opposite direction.

The development of health and welfare services will benefit from co-operation between the statutory and voluntary organisations, and a good relationship has already been established in this County. In October, 1963, a meeting of the Joint Consultative Committee was held at Haverfordwest to consider an expansion of voluntary work in Pembrokeshire. Representatives of the County Council and voluntary organisations discussed, among other subjects, the need for expanding the voluntary welfare services for the elderly, particularly the home visiting of house-bound people. The Pembrokeshire Old People's Welfare Committee, with the district Committees, has already made considerable progress in this work.

An Ophthalmologist, Dr. E. Roland Williams, continued to undertake the examination and certification of blind and partially sighted persons.

The following statistics are of interest:

1. The age distribution of registered blind and partially sighted persons in the County on the 31st December, 1963:

<i>Blind</i>	<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>16-20</i>	<i>21-49</i>	<i>50-64</i>	<i>65 & Over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	—	4	—	16	23	75	118
Female	—	2	—	21	34	143	200
	—	6	—	37	57	218	318
<i>Partially-Sighted</i>							
Male	—	2	1	13	5	26	47
Female	—	1	1	9	16	60	87
	—	3	2	22	21	86	134

2. Follow-up of registered blind and partially-sighted persons during 1963:

	Cataract	Glaucoma	Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during 1963 in respect of which Form B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment	5	—	—	7
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical and optical) ...	8	1	—	13
(ii) Number of cases as (i) above which on follow-up have received treatment	8	1	—	13

3. Ophthalmia Neonatorum: no case of blindness due to this condition was reported during 1963.

4. The following statistics relate to the age distribution of deaf persons on County Welfare department register on the 31st December, 1963:

<i>Deaf:</i>	<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15-20</i>	<i>21-49</i>	<i>50-64</i>	<i>65 & Over</i>	<i>Total</i>
With Speech:							
Male	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Female	—	7	1	4	—	1	13
Without Speech:							
Male	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Female	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
	—	10	4	8	—	1	23

A register of the hard of hearing is in course of preparation.

5. The number of generally handicapped persons on County Welfare department register at the 31st December, 1963, was 103—66 males and 37 females.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNTY STAFF

The following examinations were undertaken during 1963:

Entrants (excluding teachers and police) to County Council employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Manual Workers for entry into sickness benefit scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Police candidates	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Police cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Entrants to Teachers' Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Newly appointed Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Canteen staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Re-examinations of existing employees	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Chest X-ray examinations of staff (excluding mass radiography examinations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Examinations carried out on behalf of other local authorities (reciprocal arrangements)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service was again used for the biennial chest x-ray of school canteen staff.

The following statistics relate to the sex distribution of total persons on County Welfare Department reports on the 31st December, 1957:

Male 5,487
 Female 5,123
 Total 10,610

The number of generally handicapped persons on County Welfare Department reports at the 31st December, 1957, was 103—66 males and 37 females.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNTY STAFF

The following candidates were undertaken during 1957:

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

The Mobile Unit of the New Radiology Society was used for the biennial chest x-ray of school contacts.

