

[Report 1971] / Medical Officer of Health, Pembrokeshire County Council.

Contributors

Pembrokeshire (Wales). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1971

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ckr3ckr7>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

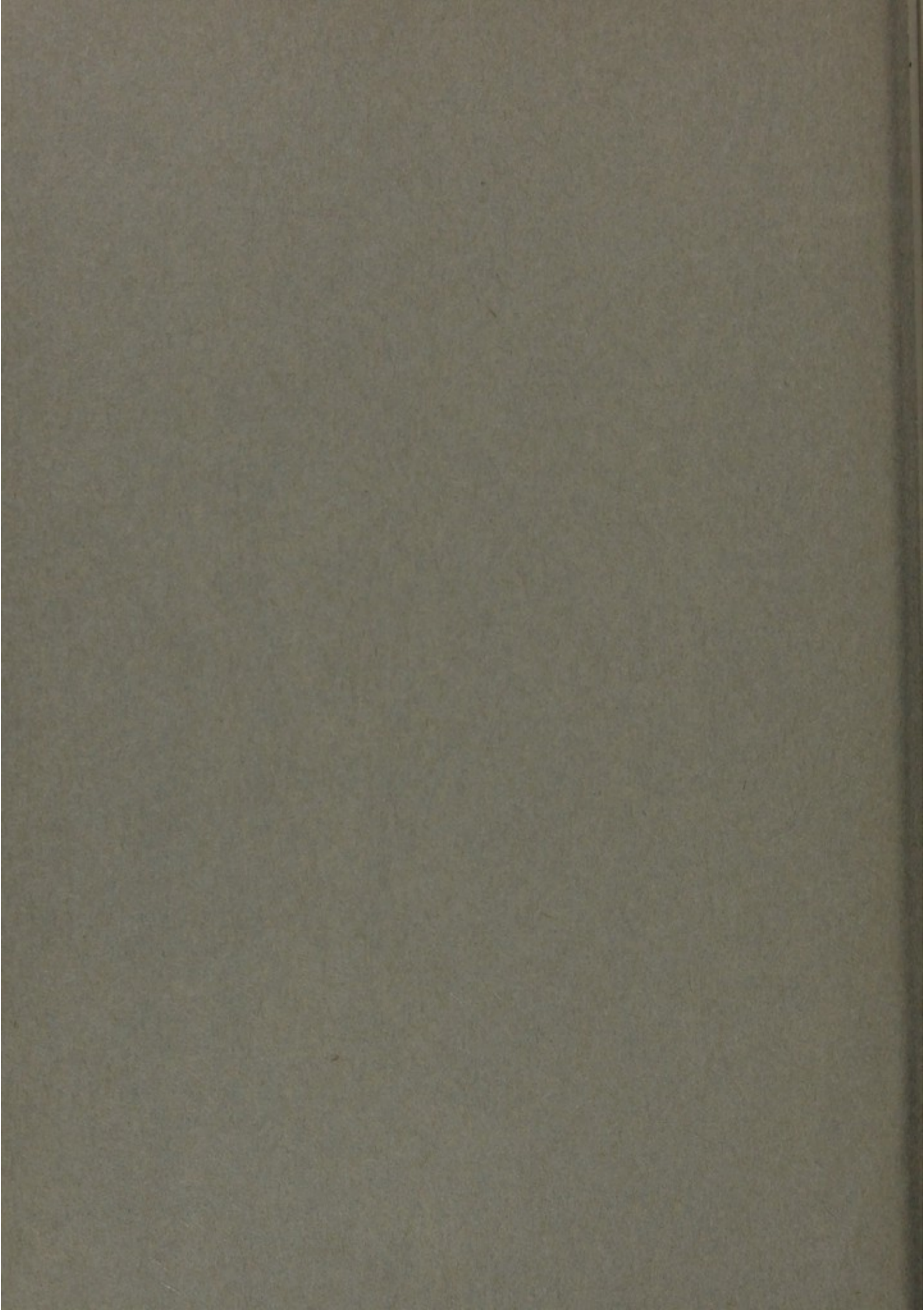
COUNTY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

PEMBROKESHIRE

1971



PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COUNTY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

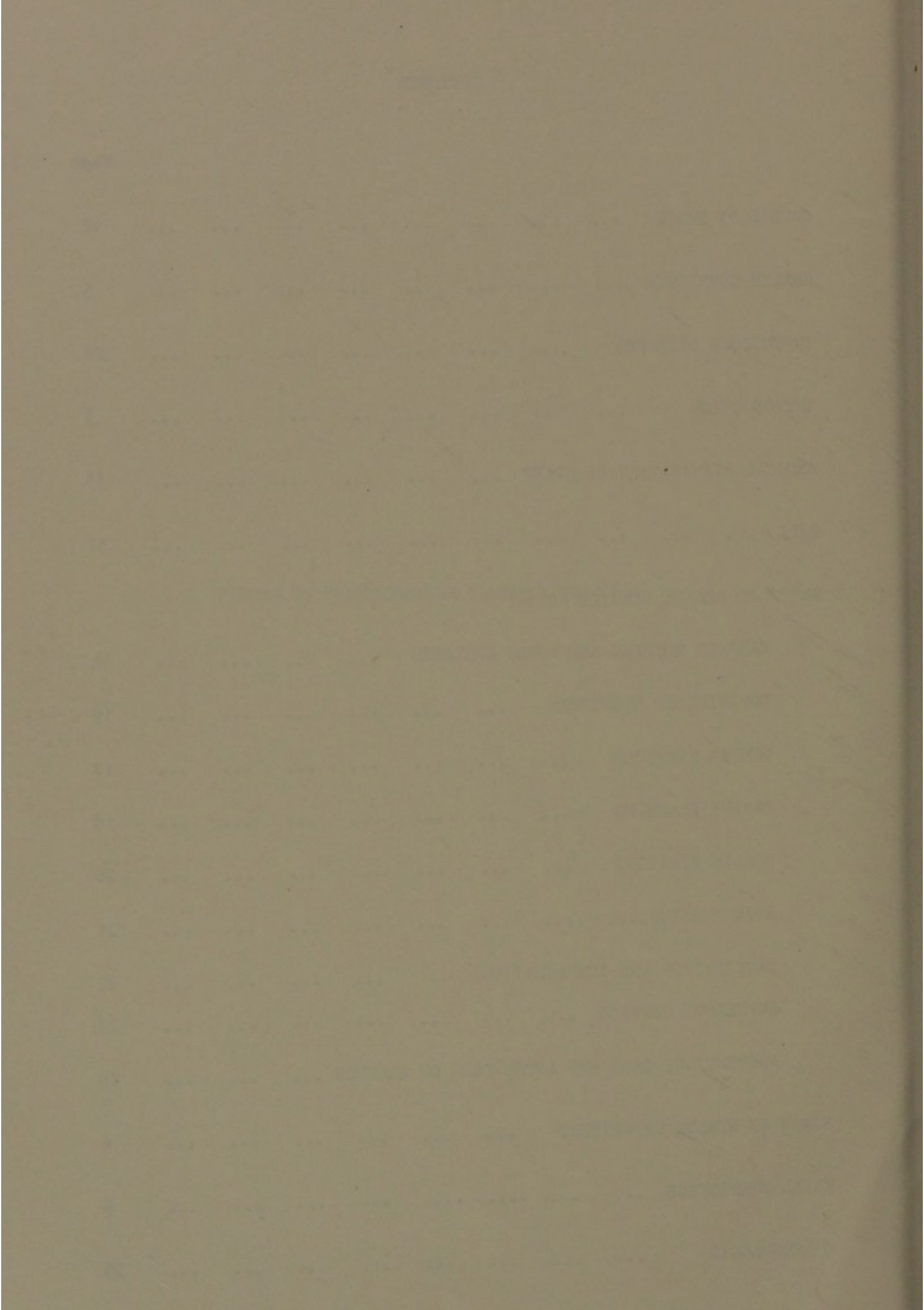
PEMBROKESHIRE

1971

Printed by Pembrokeshire County Council

CONTENTS

	Page
CAUSES OF DEATH	12
HEALTH COMMITTEE	5
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	28
INTRODUCTION	3
MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF	33
MILK	32
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT:	
CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN	14
DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY	19
DENTAL SERVICES	17
FAMILY PLANNING	18
HEALTH VISITING	20
HOME NURSING	21
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION	22
AMBULANCE SERVICE	23
PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS	25
STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT	6
VITAL STATISTICS	9
TUBERCULOSIS	29



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 nineteenth annual report.

There were a number of important developments during 1971: a consultative document, issued by the Secretary of State for Wales in June, 1971, and associated statements by the Secretaries of State for Social Services and for Wales contained important proposals for the unification probably in 1974 of the administration of the three branches of the National Health Service under area health authorities; because of the continued controversy concerning the organisation of the hospital and consultant paediatric services in South West Wales, Professor O.P. Gray, Consultant Adviser in Paediatrics to the Welsh Hospital Board, reviewed these services in 1971 and his subsequent report is a helpful contribution; the announcement by the Welsh Hospital Board of the inclusion of the new general hospital at Withybush, Haverfordwest, and a hospital unit at Pembroke Dock for the mentally handicapped in the capital programme for 1972/73 was welcomed locally though there were reservations concerning the planned provision for certain specialities, particularly paediatric, in the former hospital; as preparatory measures for the afore-mentioned changes, renewed efforts were made during the year to improve the collaboration and communications between all branches of the health services in the County including the acceptance by the County Council of the provision of local health centres as a priority for capital expenditure, the further development of schemes for the attachment of health visitors and other community nurses to general practices, and the development of a closer working relationship between the hospital and community services.

On the 1st April, 1971, the responsibility for the administration of the local schools for mentally handicapped children was transferred, in accordance with the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, to the Education Committee. These schools had gradually evolved during the past decade from part-time classes in improvised premises and thanks are due to the various people, particularly the members of the County Health Committee, the parents of the children, members of interested voluntary organisations, and the staff of these schools, who contributed to these developments. Thanks for their past services and good wishes for the future were conveyed to all transferred members of the staff.

On the 4th October, 1971, Mr. P.J. Hunt, who had been the County Ambulance Officer since 1958, transferred to a similar appointment in Shropshire. During his period of office in this County, he had made a major contribution to the development of the County Ambulance Service to meet the ambulance transport problems resulting from the industrialisation of the shores of the Milford Haven, a marked expansion of tourism, an increase of accidents, and difficulties in the hospital service.

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 for their efforts during the year. Continued helpful assistance was received from the two district medical officers of health, the family doctors, and the local hospital consultants.

This report is shorter than the previous publications as the sections relating to services transferred at the end of 1970 to the newly-formed Social Services department have been omitted.

Miss G.M. Knight, my secretary, has helped with the preparation of the manuscript, and many of the statistics have been compiled by Mr. J. Thomas, a senior clerk of the department. Mrs G. Evans has typed the manuscript and also assisted with its preparation.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. DAVIES

County Medical Officer of Health

County Health Department,
HAVERFORDWEST.

14th July, 1972.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE
HEALTH COMMITTEE
(as on 31st December, 1971)

Chairman:

County Alderman D.W. Evans

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor O.G. John, O.B.E.

County Aldermen:

Rev. Mathias Davies

Mrs A. Norman

County Councillors:

T.W.H. Byard
C.V. Davies
Mrs E.R. Donnelly
C.M. George
Rev. W. Harry
T.V. Hay
T.G.V. Johns

P.E.C. Jones
Mrs R.D. Keane
D.T. Lewis
R. Martin
A.J. Mills
C.E. Nicholls
W.H. Symmons

Local Medical Committee Representative:

Dr. J.A.K. Douglas

Federation of Women's Institutes Representative:

Mrs E. Nisbet

South-West Wales Hospital Management Committee
Representative:

Rev. T. Arwyn Thomas

W.R.V.S. Representative:

Mrs M. Llewellyn

STAFF OF COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1971

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal
School Medical Officer:

D.J. Davies, MBE, BSc, MD, BS, DPH.

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

D.F.J. Malins, MB, ChB, DPH.

District Medical Officers of Health:

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

W.J.Y. Speedy, MB, BCh, LRCP & S, LRFP & S, DPH.

M. Lawlor, MB, BCh, BAO, LM, DCH, DPH.

Medical Officers in Department and
School Medical Officers:

F.J. Harrison, MB, BCh, BAO.

J.F. Rees, BSc, MB, BCh.

C.M.E. Rees, MA, MB, BChir, MRCS, LRCP. (Part time)

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer:

D.G. James, LDS, RCS.

School Dental Officers:

Mrs P. Jenkins, BDS.

R.R. Lewis, LDS, RCS.

A.D. Hanson, BDS. (Part time)

County Nursing Officer (Director of Nursing Services):

Miss J.M. Young, SRN, SCM, QNCert, HVCert.

Senior Orthopaedic Physiotherapist:

Mrs C. Griffiths, MCSP.

Group Adviser Health Visitors (Nursing Officers):

Miss M.D. Griffiths, SRN, SCM, HVCert.

Miss L.B. Williams, SRN, SCM, HVCert.

County Ambulance Officer:

P.J. Hunt, FIAO. (Resigned 3.10.71)

D.H. James, AIAO. (Commenced 1.11.71)

Speech Therapists:

Miss M. Thompson (Part time)

Miss A.F. Miskin, LCST, Dip. Aud. (Resigned 29.1.71)

Miss M. Lloyd-Davies, LCST. (Commenced 19.7.71)

Chiropodist:

Vacancy

Consultant Child Psychiatrist:

Evan W. Davies, MB, BCh, MRCP, DPM.

Educational Psychologists:

C.B.E. James, BA, MEd, PhD, ABPsS.

T.C.H. Thomas, BSc, Dip. Ed, Dip. Ed. Psychology.

Chief Clerk:

D.J. Pritchard, DMA, MILGA.

Other Nursing Staff:

(as at 31st December, 1971)

- 11 Health Visitors and School Nurses
- 9 District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurses
- 12 District Nurse/Midwives
- 8 District Nurse/School Nurses
- 14 District Nurses
- 1 Clinic Nurse
- 7 Enrolled Nurses
- 1 District Nurse/Health Visitor/School Nurse

COUNTY COUNCIL COMMITTEES
(concerned with health services)

1. Health Committee.
2. Education Committee responsible for School Health Service.

HEALTH CENTRES (on 31.12.71)

1. Neyland: Charles Street.
2. Narberth: Eastgate House (temporary centre).
3. Haverfordwest: Winch Lane.

In addition, health centres are being planned at Newport, Fishguard, Tenby, Hakin, and Milford Haven. A new health centre was under construction at Narberth in 1971 and will be opened in 1972.

SECTION I

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1971

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
1955	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	93,800
1959	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	94,600
1961	-	By Census	...	...	...	...	...	93,980
1962	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	93,050
1963	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	94,660
1964	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	95,350
1965	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	95,920
1966	-	By Census	...	...	...	...	...	96,530
1967	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	98,330
1968	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	100,360
1969	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	101,150
1970	-	Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	101,200
1971	-	(By Census (April)	...	...	...	...	...	98,685
	-	(Estimated Mid-Year	...	...	...	...	...	97,870

3. FINANCIAL

The product of a penny rate for the financial year 1971/72 was £43,879. Rateable value of the County on the 1st April, 1971, was £4,558,872.

4. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The 1971 Census showed that the recent closures of the Royal Naval Air Station at Brawdy and the School of Artillery at Manorbier had resulted in an appreciable reduction of the population of the County. It is, however, likely that this trend will be reversed in future years with the increasing industrialisation of the shores of the Milford Haven, the use of the facilities at Brawdy by the Royal Air Force, and the anticipated forthcoming use of local shore installations as bases for the exploration of the Celtic Sea for oil and natural gas. During the year, the construction of the AMOCO refinery and the extension of the ESSO Refinery were initiated.

In the summer months, the population was augmented by the considerable influx of holiday visitors.

According to available information, only eight immigrants, including two non-Europeans, entered the County in 1971.

There was a further decline in the live birth rate but the rate remained slightly higher than the figure for England and Wales. The adjusted live birth rates were approximately the same in the rural and the urban districts: the highest rate was in the Pembroke borough and the lowest in the Tenby borough. There were twenty-three more illegitimate births than in 1970 but two fewer than in 1969.

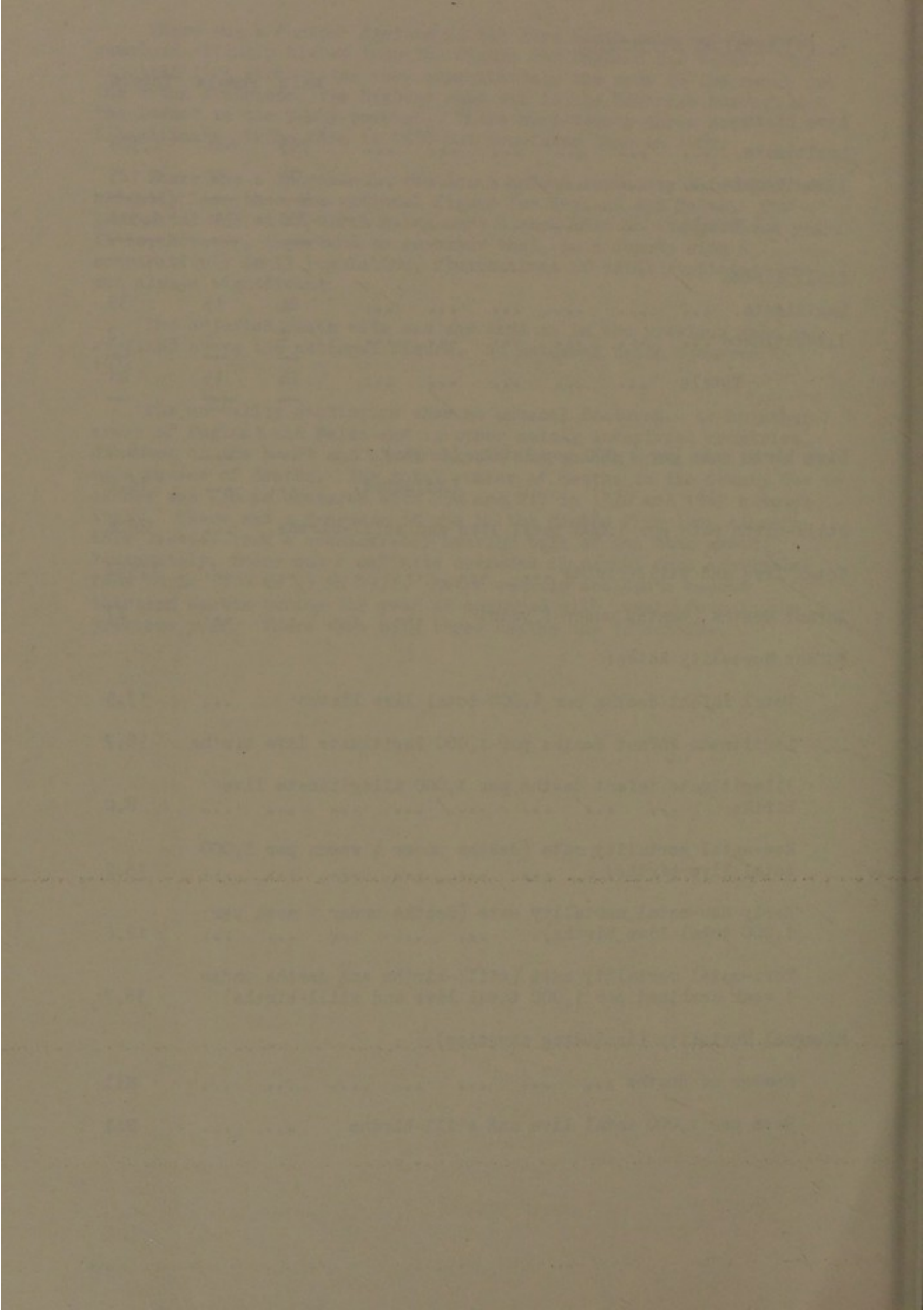
There was a decrease in the local infant mortality rate which was slightly less than the national figure for England and Wales. The peri-natal and still-birth rates were higher than in the previous year. It is, however, important to remember that, in a County with a comparatively small population, fluctuations of vital statistics are not always significant.

The adjusted death rate was the same as in the previous year and remained above the national figure. No maternal death occurred in 1971.

The mortality statistics show no unusual features. As in other areas of England and Wales and in other mainly industrial countries, diseases of the heart and blood vessels and cancer continued to be the main causes of deaths. The total number of deaths in the County due to cancer was 236 as compared with 250 and 217 in 1970 and 1969 respectively. There was a decrease of one in the deaths from lung cancer: this disease took a considerably heavier toll of men than women. Fortunately, there was a definite decrease in deaths from accidents: from 70 in 1970 to 43 in 1971. Motor vehicle accidents caused thirteen deaths during the year as compared with twenty-four in the previous year. There were only three deaths due to suicide.

5. (i) DETAILED STATISTICS

							Male	Female	Totals
Live Births									
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	681	1,386
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	50	125
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	731	1,511
Still Births									
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	39
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	41
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (Crude)									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4
						(Adjusted)	...	...	16.6
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.4
Total live and still-births									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,552
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Infant Mortality Rates:									
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.2
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.6
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.7
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:

Cause of Death	Total		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75 & Over	
	All ages		4 weeks		1 year		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
3. Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
6. Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	3	1	-
7. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	22	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	1	8	4	4	8	-	-
8. Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	18	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	4	3	4	4	5	7	-
9. Malignant Neoplasm - Larynx	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	47	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	16	1	17	2	9	1	-	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5	-	5	-	7	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	2	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-
14. Leukaemia	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15. Other Malignant Neoplasms	28	31	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	4	2	5	8	11	10	3	7	-
16. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Diabetes Mellitus	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	5	-
18. Other Endocrine etc Diseases	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
19. Anaemias	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	-
20. Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Multiple Sclerosis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
22. Other Diseases of the Nervous System	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	-	2	2	2	2	-
23. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	2	3	-
24. Hypertensive Disease	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	4	3	6	-
25. Ischaemic Heart Disease	235	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	25	1	60	14	75	48	73	83	-	-
26. Other Forms of Heart Disease	26	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	13	7	11	18	-
27. Cerebrovascular Disease	71	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	11	4	23	32	33	88	-	-
28. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	29	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	8	4	16	22	-
29. Influenza	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
30. Pneumonia	36	37	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	10	4	18	27	-	-
31. Bronchitis and Emphysema	34	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	1	11	2	10	3	-
32. Asthma	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	7	-
34. Peptic Ulcer	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
35. Appendicitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
36. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
37. Cirrhosis of Liver	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
38. Other Diseases of Digestive System	5	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	-
39. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
40. Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
41. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	-
42. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
43. Congenital Anomalies	6	3	4	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	5	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	16	-
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
48. All Other Accidents	11	19	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	4	11	-
49. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
50. All Other External Causes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total All Causes	673	611	13	10	3	1	4	2	5	5	4	5	3	3	16	9	58	19	143	68	207	149	217	340

Subscription prices: Five dollars per annum in advance. Single copies, fifteen cents. Payment in advance. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

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

(iii) DISTRICT COUNCIL, PEMBROKE COUNTY AND NATIONAL COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS (USING APPROPRIATE AREA COMPARABILITY FACTORS):

	Area in Acres	Estimated mid-year Population (not Census population) for 1971	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 and Goodwick U.D.C.	1,841	4,960	60	14.4	82	15.8	-	-	-
Haverfordwest M.B.	1,404	9,190	154	14.4	128	13.5	3	19.5	-
Narberth U.D.C.	122	1,010	16	18.5	29	18.1	-	-	-
Neyland U.D.C.	484	2,650	51	20.2	38	15.6	2	39.2	-
Milford Haven U.D.C.	2,404	13,840	202	14.0	152	15.7	3	14.9	-
Pembroke M.B.	4,679	14,200	286	21.3	183	13.9	3	10.8	-
Tenby M.B.	1,090	4,640	57	13.8	68	11.8	-	-	-
Total	12,024	50,490	826	16.6	680	14.4	11	13.3	-
RURAL									
Cemaes R.D.C.	79,576	7,680	99	15.6	107	12.2	2	20.2	-
Haverfordwest R.D.C.	172,310	22,720	346	17.3	300	15.4	11	31.8	-
Narberth R.D.C.	80,237	10,270	128	14.4	127	11.4	1	7.8	-
Pembroke R.D.C.	48,860	6,710	112	19.5	70	12.4	2	17.9	-
Total	380,983	47,380	685	16.8	604	13.5	16	23.4	-
Whole County England and Wales									
	393,007	97,870	1,511	16.6 16.0	1,284	13.9 11.6	27	17.9 18.0	- 0.17

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

There were no major local changes in the health services for these mothers during the year.

The increasing functional unification of the local maternity services continued to be facilitated by the scheme of attachment of community nurses, including domiciliary midwives and health visitors, to general practices, and by the liaison arrangements between the appropriate staffs of the hospital maternity units and the domiciliary midwives, particularly in the care of early discharged maternity patients and their babies. In some practices, the domiciliary midwives and the health visitors participate in the important ante-natal care of expectant mothers. There is national evidence of a continued improvement of the health of the afore-mentioned mothers.

The trend of an increasing proportion of births at hospital, particularly at the consultant obstetric unit at the County War Memorial Hospital, Haverfordwest, continued in 1971. This trend conforms with the national pattern and is in accordance with the current medical opinion which emphasises the greater safety of hospital confinement for mother and baby. There continued to be a decline locally in the number of women, who, despite an obvious medical need, were unwilling to agree to a confinement in hospital.

During recent years, there has been considerable emphasis locally and nationally on the need to reduce unwanted pregnancies and this has resulted in the considerable development of family planning services. The local services are described in a later section of this report. It is hoped that one of the results of this development will be a reduction in the demand for abortions, either therapeutic or illicit.

There continued to be a considerable demand for 'preparation for child-birth and instruction in mothercraft' classes. A series of classes, organised by the staff of the County Health department, were held at Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Hakin, Pembroke Dock, Tenby, Fishguard and Narberth: 860 expectant mothers attended in 1971 as compared with 862 in 1970. The syllabus of the classes included an explanation of the development of a baby, health precautions in pregnancy, dental health, preparation for a confinement, the simple physiology of birth, and the care of a baby.

There was only one meeting of the Maternity Liaison Committee in 1971: the subjects discussed included the future of the hospital maternity unit at Cardigan and the development of family planning services in South-West Wales.

The considerable local developments in the health and related services for this important group were described in the annual report for 1969.

In May, 1971, Professor O.P. Gray of the Department of Child Health, Welsh National School of Medicine, and Adviser in Paediatrics to the Welsh Hospital Board visited Pembrokeshire as part of his review of the Paediatric Services in South-West Wales. The County Medical Officer of Health and his deputy were pleased to accept an invitation to discuss the local child health services with him. The problems considered in the helpful discussion included the proposed facilities for children at the new general hospital at Withybush, the need to base a consultant paediatrician at Haverfordwest and the possible contribution of the latter to the community child health services, the necessary medical surveillance of young babies (neonates) at the local maternity units, and the need for a closer integration of the community child health and hospital paediatric services. Professor Gray subsequently advised the Welsh Hospital Board to develop the paediatric services in South-West Wales including Pembrokeshire, though the recommended limited priority for the appointment of a consultant paediatrician at Haverfordwest was somewhat disappointing.

The development and handicap assessment clinics, under the medical direction of Dr. M. Lawlor, continued to provide an important service. The majority of the clinics were held at the County Health department, Haverfordwest, but occasional clinics were also held at other towns including Pembroke Dock and Fishguard. During the year, 140 pre-school age children were assessed at the clinics. In addition, eighteen children, because of the severity of their handicap or the lack of local transport, were examined at home by Dr. Lawlor. The requests for the assessment of young children were received from the local consultant paediatrician, general practitioners, clinic medical officers, health visitors and the speech therapists. No seriously deaf pre-school children were initially referred during the year. Among the handicaps confirmed at the clinics were cerebral palsy, mongolism, severe subnormality and delayed speech development.

237 babies, considered to be 'at risk' of certain handicapping conditions including deafness, were specially examined at the child health clinics in 1971. Of these children, six were referred to the development clinic, four to an ophthalmic surgeon, and one to a consultant paediatrician.

The total attendances during the year at child health clinics and centres in the County were 25,431 as compared with 27,238 in 1970: with the increasing attachment schemes this decrease was expected. As in previous years, voluntary helpers kindly assisted at a number of clinics and centres and their work deserved commendation.

The routine testing of babies in this County for phenylketonuria was continued in 1971 but no definite case was detected by this scheme. One case in a young child of an itinerant family was detected during a period of observation in hospital for another condition.

Care of Premature Babies

The following statistics of premature births (5lbs 8ozs and less) in the County during the last three years are of interest:

Year	Premature Live Births		Died		Premature Still-Births	
	Home	Hospital	1st day	2nd-28th day	Home	Hospital
1969	6	86	8	6	1	15
1970	4	92	4	6	1	13
1971	2	87	6	4	-	20

The local incidence of premature live births in the County in 1971 was 5.9% of notified live births as compared with 5.7% in 1970 and 5.5% in 1969.

The two premature babies born at home were transferred to hospital. The Oxygenaire portable incubator was used on twenty-two occasions during the year for the ambulance transport, mainly inter-hospital, of premature babies.

In 1971, the lowest birth-weight of a surviving premature baby born in the County was 2lbs 2ozs.

Congenital Malformations

The national voluntary scheme of notification of congenital malformations detectable at birth, which was initiated in 1964, continues to be implemented in Pembrokeshire. The County Medical Officer of Health receives the relevant information from the doctors and midwives in attendance and submits a monthly statistical return of this information to the General Register Office.

The collation and study of the appropriate details on a national basis is designed to facilitate the early detection of the causal factors of congenital malformations, such as the contraction of a virus infection and the use of specific drugs by the mother during pregnancy.

During 1971, twenty-nine cases of congenital malformations were notified in Pembrokeshire, as compared with twenty-two cases in the previous year. Six babies with defects of the central nervous system were stillborn, and two babies with serious malformations failed to survive.

Approximately half of the notifications related to defects of a comparatively mild type, including talipes, a condition which normally responds to early treatment.

Classification of Malformations in 1971

Central Nervous System	Mongolism	Limbs	Alimentary System	Other Sites
7	2	10	3	7

Distribution of National Welfare Foods and Dried Milk

This scheme continued to be administered at the County Health department.

National welfare foods were available at forty-eight centres including the local health authority clinics. Distribution at thirty-five of these centres was undertaken by voluntary workers whose continued assistance facilitated the operation of the local welfare foods service and was greatly appreciated.

In accordance with the provisions of the Welfare Foods Order, 1971, which came into operation on the 4th April, the provision of milk at a reduced price for expectant mothers and young children was discontinued, but entitlement to free milk and foods was extended. Cod liver oil and orange juice were not available from the 30th April and 31st December respectively, and were replaced by vitamin preparations in liquid form for children, and tablets for expectant mothers.

The following statistics show a decrease in the sale of welfare and branded foods as compared with the previous year. This is probably due to the reduced number of service families resulting from the closures of the Royal Naval Air Station, Brawdy, and the School of Artillery, Manorbier:

	1970	1971
Packets of National Dried Milk ...	7,661	6,376
Bottles of Orange Juice ...	27,718	26,974
Bottles of Cod Liver Oil ...	1,465	813
Bottles of Vitamin Drops ...	-	1,669
Packets of Vitamin Tablets ...	1,024	930
Packets/Tins of Branded Foods ...	92,365	88,272

Dental Care

Limited progress was made with the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children at school dental clinics. As previously reported, a considerable proportion of such mothers and children are treated by local dental surgeons participating in the general dental service.

Advice on preventive measures continued to be given by all dental officers to parents attending with children at the dental clinics and group dental health education was extended during the year. In the 'preparation for child-birth and instruction in mothercraft' classes, dental health was included in the instruction. Attention was drawn to the adverse effect on the teeth of young children of reservoir

feeders and dummies containing fruit syrups or juices. Miss L.B. Williams, the group adviser health visitor (health education), included dental health education in her talks at secondary and grammar schools in the County.

As caries in children is still prevalent, all dental officers hope, once again, that further consideration be given to the fluoridation of the local public water supplies. This preventive measure, particularly combined with satisfactory dental hygiene and dietary precautions, would improve appreciably the dental health of the young child and eventually the adult population.

Details of the school dental service in 1971, prepared by the Principal School Dental Officer, are included in the separate report of the school health service.

The following annual statistics, which do not include the dental inspection and treatment of school children, are of interest:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-school Children
First inspections	15	109
Total visits to clinics for inspections and treatment	40	282
Number of fillings	23	169
Teeth extracted	2	68
Scaling and polishing	14	1
Number of completed courses of treatment	11	69
Number of dentures provided	2	-
General anaesthetics	2	26

Family Planning

The provisions of the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, and the subsequent related recommendations continued to be implemented in the County.

During the financial year 1971/72, the County Council made a grant of £3,535 towards the cost of the local service operated by the Family Planning Association, and provided free use of five clinic premises, including heating, lighting, cleaning and storage facilities.

Advice on family planning and the related medical examination are available without charge to all persons attending the clinics. Prescriptions and supplies are provided free for those with a medical need - the lady doctors at the family planning clinics are primarily responsible for determining this need.

During 1971, family planning sessions were held at Haverfordwest, Hakin, Pembroke Dock, Tenby and Neyland. Sessions at the latter clinic commenced in April, and in November there was an expansion of the service at Pembroke Dock. The total number of sessions held in the County was 175. There were 5,021 attendances including 522 new patients.

At a meeting of the Maternity Liaison Committee in July, at which the medical officers of health of the three South-West Wales Counties were present, the progress of the local family planning service and the possible provision of a domiciliary service were considered.

These aspects of the service were also included in a discussion held on the 14th December, 1971, between representatives of the County Health Committee, Mrs J.E. Williams, Organising Secretary of the Mid and West Wales Branch of the Family Planning Association, and the officials of the two local sub-branches. The helpful co-operation of Mrs J.E. Williams and the local officials throughout the year was appreciated.

The arrangements for the taking of cervical cytology smears at the local family planning clinics are described in the section relating to prevention, care and after-care of illness.

2. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The decline in the demand for a comprehensive domiciliary midwifery service has continued as in other areas of England and Wales. The proportion of local births in hospital was 97.5% in 1971 as compared with 97.2%, 95.4% and 92.9% in 1970, 1969 and 1968 respectively: the total number of local home confinements was only thirty-nine in 1971. The domiciliary midwives participated in the care of nursing mothers and babies on early discharge from hospital maternity units and, in some areas, assisted general practitioners with the ante-natal care of expectant mothers. The latter arrangement has developed appreciably in recent years and is a welcome development.

No domiciliary midwife is employed on full-time midwifery in this County. 'Gas and oxygen' (Entonox) analgesia machines were available for use in domiciliary midwifery.

Four domiciliary midwives attended approved refresher courses at Liverpool and Cheltenham. One midwife was seconded in 1971 for a short period of experience at a local hospital maternity unit.

The Director of Nursing Services (County Nursing Officer) is the non-medical supervisor of midwives.

The following statistics relate to the midwifery services in this County in 1971:

Number of live and still-births	1,552
Number of such births in hospital (including transfers from other areas)	1,513
Number of such births at home (including transfers from other areas)	39
Number of home births attended by private midwives ...	-
Number of still-births in hospital	41
Number of still-births at home	-
Number of midwives (part-time) employed by the County Council	21
Number of hospital midwives in practice on 31st December, 1971	28
Number of midwives in private practice on 31st December, 1971	-
Number of maternal deaths in hospital	-

Number of maternal deaths at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of mothers who received Entonox analgesia at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of mothers who received pethidine from nurses during confinement at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of mothers who received trilene from nurses during confinement at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Number of inspections of midwives by County Nursing Officer:

							Routine	Special
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
County district nurse/midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	119
Private midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Private nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-

3. HEALTH VISITING

Despite the appreciable decrease in the number of new babies during the year, the health visitors had generally a busy year and in certain areas had difficulties in dealing with all demands. The latter have been increased by the attachment of health visitors to general practices. In 1971, the attachment schemes were in full operation in most areas of the County. After some difficulty, a provisional scheme was formulated and implemented in the Pembroke borough area. One of the results of the attachment schemes has been an increase in the number of visits of health visitors to elderly infirm persons.

It became possible during the year to fill the vacancy for a health visitor at Fishguard and Goodwick. In addition, one local nurse was sponsored for health visiting training at the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff, during the 1971/72 academic year.

All health visitors are encouraged to undertake group health education and further progress was possible in 1971. Details are available in the section of the report dealing with health education. Their educational work at the well-attended classes for expectant mothers on 'preparation for child-birth and mothercraft' continued to deserve commendation. At some of the latter classes, district nurse/midwives also participated.

On the 2nd and 3rd November, 1971, there was a good attendance of health visitors at a local refresher course in modern health educational methods provided at Haverfordwest by the Health Education Council.

Following a review of the local co-operation between the appropriate social workers of the Social Services department and the health visitors in the surveillance of day nurseries, play groups and child minders in the County, an improved and more systematic scheme was initiated on the 1st November.

In 1971, Miss M. Griffiths, group adviser health visitor, attended a refresher course at Shrewsbury, and Miss R. Davies attended a short course on emotional and social problems of children at the Child and Family Centre, Cardiff.

The following statistics of health visiting work in 1971 are of interest:

	No. Visited
Children born 1971	1,490
Children born 1970	1,637
Children born 1966-1969	5,042
Persons aged 65 years and over	1,204
Mentally disordered persons	193
Miscellaneous patients requiring after-care visits ...	223
Tuberculous patients	106
Households visited on account of infectious diseases	127
Total number of visits	29,418

4. HOME NURSING

The scheme for the attachment of district nurses to general practices in most areas of the County, outlined in previous annual reports, has undoubtedly led locally to an increasing contribution by district nurses to the care of patients in the community, including those discharged early from hospitals. In 1971, there was a further appreciable increase in the number of home nursing visits. The help of the family doctors with the implementation of the scheme has been much appreciated.

The staffing of this service presented few difficulties and, as in previous years, there was no shortage of applicants for the few vacancies. Because of the easy local availability of qualified nurses in this predominantly rural County, no nursing auxiliaries were employed, but the need for their services is being kept under review.

The approved district nursing training scheme, initiated in 1968, continued. In May, one district nurse was successful in obtaining the National Certificate of District Nursing. At the end of the year, five local district nurses, including three state enrolled nurses, were completing their preparation for the examinations in January, 1972, for the afore-mentioned certificate.

As part of in-service training, notes were distributed to district nurses on appropriate subjects including prevention of home accidents, health hazards of smoking, the provision of welfare foods and vitamin supplements, and treatment of infestation with head lice.

As in other recent years, appreciable time was devoted to the home nursing of the elderly and, in addition, some nurses, particularly in the rural areas, continued to visit known elderly infirm persons, particularly those living on their own.

By arrangement with the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, six patients suffering from late cancer received assistance particularly with the provision of special comforts.

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

Total number of patients nursed during the year	...	...	...	...	3,994
Number of children under 5	...	...	...	...	262
Number of persons 65 years of age or over	...	...	...	...	1,868
Total number of home nursing visits	...	...	...	...	113,997

5. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

One major change of national policy occurred in 1971: the Department of Health and Social Security accepted the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that vaccination need no longer be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood. This meant the abandonment of the scheme for routine vaccination against smallpox which, except for minor modifications, had remained unchanged in England and Wales since 1840. The change of policy was based on two main factors: the remarkable progress of the smallpox eradication programme of the World Health Organisation had substantially diminished the chances of introduction of smallpox into Britain; and the number of serious complications following vaccination against smallpox in childhood had become out of proportion to the risk from smallpox in Britain.

Vaccination against smallpox continues, however, to be recommended for travellers to and from countries where smallpox is endemic and for health service staff who may come into contact with patients. The staff of the County Health department continued in 1971 to be responsible for the distribution of smallpox vaccine to all family doctors, hospitals and defence establishments in the County: in 1971, 3,228 doses were issued.

Despite the long postal strike, with the consequent difficulties in arranging appointments at immunisation sessions, particularly in the rural areas, considerable progress was possible with the schemes for the immunisation of children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. There was in 1971 an appreciable increase in the number of booster immunisations against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis given to children at school entry.

The scheme initiated in 1970 for vaccination against rubella (german measles), for girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, made steady progress: in 1971, 909 girls were vaccinated against the disease compared with 573 in the previous year.

The need for further progress in the scheme for the vaccination of children against measles was stressed in the Welsh Office circular 18/71(Wales) of the 11th November, 1971. The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation considers that this scheme, if more fully implemented, could almost eliminate measles. Despite the considerable efforts of the appropriate staff of the department, the response from local parents to this scheme continued to be somewhat disappointing.

The designated centre in South-West Wales for vaccination against yellow fever continued to be at the County Health department: with the marked development of the port of Milford Haven, the demand is increasing and, during the year, 339 persons, mainly seamen, were vaccinated against this disease as compared with 266 in 1970. Some of these vaccinations had to be given at week-ends.

The following vaccination and immunisation statistics for 1971 relate to children under sixteen years of age:

Number of children who received a primary course of poliomylitis vaccine (oral)	1,810
Number of children who received a booster dose (oral) (mainly at school entry)	1,473
Number of children protected against whooping cough	1,772
Number of children who received a primary course of immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus	1,769
Number of children who received a booster injection against diphtheria and tetanus (mainly at school entry)	1,284
Number of children vaccinated against measles	747
Number of girls vaccinated against rubella	909

The statistics of the scheme for B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis are in the section of the report dealing with the prevention, care and after-care of illness.

6. COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service makes a considerable contribution to the local operation of the National Health Service. In the decade from 1960 to 1970, the County Council effected a considerable expansion of the ambulance service: the ambulance fleet was increased from seven to twenty vehicles and the full-time ambulance personnel from ten to twenty-five. Despite this expansion, the report of the review of the health services in Pembrokeshire undertaken by Dr. R.T. Bevan and Dr. W.C.D. Lovett in November, 1970, recommended that a further strengthening of the local ambulance service was necessary. They referred specifically to the need for a complete separation of the ambulance and fire control arrangements, for a review of the staff establishment and for the catchment area of the accident, emergency and casualty department at the County War Memorial Hospital, Haverfordwest, to be more clearly defined for the guidance of ambulancemen. The County Council decided to accept the afore-mentioned recommendations: on the 4th January, 1971, a full-time ambulance control room was established at the County Health department, Haverfordwest, three additional ambulancemen were appointed during the year, and the guidance to ambulancemen concerning the conveyance of injured and emergency patients was revised on the re-opening of the afore-mentioned accident, emergency and casualty department on a full-time basis on the 22nd February.

There was an increase in the demands on the local ambulance service in 1971: as compared with 1970, an additional 693 patients were carried and the total mileage of ambulances and sitting case cars increased by 30,883. This reflects the increasing use of the hospital service, the additional transport requirements of patients to the West Wales General Hospital, Carmarthen, during the partial closure of the afore-mentioned department, and the reduced availability of public transport in the rural areas.

Considerable attention was given during the year to the training of ambulancemen in accord with the recommendations of the Working Party on Ambulance Training described in the 1969 report. Twelve ambulancemen attended appropriate courses at the Glamorgan Ambulance

Training School, Bridgend: it is pleasing to report that all these students were successful in their examinations at the end of the courses. The helpful co-operation of the Glamorgan County Council and of the appropriate staff of the Glamorgan County Health department with the provision of these training facilities was much appreciated. On the 20th October, Mr. D. Harding Jones, the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, gave a talk and demonstration on the use of inflatable splints in the ambulance service.

On the 29th September, the ambulance service participated in an important exercise organised by the Milford Haven Conservancy Board to test the plans for dealing with emergencies on the haven and its shores. During the exercise, a series of mock disasters was initiated by the umpires. The ambulance umpire was Mr. G.B. Evans, the County Ambulance Officer of Carmarthenshire, and in his final report he generally commended the part played by the Pembrokeshire ambulance service.

Mr. P.J. Hunt, the County Ambulance Officer since 1958, transferred to a similar post in Shropshire on the 4th October. He had made a major contribution to the expansion of the ambulance service to meet ambulance transport problems resulting from the industrialisation of the shores of the Milford Haven, the marked development of tourism, an increase in accidents, and difficulties in the hospital service. Mr. D.H. James was promoted to County Ambulance Officer and Mr. B.G. Chalk, Ambulanceman, succeeded him as deputy County Ambulance Officer. Both of these officers have been members of the service since its initiation in 1948.

The use of personnel of the voluntary aid societies in the local ambulance service has declined in recent years but, in 1971, a few members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society continued to give helpful assistance.

The following statistics of the ambulance service for 1971 are of interest:

Station	Patients		Total	Miles Travelled	Average Miles per Case
	Str.	Sit.	No. of Patients		
Haverfordwest No.1	467	1,318	1,785	35,183	19.7
Haverfordwest No.2	801	3,454	4,255	33,820	7.9
Haverfordwest No.3	29	1,223	1,252	58,953	47.1
Tegryn	147	1,351	1,498	17,108	11.4
Fishguard	428	2,557	2,985	50,024	16.9
Milford Haven	441	3,604	4,045	34,857	8.6
Pembroke Dock No.1	372	1,545	1,917	42,400	22.1
Pembroke Dock No.2	614	2,119	2,733	33,562	12.2
Tenby No.1	340	2,031	2,371	31,101	13.1
Tenby No.2	438	1,424	1,862	27,950	15.0
Totals	4,077	20,626	24,703	364,958	14.7

The following figures illustrate the use of the County Ambulance Service, with the exception of the Sitting Case Car Service, since 1950:

Year					Patients	Miles	Average Miles per Case
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	...	...	...	...	18,214	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
1964	...	...	...	...	20,610	245,581	11.91
1965	...	...	...	...	21,090	244,063	11.09
1966	...	...	...	...	21,683	274,955	12.68
1967	...	...	...	...	21,559	298,898	13.90
1968	...	...	...	...	21,437	321,606	14.00
1969	...	...	...	...	22,942	338,269	14.75
1970	...	...	...	...	24,632	352,699	14.30
1971	...	...	...	...	24,703	364,958	14.70

The following figures illustrate the use of the Sitting Case Car Service - provided by a number of private car hire proprietors - since 1958:

Year					Journeys	Patients	Miles
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
1964	...	...	...	...	2,096	3,385	84,484
1965	...	...	...	...	1,922	3,002	81,867
1966	...	...	...	...	1,316	2,189	59,087
1967	...	...	...	...	1,120	1,761	48,916
1968	...	...	...	...	888	1,482	41,808
1969	...	...	...	...	566	862	29,432
1970	...	...	...	...	754	1,219	35,408
1971	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,841	54,032

7. PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

Tuberculosis

As compared with the previous year, there were three less deaths from the disease and one fewer notification. The decline in deaths and cases is in accordance with the national trend in England and

Wales. It should be noted that all the deaths were of persons over the age of fifty-five years and the majority of notifications were of persons over the age of forty-five years. Epidemiological inquiries were made in respect of all notified cases of this disease and efforts were made to ensure the examination of the close contacts at the chest clinics.

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for thirteen year old children and contacts of tuberculous patients was continued in 1971: 1,178 children, including 54 contacts, were vaccinated against tuberculosis. Of the thirteen year old children tuberculin tested, only 6.2 per cent were found to be positive.

Health Education

This continued to be one of the most important activities of the County Health department. It is not, however, an activity confined locally to the staff of the department. Many other agencies, including the press, magazines, television, radio, schools, government departments and general practitioners, participate in mass and individual health education in the community. Progress is hampered by gaps in medical and sociological knowledge and the reluctance of people to change their behaviour and social practices.

The expansion of the special group health education continued in the secondary and grammar schools in 1971. An increasing amount of such education was undertaken by teachers during normal teaching sessions, and, at the request of headteachers, a considerable number of talks involving group discussions were given by health visitors assisted on occasions by a school medical officer and illustrated by the showing of an appropriate film. Considerable stress was given to health and social problems of current importance including health hazards of smoking, drug dependence, personal relationships, prevention of home and other accidents, and dental health. In 1971, more of the younger and middle form pupils participated in these talks than in previous years. Special attention was given to the problems of venereal diseases and population control in talks confined to the senior pupils of the secondary and grammar schools.

The development of special health education sessions in primary schools during the year was hampered by the limited availability of health visitors, but some extension of the work was possible. At twenty of these schools, the special sessions included the health hazards of smoking, dental health and the dangers of fireworks. In the primary schools in the Tenby, Pembroke Dock and Hakin areas, instruction in the physiology and hygiene of menstruation was given to the older girls.

As in other recent years, Miss L.B. Williams, a group adviser health visitor, continued to make a major contribution to group health education in the schools and other places. Dr. J.F. Rees, school medical officer, worked in co-operation with Miss Williams: his health education talks and discussions with the senior pupils at certain of the secondary and grammar schools in the County continued to be much appreciated. He deals particularly with the relevant problems of drug dependence, venereal diseases, and population control.

The Health Education Council arranged for its mobile unit to visit the County from the 1st to the 12th November. After being used at an initial refresher course in modern health education for health visitors and district nurses at the County Health department, the unit visited the county secondary schools at St. Davids, Fishguard, Crymych, Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock and Tenby. During the latter visits, instruction on the important subject of food hygiene was given to senior pupils and a considerable number of the personnel of the schools meals service. The staff of the unit were pleased with the local arrangements and the response.

During 1971, regular mothercraft and preparation for child-birth classes for expectant mothers were held at Haverfordwest, Hakin, Fishguard, Narberth, Tenby and Pembroke Dock. The instructional work of the health visitors and other staff at these clinics continued to be appreciated.

Considerable attention was given nationally and locally to the problem of the health hazards of smoking. This followed the issue by the Royal College of Physicians of London of a further report giving considerable information on the diseases now known to be associated with smoking, especially of cigarettes. The local measures included additional emphasis on the subject in the group health education in the schools and in the classes for expectant mothers and the display of suitable posters in the clinics. Nationally, there was an extensive television campaign and warning notices were issued on cigarette packets. Unfortunately, despite all these measures, the campaign against smoking is only making slow progress.

Chiropody

The Pembrokeshire Old People's Welfare Committee continued to organise a voluntary chiropody service for elderly and handicapped persons. During the financial year 1971/72, the County Council made a grant of £4,000 towards the cost of this service.

Due mainly to problems of recruitment, the County Council was unable to provide a direct chiropody service in 1971.

Cervical Cytology: Population Screening for Cancer of the Cervix

The local arrangements for this preventive measure continued during 1971.

Family doctors and the Family Planning Association provided facilities for the taking of the smears at surgeries and local family planning clinics, respectively. The latter clinics were held at Haverfordwest, Hakin, Pembroke Dock, Tenby and Neyland, and the service was not limited to women who attended for family planning advice.

During the year, 1,098 cervical smears were taken at the family planning clinics - of these tests, four results were positive.

The cervical cytology facilities at local hospitals are available only to women referred by their family doctors for the opinion of the gynaecologist and obstetrician.

SECTION III

EPIDEMIOLOGY : COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

There were no serious outbreaks of any communicable disease in Pembrokeshire during 1971.

Rubella (german measles) was prevalent particularly in the Fishguard and Hakin areas: the peak months were February, March and April: children were mainly affected. There was also a limited outbreak of chickenpox in many districts of the County.

A number of cases of measles were notified during the summer months but an epidemic did not develop: the notifications included a number of young holiday visitors.

As in previous years, acute diarrhoeal illnesses or gastro-enteritis were comparatively common during the summer months in the busy holiday areas of the County. The majority of the patients were visitors and generally the illnesses were mild and of short duration. Various investigations of this condition failed to detect any infectious agents, either bacterial or viral.

In the summer of 1971, there was a limited outbreak of salmonellosis among the patients of a small hospital in the County. The responsible organism was the serotype known as salmonella oranienburg and fortunately the three affected patients made a satisfactory recovery. Two members of the hospital staff and a relative of one of the latter were found to be infected but they had no symptoms. The definite source of the infection was not discovered but detailed preventive measures had to be taken.

In September, a man at Saundersfoot was found to be suffering from infection with salmonella typhimurium: he had probably contracted the infection during a holiday in Spain.

Shigellosis appeared to be comparatively uncommon during the year: only eight cases were reported: they occurred mainly in the Pembroke borough area.

Dr. Eirian Williams, the local consultant physician, continued his studies into brucellosis: in 1971, he diagnosed the illness in thirty-five patients in South-West Wales. Most of the patients were farmers and farm workers and were probably infected by direct contact. Mr. D. John, the diseases of animals inspector, continued to assist appreciably in the epidemiological inquiries, particularly with the sampling of milk from herds with suspected brucella infection.

The other communicable diseases caused limited concern during the year: as compared with recent years, infective jaundice was less prevalent; the scarlet fever cases were mild infections; a few cases of whooping cough were notified; there was evidence of a slight increase in the prevalence of scabies; and two cases of meningococcal meningitis were notified. No local cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis were reported in 1971.

The confirmed notifications of infectious diseases in this County in 1971 are listed in the following tables:

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
Acute Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
Infective Jaundice ...	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	12
Measles ...	2	5	17	-	1	55	-	13	-	3	-	96
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ...	-	-	28	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	34
Tetanus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	12	2	-	6	-	9	-	2	-	31
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Leptospirosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	3	5	73	2	7	64	-	22	2	10	-	188

Tuberculosis

Comments on the incidence of this disease are given in a previous section relating to the prevention, care and after-care of illness.

The following tables are of interest:

1. NUMBER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF
TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM THIS DISEASE IN 1971

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	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	...	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	...	1	-	1	1	3	-	-
65 - 75	...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 plus	...	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	...	11	1	1	2	1	4	-

2. NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS: 1939-71

Year	New Notifications of Tuberculosis		Deaths from Tuberculosis	
	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1939	...	88	43	12
1940	...	53	38	10
1941	...	64	26	14
1942	...	88	43	8
1943	...	63	22	1
1944	...	73	36	1
1945	...	73	32	5
1946	...	64	25	4
1947	...	68	36	3
1948	...	62	24	1
1949	...	73	41	1
1950	...	62	28	3
1951	...	66	26	9
1952	...	51	24	1
1953	...	63	22	6
1954	...	61	15	1
1955	...	35	14	3
1956	...	49	8	2
1957	...	36	11	1
1958	...	38	7	-
1959	...	26	8	3
1960	...	29	8	-
1961	...	26	14	2
1962	...	32	8	-
1963	...	34	8	-
1964	...	26	11	-
1965	...	25	3	1
1966	...	18	3	-
1967	...	15	5	-
1968	...	10	4	2
1969	...	7	4	-
1970	...	13	7	1
1971	...	12	5	-

SECTION IV

MISCELLANEOUS

1. MILK

Dairy farming continued to be an important part of the economy of the County: at the end of 1971, there were 2,088 registered milk producers.

The problems of brucellosis in cattle and the prevention of its transmission to humans received considerable attention locally during the year. The essential task is to eradicate the disease among cattle. An increased number of local farmers applied to take part in the Brucellosis Incentives scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which is designed to encourage the voluntary creation of accredited herds free of brucellosis. The local development of the scheme is probably being hampered by the limited financial compensation arrangements. At the end of 1971, there were 302 accredited herds in the County as compared with 112 in 1970.

Parts of Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire were included in the initial brucellosis eradication areas announced by the Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons on the 17th March, 1971. The County Council protested against the exclusion of Pembrokeshire from the initial and extension eradication area. A definite date has not been received of the initiation of an area eradication scheme in this County. It would appear that, in 1971, the number of local accredited herds, free of brucellosis, was insufficient to ensure the satisfactory operation of an eradication scheme. The statistics at the end of the previous paragraph do, however, indicate definite progress.

Pending eradication of brucellosis, an important measure to reduce the transmission to humans is to reduce or eliminate the human consumption of brucella infected milk and certain milk products. The heat treatment of milk and milk products for human consumption will destroy the infecting organism, but, unfortunately, a considerable amount of non-heat treated milk is still sold locally. At the end of the year, there were 128 local producer retailers of non-heat treated milk and, in addition during the year, 58 producers had the consent of the Minister of Agriculture either to sell non-heat treated milk to small numbers of consumers or to make catering sales of such milk. Considerable attention continued to be given by the diseases of animals inspectors of the County Council to the detection of brucella infected milk sold by the producer retailers or producers and, during 1971, it was necessary for the district medical officers of health to serve appropriate heat treatment notices on one producer-retailer and one producer. During the summer months, attempts were made, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Milk Marketing Board, to discourage the casual sales by farmers of untreated milk to visitors at caravan and tented sites.

In 1971, 1,696 samples of raw milk were tested for brucella abortus infection: 229 gave a positive ring test and consequent cultures confirmed the infection in 12 samples. Some of these samples

were taken from the same herd.

Most of the pasteurised (heat treated) milk sold locally comes from a pasteurisation plant outside the County but two small plants continued to operate locally. Careful surveillance of these plants and the associated bottle washing arrangements and the regular sampling of the heat treated milk are essential. The local arrangements are being reviewed.

Dr. H.D.S. Morgan, Consultant Bacteriologist, and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory were responsible for the afore-mentioned laboratory tests and, as in previous years, their advice and assistance were most helpful.

At the end of the year, Mr. D.G. Evans and Mr. D. John, the 'diseases of animals' inspectors, were transferred to the County Land Agent's department. When they participate in the control of any animal diseases transmissible to man, close co-operation with the County Health department will be necessary.

2. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNTY STAFF

The following examinations were undertaken during 1971:

Entrants to County Council employment (excluding teachers and police)	259
Newly appointed teachers	111
Entrants to Teachers' Training Colleges	168
Police candidates and cadets	9
Manual workers for entry into sickness benefit scheme	84
Re-examination of existing employees	31
Drivers of heavy goods vehicles	32
Examinations carried out on behalf of other local authorities (reciprocal arrangements)	13
Total number of examinations	707
Number of chest x-ray examinations of staff (excluding mass radiography examinations)	338

