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Contributors

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Radnorshire County Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for

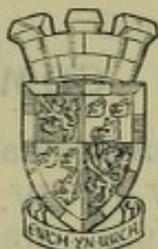
1953



F. J. H. CRAWFORD,
M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



Radnorshire County Council



ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

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F. J. H. CRAWFORD,

M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Radnorshire County Council.

(As on 31st December, 1953.)

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman T. P. Davies.

Aldermen Mrs. Gibson-Watt, W. H. Evans, J. Prothero and Capt. Harri Williams; Councillors S. W. Brisbane, W. G. Bufton, F. G. J. Dalton, W. H. Edwards, W. Evans, R. J. Griffiths, R. P. L. Hughes, V. T. Jones, R. T. Knill, E. T. Kinsey Morgan, T. O. Nicholls, Brigadier Sir C. M. D. Venables-Llewelyn, Bart.; E. Vaughan, J. H. West; and Dr. M. Dilys Owen, Mrs. F. J. Edwards, Mrs. M. P. Price, Mrs. M. Chrimes, the Lady Delia Venables-Llewelyn and Mr. W. J. Beavan.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. Gibson-Watt.

The same Aldermen and Councillors as compose the Health Committee together with Mrs. M. Chrimes, Mrs. F. J. Edwards, Mrs. M. Howse, Mrs. M. P. Price and the Lady Delia Venables-Llewelyn.

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee.

Chairman: Alderman J. Prothero.

The same Aldermen and Councillors as compose the Health Committee, together with Mrs. M. Chrimes, and Mrs. M. P. Price.

Ambulance Transport Sub-Committee.

Chairman: Councillor E. T. Kinsey Morgan.

The Members of the Health Committee, together with Mrs. E. G. Freeman, Mr. F. H. Lloyd, Mr. C. Roberts and Mr. R. Lane Walker.

Staff of the County Health Department.

| | |
|---|--|
| County Medical Officer of Health and County Welfare Officer: | F. J. H. Crawford, B.Sc., Ch.B., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple. |
| Deputy County Medical Officer of Health (part-time) | M. Dilys Owen, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G. |
| County Psychiatrist and Adviser in Mental Health (part-time) | Gordon Diggle, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(Ed.), D.P.M. |
| Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time) | Gwendoline Morgan. |
| Authorised Officers in the Mental Health Service (part-time) | G. W. Griffiths. A. J. James. H. E. Morris. |
| Tuberculosis Physician (part-time) | D. Ivor Williams, M.B., Ch.B. |
| County Dental Officer: Dental Attendant: | P. G. H. Griffith, L.D.S. L. Jean Lloyd (resigned 31-3-53) M. E. Daisy Botwood (appointed 1-4-53) |
| Superintendent Nursing Officer: | Julia Todd, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.R.S.I., Q.N.S. |
| Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act: (part-time) | Ronald W. Price |
| County Analyst (part-time) | Herbert J. Evans, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. |
| Home Teacher of the Blind (part-time) | Richard Oldbury |
| Honorary Ambulance Officers (part-time): | |
| Llandrindod Wells | T. A. O. Meredith. |
| Knighton | S. W. Brisbane, C.C. |
| Presteigne | R. Lane Walker, C.C. |
| Rhayader | E. T. Kinsey Morgan, C.C. |
| Clerical Staff: | R. Percy Bufton, Chief Clerk; W. J. Meredith, Rosalind N. Hodges, G. E. H. Steventon and E. Hentria Dyer. |

District Nurses:

The following District Nurses are employed by the Radnorshire County Nursing Association under arrangements made by the Local Health Authority. They undertake Health Visiting, General Nursing, Midwifery and School Nursing on behalf of the County Council.

| Nursing Areas. | Names of Nurses. | Qualifications. |
|---|---|---|
| { Knighton | Enid M Price | S.R.N., S.C.M., |
| | Sarah E. Jones (appointed 27-1-1953) | S.R.N., S.C.M., |
| { Llangunllo Beguildy | Hilda M. Bayley | S.C.M. |
| | Ruth N. Jones | S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| { Boughrood | Margaret K. Chaplin | S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., R.S.I., Q.N.S. |
| { Clyro | Susannah S. Bowen | S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., R.S.I., Q.N.S. |
| { Painscastle | Sarah A. Davies | S.C.M. |
| { Cwmbach | Mary A. Price | S.C.M. |
| { Hundred H'se | Juan Stocker | S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N. |
| { Llanbister | Gladys W. Ormerod | S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| { Llandewy | Hannah Evans | S.C.M. |
| { Llandrindod Wells | † Elizabeth J. Moseley | S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., R.S.I., Q.N.S. |
| | Winifred M. Hasler | S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| { Newbridge-on- Wye | Vera M. Hamer | S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. |
| | (resigned 31-3-1953) | Cert. R.S.I., Q.N.S. |
| | Edith M. Isitt (appointed 1-4-1953) | S.C.M. |
| { New Radnor | Margaret M. Miller | S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. R.S.I., Q.N.S. |
| { Presteigne | Jean Morris | S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. |
| | Alice Haynes | S.C.M. |
| Penybont | Janet Thomas (retired 26-4-1953) | S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| | Frances J. E. Davies | S.R.N., S.C.M., |
| | (appointed 6-6-1953) | H.V.Cert., R.S.I., Q.N.S. |
| { Rhayader | Mary H. Williams | S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. |
| | Freda M. Lewis | S.R.N., T.A. Cert. Q.N.S., |
| { Nantmel and Llanwrthwl St. Harmon Supply Nurse | Lydia C. Jones | S.C.M. |
| | Sarah E. Davies | S.C.M. |
| | Doris M. Davies | S.C.M. |

† This Nurse was on special leave attending a Health Visitor's Course from the 15th September, 1952, to the 30th June, 1953.

ASSOCIATED OFFICERS.

Clerk of the County Council : Philip Parker.

Deputy Clerk of the County Council and Clerk of the
Executive Council : Edmund A. Pearmain, D.F.C.

County Treasurer : T. R. Moore.

Director of Education : Oswald Beynon, M.A.

County Surveyor : D. H. Banks, M.B.E., T.D., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

County Architect and County Planning Officer :
Frank J. Edwards, L.R.I.B.A.

Children's Officer : Esther Brunson, Ph.D.

HEALTH OFFICERS OF DISTRICT COUNCILS.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH (part-time) :

Urban Districts :

Knighton H. C. Harley, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.,
20, Bridge, Street, Knighton.

Llandrindod Wells. J. E. Jenkins, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.,
Chalfont, Llandrindod Wells.

Presteigne R. J. Walker, M.B., Ch.B.,
Warden Court, Presteigne.

Rural Districts :

Colwyn D. F. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B.,
Tyn-y-berllan, Builth Wells.

Knighton J. G. Garman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
The Cottage, Knighton.

New Radnor R. H. Jobson, M.B., Ch.B.
The Laurels, New Radnor.

Paincastle W. W. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B.
Broad Street, Hay.

Rhayader J. D. O'M. Poole, M.B., Ch.B.
Bryncoed, Rhayader.

SANITARY INSPECTORS :

Urban Districts:

- Knighton Henry Jones, M.R. SAN. INST., M.I.S.E.
Council Offices, Knighton.
- Llan'dod Wells R. J. Morris, M.R. SAN. INST., A.R.I.C.S.
Town Hall, Llandrindod Wells.
- Presteigne T. Kenneth-Duncan, M.R.San.Inst., M.S.I.A.,
Council Offices, Presteigne.

Rural Districts:

- Colwyn G. Llewellyn, M.R. SAN. INST., M.S.I.A.
Council Offices, Builth Wells.
- Knighton D. Llewellyn, A.R. SAN. INST., M.S.I.A.
Wylewm House,, Knighton.
(retired 31-12-53)
- New Radnor S. D. Crowle, M.S.I.A.
2, Mill Street, Kington.
- Painscastle Garfield G. Evans, M.R. SAN. INST. M S.I.A.
Council Offices, Hay.
- Rhayader G. H. Roberts, M.R. SAN. INST., M.S.I.A.,
Council Offices, Rhayader.

To the Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the health of the people of Radnorshire during 1953.

As I have stated on previous occasions it is unwise to draw conclusions from vital statistics for such a small population. Nevertheless, some of the figures call for comment.

The infant mortality rate for the county continues to be above that for England and Wales. Of the ten deaths of children under one year of age, six occurred in the first month of life and four of these were premature babies. Three children of unmarried mothers died in the first year of life giving the fantastically high infant mortality rate for illegitimate infants of 300, a most misleading figure. A truer picture is given by the infant mortality rate for illegitimate children for the five year period, 1949-1953 which is 58·8.

Tuberculosis caused 3 deaths, a lower than usual figure in an area where mortality from tuberculosis has always been low. No deaths occurred from whooping cough, and for the sixth year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred.

The reduction in the incidence of whooping cough and diphtheria is unquestionably due to immunisation against these diseases and the campaign to eradicate them must be continued wholeheartedly.

There was an outbreak of poliomyelitis in the North-Eastern part of the county during the months of November and December. Apart from the first case this was happily of a mild type and there were no deaths.

The incidence of other infectious diseases was apparently normal, but it is unsatisfactory that notifications by Medical Practitioners to District Medical Officers of Health and by District Medical Officers of Health to the County Health Department are so patchy. The attention of Medical Practitioners and District Councils has been drawn to this.

A new venture during the year was the appointment of a qualified part-time home teacher of the blind. This closed a gap in the welfare services dealing with blind people.

In July, 1953, the County Council asked me to add to my existing duties those of County Welfare Officer. No additional clerical staff were, however, appointed to the Health Department which, because of the general increase in work from this and other duties during the last six years, is now overtaxed. In consequence this report appears very belatedly.

I am glad to acknowledge the support and encouragement given to me by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and the loyal co-operation of my colleagues in County Hall, my staff, and the officers and nurses of the County Nursing Association.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK J. H. CRAWFORD,

County Medical Officer.

General Statistics.

Area ... 301,165 acres.
 Population (Registrar General's Estimate) 19,600

Particulars are as follows :

Urban Districts—

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|--|
| Knighton | 1,832 | |
| Llandrindod Wells | 3,275 | |
| Presteigne | 1,263 | |
| | 6,370 | |

Rural Districts—

| | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| Colwyn | 1,624 | |
| Knighton | 3,090 | |
| New Radnor | 2,229 | |
| Paincastle | 1,808 | |
| Rhayader | 4,479 | |
| | 13,230 | |

Total County 19,600

Rateable value ... £197,728

Product of a Penny Rate £805

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Live Births: | M | F | Total. |
| Legitimate | 128 | 124 | 252 |
| Illegitimate | 5 | 5 | 10 |

Total Live Births 133 129 262

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population Radnor. E. & W.
13·4 15·5

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---|--------|
| Still Births: | M | F | Total. |
| Legitimate | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Illegitimate | 1 | — | 1 |

Total Still Births 7 4 11

Deaths : Radnor. E. & W.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population 13·0 11·4

Number of Deaths at different Periods of Life :

| Age Group | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------|------|--------|-------|
| 0—1 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 1—5 | — | — | — |
| 5—15 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 15—25 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 25—45 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 45—65 | 24 | 14 | 38 |
| 65—75 | 39 | 22 | 61 |
| 75+ | 64 | 64 | 128 |

Total deaths (all ages) 141 115 256

Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in the County during 1953 was 10, compared with 9 in 1952; the infant mortality rate (number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) was 38·2 compared with 32·0 in 1952. Three deaths (2 males, 1 female) occurred in the Urban Districts and 7 (3 males, 4 females) in the Rural Districts. Six of the deaths occurred during the neo-natal period, i.e. in the first month of life. The causes of death were prematurity 3; broncho pneumonia 6 and tuberculous meningitis 1.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

| Area. | No of Deaths under 1 year. 1953. | Rates per 1000 births. | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | | 1953. | 1949-53. |
| Urban Districts : | | | |
| Knighton - | 1 | 31·2 | 28 |
| Llandrindod Wells | 2 | 62·5 | 30 |
| Presteigne - | - | — | — |
| Rural Districts : | | | |
| Colwyn - | 1 | 37·0 | 47 |
| Knighton - | 1 | 22·7 | 38 |
| New Radnor - | 1 | 34·5 | 59 |
| Paincastle - | 1 | 41·6 | 25 |
| Rhayader - | 3 | 54·5 | 46 |
| Urban Districts - | 3 | 36·1 | 23 |
| Rural Districts - | 7 | 39·1 | 43 |
| Administrative County | 10 | 38·2 | 36 |

| | Radnor. | E. & W. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age : | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 38·2 | 26·8 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 27·7 | |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 300·0 | |

Administration.

All the Health Services provided by the County Council except for the School Health Service which comes under the control of the Education Committee, are administered by the Health Committee, which consists of 20 members of the County Council with 6 co-opted members including one General Medical Practitioner. For convenience of administration the Health Committee deals with matters of general policy and also with Vaccination, Immunisation (Section 26 of the National Health Service Act), Care and After-Care (Section 28 of the National Health Service Act), and the Welfare of the Blind (Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948).

Sub-Committees of the Health Committee deal with Ambulance Transport, Maternity and Child Welfare and Mental Health Services. On these Sub-Committees are co-opted persons with special interest in the matters with which the Committees deal. Assessments in connection with Home Helps are dealt with by a Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee called the Fees Committee.

National Health Service Act, 1946 - Section 22 Care of Mothers and Young Children.

No ante-natal or post-natal clinics are provided by the County Council. Sterilised maternity outfits are provided free of charge through the District Nurses to all mothers confined at home.

CHILD WELFARE :

Child Welfare Centres are held in the county as follows :

| Place. | Time. | Medical Officer. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Knighton, Church Hall. | First Tuesday in month 2-30 p.m. | Dr. J. G. Garman |
| Llandr'dod Wells County Hall | Tuesdays 2-30 p.m. | Dr. M. Dilys Owen. |
| Newbridge-on-Wye P.O.W. Hut | First Friday in month 2-30 p.m. | Dr. W. B. Morgan |
| New Radnor, Walton Village Hall | Last Monday in month, 2-30 p.m. | Dr. R. R. Walker. |
| Presteigne, Shire Hall | Second Tuesday in month, 2-30 p.m. | Dr. R. R. Walker. |
| Rhayader, Greenfields | Second Wednesday in month, 2 p.m. | Dr. J. D. O'M. Poole & Dr. P. Shankey. |

The total number of sessions held and attendances made at the various Centres during the year were as follows:—

| | Knighton | Llandrindod Wells | Presteigne | Newbridge- on-Wye | New Radnor | Rhayader | Total |
|--|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| No. of Meetings | 17 | 49 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 114 |
| Doctor present | 17 | 47 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 112 |
| Average No. of Voluntary Helpers | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | — |
| Attendances— Infants under : | | | | | | | |
| 1 year | 228 | 646 | 159 | 89 | 110 | 141 | 1373 |
| 1-5 years | 235 | 244 | 150 | 120 | 225 | 95 | 1069 |
| Total | 463 | 890 | 309 | 209 | 335 | 236 | 2442 |

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Special help is provided for unmarried mothers through the Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. Miss Lewis, the Moral Welfare Worker, visits unmarried mothers in this county and offers advice and help as required, and she contributes the following report on her work in this county during the year :

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| “Number of cases | ... | ... | 11 |
| Classification : | | | |
| Unmarried mothers | ... | ... | 5 |
| Putative fathers | ... | ... | 2 |
| Children of above mothers | ... | ... | 5 |
| How dealt with : | | | |
| Unmarried mothers admitted to “St. Martins Mother and Baby Home, Hereford | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cwmdonkin Shelter, Swansea | ... | ... | 2 |
| Beacon Lodge, Eastbourne | ... | ... | 1 |
| Putative fathers : | | | |
| Interviewed successfully—paid fees of unmarried mother at “Cwmdonkin Shelter” | ... | ... | 1 |
| Unsuccessfully | ... | ... | 1 |
| Children : | | | |
| Placed for adoption after careful thought by their mothers | ... | ... | 2 |
| Stillborn | ... | ... | 1 |
| Placed at Miss Albrights Nursery, Wharf Bungalow, Crickhowell (since died) | ... | ... | 1 |
| Returned home with mother | ... | ... | 1 |

The above unmarried mothers have been under my supervision since notification of their condition. Frequent visits have been made to their homes. They were transported by me to St. Martins, Hereford, and Cwmdonkin Shelter, Swansea, and visited fortnightly at St. Martin's, almost every day at Cwmdonkin Shelter. They were given all the help and advice they asked for regarding themselves and babies. It is my intention to keep in touch with them for some time to come.”

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS :

The District Nurses give special supervision to premature infants. Equipment including cots, blankets, hot water bottles with covers, cotton wool and other articles are available and provided where necessary. A layette is also provided in necessitous cases. Masks are given to mothers of premature infants and advice is given on how to use them, and on the special care necessary in such cases. If home care is likely to be inadequate a premature baby is admitted to the Llandrindod Wells Hospital, where an electrically heated cot, provided by the County Council, is available.

During the year, 4 premature babies were born at home and 12 in hospital. Of the 4 born at home, 2 were nursed entirely at home. Of the 16 premature babies born in the county during the year 4 died ; 1 in the first 24 hours and 3 within 28 days.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of premature babies who died who were | |
| born in Hospital | 3 |
| born at Home | 1 |
| died in Hospital | 4 |
| died at Home | — |

SUPPLY OF WELFARE FOODS.

Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets, National Dried Milk and Orange Juice are stocked at the Infant Welfare Centres and were also supplied through the Ministry of Food distributing depots. In addition the District Nurses take these welfare foods to mothers in the most rural parts of the county where attendance at an Infant Welfare Centre or Food Office is not easy.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Mr. P. G. H. Griffith, the County Dental Officer, reports as follows :—

"The number of patients, particularly expectant mothers, referred has been disappointing though it must be pointed out that the number of pre-school age children does not give a true account of the work. A number of these patients have been seen as four year old children in the schools.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Patients :

It is important that these patients should be seen at an early period so that at least the removal of septic teeth might be carried out as soon as possible after the third month of pregnancy for the protection of both the mother and the developing child.

The provision of dentures where necessary is essential to aid the digestion of food so urgently required during the periods of pregnancy and breast feeding. The importance of correct food and good digestion during this period and the future dental health of the child cannot be over emphasised.

Pre-School Child :

The early examination of these little patients is important.

(1) Prophylaxis : Oral hygiene might well be discussed with the mother even before the child cuts its first tooth. The sooner a child becomes accustomed to having its gums and teeth brushed before being tucked away for the night the deeper will the habit of oral hygiene be instilled.

(2) Preventive Dentistry : Only by the use of the dentist's mirror and probe can the early signs of dental disease be detected. To the parent the first sign of dental trouble is a very obvious hole in the tooth and the child complaining of pain. At this stage it might be impossible to restore the tooth to normal function.

(3) Psychological Aspect : The child who makes a first visit to a dental surgery before any pain has been felt very soon makes a good and co-operative patient. Too often a child's first dental inspection takes place in school. Very frequently teeth are so heavily infected that they are a danger to their host. Radical treatment at such an early age does not tend to improve the child's first impression of either the dentist or its new school.

The Mobile Clinic has made the provision of treatment near the home possible. The nurses are notified when the clinic is going to their area.

It is to be hoped that the improvement in numbers treated will continue as the parents become more conscious of the necessity for early inspection and of the facilities provided."

There has been a slight improvement in the numbers seeking treatment. It should, however, be remembered that some four year old children are on the school registers and have been dealt with as school children, and are, therefore, not included here.

The response of the mothers themselves has been disappointing. It is to be hoped that the provision of the Mobile Dental Clinic actually bringing treatment to the patient will have a beneficial effect.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care, and forms of treatment given.

| | Examined. | Needing Treatment. | Treated. | Total Attendants. | Made Dentally Fit. |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Expectant Mothers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nursing Mothers | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| Children under five | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| Total | 16 | 16 | 16 | 22 | 16 |

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

| | Expectant Mothers. | Nursing Mothers. | Children under five. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Extractions | — | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Anæsthetics—Local | — | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| General | — | — | — | — |
| Fillings | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Scalings or Scaling and Gum treatment | 1 | 4 | — | 5 |
| Silver Nitrate treatment | — | — | 62 | 62 |
| Dressings | — | — | — | — |
| Radiograph | — | — | — | — |
| Dentures provided—Complete | — | — | — | — |
| Partial | — | 1 | — | 1 |

Nursing Services.

The following report on the work of the nurses employed by the County Nursing Association is contributed by the Superintendent Nursing Officer:

"STAFF:

During the past year three nurses have left the county, one of whom was part-time, and three full-time appointments have been made.

WELFARE CENTRES:

Nurses are in attendance at each Welfare Centre Session.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY:

There has been a decrease in the number of domiciliary confinements, but this is reported to be general throughout England and Wales. One of the causes may be that confinement in hospital is free. Another factor is the cost of the Home Help Service to the family if there is no relative or friend available to help with the housework and look after the family. In these circumstances the Maternity Grant loses some of its value to the expectant mother. The additional Maternity Benefit recently awarded to encourage women to have babies in their own homes has not met with much success.

Ninety-seven mothers were delivered at home and in twenty-six cases a doctor was present at birth. All midwives in the county are fully qualified to administer Gas/Air Analgesia and eighty-three of those women confined at home were given gas and air. This is 86% which is very satisfactory when transport problems are considered and bearing in mind that if a doctor is present at birth a general anaesthetic may be given.

There were one hundred confinements in hospital for social reasons; one hundred and sixty-seven mothers in all were admitted for their confinements. Of those admitted for social reasons more than 50% had no complication of pregnancy or labour and could have been delivered at home, thus lessening the high cost of the hospital service.

During the year a series of classes has been held weekly for expectant mothers. They are taught simple mothercraft and relaxation exercises. These classes are quite well attended and are appreciated by the mothers.

All expectant mothers, whether confined at home or in hospital, are visited regularly by the nurses in their capacity of midwife/health visitor.

HEALTH VISITING:

At the end of the year the number of qualified Health Visitors in the county, including the Superintendent Nursing Officer, was six, none of whom were employed full-time in health visiting work. One of the new nurses appointed was already a qualified Health Visitor, and one of our nurses gained her certificate in June, having completed a course of training at Brighton Technical College. This nurse was trained under the Radnorshire County Nursing Association Scheme, whereby a bursary of £300 is awarded for the nine months course, the candidate paying all expenses.

All nurses in the county undertake health visiting duties.

The usual visits have been paid to mothers with children under five years of age and these visits provide an excellent opportunity for health education which is most successfully carried out by individual contact in the home.

Blind persons are visited monthly, mental defectives and those suffering from tuberculosis quarterly unless more frequent visits are necessary. There is also friendly supervision of the deaf.

There are an increasing number of visits to aged people who are often lonely and appreciate a friendly call. It is often possible for a nurse to give help and advice about the various problems which come with increasing age and incapacity."

The following statistics show the work of the Radnorshire County Nursing Association during the year:

Supervision of Midwives by the Supt. Nursing Officer :

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|
| Regular Inspections of Midwives | ... | 79 |
| Special Visits to Nurses | ... | 42 |
| Other Visits to Nurses | ... | 49 |
| Visits to Nursing Homes | ... | 15 |
| Visits to Hospitals | ... | 26 |

Work of the Nursing Staff :

(1) Midwifery—

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------|
| First visits to expectant mothers | ... | 278 |
| Re-visits | “ “ | 1464 |
| Maternity and Midwifery visits | ... | 1622 |
| Confinements attended at home | ... | 97 |
| Confinements admitted to Hospitals | ... | 167 |

(2) Child Welfare—

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| Attendances at Welfare Centres | ... | 250 |
| First visits to infants under one year | ... | 247 |
| Re-visits | “ “ | 2696 |
| First visits to children 1-5 years | ... | 104 |
| Re-visits | “ “ | 4828 |

(3) Health visits to Tubercular patients ... 701

(4) General Nursing—Health Visiting—

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Medical and Surgical visits | ... | 27118 |
| Health visiting and Casual visits | | 4964 |

All notifications of infectious disease received in the County Health Department all passed at once by telephone to the nurse of the area concerned and she visits and gives advice, particularly on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. Visits to infectious disease cases must be restricted according to the rules of the Central Midwives Board when the nurse concerned is undertaking midwifery. In such cases another nurse who is not doing midwifery visits the family.

The nurses also undertake propaganda in regard to Vaccination, and Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. Where they have been unable to arrange for the family doctor to undertake inoculation against whooping cough, and they have his permission to do so, they may give the necessary injections to protect against this disease.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The District Nurses have continued their efforts to persuade parents to have their children vaccinated. They emphasise that this protection is even more necessary at the present time than it was in former years owing to the speed of travel, especially by aircraft, between this country and those parts of the world, such as India, where Smallpox is endemic. Leaflets advising vaccination are distributed through the nurses.

The percentages of children vaccinated during the years 1949-53 are as follows :

| Year. | Percentage vaccinated. |
|-------|------------------------|
| 1949 | 44.0 |
| 1950 | 26.2 |
| 1951 | 55.4 |
| 1952 | 40.8 |
| 1953 | 36.6 |

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Constant propaganda is also undertaken in regard to Diphtheria Immunisation. Every child in the county on attaining his first birthday, if not known to be immunised, is sent a birthday greetings card and consent form advocating this protection. In addition, the nurses constantly remind parents of the advisability of immunisation. Primary immunisation is recommended to be given at the age of 8 months.

The number of children who completed a Full Course of Primary Immunisation during the year was :

| Age at date of final injection. | | Total. |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Under 5 | 5-14. | |
| 192 | 6 | 198 |

The number of children who were given a Secondary or Reinforcing Injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course) was 32 as against 15 in 1952. This figure is still disappointing.

Percentages of Children Immunised against Diphtheria.

| Year. | Under 5 yrs. | 5—14 yrs. | All Ages. |
|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1951 | 45·4 | 69·6 | 61·3 |
| 1952 | 45·0 | 74·0 | 64·8 |
| 1953 | 46·6 | 64·3 | 58·5 |

Primary immunisation is carried out as a rule by General Medical Practitioners who are supplied free of charge with Diphtheria Prophylactic (A.P.T.) These injections are carried out in the Doctors' surgeries and also at Infant Welfare Centres.

INOCULATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

The Council's proposals under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, were amended to include immunisation against whooping cough, and these were approved by the Minister in April, 1952.

Parents were advised by the Nurses to have their children inoculated against whooping cough at the age of four months. The scheme is confined to children under the age of 5 years. Whooping Cough vaccine is issued free of charge by the County Health Department.

During the year 271 children were fully inoculated against whooping cough compared with 113 during 1952.

This is a most creditable figure. We must, however, never be satisfied until as high a proportion of children are protected against the less obvious, but just as real dangers of smallpox and diphtheria, as are protected against whooping cough. One case of smallpox or one case of diphtheria could quickly start a serious epidemic in a community where only a minority of the susceptible population had been protected by vaccination and immunisation.

Ambulance Service.

This service is provided on an Agency basis by the Welsh Home Service Ambulance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John. The Chairman of the Ambulance Transport Sub-Committee of the County Council is also Chairman of the St. John Council for Radnorshire.

The County Medical Officer is in executive control of the service and an Honorary Ambulance Officer is in charge of each of the Ambulance Sub-Stations.

The Central Ambulance Station, which is also the Operational Headquarters, is at the Llandrindod Wells Hospital, where two ambulances were stationed. One of these vehicles which was not sufficiently comfortable for the conveyance of patients, was sold to the Civil Defence Corps during the year and is used for training purposes. Driving of the ambulance vehicle based on the hospital is undertaken by a part-time driver employed by the Hospital Management Committee and there is a relief driver who lives about 400 yards away.

At each of the sub-stations, which are at Knighton, Presteigne and Rhayader, one ambulance is sited and these are manned by voluntary personnel. During the year the old ambulance at Presteigne was transferred to the Civil Defence Corps for training purposes and replaced by a vehicle supplied by the Welsh Home Service Ambulance Committee.

Servicing of ambulances is undertaken every other month by a mechanic employed by the Welsh Home Service Ambulance Committee. Any major defects are dealt with at Cardiff and replacements are temporarily provided from the Central Pool. Minor repairs are carried out at local garages.

The charge made to the Authority by the Welsh Home Service Ambulance Committee in respect of the ambulance service was £2,072 and for sitting-case cars the cost was £3,078.

In the County Health Department it is estimated that two thirds of one clerk's time is now occupied with the administration of this service.

By arrangement with the Breconshire County Council the Hay ambulance serves the Painscastle Rural District, together with the parishes of Newchurch and Michaelchurch-on-Arrow. The Montgomeryshire ambulance stationed at Newtown covers the parishes of Llananno and Llaithddu.

Emergency calls are normally dealt with by the nearest ambulance. Thus emergency calls from the parishes of Cwmbach, Llanelwedd and Hundred House are passed to the Breconshire Ambulance Station at Builth Wells, and such calls from the eastern part of New Radnor Rural District are sent to the Hereford Ambulance Station at Kington. On the other hand Radnorshire ambulances deal in emergency with certain areas outside this county. Thus the Knighton ambulance answers emergency calls from the Shropshire parishes of Llanfairwaterdine and parts of Bettws-y-crwyn, and the Rhayader ambulance deals with urgent calls in the Breconshire parishes of Llanwrthwl, Llysdinam and Llanfihangel-bryn-Pabuan.

The Authority does not own any sitting-case cars, but makes use exclusively of private hire vehicles at a cost of 9d. per mile plus any waiting time at the rate of 2/6 per hour.

Local Medical Practitioners, Nurses, Hospital Officers, and Duly Authorised Officers in the Mental Health Service, are supplied with vouchers which they issue when necessary to the car hire proprietor nearest to the patient's home certifying that the patient is unfit, for health reasons, to travel by ordinary public transport.

This system is simple, efficient, avoids complicated administration and is the most economical arrangement in such a sparsely populated county.

A constant watch is kept on the service to avoid abuse.

AMBULANCE SERVICE STATISTICS:

The following figures of mileages undertaken by ambulance vehicles and sitting-case cars for the five years ended 1953 show the growth of the service.

| Year | Ambulances | Sitting-case Cars |
|------|------------|-------------------|
| 1949 | 11,745 | 33,243 |
| 1950 | 13,676 | 47,466 |
| 1951 | 16,949 | 58,226 |
| 1952 | 13,989 | 61,500 |
| 1953 | 16,029 | 65,867 |

In 1953 ambulance vehicles did 818 miles per 1,000 of the population compared with 609 in 1952, while sitting-case cars did 3360 as against 3075 per 1,000 of the population in 1952. The number of journeys per 1,000 of the population made by ambulance vehicles was 21 compared with 20 for 1952, and by sitting-case cars 52 which was the same as in 1952. More journeys are now being made to clinics and hospitals outside the county than formerly.

Tuberculosis.

Prevention, Care and After-Care.

In every new case of tuberculosis seen at the Chest Clinic details are obtained of family history, environmental conditions and financial position and of home and other contacts. In most cases at least one visit is made to the home by the Chest Physician or Assistant Chest Physician.

All contacts are encouraged to attend for examination and those found to be Mantoux negative are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Although the attendance of contacts is reasonably good, it could possibly be improved with the co-operation of the Health Visitors who might stress the importance of examination at the Chest Clinic.

Advice is given regarding preventive care, in addition to active treatment, before the patient is admitted to hospital, and again after discharge from hospital.

| | 1951. | 1952. | 1953. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of notified cases | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| Number of contacts examined | 52 | 27 | 34 |

The comparatively larger number of contacts examined in 1951 was due to the effort made to round up all known contacts not previously examined, and the figure therefore includes contacts of cases notified before 1951.

B.C.G. vaccination was given to 17 of these contacts.

EMPLOYMENT.

Advice is given in every case concerning re-employment having regard to the patient's own health and also to that of fellow employees. Whenever it is considered advisable, owing mainly to the lack of suitable employment in the locality, the patient is encouraged to attend a Rehabilitation Unit followed by a course of training, for a suitable occupation, arranged by the Ministry of Labour.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASE NOT NOTIFIED DURING LIFE.

This is comparatively rare nowadays. When it occurs a letter, in the form of a questionnaire, is sent to the Medical Practitioner who issued the death certificate inquiring the reason why the case was not notified previously. Arrangements for the examination of contacts in these circumstances are usually made through the Medical Practitioner.

A school teacher in the Knighton Primary School was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. As soon as the notification was received, all children in the two classes taught by her during the previous twelve months, were, with the consent of the parents, tuberculin tested by the Mantoux Test. Two children only were found to be tuberculin positive, (an unexpectedly small number) indicating that they had at some time previously been infected with the germs of tuberculosis.

One of these two children had in fact some years before developed a tuberculous infection of a finger, since cured. She was examined and X-rayed and found healthy.

The other child found to be tuberculin positive was also examined by the Chest Physician and X-rayed and found healthy. On the 3rd September, 1953, he did, however, develop tuberculous meningitis, but made a good recovery following prompt admission to hospital.

No further cases of tuberculous infection appeared in the school.

Health Education.

Owing to the scattered population, Health Education in Radnorshire is largely dependent upon personal advice given to patients and parents and children by the District Nurses and the distribution of leaflets and pamphlets published by the Central Council for Health Education.

Talks illustrated by film strips are from time to time given by the County Medical Officer of Health, the Superintendent Nursing Officer and the Health Visitors to various voluntary bodies throughout the county and it has been found that these are much appreciated. A small library of film strips on health topics has been built up in the department and these are shown with a film strip projector which is available with a suitable screen for loan to the nurses. This projector will run off the mains electricity supply and also off a car battery so that it can be used in all parts of the county. In fact, it has been most appreciated in those remote parts of the county which are far from any cinema or the possibility of more sophisticated entertainment. Display posters are used in Clinics and Welfare Centres.

Regular meetings of the District Nurses were held in the County Hall Clinic during the year. At these meetings talks were given to the nurses by the County Psychiatrist, the Area Chest Physician, the County Medical Officer of Health, the School Dental Officer and a Children's Specialist.

Films shown included "Some aspects of Accessible Cancers" and others of nursing interest. The sound film projector used was the personal property of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Section 28 — Domestic Help.

Miss Todd, who acts as organiser of Home Helps reports as follows:—

"There is still some difficulty experienced in finding suitable home helps in the very rural areas, but seldom does a call for help go unanswered. Twenty-one households were provided with help during 1953, some for considerable periods; nine of these were new cases.

The types of cases attended comprised 4 maternity, 2 tuberculosis and 15 chronic sick including aged and infirm.

The following table shows the number of Home Helps engaged, and the number of hours worked, since the inception of the National Health Service.

| | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
|----------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of Home Helps | 3 | 20 | 17 | 30 | 35 | 21 |
| Hours worked | 395 | 2626 | 10064 | 18306 | 18557 | 14981 |

The fall in the number of hours worked by home helps in 1953 as compared with the two previous years, appears to have followed the introduction of a form, reminding those helped that a charge based on an assessment of income would be made, which all persons supplied with a home help under the Authority's scheme are required to sign."

The scale used is that recommended by the County Councils Association in 1948. No charge is made for administration. Patients in receipt of National Assistance are, however, exempt from assessment.

Mental Health.

The Mental Health Services Sub-Committee deals primarily with all matters concerning mental health and is advised by the County Medical Officer and also, when necessary, by the part-time adviser in Mental Health, Dr. Gordon Diggle, Medical Superintendent of the Mid-Wales Hospital. No whole-time staff is employed, but part-time work is undertaken in the area by Dr. Diggle, and Miss Gwendoline Morgan, the Psychiatric Social Worker (employed jointly by the Regional Hospital Board and the three counties of Brecon, Montgomery and Radnor). Three part-time Duly Authorised Officers are also employed.

The Psychiatric Social Worker is responsible for the supervision of patients on trial from the Mid-Wales Hospital and on licence from Mental Deficiency Institutions.

A weekly Psychiatric Clinic is held in the County Hall, Llandrindod Wells, Dr. Gordon Diggle being the Psychiatrist in charge. During the year 55 patients attended making 274 attendances.

Dr. Diggle submits the following report :

"(1) OUT-PATIENT CLINICS."

A weekly clinic is held at the County Hall, Llandrindod Wells, which serves all parts of Radnorshire, except the eastern and southern fringes, which are more accessible to the Clinics at Brecon, Hereford and Ludlow. In addition the Llandrindod Wells Clinic serves North Breconshire.

The average attendance is one new and five old patients per session.

(2) DOMICILIARY VISITS.

These have been made when requested by the patients' own doctors. Under the National Health Service Act a patient is entitled to a domiciliary visit by a Consultant when such a consultation is considered advisable by the patient's own doctor, and when the patient is not able, for medical reasons, to attend the clinic.

Eight such visits were made during the year. These visits are very time consuming, but it is felt that they provide one of the real benefits of the National Health Service Act. Admission to a mental hospital is probably one of the most serious of medical decisions in the opinion of both the patient and his relatives, and both the doctor, the patient and his relatives are often desirous of a second opinion by a Consultant, even though on purely medical grounds the reason for admission is obvious.

(3) PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN.

A reasonably adequate diagnostic service is provided but no attempt has been made to organise a Child Guidance Clinic. Apart from any personal opinion about the value of this type of Clinic, the small and scattered population makes the provision of such a Clinic in Radnorshire impossible.

(4) PROVISION FOR PATIENTS REQUIRING IN-PATIENT TREATMENT.

Adult patients requiring admission for psychotic disorders are admitted to the Mid-Wales Hospital, Talgarth. There is no waiting list and accommodation is reasonably adequate by national standards.

Patients requiring admission to hospital on account of mental deficiency are admitted to the appropriate hospital as vacancies arise. The admissions are allocated by the Regional Psychiatrist at Cardiff. Accommodation is inadequate and there is a long waiting list.

There is no adequate in-patient accommodation for patients suffering from neurotic disorders. If hospital admission is essential for this type of case, they are admitted to the local general hospital or to the Mid-Wales Hospital, Talgarth, depending on the circumstances of the individual case.

During the year ended 31st December, 1953, twenty-five patients were admitted to the Mid-Wales Hospital from addresses in Radnorshire, nineteen were discharged and two patients died in that hospital, also from Radnorshire."

Miss Gwendoline Morgan reports on her work as follows:—

"PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

During the past year there have been nineteen new admissions to the Mid-Wales Hospital from Radnorshire ; case histories giving details of family, personal and environmental background have been compiled in each instance. There has been the usual flow of re-admissions ; patients who suffer from recurrent attacks of mental ill health return periodically for further treatment.

All patients are given the opportunity to avail themselves of the Psychiatric Social Service after leaving hospital, and it has been found that the majority are grateful for and encouraged by the continued interest in their well being. In many cases it has been possible to give help on problems concerning employment, finance, matrimony and domestic matters ; worries which might have hindered continued progress had not assistance been at hand. On occasion it has been necessary to curtail a period of after-care, for although the patient has been anxious to keep in touch with the hospital, it was sometimes necessary to make him face his responsibilities and regain his independence, which could only be achieved by cutting all ties with the past.

Recently there has been a noticeable improvement in the local attitude towards treatment of mental illness ; this has been due mainly to the publicity given the hospital by ex-patients who have been pleased and surprised by the conditions and the treatment they received. Encouraged by the experience of others those in an early stage of an illness have agreed more readily to seek advice and treatment, which has meant that a condition sometimes has been relieved before an acute stage was reached.

Work has been undertaken in the care and supervision of defectives under Statutory Supervision. Advice and encouragement has been given to employers or guardians and direct contact has been established between the patient and the health authority by means of a friendly relationship with the Psychiatric Social Worker. One female defective on licence from Stoke Park Colony has taken up residence in the county ; the hospital has kept in touch with her progress through reports of visits paid by the Psychiatric Social Worker.

In the last twelve months 148 visits have been made in Radnorshire.

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| (a) Case histories on admission | ... | 19 |
| (b) After care, Mid-Wales Hospital | ... | 87 |
| (c) Defectives and kindred social work | ... | 61 |

This report on a year's work in the Psychiatric Social field cannot give an accurate picture of the value of after-care to psychotic and neurotic patients, but a survey of the past four years is encouraging in that it shows that only a small percentage of those supervised after leaving hospital have further breakdowns.

ANALYSIS 1st January, 1950 - 31st December, 1953.

| | Per cent. |
|--|-----------|
| A. Patients who have remained out of hospital for one to four years | 75 |
| (Of the above 77 per cent have made a total re-adjustment ; 23 per cent while managing to live in normal society are still unstable and uncontrolled emotionally). | |
| B. Patients who have returned to hospital periodically, i.e. recurrent conditions | 12 |
| C. Patients re-admitted and showing no obvious signs of recovery, i.e. chronic conditions | 3 |
| D. Patients who have died since leaving hospital | 9" |

National Assistance Act, 1948. Blind Persons.

The Health Committee is responsible for the scheme for the welfare of Blind Persons.

During the year the Authority decided to make an appointment of part-time Home Teacher of the Blind. Mr. Richard Oldbury, a blind person who had been trained in the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, and had qualified as a Home Teacher of the Blind, but had returned to Knighton, where he was engaged mainly as a basket-maker, was appointed to this post, to carry out this work for one day in each week. He visits all blind people in the area and gives special help where required in the teaching of Braille and handicrafts. His visits have been much appreciated by the Blind people.

The Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, to which the Authority makes an annual grant, undertakes supervision of home workers, and some domiciliary visits, In addition, all blind persons are visited each month by the District Nurse, who gives general supervision.

The Radnor Association for the Blind is a voluntary body affiliated to the Royal National Institute for the Blind and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The Honorary Secretary contributes the following report.

"The Radnorshire Association for the Blind has continued to undertake its important, if unspectacular, services on behalf of the blind people in the County. These activities have included visitation by members of the Committee to our blind people.

The Summer Outing to Aberystwyth and Borth was very enjoyable despite the inclement weather, and the Christmas Party and Entertainment, given in the Church Hall, Knighton, was very much appreciated and enjoyed, so also was the gift of fruit, etc., sent by the County Council to each blind person.

Several people availed themselves of the Holiday Scheme, but owing to lack of funds we have with great regret been obliged to close the Holiday Fund Scheme until after this year. Future holidays for our blind people must be confined to a holiday at Southerndown, or an amount allowed equivalent to the cost of such holiday at Southerndown. We also feel that the application for holidays should, in future, be taken on merit, the Blind people first registered having priority.

A gift of £1 was sent to each blind person as a Coronation Gift from the Association and all sent very hearty letters of thanks and appreciation.

We are hoping to arrange fortnightly Social and Handicraft Classes in Knighton and Llandrindod Wells this Autumn, as so many of our Blind people expressed the wish at our Christmas Party that they would like to meet together oftener.

I should like to thank Dr. Crawford, Mr. Henry (and particularly Mr. Richard Oldbury) also Mrs. Oldbury and Mrs. Williams for the assistance they have rendered me during my first year of office."

Mr. T. H. Messenger, the Supervisor, contributes the following report on the work of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind during the year :

"Since the formation of the Radnor Association for the Blind and the appointment of Mr. R. Oldbury as part-time visitor and Home Teacher, our services from Birmingham have consisted of visiting new cases, organising the Summer Outing, Installing and Maintaining Wireless Sets, and generally giving our services where needed. Details are as follows:

SUMMER OUTING :

A day at the Seaside was organised as usual on June 16th. Coaches left Knighton and picked up passengers at various points to Rhayader.

A stop for coffee was made at Llangurig and on arriving at Borth a substantial lunch was served.

We then took the Party to Aberystwyth for the afternoon, after which they returned to Borth for a high tea.

The return journey was broken at Llangurig for Tea and Biscuits and in due course all were safely returned to their homes after a most enjoyable day.

WIRELESS MAINTENANCE :

New sets have been installed as required and old ones overhauled, new aerials supplied and batteries renewed as required free of charge. All Radnor blind who required sets have been supplied.

SUPERVISION :

I have been in the county on eleven occasions accompanied when necessary by our Wireless Engineer.

So far as is known all cases are receiving Grants on the Scales to which they are entitled.

In addition to the work for the Radnor Unemployables we have equipped and established Richard Oldbury as a Basket Maker at Knighton under our Home Workers Service and he has made excellent progress."

The age groups of persons on the register at the end of the year were as follows:—

| Sex. | Age Periods. | | | | | | | Total |
|---------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| | 0-15 | 15-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 | 65+ | |
| Males | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 25 |
| Females | 1 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 26 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | 4 | 14 | 26 | 51 |

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

| | Cause of Disability | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|
| | Cataract | Glaucoma | Retrolental Fibroplasia | Others |
| (1) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends | | | | |
| (a) No Treatment | 2 | — | — | — |
| (b) Treatment, Medical, Surgical or optional | 5 | — | — | — |

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Total Number of cases notified during the year Nil.

Thirteen new cases (4 males, 9 females) were registered during the year; 8 (5 males, 3 females) died and one male left the county. At the close of the year there were 51 registered blind persons in the County

Orthopædics.

An Orthopædic Surgeon from the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital conducts a Clinic at County Hall, Llandrindod Wells, four times yearly, and a Sister from the After-Care Department in this Hospital holds a Clinic in County Hall on the second and fourth Thursday in each month. Urgent cases can be seen at the Hospital at any time, and cases needing hospital in-patient treatment are admitted to Oswestry.

Infectious Diseases.

Table III at the end of the Report shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in each Sanitary District in the County during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year there were five cases of Poliomyelitis in the County, four in the Knighton Rural District and one in the Knighton Urban District.

The first case was a boy, aged 5 years, living in an isolated cottage two miles south of Knighton, and attending Knighton Primary School. He was taken ill on the 14th November and was admitted to Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury on the 17th November as a case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis. Twelve months after contracting the disease he was still very ill.

Case No. 2 was a boy aged 15 years living at Knighton and attending Presteigne Grammar School. He was taken ill on the 20th November and was admitted to Copthorne Hospital on the 27th November as a case of paralytic poliomyelitis. He was later transferred to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, with slight paralysis of the muscles of the right leg. On discharge (21-3-54) there was a residual weakness of the left leg.

Case No. 3 was a man aged 41 years living at Monaughty. He took ill on 27th November and was admitted to the Hereford County Hospital on the 2nd December as a doubtful case of Poliomyelitis. The diagnosis was subsequently confirmed, but he quickly recovered apart from a slight weakness of the muscles of the back.

Case No. 4 was a boy aged 4½ years, a nephew of the last patient. He was living at Cascob and attending Whitton School. He developed slight paralysis of one side of the face on the 8th December and was admitted to Hereford County Hospital on the 11th December. On discharge he had completely recovered.

Case No. 5 was a boy aged 5 years living at Whitton and attending the same class in the Village School. He became ill on the 17th December and was admitted to the Hereford County Hospital on the 19th December as a case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis. He made good progress and quickly recovered.

Poliomyelitis is usually a disease of the warmer months and had the weather not been abnormally mild these cases might not have occurred.

The origin of the first case is obscure, although there had been cases of Poliomyelitis in the Leominster district earlier in the year, and it is possible that some person traveling between Leominster and Knighton acted as a carrier in bringing the infection.

Case No. 2 was possibly infected by the first, or possibly by the carrier who infected the first case. Case No. 3 was probably infected through his own child, who was attending the Knighton Primary School, where he was in contact with Case No. 1.

It was unfortunate that neither the attending Medical Practitioner nor the Hospital to which Case No. 3 was admitted, notified the District Medical Officer of Health or myself that this was a case of Poliomyelitis, and we first became aware that it had occurred when Case No. 4 was reported. The passage of infection in this case was clear, as the brother of Case No 3 was the father of Case No. 4 and was helping his brother from the time he was taken ill to the time he was admitted to Hospital.

The last case was almost certainly infected directly or indirectly by Case No. 4.

It is not often that a chain of infection can be traced in Poliomyelitis as in this outbreak. The incidence, namely 25 cases per 100,000 population, for the county, was high, and compared with an incidence of 21 per 100,000 population for the whole of the country in the 1951 outbreak.

The action which was taken included notifying all medical practitioners in the county as soon as the first case occurred; recommending the temporary discontinuance of Diphtheria immunisation injections, and tonsil and adenoid operations, and the exclusion of child contacts from School for a period of three weeks after exposure to infection. Whitton School was closed for the last two days of the school term to reduce, as far as practicable, contact of the children with possible carriers. Leaflets of advice were issued through the District Nurses.

Epileptics.

Present information with regard to the incidence of epilepsy in the county is incomplete, although a list has been compiled of those suffering from this disease. This list was drawn up from replies to a questionnaire sent to Medical Practitioners and District Nurses in Radnorshire, although some Practitioners have given no information; one Practitioner indeed considering that it was unethical for him to disclose such information.

So far as is known there are 42 persons suffering from epilepsy in the county, of whom 15 are school children. None of the school children so affected is sufficiently seriously handicapped as to require education in a special school at the present time.

In addition 10 persons from this area who are suffering from the disease in a severe form are patients in the Mid-Wales Hospital, Talgarth.

Patients who appear to be suffering from epilepsy are treated by their own Family Doctor. Where necessary they are referred to a consultant clinic.

Should a child be found to be suffering from epilepsy of such a degree that he could not be satisfactorily educated in an ordinary school, or where his presence would be upsetting to other children, he would be sent to a special school. There would be no difficulty in obtaining admission to such a school.

Cerebral Palsy.

A list of persons known to be suffering from Cerebral Palsy was drawn up in the same way as that for patients suffering from epilepsy.

Ten persons are on this list, four of whom are spastic children of school age but none of these is so handicapped by cerebral palsy that he requires education in a special school. One is, however, also suffering from congenital heart disease, and is suitable only for home tuition.

Two persons suffering from cerebral palsy are registered mental defectives, one being under statutory supervision, and the other being a patient in the Mid-Wales Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

Ten new cases of tuberculosis were notified and three patients died from the disease in the area during 1953.

| Age Periods. | New Cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---|------------------|---|--------------|---|------------------|---|
| | Respiratory. | | Non-Respiratory. | | Respiratory. | | Non-Respiratory. | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0- | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 1- | | | | | | | | |
| 2- | | | | | | | | |
| 5- | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 15- | | | | | | | | |
| 20- | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 25- | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | | |
| 35- | | | | | | | | |
| 45- | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 55- | | | | | | | | |
| 65- | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 75+ | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | |

The death rate per 1,000 of the population for the year 1953 was '15 compared with the rate for England and Wales of '20.

The following table shows the total number of cases on the County Register at the end of the year :

| Age Periods | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Total All forms |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | M | F | M | F | |
| 0— | | | | | — |
| 1— | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 2— | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 5— | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 10— | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 15— | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 20— | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 25— | 12 | 14 | 2 | | 28 |
| 35— | 12 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 27 |
| 45— | 4 | 4 | | 2 | 10 |
| 55— | 6 | 1 | 3 | | 10 |
| 65— | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 75+ | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| Total | 44 | 32 | 16 | 14 | 106 |

Venereal Disease.

There is no clinic or centre for the treatment of Venereal Disease in the County. Such cases are dealt with by arrangement with the Herefordshire County Council and the Salop County Council at their clinics at Hereford and Shrewsbury. The low incidence of Venereal Disease in the County is reflected in the small number of cases attending at the Treatment Centres given below :

| | Hereford. | | Shrewsbury. | |
|------------------------|-----------|---|-------------|---|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Syphilis—Cases | — | — | — | — |
| Attendances | — | — | — | — |
| Gonorrhœa—Cases | — | — | — | — |
| Attendances | — | — | — | — |
| Other Conditions—Cases | 1 | 1 | 3 | — |
| Attendances | 1 | 1 | 28 | — |

Cancer.

Thirty-nine patients died of cancer during the year, giving a mortality rate per 1,000 of the population of 1'99.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Mr. R. W. Price reports as follows :

"A total of 416 samples were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst during the year. As in previous years the substance most frequently sampled was milk, of which 330 analyses were made. In 288 cases the sample was found to be satisfactory : 37 samples were found to be deficient in fat content, 1 in solids content and 1 in both fat and solids. One sample was found to contain added water and two others were contaminated with a disinfectant.

The deficiencies in fat content were in the following ranges :—Under 5%, 10 samples. 5% to 10% 9 samples. Over 10% 18 samples. In 11 cases the deficiencies were due to inadequate mixing, the shortages being confined to individual churns while the average content of the total consignment was above the minimum standard. In the case of the deficiency in solids the analyst reported that the sample, although sub-standard, was of genuine milk. Warnings were given in the cases of adulteration and contamination, and subsequent sampling from the same sources has not disclosed any further offence.

The total number of samples of other foods taken during the year was 86. All but two were satisfactory, the exceptions being samples of pudding mixture and of pearl barley which were found to be infested with meal-mite. The offending stocks were destroyed.

These results may be tabulated as follows :

| Article. | Number analysed. | Satisfactory. | Unsatisfactory. |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Milk | 330 | 288 | 42 |
| Other foods | 86 | 84 | 2 |
| Total | 416 | 372 | 44 |

The table with which this report is concluded shows the nature and number of the samples, and it will be seen that the range covered is fairly wide. About 25 types of product are subject to a national standard, and some Authorities concentrate their sampling on goods which are controlled in this way, possibly because of the difficulty of taking effective legal action in the absence of a standard. In this county it has always been the policy to sample much more widely, partly because it is within the power of any court to set a standard, but mainly to ensure that a gradual decline in the quality of a product could not escape notice. Evidence of such a decline would give weight to a request for the introduction of a standard, and in its absence it is doubtful if any new standards would ever be made. The standards which are in force are quite simple in their requirements. Many merely specify the minimum content of the principal constituent of a product; others do no more than prohibit the presence of some objectionable, but possible, contaminating impurity. American Federal Law contains upwards of 200 standards for food and the specification in each case is very detailed.

While the less rigid control of food content by law in this country as compared with some others has some disadvantages, it allows far greater scope for new developments. The system, however, presupposes a discriminating purchaser, and does not attempt to achieve uniformity of quality. Manufacturers may compete with each other on a basis of quality, as properly as upon a basis of price. This point is mentioned because a complaint is occasionally received regarding a product which, while legally satisfactory, is inferior to the product of some competitor. It appears that the limited scope of the protection afforded by the Local Authority is not always realised. A refusal to buy goods which do not appear to afford value for money remains the most effective sanction."

Food and Drugs Act - Sampling Statistics.

| Nature of Sample. | No. of Sam- ples taken | No. found to be genuine | Nature of Sample. | No. of Sam- ples taken. | No. found to be genuine. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Milk | 330 | 288 | Gold Raising Powder | 1 | 1 |
| Blanc Mange Powder | 5 | 5 | Tea Cake Mixture | 1 | 1 |
| Cheese | 2 | 2 | Stuffings | 5 | 5 |
| Rice | 2 | 2 | Beef Suet | 2 | 2 |
| Steamed Pudding | | | Ground Almonds | 2 | 2 |
| Mixture | 3 | 2 | Dessicated Coconut | 1 | 1 |
| Macaroni | 1 | 1 | Custard Powder | 1 | 1 |
| Cake and Pudding | 2 | 2 | Turmeric | 1 | 1 |
| Mixture | | | Mustard | 1 | 1 |
| Tapioca | 1 | 1 | White Pepper | 1 | 1 |
| Semolina | 2 | 2 | Dates | 2 | 2 |
| Self Raising Flour | 1 | 1 | Peas | 2 | 2 |
| Sponge Mixture | 4 | 4 | Grape Nuts | 1 | 1 |
| Mixed Spice | 1 | 1 | Soup | 1 | 1 |
| Mixed Herbs | 2 | 2 | Jelly Cream | 2 | 2 |
| Mint | 3 | 3 | Chocolate | 3 | 3 |
| Jellies | 8 | 8 | Short Cake Mixture | 2 | 2 |
| Junket | 1 | 1 | Dessert Powder | 2 | 2 |
| Herring Roes | 1 | 1 | Sage | 1 | 1 |
| Veal and Ham Spread | 1 | 1 | Cornflour | 2 | 2 |
| Pastes | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Pearl Barley | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Bisto | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Beans in Tomato | | | | | |
| Sauce | 1 | 1 | | 416 | 372 |

Laboratory Arrangements.

There is no laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service in the County. Specimens requiring bacteriological investigation can be sent to the Public Health Laboratories at Aberystwyth, Shrewsbury and Hereford. In the case of samples of water and other specimens which should be examined within a few hours of inspection it is generally advantageous to make use of the laboratories at Shrewsbury or Hereford to which communications are speedier than Aberystwyth.

Chemical analyses are undertaken by the County Analyst, Mr. Herbert J. Evans.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Inspection of Nursing Homes.

There are two registered Nursing Homes in the County.

The Park Nursing Home, Llandrindod Wells, has accommodation for 16 patients, 6 beds originally having been registered for maternity patients. Since 1951 the Regional Hospital Board has reserved 8 beds for convalescent patients in this Home.

The Wycliff Nursing Home, Clyro, has two beds available for general cases.

Both these Nursing Homes were visited each quarter by the Superintendent Nursing Officer, who inspected the registers and found conditions satisfactory.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

No applications for registration under this Act were received during the year, and no Day Nurseries or Daily Minders are registered with the Authority.

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944.

Under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, the following scheme for the provision of water supply was submitted to the County Council by the undermentioned Authority.

| District Council. | Particulars of Scheme. | Estimated Cost. | Decision of County Council. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Rhayader R.D. | Penybont and Llandegley Water Supply | £23,475 | Approved. |

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
Causes of Death in Administrative Areas in the County of
Radnor for 1953.

| Causes of Death | Urban Districts | | | | | | Rural Districts | | | | | | County. | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----|--------------------|----|------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|---|-------------|----|-------------|---|-----------|----|----|----|--------|---|
| | Knighton. | | Llandri'dod Wells. | | Presteigne | | Colwyn. | | Knighton. | | New Radnor. | | Painscastle | | Rhayader. | | M. | F. | Total. | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | | |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Malig'nt neoplasm stomach ... | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 6 | 2 | 8 | |
| lung, bronchus | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| breast ... | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | |
| Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasm | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 25 | |
| Leukæmia, aleukæmia ... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Diabetes ... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 1 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 6 | 19 | 20 | 39 | |
| Coronary disease angina ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 22 | |
| Hypertension with heart disease | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | |
| Other heart disease | 3 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | | 8 | 6 | 30 | 31 | 61 | |
| Other circulatory disease ... | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Influenza ... | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Pneumonia ... | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Carried forward ... | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 17 | 96 | 89 | 185 | |

TABLE I—continued.
Causes of Death in Administrative Areas in the County of
Radnor for 1953.

| Causes of Death | Urban Districts | | | | | | | | Rural Districts | | | | | | | | County. | | |
|--|-----------------|----|------------------|----|------------|----|---------|---|-----------------|---|-------------|----|-------------|---|-----------|----|---------|-----|--------|
| | Knighton. | | Llandriod Wells. | | Presteigne | | Colwyn. | | Knighton. | | New Radnor. | | Painscastle | | Rhayader. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | |
| Brought forward... | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 17 | 96 | 89 | 185 |
| Bronchitis ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 3 |
| Congenital malformations | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 29 |
| Motor Vehicle accidents | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 5 | | 5 |
| All other accidents | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Suicide ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 20 | 17 | 25 | 27 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 24 | 27 | 141 | 115 | 256 |

TABLE II.

Causes of death at the various periods of life in the County of Radnor, 195

Aggregate of Urban Districts.

| Causes of Death. | All Ages. | | 0- | | 1- | | 5- | | 15- | | 25- | | 45- | | 65- | |
|--|-----------|----|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " lungs bronchus | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| " " breast | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 4 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Leukæmia, aleukaemia | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Diabetes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vascular lesions, nervous system | 11 | 9 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | |
| Coronary disease, angina | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | |
| Hypertension with heart disease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Heart disease | 9 | 14 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 2 | |
| Other Circulatory Diseases | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Pneumonia | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchitis | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other diseases of Respiratory system | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congenital malformations | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| All other accidents | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Suicide | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Causes | 52 | 55 | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 10 |

TABLE II.

Causes of death at the various periods of life in the County of Radnor, 1953.

| Causes of Death. | Aggregate of Rural Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|---|
| | All Ages. | | 0- | | 1- | | 5- | | 15- | | 25- | | 45- | | 65- | | 75- | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Pneumonia, respiratory | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| " " lungs bronchus | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| " " breast | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 8 | 7 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diabetes ... | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Cerebral lesions, nervous system | 8 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 8 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Other Heart disease | 21 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 13 | |
| Other Circulatory Diseases | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Influenza ... | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Pneumonia ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Tracheitis ... | 5 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 1 |
| Other diseases of Respiratory system | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Gastroenteritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Hypertrophy of prostate | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Genital malformations | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 3 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Other accidents ... | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Unidentified | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| All Causes | 89 | 60 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 25 | 12 | 43 | 32 | |

TABLE III.
Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in each
Sanitary District during the year.

| Districts. | Acute Pneumonia. | Scarlet Fever. | Chicken Pox. | Measles. | Whooping Cough | Food Poisoning | Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) | Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Urban Districts : | | | | | | | | |
| Knighton - | 2 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| Llandrindod Wells | | | 72 | 22 | | | | |
| Presteigne - | | | 2 | 54 | | | | |
| Total Urban - | 2 | 2 | 84 | 81 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| Rural Districts : | | | | | | | | |
| Colwyn - | | | 7 | 2 | | | | |
| Knighton - | 3 | 4 | | 2 | | | 3 | 1 |
| New Radnor - | | 2 | | 19 | | | | |
| Painscastle - | | | 7 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Rhayader - | 7 | | 4 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Total Rural - | 10 | 6 | 18 | 36 | 8 | | 3 | 1 |
| Total County - | 12 | 8 | 102 | 117 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

TABLE IV.

| Area. | Live Births. | | | Still Births | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No. | Birth Rates | | No. | Rates per 1000 total births. |
| | | 1953 | 1953 | | 1949-53 |
| Urban Districts: | | | | | |
| Knighton | 32 | 17·4 | 15·5 | 1 | 30·3 |
| Llandrindod Wells | 32 | 9·8 | 13·6 | 4 | 111·1 |
| Presteigne | 19 | 15·0 | 18·2 | — | — |
| Rural Districts: | | | | | |
| Colwyn | 27 | 16·7 | 12·7 | — | — |
| Knighton | 44 | 14·2 | 13·3 | 1 | 22·2 |
| New Radnor | 29 | 13·0 | 13·5 | 3 | 93·7 |
| Painscastle | 24 | 13·3 | 17·2 | — | — |
| Rhayader | 55 | 12·3 | 13·4 | 2 | 35·0 |
| Urban Districts: | 83 | 13·0 | 15·0 | 5 | 56·8 |
| Rural Districts: | 179 | 13·5 | 13·8 | 6 | 32·4 |
| County: | 262 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 11 | 40·3 |

TABLE V.

| Area. | No. of Deaths | Crude Death Rates | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | 1953 | 1949-53 |
| Urban Districts : | | | |
| Knighton | 37 | 20·2 | 16·5 |
| Lland'dod Wells | 52 | 15·9 | 13·7 |
| Presteigne | 18 | 14·3 | 14·5 |
| Rural Districts : | | | |
| Colwyn | 21 | 12·9 | 11·4 |
| Knighton | 25 | 8·1 | 9·9 |
| New Radnor | 35 | 15·7 | 12·6 |
| Painscastle | 17 | 9·4 | 11·8 |
| Rhayader | 51 | 11·4 | 13·0 |
| Urban Districts : | 107 | 16·8 | 14·7 |
| Rural Districts : | 149 | 11·3 | 11·8 |
| County : | 256 | 13·1 | 12·7 |

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