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Contributors

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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUTHIN



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT 1958

Medical Officer of Health

M. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Public Health Inspector

G. WYNNE REES, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,

Rural District Council Offices, Well Street, Ruthin.

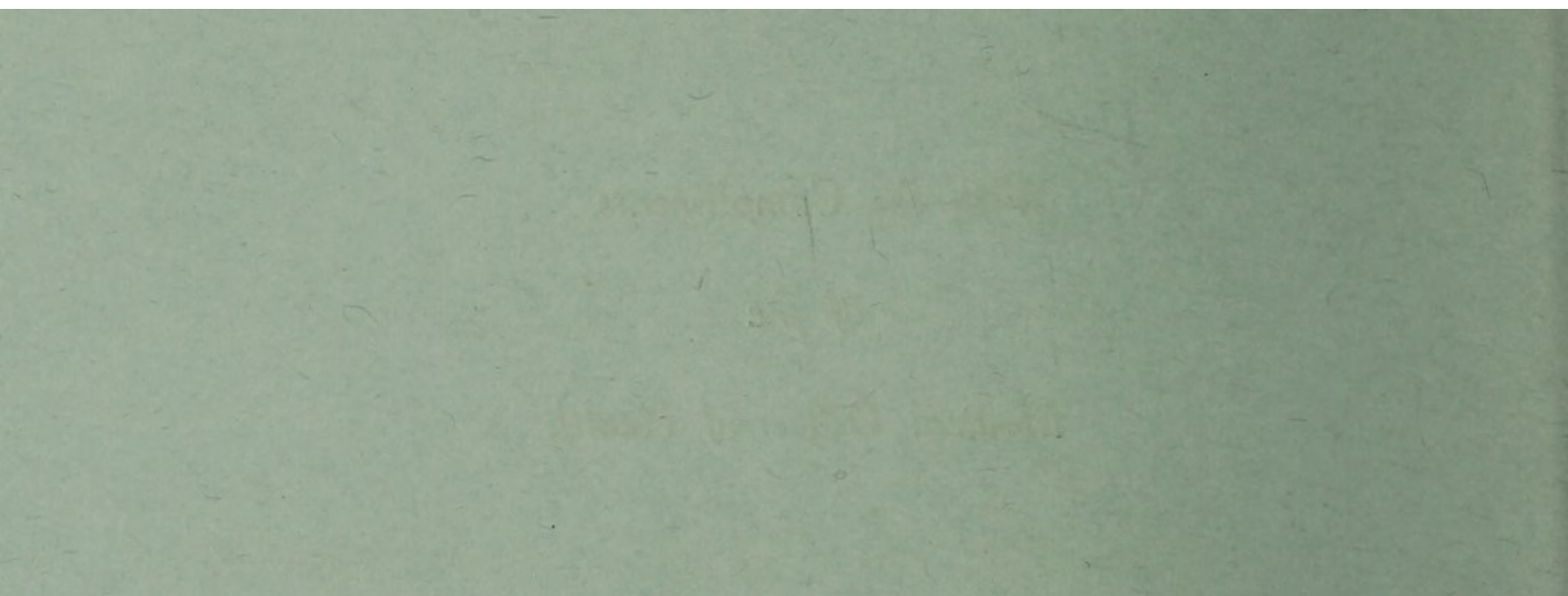
Tel. No. Ruthin 333.

HEALTH REPORT
ANNUAL
1958
RURAL DISTRICT OF KULITH

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Inspector

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*



RURAL DISTRICT OF RUTHIN

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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUTHIN

ANNUAL

HEALTH REPORT

1958

Medical Officer of Health

MR. J. R. DUFFY

The Town Clerk, Ruthin

1958

Public Health Inspector

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The Town Clerk, Ruthin

1958

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RUTHIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1958.

The Public Health Inspector and I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and the various Committees for all the assistance we have received during the year and we would thank the other Officials and members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Chairmen of the Council and Committees during the year were as follows:—

Chairmen of the Council:—

January—May 1958: Councillor EDWARD BEECH.

June—December 1958: Councillor REV. H. GLYNNE JONES.

Chairmen of the Public Health Committee:—

January—May 1958: Councillor J. W. JONES.

June—December 1958: Councillor J. PIERCE.

Chairmen of the Housing Committee:—

January—May 1958: Councillor J. O. MORRIS.

June—December 1958: Councillor D. S. DAVIES.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

Area of District	98,651 (Acres)
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1958)	9,390
Number of inhabited houses	3,111
Rateable Value	£76,069
Sum represented by a penny rate	£295

The estimated population was 9,390 in 1958 compared with 9,430 in 1957, a decrease of 40.

The number of inhabited houses has increased from 3,097 in 1957 to 3,111 in 1958.

DEATHS

Comparability Factor	1.00		
	England and Wales	1957	1958
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	11.7	12.73	10.65
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	12.73	10.65
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population) ...	—	0.32	0.64
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	21.6	20.55	38.96
Maternal Mortality rate	0.86	Nil	Nil
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.5	6.99	Nil
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Legitimate	—	—	Nil
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Illegitimate	—	—	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) First 4 weeks	16.2	—	Nil

The three last rates are given for the first time and, therefore, there are no rates for 1957 for comparison.

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year. The number of deaths which occurred in 1957 are shown in the first column for comparison.

	1957	1958		
	Total	Total	Males	Females
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis — Respiratory	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis — Other	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	1	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1	1	—

Malignant Diseases:—

Stomach	8	2	2	—
Lungs, Bronchus	3	2	1	1
Breast	5	1	—	1
Uterus	1	1	—	1
Other	6	13	5	8
Total Cancer deaths	23	19	8	11
Leukaemia	2	—	—	—
Diabetes	2	2	—	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	20	17	9	8
Coronary diseases	17	16	9	7
Hypertension with heart diseases	1	1	—	1
Other heart diseases	23	7	4	3
Other circulatory diseases	3	7	3	4
Influenza	4	2	—	2
Pneumonia	4	4	4	—
Bronchitis	4	4	2	2
Other respiratory diseases	1	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach, etc.	—	1	1	—
Castritis, diarrhoea, etc.	1	1	—	1
Nephritis, nephrosis, etc.	1	2	2	—
Prostatic hyperplasia	—	1	1	—
Maternal causes	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	8	5	1	4
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	—	—
All other accidents	3	5	1	4
Suicide	1	4	3	1
Homicide	—	—	—	—
All causes	120	100	50 ²	50

The deaths occurred in the following age groups:—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1—10 years	1	1	—
10—20 years	—	—	—
20—30 years	1	1	—
30—40 years	1	1	—
40—50 years	1	1	—
50—60 years	14	7	7
60—70 years	19	14	5
70—80 years	44	20	24
80—90 years	15	4	11
90 years and over	4	1	3
Total	100	50	50

There were 100 deaths during the year compared with 120 the previous year, giving a death rate of 10.65 compared with 12.73 in 1957. Of these deaths, 82 occurred in persons aged 60 years and over.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year compared with Nil the previous year.

Two deaths were due to influenza compared with 4 the previous year and 4 deaths were due to pneumonia the same as in 1957.

There were no deaths due to any other infectious disease.

Deaths due to cancer numbered 19 compared with 23 the previous year. Of these, 2 were due to cancer of the lung compared with 3 in 1957.

Deaths from vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and lesions of the circulatory system totalled 48 compared with 64 the previous year. Of these, 16 were due to coronary disease compared with 17 in 1957.

There were 4 suicidal deaths.

Deaths due to accidents numbered 5, 4 of which occurred at home compared with 3 in 1957. These were:—

- (1) In a person aged 76 years and was due to pulmonary embolism and thrombosis of left femoral vein as a result of falling downstairs causing a fracture of the left femur.
- (2) In a person aged 82 years and was due to broncho pneumonia due to enforced recumbancy following a fracture of the neck of femur sustained in a fall.
- (3) In a person aged 83 years and was due to broncho pneumonia accelerated by fracture of the left femur sustained in a fall at home.
- (4) In a person aged 86 years and was due to cerebral embolus due to pelvic-thrombo-phlebitis accelerated by fracture of the right femur sustained by falling over a mat at home.

Accidents in the Home

During November, a National "Guard that Fire Campaign" was held and in Denbighshire, prevention of accidents in the home generally were brought into the Campaign. As it was impossible to have an exhibition in each area, it was decided to hold one at Denbigh to cover the Western No. 2 Area. Pamphlets were distributed through the Women's Institutes, schools, clinics, etc., and posters were displayed,

Talks on the subject were given at various centres. A competition was held for the children who were asked to spot defects in a "Careless Cottage." The Press very kindly published this picture and thanks are due to them, to the Ironmongers in the district who so kindly gave the prizes and to the various business premises for displaying posters, fire-guards, etc.

It is hoped that the general public will realise that accidents in the home can be prevented.

Still-Births

The still-Birth Rate was 21.6 compared with 20.55 in 1957 and 38.96 for England and Wales. The actual number of still-births was 6 compared with 1 the previous year.

Infant Deaths

There were no infant deaths during the year giving an Infant Mortality Rate of Nil compared with 6.99 in 1957 and 22.5 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality Rate

There were no maternal deaths during 1958 giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of Nil the same as in the previous year compared with 0.86 for England and Wales.

Births

Comparability Factor 1.02

Actual number of births registered ... 55 (31 Males and 24 Females).
Number of births relating to residents 148 (82 Males and 66 Females).

The discrepancy in the figures is due to the fact that mothers from the district go to hospitals outside the area for the birth of their babies.

These births were classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	79	63	142
Illegitimate	3	3	6

	England and Wales.	
	1958	1957
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population) ...	16.4	15.16
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	15.46
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	—	—
		4.05

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1958 arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1957 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease	AT AGES								
	1957 Total.	1958 Total.	Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	6—15 years.	16—25 years.	26—45 years.	46—65 years.	65 years and over.
Scarlet Fever	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	7	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
Measles	24	48	4	11	33	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	48	67	5	14	36	3	3	3	3

The total number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was 67 compared with 48 cases notified in 1957. The increase in the number of cases notified was due to the fact that 48 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 24 cases the previous year.

One case of scarlet fever was notified compared with 2 cases in 1957. This case occurred in a male aged 23 years.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified compared with one the previous year.

7 cases of whooping cough and 5 cases of pneumonia were notified the same as in 1957.

There were no cases of erysipelas notified compared with one case the previous year.

The under-mentioned cases of infectious diseases were notified by various Head Teachers during the year. These cases were in addition to the ones entered in the above table:—

Whooping Cough	2
Measles	5
Chicken Pox	5
Mumps	32
German Measles	3

The cases of measles were not confirmed by notification from general practitioners. Chicken pox, mumps and german measles are not notifiable diseases.

One case of anthrax in an animal was notified during the year. The animal concerned was destroyed and no further cases were reported. There were no human cases.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1958.

	Pulmonary.		non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number on register on 1st January 1958	33	40	12	3	88
Number on register on 31st December 1958	37	39	13	3	92

During the year 6 cases of tuberculosis (5 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) were notified compared with 8 cases (all pulmonary) notified in 1957.

Three other cases of tuberculosis were added to the register during the year, the patients having come to reside in the area. Five cases were removed from the register, 3 patients having recovered and 2 left the area.

Seven cases of tuberculosis were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria during the year and 7 cases were discharged.

The following table indicates the number of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspector regarding infectious diseases.

No. of visits re infectious diseases	23
No. of visits re tuberculosis	10
No. of rooms fumigated and disinfected	6
No. of cases where disinfectant was used	6

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Injectons are still given in the combined form to immunise children against these two diseases. The injections are given (three at monthly intervals) from the age of 3 months. Booster injections against diphtheria are given when a child commences school and again when he is aged about 10 years.

It is still most important that all children should be immunised

against diphtheria if this dreaded disease is not to return. In Wales in 1948, there were 190 cases of diphtheria notified with 7 deaths and in 1957, there were only 27 cases notified with only 1 death.

There are also fewer notifications of whooping cough and this disease appears to be much more mild.

The number of children immunised against these diseases during the year was as follows:—

Number immunised against whooping cough and diphtheria combined:—

Under 5 years	112
Over 5 years	5

Number immunised against diphtheria only:—

Under 5 years	1
Over 5 years	8
Booster injections	56

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

Smallpox

Babies are vaccinated against smallpox from the age of 2 months. Vaccination in the older age groups is usually because the person concerned is going abroad.

The number of vaccinations carried out during the year was as follows:—

Number of primary vaccinations given	114
re-Vaccinations	15

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

Poliomyelitis

Everyone aged from 6 months to 25 years of age, expectant mothers, ambulance staff, nurses, etc. can now be vaccinated against poliomyelitis. From the beginning of 1959, the special group, i.e. persons not attending school, will be able to attend at special evening sessions arranged at various centres according to the demand. The times of these clinics will be advertised in the Press and it is up to the individual person to attend. It is hoped that persons in this age group will take advantage of this as the Medical Officers and Health Visitors are giving up their free time to stay on at the clinics. Consent cards may be obtained from the clinics, general practitioners, the County Medical Officer or the

District Medical Officer. All persons under 21 years of age will need their parent's consent in writing before the injections can be given.

The number of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year was as follows:—

Number received 1st injection	986
Number received 2nd injection	943
Number received 3rd injection	Nil

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis

No B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out in schools during the year.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Ruthin and Denbigh during the year, but it did not visit the rural area. However, it may be possible to arrange this sometime in the near future. Residents of the rural district do attend the Units situated at the Ambulance Hall, Ruthin, and at the Denbigh Infirmary once every three weeks. The Unit is open from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 2—4 p.m. and 5—7 p.m. in Denbigh and from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2—4 p.m. at Ruthin.

There is no significant risk of radiation hazards involved through having the chest X-rayed by an Unit of this Service and the use of the Service does enable certain diseases to be diagnosed in their early stages and early treatment is naturally followed by an early cure.

The number of persons who attend the Units at Ruthin and Denbigh during the year were as follows:—

	Ruthin	Denbigh
Number of visits made by the Unit during 1958	14	16
Number of attendances	343	255

ANALYSIS SHOWING TYPE OF EXAMINEE

General Population (Voluntary)	230	137
Referred by General Practitioners	29	16
National Service Recruits	18	23
Civil Servants and L.G.O's	49	13
Schoolchildren	6	6
Teaching Staff	1	11
Students	5	3
Contacts	—	2
Hospital Staff	5	37
Factory Groups	—	7
Totals	343	255

ABNORMALITIES FOUND

Number referred for further investigations	14	11
Other pulmonary abnormalities (not requiring further observation)	6	7
Totals	20	18

Care of the Aged

Several visits were paid to aged persons requiring care and attention. Often these old people were brought to our notice and in many instances the conditions were bad due to the fact that those concerned were physically or mentally handicapped and were unable to look after themselves. With the assistance of the Health Visitors and the District Nurses a great deal has been done to help these people. Often, after the house had been cleaned by a home help, the home was more comfortable and it was possible for the aged to remain in their own home.

In some instances, action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, would have had to be taken, but the person concerned went to a Home voluntarily.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50

One person was buried under this section of the Act.

Housing

Forty pre-war houses and 325 post-war houses have been built by the Council, making a total of 365 houses.

Eight privately owned houses were completed and occupied during 1958, a decrease of three on the previous year. The high cost of building and the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites has undoubtedly had a serious effect on private building.

Inspections of the council houses in the district were regularly carried out, and with very few exceptions they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Council continues to make grants under the Housing Acts, in respect of improvement to houses. Thirteen schemes were completed during the year. Since the Housing Acts, 1949-1954 introduced the improvement grant scheme 88 houses have been improved at a cost to the Council of approximately £25,635. This type of work gives considerable satisfaction and results in a standard of accommodation comparable with that of a new house, and at considerably less cost.

Again close co-operation is maintained with the Ruthin Regional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection

with the making of grants for improvement of farm houses under the provisions of the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Act. A number of schemes were completed during the year and every endeavour made to maintain the standards required by the Housing Acts.

Schools

The Council has again been concerned with the sanitary accommodation at Llanrhaeadr and Llanbedr Schools.

The scheme for converting the existing privies to water closets at the Llanbedr School was started at the end of the year and should be completed early in 1959.

Failure to obtain a suitable site for a sewage disposal plant has again held up the scheme for improving the sanitary accommodation at Llanrhaeadr.

Food

Number of food premises in the area 103

These consist of:—

	Number of premises.
Shops	46
Public Houses	26
Hotels	2
Cafes	5
School Canteens	16
Other Canteens	2
Vans	4
Dairies	1
Slaughterhouses	1

The total number of inspections made at the above premises was 181.

The food premises in the area are mainly family concerns and only a few employ assistants. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory as regards cleanliness and staff hygiene. Improvements were carried out at a number of premises, and it is pleasing to report that no statutory action was found necessary.

The school canteens have been regularly inspected and in some instances they do not come up to the standard of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1957. Improved hot water systems have been installed and all canteens have been provided with refrigerators. In some cases the

washing up of crockery and cutlery is carried out in the cloakrooms. Apart from being a most unhygienic practice, the steam causes dampness in the children's clothing which is very undesirable.

Condemned Foodstuffs

The following articles of food were condemned during the year:—

- 6 × 14 oz. Tins of Plum Peeled Tomatoes.
- 2 × 15 oz. Tins of Del Monte Pilchards.
- 3 × 1 lb. 13 oz. Tins of Fairway Bartlett Pears.
- 1 × 1 lb. 14 oz. Tin of Golden Glory Yellow Cling Peaches.
- 2 × 12 oz. Tins of Lamb Tongues.
- 1 × 12 oz. Tin of Tom Piper Minced Beef Loaf.
- 1 × 11½ oz. Tin of Libby's Luncheon Meat.
- 1 Tin of Carnation Evaporated Milk.
- 21 lbs. of Potatoes.

The following report was received from Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Inspector for the County of Denbigh under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine, or Sub-standards
MILK	5	5	—
Butter	1	1	—
Margarine	1	1	—
Tinned Beans	1	1	—
Jam	1	1	—
Honey	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Sweets	1	1	—
Beer	1	1	—
Totals	14	14	—

All the samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

Milk Supplies

Seven Samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. All samples were found to satisfy the prescribed standards.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the district. Twenty six premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream, and vehicles from adjoining districts retail ice cream in the area. Vehicles and premises were periodically inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the area, situated in the parish of Llanferres.

All animals killed were inspected prior to release for sale to the public. The Byelaws have not been adopted in the area.

Number of visits made to slaughterhouse for meat inspection 54

Number of visits made to slaughterhouse (apart from meat inspection) 2

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses
Number Killed (if known)	Nil	Nil	Nil	615	29	Nil
Number Inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	615	29	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	86	1	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	13.9%	3.4%	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Water Supplies

Five sources of water supplies are owned by the Council, and water is also purchased in bulk from the Birkenhead Corporation, and the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.

Extensions to the Bryneglwys, Llandegla and Llanarmon areas, necessitating the construction of service reservoirs at Llandegla and Bryneglwys, were completed during the year.

Approximately 68 per cent of the properties in the district have a piped water supply.

156 samples of water were taken and sent for bacteriological examination during the year. All unsatisfactory reports were followed up. In some cases contamination was due to alterations and improvements at the headworks. Every endeavour has been made to rectify the trouble by frequent flushings.

The scheme for laying a new 4 inch main from the existing Nantglyn system to connect to the Aled Council's main at Bylchau, will be carried out early in 1959.

The following samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination during the year.

Name of Supply.	No. of samples taken.	Result.
Borehole Supply	62	Class 1 — 53 samples Class 2 — 5 samples Class 3 — 4 samples
Prion Supply	49	Class 1 — 39 samples Class 3 — 9 samples Class 4 — 1 sample
Cricor Supply	14	Class 1 — 5 samples Class 2 — 3 samples Class 3 — 2 samples Class 4 — 4 samples
Nant-y-Ne Supply	9	Class 1 — 7 samples Class 2 — 1 sample Class 3 — 1 sample
Moel Fammau Supply	10	Class 1 — 6 samples Class 3 — 4 samples
Birkenhead Supply	3	Class 1 — 3 samples
Nantglyn Supply	3	Class 1 — 3 samples
Wrexham and East Denbighshire Supply	6	Class 1 — 5 samples Class 4 — 1 sample

Class 1 means "Satisfactory."

Class 2 means "Not quite up to standard for chlorinated water."

Class 3 means "Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water" or "Suspicious."

Class 4 means "Unsatisfactory."

Sewage Disposal

No new schemes were started during the year, but it is expected that the schemes for Graigfechan, Llanbedr, Waen, Aberwheeler, will be commenced in 1959.

Closet Accommodation

Thirty-three conversions from privies to water closets were carried out during the year.

Rodent Control

The Council has a rodent control service in operation and employs a part-time Rodent Operator who carries out the practical work of destruction of rats and mice under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

As a general rule, a charge is made for this service in respect of treatments of business premises. Private dwelling houses are treated free of charge.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Premises. (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number on Register. (3)	Number of Inspections. (4)	Number of Written Notices. (5)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted. (6)	M/c. line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	19	25	1	Nil	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	9	16	Nil	Nil	3
TOTAL		28	41	1	Nil	

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Cases Found. (3)	Cases Remedied. (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector. (5)	Referred To H.M. Inspector. (6)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (8)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4						4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—							
(a) Insufficient	9						9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12						12
TOTAL		1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Refuse Collection

Refuse is moved fortnightly from all dwelling houses by the Council's manual employees under the control of the Surveyor, as part of the rate fund services. Trade refuse from business premises and refuse from farms, however, is not removed by the Council. Occupiers of these premises have to make their own arrangements for its disposal.

The very few complaints received during the year were investigated and promptly dealt with. These were all in connection with the non-collection of refuse.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations

There are no offensive trades or hop-pickers in the district.

Rag Flock Act, 1951

There are no premises within the district in which rag is manufactured, used or sold.

Rivers and Streams

No complaints were received regarding the pollution of rivers or streams.

Summary and Classification of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors

Visits made under the Public Health and Housing Acts	1289
Visits made in respect of drainage work	580
Visits to Council Houses	612
Visits in respect of water supplies	168
Visits for Food Inspection	181
Visits for Meat Inspection	54
Visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	23
Disinfections	6
Visits to Factories and Workshops	41
Visits to Schools	46

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway, and samples of water, milk and ice-cream are sent there for bacteriological examination. Other types of bacteriological examinations are also carried out there to aid in the diagnosis of illness, e.g. food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

Ambulance Service

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham, but Denbigh, Llanrwst and Llangernyw ambulances are under the jurisdiction of the Ambulance Sub-Station at Colwyn Bay.

There are five ambulance stations in the Western No. 2 Health Area situated at Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanrwst, Llangernyw and Cerrig-y-Drudion, with one ambulance at each station. Three stations, i.e. Ruthin, Llanrwst and Cerrig-y-Drudion are manned by voluntary personnel, but at Denbigh and Llangernyw, full time drivers are employed. To supplement the ambulances, use is made of voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service and local taxi proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances for the conveyance of infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year.

Name of Ambulance Station	Denbigh	Ruthin	Llanrwst	Llangernyw	Cerrig	Totals
Number of cases	1,964	471	93	1,642	71	4,241
Total Mileage	28,639	10,087	3,660	24,926	3,218	70,530

SITTING CASE CARS

Taxis.			W.V.S.		
No. of Journeys.	No. of Cases.	Total Mileage.	No. of Journeys.	No. of Cases.	Total Mileage.
1,416	3,955	66,795	300	1,009	18,703

The W.V.S. Hospital Car Service was discontinued at the end of September.

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

Mental Health Service

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

These clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph.

Orthopaedic Clinics

A clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday mornings in each month, with Surgeons from the Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attending once every two months. Some patients attend the clinic held on the second and fourth Tuesday mornings at Bala.

Clinics are held weekly at hospitals in Rhyl and Wrexham.

Patients from the rural district attend whatever clinic is the most convenient for them.

Tuberculosis Clinics

Patients from the area attend the Chest Clinic which is held every Wednesday morning at the Denbigh Infirmary or at the weekly clinics held at the Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, and the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl.

Ante-Natal Clinics

There is no Ante-Natal Clinic held in the rural district, but cases referred by the patient's own doctor are seen at the Local Authority's Consultant Clinic which is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on alternate Friday mornings, and at the Clinic held on Wednesday mornings at No. 1 Grosvenor Road, Wrexham. Patients also attend the routine Ante-Natal Clinic held at Denbigh on alternate Wednesday mornings.

The attendances at the Denbigh Clinics were as follows (the figures include patients from the rural district):—

	Routine Clinic.	Consultant Clinic.
1st Visits	8	69
re-Visits	28	133
Post Natal	—	6
Gynae	—	31
Total	36	239

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

The Consultant Clinic was discontinued from September when Mr. R. Owen Jones retired. Due to poor attendances, the Routine Clinic was discontinued from November.

Patients who are booked at St. Asaph Hospital for their confinement attend the clinic which is held at the hospital on Monday afternoons.

Infant Welfare Clinics

No Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the rural district, but mothers attend with their babies at clinics held at Ruthin and Denbigh. The following figures showing the attendance at these clinics during the year include babies from other areas, i.e. Denbigh and Ruthin Boroughs and Aled Rural District.

	Denbigh Clinic.	Ruthin Clinic.
Ist Visits	314	164
re-Visits	1922	946
Total Visits	2236	1110

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

Welfare Foods are available during the clinic sessions at the Denbigh and Ruthin Clinics and are also available at 40 Well Street, Ruthin, and at the Denbigh Clinic on Friday afternoons. Depots are also open in the various villages for the convenience of mothers who are unable to get to the clinics for the food.

Dental Clinics

These clinics are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, as and when necessary for the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers.

The number of cases treated during the year in the Western No. 1 and No. 2 Areas of Denbighshire were as follows (The figures for the two areas separately are not available):—

Number examined	41
Number requiring treatment	41
Number treated	41
Number completed treatment	42

Nursing Services

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the district:—

Health Visitors

Miss C. J. Davies (Appointed 17/5/58).

Mrs. Owen (Appointed 3/2/58).

Both at 40 Well Street, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 200.

Miss S. C. Evans.

Miss O. M. Hobson.

Both at The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Mrs. Richards — Left area January 1958.

Miss G. Evans — Left area May 1958.

Miss Evans and Miss Hobson also cover Denbigh Borough and part of Aled Rural District. Miss Davies and Mrs. Owen also cover Ruthin Borough and part of Hiraethog Rural District.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors

Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay.

Miss M. Lloyd-Edwards, The Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.

Miss Thomas and Miss Lloyd-Edwards also cover the whole county.

District Nurses

Nurse Jones, Annedd Wen, Nantglyn, Denbigh. Tel. No. Nantglyn 225.

Nurse Holland, Arfryn, Clawddnewydd, Ruthin. Tel. No. Clawddnewydd 203.

Nurse Jones, Arosfa, Llanarmon Y.I., Mold. Tel. No. Llanarmon Y.I. 87.

Nurse M. Williams, Minycoed, Rhewl, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 254.

Nurse Fowell, Telpyn Smithy, Rhewl, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 492.
(appointed 16/9/58).

Nurse Richards — resigned 30/9/58.

Domestic Help Service

The number of domestic helps employed in the district during the year was 17.

The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows:—

Maternity	2
Tuberculosis	1
Chronic Sick and Aged	15
Others	10
Total	28

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

Nursing Services

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the district—

Health Visitors

Miss C. J. Davies (Appointed 17/5/58)
 Mrs. Owen (Appointed 3/12/58)
 Both at 40 Well Street, Rumburgh, Tel. No. Rumburgh 201
 Mrs. G. M. Hobson (Appointed 1/1/59)
 Both at The Grange, Middle Lane, Rumburgh, Tel. No. Rumburgh 289
 Mrs. Richards (Appointed 1/1/59)
 Mrs. G. Evans (Appointed 1/1/59)

Miss Evans and Miss Hobson also cover Densburgh Borough and part of Aired Rural District. Miss Davies and Mrs. Owen also cover Rumburgh Borough and part of Hunsbrough Rural District.

Industrial Health Visitors

Miss M. Thomas, 31 Seaton Road, Colwyn Bay
 Miss M. Lloyd-Jones, 17 The Grange, Colwyn Bay

Miss Thomas and Miss Lloyd-Jones also cover the whole county.

District Nurses

Miss Jones, 40 Seaton Road, Colwyn Bay, Tel. No. Rumburgh 127
 Nurse Holland, 40 Seaton Road, Colwyn Bay, Tel. No. Rumburgh 201
 Nurse Cook, 40 Seaton Road, Colwyn Bay, Tel. No. Rumburgh 201
 Nurse M. Williams, 40 Seaton Road, Colwyn Bay, Tel. No. Rumburgh 201
 Nurse Powell, 40 Seaton Road, Colwyn Bay, Tel. No. Rumburgh 201
 Nurse Richards, 40 Seaton Road, Colwyn Bay, Tel. No. Rumburgh 201

Domestic Help Service

The number of domestic help employed in the district during the year was 17.
 The number of cases where domestic help was provided was 42.

Follows

Maternity	10
Industrial	10
Domestic Help and Aged	10
Other	10
Total	40

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

