

[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health, Barrowford U.D.C.

Contributors

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HEALTH
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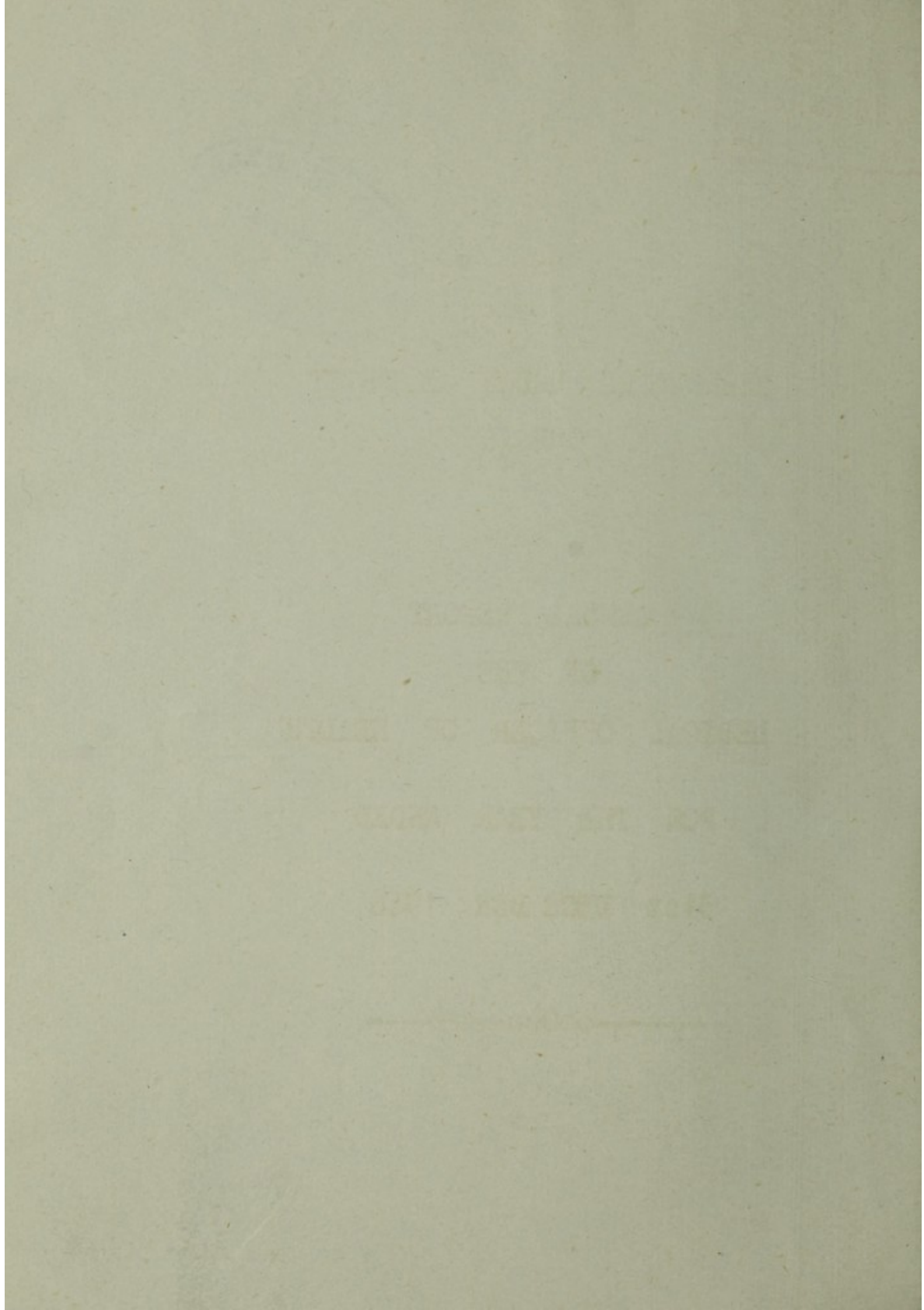
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BARROWFORD URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER 1946

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Barrowford Urban District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

G. J. Roberts, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
D.P.H., D.P.A.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :

F. Highfield, Cert. S.I., P.A.S.I.,
M. Inst. M. and Cy. E.

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On active service to 31st August 1946.
Resigned 31st October 1946.

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Warrant of Arrest

State of New York

County of New York

City of New York

Department of Social Services

Division of Family Services

Section of Child Welfare

Office of the Child Welfare Director

Room 100, 100 West Street

New York, New York

October 10, 1964

John Doe

123 Main Street

New York, New York

100 West Street

New York, New York

100 West Street

New York, New York

3.

Public Health Office,

Colne.

August 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Barrowford Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

During the absence of your Medical Officer of Health (Dr. G. J. Roberts), on active service, and later following his resignation I have acted, for a period of 10 months throughout the year, as temporary Medical Officer of Health for your area. It has devolved on me to present the report dealing with the vital statistics, and other matters pertaining to the Public Health Services for the year ended 31st December 1946, and I have pleasure in so doing.

I wish to take this opportunity of acknowledging my gratitude to the members of the Council, the Clerk, and the Surveyor-Sanitary Inspector for the courtesy which has been extended towards me and for the willing assistance I have received throughout my term of office.

Also I have been ably assisted by the staff of the Public Health Office, Nelson, with whom you have a working arrangement and my thanks are due to them for their co-ordination.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

R. E. Robinson.

Public Health Officer

Chicago

August 1917

To the Chairman and Members of the
Board of Health

Dear Sirs and Gentlemen:

During the absence of your Medical
Officer of Health (Dr. J. Roberts), an active
service, and later following his resignation I
have acted for a period of 40 months throughout
the year as temporary Medical Officer of Health for
your city. It has devolved on me to present the
reports dealing with the vital statistics, and other
matters pertaining to the Public Health services for
the year ended that December 31st, and I have pleasure
in so doing.

I wish to take this opportunity of
acknowledging my gratitude to the members of the
Council, the Board, and the various departments
of the city for the cooperation which has been extended
to me in my work and which has been of great
assistance to me.

Also I have been aided and assisted by the
staff of the Public Health Office, and the various
departments of the city, and I have pleasure
in their for their co-operation.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. Robinson

Statistics and social conditions of the Area.

Area in acres	1387
Population - Census 1931	5299
Registrar General's estimate of Population, mid 1946. This is an increase of 227 on the estimated population mid 1945.	4614
Number of inhabited houses:-	
(a) Census 1931	1602
(b) End of 1946 according to Rate books	1742
Rateable Value	£27547
Sum represented by a penny rate	£109.411

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area:- There has been no change in social conditions, as compared with previous years. The chief industry is weaving with trades allied directly therewith.

VITAL STATISTICS

No unusual or excessive mortality has occurred during the year, nor has there been any sickness or invalidity which has been specially noteworthy. There does not appear to have been any conditions of occupation or environment which has had a prejudicial effect on health.

Comparing the vital statistics with the previous year it is found that the birth rate shows an increase of 0.3 per thousand of population, the death rate a decrease of 0.1, deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis a decrease of 0.47, and deaths from malignant disease an increase of 0.53 per thousand of population.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Year	Population - Census 1931	Estimated population mid 1931	Number of inhabited houses
1931	1,142	1,142	174
1932	1,142	1,142	174
1933	1,142	1,142	174
1934	1,142	1,142	174
1935	1,142	1,142	174
1936	1,142	1,142	174
1937	1,142	1,142	174
1938	1,142	1,142	174
1939	1,142	1,142	174
1940	1,142	1,142	174
1941	1,142	1,142	174
1942	1,142	1,142	174
1943	1,142	1,142	174
1944	1,142	1,142	174
1945	1,142	1,142	174
1946	1,142	1,142	174
1947	1,142	1,142	174
1948	1,142	1,142	174
1949	1,142	1,142	174
1950	1,142	1,142	174

social conditions, including the effect of the war on the area - this has been no longer in social conditions as compared with previous years. The social conditions in the area are listed in the table below.

VITAL STATISTICS

A general statement of the vital statistics of the area for the years 1931 to 1950 is given in the table below. The figures are based on the data furnished by the local health officer. The figures are given in the table below.

Comparison with means of the 5 years 1941 - 1945 shows a decrease in the birth rate of 0.3, an increase in the death rate of 0.7, a decrease in the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate of 0.05 and an increase in the deaths from malignant disease of 0.07 per thousand of population.

The infantile mortality rate shows a decrease of 4 per thousand live births compared with 1945 and an increase of 13 per thousand live births when compared with the mean of the five years 1941-1945.

During the year deaths exceeded births by 19.

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BIRTHS

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	25	25	50
Illegitimate	4	1	5
Total	29	26	55

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	2	1	3

The above figures give a live birth rate of 11.9, a still birth rate of 0.65, and a total

The above figures give a live birth rate of 11.9 a mill with rate of 0.5, and a total of 12.4. The above figures give a live birth rate of 11.9 a mill with rate of 0.5, and a total of 12.4.

Live Births		Deaths		Total	
Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total
11.9	11.9	0.5	0.5	12.4	12.4
11.9	11.9	0.5	0.5	12.4	12.4
11.9	11.9	0.5	0.5	12.4	12.4

The above figures give a live birth rate of 11.9 a mill with rate of 0.5, and a total of 12.4.

(live and still) birth rate of 12.57 per thousand of population. The still births represent a rate of 51 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The number of births actually occurring in Barrowford during the year was 24 (all live births) one of which was relative to a non-resident. This indicates that 34 total births (live and still) or 58.6% of the births occurred in homes or institutions outside the Barrowford area. 5 illegitimate births were registered, this being 8.6% of the total births, representing an illegitimate birth rate of 1.07 per thousand of population, an increase of 0.17 on the rate for 1945.

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DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Total	32	42	74

Death rate 16.0 per thousand of population.

44 deaths occurred in Barrowford during the year, one of which was a non-resident. 31 deaths of Barrowford residents occurred elsewhere, of which 27 were either in hospital or institution.

On analysis of the causes of death it is found that heart disease gave rise to the greatest number i.e. 20 deaths with a death rate of 4.34 per thousand inhabitants. Malignant disease with 14 deaths, death rate 3.04 per thousand inhabitants was the next highest cause of death. The death rate from respiratory diseases was 1.29 per thousand of population (6 deaths) and from tuberculosis 0.21 per thousand of population (1 death).

1940 1,000 (live and still) births
 1939 800 (live and still) births
 1938 700 (live and still) births
 1937 600 (live and still) births

The number of births actually occurring is
 estimated to be 1,000 (live and still) births
 in 1940. This is based on the fact that
 the number of live and still births is
 1,000. The number of stillborns is
 estimated to be 100. The number of
 abortions is estimated to be 100. The
 total number of births is 1,200. The
 birth rate per 1,000 population is 1.20.

1940

STATISTICS

Year	Total	Deaths	Population
1940	1,200	120	100,000
1939	800	80	80,000
1938	700	70	70,000
1937	600	60	60,000
1936	500	50	50,000
1935	400	40	40,000
1934	300	30	30,000
1933	200	20	20,000
1932	100	10	10,000

Death rate 12.0 per thousand of population

All deaths occurred in Barrington during the year
 one of which was a stillborn. 30 deaths of
 Barrington residents occurred elsewhere, of which
 20 were of that in hospital or institution.

On the basis of the census of deaths it is found
 that total deaths have risen to the greatest number
 since 1930 with a death rate of 12.0 per
 thousand population. Highest death rate since 1930
 was the highest death rate of 12.0 per thousand population
 was the highest death rate of 12.0 per thousand population
 Total live and stillborns was 1,200. The death
 rate per 1,000 population (1.20)

Analysis of the ages at death show 4 to have occurred under 5 years of age (5.4%) and 24 (32.4%) deaths to be of persons of 70 years of age or over.

No Maternal death occurred during the year and excluding tuberculosis there was no death from any of the notifiable infectious diseases. There was one death of an infant under 2 years of age from diarrhoea and enteritis this giving a mortality rate of 9.4 per 1,000 live births. Whilst this figure may appear relatively high in comparison to figures later submitted relating to the whole country and sub-divisions thereof, it must be borne in mind that there are only a very small number of births in Barrowford on which the calculations can be based hence one death is bound to show a high mortality rate. It is therefore worthy of note that the previous death recorded in Barrowford from this cause was in the year 1933.

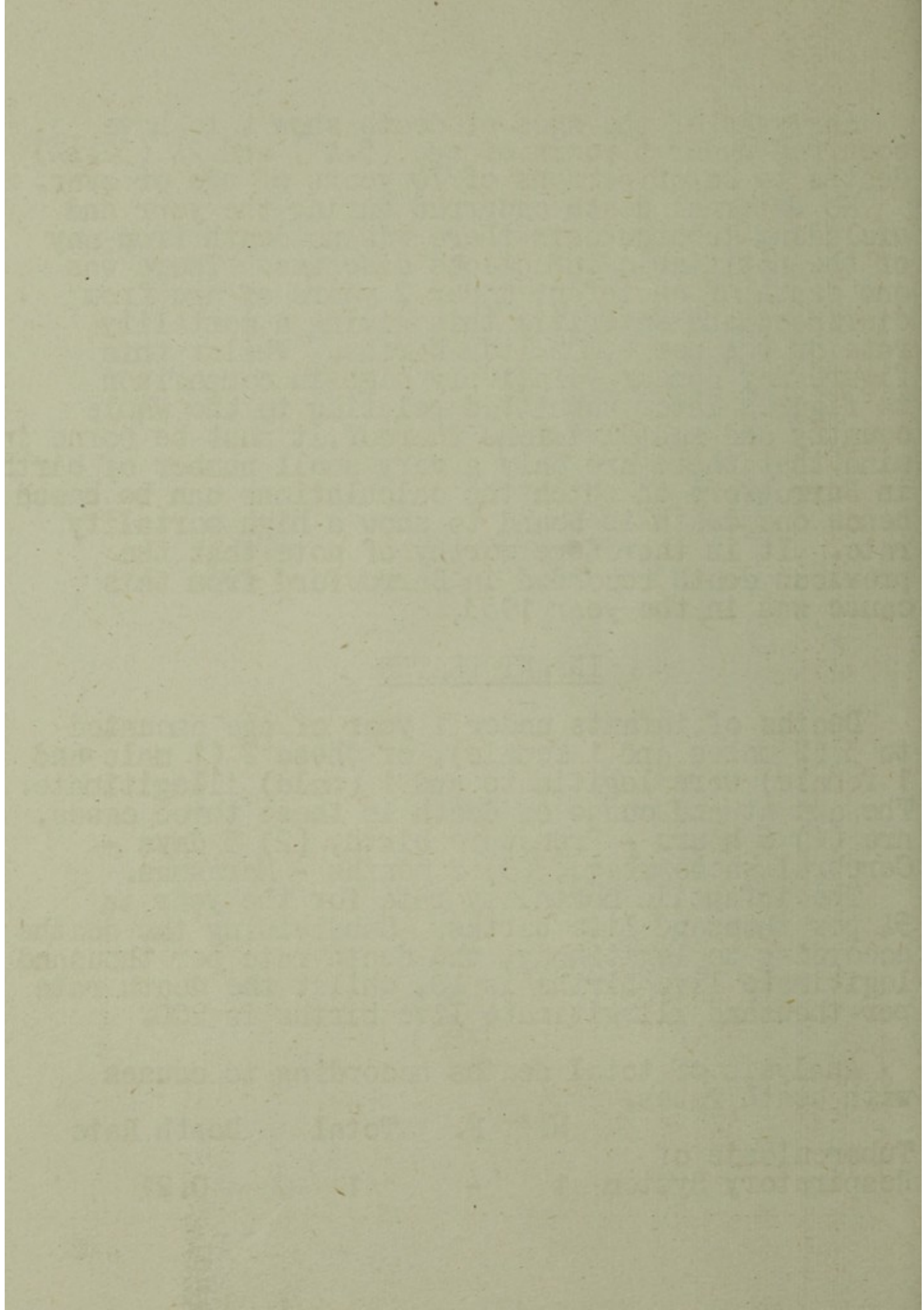
INFANT DEATHS

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age amounted to 3 (2 males and 1 female), of these 2 (1 male and 1 female) were legitimate and 1 (male) illegitimate. The age at and cause of death in these three cases, are (1) 6 hours - Premature birth, (2) 5 days - Cerebral haemorrhage, (3) 2 months - Marasmus.

The infantile mortality rate for the year is 54 per thousand live births. Subdividing the deaths according to legitimacy, the death rate per thousand legitimate live births is 40, whilst the death rate per thousand illegitimate live births is 200.

Analysis of total deaths according to causes with death rates.

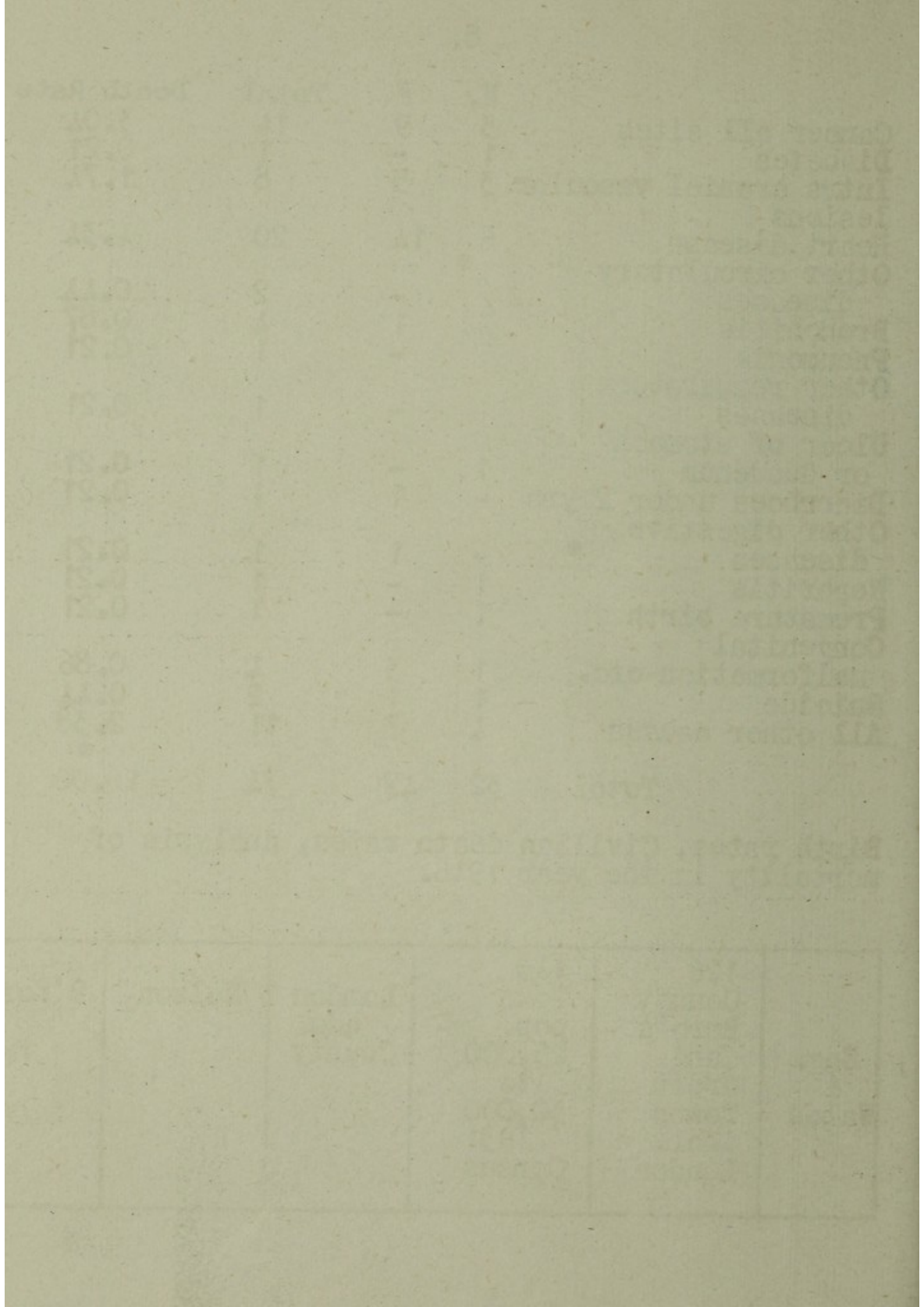
	M.	F.	Total	Death Rate
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	1	0.21



	M.	F.	Total	Death Rate
Cancer all sites	5	9	14	3.04
Diabetes	1	-	1	0.21
Intra cranial vascular lesions	3	5	8	1.74
Heart disease	6	14	20	4.34
Other circulatory diseases	2	-	2	0.44
Bronchitis	3	1	4	0.87
Pneumonia	1	-	1	0.21
Other respiratory diseases	1	-	1	0.21
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	-	1	0.21
Diarrhoea under 2 yrs	-	1	1	0.21
Other digestive diseases	-	1	1	0.21
Nephritis	1	-	1	0.21
Premature birth	1	-	1	0.21
Congenital malformation etc.	1	3	4	0.86
Suicide	1	1	2	0.44
All other causes	4	7	11	2.38
Total	32	42	74	16.00

Birth rates, Civilian death rates, Analysis of mortality in the year 1946.

Eng. & Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns incl. London	148 Town pop. 25,000 to 50,000 1931 Census	London adm. County	Nelson	B'ford
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Rates per 1000 civilian population

Live births	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	16.2	11.9
Still "	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.52	0.65
Deaths						
All causes	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	15.1	16.0
Typhoid &) P typhoid)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.00
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00

Rates per 1000 live births

Deaths Under 1yr of age.	43	46	37	41	28	54
Deaths from Diarrhoea etc. under 2 years	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2	0.0	9.4

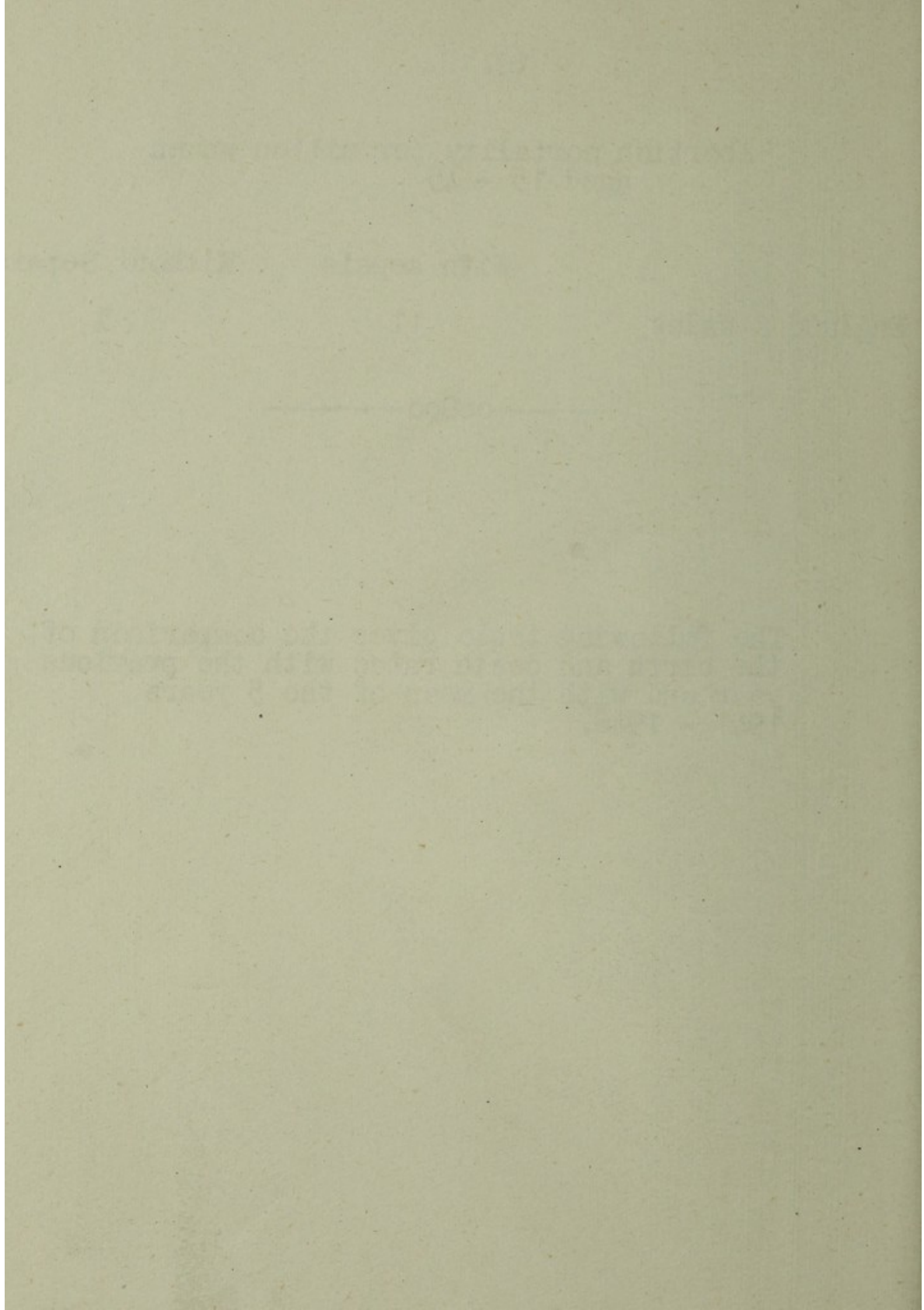
Maternal Mortality per 1000 total births (live and still)	Abortion		Puerperal Infection	Other causes
	with Sepsis	without Sepsis		
England & Wales	0.13	0.06	0.18	1.06
Nelson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barrowford	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Abortion mortality per million women
aged 15 - 45

	With sepsis	Without Sepsis
England & Wales	11	5

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The following table gives the comparison of the birth and death rates with the previous year and with the mean of the 5 years 1941 - 1946.



Estimated Population Mid 1946 - 4614.	Per 1000 estm. population				Maternal mortality		Rate of deaths under one yr. per 1000 live births.
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from T.B. resp. system	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 live births	Per 1000 total live & still births	
Mean of 5 years 1941 - 1945	12.2	15.3	0.26	2.96	2.98	2.89	41
Year 1945	11.6	16.1	0.68	2.50	nil	nil	58
Year 1946	11.9	16.0	0.21	3.03	nil	nil	54
Increase or decrease in 1946 on 5 years average 1941-1945	-0.3	+0.7	-0.05	+0.07	-2.98	-2.89	+ 13
on previous year	+0.3	-0.1	-0.47	+0.53	nil	nil	- 4

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory facilities

There has been no change in the arrangements during the year. The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson, are available to the local practitioners.

Ambulance facilities

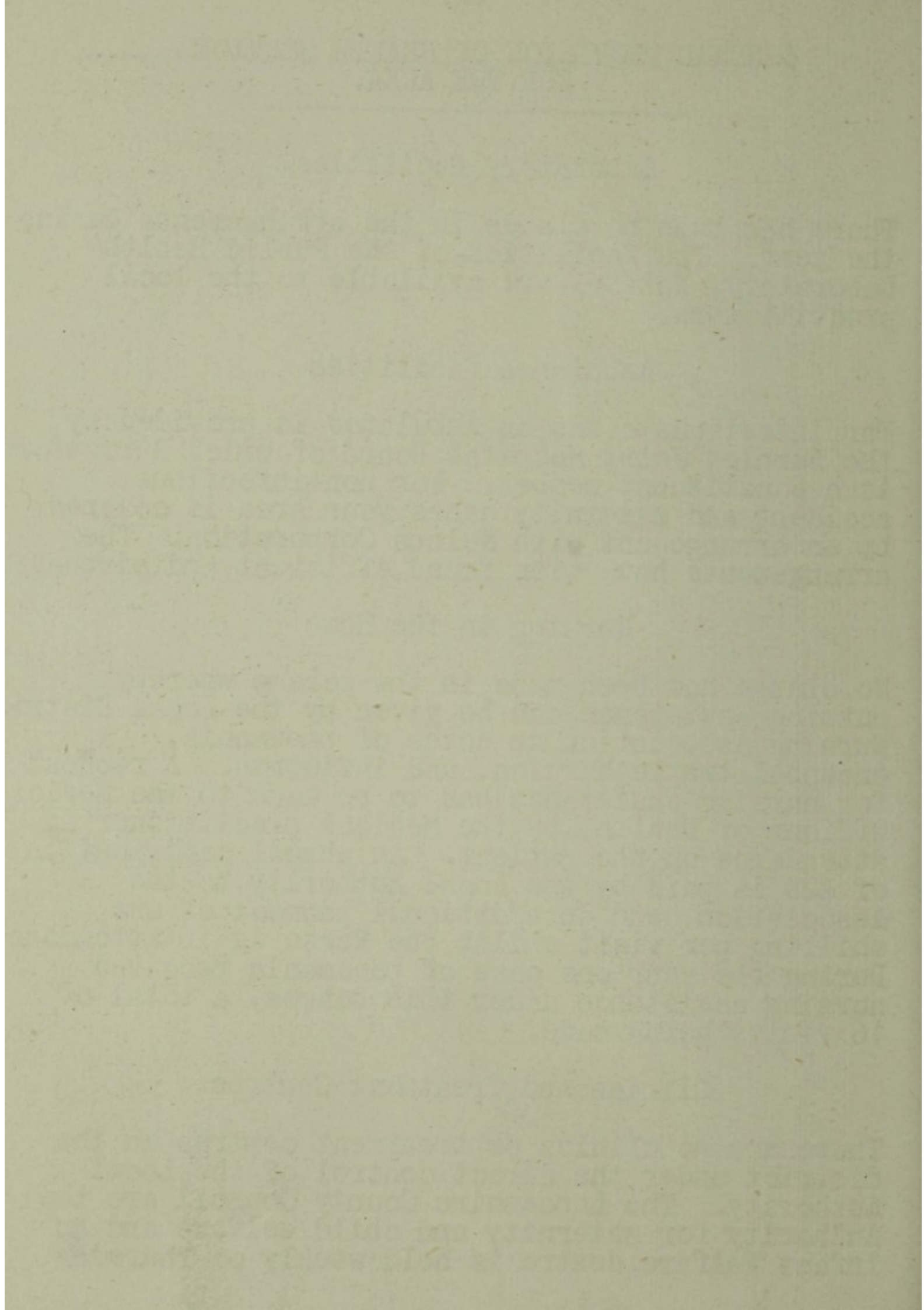
For infectious cases an Ambulance is provided by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board of which Barrowford is a constituent member. For non-infectious, accident and maternity cases your area is covered by an arrangement with Nelson Corporation. The arrangements have been found efficient and adequate.

Nursing in the Home

No change has been made in the scheme whereby nursing assistance can be given by the Local District Nursing Association in cases of pneumonia, encephalitis lethargica, and influenza. A request for nursing assistance has to be made to the Medical Officer of Health, by the Medical practitioner in attendance on the patient. An annual contribution of £25 is paid by the Local Authority to the Association, and an additional payment of one shilling per visit whilst the Nurse is in attendance. During the year one case of pneumonia received nursing assistance under this scheme, a total of 16 visits being made.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

There are no clinics or treatment centres in the district under the direct control of the Local Authority. The Lancashire County Council are the Authority for maternity and child welfare and an Infant Welfare centre is held weekly on Thursday



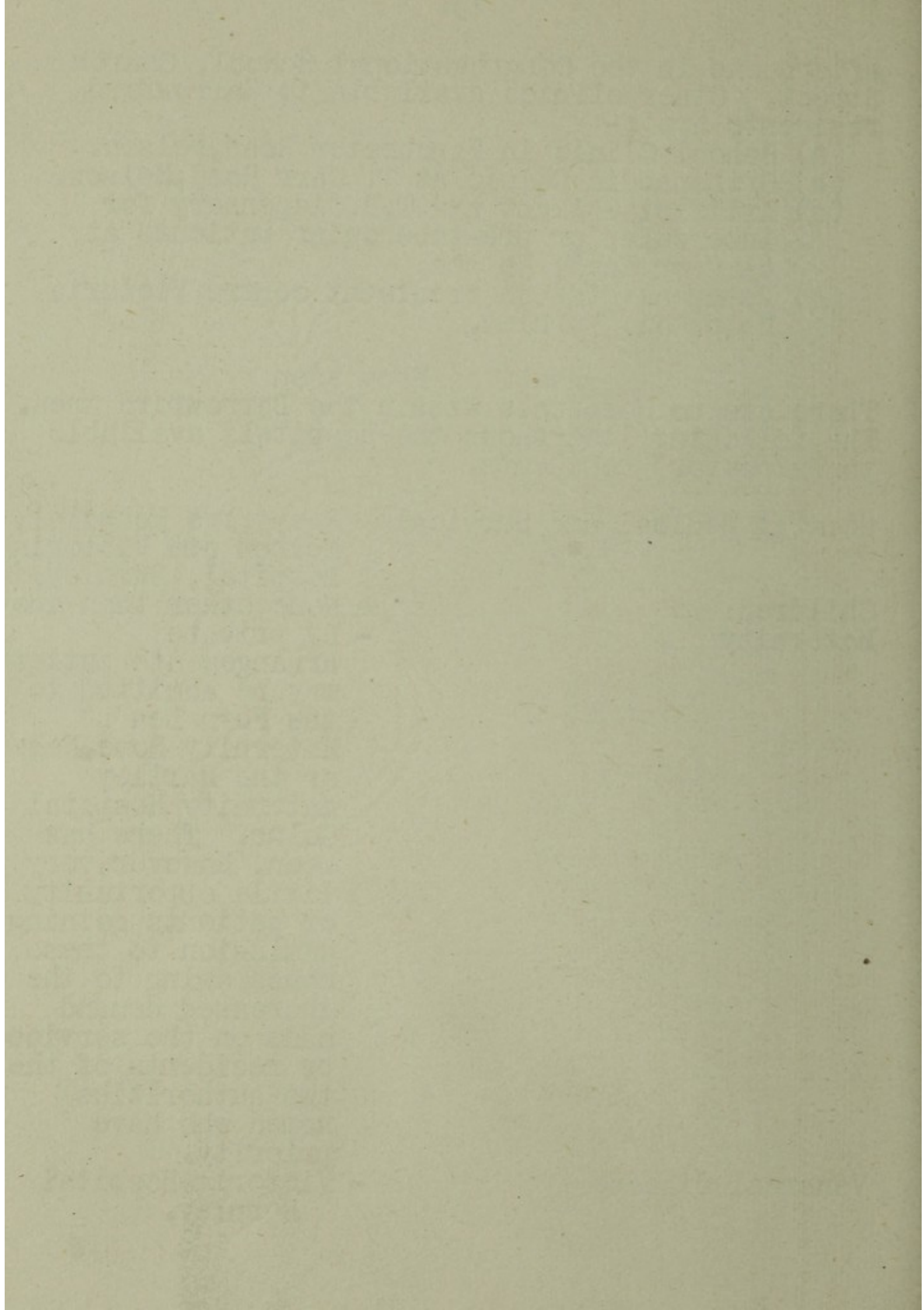
afternoons in the Congregational School, Church Street. Other clinics available to Barrowford residents are :-

- (a) School Clinic in Manchester Road, Nelson.
- (b) Orthopaedic Clinic at 11 Carr Road, Nelson.
- (c) Artificial light and T.B. dispensary for tubercular or pre-tubercular patients at 64 Carr Road, Nelson.
- (d) Venereal disease treatment centre Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Hospital Provision

There are no Hospitals within the Barrowford area. The following list shows the Hospitals available to Barrowford residents.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| General Medical and Surgical | - Reedyford Hospital, Nelson and Victoria Hospital, Burnley. |
| Children | - None other than above. |
| Maternity | - By private arrangements patients may be admitted to the Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson, or the Hartley Maternity Hospital Colne. There has been, however, very little opportunity of patients gaining admission to these homes owing to the increased demand made on the services by residents of the two authorities named who have priority. |
| Venereal disease | - Victoria Hospital Burnley. |



Tuberculosis	- Lancashire County Council Sanatoria.
Orthopaedic	- Lancashire County Council scheme for school and pre-school children.
Puerperal Pyrexia	- Marsden Road, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Burnley.

There are no institutions specially provided for unmarried mothers, illegitimate or homeless children. The public assistance institution and the municipal infirmary for the area are situated in Burnley.

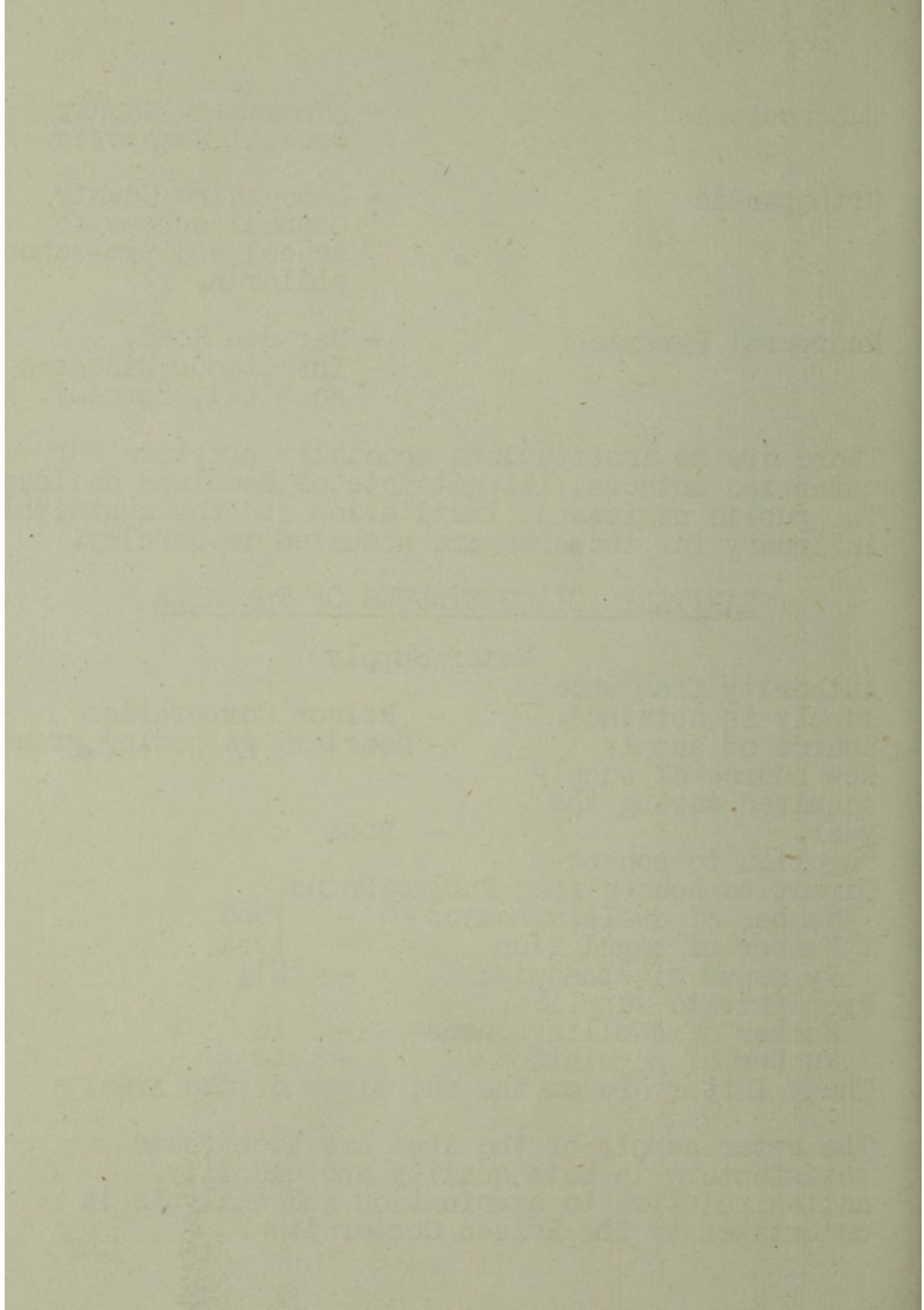
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

Authority from which supply is obtained.	- Nelson Corporation
Source of supply	- Moorland gathering ground.
New source of supply acquired during the year.	- None
Supplies to houses	
Direct to houses from Public Mains.	
Number of dwellinghouses	- 1586
Number of population	- 4574
By means of standpipe	- Nil
From private supplies.	
Number of dwellinghouses	- 16
Number of population	- 40

These latter are on the outskirts of the Area.

The water supply of the Area has been found satisfactory in both quality and quantity. Action relative to examination and analysis is undertaken by the Nelson Corporation.



Drainage and Sewerage

Sewage disposal works - Automatic screening plant, and method of treatment Primary and secondary settling tanks, Percolating filters, Humus tanks.

No new works of sewerage or extensions of sewage disposal works have been undertaken during the year.

On the outskirts of the area there are scattered farms and houses without drainage due to the distances involved from the main sewers. The sewage disposal works are situated so that there is natural fall thereto from all parts.

Rivers and Streams

Sources and nature of any pollution.

None investigated.

Action taken to check the pollution of rivers and streams.

Any action necessary is taken by the Ribble Joint Committee who exercise supervision of the area.

Sanitary accommodation at end of 1946.

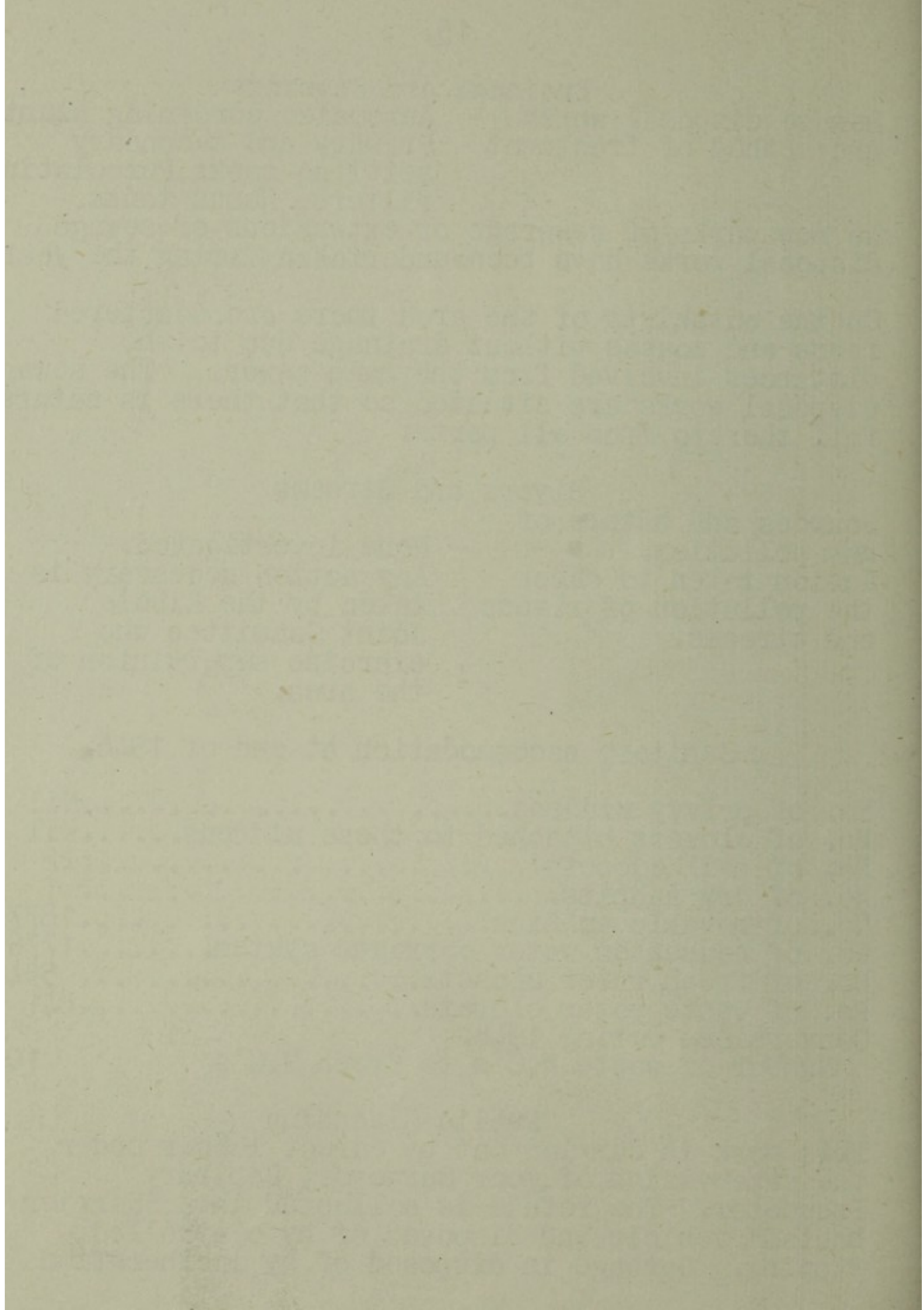
No. of privvy middens.....	Nil
No. of closets attached to these middens.....	Nil
No. of pail closets.....	22
No. of dry ashpits.....	1
No. of movable ashbins.....	1877
No. of houses on water carriage system.....	1776
No. of fresh water closets.....	554
No. of waste water closets.....	841

Conversions during 1946.

Number of waste W.C's to fresh W.C's	10
--------------------------------------	----

Public Cleansing

This work is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of your Surveyor, Sanitary Inspector. The refuse is collected in a "KARRIER bantam" vehicle and disposed of by controlled tipping. Garbage is disposed of by incineration.



arrangements therefor being made with neighbouring authority and night soil is spread on farm lands.

Sanitary inspections during 1946.

Number of premises in general visited or inspected.....		80
Number of visits to infectious cases.....		36
" " defects or nuisances discovered.....		50
" " nuisances abated.....		50
" " notices served	informal	50
	statutory	1
" " Legal proceedings		nil

Shops and Offices.

No action taken during the year.

Camping Sites (other than Military) - There are none in the Area.

Smoke Abatement

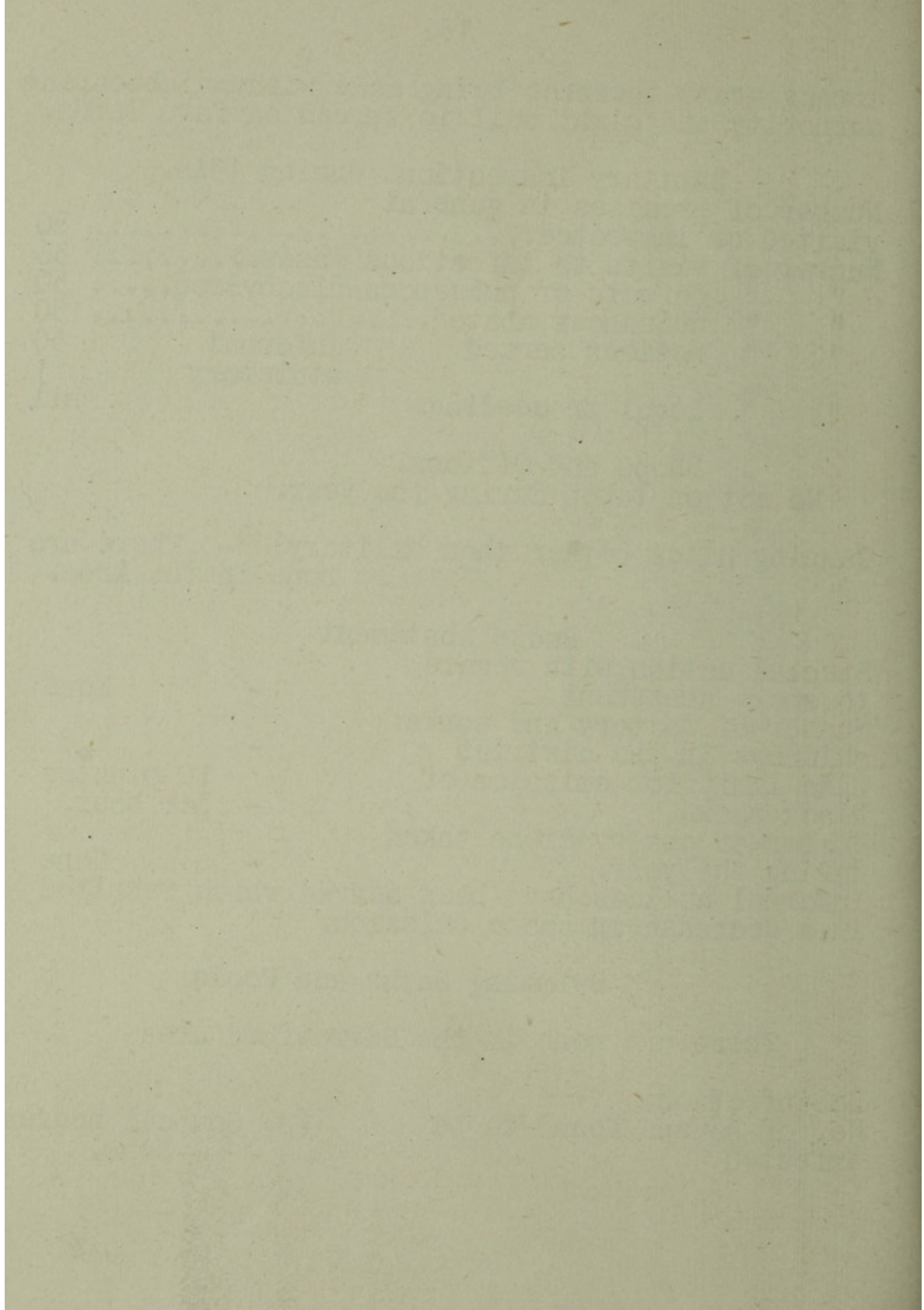
Special action with regard to smoke abatement	-	None
Number of factory and works chimneys in the district	-	8
Time limit for emission of black smoke.	-	10 minutes per hour.
Number of observations taken during the year.	-	None
Informal notices have been served which resulted in a decrease in smoke emission.		

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are none in the Barrowford Area

Disinfection.

No. of houses found to be infested	(a) Council houses
	None.



No. of houses disinfected	(a) Council houses None
	(b) Other houses 1.
Methods employed for disinfestation of houses	D.D.T. spray.
Name of fumigant or insecticide used	Killgercide
Efficiency	Good

No action has been necessary for disinfestation of belongings of tenants before removal ro council houses, nor measures taken by way of supervision and education of tenants to prevent infestation or reinfestation after cleansing.
Disinfestation when necessary is carried out by the Local Authority.

Schools

The sanitary condition of the schools is good. Each is supplied with towns water.

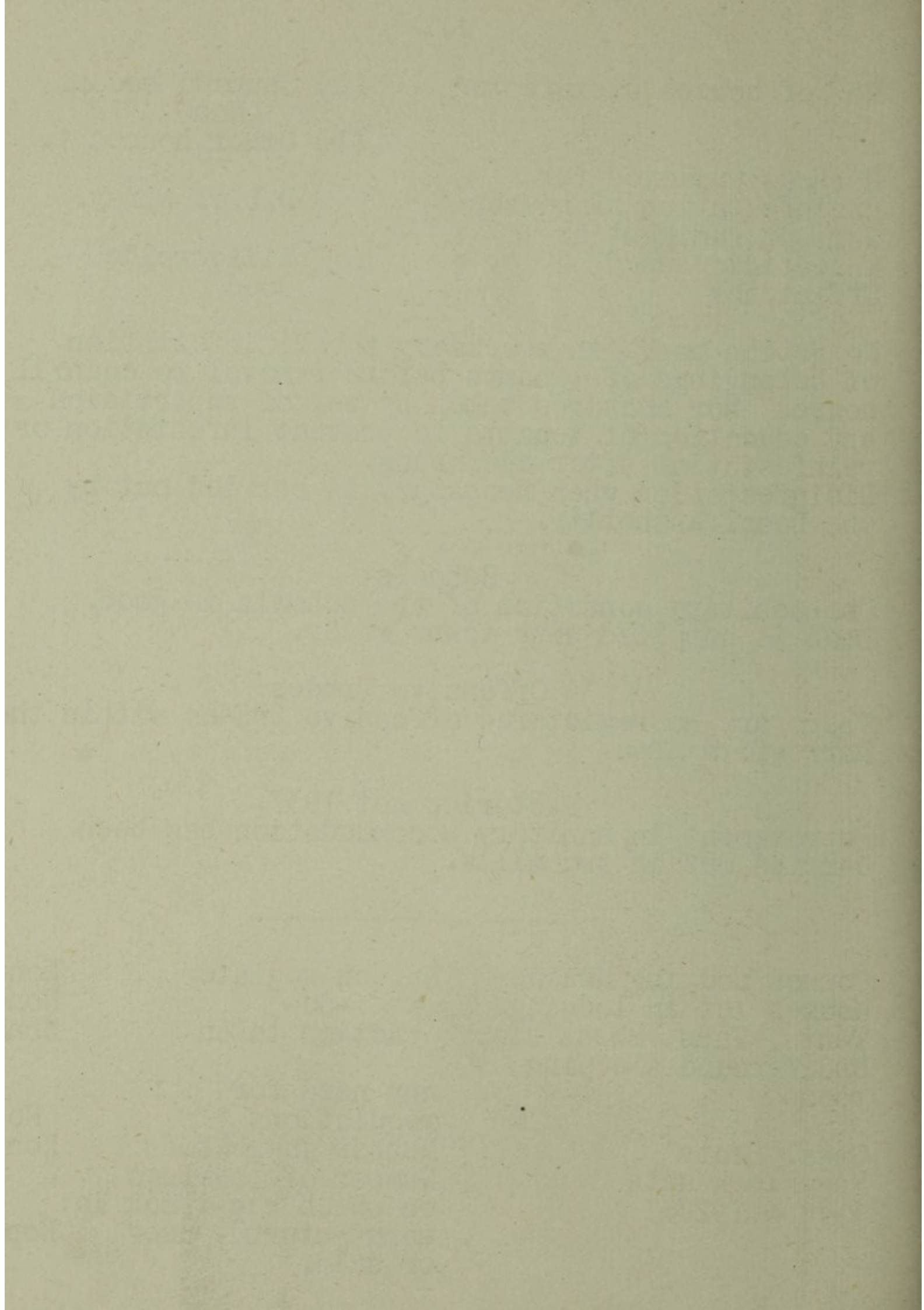
Offensive Trades

There are no registered offensive trades within the Barrowford Area.

Factories Act 1937.

Improvement in sanitary accommodation has been carried out in two mills.

Common Lodging Houses	No. on register	None
Houses let in lodgings	-do-	None
Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.	Action taken	None
Underground sleeping rooms	Any need for regulations ?	No
Canal Boats	Number inspected	None
Rag Flock Acts 1911 & 1928.	Number of premises on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.	None.



Chief sanitary requirements of the district. There are several groups of houses served with $\frac{1}{2}$ " common water supply instead of a separate supply to each house. A large proportion of the houses are without a bath. Substitution of the Waste Water closets by fresh water closets.

Housing.

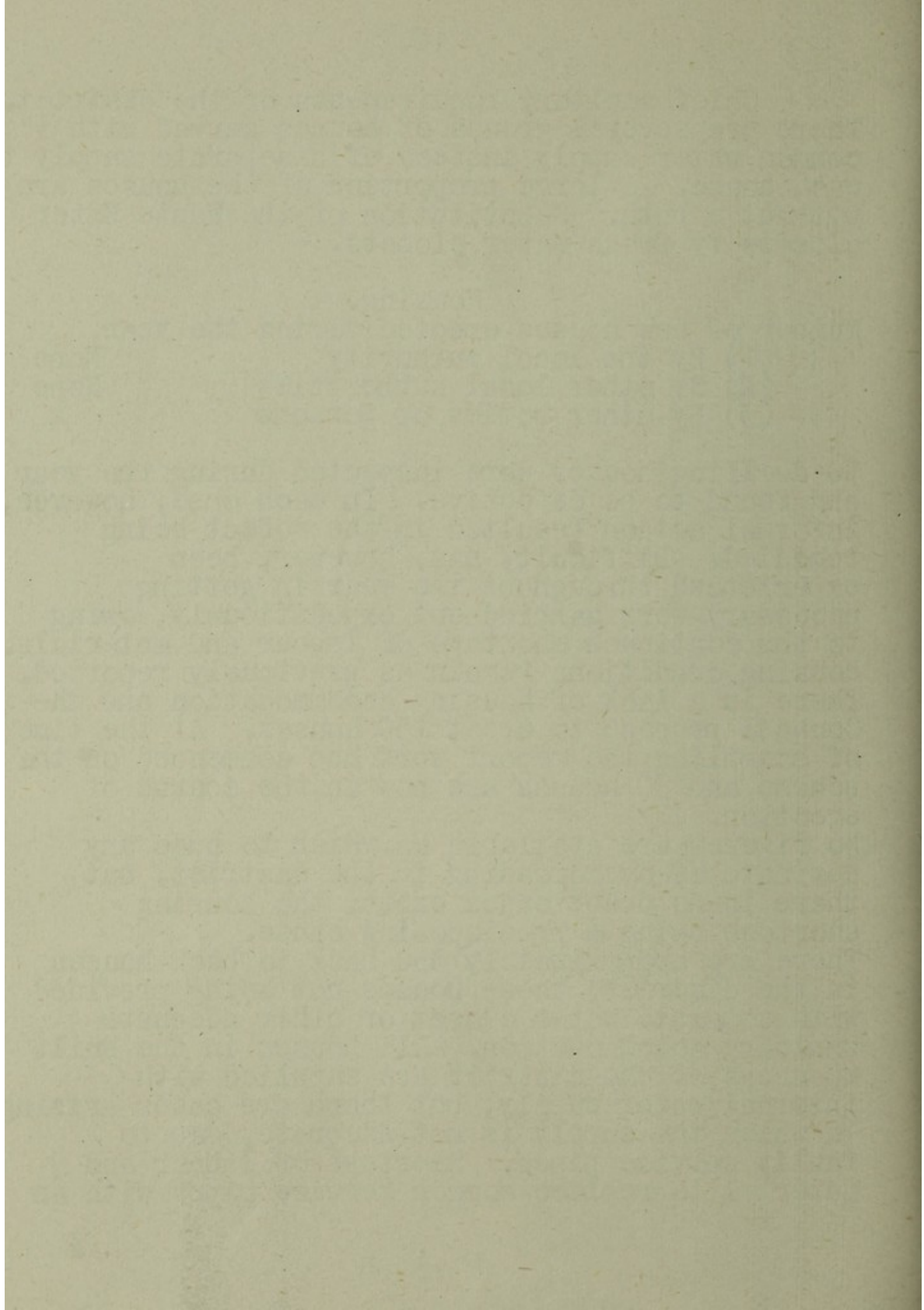
Number of new houses erected during the year.

(1) By the local authority	None
(2) By other local authorities	None
(3) By other bodies or persons	4

50 dwelling houses were inspected during the year and found to be defective. In each case, however, informal action resulted in the defect being remedied. Difficulty has, however, been experienced throughout the year in getting necessary work carried out expeditiously, owing to the continued shortage of labour and materials. Housing conditions remain as previously reported. There is a lack of housing accommodation and the Council propose to erect 130 houses. At the time of compiling the report work had commenced on the scheme and 30 houses are now in the course of erection.

No figures are available on which to base any estimate of overcrowding in the district, but there is no doubt cases exist, the housing shortage being a predisposing cause.

There are approximately 350 back to back houses in the district, these houses not being provided with separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation. All houses in the built up areas of the district are supplied with internal water supply, but there are cases arising in which the supply is not adequate, due to faulty service pipes. Shortage of labour and material to replace common service pipes with an



individual service pipe from the main to each house affected, is retarding efforts to be made to remedy this state of affairs.

 INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

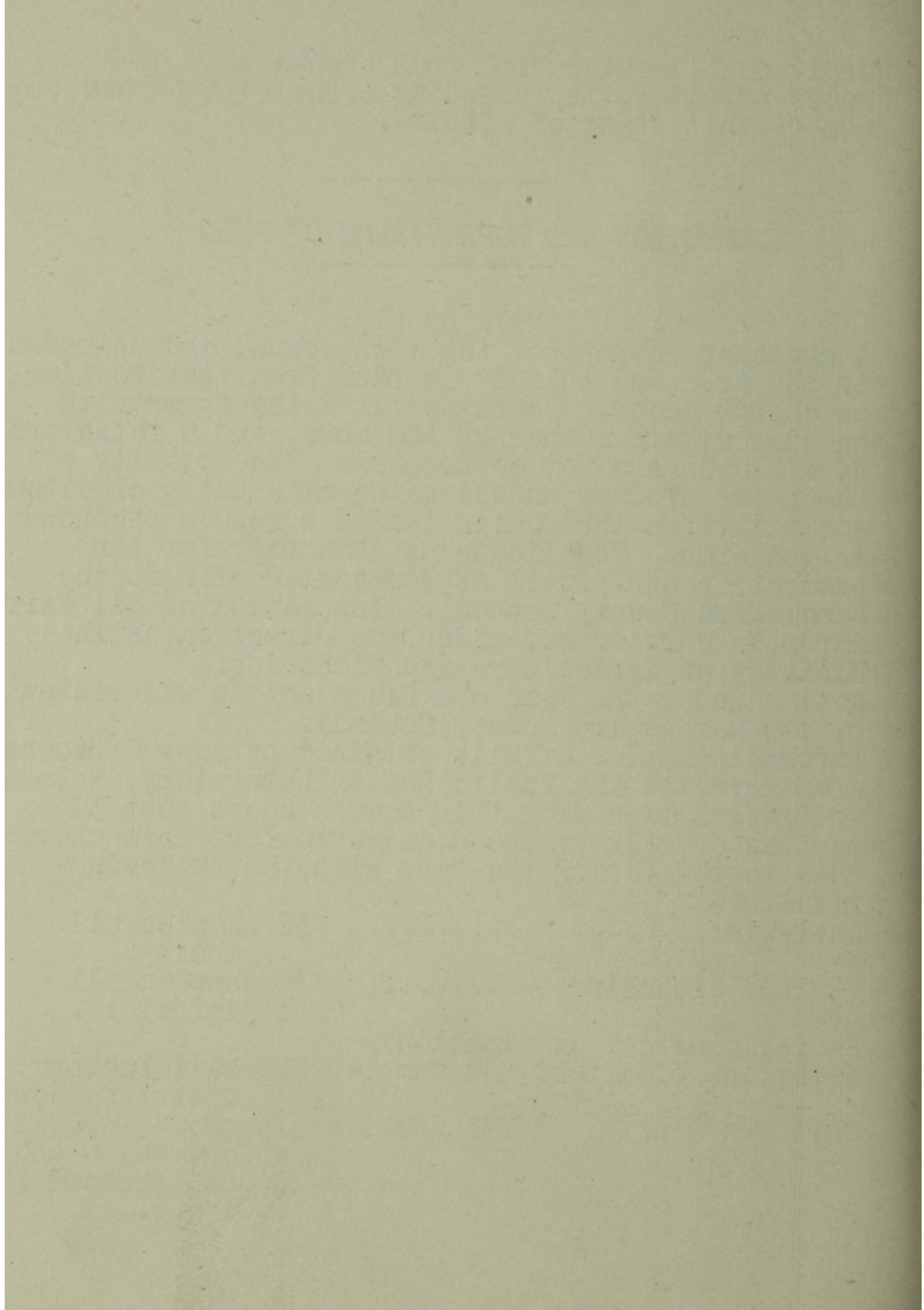
Milk Supply.

A register is kept of the cowkeepers, and dairymen in the Area and this is amended from time to time as change occur. There are 24 dairy farms with an approximate number of 400 cows, and 9 retailers of milk who are not cowkeepers. The majority of the farms produce undesignated milk but accredited and milk from tuberculin tested herds is produced in the area. The licensing authority for the production and retail of designated milk is the Lancashire County Council. Inspection of all dairy herds is carried out under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Action under the Food and Drugs Act is undertaken by the Lancashire County Council.

Informal samples of milk obtained by your Officers are tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson, and information from this source shows that 32 samples of milk produced on Barrowford farms have been tested during the year with the following results:-

Analysis	32 samples all genuine.
Visible cleanliness.....	30 samples all satisfactory.
Bacteriological examination.	
Methylene blue test	30 samples 29 satisfactory 1 unsatisfactory
Coliform test	31 samples 25 showed B.Coli absent and 6 showed B.Coli present in 0.01 c.c.



Tubercle bacilli	6 samples	all negative
Resazurin test	} 31 samples	6 excellent
(keeping quality)		16 very good
		7 good and
		2 fair,

Meat and other Foods

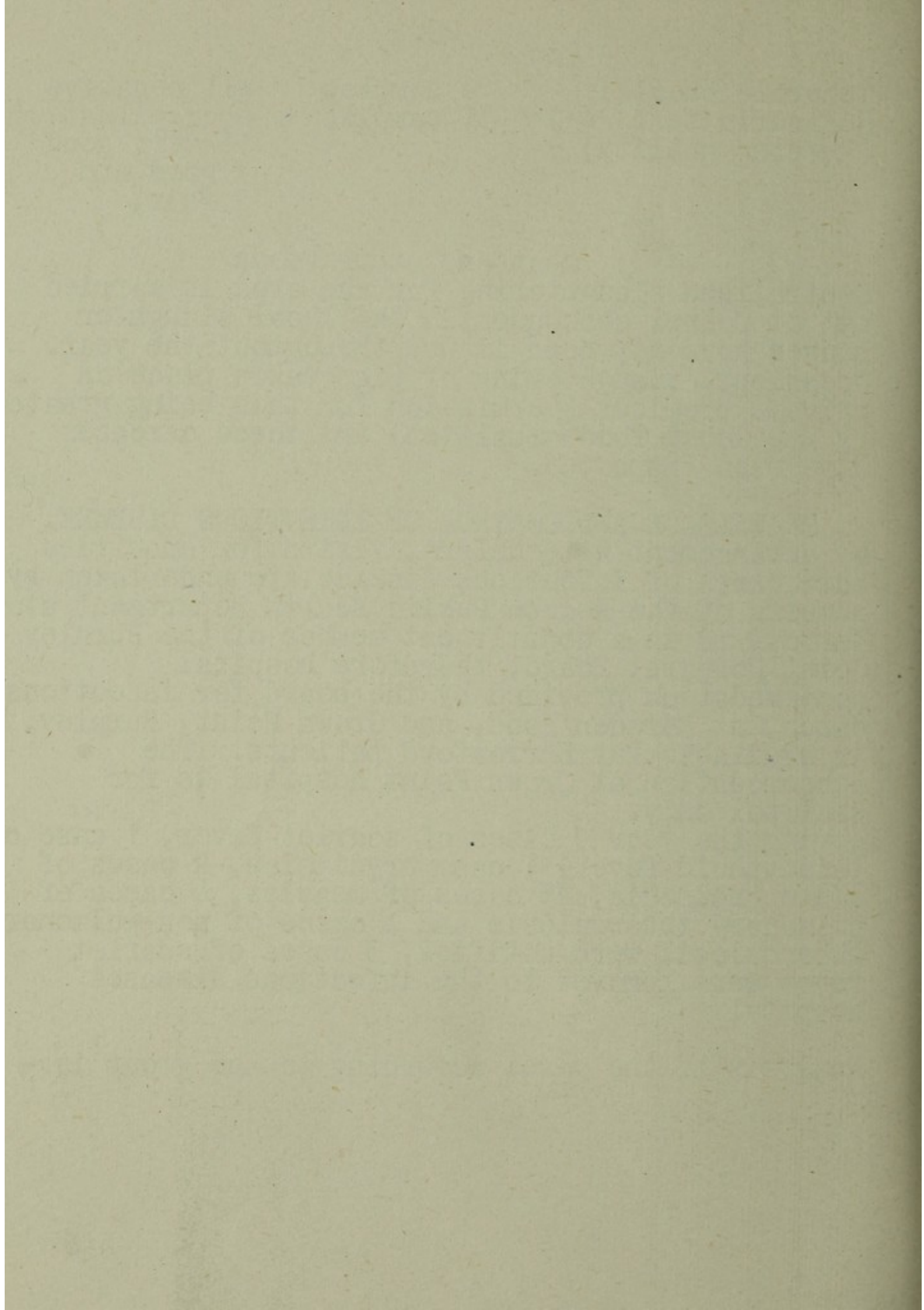
Centralized slaughtering for the area is carried out at Colne, consequently the local slaughter houses have not been in use throughout the year. Occasional slaughtering of pigs takes place on private premises (permission for this being granted by the local food committee) and these carcasses have been inspected.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

By arrangement with Nelson, visits for enquiries into cases of infectious disease are undertaken by members of the Nelson Public Health Department staff. Barrowford is a constituent member of the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, therefore hospital accommodation provided by the board for infectious cases, at Marsden Road, and Crown Point, Burnley, is available for Barrowford patients. The accommodation at Crown Point Hospital is for smallpox only.

During the year 9 cases of scarlet fever, 1 case of paratyphoid fever, 1 case erysipelas, 2 cases of acute pneumonia, 25 cases of measles, 4 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, 3 cases of scarlet fever were removed to the infectious diseases hospital.

Analysis of the cases according to age group is:-



Under	1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45	65 & over
Scarlet fever.	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
Para typhoid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	2	1	3	9	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Non-pulm. tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-

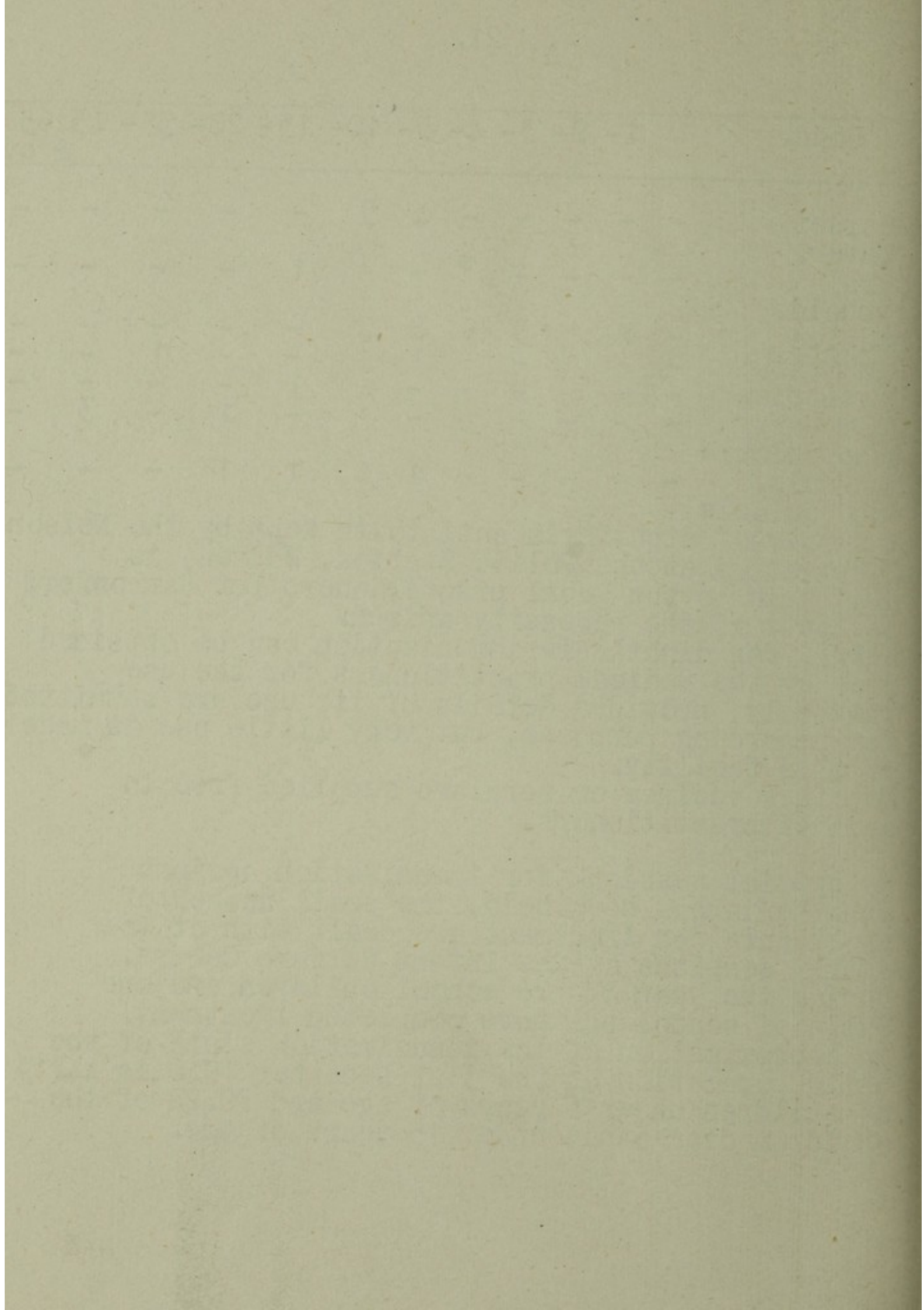
A supply of diphtheria anti toxin kept by the Nelson Corporation at the Police Station, Nelson, is available to the local practitioners for Barrowford patients if the necessity arises.

A.P.T. for diphtheria immunisation can be obtained free by the medical practitioners for the use privately, provided details of its use are submitted for recording purposes, but very little use is made of this facility.

No other vaccines or sera are supplied free to medical practitioners.

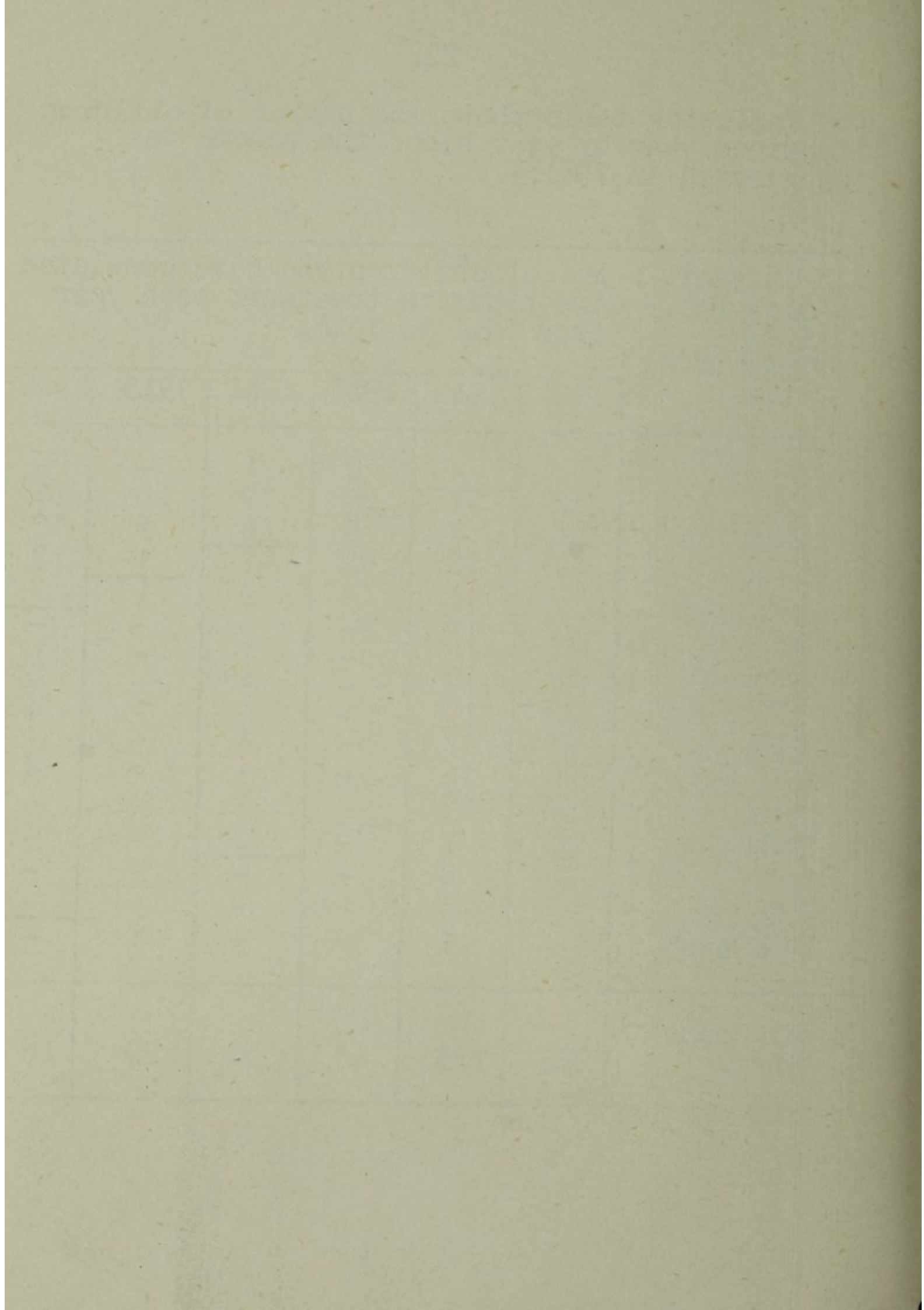
No special sessions for immunisation against diphtheria has been held, the small number of applicants for treatment are dealt with at the weekly sessions of the Infant Welfare Centre. During the year 45 pre school children and one child of school age have completed treatment.

An approximation of the immunisation state of the child population at the 31st December 1946 is 44.1% of children under 5 years of age and 70.2% of the children over 5 but under 15 years of age.



The following table shows the number of children immunised year by year since the scheme was inaugurated in 1941:-

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corresponding year.	No. of children who have completed immunisation treatment each year from 1941 to 1946.					
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
0	-	-	2	1	-	-
1	12	27	29	19	20	31
2	6	7	5	6	5	12
3	17	10	4	1	1	2
4	12	12	3	3	1	-
5	14	11	-	-	-	-
6	26	13	-	1	-	1
7	31	13	-	1	-	-
8	30	11	-	-	1	-
9	26	17	-	1	-	-
10	20	16	-	-	-	-
11	30	15	-	1	-	-
12	30	7	-	2	-	-
13	29	8	-	-	-	-
14	5	3	-	-	-	-
15 & over	-	1	-	-	1	-
Total each year.	294	173	43	36	29	46



Total immunised aged under 5 years at 31st December 1946	128
Total immunised aged 5 to 14 years at 31st December 1946	344
Total immunised aged 15 and over at 31st December 1946	149
	<u>621</u>

Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations.

9 Throat swabs, 4 blood films, 6 pus smears, 3 urines, 8 milk deposits and 3 pathological specimens have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson. during the year.

Disinfection after infectious diseases.

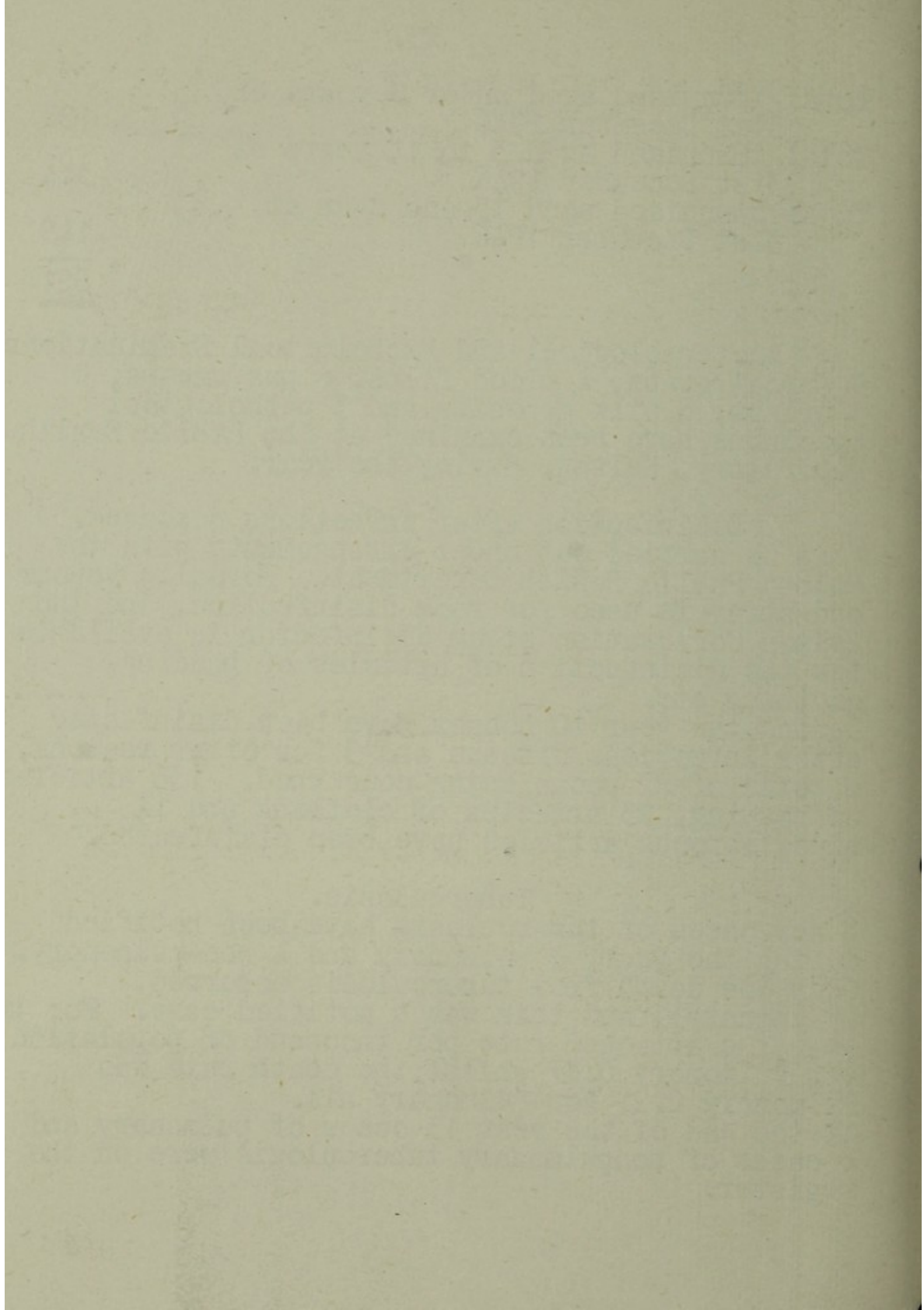
This is carried out under arrangements with the Nelson Public Health Department. Formalin vapour and spray is used for room disinfection, and the Nelson Corporation steam disinfector is available for the disinfection of articles of bedding, clothing etc.

During the year 10 houses have been disinfected after infectious disease and 3 for other reasons, a total of 22 rooms being concerned. 136 articles of bedding, 23 articles of clothing and 14 miscellaneous articles have been disinfected.

Tuberculosis.

8 new cases of tuberculosis have been notified during the year, 4 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary. Only one death from tuberculosis occurred, (pulmonary), and this was a notified case. For the year the attached rate per thousand of population was Pulmonary 0.87 whilst the death rate was Pulmonary 0.21 Non-Pulmonary nil.

At the end of the year 13 cases of pulmonary and 8 cases of nonpulmonary tuberculosis were on the register.



No action has been necessary for wilful neglect or refusal to notify, nor is there any evidence of excessive incidence or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation.

Details as to the age and sex of the new cases and deaths from tuberculosis during the year are:-

Age periods	New cases			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
5 - 10 years	--	--	1	-
10 - 15 "	--	--	-	1
15 - 20 "	--	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	--	1	-	1
45 - 55 "	2	-	-	-
55 - 65 "	1	-	-	-
		Deaths.		
45 - 55 years	1	-	-	-

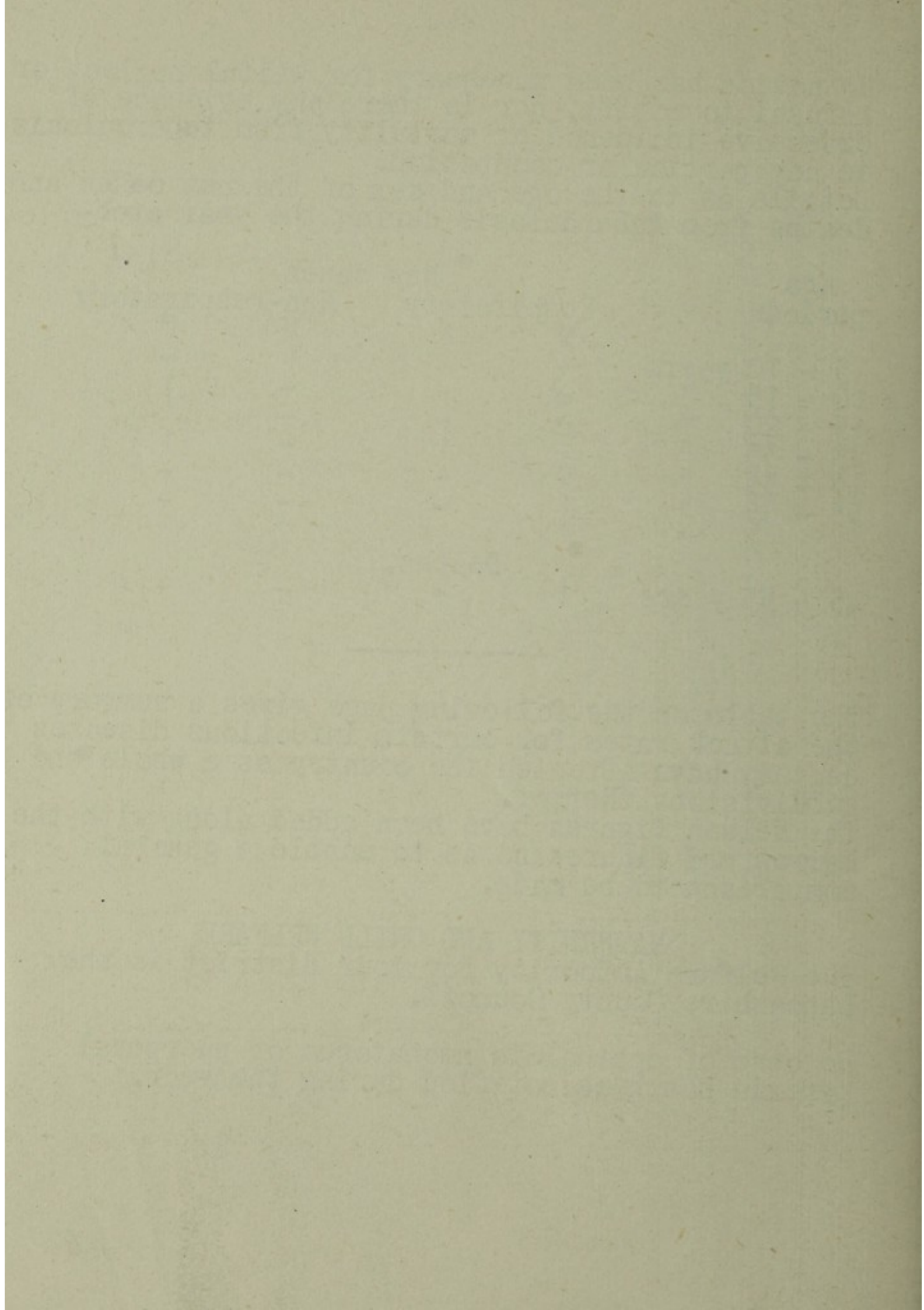
The table on the following page gives a summary of the attack rates for certain infectious diseases as they have affected the country as a whole and subdivisions thereof.

The Nelson figures have been added along with the Barrowford figures so as to enable a general comparison to be made.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The Welfare Authority for your district is the Lancashire County Council.

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum or puerperal pyrexia has been notified during the year.



Case rates for certain infectious diseases
in the year 1946.

	Eng. & Wales	126 Great Towns incl. London	148 Towns 25000 to 50000	London Adm. County	Nelson	B'for
Notifica- tions,	Rates per 1000 civilian population					
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Para- Typhoid	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.21
Cerebro S fever	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42	0.52	1.94
Whooping cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22	0.98	0.00
Diphtheria	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.21	0.21
Measles	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35	10.44	5.41
Pneumonia	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75	0.64	0.44
	Rates per 1000 total births (live and still)					
Puerperal pyrexia	8.50	10.35	7.63	9.68	1.78	0.00

