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BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

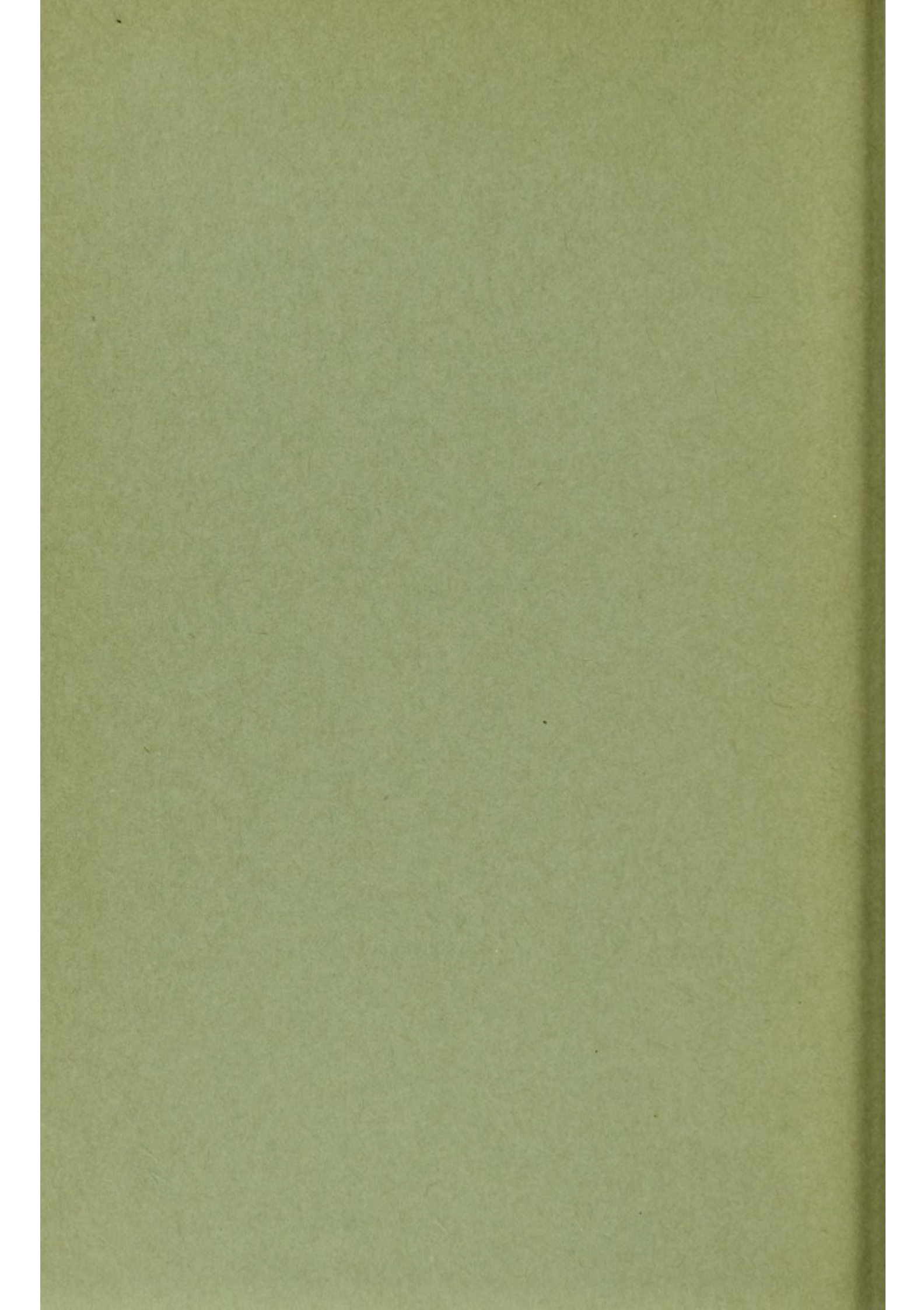
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

DIVISIONAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1963



BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

DIVISIONAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1963

Town Hall,
BEBINGTON, WIRRAL,
CHESHIRE.
(Tel. ROCK Ferry 2080)

BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor C. W. D. THOMPSON

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. B. E. GILL, J.P.

The Mayor: Councillor J. H. WARD, J.P.

The Deputy Mayor: Councillor W. E. CORBETT

Aldermen—

H. P. LONG Mrs. E. B. WILLIAMS R. WILLIAMS

Councillors—

R. EVANS	J. P. MERNOCK
G. E. GLOVER	J. WAUGH
Mrs. H. G. HEBRON	W. WEDGEWOOD
R. HORSLEY	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF*Medical Officer of Health*

F. S. MELVILLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

T. TOWNSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

J. BALL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

E. CLOSS-PARRY	L. C. MOORE
J. C. KNEALE	R. B. VAUGHAN
T. A. DAVIES (<i>From 1.2.63</i>)	

Pupil Public Health Inspector

J. L. ELLIS

Clerical Staff

Miss B. LEA	Miss M. HOSKER
Miss J. CLARK (<i>To 20.4.63</i>)	
Miss M. J. KAY (<i>From 29.4.63</i>)	

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1963.

The year has been uneventful which in one context is very good as it implies no epidemics or alarums and excursions in the public health of the borough, but may be bad in that perhaps it implies that there is complacency about the state of the public health.

The beginning of the year saw the conclusion of the bi-annual measles epidemic. Whilst measles can in a small minority of cases lead to serious complications, usually those affected make a complete recovery.

Once more there was an outbreak of food poisoning, fortunately with very few victims, where a reheated meat product was apparently the vehicle, highlighting once more the dangers of pre-cooking and reheating.

Last year 20 males had died from cancer of the lung and bronchus, the highest number recorded in one year since this cause was separately listed in 1950 except for 1957 when there had been 24 deaths. The average yearly number of male deaths from this cause since 1950 has been 16. This year 31 have died. Six female deaths from the same cause is double the annual average but too much significance should not be attached to this as numbers are so small. It will, however, be interesting to see if there is to be an upward trend in female deaths as this would be further indirect evidence against cigarette smoking which has been indulged in ever-increasingly by women since the early 1940s.

Our smoke abatement plans were unfortunately, and I hope temporarily, given a setback during the year because it became quite evident that the amount of soft cokes which had been increasing to keep pace with the various authorities' programmes was going to stay constant for some years with a probability then of a fall in quantity. This is a result of new and cheaper methods being discovered for making gas. The methods which will now be approved for domestic heating are very much more efficient than those that have been approved of up to now but the appliances cost considerably more and they are more costly to fix. I fervently hope, however, that everyone, general public and local authorities appreciate their advantages and after this temporary hiatus will press on with the programme as vigorously as before. The main object of a Public Health service is to prevent illness and give the citizen a healthy environment to live in and fresh clean air is as important as clean wholesome water and wholesome nourishing food.

Once more I wish sincerely to express my thanks to Mr. Townson who is responsible for most of this report and Mr. Turner for their help and co-operation in making the Health Department run so smoothly and effectively and to all the staff for the work they have done throughout the year.

Last but not least may I express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help, interest and encouragement.

F. S. MELVILLE,

Medical Officer of Health

September, 1964

VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	.....	12,244
Census population (April, 1961)	.....	52,202
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1963)	.....	53,420
Dwelling houses at 31st December, 1963	.....	17,144
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963	.....	£2,503,316
Yield of a Penny Rate (Estimate for 1963/64)	.....	£10,000

Live Births:—		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	.....	950	496	454
Illegitimate	.....	28	16	12
		<hr/>		
		978		
		<hr/>		

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	.....	18.3
Birth rate adjusted by comparability factor of 1.02	.....	18.7
Birth rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales	.....	18.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	.....	2.9

Still Births:—		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	.....	19	9	10
Illegitimate	.....	2	2	—
		<hr/>		
		21		
		<hr/>		

Total live and still births	.....	999
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.....	21.0
for England and Wales	.....	17.2

Infant Deaths:—

Deaths of Infants under ONE year—Legitimate	16	}
Illegitimate	—		
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	.....	16.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	16.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	NIL
Deaths under FOUR WEEKS—Legitimate	11	}
Illegitimate	—		
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.....	11.2
for England and Wales	.....	14.2
Early Neonatal Deaths (under 1 week)	.....	9
Early Neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.....	9.2
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	.....	30.0

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):—

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil
for England and Wales	0.28

Deaths:—

	<i>Total</i> 708	<i>Male</i> 337	<i>Female</i> 371	
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population				13.3
Death rate adjusted by comparability factor of 1.10				14.6
Death rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales				12.2

Deaths from Diarrhoea (including Enteritis)				
			under 2 years of age	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				Nil
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)				Nil

TABLE I**Comparative Annual Numbers and Rates of Births and Deaths for Borough of Bebington since 1939**

Year	Popula- tion	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Mortality			Deaths all ages	
		Total No.	Rate Per 1,000 Popu'n (ad- justed)	Total No.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Puer. Fever	Other	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Total No.	Rate Per 1,000 Popu'n (ad- justed)
1939	42,000	781	18.61	34	43.53	—	2	2.56	396	9.38
1940	43,180	682	13.48	46	67.2	2	1	4.68	470	10.88
1941	41,910	688	16.42	36	52.6	—	1	1.46	482	11.5
1942	41,880	748	17.8	21	28.07	—	—	—	403	9.6
1943	41,300	748	18.11	47	62.83	—	—	—	455	11.01
1944	41,970	857	20.41	36	42.00	—	—	—	434	10.34
1945	42,390	788	18.3	39	49.00	1	2	3.8	419	10.02
1946	45,620	875	19.4	45	51.0	—	1	1.14	489	10.8
1947	46,640	914	19.6	47	51.3	—	1	1.09	470	10.1
1948	46,780	809	17.2	37	45.5	—	1	1.2	432	9.2
1949	47,030	706	14.9	24	33.9	—	2	2.8	471	9.9
1950	47,150	687	14.5	18	26.2	—	1	1.4	460	9.7
1951	47,300	648	13.7	17	26.3	1	—	1.52	562	11.6
1952	47,790	651	13.7	17	26.2	—	—	—	529	11.0
1953	48,220	643	12.9	21	32.6	—	—	—	499	11.0
1954	48,740	635	13.7	15	23.6	—	—	—	478	10.2
1955	49,100	663	14.2	19	28.7	—	—	—	513	10.8
1956	49,950	753	15.8	16	21.2	—	—	—	509	11.4
1957	50,150	766	15.9	10	13.1	—	—	—	524	11.6
1958	50,540	772	15.9	21	27.2	—	—	—	552	12.1
1959	51,050	816	16.6	18	22.1	—	—	—	554	12.1
1960	51,640	870	17.5	27	31.0	—	—	—	554	12.0
1961	52,060	907	17.6	16	17.6	—	—	—	639	14.1
1962	52,980	858	16.4	16	18.6	—	—	—	641	13.8
1963	53,420	978	18.7	16	16.4	—	—	—	708	14.6

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the borough at the 30th June was 53,420. The 1961 census population was 52,202.

All statistical data for the year throughout this report is based on the mid-year estimate of 53,420. This is 440 more than 1962 and shows the continued uninterrupted upward trend since 1946.

TABLE II
Causes of Death
1963
Arranged according to Registrar General's
Short Classification, Age and Sex

	0-		5-		15-		25-		45-		65-		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	-
6. Meningococcal infections	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	5	8	8	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	17	1	31	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	4	1	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	-	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	14	5	17	14	32	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
16. Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	24	64	32	76
18. Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	29	6	55	69	88	77
19. Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	13	..	4	15
20. Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	3	18	32	24	37
21. Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	10	10	12	12
22. Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	-	2
23. Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	16	41	22	42
24. Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	22	10	29	14
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	10	19	22	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	5	1
34. All other accidents	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	5
35. Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	3
	12	8	-	-	4	2	12	8	95	60	211	296	334	374
	20	-	-	-	6	-	20	-	155	-	507	-	708	-

* The totals do not agree with those returned by the Registrar General. (*vide supra*).

Births

978 live births were referable to the borough which gave a rate of 18.7 per thousand of the population compared to 858 and 16.4 the previous year.

28 illegitimate births were registered during the year.

Deaths

According to the Registrar General 708 deaths were referable to Bebington during 1963 giving a crude death rate of 13.3 and an adjusted death rate of 14.6.

There were 6 residents of the borough killed in road accidents.

TABLE IV

34. All other Accidents (Age in brackets)

Type of Accident	Male	Female	Total
Falls—Home		1 (55)	1
Other	2 (20, 37)		2
Burns	2 (25, 72)	1 (44)	3
Industrial Accident	1 (50)		1
Injuries (cause unknown)	1 (58)	1 (76)	2
Asphyxia (inhaled vomit)		1 (11 months)	1
Other		1 (26)	1
	6	5	11

Infant Mortality

16 infants under one year of age died giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.4 per thousand compared with 16 deaths and a rate of 18.6 in 1962. 11 of these deaths were under one month. The rate for England and Wales was 21.1 per thousand so that comparatively the figures for Bebington are better than the national average.

The mortality rate of infants under one month and still births rose to 32 per 1,000 live and still born children. The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is now recognised as the rate for infant deaths under one week and still births was 30.0.

TABLE III.

Number of deaths from certain causes, death rate per 10,000 population, mean ages at death, years of "working life" lost and years of "total life" lost per 10,000 population.

No.	Cause of Death	1963*				1962*				1961*				1960*				1959*				1958*				1957*				1956*																
		Total Deaths		Years of Life lost per 10,000 population		Total Deaths		Years of Life lost per 10,000 population		Total Deaths		Years of Life lost per 10,000 population		Total Deaths		Years of Life lost per 10,000 population		Total Deaths		Years of Life lost per 10,000 population		Total Deaths		Years of Life lost per 10,000 population		Total Deaths		Years of Life lost per 10,000 population		Total Deaths		Years of Life lost per 10,000 population														
		No.	Rate per 10,000 population	Mean age at death	Total to age 85	No.	Rate per 10,000 population	Mean age at death	Total to age 85	No.	Rate per 10,000 population	Mean age at death	Total to age 85	No.	Rate per 10,000 population	Mean age at death	Total to age 85	No.	Rate per 10,000 population	Mean age at death	Total to age 85	No.	Rate per 10,000 population	Mean age at death	Total to age 85	No.	Rate per 10,000 population	Mean age at death	Total to age 85	No.	Rate per 10,000 population	Mean age at death	Total to age 85													
All Causes	M.	334	130	65.9	700	2,402	290	115	66.2	551	2,087	220	129	65.7	757	2,315	304	124	63.8	895	2,615	274	114	64.2	718	2,330	300	125	64.5	780	2,499	248	122	64.3	533	2,006	264	111	64.7	625	2,171					
F.	374	155	72.8	412	1,662	327	121	71.7	416	1,794	314	115	71.7	369	1,539	352	124	63.8	478	1,549	274	103	70.3	424	1,557	252	94	70.7	345	1,134	252	96	68.5	461	1,317	245	93	68.3	468	1,347						
I Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
10-15 Cancer (all sites)	M.	73	28	64.9	127	516	39	23	63.9	132	456	55	22	70.4	68	311	35	21	62.6	154	474	22	63.8	121	444	50	21	66.7	79	350	55	23	64.6	103	419	47	20	65.3	139	429						
F.	55	22	64.4	111	348	54	19	63.3	63	281	65	27	67.1	82	352	49	17	62.0	130	360	42	16	68.5	50	242	45	15	67	63	243	45	17	64.9	85	297	43	16	65	257							
11 Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	M.	31	12	63.4	38	199	20	8	62.4	40	150	17	7	63.2	18	106	17	7	65.1	29	122	17	7	63.0	35	138	15	8	65.5	18	119	24	10	63.3	43	184	15	6	61.2	37	133					
F.	12	4	63.7	21	84	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
12 Cancer of breast	M.	32	12	71.1	22	142	31	12	76.0	15	147	41	17	70.1	42	231	29	12	75.4	108	151	40	16	71.7	40	224	36	15	71.5	21	194	5	11	73.3	19	147	21	9	70	22	132					
F.	76	27	76.5	31	237	68	25	76.5	38	273	58	21	73.8	42	253	43	16	75.8	119	170	59	22	75.7	32	217	44	17	71.8	28	199	48	18	75.5	20	191	40	17	74.1	20	322						
18 Coronary disease	M.	88	34	67.1	123	555	93	37	65.9	128	614	99	40	67.6	137	681	73	30	65.3	102	506	71	29	68.9	92	487	84	35	68.8	111	535	72	31	66	112	510	75	33	65.1	144	624					
F.	77	28	74.5	34	246	59	21	71.5	52	225	44	20	72.5	28	221	31	10	73.3	33	241	54	20	71.8	42	263	50	19	71.6	20	194	48	18	72.3	46	233	37	14	75.3	46	263						
19, 20 Other cardiac diseases	M.	28	11	74.3	16	135	24	10	88.5	9	142	33	9	88.0	38	164	30	12	79.3	9	132	26	9	74.2	9	104	31	13	76.5	15	140	15	7	73.3	10	82	39	16	73.1	65	240					
F.	52	19	77.4	32	181	40	14	76.9	25	162	44	16	81.0	9	133	27	10	73.4	17	118	35	13	74.8	19	141	48	18	78.4	8	139	27	11	71.4	26	122	44	17	78.4	15	138						
21, 22 Bronchitis and Pneumonia	M.	51	20	72.5	41	292	43	17	69.8	61	276	43	17	73.9	31	213	40	16	73.9	26	207	26	15	70.9	42	229	38	15	70.9	42	229	38	15	70.9	42	229	38	15	70.9	42	229	38	15	70.9	42	229
F.	56	20	79.2	13	142	52	19	85.3	12	159	39	14	77.1	23	143	31	12	81.1	3	95	29	11	81.2	3	89	23	9	87.4	62	168	32	12	72.7	39	163	28	11	75.3	27	131						
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
33, 34 Accidents	M.	11	4	41.1	101	182	8	3	50.0	42	95	14	6	43.6	193	322	20	8	36.7	195	364	13	5	39.9	151	255	10	4	40.7	87	173	10	4	42.4	108	184	4	2	39.4	10	18	30				
F.	8	2	41.8	42	85	7	3	45.5	44	87	2	1	35.5	—	5	3	1	48.3	19	37	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

* These figures calculated on weights given in Registrar General's 2nd Quarterly Return for the previous year being the most recent standard set of weights available.

TABLE III.

... in every third or fifth year, ...

Year	1921		1922		1923		1924		Description
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	
1921
1922
1923
1924

... in ...

TABLE V

Cause of death of those dying under one month

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Congenital Deformity	1	1	2
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1	—	1
Cavenous Sinus Thrombosis	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	2
Prematurity	4	—	4
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Total	9	2	11

Maternal Mortality

No maternal death has occurred in the borough since 1951. Statistically, on the basis of the national figures, one maternal death should occur in the borough about once in every four years.

TABLE VI

Stillbirths, Neonatal (Infants under 1 month) Deaths and Rates per 1,000 Live and Still Births

Year	Total No. of Live and still Births	No. of Still Births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	No. of Deaths Infants under one month	Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	No. of Still Births plus No. of Neonatal Deaths	Neo-Natal Death and Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
1939	807	26	32	26	32	52	64
1940	722	38	53	22	30	60	83
1941	708	24	34	18	25	42	59
1942	771	23	30	8	10	31	40
1943	788	40	51	29	25	60	76
1944	884	27	31	23	26	50	57
1945	881	23	28	23	29	46	57
1946	900	25	28	32	35	57	63
1947	936	22	24	35	37	57	61
1948	832	23	28	26	31	49	59
1949	730	19	26	19	26	38	52
1950	711	24	34	15	21	39	55
1951	655	7	11	11	16	18	27
1952	670	19	28	15	23	34	51
1953	661	18	27	15	23	33	50
1954	654	19	29	13	20	32	49
1955	681	18	26	13	20	31	46
1956	771	18	23	13	16	31	39
1957	786	20	25	6	8	26	33
1958	785	13	17	15	19	28	36
1959	828	12	15	15	18	27	33
1960	883	13	15	21	24	34	39
1961	921	14	15	12	13	26	28
1962	875	17	19	10	11	27	31
1963	999	21	21	11	11	32	32

TABLE VII

Number of notified infectious diseases occurring in Bebington according to year and disease.

DISEASE	YEAR													
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	55	72	46	77	55	34	15	37	38	74	31	21	17	33
Diphtheria	4	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	155	200	129	200	140	97	150	134	27	80	58	12	11	42
Measles	798	293	793	273	623	497	255	496	170	906	327	681	606	345
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	4	-	2	4	1	1	6	8	6	2	2	1	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	16	57	30	27	36	22	16	30	16	28	15	25	15	17
Meningococcal Infection	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	-	-	1	-
Typhoid	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	36	49	7	27	17	39	19	22	18	69	22	22	345	24
Food Poisoning	69	60	19	17	23	47	9	4	54	20	48	18	13	19
Erysipelas	9	6	9	14	7	9	14	6	2	9	5	3	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	5	4	2	1	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE VIII

Notified infectious diseases during year 1963 occurring in the different wards

	Hr. Bebington	Woodhey	Lr. Bebington	Poulton	Sunlight	Park	New Ferry	N. Bromborough	S. Bromborough	Eastham	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	1	4	-	1	-	1	5	8	4	9	33
Whooping Cough	2	-	7	-	1	-	8	13	6	5	42
Measles	90	48	24	16	15	3	49	18	16	66	345
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, (Primary and Influenzal)	6	6	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	17
Dysentery	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	12	24
Food Poisoning	1	-	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	10	19
Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	103	60	37	18	18	5	67	40	31	103	482

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

33 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1963. This disease continues in a very mild form and no case was admitted to hospital during the year.

Diphtheria

It is now ten years since a case of diphtheria was notified. This disease is now almost as exotic as smallpox but only because of the intensive immunisation campaigns of the last 20 years. It is most important that young children are immunised against this disease.

Whooping Cough

42 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year. 22 of these were known to be immunised. One case was under one year which is the age at which this disease is most severe. Whilst it is known that immunisation is not 100% effective against this disease even when not completely preventative it modifies the course of the disease and the serious sequelae which used to occur are uncommon in the immunised person.

Measles

345 cases of measles were notified during 1963. The majority of these occurred during the early part of the year and really belonged to the epidemic which started in the autumn of 1962.

Smallpox

No cases were notified in the borough.

Outbreaks of smallpox in other parts of the country during the year focussed attention once more on this disease and its cure and prevention. For some years now there has been a growing volume of evidence to show that the risks from vaccination in very young infants were greater than the risks of their suffering from smallpox and further that primary smallpox vaccination in infancy had little or no protective value in even young adults and that only effective immunity was acquired by having spaced re-vaccinations. It has been shown that risks of primary vaccination were very much reduced to an acceptable level by postponing vaccination until the child was over a year old. In view of this it has become official policy to leave smallpox vaccination now until after the first birthday and as a direct consequence for this year, and I hope this year only, figures for primary vaccination have gone down to a very low level.

Anterior Poliomyelitis

One case was notified during the year but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Food Poisoning

19 notifications of food poisoning were received during the year.

An outbreak involving 8 people who had eaten their mid-day meal at a works canteen was caused by *Clostridium Welchii*. These people had all eaten as a main course some veal and ham pie. This pie had been prepared as follows—a leg of calf had been cut for scallops and the odd pieces left to make these pies two days previously, on the same day ham was boiled, allowed to cool slowly, and whilst still warm chopped up with the veal, put in the pastry case and cooked for about 1½ hours then put in the cold room. The following morning they were filled with aspic jelly which had not been cooled sufficiently so unfortunately did not set and pies which because of this were left in a warm kitchen for too long were sodden so that on finally dishing up the following day they were placed on a piece of sliced tinned tongue. Whilst there was none of the meal available for bacteriological examination faecal specimens from some of the victims were found to contain *Clostridium Welchii* of a type associated with food poisoning and in view of the fact that these pies were the only common factor and their mode of manufacture and time factor were conducive to the growth of such an organism it seemed almost certain that they were the offending foodstuffs. Once more the finger of suspicion fell on a cooked meat product and illustrated more effectively than all the literature and talk to the canteen workers that scrupulous hygiene is necessary when dealing with such foods combined with very rapid cooling and as short a shelf life as possible.

Another outbreak involving three people in a household was due to reheated roast meat and again heat resistant *Clostridium Welchii* of the food poisoning type were isolated from the patients. As usual in these cases none of the suspect food was available but all the evidence pointed to this reheated meat.

The remaining 8 cases involved individuals and no connection or links with any others were found nor were any organisms isolated.

Dysentery

24 cases were notified during 1963.

Sonné dysentery is a mild disease more of a nuisance than an illness to the majority of sufferers although it can have serious consequences in the very young and the very old and probably only a very small percentage of sufferers call in a doctor and are subsequently notified to the health department.

Tuberculosis

Primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis fell slightly from 20 in 1962 to 18 in 1963.

One death was attributed to respiratory tuberculosis during 1963.

TABLE IX

Primary notifications and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1963.

Age Periods	Primary Notifications				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	6	12	—	—	1	—	—	—
	18		—		1		—	

TABLE X

The following table shows the number of primary notifications, the number of deaths, and the death rate from Tuberculosis during the last seventeen years:—

Year	Primary Notifications				Number of Deaths				Death-rate from Resp. T.B. England & Wales per 1000 popul'n
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
	Total No.	Rate/1000 popul'n	Total No.	Rate/1000 popul'n	Total No.	Rate/1000 popul'n	Total No.	Rate/1000 popul'n	
1947	36	0.753	8	0.17	21	0.45	3	0.06	0.55
1948	37	0.79	5	0.11	18	0.38	2	0.04	0.51
1949	50	1.06	6	0.13	23	0.49	2	0.04	0.49
1950	41	0.87	8	0.17	11	0.23	—	—	0.36
1951	47	0.99	9	0.19	11	0.23	4	0.08	0.32
1952	42	0.88	11	0.23	11	0.23	4	0.08	0.24
1953	35	0.73	5	0.10	4	0.08	1	0.02	0.20
1954	42	0.86	12	0.25	2	0.04	2	0.04	0.18
1955	29	0.59	2	0.04	5	0.10	—	—	0.13
1956	44	0.88	3	0.06	9	0.18	—	—	0.11
1957	36	0.72	2	0.04	2	0.04	—	—	0.095
1958	21	0.42	6	0.12	4	0.08	1	0.02	0.10
1959	12	0.24	3	0.06	4	0.08	—	—	0.077
1960	17	0.33	3	0.06	3	0.06	2	0.04	0.068
1961	11	0.21	2	0.04	1	0.02	—	—	0.065
1962	20	0.38	3	0.06	2	0.04	—	—	0.059
1963	18	0.34	—	—	1	0.02	—	—	0.056

Total Live Register at 31st December, 1963

Respiratory Cases	....	....	146	(Dec. 1962	....	351)
Non-Respiratory Cases	....	....	11	(Dec. 1962	....	43)
			<hr/>			<hr/>
			157			394
			<hr/>			<hr/>

Medical Examinations

During the year the Medical Officer has carried out 217 medical examinations for new employees, superannuation and sick pay purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

TABLE XI

This Table shows the number and types of Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1963.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made	Totals for 1963	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices	Notices complied with
Dwelling houses inspected	1080	226	—	148
Dwelling houses re-inspected.....	1364	—	36	28
Places of Employment:				
*Shops	534	28	—	27
Factories with mechanical power	25	1	—	1
Factories without mechanical power	6	2	—	1
Workplaces	27	—	—	—
Places of Entertainment	23	—	—	—
Hairdressers	22	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	88	—	—	—
Schools	37	—	—	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4	—	—	—
Public Conveniences	37	—	—	—
Courts and Passages	82	—	3	—
House Drainage	1440	78	12	—
Septic Tanks	47	5	—	—
Pail Closets	1	—	—	—
Cesspools	14	1	—	—
Ditches and Watercourses	86	—	—	—
Refuse Tips	51	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations	138	—	—	—
Dustbins	1596	241	—	—
Food Premises	924	71	—	66
Food Hawkers	42	1	—	—
Slaughterhouses	713	1	—	—
Piggeries	44	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	6	—	—	—
Pet Shops	5	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Sampling:				
Visits	97	—	—	—
Nature and Substance	142	—	—	—
Bacteriological Sampling:				
Food	74	—	—	—
Ice Cream	47	—	—	—
Water	7	—	—	—
Milk	51	—	—	—
Swimming Bath	27	—	—	—
Infectious Disease Enqrs. & Revisits	163	—	—	—
Food Poisoning Enqrs. & Revisits	111	—	—	—
Verminous Premises	207	—	—	—
Rodent Control	412	—	—	—
Smoke Control	3405	—	—	—
Noise Nuisances	47	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	186	—	—	—
Appointments outside Office	189	—	—	—
TOTAL	13,601	655	51	271

*Visits re Closing and Employment etc., not included. See Report under Shops Act.

HOUSING

1963 saw the commencement of the Council's second five year clearance programme. This should present very few problems as it is anticipated that there will only be about 50 houses which will require representation.

Although the slum clearance problem is practically negligible in this Borough it is estimated that there are approximately 700 dwellings which are not in accordance with modern standards lacking such elementary provisions as hot water, water closet and bath. As the legislation stands at present applications for Improvement Grants can only come from owners and agents of properties, and except in one specific instance the response from agents has again been disappointing. It is obvious that legislation will have to be passed giving Local Authorities power to improve sub-standard property either by compulsory purchase of areas or properties which would lend themselves to improvement or by serving notice on the various owners or agents. It is hoped the new Housing Bill will become law next year, and with its passing it will give Local Authorities far wider powers than exist at present.

During 1962, 41 applications for Improvement Grants were approved, 11 for Discretionary and 30 for Standard. This year 90 Discretionary and 19 Standard Grants were approved and of the 90 Discretionary Grants 79 were submitted for dwellings in Port Sunlight Village, a laudible start towards the upgrading of the whole Village to modern standards which is the aim of the Company.

Individual Unfit Houses:

During the year 9 formal representations were made under the Housing Act in respect of 8 Irvine Terrace, 136 New Ferry Road, 146 Bebington Road, New Ferry, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Mill Brow, and 1 School Lane, Hr. Bebington, involving 16 families and 38 persons.

A proposal was received from the owner of Kennel Cottage, Hooton, at present subject to a Closing Order for the execution of works to make the dwelling fit for habitation. It was agreed that on the completion of these works to the satisfaction of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector the Closing Order be determined in accordance with the powers contained in the Housing Act.

The following properties were demolished or closed during the year: 2 and 3 Slade Lane, 8 Irvine Terrace, 14 and 18 Bromborough Village Road.

Houses in Multiple Occupation:

A survey of this type of house was commenced during the latter half of the year and it is expected to be completed by June next year. The

coloured problems and gross overcrowding which are the underlying factor of this Act do not exist in this Borough. It is anticipated that the majority of the works required will be carried out with the co-operation of the various owners.

Housing Repairs:

A total of 185 complaints were received in this Department during the year. To secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of disrepair 226 Informal and 36 Statutory Notices were served.

It was found necessary to apply for a Nuisance Abatement Order in respect of non compliance with a notice served on the owner of 18 Henthorne Road, New Ferry. This Order was not complied with and the requirements of the notice were executed by the Council in default.

Rent Act 1957:

The following figures indicate the work carried out under this Act:—

- 1 Application by tenant for Certificate of Disrepair (Form I).
- 1 Certificate of Disrepair issued (Form L).
- 1 Notice by Local Authority to tenant of Proposal to cancel Certificate of Disrepair (Form N).
- 1 Certificate of Disrepair cancelled.

Moveable Dwellings:

The Cheshire Agricultural Show was again held at Hooton Park and as in previous years the helpful co-operation continued with the Show Director enabling inspectors to visit and inspect and advise where necessary prior to the Show. Regular inspections of Cafes, canteens, bars and food stalls were also carried out on the actual Show Days.

Disinfestation:

The policy of the Council in disinfesting affected properties was again carried out by this Department. During the year 3 houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and subsequently treated.

The following figures show the number of premises found to be verminous and consequently treated:—

- 3 houses for bed bugs.
- 20 houses for woodworm infestation.
- 38 houses for other vermin.

CLEAN AIR

As from the 1st July Area No. 8 became an operative area. It is bounded by the south side of Heath Road commencing from the junction of Heygarth Road and Cross Lane to east side of Mount Road to Brimstage Road, north side of Brimstage Road to west side of Beechway and Cross Lane, to the junction of Cross Lane and Heath Road excluding the area south of the footpath immediately to the north of Needwood Farm.

The area is approximately 290 acres in size and comprises 850 houses, 416 of which are owned by the Council and 25 business and other premises. The original estimated cost to the Local Authority was £4,607 but it is expected the final figure will be less than estimated.

As anticipated the majority of the conversions were carried out in the last few months before the operation date, but with the knowledge gained from the implementation of Area No. 2 most of the problems encountered were easily solved.

Regular inspections of the areas in operation has proved that the public are co-operating in carrying out their duties under the Clean Air Act and in only a very few cases was it found necessary to issue verbal warnings for smoke emissions from chimneys.

To assist householders in No. 8 Area with their problems and the conversion and choice of fuels, a Clean Air Exhibition was held in Hr. Bebington area. It was opened by the Chairman of the Health Committee and attended by other Committee members. Attendances were well above expectation and the Coal Utilisation Council who organised the Exhibition agreed that attendances over the week exceeded the normal average. The public asked many varied questions and sought advice about conversions. All these problems were adequately dealt with by both the Coal Utilisation Council and the Public Health Inspectors.

The survey in Smoke Control Area No. 9 was completed and presented to the Council for the making of a Smoke Control Order. This was confirmed and sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval. The area is bounded by the junction of Heath Road (north side) to Bracken Road and Bracken Lane (north side) to Mount Road (east side) to Village Road (south side) to Teehey Lane (west side) to Hr. Bebington Road (south side) to Acres Road (west side) to the Village and back to the junction of Heath Road.

The area is approximately 200 acres in size and comprises, 1,186 dwellings of which 168 belong to the Corporation. There are also 17 industrial and commercial premises and 100 others. It is estimated that the works of adaptation and the installation of suitable ignition would have cost £20,500 the cost to the Local Authority to have been £6,300.

Area No. 18 was represented at the same time and the appropriate Order was confirmed by the Council and sent to the Minister for approval. The area is a northerly extension of No. 4 area, comprising an additional area of new development at Marfords Estate, Bromborough. This area is approximately 25 acres in size and comprises 140 dwellings, the erection of which are expected to be completed next year. There would have been no financial liability to the Council as no grants are payable on dwellings built after July 1956. These two areas in their present form were not confirmed. A Circular Letter was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in October which dealt with the technological changes in the gas industry and the future availability of supplies of solid smokeless fuel. It also pointed out that in future, in the North West, supplies of soft coke would only be available to areas already confirmed, and in future areas and those awaiting confirmation, hard cokes such as Sunbrite, would be the solid fuels available with gas, electric and oil as alternatives. Estimates on cost of conversion in our previous smoke control areas have been based on conversion of existing grates to the improved open grates. This type of grate will not burn hard cokes efficiently. Under draught floor fires or fixed, closed or openable stoves are the only types which will burn this type of fuel efficiently. The Minister has therefore agreed to the replacement of unsuitable existing appliances with those mentioned above as 'reasonable and necessary', freedom of choice of course being given to the owner or occupier between solid fuel, gas, electric or oil burning appliances. Accordingly both these areas will now have to be re-surveyed and estimates prepared based on approved under floor draught grates, closed or openable stoves. These fires are more costly to purchase and fix than the present approved open inset fire but with more efficient combustion as a result of better controlled draught, fuels such as Sunbrite can be burned effectively and more economically.

One important point which will have to be decided is whether owners or occupiers of properties built after July 1956—this applies to the No. 18 area—who are at present not eligible for a grant, and according to our local byelaws need only have approved open inset fires fitted in their homes, will be eligible for the grant if they agree to instal under floor draught fires or closed stoves. It is hoped that this will be rectified by the passing of the Housing Bill.

To assist in arriving at the approximate extra cost to both the Council and occupiers a 10% survey of No. 9 area has been carried out. The types of houses chosen were as representative as possible in regard to age, size and structure. There was naturally some adverse reaction to the proposed changes. Some householders were not convinced of the need for a changed fuel policy and others expressed concern at the delay in implementing the Smoke Control Order. The result of this survey showed the extra cost would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 times the original estimate.

During the year a number of complaints were received from residents in the vicinity of a factory in Bromborough complaining of a serious smoke nuisance. Observations made by the Public Health Inspectors proved that

on occasions smoke nuisances were occurring from the emission of dark smoke from an incinerator chimney. Discussions were held with the plant manager and it was found that the main trouble was caused when burning sawdust from the wood Afromosia. To effect a remedy it would be necessary to build a baffle wall in the combustion chamber to hold sawdust onto the core of the fire for a longer period, fix an extra drive on the conveyor belt to slow the feed down from 800 lbs to 400 lbs per hour, and to instal a water pump to prevent emission of sparks into the atmosphere. Work is now in progress as outlined above and it is hoped that in the very near future these nuisances will have been abated.

Regular inspection of the industrial area was carried out during the year and in consequence it was only found necessary to serve two notices.

One application was received during the year under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 for prior approval to instal furnaces. This application was approved.

Observations continued around the Bromborough Dock Area where cases of smoke nuisances from ships, tugs and shore installations were noticed. These offences were notified to the Liverpool Port Health Authority, the appropriate Department to deal with these nuisances. Unfortunately in the majority of cases by the time any inspectorial staff from Liverpool can make "on the spot" observations the vessels have left the area.

Queen Elizabeth Dock:

Following complaints of objectionable fumes from a tanker in the above Dock made by the residents on the west side of the Dock, investigations were carried out in conjunction with the Manchester Port Health Inspector. No satisfactory explanation was obtained but the cause of the complaint appeared to be due to the expelling of fuel vapour from the tanks of the vessel. Unfavourable weather conditions at the time aggravated the nuisance considerably but this is no consolation to the householder and it should not have been allowed to arise.

GENERAL SANITATION

Water Supply:

The West Cheshire Water Board who became known in October 1963 as the Wirral Water Board supplied water from three sources, Prenton, Mouldsworth and Sutton Hall.

The supply in the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are carried out on the raw water and on the treated water at regular intervals by the Board's Chemist and in addition quarterly bacteriological and chemical examinations are made by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London. In all cases the results have shown a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes. The waters concerned are not liable to plumbo solvency although supply checks are made occasionally for any take up of lead, and there has been no case of contamination.

Unfortunately no separate figures are available for the Bebington area with regard to the number of dwelling-houses and the number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, or by means of stand-pipes.

The average consumption per head per day for the year was as follows :—

Domestic Purposes	....	50 gallons
Industry and Commerce		18 gallons
		68 gallons

Sewerage:

At the time of the incorporation of the Borough in 1937 it was accepted that the sewerage of the area was grossly inadequate and a comprehensive re-sewerage scheme estimated to cost £1,750,000 was instigated. Work to the value of £1,250,000 has now been completed, contracts to the value of £400,000 are under construction and one further major scheme for the older section of the Eastham area remains to be completed. With the completion of the Eastham Sewerage Scheme in approximately three years time the entire built-up area of the Borough will have an adequate sewerage network.

Minor sewage disposal improvements in the inland areas of Thornton Hough and Brimstage have been included in the current Capital Works programme and on completion of these works less than 1% of the population will be without main sewerage facilities. It is still anticipated, however, that minor improvement works will further reduce this figure to below 0.5%.

The final sewage disposal arrangements for the bulk of the area draining to the Mersey Estuary must of course depend on:

- (a) The ultimate standards to be set up by the River Board on post 1951 discharges to the Mersey and
- (b) the passing of further legislation bringing the older discharges within the River Board's jurisdiction.

House Drainage:

A total of 1,440 visits were made in connection with testing and examining drains. It was found necessary to serve 78 Informal Notices and

12 Statutory Notices for the abatement of nuisances and remedy of disrepair. During the year 343 complaints of choked drains were received.

Dustbins:

At the end of the year under review, 7,776 dustbins had been supplied under the Council Scheme.

During the year the following number of bins were supplied:—

By Local Authority	639
By Owners following notices	19
By Tenants following notices	1
Bins renewed....	119

Once again difficulties have been encountered during the year in dealing with cases, usually on complaint, of bins being returned to the wrong premises, the bins usually being of an older origin. This involved valuable time having to be spent around the particular area checking bin numbers and making sure that the correctly numbered bins are at their respective houses.

Public Conveniences:

37 routine visits were made during the year to the public conveniences situated in the borough.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks:

During the year 61 visits were made to various septic tanks and cesspools in the Borough. In the majority of cases the nuisance found was choked and foul smelling filters due to neglect of regular cleansing and changing of the media.

Tips:

Adequate covering material is available on the Spital Tip site, and regular routine visits were made to this Tip by the public health inspectors and rodent operators. It is gratifying to report that no complaints of any nuisance arising from this tip were received from the public during the year.

Infectious Diseases:

The number of enquiries made by public health inspectors during the year was again higher than last year, a total of 163 visits and revisits being made. Disinfection of premises and articles was carried out by this Department as in previous years.

Pet Shops:

Four shops are registered with the Local Authority as Pet Shops. Inspection of these premises was again well maintained.

Schools:

A number of complaints were received during the latter part of the year regarding the collection of swill from the various schools in the Borough. A survey was made of the condition of the swill bins, and in all cases with the exception of one school, the complaints were found to be justified. Bins were being returned, after emptying in a dirty condition, lids rarely fitted, and in some cases bins were returned without lids. The bins were found to frequently leak causing the kitchen yards to be fouled with liquid swill.

Following the findings of this inspection a joint meeting was held with the Divisional Education Officer and as a result it is expected that a change of contractor for the collection of school swill will take place in the New Year.

Routine inspection of school canteens again revealed the interest and thought given by the various canteen manageresses to food and personal hygiene, both from the management side and practical running of their canteens, also from the various requests for advice from inspectors when making their routine visits.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1959

The number of factories at the end of the year totalled 144. Due to other commitments it still has not been found possible to visit all the factories.

The following tables show the results of inspections in the form required by the Minister of Labour :—

TABLE XII I. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of written notices	Number of occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	6	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	108	25	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	13	18	—	—
Total	144	49	4	—

TABLE XIII 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	10	9	—	1	—

RODENT CONTROL

Routine measures were again actively pursued during the year. The figures produced show little change with respect to numbers of notifications of surface infestations. Nevertheless the same amount of careful inspection and survey work is a prerequisite to successful treatment. The lack of any spectacular infestation in the Borough during the year may be an indication of the success of such regular inspection and preventive treatment.

The operating staff position eased somewhat during the year and towards the end of the year all routine daily work, complaints and contract treatment, was being attended to without delay.

The following statistics indicate the work carried out during 1963:—

Major Primary ....	.....	.....	Infestation of 20 and over.
Minor Secondary ....	.....	.....	Infestation of up to 20

TABLE XIV

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total of Columns 1, 2 & 3	Agricultural
Properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	43	195	105	343	9
(b) Survey under the Act	3	83	30	116	13
(c) Otherwise (when visited primarily for some other purpose)	1	3	29	33	9
Total inspections carried out incl. reinspections	279	1071	1543	2893	159
No. of Properties inspected which were found to be infested by:					
Rats Major	5	8	11	24	2
Minor	12	88	40	140	1
Mice Major	1	5	1	7	—
Minor	1	22	3	26	1
No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	18	124	56	198	8
Total treatments carried out inc. re-treatments	107	347	566	1020	70

Types of visits made:—

Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	....	....	....	1080
L.A. Property	(1) Tips and non agricultural work	....	....	141
	(2) Sewage Works	....	....	31
	(3) Other buildings	....	....	111
Business Premises	(1) Factories and Workplaces	....	....	591
	(2) Shops	....	....	181
	(3) Places of Entertainment	....	....	40
	(4) Cafes and Canteens	....	....	—
	(5) Licensed Premises	....	....	32
	(6) Non-agricultural land	....	....	208
Agricultural Properties	(1) Market Gardens and Farms	....	....	54
	(2) Piggeries	....	....	101
	(3) Agricultural Land	....	....	11
Other Authority Properties	(1) Schools	....	....	331
	(2) Hospitals	....	....	207
				<hr/>
				3119
				<hr/>

No. of Dwellinghouse contracts signed	77
No. of Estimates provided (Industry and Business premises)	53
No. of Contracts signed	49
Value of Estimates during 1963	£346-12-0

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955—FOOD HYGIENE

Routine inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations continued during the year and although a small increase in visits were made compared to last year, it was still found impossible to make two routine visits to each food shop which in my opinion is advisable. Although managers and assistants are becoming more and more food hygiene conscious we are still finding that not sufficient attention is being given with regard to cleanliness of items of equipment and the most hygienic way of serving food. The public health inspectorate are still during their visits having to educate and give advice on the dangers of contamination and its association with serious food poisoning outbreaks. It is surprisingly difficult to make people understand how easily simple neglect of personal hygiene can cause food poisoning.

During the year it was found necessary to send out 71 letters dealing mainly with cleanliness and repair of food rooms and protection of food from contamination.

FOOD PREMISES

Registered Premises under the Food and Drugs Act	Preserving and frying of food	80	
	Ice Cream	187	
Preparing Premises:	Catering:—		
	(a) Kitchens, Canteens	27	
	(b) Cafes and Snack Bars	14	
	Butchers	39	
	Bakehouses	5	
	School Canteens	24	
	Hospitals and Institutions	6	
	Clubs and Licensed Premises	41	
	Wholesale and Retail Premises:	Supermarkets	19
		Grocers and Provisions	47
Fruit, Greengrocery and Fish		38	
Fishmongers		2	
Small Mixed Food Shops		35	
Registration of Hawkers under the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953		42	

Meat Inspection:

Once again 100% of inspection of carcasses and organs has been maintained at the two slaughterhouses, which has necessitated a considerable amount of overtime.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into force on the 1st October. It was agreed that the maximum charges permitted by the Regulations be made, namely 2/6d. per bovine animal (other than a calf), 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat, the charges to come into force as from the 1st October 1963.

TABLE XV NEW FERRY

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	87	1	1	486	—	575
Ante-mortem in- spection includ- ing supervision of humane slaughter	87	1	1	486	—	575
Notice of Slaughter rec'd	87	1	1	486	—	575
Emergency notifi- cations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem in- spection	87	1	1	486	—	575
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number affected	—	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	11	—	—	45	—	56
Percentage of number affected	12.6%	—	—	9.2%	—	9.7%

HR. BEBINGTON

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	2707	1001	28	5253	4022	13011
Ante-mortem in- spection includ- ing supervision of humane slaughter	2707	1001	28	5253	4022	13011
Notice of Slaughter rec'd	2707	1001	28	5253	4022	13011
Emergency notifi- cations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem in- spection	2707	1001	28	5253	4022	13011
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	4	—	—	47	57
Percentage of the number affected	2.5%	0.49%	—	—	1.16%	0.45%
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	6	—	28	11	45
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	872	464	—	1087	638	3061
Percentage of the number affected	32.2%	45.9%	—	21.2%	16.1%	23.1%

Other Condemned Food:

TABLE XVI

The following table indicates tinned and other goods found to be unsound during visits to canteens, warehouses and shops. The condemned goods were disposed of in the local authority Tip under the supervision of the inspector concerned:—

2968 tins of Meat	8 pkts. Sponge Cakes
156 tins of Fruit and Vegetables	2 jars Chicken Fillets
4341 pkts. Crisps	1 pkt. Tea
2 tins Meat Extract	1 bottle Sauce
15 lb. bag Frozen Kidneys	1 bottle Olive Oil
16 Bacon Pudding	2 jars Coffee
4 lbs. English Shoulder Steak	270 lbs. Cod
8 tins Milk	25 tins Tomato Puree
15 jars Preservatives	4 tins Cream
28 pkts. Cereals	20 tins Soup
1 pkt. Coconut	7 tins Fish
4 pkts. Cake Colouring	

Due to refrigerator breakdowns the following frozen foods were condemned :—

47 pkts. Vegetables	8 pkts. Chicklets
93 pkts. Fish	1 Yorkshire Pudding
11 pkts. Steaklets	273 pkts. Fish
3 pkts. Hamburgers	202 pkts. Vegetables
6 pkts. Jam Roll Shortcrust	4 pkts. Cheese
29 pkts. Fruit	1 pkt. Arctic Roll
9 pkts. Potato Crisps	194 pkts. Meat
3 pkts. Chicken Pies	126 pkts. Pastry
24 pkts. Mousse	

Disposal of Unsound Food:

Meat and offal from the Higher Bebington slaughterhouse is stained with a vegetable dye under the supervision of the meat inspector and is removed by collectors in a locked van.

Meat and offal from the New Ferry slaughterhouse is likewise stained before removal by this Department for incineration.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1960

The number of licences issued under the above Regulations during 1962 and since is as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	....	15 Dealers
Pasteurised Milk	....	....	19 Dealers
Sterilised Milk	....	....	15 Dealers

SAMPLES OF MILK FOR BIOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS

TABLE XVII

Tests for Tuberculosis Milk and Brucella Infected Milk:

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
11	Tuberculin Tested	11	—

Routine examination for detection of tubercle still continues although all untreated milk now retailed in England and Wales is produced only from cows in attested herds which have passed the tuberculin test. The detection of tubercle is becoming increasingly less likely upon biological examination of raw milk samples, and greater emphasis is being placed upon the examination of such samples for the detection of the Brucella organism. No such infection was found during 1963.

TABLE XVIII

Tests for Keeping Quality:

Information with respect to the testing of milk for keeping quality by means of the prescribed tests :—

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
11	Tuberculin Tested	10	1
44	Pasteurised	41	3

The three unsatisfactory Pasteurised Milk samples were all distributed from the same wholesaling processing dairy on the same day. The processing dairy and the local authority for the area were immediately notified. Subsequent samples throughout the year have shown satisfactory results.

The unsatisfactory Tuberculin Tested Milk was a producer milk and was referred to the County Health Officer for investigation.

Tests for Adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation:

TABLE XIX

Table shows details of prescribed tests for efficient pasteurisation and sterilisation of milk :—

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
44	Pasteurised	44	—
7	Sterilised	7	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

During 1963, 36 samples of Ice Cream and Ice Lollies and similar commodities were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the prescribed tests to determine satisfactory standards for Ice Cream and to determine acidity and faecal contamination of Iced Lollies.

Results:

- 29 samples — Grade I — Satisfactory
- 1 sample — Grade II — Satisfactory
- 3 samples — Grade III — Unsatisfactory
- 3 samples — Grade IV — Unsatisfactory

Two of the three Grade III samples were taken from soft ice cream vehicles where stringent routine and daily cleansing of equipment is necessary but may not, in fact, be thoroughly carried out. Notification made in each case to local authority area where vehicles based. The third sample was from our own area and retailer was advised on the routine cleansing and sterilisation of machinery.

The three Grade IV samples were all loose unwrapped samples and the apparent cause of unsatisfactory results was indicated by:—

- (1) Poor cleansing routine in soft ice cream machine; following notification by this Department of unsatisfactory condition and operation of machine, sales have been discontinued and machine removed.
- (2) Lack of general cleanliness with respect to personnel and equipment on ice cream vehicle. Company notified. Vehicle and operator withdrawn.
- (3) Shop storage and sterilising facilities badly at fault. Further ice cream sales have been voluntarily discontinued.

TABLE XX

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS IN GENERAL

During 1963, 85 samples of miscellaneous foods were taken and submitted for routine bacteriological examination.

Sample	Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Meat Pie	12	12	—
Custard	1	1	—
Cream Puffs	2	2	—

(continued overleaf)

TABLE XX—continued

Sample	Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Cream Jam Cake	1	1	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	3	1	2
Unpeeled Whole Apricots	1	1	—
Fish Cake	1	1	—
Hens Egg	2	2	—
Brawn....	2	2	—
Sausage Roll	1	1	—
Corned Beef	3	3	—
Tongue	6	6	—
Custard Tart	2	2	—
Cream Cake	3	3	—
Chocolate Cake	1	1	—
Iced Fairy Cake	2	2	—
Ulster Fry	1	1	—
Cream & Walnut Slab Cake	1	1	—
Cream Crisp Cake	3	3	—
Beef Frizzles	1	1	—
Fresh Steak Meat	1	1	—
Cooked Meat	1	1	—
Meat Paste	1	1	—
Ham	1	1	—
Tongue	5	5	—
Raw Veal	1	1	—
Aspic Jelly	1	1	—
Roast Pork	2	2	—
Beef Paste	2	—	2
Fish Paste	2	—	2
Roast Beef	1	1	—
Savoury Duck	1	1	—
Roast Heart	1	1	—
Italian Moriadella	1	1	—
Meat and Potatoe Pie	1	1	—
Hamburger	2	1	1
Meat Pie (Hot)	1	1	—
Egg Albumen	1	1	—
Egg White	1	1	—
Spin Dreft	1	1	—
Liquid Synthetic Cream	1	1	—
Dairy Cream Cake	1	1	—
Steak Pie	1	1	—
Steakburgers	1	1	—
Spam	1	1	—
Roast Chicken and Stuffing	1	1	—
TOTALS	83	75	7

The two unsatisfactory steak and kidney pie samples were obviously affected with heavy mould growths. The cause of this was due to unintelligent methods used by retailer, i.e., overnight storage in refrigerator followed by open window display in hot weather conditions. Manufacturer and retailer advised. No cause for further complaint.

The beef and fish paste samples declared unsatisfactory have, as far as this Borough's sampling programme is concerned, given persistently bad bacteriological results. Both foods are manufactured within the area of a neighbouring authority, who were notified; arrangements made for detailed investigations, and long-term sampling programme.

The reason for the poor result of the examination of hamburger could not be ascertained, as hygienic conditions and serving methods in the premises concerned, are beyond reproach. Subsequent samples, adopting original procedures, proved satisfactory, however.

TABLE XXI

The following table refers to specimens and samples taken in connection with suspected food poisoning and associated cases.

Type	No. Taken	Result
Faeces	261	3 <i>Shigella Flexniri</i> Type 6 9 <i>Clostridium Welchii</i> 249 Negative

SWIMMING BATH WATER

TABLE XXII

Bacteriological Sampling:

28 samples were taken from Port Sunlight, New Ferry and Clatterbridge Hospital (private pool).

Results of examination

	Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
New Ferry Baths	8	8	—
Port Sunlight	12	9	3
Clatterbridge Swimming Pool	8	4	4

The unsatisfactory sample reports were notified to the Managements. At both pools mechanical defects were found and immediately rectified. Subsequent samples have proved satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MAINS WATER

During the year 4 samples of mains (tap) water for drinking purposes were taken and were reported satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WELL WATER

Following request from an industrial undertaking for the proposed use of well water for drinking purposes, 3 samples were taken and declared bacteriologically unsuitable. The firm was advised, and the proposal was abandoned.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING Nature, Substance and Quality

TABLE XXIII

The following shows the number and type of foods purchased by the Inspectors and analysed by the Public Analyst.

Article	No. of samples of each article examined			No. of samples of article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Apple Flakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef (Minced)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese (Cream) Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Flaps	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken in Jelly	—	2	2	—	—	—
Confectionery (Sweets)	—	3	3	—	—	—
Curry Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Frankfurters	—	1	1	—	—	—
Horseradish Relish	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lime Juice	—	1	1	—	1	1
Mayonnaise	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat (Stewing)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oranges	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Meat)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberries (Tinned)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar (Malt)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aspic Jelly Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beans and Frankfurters	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread and Butter	—	1	1	—	1	1
Confectionery (Cakes)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour (flavoured)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dessert (Caramel)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour (plain)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Salad (tinned)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning	—	1	1	—	—	—
Laxative Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmite	—	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE XXII—continued

Article	No. of samples of each article examined			No. of samples of each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk Shake Syrup	—	2	2	—	—	—
Shandy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft drinks	—	1	1	—	—	—
Veal Sorrento	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	1	—	1	—	—	—
Yeast (dried baking)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bradosol Lozenges	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread Roll	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cereal	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries (Glaze)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Frosting Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Colour (Artificial Cochineal)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery (Cakes and Biscuits)	—	1	1	—	1	1
Apples (Liquid)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apricots (whole unpeeled in heavy syrup)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Angelica (Glaze)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bouillon Cubes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chow Mein	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cockles	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry (Beef and Vegetables)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Lolly Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lancashire Rarebit	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade (diabetic)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	2	76	76	1	8	9
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pie Filling (Raspberry)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pie (Pork)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prunes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage (Beef)	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sausage (Vienna)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce (Bread)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar (Imitation Vanilla)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Veganin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetables and Beef	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetables in Chicken Broth	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	149	151	1	12	13

	Milk Fat	Non Fatty Solids	Water
Milk Average for the year	3.75%	8.75%	87.5%
Legal minimum standard	3.0%	8.5%	—
Channel Island Milk Average for year	5.03%	9.31%	85.66%
Legal minimum standard	4.0%	8.5%	—

TABLE XXIV

Details of Samples Adulterated or Below Standard:

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
1	Beef Sausage	Informal	The sample contained sulphur dioxide the presence of which was not declared.	Preservative notice displayed after warning to Management
2	Lime Juice	Informal	The sample consisted of soft drink and should have been described as lime cordial or have been distinguished from lime juice	Temporary amending label to be used pending printing of new labels
3	Channel Island Milk	Informal	Channel Island Milk deficient in milk fat to the extent of 7.5%	Formal sample showed satisfactory fat content
4	Milk	Informal	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 6.6%	Formal sample subsequently taken proved genuine
5	Channel Island Milk	Formal	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.3%	Deficiency in solids-not-fat notified to producer
6	Milk	Informal	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1%	Farmer producer advised
7	Milk	Informal	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.3%	
8	Milk	Informal	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.3%	
9	Two slices of bread & butter	Informal	The sample consisted of bread spread with margarine	Formal sample to be taken
10	Milk	Informal	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1%	Farmer producer advised
11	Milk	Informal	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 6.6%	Farmer producer advised. Further samples taken.
12	Raw Milk	Informal	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 26.6% and deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 4.7%	Sample taken from individual cow. Cow now removed from herd
13	Cream Cake	Informal	The filler consisted of artificial cream	Cream confectionery now more positively identified on display in retail premises

Action taken under the Food and Drugs Act and Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

1. Foreign body in doughnut	....	....	....	Bakers warned
2. Foreign body in bun	....	....	....	Bakers warned
3. Decomposed Lamb Chops	....	....	....	Butchers warned
4. Foreign body in bottle of milk	....	....	....	Wholesalers warned
5. Foreign body in piece of Walnut Cake	....	....	....	Bakers warned
6. Foreign body in bottle of milk	....	....	....	Wholesalers warned
7. Dirty Milk Bottle	....	....	....	Wholesalers warned
8. Foreign body in bottle of milk	....	....	....	Wholesalers warned

SHOPS ACT, 1950

YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1938

The Chief Public Health Inspector who is Chief Inspector under the above mentioned Acts, reports as follows :—

Administration

This concerns (a) hours of employment of young persons, (b) facilities for meals, (c) provision of seats for female assistants, (d) hours of closing, Sunday Trading, and (e) provisions and maintenance of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, light, ventilation and temperature.

The health and welfare sections of the Shops Act were the main reason for the 534 visits made during the year. The general compliance with these aspects of the Act continues to be good.

A few complaints were received and these were mainly concerned with illegal trading on Sundays or on the occasional weekly half day and in all cases the shop-keepers were cautioned.

During the year the following notices were served :—

Failure to provide :—

Suitable and sufficient means of lighting	....	....	....	....	2
Seats for Female Assistants	....	....	....	....	1

Failure to maintain :—

Suitable and sufficient temperature	....	....	....	....	3
Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences	....	....	....	....	1

Warnings were given in regard to the following offences :—

Mixed Business Notices not provided (Half Holiday)	....	....	....	....	13
Mixed Business Notices not provided (Sunday)	....	....	....	....	7
Shop open for serving customers after normal Closing Hours	....	....	....	....	5

SHOPS ACT, 1950

- 1. Foreign body in doughnut
- 2. Foreign body in bun
- 3. Decomposed lamb Chops
- 4. Foreign body in bottle of milk
- 5. Foreign body in piece of Walnut Cake
- 6. Foreign body in bottle of milk
- 7. Dirty Milk Bottle
- 8. Foreign body in bottle of milk

YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1938

The Chief Public Health Inspector who is Chief Inspector under the above mentioned Acts reports as follows :—

Administration :— This concerns (a) hours of employment of young persons, (b) facilities for meals, (c) provision of seats for female assistants, (d) hours of closing, (e) provision of seats for female assistants, (f) provision of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, light, ventilation and temperature.

The health and welfare sections of the Shops Act were the main reason for the 234 visits made during the year. The general compliance with these aspects of the Act continues to be good.

A few complaints were received and these were mainly concerned with illegal trading on Sundays or on the occasional weekly half day and in all cases the shop-keepers were cautioned.

During the year the following notices were served :

- 1. Failure to provide seats for female assistants
- 2. Suitable and sufficient means of lighting
- 3. Failure to maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences

Warnings were given in regard to the following offences :—

- 1. Shop open for serving customers after normal Closing Hours
- 2. Fixed Notices not provided (Sunday)
- 3. Fixed Notices not provided (Half Holiday)

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

BEBINGTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISIONAL

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(F. S. MELVILLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

FOR THE YEAR

1963

Divisional Health Office,
Town Hall,
BEBINGTON,
Cheshire.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

BEBINGTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Representing **Bebington Borough Council**

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. B. E. GILL, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. H. G. HEBRON

Aldermen:

H. P. LONG
Mrs. E. WILLIAMS
R. WILLIAMS

Councillors:

R. EVANS
G. E. GLOVER
T. A. HARVEY
Mrs. S. A. PRICE
C. W. D. THOMPSON
J. WAUGH
W. WEDGEWOOD

Representing **Cheshire County Council**

County Alderman Miss B. E. WILSON, J.P.

County Councillor G. BEARDSWORTH, O.B.E., J.P.

County Councillor J. HARRIS

Ex-Officio Members

County Alderman G. ASTBURY, J.P.

County Alderman F. McBIRNIE

Representative Members

J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq.

Dr. B. CARRUTHERS

A. F. DRAKE, Esq.

J. J. BROWN, Esq.

Mrs. V. LAMB

J. H. SPEED, Esq.

Mrs. M. GITTINS

A. L. RADCLIFFE, Esq.

Representing

Bebington Divisional Executive for Education.

County Palatine of Chester Local Medical Committee

County Palatine of Chester Local Dental Committee

Central Wirral Hospital Management Committee

Wirral Society for Mentally Handicapped Children

Bebington Old People's Welfare Committee

DIVISIONAL AND COUNTY STAFF

<i>Divisional Medical Officer and School Medical Officer</i>		F. S. Melville, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Clerk to the Divisional Health Committee</i>	....	G. Chappell, O.B.E., LL.B.
<i>Assistant County Medical Officers</i>	....	Jessie Tough, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Dental Surgeons</i>	....	M. V. Jukes, M.B., Ch.B.
		M. K. Baron, L.D.S.
		A. E. Allen, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	....	W. R. Turner
<i>Clerical Staff</i>	....	Mrs. E. Bieniek, Mrs. P. W. Jones Miss N. Mackey, Mrs. E. Davies Mrs. D. Jacks (to 31.3.63) Miss J. Clark (from 22.4.63)
<i>Health Visitors</i>	....	Miss E. Nicholson Miss R. E. Abraham Mrs. M. F. Cordon, Miss D. V. Stamper, Miss D. Cadogan, Mrs. J. O. Pace (to 30.6.63), Mrs. M. Becker, Mrs. M. Woodbridge (from 22.7.63), Miss E. J. Lloyd (from 2.9.63).
<i>Home Nurses</i>	....	Miss M. G. Griffiths, Miss F. Baughan, Mrs. M. R. Heatley, Mrs. F. E. Harrison, Mrs. A. Davies, Mrs. E. Martlew, Mrs. I. M. Eden, Mrs. B. Sturdy, E. Cochrane.
<i>Midwives</i>	....	Mrs. C. R. Green Mrs. A. Harwood Mrs. D. Clarke, Mrs. B. A. Linkman
<i>Senior Mental Welfare Officer</i>	....	E. M. Harborow
<i>Mental Welfare Officers</i>	....	Mrs. C. Ledsome, E. S. Hughes
<i>Matron, Day Nursery (Bromborough)</i>	....	Mrs. F. G. Davies
<i>Supervisor, Junior Training Centre</i>	....	Miss I. J. Young
<i>Domestic Help Supervisor</i>	....	Miss J. Cargill
<i>Speech Therapist</i>	....	Miss G. Howard

CONSULTANTS

<i>Chest Physician</i>	....	H. N. C. Bleasdale, M.B., Ch.B.
<i>Gynaecologist</i>	....	J. A. Bentham, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., M.R.C.O.G.
<i>Orthopaedic Surgeon</i>		G. A. Wetherell, M.Ch., Orth., F.R.C.S.
<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>		J. D. E. Edwards, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S. R.C.P.S.I.
<i>Paediatrician</i>	....	K. R. Llewellyn, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEBINGTON DIVISIONAL
HEALTH COMMITTEE

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report for the year 1963.

The year has not seen any spectacular advances or changes in the division but the work has gone steadily on.

Gradually more and more is being done in the health education field with selected groups, as in the preparation classes, and in these groups films and film strips can be shown, but far the greater part of this work is still carried out rightly and properly by the individual members of the staff, particularly the health visitors, speaking to individuals and this reinforced by propaganda nationally is still far and away the best method. One health visitor to 6,700 of the population is not enough to perform this work properly. Preventive medicine is a continual and continuing battle against the natural resistance of everyone to doing what is good for them. Nowhere is this more glaringly obvious than in the figures for the amount of cigarettes smoked annually in this country in spite of the overwhelming evidence of their danger to health. Habits good and bad are learned better if learned young and it seems that the vast majority of the adult smokers neither will or can abandon this obnoxious habit. Unfortunately their offsprings think it is manly to follow the parents example and in fact there is evidence that many parents actually encourage them to develop the habit. Talks have been given to secondary school children and youth clubs on smoking but I would hesitate to try and evaluate their worth. It may be that some of the more intelligent will get the message before it is too late. In the event children of non-smokers tend to be less addicted to the habit than of smokers which only seems again to prove the rule that example is better than precept.

During the year the Merseyside Cancer Education Committee got fully into its stride and already has arranged talks in Bebington on this important subject. Early diagnosis can mean usually a very great chance of successful treatment and nothing but good can come from giving as many of the public as possible information on this subject.

Still on education I am glad to report that the midwives have been able to set up their own ante-natal clinic at Eastham where they have much more room, facility and time to discuss with their ante-natal mothers their problems and give them help so that they can manage so much more successfully both to have their babies and to start them off in life the right way.

Eye clinics and paediatric clinics are now held at Eastham and this saves the parents at the south end of the borough much time and trouble.

Once more I would thank all the divisional staff for their co-operation, keenness and efficiency during the year and the County Medical Officer and his staff and general practitioners for their kindness and help and last but not least the Chairman and members of the Divisional Health Committee for their continued keen interest and help.

F. S. MELVILLE
Divisional Medical Officer

Town Hall,
BEBINGTON,
1st July, 1964.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTERED AND MANAGED BY THE
DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE TERMS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL'S DIVISIONAL HEALTH
ADMINISTRATION SCHEME, 1948

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children

(i) Day Nursery

The average daily attendance was 27.9 as compared to 28.8 in 1962.

The number of priority cases continued to rise and now constitute more than half the numbers.

TABLE I
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCES

Year	New Ferry	Bromborough
1949	34.5	26.1
1950	32.9	27.7
1951	32.2	25.1
1952	29.5	23.1
1953	Closed	21.3
1954		24.7
1955		21.2
1956		23.5
1957		21.8
1958		23.6
1959		19.8
1960		27.1
1961		33.6
1962		28.8
1963		27.9

TABLE II

MONTH	Total children on Register	No. of priority cases	TYPE OF PRIORITY CASE				
			Illegitimate child	Parents Separated	Widow	Mother in Hospital	Other (Medico Social)
January	31	18	—	6	3	1	8
February	32	14	—	5	3	1	5
March	35	17	—	5	3	1	8
April	34	17	—	5	3	—	9
May	35	20	1	6	3	—	10
June	35	18	1	6	2	—	9
July	32	17	2	7	2	—	6
August	34	18	2	6	4	—	6
September	35	18	2	7	3	—	6
October	35	21	5	5	3	2	6
November	35	24	5	6	3	2	8
December	30	18	4	6	3	—	5

Table III shows attendances made during the year—

TABLE III

				0—2 years	2—5 years	Total
January	....	....	....	97	400	497
February	....	....	....	83	283	366
March	....	....	....	113	455	568
April	....	....	....	97	483	580
May	....	....	....	145	610	755
June	....	....	....	124	485	609
July	....	....	....	104	561	665
August	....	....	....	30	253	283
September	....	....	....	92	547	639
October	....	....	....	95	634	729
November	....	....	....	71	558	629
December	....	....	....	35	527	562
				<hr/> 1086	<hr/> 5796	<hr/> 6882
Average daily attendance	....	....	....	4.4	23.5	27.9

(ii) Mother's Clinics

(a) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal

Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held at the New Ferry Welfare Centre on Wednesday mornings and the Clinic Centre, Eastham on Friday mornings. The

mothers are examined by the consultant obstetrician and advice and education on maternity and infant care is given by the health visitors.

TABLE IV

		New Cases	Total Attendances
New Ferry	Ante-Natal	31	167
	Post-Natal	2	13
Eastham	Ante-Natal	124	628
	Post-Natal	2	35

(b) Preparation Class

The clinic at New Ferry Welfare Centre continued to run successfully once a week. In November it was changed from a Thursday to a Monday afternoon. A similar clinic at the Clinic Centre, Eastham is held weekly on a Wednesday afternoon. These clinics are run by a Health Visitor and a Physiotherapist. Ideally the midwives should also be in attendance but unfortunately they do not have the time at present to get there very often.

Talks and demonstrations to these mothers have included the following subjects: objects of Preparation and Relaxation Classes, preparation of the mind, anatomy, mechanism of labour, diet, good nutrition, vitamins, general hygiene, care of breasts, clothing, teeth, feet, varicose veins, exercise, simple ailments, Rh factor, breast feeding, artificial feeding, types of feeding, bottles, teats, equipment, sterilisation, bathing baby, washing nappies and baby clothes, gas and air, suitable clothing for mother and baby.

Table V gives the attendances made during the year—

TABLE V

	Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances
New Ferry	52	139	827
Eastham	50	76	441

(iii) Infant Welfare Clinics

There are two ad hoc clinics in the borough, at New Ferry where an infant welfare clinic is held each Wednesday afternoon and at Eastham every Monday afternoon. In addition there are weekly infant welfare clinics held in rented premises at Mayer Hall, Bebington every Friday afternoon; at Victoria Hall, Higher Bebington every Tuesday afternoon and at Bromborough Council Offices on a Thursday morning. Thornton Hough clinic continued during the year on a fortnightly basis.

During the year 8,675 attendances were made as compared to 8,418 in 1962 and 8,184 in 1961.

TABLE VI

Total attendances, and new cases at infant welfare clinics during 1963 :—

	Attendances		New Cases Under 1 yr.	Sessions
	Under 1 yr.	1—5 years		
New Ferry	1618	87	156	51
Eastham	1612	163	172	48
Hr. Bebington	1291	144	125	51
Bromborough	1941	227	185	51
Lr. Bebington	1211	125	150	50
T. Hough	187	69	18	23
	7860	815	806	274
	8675			

(iv) Young Children's Clinics

A routine inspection of children yearly on or about their birthday is invaluable for the early detection of physical defects such as deafness, adenoids, squints, minor orthopaedic defects, feeding and sleeping difficulties, and is also invaluable for imparting such simple health education principles as home safety, nutrition, exercise and the various needs of the child before going to school. Such clinics are held once monthly at New Ferry Welfare Centre, The Clinic Centre, Eastham; Bromborough Council Offices and the Mayer Hall, Bebington.

Table VII gives the figures of attendance—

TABLE VII

Clinic	Sessions	Attendances
New Ferry	11	82
Eastham	12	204
Bromborough	11	166
Lr. Bebington	10	133

(v) **Special Clinics and Ancillary Services**

(a) **Orthopaedic Clinic**

The orthopaedic consultant found that it was impossible to fit this clinic in and it ceased in March 1963. Children with orthopaedic defects are now referred to Clatterbridge Hospital.

(b) **"Sunlight"**

Regular sessions have been held during the year.

TABLE VIII

Sessions	58	New Cases	52
Total Attendances		487	

(c) **Ophthalmic Clinic**

A combined session for pre-school and school children is held each Thursday morning at New Ferry Welfare Centre and once fortnightly on a Thursday afternoon at Eastham Clinic Centre.

New cases and attendances of children under five—

TABLE IX

	New Cases		Attendances	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
New Ferry Welfare Centre	35	11	122	68
Eastham Clinic Centre	25	14	82	52

(d) **Ear, Nose and Throat**

No ear, nose and throat clinic is held in the local authority premises. Cases are referred directly to Clatterbridge Hospital.

(e) **Paediatric**

This clinic continued to be held every Tuesday morning at New Ferry Welfare Centre. Later in the year a similar clinic was established at Eastham on alternate Friday afternoons.

TABLE X

	New Ferry	Eastham
Sessions	46	6
New cases	185	37
Total Attendances	745	115

(f) Blood Investigations

Arrangements were made in 1960 with the consultant pathologist to have a laboratory technician in attendance once a month at New Ferry Welfare Centre to investigate young children and mothers referred by the paediatrician or obstetrician mainly for blood counts and haemoglobin estimations. This saves the patients a special journey to the hospital and means a considerable saving in time for them.

(h) Hearing Clinics for Young Children

Most of the Health Visitors have now had training in the techniques for detecting deafness in very young children and now hold regular sessions where these children are tested by appointment.

There is an optimum time at which the normal child should begin to talk and if because of deafness of any type he or she cannot appreciate the spoken word and efforts are not made to overcome the deafness and train the speech as soon as possible no subsequent intensive training can compensate so that whilst the total number of deaf children discovered is very small the early detection of deafness is vital.

Whilst ideally every child should be tested and so far as possible this is done, attention is now being paid more particularly to children "at risk" i.e., children who have been premature, born with other obvious defects, where there is a genetic history of defects, Rh negative mothers or other reasons.

TABLE XI

Clinic	New Cases			Re-tests			Defective		
	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5
New Ferry Welfare Centre	54	51	43	8	2	24	-	-	-
	(148)			(34)					
Bromborough Council Offices	81	63	30	2	1	-	-	-	-
	(174)			(3)					
Eastham Clinic Centre	71	42	41	3	5	-	-	-	-
	(154)			(8)					
Mayer Hall	43	38	22	1	3	2	-	-	-
	(103)			(6)					
Victoria Hall	63	55	24	-	1	-	-	-	-
	(142)			(1)					

No child during the year was found to be deaf.

(vi) Branded Infant Foods

The sale of branded infant foods at child welfare clinics during the year realised £3,490 as compared to £3,325 in 1962.

(vii) Welfare Foods

The arrangements made when these became the responsibility of the Local Health Authority during 1954 continued. New Ferry clinic is the main Centre and is open for their sale each morning from Monday to Friday between 9 a.m. and 12 noon. These foods are sold at all the infant welfare clinics.

There is evidence in some places of mild rickets and it may well be that there should be much more encouragement given to mothers to take up the vitamin supplements.

During the year 1963 the following Welfare Foods were issued and the comparative figures for 1962 are shown in brackets—

	1963	
National Dried Milk (20 oz. tin—2/4d.)	8598	(9033)
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz. bottle—1/0d.)	918	(984)
Vitamin A and D Tablets (6d.)	1654	(1541)
Orange Juice (6 oz. bottle—1/6d.)	12702	(10677)

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The establishment of midwives for the area remained at four and they attended 220 cases which worked out at an average of 55 each.

The midwives at Eastham have now started an Ante-Natal Clinic for their own booked cases at the Clinic Centre on Wednesday afternoons.

The Preparation Classes already mentioned are helping considerably to bolster the mothers confidence in the difficult first two or three weeks.

Births notified to the borough during the year—

Domiciliary	....	....	....	....	220
Heathfield Maternity Home	....	....	....	....	257
Clatterbridge Hospital	....	....	....	....	341
Outside the Borough	....	....	....	....	341
					—
				Total	934
					—

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of health visitors for the division is eight and during the year this number has been employed.

Routine work in the ante-natal clinics, infant welfare and young children's clinics, specialists clinics in ophthalmology, paediatrics, orthopaedics, has continued as before. A health visitor continues to attend the Geriatric follow-up clinic at Clatterbridge Hospital each week.

As I have commented in previous reports there is a real need for at least two more health visitors in this area.

Table XII illustrates just how widely the net is cast now in the health visitors work. Whilst by inclination and training the maternity and child welfare service gets pride of place in their work the social care of the whole family comes within their orbit, and because of the pressure for care of aged and handicapped it may be that mothers and babies are not getting as much attention as perhaps they ought.

The total number of visits is again less than last year partly due to temporary shortages, partly to sickness and partly to their having more clinics to attend.

TABLE XII

Work done by Health Visitors during 1963:

Visits	Primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	999
	Revisits (Infants)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3161
	1—5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4668
	School children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378
	Ante-natal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466
	Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
	Domestic Helps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
	After-Care, Aged and Handicapped	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1403
	Mental Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
	Special	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	434
								Total	11799
Attendances at Clinics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

At the end of 1963 seven home nurses including a male nurse and two reliefs were serving residents in the Division who were considered by general practitioners to be in need of home nursing, and the relevant statistics for the year are shown in conjunction with the 1962 figures, which are given in brackets.

New Cases in 1963	Visits paid in 1963
525 (575)	19,819 (18,459)
Cases referred to hospital	121 (124)
Deaths	86 (58)

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(i) Vaccination against smallpox

174 children under five years of age were vaccinated during 1963. In view of accumulating evidence over the years that children under one were more likely to have unfavourable reactions than those over one it became official policy to leave this procedure until the child had passed its first birthday. It must be emphasised that the risks either way were extremely small.

TABLE XIII

Primary Vaccination (Smallpox)

		0-4 years	5-14 years
General practitioners	....	148	15
Local Authority Clinics	....	26	6
		<u>174</u>	<u>21</u>

(ii) Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation against diphtheria has continued throughout the year either alone, combined with whooping cough using the Glaxo Combined Diphtheria Pertussis Prophylactic or as Triple Antigen, that is, combined with whooping cough vaccine and tetanus toxoid. 647 children under the age of five years were immunised against diphtheria in 1963 as compared to 652 in the previous year. This compares reasonably satisfactorily with the previous year's numbers as the total births in 1962 were somewhat lower but there are still too many children not being immunised.

TABLE XIV

Number of children immunised against diphtheria according to year of birth and year of completion of immunisation

YEAR OF BIRTH

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
YEAR OF IMMUNISATION	1950	4														4
	1951	157	9													166
	1952	43	144	10												197
	1953	9	27	140	12											188
	1954	13	12	40	124	7										196
	1955	23	8	11	23	93	11									169
	1956	19	34	22	12	25	102	35								249
	1957	152	148	72	18	25	43	190	45							693
	1958	42	66	62	50	12	11	42	214	51						550
	1959	12	13	17	100	56	20	15	33	245	101					612
	1960	57	37	33	105	203	189	31	26	35	370	197				1283
	1961	107	143	182	138	136	208	328	39	29	68	368	190			1936
	1962	8	10	21	16	12	40	56	271	18	13	21	413	211		1110
	1963	1	3	6	19	15	13	14	94	260	23	17	56	382	228	1131
	TOTAL		647	654	616	617	584	637	711	722	638	575	603	659	593	228	8484

TABLE XV

Number of children immunised against diphtheria either alone or combined with whooping cough or as triple antigen during 1963.

		Under 5 years	5—14 years	Reinforcing doses
1963	By General Practitioners	337	17	195
	At Local Authority Clinics	310	19	169
		647	36	364
1962		652	47	332

The figures in this table are taken from the monthly returns and are a true record of the actual immunisations done in the Borough during the year. They do not agree with the figures in Table XIV which is a true record so far as is known of the children still living in the Borough.

The records received of children who have come to live in Bebington from other places are known to be anything but complete, whereas the records of all those leaving the Borough are forwarded to the local health authority of the area in which they have gone to live.

(iii) Whooping Cough

Whooping Cough immunisation has been continued throughout the year usually combined with diphtheria and tetanus using the antigen already mentioned. The comments made about diphtheria immunisation apply equally to whooping cough.

TABLE XVI

Number of children inoculated against whooping cough according to year of birth and year of completion of inoculation

		YEAR OF BIRTH														
		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
YEAR OF IMMUNISATION	1950															—
	1951	66	2													68
	1952	39	71	3												113
	1953	5	46	112	9											172
	1954	7	12	49	100	9										177
	1955	4	6	16	21	75	3									125
	1956	2	14	15	11	40	109	33								224
	1957	1	4	26	7	24	42	173	43							320
	1958	3	3	11	21	2	8	39	232	69						388
	1959	6	9	8	32	41	15	14	35	288	111					559
	1960	12	5	13	35	95	128	24	22	34	364	202				934
	1961	20	31	40	46	71	172	192	31	25	54	353	188			1223
	1962	2	2	2	5	3	12	14	80	17	10	21	346	142		656
	1963	1	2	—	2	5	8	6	30	130	22	16	53	380	231	886
TOTAL	168	207	295	289	365	497	495	473	563	561	592	587	522	231	5845	

TABLE XVII

Number of children immunised against whooping cough either alone or combined with diphtheria and tetanus—

		Under 5 years	5—14 years	Reinforcing doses
1963	By General Practitioners	337	17	109
	At Local Authority Clinics	304	6	52
1962		647	23	161
			20	108

See remarks under Table XV.

(iv) Tetanus

It is now a routine part of the immunisation policy to offer inoculation against tetanus in addition to diphtheria and whooping cough as a triple antigen.

During the year 735 children under 5 years were inoculated against tetanus either combined with the other antigens or with Tetanus Toxoid alone.

TABLE XVIII

Number of children immunised against tetanus either alone or combined with diphtheria and whooping cough during the year—

		Under 5 years	5—14 years	Reinforcing doses
1963	By General Practitioners	338	72	110
	At Local Authority Clinics	397	18	250
		735	90	360
1962		660	241	891

(v) **Anterior Poliomyelitis**

Table XIX is a record of the work done during the year.

The introduction of the Sabine oral vaccine made this procedure both easier and much more acceptable to the mothers and babies.

TABLE XIX

Age Group	Number of persons who received primary course			
	Salk Vaccine (2 injections)		Oral Vaccine (3 doses)	
	G.P.	Clinic	G.P.	Clinic
Children born in 1963	1	—	34	9
		1		43
Children born in 1962	6	—	238	205
		6		443
Children born in 1961	10	—	55	49
		10		104
Children and young persons born in years 1943–1960	—	—	20	26
		—		46
Young persons born in years 1933–1942	—	—	15	11
		—		26
Others	—	—	15	5
		—		20
TOTAL		17		682

Reinforcing Doses

Number of persons given 3rd injection of Salk vaccine	G.P. 33 } Clinic — } 33
Number of persons given 4th injection of Salk Vaccine	G.P. 5 } Clinic — } 5
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine AFTER (i) 2 Salk injections	G.P. 170 } Clinic 24 } 194
	(ii) 3 Salk injections	G.P. 274 } Clinic 277 } 551

TABLE XX

Number of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis according to year of birth and year of completion of vaccination.

		YEAR OF BIRTH														
		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
YEAR OF VACCINATION	1958	2	4	5	5	7	10	9	1							43
	1959	435	422	430	401	457	445	457	430	158						3635
	1960	90	101	87	98	108	74	94	161	219	192					1224
	1961	22	23	35	29	27	26	36	40	86	297	195				816
	1962	48	51	59	65	44	57	61	68	77	185	429	461	43		1648
	1963	1	3	6	2	3	3	4	5	4	15	29	137	443	56	711
	TOTAL	598	604	622	600	646	615	661	705	544	689	653	598	486	56	8077
	Total Births	687	648	651	643	635	663	753	766	772	816	870	907	858	978	10647

(vi) B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis)

As the number of infectious persons in the country steadily and swiftly decreases due to modern effective treatments and all danger from infected milks has gone because of the rigorous policy of getting all cattle tuberculin tested and the pasteurisation of milk, the number of persons who have never been faced with the infection and who therefore have had no opportunity fortunately, because of its dangers, to obtain an active naturally acquired immunity, has increased. This makes it more important than ever that adolescents approaching the dangerous age in-so-far as tuberculosis is concerned should be vaccinated in their early "teens".

This is a time consuming procedure involving at least three visits to the schools for each batch of children and the head teachers and staff have been most co-operative.

Table XXI gives details of numbers vaccinated.

TABLE XXI

B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen year old schoolchildren—

	1963	1962
1. Estimated population	783	806
2. Number of consents	624	665
% consenting	79.7	82.5
3. Number of children tuberculin tested	602	630
4. Number of children tuberculin positive	103	101
% positive	17.1	16.0
5. Number of children vaccinated with B.C.G.	499	529
6. Percentage vaccinated of population	63.7	65.6

In addition 7 child contacts of cases of tuberculosis were vaccinated by the Chest Physician during the year.

All mothers having their babies in hospital are being encouraged to have them vaccinated early in life and 270 had this done during the year.

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) Tuberculosis

Home visits to tuberculosis patients by health visitors were continued throughout the year and close liaison with the Consultant Chest Physician was maintained. Nursing equipment was loaned to patients in appropriate cases.

The after-care of tuberculosis has been much simplified because modern methods of treatment ensure that with few exceptions the patients are made fit for work again so much more rapidly that they do not become the social problem they did when they were hospitalised over long periods in previous years, and after-care visiting by the health visitors is now largely to see that they are indeed maintaining their progress and reporting to the chest clinic.

Whilst after-care may be diminishing somewhat in volume care and prevention are becoming even more important. Now that the patients are treated effectively and quickly become sputum negative the early detection of cases and prompt isolation is of the utmost importance in still further reducing the number of cases and it is perhaps unfortunate that too many discovered cases are not notified much sooner than they are.

The following table shows the state of the register at the 31st December 1963 and other relevant figures for the year.

TABLE XXII

Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1963

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary.....	71	75	146
Non-pulmonary.....	4	7	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	75	82	157
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
New cases placed on register:	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary.....	7	13	20
Non-pulmonary.....	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	13	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cases removed from Register:			
Deaths.....	5	} Total 27	
Pronounced cured.....	14		
Left district.....	8		
Lost sight of.....	—		
Contacts referred for examination.....			39
Contacts examined.....			65
Child contacts vaccinated with B.C.G.....			7
Chalets in use.....			1
Visits paid by Health Visitors.....			197
		1963	1962
Cases on Register at 31st December.....		157	394
No. of cases/1,000 population.....		2.9	7.4
* New cases.....		18	23
New cases/1,000 population.....		0.3	0.4
† Deaths.....		5	7
Death rate/1,000 population.....		0.09	0.13

* These are new cases notified for the first time whilst residing in the Borough and this figure does not include transfers.

† These are deaths of persons on the tuberculosis register. They did not necessarily die of tuberculosis.

(b) Sick and Aged After-Care Handicapped Persons Club

The number of persons on the club register at 31st December, 1963 was 24 and there was an average attendance of 19 during the year.

The main aims and objects of the club are to get those who are severely handicapped to have more social contacts, at the same time to encourage them to do more for themselves and ultimately if

possible to give them opportunities of doing useful work and feeling that they are part of and making a contribution to the community. The Club is run by a part time occupational therapist and one of the health visitors. I am happy to report that this club is more than fulfilling its purpose and I think it is fair to say that all the members have found fuller lives by attending.

Early in the summer eleven of these handicapped persons had a holiday at Pontin's Holiday Camp, Lytham St. Annes.

Chiropody

The Chiropody Service for the aged, handicapped and expectant mothers continues.

It will be seen from the Table that 375 out of the 457 patients had their treatment at home and this may seem to be rather a large proportion. I am happy to say that it is not because many of these patients are unable to get out and about but only that some of the chiropodists prefer to go to the patient and as they are not charging extra for this service it is a very useful idea as it is saving these old people 'bus fares and difficulties in keeping appointments.

92 males and 365 females had treatment during the year.

TABLE XXIII

PLACE OF TREATMENT	CATEGORY					
	OVER 65		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		EXPECTANT MOTHERS	
	No. of patients	No. of treatments	No. of patients	No. of treatments	No. of patients	No. of treatments
Chiropodist's surgery	79	426	3	30	—	—
Home of patient	338	1624	37	170	—	—

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees — 393

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees — 64

Geriatric Clinic

The health visitor continued to work at the Geriatric After-Care Clinic at Clatterbridge Hospital which is held each Thursday afternoon. The number of cases dealt with and attendances are set out in Table XXIV.

This clinic is attended by appointment and the intention of it is to keep those patients who have had treatment and recovered sufficiently to return home under observation. The health visitor obtains up-to-date reports from the district health visitors of the conditions and

conveys this to the geriatrician. He discusses with the health visitor subsequent needs of the patient and she then sees that these are conveyed back to the appropriate person for attention.

The "geriatric health visitor" has forged a valuable link between the hospital and the local health authority in the catchment area of the hospital to the mutual benefit of the hospital staff, local health authority staff and most importantly to the patients themselves.

TABLE XXIV

	Patients attended	New Cases	Attendances	Deaths	Discharges	Admissions to Residential Accommodation
Bebington	50	28	202	7	3	3
Other County Areas	59	32	185	11	—	3

Visits made by Health Visitors

1,403 visits were made in 1963 by Health Visitors in connection with the welfare of the chronic sick, aged and infirm.

Home Nursing Equipment

During the year issues of home nursing equipment on loan totalled 196.

Meals on Wheels

The voluntary "Meals on Wheels" Service run by the Women's Voluntary Service supplied 12,545 meals to aged and handicapped people during the year. The W.V.S. have two vans operating this service. This service is of inestimable value in supporting the nutrition of the aged living at home and *ipso facto* in prolonging considerably the time that these old people can stay in their own homes, where they want to be, in reasonable health and vigour.

(b) Sick and Aged After-Care

Convalescence

In 1963 convalescence was obtained for eight persons—all women.

Alterations and Adaptations to property

During the year financial assistance was granted in two cases to meet the cost of alterations and adaptations to property occupied by physically handicapped people. In one case alterations were made to front door steps and in the other a wash-hand basin was provided in a ground floor room adapted for use as a bedroom.

Special Washing Service

The issue of disposable paper drawsheets has proved to be very useful for the nursing of incontinent bedfast cases, and as a result none has required the special washing service.

(c) Health Education

As is indicated previously in the report much health education is carried out at preparation classes for ante-natal mothers, infant welfare and young children's clinics, and individually by the staff.

Many film strips have been shown at the preparation classes, Infant Welfare Centres, and at home safety lectures, and it has been possible to borrow the Borough cine projector so that in addition films have been shown to selected groups.

Home Safety Committee

The Bebington Voluntary Home Safety Committee continued to work steadily towards educating and informing the public on the dangers and pitfalls in the home and its environs and how to obviate accidents. Members of the Committee gave talks and demonstrations to many groups including church organisations, parent-teacher associations, St. John's ambulance members, Townswomen's Guilds and old age pensioners clubs.

Successful exhibits were again shown at the Cheshire Show and Bebington Summer Show on Inflammable Nightdresses.

In addition talks have been given to individual organisations and leaflets, pamphlets and posters distributed.

MENTAL HEALTH

(a) Staff

The Mental Health section is staffed by a senior mental welfare officer and two welfare officers, one of whom is a female. These officers are responsible for all of the Wirral area.

Mental welfare officers are charged with the care and after-care of the mentally disordered, that is both the mentally ill and the mentally subnormal.

(b) Junior Training Centre

This centre is now well established in its new quarters at Eastham. In the autumn term the unit for grossly physically handicapped children was started at this centre. These children require a very great deal of attention but it is another step on the way to giving them

some instruction at least socially and it gives the parents a much welcomed break.

There were 59 children on the register at 31st December, 1963.

The register was made up as follows :—

District	No. of children on register
Bebington	14
Ellesmere Port	21
Heswall	6
Neston	4
Hoylake and West Kirby	7
Irby	7
	—
	59
	—

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demand for the service during 1963 continued to increase and domestic helps were employed for a total of 44,945 hours, which is 3,759 hours more than in 1962.

At the end of the year 49 part-time helps were employed, the same number as at the end of 1962.

The rise in the demand for this service is largely due to the progressively more complete knowledge of the old and handicapped in the borough. Whilst every endeavour is made to keep the number of hours worked in each needy household to a reasonable amount the more who can be helped in this way and the earlier the help is given the longer are they able to enjoy reasonable lives in their own homes and the less demand there is on hostel and hospital beds.

Details of cases provided with domestic help service during the year are as follows:—

TABLE XXV

	No. of Cases	No of Hours provided
(a) Persons aged 65 or over on first visit in 1963	217	35,311
(b) Persons aged under 65 years on first visit in 1963		
(i) Chronic sick and tuberculosis	24	6,707
(ii) Mentally disordered	7	674
(iii) Maternity	28	783
(iv) Others	31	1,470
	<u>307</u>	<u>44,945</u>

There is a scale of charges in operation whereby the amount paid for the service is assessed according to the income of the family concerned after deductions are made for rent, rates and personal allowances. The maximum charge is 4/3d. per hour.

In 78 of the 307 cases provided with help in the year under review the maximum charge was paid.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The following information has been supplied by the Principal School Medical Officer in respect of the School Health Service for the year 1963:—

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Group Inspected	Number of pupils inspected			Physical Condition of pupils inspected		Pupils found to require treatment			No. of pupils having had tonsillectomy		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	For defective vision (excl. squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table E	Total individual pupils	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1959 & later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	166	139	305	298	7	2	57	59	2	1	3
1957	248	246	494	487	7	7	80	86	11	8	19
1956	56	65	121	121	—	1	17	18	1	—	1
1955	10	7	17	17	—	1	2	3	1	—	1
1954	49	35	84	82	2	7	12	19	1	2	3
1953	230	193	423	420	3	32	33	63	17	19	36
1952	132	123	255	253	2	19	35	52	9	12	21
1951	3	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1950	121	146	267	264	3	18	37	52	17	23	40
1949	140	135	275	274	1	29	53	75	17	21	38
1948 & earlier	55	58	113	113	—	18	25	40	7	8	15
Total	1210	1147	2357	2332	25	135	351	468	83	94	177

Special Inspections and Re-examinations

Number examined	Required treatment	Referred for observation	Number re-examined
514	101	60	859
Number of children inspected for visual acuity	....	612	
Number of parents present at all inspections	....	1819	
Number of children referred for observation only		60	

School Clinics

Clinic	Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Doctors' Sessions	Cases seen by Doctor
Bromborough	6	42	43	2	16
New Ferry	33	218	244	8	29
	<u>39</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>45</u>

Children not seen by the Doctor are inspected by the Clinic Nurse.

Specialists Clinics

Clinic	New Cases	Attendances	Glasses recommended
Ophthalmic (New Ferry)	136	685	214
Speech Therapy (Bebington)	20	556	Discharged 22

Dental Service

No. Inspected	No. Selected	No. Treated	No. of Attendances	No. of Teeth extracted	No. of Teeth filled
5,896	3,089	1,434	3,874	1,905	2,649

Handicapped Pupils

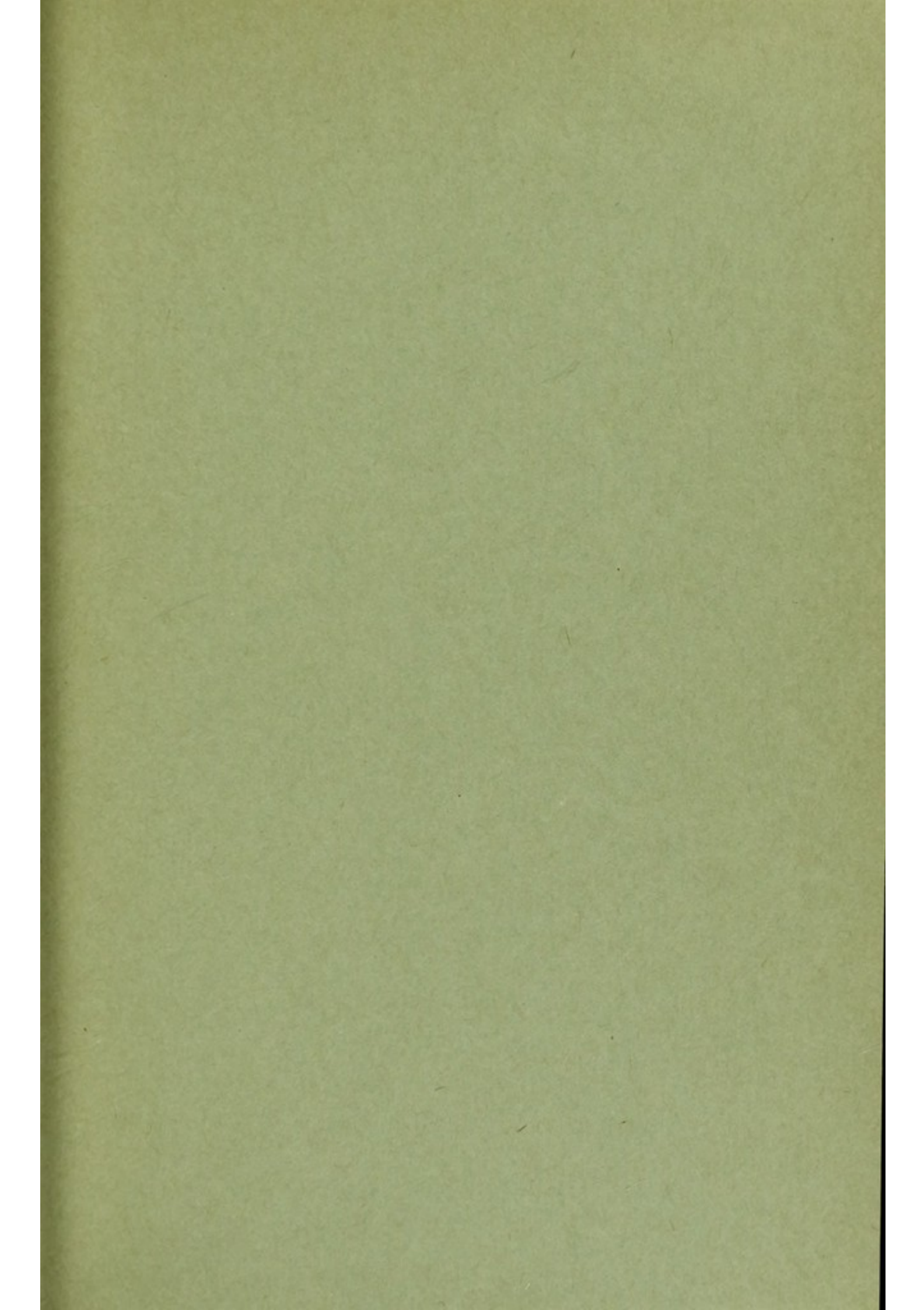
	New Cases	Re-examinations
Blind	—	—
Partially sighted	3	—
Deaf	—	1
Partially deaf	—	2
Delicate	3	2
Diabetic	1	—
E.S.N.	14	—
Epileptic	5	7
Maladjusted	—	—
Physically handicapped	9	10
Speech defect	—	—
	<u>35</u>	<u>22</u>

DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE E

Defect or Disease *	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspec's.	
	No. requiring treatment				No. requiring observation				No. req. treat't	No. req. obs'n
	E	L	I	Total	E	L	I	Total		
1. Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2. Infestation										
(a) head	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Teeth	2	-	18	20	5	-	2	7	1	1
4. Skin	17	-	49	66	20	-	14	34	15	4
5. Eyes										
(a) vision	9	-	126	135	24	-	52	76	46	15
(b) squint	23	-	9	32	7	-	7	14	3	1
(c) other	1	-	8	9	2	-	2	4	1	-
6. Ears										
(a) hearing	40	-	11	51	15	-	6	21	7	2
(b) otitis media	1	-	-	1	4	-	4	8	2	1
(c) other	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	1
7. Nose and Throat	34	-	5	39	70	-	25	95	2	14
8. Speech	1	-	4	5	8	-	1	9	-	-
9. Lymphatic Glands R.	1	-	1	2	8	-	1	9	-	4
" " L.	1	-	1	2	8	-	1	9	-	4
10. Heart	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	14	1	-
11. Lungs	7	-	7	14	12	-	16	28	-	6
12. Developmental:										
(a) hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) other	-	-	1	1	5	-	6	11	-	-
13. Orthopaedic:										
(a) posture	3	-	24	27	14	-	6	20	9	1
(b) feet	9	-	19	28	7	-	5	12	1	2
(c) other	6	-	18	24	5	-	8	13	5	8
14. Nervous System										
(a) epilepsy	-	-	1	1	2	-	5	7	-	-
(b) other	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	6	-	2
15. Psychological:										
(a) development	-	-	1	1	2	-	8	10	-	3
(b) stability	2	-	2	4	27	-	13	40	1	6
16. Abdomen	3	-	2	5	3	-	1	4	2	-
17. Other	11	-	37	48	5	-	10	15	14	3
	171	-	346	517	265	-	205	470	111	79

* E Entrants
L Leavers
I Intermediates and Others



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