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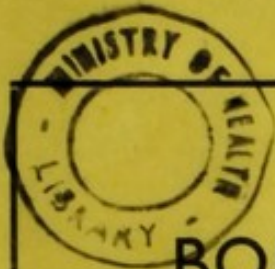
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BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

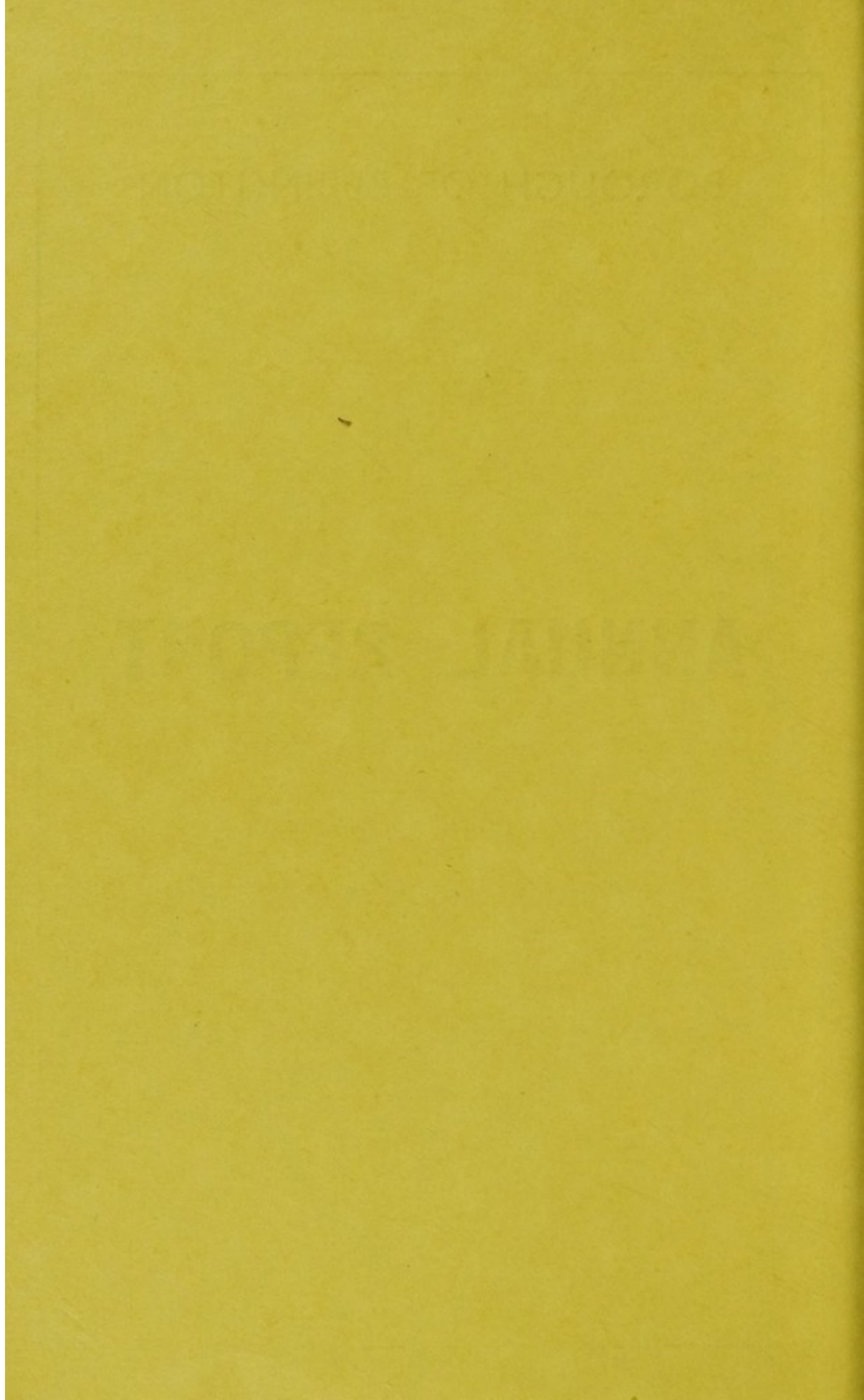
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

DIVISIONAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1966



BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

DIVISIONAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1966

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

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BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor A. E. RICHMOND

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. I. FARRANT

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

The Deputy Mayor: Alderman Mrs. B. E. GILL, J.P.

Aldermen:

Mrs. E. B. WILLIAMS

R. WILLIAMS (Died 25.9.66)

Councillors:

E. V. M. CRAPPER

Mrs. K. OWEN

R. EVANS

Mrs. E. POWL

G. E. GLOVER

Mrs. J. L. GREEN

Mrs. H. G. HEBRON

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

H. C. JENNINGS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.OBST., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. B. VAUGHAN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J. C. KNEALE

B. D. YOUNG

T. A. DAVIES

L. WOOTTEN

L. C. MOORE

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

J. L. ELLIS (To 4.9.66)

R. C. MILNER

Technical Assistant

R. D. GREEN

Clerical Staff:

Miss M. HOSKER

Miss M. J. KAY

Miss A. M. HANSON (To 13.3.66)

Miss C. ASPINALL (From 4.4.66 to 27.12.66)

Miss C. HAYCOCKS (From 28.12.66)

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for 1966.

A good deal of the work of the department is concerned, directly or indirectly, with waste in one form or another. Modern living involves tin-cans, cartons, cardboard boxes, plastic bags, newspapers and magazines by the million. The average man's possessions steadily increase. He has a wide range of domestic appliances, quite a lot of furniture, and, more and more commonly, some form of power-driven transport. Unfortunately permanence is not nowadays a feature of these wordly goods and there seems to be an increasing tendency to sneak out with the old gas cooker, mattress or armchair and dump it furtively by the roadside in some hitherto delightful part of the borough. This is a thoroughly despicable and inexcusable practice. If there is some article which cannot be removed in the course of the usual round of refuse collection, special arrangements can be made with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's department for satisfactory disposal. Let us not have foul piles of rubbish dotted hideously all over the countryside.

Modern living also involves a good deal of noise. Happy are those who can retire at night secure in the knowledge that their rest will be undisturbed. Road, rail and air transport, industrial concerns, building and repair work, are the usual sources of discordance. Private motor car and motor cycle users are very often to blame, especially at night and Ministry of Transport regulations and tests for the prohibition of excessively noisy engines will be most welcome. In the absence of prescribed criteria for permitted levels of noise intensity, pitch and duration, it may be impossible for a local authority to prove in court a definite annoyance. Distress caused by the character and intensity of a noise will to some extent depend on personal idiosyncrasy. This means that a complaint may not always be upheld by official observers.

Again in 1966 a vast amount of work was completed in respect of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises legislation and in the pursuance of the Clean Air Policy. With regard to the latter, workers in the Department of Preventive

Medicine and Public Health of Sheffield University have added a valuable piece of research to the evidence linking chest disease to atmospheric pollution due to fuel combustion. In a large survey in infant schoolchildren, respiratory illness was more commonly found in those who lived in the more heavily-polluted areas. An effective clean air policy will reduce but not abolish bronchitis — "The English Disease".

Bronchitis in early childhood may predispose to further attacks in later life. Even though mild it should be treated early and thoroughly. Colds which go down on the chest are not all inevitable in this area. More effort should be made to avoid contact with infected persons, and babies should not go outside in very cold, wet or foggy weather.

Research is proceeding in the development of electric battery-powered cars. One hopes that in the years to come pollution from petrol and diesel engines will thereby be drastically reduced. The advent of natural North Sea gas is also eagerly awaited, as we understand this is virtually free from sulphur.

I thank Mr. Townson for the section on Environmental Health and Mr. Turner for compiling the vital statistics. The chairman's keen interest was much appreciated throughout the year.

H. C. JENNINGS

August, 1967.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	12,244
Census population (April, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	52,202
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1966)	...	...	...	...	...	55,140
Dwelling houses at 31st December, 1966	...	...	...	...	...	18,120
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1966	...	...	...	...	...	£2,629,553
Yield of a Penny Rate (Estimate for 1966/67)	...	...	...	...	...	£10,500

Live Births:—	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	882	468	414
Illegitimate	47	27	20

—
929
—

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	...	16.8
Birth rate adjusted by comparability factor of 1.02	...	...	17.1
Birth rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales	...	...	17.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	5.1

Still Births:—	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	16	12	4
Illegitimate	1	—	1

—
17
—

Total live and still births	...	...	...	946
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	18.0
for England and Wales	...	...	...	15.4

Infant Deaths:—

Deaths of Infants under ONE year—Legitimate	16	}	...	17
Illegitimate	1			

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	18.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	21.3

Deaths under FOUR WEEKS—Legitimate	13	}	14
Illegitimate	1				

Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	15.1
for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	12.9

Early Neonatal Deaths (under 1 week)	...	...	...	...	13
Early Neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	14.0

Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	31.7
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):—

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	0.26

Deaths:—	Total	Male	Female			
	663	330	333			
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	...	...	12.0		
Death rate adjusted by comparability factor of 1.06	...	...	...	12.7		
Death rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales	...	...	...	11.7		
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
1964	54,070	954	18.0	15	15.7	—	—	—	632	12.8
1965	54,520	928	17.4	20	21.6	—	—	—	639	12.6
1966	55,140	929	17.1	17	18.3	—	—	—	663	12.7

It will be noted that the death rate for all ages was higher in 1966 than in 1939. The reason for this lies in the fact that our population is ageing, and the proportion of elderly people in the community has become higher.

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the borough at the 30th June was 55,140.

All statistical data for the year throughout this report is based on the mid-year estimate of 55,140. This is 620 more than 1965 and shows the continued uninterrupted upward trend since 1946.

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966
(As Compiled by the Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75 & over
1. Tuberculosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Respiratory	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	6	12	5
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	38	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	4	3	11	13
	F	35	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	3	13	12
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	11
	F	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	28
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	33	37	33
	F	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	19	43
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
20. Other Heart Disease	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
	F	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	24
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
23. Pneumonia	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	14
	F	37	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	31
24. Bronchitis	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	9	7
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
31. Congenital Malformations	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	22	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	11
	F	31	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	7	14
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
34. All Other Accidents	M	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35. Suicide	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total All Causes	M	330	8	2	1	—	4	2	10	28	53	103	119
	F	333	6	1	1	1	1	6	4	14	35	74	190

Births

929 live births were referable to the borough which gave a rate of 17.1 per thousand of the population compared to 928 and 17.4 the previous year.

47 illegitimate births were registered during the year.

Deaths

According to the Registrar General 663 deaths were referable to Bebington during 1966 giving a crude death rate of 12.0 and an adjusted death rate of 12.7.

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

Infant Mortality

17 infants under one year of age died giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 18.3 per thousand compared with 20 deaths and a rate of 21.6 in 1965. 14 of these deaths were under one month. The rate for England and Wales was 19.0 per thousand.

The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is now recognised as the rate for infant deaths under one week and still births was 31.7.

TABLE III

Cause of death of those dying under one month

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Congenital Abnormality	3	3	6
Neonatal Atelectasis	1	—	1
Prematurity	4	2	6
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Total	8	6	14

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 once in every four years.

TABLE IV

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 Births	No. of Still Births plus No. of Neonatal Deaths	Early 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
1964	972	18	19	11	12	29	30
1965	939	11	12	12	13	23	21
1966	946	17	18	14	15	31	32

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TABLE V

No. of notified infectious diseases occurring in Bebington according to year and disease

DISEASE	YEAR													
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever ...	77	55	34	15	37	38	74	31	21	17	33	22	56	49
Diphtheria ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	200	140	97	150	134	27	80	58	12	11	42	86	41	22
Measles ...	273	623	497	255	496	170	906	327	681	606	345	610	425	381
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	4	1	1	6	8	6	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ...	27	36	22	16	30	16	28	15	25	15	17	16	18	8
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid ...	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	27	17	39	19	22	18	69	22	22	345	24	62	168	34
Food Poisoning ...	17	23	47	9	4	54	20	48	18	13	19	23	25	15
Erysipelas ...	14	7	9	14	6	2	9	5	3	3	—	3	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	1	3	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI

Notified infectious diseases during year 1966 occurring in the different wards

	Higher Bebington	Woodhey	Lower Bebington	Poulton	Sunlight	Park	New Ferry	North Bromborough	South Bromborough	Eastham	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	2	2	—	3	3	3	3	18	11	4	49
Whooping Cough ...	4	4	—	3	1	1	4	3	1	1	22
Measles ...	70	41	29	27	14	47	42	28	27	56	381
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ...	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	8
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	1	—	3	3	—	2	5	2	16	2	34
Food Poisoning ...	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	7	15
Erysipelas ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	82	52	34	39	20	53	55	53	56	70	514

Scarlet Fever

49 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1966. This disease continues in a very mild form and no case was admitted to hospital during the year.

Diphtheria

It is now thirteen years since a case of diphtheria was notified. It is most important that young children are immunised against this disease in order to prevent any future outbreak.

Whooping Cough

22 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year. 10 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

381 cases of measles were notified during 1966.

Smallpox

No cases were notified in the borough — 62 cases were notified for England and Wales as a result of the Midlands outbreak.

Anterior Poliomyelitis

No cases were notified in the Borough for the third successive year.

Food Poisoning

15 notifications of food poisoning were received during the year.

Dysentery

34 cases were notified during 1966.

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. Although it is always with us some years it is more prevalent than others.

Tuberculosis

Primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis dropped from 15 in 1965 to 7 in 1966.

Three deaths were attributed to respiratory tuberculosis during 1966.

TABLE VII

Primary notifications and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1966.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—64	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total	3	4	—	—	2	1	—	—
	7		—		3		—	

TABLE VIII

The following table shows the number of primary notifications, the number of deaths, and the death rate from Tuberculosis during the last twenty 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
1964	10	0.18	—	—	2	0.04	—	—	0.047
1965	15	0.27	—	—	2	0.04	2	0.04	0.042
1966	7	0.13	—	—	3	0.05	—	—	0.043

Total Live Register at 31st December, 1966

Respiratory Cases	133	(Dec. 1965 ... 164)
Non-Respiratory Cases	15	(Dec. 1965 ... 14)
	148	178

Medical Examinations

During the year the Medical Officer has carried out 236 medical examinations for new employees, superannuation and sick pay purposes. The formal clinical examination for assessment of fitness for entry to employment and the superannuation scheme is now very largely redundant.

TABLE VIII

The following table shows the number of primary notifications, the number of deaths and the death rate from tuberculosis during the twenty years 1947-1966.

Year	Primary Notifications			Number of Deaths		
	No.	Rate/1000	Total	No.	Rate/1000	Total
1947	38	0.753	8	31	0.65	3
1948	37	0.79	5	18	0.38	2
1949	30	1.06	6	23	0.49	2
1950	41	0.87	8	11	0.23	—
1951	47	0.99	9	11	0.23	4
1952	52	0.75	5	4	0.09	—
1953	43	0.86	13	3	0.04	—
1954	43	0.79	3	2	0.10	—
1955	44	0.83	3	2	0.18	—
1956	41	0.77	6	4	0.08	—
1957	31	0.43	3	4	0.08	—
1958	12	0.34	3	3	0.06	—
1959	17	0.33	3	1	0.02	—
1960	11	0.51	3	2	0.04	—
1961	20	0.58	3	1	0.02	—
1962	18	0.34	—	1	0.02	—
1963	10	0.18	—	2	0.04	—
1964	12	0.37	—	2	0.04	—
1965	15	0.32	—	2	0.04	—
1966	14	0.30	—	2	0.04	—

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

TABLE IX

This Table shows the number and types of Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1966.

Nature of Inspections made	Totals for 1966	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices	Notices complied with
Dwellinghouses inspected	1113	247	—	—
Dwellinghouses re-inspected	2457	—	25	134
Offices, Shops and Railway premises	1007	190	—	84
Tents, Vans and Sheds	7	—	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	167	14	—	2
Factories without mechanical power	15	2	—	2
Schools	7	—	—	—
Workplaces	15	—	—	—
*Shops	14	—	—	—
Hairdressers	6	1	—	—
Overcrowding	3	—	—	—
House Drainage	1334	62	6	31
Ditches and Watercourses	106	6	—	—
Courts and Passages	68	—	—	—
Septic Tanks	62	—	—	—
Public Conveniences	100	—	—	—
Refuse Tips	68	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations	106	—	—	—
Dustbins	1021	—	—	1
Food Premises	700	79	—	55
Food Hawkers	8	2	—	—
Slaughterhouses	788	4	—	—
Riding Establishments	3	—	—	—
Infectious Disease Visits and Revisits	92	—	—	—
Food Poisoning Enquiries and Revisits	97	—	—	—
Dysentery Visits and Revisits	725	—	—	—
Verminous Premises	123	4	—	2
Rodent Control	778	3	—	—
Smoke Control	3475	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	177	—	—	—
Noise Observations	16	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	781	—	—	—
Appointments outside Office	218	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Sampling:				
Nature and Substance	169	—	—	—
Visits	59	—	—	—
Bacteriological Sampling:				
Food	64	—	—	—
Ice Cream	48	—	—	—
Milk	76	—	—	—
Swimming Bath Water	48	—	—	—
Swabs from Meat Slicing Machines, Food Preparation Tables, etc.	12	—	—	—
TOTAL	16,133	614	31	311

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

HOUSING

Individual Unfit Houses:

For the first time in many years no representations were made under the Housing Acts.

The following properties were demolished during the year: 1, 3, 5, 2, 4 and 6 Faulkner Square, Hr. Bebington.

Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings:

Work on the first compulsory Area 1 to 15, 2 to 18 Willowbank Road, 1 to 15 and 2 to 16 Poolbank Road and 1 to 15 and 2 to 14 Elmbank Road commenced during the year. This area comprised 48 dwellings, 33 tenanted, the remainder owner/occupied. As expected 8 tenants refused permission for improvements to be carried out. Five Agents were involved in bringing these dwellings up to the full standard by the conversion of the rear bedroom into a bathroom, the provision and fixing of a bath, wash hand basin and internal water closet, hot and cold water supply to the bath, wash hand basin and a sink, and satisfactory facilities for storing food.

After the service of Preliminary Notices four Agents gave a written undertaking to carry out the improvements. By the end of the year 5 houses had been improved to the full standard. They are as follows:—1, 3, 7, 9 Elmbank Road and 2 Willowbank Road, New Ferry.

During the year the properties 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 Mill Terrace, Hr. Bebington were declared the Boroughs No. 2 Compulsory Improvement Area. This comprised 14 dwellings, all tenanted. 13 of these lacked the following five standard amenities: internal W.C., bath in a bathroom, wash basin, hot water and satisfactory facilities for the storage of food. The remaining dwelling No. 3 was up to full standard. All the tenants were interviewed and advised of the implications arising from improving the properties. They have given their written consent for the improvements to be carried out. Details were discussed with the owners agents and a written undertaking to carry out the improvements has been received from them.

Standard Grants:

These are grants of money made by the Council to help in meeting the cost of improving suitable dwellings by providing for the first time the five standard amenities as outlined above. It must be noted that a grant cannot be approved for replacing any fitting or amenity which is worn or broken but is only available for providing the amenity for the first time. If an applicant already has one or more of the standard amenities then the grant can only be paid for providing those amenities which do not exist at the time of application.

During the year 17 applications for Standard Grants were received for the provision and installation of various standard amenities to bring the dwellings up to the full standard of improvement. Eight of these applications required the five standard improvements and in all cases the applications were approved. Of the 17 applications 14 were from owner/occupiers. Although the local agents are fully conversant with improvement procedure, except in one case there appears to be no interest shown in carrying out improvements to dwellings still lacking the amenities that people of this age naturally expect.

Discretionary Grants:

These are made by the Local Authority to help owners to improve houses to a good standard and to convert a large house into separate flats. Many of the conditions which apply to Standard Grants also apply to Discretionary Grants but where a Local Authority cannot refuse to give a Standard Grant if the conditions are complied with, they have complete discretion whether or not to allow a Discretionary Grant.

This year six applications for this type of grant were received and approved as follows:—

180 Allport Road, Bromborough

Lawton Cottage, Raby Mere

2 Westwood Cottages, Neston Road, Thornton Hough

2/3 Slade Lane, Thornton Hough

8 Acres Road, Bebington

2 Keepers Cottage, Storeton.

Discretionary Improvement — Port Sunlight Village

During the year the improvement of the dwellings in the Village continued. The second stage which was originally approved by the Housing Committee was completed. This comprised 76 houses and 18 flats on which grant was paid. Approval was given to the application by the Company for the improvement of 51 dwellings in stage 3. Work was well in advance by the end of the year. During the latter part of the year application for the improvement of 93 houses and 18 flats was received and approved. Work on this stage was expected to commence early in 1967.

Housing Repairs:

A total of 171 complaints were received in the Department during the year. To secure abatement of nuisances and the remedy of disrepair, 247 informal notices and 25 statutory notices were served. A Nuisance Abatement Order was obtained in respect of non-compliance with notices on the owner of 6 Thorburn Road.

Rent Act 1957

No applications of any kind were received by the Department during the year.

Moveable Dwellings:

The Cheshire Agricultural Show was once again held in Hooton. As in previous years inspections were carried out with the Show Director prior to opening. This enables a thorough inspection to be made of all the public conveniences, both permanent and temporary, and food premises, and advice given where needed. In this way any omissions are noted and remedied before the opening day.

CLEAN AIR

The survey of the proposed Smoke Control Area No. 10 was completed at the beginning of the year. Details were submitted to the Health Committee and they recommended that the Minister be requested to confirm the Order made in respect of this Area. The Order was subsequently confirmed on the 7th September 1966 to come into operation on the 1st July 1967.

The area is bounded by the junction of The Village and Acres Road (North side), Hr. Bebington Road (North side), Teehey Lane (East side), Village Road (North side), Mount Road (East side), Broadway and Kings Lane (South side) to junction of Queenswood, Queenswood both sides through to Town Lane, south side of Town Lane to Townfield Lane (West side) to The Village and back to the junction of The Village and Acres Road. The area is approximately 200 acres in size and comprises of 1,503 privately owned dwellings, 2 local authority dwellings, 6 industrial premises, 51 commercial premises and 18 other premises. The total estimated cost of replacements, conversions and adaptations amounted to approximately £85,552. It is expected that the final estimated cost to the Local Authority will be £26,012. By the end of the year 542 estimates from occupiers had been received. This comprises approximately one third of the dwellings affected and it is interesting to note that far more thought is being exercised by occupiers in deciding what type of appliance they should have fitted. Occupiers have now a wide selection to choose from, ranging from the improved open inset fire to the solid fuel room heater, gas room heaters and electric storage heaters; and from a summary of the above one third of the occupiers showed a marked tendency towards the more efficient, solid fuel and gas room heaters.

Survey is now nearly completed on our next Area No. 11. It is an extension of the above area and will comprise of 740 privately owned dwellings and in size is approximately 96 acres. It will be bounded by

Mount Road (Easterly side) from junction with Broadway and extending Northwards to the Borough boundary and thence Eastwards along the Borough boundary to Bebington Road, Bebington Road (West side) to junction with Kings Lane, Kings Lane (Northerly side) to junction with Kings Road, Broadway (Northerly side) to the junction with Mount Road.

These details will be submitted to the Health Committee early 1967 with a recommendation for a Smoke Control Order to be made.

Routine inspections were carried out during the year in the Smoke Control Areas now in operation.

Routine inspections of the industrial area revealed no nuisance due to smoke.

Two applications were received during the year under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 for prior approval to install furnaces. These applications were approved.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In last year's Annual Report reference was made to the many complaints received from occupiers of dwellings in the Port Causeway area of an offensive smell from a new factory situated on the east side of the Industrial estate. Regular routine inspections have been carried out during the year and no nuisances have been observed or reported.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

By the end of the year a total of 456 premises had been registered under the above Act. The number of persons employed at the premises was 2,369, this total being sub-divided into 875 males and 1,494 females.

Premises registered were as follows:—

Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Catering Establishments open to the public: Canteens								40

The number of premises receiving a general inspection during the year were:—

Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Wholesale Premises and Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Catering Establishments open to the public	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

The total number of visits and re-visits during the year were 1,007 which resulted in 186 Informal Notices being served on 131 shops, 33 offices, 20 catering establishments and two wholesale premises. A total of 778 offences were found at the 140 premises inspected and are summarised below:—

Section	Offices	Shops	Wholesale & Warehouses	Catering Establish- ments
4 Cleanliness of Premises	12	58	1	11
5 Overcrowding	2	1	—	—
6 Inadequate Heating & Absence of Thermometer	15	74	1	6
7 Inadequate Ventilation	9	52	—	6
8 Inadequate Lighting	5	27	—	7
9 Inadequate Sanitary Conveniences Absence of suitable means for disposal of Sanitary Dressings ...	5	43	1	12
10 Inadequate Washing Facilities ...	—	1	—	—
11 Absence of Drinking Water ...	10	41	1	6
12 Inadequate Accommodation for Clothing	1	1	—	—
13 Inadequate Seating Facilities ...	2	15	—	3
15 Absence of suitable facilities for meals (Shop premises only)...	—	9	—	—
16 Condition of floors, passages & stairs	—	7	—	—
17 Guarding of machinery	13	43	1	14
24 Absence of adequate First Aid Kit	3	27	1	5
27 Dangerous Acts, Interferences with Equipment, etc. ...	10	65	1	9
50 Absence of Information for the Employees	1	3	—	2
	20	104	1	10

Eleven accidents were notified during the year, none of these were fatal. Investigation revealed that five involved falls, four handling of goods, one machinery and one which in fact should not have been notified as the injured person was not employed on the premises. No prosecutions were taken following these investigations. One formal warning was given, four occupiers were given informal advice and in six cases no action was found necessary.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1959

The number of factories at the end of the year totalled 150. The following tables show the results of inspection in the form required by the Minister of Labour.

TABLE X

I. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of written notices	Numbers of Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	110	166	14	—
iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	19	6	—	—
Total	150	187	16	—

TABLE XI

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	7	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	7	—	1	—

TABLE XII**3. OUTWORKERS**

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (b) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making)	3	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL SANITATION**Water Supply:**

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. The fluoride content of the Board's supplies is in all cases less than 0.1 p.p.m.

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.

Sewerage:

A comprehensive sewerage scheme for the Borough was commenced in 1946 and the work phased over the intervening period so that to date expenditure totalling over 1½ million pounds has been incurred and only the final phase remains to be done viz., the re-sewerage of parts of Eastham at an estimated cost of £282,000 which will be submitted to the Ministry early next year.

At Thornton Hough Village the improvement of the sewage disposal works is now completed and a sewage disposal scheme for Brimstage Village is included in the Council's capital works programme for the year 1969/70.

Considerable progress has been made in the elimination of septic tanks and connection of property drains to the main sewer. In the country areas, owners of cottages continue to substitute a water closet with septic tank for the pail closet, every encouragement being given by housing improvement grants.

At present most of the sewage from the Borough discharges on the ebb tide to the River Mersey via storage tanks at two positions on the banks of the river. The main sewerage scheme aimed at concentrating sewage at these two outfalls.

The Council is conscious of the ultimate need for sewage treatment and indeed in 1963 acquired $12\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land in extension of the northern outfall tank site for possible future sewage treatment works.

The ultimate sewage disposal arrangements must depend on future standards to be set by the River Board on discharges to the river, the constructional works will be costly and hence the timing of such a scheme could be influenced by the economic situation, other priorities, public opinion, etc.

House Drainage:

During the year 380 complaints of choked drains were received by the Department. Testing and examining drains resulted in 1,334 visits being made, 62 informal notices and six statutory notices being served.

Public Conveniences:

Regular inspections were made of the public conveniences throughout the year. All nuisances and defects were reported to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, and attended to without delay.

Tips:

Regular visits to the Tip at Spital once again showed the Tip to be well worked and controlled with the result that no complaints from the public were received during the year.

Pet Shops:

Four shops are registered with the Local Authority. Routine inspections revealed no cause for complaint from either lack of cleanliness, overcrowding of animals or ill treatment.

Animal Boarding Establishments:

The four animal boarding establishments registered were found to be well run and gave no cause for complaint.

Riding Establishments:

Two riding establishments are licenced with the Council. These licences were approved by the Health Committee on the recommendations of a Veterinary Certificate.

Disinfestation:

As in previous years the Department provided a disinfestation service for the destruction of insect pests of all kinds.

The following figures show the number of premises treated:—

4	household bed bugs
22	houses for woodworm infestation
231	houses for other vermin

RODENT CONTROL

The control of mice, particularly in the New Ferry and Port Sunlight areas is still a serious problem. As previously reported, the mice are resistant to warfarin. Two other poisons, for which we had great expectation, have not proved fully successful.

The problem is not confined to Bebington and has been the subject of discussion with advisers from the appropriate Ministry.

Much can be accomplished, however, by occupiers of premises if more attention be paid to proofing, advice for which can always be obtained from the Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operators.

The redevelopment of agricultural land in the Borough particularly in the Bromborough and Eastham Area, together with the growing number of industrial and commercial interests who see the value of an annual contract with the Department, has brought a considerable and growing increase in the work of the Department.

The Rodent Operators are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain the high standards which have been set. The distances to be travelled are responsible for almost 50% of the operator's working day.

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

TABLE XIII

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total of Columns 1, 2 & 3	Agricultural
Total number of Properties inspected as a result of Notification, Survey or otherwise	2	494	66	562	2
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ...	315	2614	1305	4190	64
No. of Properties inspected which were found to be infested by:—					
Rats ... Major ...	—	40	—	40	1
Minor ...	—	190	21	211	—
Mice ... Major ...	—	47	6	53	—
Minor ...	—	106	22	128	—
No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	7	359	68	434	3
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments ...	125	952	572	1649	27

Types of visits made:—

Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	...	...	...	2614
L.A. Property	(1) Tips and non agricultural work	...	...	82
	(2) Sewage Works	...	...	64
	(3) Other buildings	...	...	169
Business Premises	(1) Factories and Workplaces	...	...	274
	(2) Shops	...	...	264
	(3) Places of Entertainment	...	...	22
	(4) Cafes and Canteens	...	...	1
	(5) Licensed Premises	...	...	17
	(6) Non-agricultural land	...	...	152
Agricultural Properties	(1) Market Gardens and Farms	...	...	41
	(2) Piggeries	...	...	10
	(3) Agricultural Land	...	...	13
Other Authority Properties	(1) Schools	...	...	327
	(2) Hospitals	...	...	180
				<u>4224</u>
No. of Dwelling House contracts signed	...	...	...	202
No. of Estimates provided (Industry and Business premises)	...	...	...	49
No. of Contracts signed	...	...	...	38
Value of Estimates during 1966	...	...	...	£351 5 0

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955—FOOD HYGIENE

During the year 700 visits were made to food premises. These represent a marked decrease compared to previous years and were due to the pressure of other duties such as those imposed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and Smoke Control. During these visits every opportunity was taken by the public health inspectors to impress on the management and assistants the importance of food hygiene and it was evident that the majority of the food traders in the Borough are fully aware of their responsibilities.

Visits were also made for the purpose of examining and where necessary condemning foodstuffs. In all cases food found to be unsound on inspection was voluntarily surrendered.

FOOD PREMISES

Registered Premises under the Food & Drugs Act	Preserving and frying of food	...	...	...	65
	Ice Cream	...	...	...	149
Registration of Hawkers under the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953					41

Type of Premises	Number of premises	Number of premises with wash hand basin	Number of premises required to be fitted with sinks	Number of premises with sinks
Kitchens & Canteens	26	26	—	26
Cafes & Snack Bars	22	22	—	22
Butchers	39	39	—	39
Bakehouses	5	5	—	5
School Canteens	26	26	—	26
Clubs & Licensed Premises	48	48	—	48
Supermarkets	18	18	—	18
Grocers & Provisions	42	42	—	42
Greengrocers, Fruit & Fish	34	34	2	32
Fried Fish Shops	14	14	—	14
Small Mixed Food Shops	31	31	—	27
Sweets and Tobacco and Small Grocers	64	64	—	3
Confectioners	18	18	—	18
Chemists	20	20	—	20

Meat Inspection:

This is a service to Public Health which is incalculable and is carried out quietly from day to day, including week-ends, in conditions which most people would find unpleasant to say the least.

Despite this and the difficulties which occur from time to time, the Department can take pride in the maintenance, for many years, of 100% ante and post mortem inspection.

TABLE XIV

NEW FERRY

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed ...	87	—	—	622	—	709
Ante-mortem in- spection including supervision of humane slaughter	87	—	—	622	—	709
Notice of Slaughter received ...	87	—	—	622	—	709
Emergency notifications ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem inspection ...	87	—	—	622	—	709
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number affected	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	17	—	—	43	—	60
Percentage of number affected	19.5%	—	—	6.9%	—	8.4%

HIGHER BEBINGTON

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed ...	3205	347	—	8678	4089	16,489
Ante-mortem in- spection including supervision of humane slaughter	3205	347	—	8678	4089	16,489
Notice of Slaughter received ...	3205	347	—	8678	4089	16,489
Emergency notifications ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem inspection ...	3205	347	—	8678	4089	16,489

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	6	—	—	—	46	52
Percentage of number affected	0.1%	—	—	—	2.07%	0.31%

All Diseases except Tuberculosis:

Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1455	143	—	669	827	3,094
Percentage of number affected	45.3%	41.2%	—	7.7%	20.2%	18.7%

Other Condemned Food:

The following table indicates tinned and other goods found to be unsound during visits to canteens, warehouses and shops:—

8009 tins of Meat	4 pkts. Barley
314 cases of Meat	177 cases of Crisps
74 tins Fruit and Vegetables	118 pkts. of Crisps
33 tins Soup	203 cases Snacks
13 pkts. Soup	59 pkts. Snacks
3 tins Rice Pudding	15 cases Potato Stix
1 tin Sago Pudding	6 lbs. Sugar

5 tins Milk	7 tins Jam
2 tins Cream	7 jars Jam
3 tins Fish	51 pkts. Butter
3 pkts. Fish	24 pkts. Cakes
3 tins Beef Extract	21 tins Oxo Cubes
12 jars Beef Drink	25 jars Oxo
2 pkts. Beef Stock	9 pkts. Dried Fruit
33 pkts. Biscuits	7 pkts. Lard
1 pkt. Pickling Spice	2 pkts. Margarine
2 pkts. Cooking Salt	9 pkts. Cooking Fat
4 pkts. Tea	5 pkts. Cheese
4 pkts. Breadcrumbs	9 pkts. Dried Fruit
30 pkts. Flour	311 lbs. Sirloin
3 pkts. Chewing Gum	6 Carcases of Lamb
2 pkts. Parsley Sauce	115 Lambs Plucks
1 pkt. Lentils	135 Sheep Plucks
5 pkts. Oats	49 lbs. Boneless Beef
3 pkts. Yeast	2 Legs Lamb
3 pkts. Sago	4 Bovine Kidneys

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

191 pkts. Fish Fingers	21 pkts. Sausage Rolls
257 pkts. Fish Cakes	18 pkts. Sausages
628 pkts. Fish	16 pkts. Faggots
880 pkts. Mixed Vegetables	38 pkts. Rissoles
6 pkts. Potatoes	7 pkts. Steak and Kidney Pies
97 pkts. Peas	46 pkts. Potato Croquettes
261 pkts. Sliced Beans	50 pkts. Chips
63 pkts. Sprouts	10 pkts. Sweet Corn
35 Cakes	25 Pork Pies
139 Chicken Pies	25 pkts. Dried Fruit
154 pkts. Braised Beef	7 lbs. Bulk Apricots
16 pkts. Sliced Lamb	5 Cartons Cream
38 pkts. Shepherds Pie	8 pkts. Salt
108 pkts. Beefburgers	18 pkts. Pastry
7 pkts. Hamburgers	3 pkts. Cake Mix
20 pkts. Steakburgers	28 bags Flour
4 pkts. Yorkshire Puddings	5 pkts. Chicklets
105 pkts. Cheeseburgers	7 pkts. Fruit Pies
51 Chickens	36 Ice Cream Briquettes
8 Chicken Casseroles	23 Sea Sparkles
6 pkts. Mushrooms	14 tins Orange Juice
8 Dinners	5 cartons Orange Juice
14 pkts. Crisps	

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1963

The total number of licences issued under the above Regulations at the end of the year totalled:—

Untreated Milk	...	...	77 Dealers
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	77 Dealers
Sterilised Milk	...	...	77 Dealers
Ultra Heat Treated	...	...	77 Dealers

SAMPLES OF MILK FOR BIOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS

TABLE XV

Tests for Tuberculosis Milk and Brucella Infected Milk:

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
23	Untreated Milk	17	6

The six unsatisfactory samples were Ring Test Positive +++ for Brucellosis. Subsequently cultures were found to be negative. The positive Ring Test was probably due to the effects of S.19 inoculation.

TABLE XVI

Tests for Keeping Quality:

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
42	Pasteurised Milk	36	6
8	Sterilised Milk	8	—
25	Untreated Milk	21	4

In all cases where samples failed the Methylene Blue Test it was found to be due to poor methods of storage and the retailers were suitably advised by public health inspectors. Subsequent samples very satisfactory.

TABLE XVII**Tests for Adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation:**

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
42	Pasteurised Milk	42	—
8	Sterilised Milk	8	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

During 1966, 50 samples of Ice Cream and Lolly Ices were purchased for examination at the Public Health Laboratories, Chester.

Results:

41 samples — Grade I — Satisfactory
 8 samples — Grade II — Satisfactory
 1 sample — Grade III — Unsatisfactory

The matter of the unsatisfactory sample was fully investigated and discussed with the manufacturer/retailer. Appropriate advice was given and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATH WATER**TABLE XVIII****Bacteriological Sampling:**

42 samples were taken from New Ferry, Port Sunlight and Clatterbridge Hospital (Private Pool).

Results of examination:

			Number taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
New Ferry Baths	..	..	14	14	—
Port Sunlight	..	..	12	12	—
Clatterbridge	..	..	16	5	11

The number of unsatisfactory samples from Clatterbridge Hospital Pool gave rise to concern and a meeting with the Hospital Authorities and a public health inspector was arranged.

Advice was given with regard to treatment and maintenance which it is hoped will be put into effect for 1967 season.

TABLE XIX

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS IN GENERAL

During 1966 53 samples of miscellaneous foods were submitted for bacteriological examination at Chester Public Health Laboratories.

Sample			Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Apple Tart	..	..	1	1	—
Chocolate Cake	..	..	3	2	1
Sausage Roll	..	..	3	3	—
Meat Pies	..	..	7	7	—
Custard Tart	..	..	1	1	—
Beef Pie	..	..	2	2	—
Chopped Pork	..	..	1	1	—
Beef Paste	..	..	1	1	—
Cream Cake	..	..	5	4	1
Trifle	..	..	2	2	—
Roast Pork	..	..	1	1	—
Steak & Kidney Pie	..	..	3	3	—
Roast Beef	..	..	2	2	—
Minced Meat	..	..	1	1	—
Lamb Kidney	..	..	1	1	—
Fish Cake	..	..	1	1	—
Cooked Ham	..	..	4	3	1
Ham & Chopped Pork	..	..	1	1	—
Savoury Duck	..	..	1	1	—
Salmon Paste	..	..	1	—	1
Rhubarb Pie	..	..	1	1	—
Luncheon Meat	..	..	2	2	—
Boiled Shoulder	..	..	1	1	—
Fruit Pastry	..	..	1	1	—
Stuffed Pork Roll	..	..	1	1	—
Corned Beef	..	..	1	1	—
Minced Turkey in Jelly	..	..	1	1	—
Small Sild in Tomato Sauce	..	..	1	1	—
Ox Tongue	..	..	1	1	—
Potato Cakes	..	..	1	1	—
TOTALS:	..	..	53	49	4

Three of the unsatisfactory samples consisted of cream cake, cooked ham and salmon paste were contaminated with faecal coli organisms. The manufacturers were interviewed, the premises inspected and advice was given with emphasis on personal hygiene. The remaining unsatisfactory sample refers to a mould-affected chocolate eclair. The dealer was cautioned re stock rotation.

The following twenty-two swabs were taken during the year:

Sample				
Meat Slicing Machine	11	} All satisfactory
Food Preparation Table	..	..	2
Meat Knife	..	..	1
Washing up Water	..	..	1
Meat Cleaver	..	..	1
Bovine Pleura	..	..	1
Slaughterman's Apron	..	..	1
Roast Chicken	1	} Unsatisfactory
Raw Meat Cutting Machine	..	..	2
Meat Saw	..	..	1
			22	

Faecal Coli were isolated from the unsatisfactory swabs taken from surfaces which had been in contact with raw meat. This is not a serious matter in the circumstances but it does give the Department the opportunity of stressing the importance of regular and thorough cleansing of equipment.

TABLE XX

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

Type	No. Taken	Result
Faeces	575	55 Shigella Sonnei 7 Salmonella Californian 6 Salmonella Infantis 2 Salmonella Enteriditis 505 Negative

FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING Nature, Substance and Quality

TABLE XXI

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 each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Channel Island Milk	—	6	6	—
Pasteurised Milk	—	32	32	—
Homogenised Milk	—	4	4	—
Sterilised Milk	—	3	3	—
Bantron Tablets	—	1	1	—
Milk Shake Syrup	—	2	2	—
Spring Health Drink	—	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Juice	—	1	1	—

Article	No. of samples of each article examined			No. of samples of each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Apricot Chutney ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
All Four's Cough Mixture ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teddy Coughs ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aspirins ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sausages ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Minced Meat ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ravioli ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Savoury Mince ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jam ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coconut Mushroom ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Marmalade ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Savoury Chicken Mince ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strained Orange Pudding ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Flavouring ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Phensic Tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Roll ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork and Beef Paste ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Whisk ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potted Beef with butter ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raw Milk ...	8	30	38	3	3	6
Instant Mashed Potato ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Luncheon Meat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vitamin Health Drink ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Stock Cubes ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Caramel Dessert ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Beef Pasty ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Anadin ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum Flavoured Drink ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whole Berry Cranberry Sauce ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Corned Beef ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Double Cream ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Picallili Relish ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Apples ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Royal Whisket ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rose Hip Syrup ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Soup ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Stock Cubes ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crab Spread ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
French Dressing ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Anchovy Essence ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Sandwich Mix ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Puree ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pate de Foie ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dextrosol ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paprika Salad ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Bun Mixture ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Vegetable Soup ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce Boulognaise ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Stock Tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—

Article	No. of samples of each article examined			No. of samples of each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Minced Chicken	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Piece	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chopped Pork	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shandy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	8	147	155	3	3	6

	Milk	Fat	Non-Fatty Solids	Water
Milk average for the year	...	3.74%	8.77%	87.49%
Legal minimum standard	...	3.0%	8.5%	—
Channel Island Milk				
Average for the year	...	5.52%	9.74%	84.74%
Legal minimum standard	...	4.0%	8.5%	—

TABLE XXII
Details of Samples Adulterated or Below Standard:

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
1	Milk	Informal	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 6.6%	Further sample taken which was subsequently found to be genuine
2	Milk	"	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 10%	Brought to the notice of the retailer
3	Pork Luncheon Meat	"	Containing penicillin	Brought to the notice of the retailer
4	Milk	"	Containing one or two small globules of pink liquid floating on the fat	Dairyman notified
5	Milk	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 26.6%	Producers interviewed. Increase protein foods to be arranged. Further samples to be taken
6	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat to the extent of 13.3%	ditto
7	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat to the extent of 13.3%	ditto
8	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat to the extent of 20%	ditto
9	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat to the extent of 6.6%	ditto

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

1.	Foreign body in packet of Butter	..	Retailers warned
2.	Pink discolouration and smell of turps in Milk	.. .. .	Wholesalers warned
3.	Foreign body in bottle milk	.. ..	Wholesalers warned
4.	Foreign body in fruit cake	.. ..	Manufacturers warned
5.	Paint on inside of Milk Bottle	.. ..	Wholesalers warned
6.	Foreign bodies in tin of Rhubarb	.. ..	Wholesalers warned
7.	Glass in bottle of Milk	.. ..	Wholesalers warned
8.	Mould growth on Baby Food and offensive odour	.. .. .	Manufacturers warned
9.	Mould affected Meat Pie	.. ..	Manufacturers warned
10.	Mould in tin of Corned Beef	.. ..	Wholesalers warned
11.	Mould in tin of Luncheon Meat	..	Wholesalers warned
12.	Dirty Milk bottle and particles floating on side of bottle	.. .. .	Wholesalers warned
13.	Insects in bottle Milk	.. ..	Wholesalers warned
14.	Half rolled cigarette in loaf	.. ..	Manufacturers warned
15.	Half rolled cigarette in bag of flour	..	Manufacturers warned

SHOPS ACT, 1960

YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1938

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

Only two warnings were required to be given to shopkeepers for illegal sales.

During the year the following warnings were given in regard to offences:—

Mixed Business Notices not provided	..	..	..	2
Failing to exhibit Sunday Trades Notice	..	..	..	1

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

BEBINGTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1966

Divisonal Health Office,
Town Hall.
BEBINGTON,
Cheshire.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
BEBINGTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE
(At 31st December, 1966)

Representing Bebington Borough Council

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. H. G. HEBRON

Deputy Chairman: Alderman Mrs. E. WILLIAMS

Aldermen:

R. EVANS

B. R. JONES

Councillors:

E. V. M. CRAPPER

Mrs. I. M. FARRANT

N. F. FAULKNER

G. E. GLOVER

Mrs. J. L. GREEN

Mrs. K. OWEN

Mrs. E. POWL

A. E. RICHMOND

Representing Cheshire County Council

County Alderman Miss B. E. WILSON,

County Councillor T. JONES OWEN

County Councillor G. POWELL

Ex Officio Members

County Alderman G. ASTBURY, J.P.

County Alderman F. McBIRNIE

Representative Members

R. A. FORSYTHE, Esq.

Dr. B. CARRUTHERS

A. F. DRAKE, Esq.

J. J. BROWN, Esq.

Mrs. M. MELLADY

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

Divisional Medical Officer and School Medical Officer Clerk to the Divisional Health Committee	H. C. Jennings, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.
Assistant County Medical Officers	G. Chappell, O.B.E., LL.B. Jessie Tough, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Helen Brass, M.B., B.A.O., B.Ch.
Dental Surgeons	A. E. Allen, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. Mrs. D. F. Wilson, L.D.S. A. P. Penlington, B.D.S.
Chief Clerk	W. R. Turner
Clerical Staff	Mrs. E. Bieniek, Miss N. Mackey, Mrs. E. Davies, Miss J. Clark, Miss S. Hough, Mrs. E. Insley (<i>Part time</i>)
Health Visitors	Miss E. Nicholson, Mrs. M. F. Cordon (to 31.8.66) Miss D. V. Stamper, Miss D. Cadogan, Mrs. M. Woodbridge, Miss E. J. Lloyd, Miss A. N. Moulden, Miss D. K. Whyte, Mrs. E. Jones (from 18.7.66)
Clinic Nurse (<i>Part Time</i>)	Mrs. E. M. Ellis
Home Nurses	Miss M. G. Griffiths, Miss F. Baughan, Mrs. M. R. Heatley, Mrs. F. E. Harrison (to 30.6.66), Mrs. A. Davies, Mrs. E. Martlew, Mrs. I. M. Eden, Mrs. B. Sturdy, E. Cochrane. Mrs. R. Kophamel (from 1.7.66)
Midwives	Mrs. C. R. Green, Mrs. A. Harwood (to 30.4.66), Mrs. D. Clarke, Miss J. V. Joyce, Mrs. M. A. Taylor Mrs. M. C. O'Brien (29.8.66)
Area Mental Welfare Officer	E. M. Harborow
Mental Welfare Officers	Mrs. C. Ledsome, A. J. Hotchkiss, K. V. Williams, D. T. Rattray
Matron, Day Nursery	Mrs. W. I. Boulton
Supervisor, Junior Training Centre	Mrs. M. Sutton
Domestic Help Supervisor	Miss B. McGuirk (to 30.6.66), Mrs. J. M. Bryne (from 1.7.66)

CONSULTANTS

Chest Physician ...	H. N. C. Bleasdale, M.B., Ch.B.
Obstetricians ...	J. A. Bentham, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. W. Gault, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., M.R.C.O.G.
Ophthalmic Surgeon ...	J. D. E. Edwards, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., R.C.P.S.I.
Paediatrician ...	K. R. Llewellyn, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.,

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEBINGTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year an important development took place in the field of community medicine. Local health authority clinic facilities were made available to the Geriatric Department of Clatterbridge Hospital. In the consideration of the care of elderly patients, even more so than in respect of other age groups, social and domestic circumstances are of the utmost importance. It is hoped that up-to-date socio-medical information will be available to the consultant when he attends these clinics. Certain of his recommendations will be made, in the light of these reports, and in consultation with health visiting staff. We heartily welcome this new link between the hospital and the local health authority after-care services, which can thus be marshalled to the best advantage. In this way many frail elderly patients can be supported far longer in the community, with periodic medical surveillance. This arrangement is also advantageous in that a certain amount of pressure is diverted from the heavily-committed hospital out-patient department, and patients and their escorting relatives do not have so far to travel.

More domestic help organisers were appointed for the County in 1966. As a result Bebington secured the whole-time services of an organiser instead of sharing one with Deeside division as heretofore. Periodic reassessment of people's requirements, and supervision of the work, have been greatly facilitated. Some recipients were found to need more help, but others less, the result being a more equable distribution of aid according to genuine requirements.

Early in the year came a circular in which the Minister of Health expressed the hope that local health authorities would cease to levy even minimum charges for home help in cases where recipients had very limited means. As a result the Ministry of Social Security stopped paying supplementary allowances in respect of domestic help. Unfortunately an anomalous situation arose in that, under the county council scale of assessment, some people whose allowances had been stopped were still required to pay a charge for their home help. Thus they were worse off, and these cases have had to be brought to the committee in order that a nil assessment might be granted. Similar regard has also been paid to new cases, that incur a charge but would have been reimbursed by a supplementary allowance had this still been payable.

A second weekly clinic session was instituted in order to reduce the waiting list for the cervical cytology examination. Scepticism has been expressed concerning the value of this procedure in the eventual reduction of deaths from cancer of the cervix. Results would probably be more gratifying if only the more susceptible would apply for the examination but women in the lower socio-economic groups (the wives of semi-skilled and unskilled labourers), who have had several children, appear reluctant to come forward for appointments.

During the year a conference of representatives of the various medico-social disciplines was established to meet, if required, every three months. The main object of this conference is to co-ordinate the work and thought of the several departments that could be involved in the surveillance and assistance of inadequate families beset by problems which may, or may not, be of their own making. In work of this nature one is often acutely aware of a sense of frustration and helplessness. Up to a point this must be accepted, for, by definition, the true "problem family" is basically immutable.

My thanks are due to the Chairman, and to Mr. Turner and Mrs. Bieniek for their support throughout the year.

H. C. JENNINGS,
Divisional Medical Officer.

Town Hall,
BEBINGTON.
8th June, 1967.

TABLE II

Total	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-12 years
6649	2932	1113	2504
New Family	42	113	352
Existing	2890	1000	2152
Attendance	217	314	44

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 27.2 as compared to 25.2 in 1965.

The average number of priority cases attending throughout the year was 24.

TABLE I

Total number of priority cases attended during 1965	TYPE OF PRIORITY CASE					
	Illegiti- mate child	Parents separated/ Divorced	Mother widowed	Mother in Hospital	Other (medico/ social)	Mother Teacher
50	9	19	5	2	10	5

Table II shows attendances made during the year:—

TABLE II

	0 — 2 years	2 — 5 years	Total
	717	5932	6649
Average daily attendance	2.9	24.3	27.2

Whereas local health authority day nurseries still cater for mothers who must work, more private day nurseries and play groups are appearing in this country, and these are patronised rather by mothers who merely prefer to follow some employment or who believe that certain development advantages will be conferred on their children. For somewhat similar reasons we believe that young handicapped children may sometimes benefit by attending the day nursery and certainly respite will be afforded to their mothers.

(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 III

		New Cases	Total Attendances
New Ferry	Ante-Natal	52	308
	Post-Natal	3	20
Eastham	Ante-Natal	150	658
	Post-Natal	—	80

(b) Preparation Class

Preparation classes are held weekly at New Ferry Welfare Centre on a Monday afternoon and at the Clinic Centre, Eastham, on a Wednesday afternoon. These clinics are run by a Health Visitor and a Physiotherapist. The midwives attend whenever their duties allow.

Table IV gives the attendances made during the year —

TABLE IV

	Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances
New Ferry	42	113	552
Eastham	44	116	718

(iii) Infant Welfare Clinics

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

From time to time criticism is levelled at the hired premises in which some infant welfare clinics are held. All local health authorities have to improvise for these single sessions, and Bebington certainly compares favourably with several authorities of which I have personal experience.

During the year 9,938 attendances were made as compared to 10,211 in 1965 and 9,377 in 1964.

TABLE V

Total attendances and new cases at infant welfare clinics during 1966:—

	Attendances		New Cases Under 1 year
	Under 1 year	1—5 years	
New Ferry	1705	274	172
Eastham	1995	552	220
Higher Bebington	1432	268	134
Bromborough	1677	614	186
Lower Bebington	813	368	133
Thornton Hough	122	118	12
	7744	2194	857
	9938		

(iv) Young Children's Clinics

A routine inspection of toddlers is valuable for the early detection of physical and mental defects and handicaps. Such clinics are held regularly at New Ferry Welfare Centre; The Clinic Centre, Eastham; Bromborough Council Offices, and the Mayer Hall, Bebington.

Table VI gives the figures of attendance —

TABLE VI

Clinic	Sessions	Attendances
New Ferry	11	115
Eastham	11	231
Bromborough	20	363
Lr. Bebington	11	106

The Eastham Clinic was discontinued in October and the work incorporated into the normal infant welfare clinic.

(v) Ancillary Services and Special Clinics held in County Council Clinic Premises

(a) "Sunlight"

This clinic was discontinued owing to the now widely-held belief that ultra-violet irradiation confers no benefits.

(b) **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 VII

	New Cases	Attendances
New Ferry Welfare Centre	29	102
Clinic Centre — Eastham	20	93

(c) **Paediatric**

Clinics continued to be held every Tuesday morning at New Ferry Welfare Centre and each Friday afternoon at the Clinic Centre, Eastham.

TABLE VIII

	New Ferry	Eastham
New Cases	102	87
Total Attendances	497	553

This arrangement and likewise the ophthalmic and ante-natal clinics, is nowadays really an extension of the hospital out-patient system. Many authorities still conduct specialist ear, nose and throat and orthopaedic clinics on their premises by arrangement with the various Regional Hospital Boards. In Bebington these facilities, either because of shrinking attendances or inconvenience and heavily committed consultants, were withdrawn some years ago into the ordinary hospital out-patient system. The ante-natal clinic at New Ferry, by reason of steadily declining numbers of patients and increasing ante-natal work done by general practitioners, may be similarly destined.

(d) **Blood Investigations**

Arrangements exist at New Ferry Welfare Centre for mothers and children to undergo simple blood tests if they are considered advisable by the paediatrician or obstetrician.

(e) **Hearing Clinics for Young Children**

These are conducted by health visitors.

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 born with other congenital abnormalities, or children with Rh neg. mothers or congenitally deaf close relatives, etc.

TABLE IX

Clinic	New Cases			Re-tests		
	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5
New Ferry Welfare Centre	101	20	25 (146)	4	6	27 (37)
Bromborough Council Offices	192	15	22 (229)	8	6	6 (20)
Eastham Clinic Centre	142	3	3 (148)	10	3	3 (16)
Mayer Hall	54	28	13 (95)	—	1	2 (3)
Victoria Hall	94	19	11 (124)	6	2	2 (10)

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 £4,159, as compared to £4,659 in 1965.

(vii) Welfare Foods

New Ferry clinic is the main distribution centre and is open for their sale each morning from Monday to Friday, between 9-0 a.m. and 12 noon. These foods are sold at all the infant welfare clinics.

During the year 1966 the following Welfare Foods were issued and the comparative figures for 1965 are shown in brackets —

National Dried Milk (20oz. tin.—2/4d.)	5466	(6149)
Cod Liver Oil (6oz. bottle—1/-d.)	908	(954)
Vitamin A & D Tablets (6d.)	1310	(1566)
Orange Juice (6oz. bottle—1/6d.)	16305	(16407)

SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The establishment of midwives for the area is five.

The midwives now hold Ante-Natal Clinics weekly at the New Ferry Welfare Centre and the Clinic Centre, Eastham for their own booked cases.

Births notified to the borough during the year —

Domiciliary	120
Heathfield Maternity Hospital	304
Clatterbridge Hospital.. ..	364
Outside the Borough	118
	<hr/>
	906
	<hr/>

The number of domiciliary confinements continues to fall as the institutional confinements increase. This however means much maternity nursing for the domiciliary midwives because of the number of "short-stay" hospital confinements.

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 is carried out in the ante-natal, infant welfare and young children's clinics, and in specialists clinics in ophthalmology and paediatrics.

TABLE X

Work done by Health Visitors during 1966:

Visits	Primary (Infants)	850
	Revisits (Infants)	3129
	1—5 years	5398
	School children	338
	Ante-Natal	196
	Tuberculosis	153
	After-Care, Aged and Handicapped	1522
	Special	301
		<hr/>
	Total	11887
		<hr/>

SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING SERVICE

At the end of 1966 nine home nurses including a male nurse were serving residents in the Division who were considered by general practitioners to be in need of home nursing, and the relevant numerical data for the-year are shown in conjunction with the 1965 figures, which are given in brackets.

New Cases

433 (482)

Visits paid

18613 (17761)

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(i) Vaccination against smallpox

685 children under five years of age were vaccinated during 1966. In view of accumulating evidence over the years that children under one were more likely to have unfavourable reactions than those over one it is now official policy to leave this procedure until the child has passed its first birthday. It must be emphasised, however, that complications of vaccination are extremely rare whatever the age of the recipient.

TABLE XI
Primary Vaccination (Smallpox)

				0-4 years	5-15 years
General practitioners	..	..	..	335	16
Local Authority Clinics	..	..	..	350	20
				<hr/> 685	<hr/> 36

(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. 739 children under the age of five years were immunised against diphtheria in 1966 as compared to 726 in the previous year.

The last case of diphtheria in Bebington was notified in 1953.

Only 25 cases of diphtheria were notified in England and Wales during 1965 and there were no deaths.

TABLE XII

Number of children immunised against diphtheria either alone or combined with whooping cough or as triple antigen during 1966.

		Under 5 years	5-14 years	Re-inforcing doses
1966	By General Practitioners	389	5	237
	At Local Authority Clinics	350	10	233
1965		726	21	485

(iii) Whooping Cough

Whooping Cough immunisation has been continued throughout the year usually combined with diphtheria and tetanus using the antigen already mentioned.

TABLE XIII

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

		Under 5 years	5—14 years	Re-inforcing doses
1966	By General Practitioners	389	4	193
	At Local Authority Clinics	345	8	7
1965		723	19	289

(iv) Tetanus

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

During the year 739 children under 5 years were inoculated against tetanus either combined with the other antigens or with Tetanus Toxoid alone.

TABLE XIV

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

		Under 5 years	5—14 years	Re-inforcing doses
1966	By General Practitioners	389	9	248
	At Local Authority Clinics	350	15	235
1965		726	38	507

(v) Anterior Poliomyelitis

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

The established use of the Sabin oral vaccine made this procedure both easier and much more acceptable to the mothers and babies. There is good reason to suppose that this oral vaccine is at least if not more effective than the Salk variety given by injection.

TABLE XV

A. Completed Primary Courses — Number under age 16.

Year of Birth						Total	
1966	1965	1964	1963	1959—62	Others Under Age 16	At Clinics	By G.Ps
168	583	76	30	64	18	542	397
939							

B. Reinforcing Doses

299	32	223	108
331			

There were 91 notifications of poliomyelitis in England and Wales in 1965, of which 60 were cases that occurred in the Blackburn outbreak. There was no general increase in this disease throughout the country. There were 3 deaths.

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

Table XVI gives details of numbers vaccinated.

TABLE XVI

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

		1966	1965
1. Estimated population	.. .. .	789	860
2. Number of consents	.. .. .	682	729
% consenting	.. .. .	86	85
3. Number of children tuberculin tested	.. .. .	613	620
4. Number of children tuberculin positive	.. .. .	35	34
% positive	.. .. .	5.7	5.5
5. Number of children vaccinated with B.C.G.	.. .. .	576	581
6. Percentage vaccinated of school population	.. .. .	73	68

All mothers having their babies in hospital are being encouraged to have them vaccinated early in life and 286 had this done during the year.

The percentage of positive reactors falls steadily year by year and is regarded as a reliable index of the extent to which tuberculosis is prevalent in the community. These declining figures are therefore very encouraging but, as with all infectious diseases, constant vigilance must still be exercised.

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 following table shows the state of the register at the 31st December 1966 and other relevant figures for the year.

TABLE XVII

				Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary (lung) ...	...	...	...	77	56	133
Non-pulmonary ...	...	...	...	6	9	15
				—	—	—
				83	65	148
				—	—	—
New cases placed on register:				Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary ...	...	...	...	4	5	9
Non-pulmonary ...	...	...	...	1	—	1
				—	—	—
				5	5	10
Cases removed from Register:				—	—	—
Deaths ...	...	...	...	6	} Total 40	
Pronounced cured ...	...	...	...	33		
Left district ...	...	...	...	1		
Contacts examined by Chest Physician				...	...	45
Visits paid by Health Visitors ...	...	...		...	...	153
					1966	1965
Cases on Register at 31st December	...	...		...	148	178
No. of cases/1,000 population	...	...	...	...	2.7	3.3
*New Cases	...	...	...	...	7	16
New cases/1,000 population	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.3

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

Tuberculosis nationally is still responsible for more deaths than any other notifiable infection, with the sole exception of pneumonia. Eradication is hoped for in time but there is no question in the foreseeable future of reducing either treatment or prevention services.

(b) **Handicapped Persons Club**

The number of persons on the register at 31st December, 1966 was 30 and there was an average attendance of 24 during the year which is a very good indication of the popularity of this club in the eyes of its members.

The Club is run by a part time handicrafts instructor and one of the health visitors. Instruction is given in rugmaking, hand weaving, knitting, cane work and the making of various articles and soft toys with the use of foam rubber.

Early in the summer a number of these handicapped persons had a week's holiday at Pontin's Holiday Camp, Lytham St. Annes, arranged by the department.

(c) **Chiropody**

The Chiropody Service for persons over 65, handicapped persons, and expectant mothers continues. Recipients must have their doctors or district nurses' recommendation.

93 males and 497 females had treatment during the year.

Better care of the feet in bygone days would have obviated the need for much of this treatment.

TABLE XVIII

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
Chiropodists ...	430	1974	8	45	—	—
Surgery						
Home of patient	141	797	11	55	—	—

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees — 497

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees — 93

(d) **Geriatric Clinic**

Clinics of this nature together with domiciliary services marshalled by the health visitor can often be instrumental in maintaining these elderly patients in their own homes in the community. Admission to hospital or hostel may either be postponed or avoided altogether.

TABLE XIX

				Attendances
New Ferry (Commenced 21st April, 1966)	...	...	...	107
Eastham (Commenced 9th August, 1966)	...	...	...	32

(e) Elderly Persons Health Advisory Clinic

Number of new patients who attended	— 37
Total number of patients who attended	— 67
Total number of attendances	— 195

This clinic is intended primarily as a preventive service for relatively fit elderly people. Its aims include both the early detection of disorder – physical, mental, emotional and social – and, by health education, the promotion of a state of positive health. It cannot and must not, compete with general practice, and it cannot administer treatments and medicines. Again largely in 1966 it seemed to appeal to a small number of people, some of whom at least were probably rather more introspective or anxious than usual, and these were afforded the reassurances they sought.

(f) Cervical Cytology Clinic

Number of patients who attended	— 831
(4 early invasive carcinomata detected).	

The opportunity is taken to examine the genital organs, breasts, and urine, and many conditions have been detected which respond to advice and treatment.

(g) Visits made by Health Visitors

1,522 visits were made in 1966 by Health Visitors in connection with the welfare of the chronic sick, aged and infirm.

(h) Home Nursing Equipment

During the year issues of home nursing equipment on loan totalled 189.

(i) Meals on Wheels

The voluntary "Meals on Wheels" Service run by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service supplied 19,293 meals to aged and handicapped people during the year. The W.R.V.S. have two vans operating this service, which affords to many their chief form of nourishment. I hope this voluntary endeavour will never be taken for granted. Meals are supplied daily from Mondays to Fridays, and 3,583 more lunches were served in 1966 than in 1965.

(j) **Convalescence**

In 1966 convalescence was obtained for five patients.

(k) **Alterations and Adaptations to property**

During the year financial assistance was granted in nine cases to meet the cost of alterations and adaptations to property occupied by physically handicapped people.

In five cases handrails to stairs were fitted and in three others concrete ramps were constructed. Alterations to french windows were carried out in another case.

(l) **Special Washing Service**

The issue of disposable paper drawsheets and pants has proved to be very useful for the care of incontinent cases and as a result no-one has required the special washing service.

(m) **Health Education**

Much health education is carried out at preparation classes for antenatal mothers, at infant welfare and young children's clinics, and at school medical inspections. Much more is imparted in the course of home visits.

MENTAL HEALTH

(a) **Staff**

The Mental Health section is staffed by an Area Mental Welfare Officer and three mental 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 sub-normal.

(b) **Junior Training Centre**

The children attending this Centre require a good deal of individual attention but by the same token relief is afforded to parents, and it is hoped that with care and patience much progress may be made.

There were 70 children (31 girls, 39 boys) on the register at 31st December, 1966.

The register was made up as follows:—

District							No. of children on register
Bebington	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ellesmere Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Heswall	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Neston	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hoylake and West Kirby	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Irby	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pensby	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Willaston	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Childer Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/>
							70
							<hr/>

SECTION 29 — DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The National Health Service Act, 1946 (S.29) gave the local authority power to establish a service — “for providing domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged or a child . . .”.

As a means of maintaining the stability of family life and dealing with sudden emergencies the Home Help Service has no peer.

During 1966 domestic helps were employed for a total of 51,746 hours, 6,389 more than in 1965.

At the end of the year 51 part-time helps were employed.

TABLE XX

					No. of Cases	No. of Hours provided
(a)	Persons aged 65 years or over ...				305	43,787
(b)	Persons aged under 65 years					
	(i)	Chronic sick and tuberculous ...			22	4,058
	(i)i	Mentally disordered ...			2	284
	(iii)	Maternity	...	...	22	863
	(iv)	Others	...	...	49	2,754
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					400	51,746

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 4/9d. per hour.

In 145 of the 400 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 1966:—

TABLE 1

Age Group Inspected	PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS							
	Number of pupils inspected			Physical condition of pupils inspected		Pupils found to require treatment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	For defective vision (excl. squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 8	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1961	169	134	303	302	1	9	80	84
1960	193	163	356	355	1	12	79	85
1959	18	15	33	33	—	3	10	10
1958	9	6	15	15	—	2	7	9
1957	5	7	12	12	—	5	4	7
1956	2	1	3	3	—	1	1	2
1955	—	84	84	83	1	10	20	27
1954	195	146	341	341	—	29	64	89
1953	84	46	130	130	—	16	15	27
1952	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1
1951	157	183	340	340	—	34	24	56
1950	78	79	157	157	—	13	10	21
Total ...	911	865	1776	1773	3	134	315	418

TABLE 2

Special Inspections and Re-examinations

Number examined	Required treatment	Referred for observation	Number re-examined
283	133	23	593
Number of children inspected for visual acuity			— 3264

TABLE 3

Number of parents present at all inspections — 1135

TABLE 4

Clinic	School Clinics	
	No. of Doctor's Sessions	No. of cases seen
Bromborough	3	4
New Ferry	12	66
Eastham	14	42
	—	—
	29	112
	—	—

TABLE 5

Clinics	Specialists Clinics		
	New Cases	Attendances	Glasses recommended
Ophthalmic			
New Ferry	79	521	184
Eastham	46	325	90
			Dis- No. on
			charged Register
Speech Therapy			
Bebington	4	56	— 80

TABLE 6

Dental Service						
No. Inspected	No. Selected	No. Treated	No. of attendances	No. of Teeth extracted	No. of Teeth filled	
6,173	3,037	1,716	3,680	1,336	2,984	

TABLE 7

Handicapped Pupils						
				New Cases		Re-examinations
Blind ...	...	...	...	—		—
Partially sighted	...	...	...	2		5
Deaf ...	...	...	...	—		—
Partially deaf	...	...	...	5		10
Delicate	...	...	...	—		10
Diabetic	...	...	...	—		5
E.S.N.	...	...	...	4		17
Epileptic	...	...	...	3		10
Maladjusted	...	...	...	—		—
Speech defect	...	...	...	—		—

Physically Handicapped

Spastic ..	..	..	..	—	2
Other ..	..	..	..	1	6
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	—	—
Heart ..	..	..	..	—	8
				—	—
				15	73
				—	—

TABLE 8

DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect or disease				Periodic Inspections								Special Inspec's	
				No. requiring treatment				No. requiring observation				No. req. treat't	No. req. obs'n
				E	L	O	Total	E	L	O	Total		
1. Cleanliness ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
2. Infestation ...	...	...	...	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
(a) head ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) body ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Teeth ...	...	...	...	40	25	29	94	1	2	9	12	2	—
4. Skin ...	...	...	...	27	11	30	68	16	—	3	19	25	—
5. Eyes													
(a) vision ...	...	...	...	24	47	63	134	42	10	17	69	53	8
(b) squint ...	...	...	...	29	3	9	41	6	1	1	8	1	—
(c) other ...	...	...	...	1	2	5	8	2	—	1	3	3	—
6. Ears													
(a) hearing ...	...	...	...	6	1	—	7	27	2	5	34	5	1
(b) otitis media ...	...	...	...	7	—	2	9	23	—	3	26	—	—
(c) other ...	...	...	...	3	—	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	1
7. Nose and throat	...	...	...	39	2	11	52	47	—	4	51	11	4
8. Speech ...	...	...	...	3	—	—	3	15	—	1	16	5	3
9. Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	1	—	1	2	27	—	4	31	—	1
10. Heart ...	...	...	...	4	—	—	4	9	—	2	11	2	—
11. Lungs ...	...	...	...	8	1	4	13	17	—	5	22	—	3
12. Developmental:													
(a) hernia ...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) other ...	...	...	...	6	2	5	13	8	—	—	8	—	—
13. Orthopaedic:													
(a) posture ...	...	...	...	—	1	5	6	—	—	5	5	5	—
(b) feet ...	...	...	...	12	4	9	25	16	—	2	18	5	1
(c) other ...	...	...	...	10	4	5	19	4	2	2	8	5	—
14. Nervous System													
(a) epilepsy ...	...	...	...	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
(b) other ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	—
15. Psychological:													
(a) development ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	1
(b) stability ...	...	...	...	3	—	6	9	10	2	5	17	5	4
16. Abdomen ...	...	...	...	3	2	3	8	—	1	1	2	2	1
17. Other ...	...	...	...	25	3	29	57	18	—	4	22	19	—
				254	108	223	585	292	21	78	391	153	28

* E Entrants
L Leavers
O Others









