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Contributors

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

BLOFIELD & FLEGG



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1953.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICE OF THE

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
1953.

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OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health -

Dr. Aitchison

to 4th August, 1953.

M.C., M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T. M. & H.

Dr. A. E. Brown (Acting)

to 30th October, 1953.

M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Dr. G. R. Holtby

from 31st October, 1953.

M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.,

Senior Sanitary Inspector -

B. J. Dawson

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1953.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the District for the year 1953. This is the sixth Annual Report to be presented since the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Blofield and Flegg Rural District is included with Smallburgh Rural District and North Walsham Urban District to form No. 1. Area of the Norfolk County Council, for the purpose of carrying out the duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility under the National Health Service Act. These include the Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Home Nursing Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness Care and After Care, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services along with the School Health Service in the area are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts comprising Area No.1. referred to above.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates your population at 31,470 compared with 31,550 last year - a decrease of 80 persons. There were 416 live births and 400 deaths, giving a natural increase of 16. The tendency to slight movement of population out of your district has thus continued.

DEATH RATES.

The 400 deaths represent a crude death rate of 12.71 per thousand of the population, compared with 11.4 for England and Wales as a whole. There were 416 live births giving a crude birth rate of 13.22 compared with 15.5 for England and Wales as a whole. By use of the Comparability Factors supplied by the Registrar General, the purpose of which is to modify local rates to those of a population with the age and sex distribution of the country as a whole, the above figures become - standard death rate 10.68 and standard birth rate 13.75

The principal cause of death was Cardio-vascular disease, and the next most frequent causes were Cancer and Respiratory infections.

The birth rate showed a slight rise from that of the previous year.

Seven children died under the age of 1 year, giving the very satisfactory mortality rate of 16.83, compared with 26.8 for England and Wales, which was itself a record low figure.

Congratulations are due to the Health Visitors, Midwives and Nurses for their work in this direction.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

473 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified, of which 163 were attributed to Measles and 128 to Whooping Cough. There were no deaths from these causes.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is now carried out by general medical practitioners, the immunising agent being frequently combined with that used as protection against Diphtheria. Immunisation should be carried out in the early months of life as the complications of Whooping Cough, particularly the lung complications, are most dangerous in the first year.

There were no cases of Diphtheria in the district during the year,

which is most satisfactory. It is essential that immunisation against this disease should be well maintained. There were 61 cases of Scarlet Fever, this disease is now less serious than it used to be. There were 5 cases of Food Poisoning and 43 cases of Dysentery. In the majority of these cases the causative organism was found to be that known as the Sonne bacillus which is the most frequent and usually the least severe of those causing Dysentery in this country. There were 19 cases of Infective Hepatitis notified during the year, this disease - formerly known as Catarrhal Jaundice - is fairly common and not usually a very serious complaint which is notifiable in East Anglia, where a special study of the disease is being made.

There were 6 cases of Poliomyelitis notified, 4 of those were of the paralytic and 2 of the non-paralytic type, and there was 1 death.

One of the cases, fortunately non-paralytic, was a boy in the Children's Home at Brundall. All the children were promptly isolated and kept away from school, and for three weeks morning and evening temperatures were taken for every child in an endeavour to detect the earliest onset of any subsequent cases which might develop. Special attention was paid to hand-washing after use of the toilet and before handling food, and over-exertion was avoided - as excessive exercise if it occurs when a person is incubating the disease is liable to make paralysis more severe. Fortunately, no further cases occurred in the Home.

This disease is now thought to spread throughout the community in what is known as the "Narrow Stream of Infection" although the majority of people affected show no signs of paralysis or indeed of recognisable disease; nevertheless isolation of contacts as far as is practicable should be practised to a greater degree than has been usual in the past, and special attention should be paid to their personal hygiene.

TUBERCULOSIS.

29 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, of which 20 were Pulmonary. There remain on the Register 208 cases, of which 166 are Pulmonary.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is usually caused by drinking milk which is infected with the Tuberculosis bacillus, and measures to render milk safe for drinking are essential.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The figures given in the body of the report as to the number of children immunised against Diphtheria refer to the whole of Area No. 1. which as stated above, includes Blofield and Flegg Rural District Council.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES.

General welfare services administered in the district by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946, include the provision of Home Helps in cases of sickness, maternity, old age etc., and it was possible to provide Home Helps in almost every parish in the district for necessitous cases.

Old People's Clubs have been established in all parishes with the exception of Brundall, West Caister, Ashby and Thurne and these provide a helpful means of taking some of the loneliness out of old age. Residents in West Caister attend the Club at Caister-on-Sea and many of the residents in Brundall attend the Blofield Club.

The Local Welfare Officers of the County Council covering the district have a contact point at Caister-on-Sea for the convenience of the public and have maintained close relationship with the Public Health and Housing Departments of the Council.

FOOD.

Meat - There were no Ministry of Food controlled slaughterhouses in

which is not satisfactory. It is essential that the Commission should be able to make a full investigation of the cases of mental illness in the United Kingdom. It is essential that the Commission should be able to make a full investigation of the cases of mental illness in the United Kingdom. It is essential that the Commission should be able to make a full investigation of the cases of mental illness in the United Kingdom.

There were 6 cases of schizophrenia, 1 of which was of the paranoid type, and 1 of which was of the catatonic type.

One of the cases, a 25-year-old male, was a day in the hospital. All the other cases were in the hospital. The cases were of the paranoid type, the catatonic type, and the schizophrenia type. The cases were of the paranoid type, the catatonic type, and the schizophrenia type. The cases were of the paranoid type, the catatonic type, and the schizophrenia type.

The Commission is now engaged in a general investigation of the cases of mental illness in the United Kingdom. It is essential that the Commission should be able to make a full investigation of the cases of mental illness in the United Kingdom. It is essential that the Commission should be able to make a full investigation of the cases of mental illness in the United Kingdom.

THE COMMISSION

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the district, and apart from emergency slaughter, the small amount of killing that took place was confined to slaughter in a slaughterhouse attached to a hospital. The details are in the statistical portion of this report.

Milk - Milk sampling is carried out by the officers of the Norfolk County Council who forward reports to this Authority when action is required in respect of any infected milk. In addition to milk infected with the Tuberculosis bacillus, reports are received periodically of milk infected with Brucella Abortus, and orders requiring heat treatment of all such milk are then issued by the Health Department. Further sampling is then carried out by the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to determine which particular animal is involved, and the orders are narrowed down from the results obtained. These orders remain in force throughout the life of the animal concerned, being the standard practice throughout the County.

Milk is a very valuable food but it is essential that it should be safe for drinking. All milk which is not Pasteurised should be boiled before consumption, particularly when given to children.

Informal action was taken during the year to enforce the provision of covered vehicles for use in connection with the distribution of milk. Diaries, depots and milk stores received frequent visits. 10 Dealer's licences were granted authorising the use of the designation "Tuberculin Tested."

Ice-Cream - 115 premises are registered for the sale of prepacked ice-cream. Frequent visits were made to enforce the provision of the Ice-Cream Regulations. One ice-cream factory is situated within the area. These premises are equipped with an up-to-date plant and have been conducted in a satisfactory manner. Sampling was carried out by Officers of various authorities in whose area this product is sold. Six samples were taken of which five were Grade I and one Grade II.

Unsound Food - A small quantity of canned and other food was condemned as unfit for consumption and was destroyed at the Council's incinerator.

WATER SUPPLIES.

55 samples were taken from shallow wells for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and 38 for submission to the Public Analyst. Of the former 41 were certified to be unsatisfactory and of the latter, 25 as unfit for consumption. Appropriate action was taken to either make the existing supply fit or provide a suitable and satisfactory alternative.

50 samples were also taken for the presence of nitrates. Of this number 41 were found to contain nitrates to an extent to make them unfit for infant feeding. In each case the householders were advised where a satisfactory alternative supply could be obtained. From the above it is apparent that the provision of a piped supply throughout the district is very necessary, and it is gratifying to know that considerable progress is being made towards this end.

HOUSING.

44 houses were completed during the year and 106 were in course of construction at 31st December, 1953. Since the war 507 houses have been built in the district by the Council. Unfortunately there are still many families living in deplorable conditions particularly in hutted camps and also in semi-derelict cottages. There are also numerous properties lacking essential services such as water supply and drainage. The number of families at the end of the year in hutted camps was 26 and it is estimated that 300 families live in Category 5 houses. There are a large number of beach huts and temporary summer dwellings in the coastal area of the Rural District. The majority are satisfactorily maintained but there are a number of the shack type of building, lacking sanitary facilities etc., and it will be necessary to consider these as unfit dwellings. At the end of the year there were 812 outstanding applications for Council houses.

One of the major factors in the repair and maintenance of dwellings has been the very low rent payable to the owners of properties to which the Rent Restriction Acts apply. New legislation is expected which it is hoped will allow a more equitable rent to private owners and enable Local Authorities to carry out the improvement or clearance of sub-standard housing firmly and decisively.

During the year 18 Demolition Orders were made and 4 Undertakings given in respect of dwellings which were found to be unfit for habitation.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

The normal services of the collection of dry and wet refuse has presented little difficulty, but during the summer months with the influx of holiday makers, considerable difficulties were encountered, and the limited services were strained to almost breaking point collecting the greatly increased quantity of refuse produced. There is a general awakening among users of rivers and broads, of the need to avoid fouling the waterways, and a limited service of dry refuse collection was maintained throughout the summer at various points along the river banks. The Council is to be congratulated on the steps that have been taken to deal with this problem, but if this service is to be conducted in a satisfactory manner further attention needs to be given to the system of storage and collection.

Caravans and camping sites present an ever increasing problem, and the absence of main drainage throughout the larger portion of the coastal area creates a potential danger to health, due to the inevitable need to dispose of waste matter either on the surface of land, ditches or watercourses, or to totally inadequate septic tank systems. There exists an ever growing demand for the services of the cesspool emptying equipment, due in part to the installation of the water carriage system to new and old properties. During certain periods of the year the demand for the services of the plants was far greater than the capacity of the vehicles, and considerable delay occurred, during which time cesspools and drainage systems overflowed giving rise to nuisance.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

With the exception of one large parish where the method employed is incineration, refuse is disposed of by tipping. Crude tipping is the worst form of refuse disposal from a sanitary point of view, and more attention needs to be directed towards the provision of better facilities to avoid nuisances due to vermin, fire and smell.

CONCLUSION.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Council and Public Health Committee for their kindness in welcoming me to the District. Thanks are also due to the Clerk of the Council and to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and other Officers, without whose co-operation the smooth working of the Department could not be achieved.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(G. R. HOLTBY.)

G. R. Holtby
Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1954.

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS. 1953.

Area in acres	74,645
Estimated Resident Population (mid-year)	31,470
Rateable Value (as at 31.12.53)	£11,488
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1953/54	£563

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	205	194	399
Illegitimate	12	5	17
TOTAL	217	199	416

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population

Blofield & Flegg R.D. Crude Birth Rate 13.22

Standard Birth Rate 13.75

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	1	1
TOTAL	4	2	6

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)

Births .. 14.22

Table 4. DEATHS (All ages)

Males	Females	Total
207	193	400

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident Population:

Blofield & Flegg R.D. Crude Death Rate 12.71

Standard Death Rate 10.68

200	Estimated by a Hatch Rate 1961/62
21,100	Estimated Value (as of 11.15.61)
21,400	Estimated Resident Population (1961-62)
21,600	Area in acres

Table 2. LIVE BIRDS

Total	Females	Males		
			Legitimate	Illegitimate
100	100	100	100	100
10	10	10	10	10
100	100	100	100	100

Live Bird Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population

Estimated Birth Rate 15.75
Estimated Death Rate 15.75
Estimated Net Rate 0.00

Table 3. STILL BIRDS

Total	Females	Males		
			Legitimate	Illegitimate
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

Still Bird Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)

Estimated Birth Rate 15.75
Estimated Death Rate 15.75

Table 4. HATCHES (All areas)

Area	Population	Hatches
200	100	100

Crude Hatch Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population

Estimated Birth Rate 15.75
Estimated Death Rate 15.75
Estimated Net Rate 0.00

Table 5. INFANT MORTALITY (DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	3	7

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births

Blofield & Flegg R.D. .. 16.83

Table 6. SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS RATES.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Live Births (per 1000 pop.)</u>					
(Crude Birth Rate)					
Blofield & Flegg R.D.	13.75	13.83	12.50	11.07	13.22
England and Wales	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5
<u>Still Births (per 1000 total births)</u>					
Blofield & Flegg R.D.	11.25	15.63	31.78	23.87	14.22
<u>Crude Deaths (per 1000 pop.)</u>					
Blofield & Flegg R.D.	10.71	9.45	11.71	11.13	12.71
England and Wales	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4
<u>Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)</u>					
Blofield & Flegg R.D.	25.06	18.14	25.25	19.02	16.83
England and Wales	32.0	29.8	29.6	27.6	26.8

Table 7. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
23. Broncho Pneumonia	-	1	1
Prematurity	-	2	2
Heart Failure	1	-	1
Meconium Peritonitis	1	-	1
Laryngo Tracheo Bronchitis	1	-	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis	1	-	1
	4	3	7

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF DATA ON INDIAN BIRDS (ONE YEAR)

Species	Males	Females	Total
Red-tailed Hawk	4	3	7
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-
Total	4	3	7

Indian birds were seen on 1/10/50 - 1/11/50
Hickory & Elm St. N.E.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF DATA ON BIRDS (ONE YEAR)

Species	Males	Females	Total
Red-tailed Hawk (one year)	11.75	12.50	24.25
Sharp-shinned Hawk (one year)	12.50	12.50	25.00
Red-tailed Hawk (one year)	12.50	12.50	25.00
Sharp-shinned Hawk (one year)	12.50	12.50	25.00
Red-tailed Hawk (one year)	12.50	12.50	25.00
Sharp-shinned Hawk (one year)	12.50	12.50	25.00
Red-tailed Hawk (one year)	12.50	12.50	25.00
Sharp-shinned Hawk (one year)	12.50	12.50	25.00

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF DATA ON BIRDS (ONE YEAR)

Species	Males	Females	Total
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	2
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	2
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	2
Total	6	6	12

Table 8.

CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (REGISTRAR - GENERAL)

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	2	1	3
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	1
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	-	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	16	16	32
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	-	2
16. Diabetes	2	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	30	50
18. Coronary disease, angina	23	13	36
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	5	7
20. Other heart disease	45	47	92
21. Other circulatory disease	3	7	10
22. Influenza	-	2	2
23. Pneumonia	12	13	25
24. Bronchitis	13	5	18
25. Other disease of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	2	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
29. Hyperphasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	3	-	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	29	31	60
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	-	6
34. All other accidents	4	4	8
35. Suicide	2	-	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
TOTAL	207	193	400

Table 9.

NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1953.
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	4	3	7
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5 " " 10	1	1	2
10 " " 20	4	1	5
20 " " 30	7	1	8
30 " " 40	3	5	8
40 " " 50	9	12	21
50 " " 60	19	16	35
60 " " 70	37	36	73
70 " " 80	69	60	129
80 " " 90	44	48	92
90 " " 100	10	10	20
100 and over	-	-	-
TOTAL	207	193	400

Table 2. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATH (EXCLUDED - OTHER)

Value	Number	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Typhoid fever	1	2
4. Typhus	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-
6. Bacterial pneumonia	-	-
7. Acute inflammation	1	1
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	7	7
12. Malignant neoplasms, breast	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus	1	1
14. Other malignant & dysplastic neoplasms	16	28
15. Leukemia, lymphoma	2	2
16. Echinococcosis	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	20
18. Coronary disease, cardiac	13	26
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	7
20. Other heart disease	45	22
21. Other circulatory diseases	7	20
22. Influenza	-	2
23. Rheumatism	12	22
24. Arteriosclerosis	13	25
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and colitis	1	2
28. Hepatitis and hepatitis	1	2
29. Hypertrophy of prostate	2	2
30. Hypertrophy, dilatation, stenosis	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	60
33. Other venous conditions	6	6
34. All other conditions	4	8
35. Suicide	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	1
TOTAL	207	400

Table 3. DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY AGE GROUP DURING THE YEAR 1955
(According to the Group)

Value	Number	Total
Under 1 year	4	7
1 year under 2	-	-
2 " "	1	2
3 " "	1	2
4 " "	1	2
5 " "	1	2
6 " "	2	3
7 " "	12	21
8 " "	13	25
9 " "	16	28
10 " "	20	33
11 " "	27	40
12 " "	29	45
13 " "	30	48
14 " "	30	50
15 " "	30	50
16 " "	30	50
17 " "	30	50
18 " "	30	50
19 " "	30	50
20 and over	-	-
TOTAL	207	400

Table 10.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERIAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1953. PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON QUARTERLY RETURNS.

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns inc- luding London.	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census.	Blotfield and Flegg (Crude Rates)
<u>Rates per 1,000 Home Population.</u>				
<u>Births:</u>				
Live Births	15.5	17.0	15.7	13.22
Still Births	{ 0.35 22.4(a)	{ 0.43 24.8(a)	{ 0.34 21.4(a)	{ 0.19 14.22(a)
<u>Deaths:</u>				
All Causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.71
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.13
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.06
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis (including poliocephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.79
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>				
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.94
Whooping Cough	3.58	3.72	3.38	4.07
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.32
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	5.18
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	1.08
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.13
" " " Non- Paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.06
Food Poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.16
Puerperal pyrexia	18.23(a)	24.33(a)	12.46(a)	4.74(a)
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</u>				
<u>Deaths:</u>				
All causes under 1 year of age	26.8(b)	30.8	24.3	16.83
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.00

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

Table 10 contd: Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Interimmediate List No. and Cause.	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44.
A.115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	68	0.10	1
A.116 Abortion with toxæmia	7	0.01	
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	166	0.24	
A.117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	90	0.13	3
A.118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	30	0.04	
A.119 Abortion with sepsis	39	0.06	
A.120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18	4

Table 11. NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

	Age Unknown	Under 1	1-2 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	Over 25	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	11	37	6	3	1	61
Measles	-	3	15	20	100	7	8	10	163
Whooping Cough	-	7	24	30	60	3	1	3	128
Pneumonia	-	1	-	4	2	-	3	24	34
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	8	4	3	4	19
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
do. (non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	10
Dysentery	-	-	4	2	14	6	3	14	43
P. Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	5
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	-	11	46	69	225	28	24	70	473

Table 12. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1953 (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

	QUARTERS				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	32	21	4	4	61
Measles	38	62	36	27	163
Whooping Cough	7	25	73	23	128
Pneumonia	15	11	2	6	34
Infective Jaundice	11	4	4	-	19
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	1	-	1	2	4
do. (non-paralytic)	1	-	-	1	2
Erysipelas	2	3	2	3	10
Dysentery	-	30	11	2	43
P. Pyrexia	-	2	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	3	2	5
Malaria	-	1	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	107	159	136	71	473

Table 13. TUBERCULOSIS. (Details of New Cases during 1953)

Age Period	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	-	-	2	1
5 - 14	3	-	1	2
15 - 24	3	3	-	1
25 - 34	3	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	1	1	1
45 - 54	2	1	-	-
55 - 64	2	1	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-
	14	6	4	5

Total - 29

Table 14. TUBERCULOSIS. (Number of Cases on T.B. Register end of 1953).

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	93	73	166
Non-Pulmonary	22	20	42
TOTALS	115	93	208

Table 15. DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS.
(Excluding Inward Transfers from other Districts)

		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Pulmonary	M.	22	15	15	19	14
	F.	15	17	15	11	6
Non-Pulmonary	M.	1	6	2	6	4
	F.	5	1	2	2	5
Totals		43	39	34	38	29

Table 16. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Number of Deaths	72	45	53	63	51
Percentage of Total Deaths	21.1	14.6	14.3	17.95	12.75

Table 13. THUNDERBOLT. (Details of the Cases during 1933).

Age Period	February		Jan-Feb-March	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	-	-	2	1
5 - 14	1	1	1	1
15 - 24	1	1	1	1
25 - 34	1	1	1	1
35 - 44	1	1	1	1
45 - 54	1	1	1	1
55 - 64	1	1	1	1
65 and over	1	1	1	1
Total	14	6	4	2

Total - 22

Table 14. THUNDERBOLT. (Summary of Cases on T.S. Register end of 1933).

	February		Total
	Male	Female	
February	14	6	20
Non-February	14	6	20
TOTAL	28	12	40

Table 15. DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF THUNDERBOLT FOR LAST FIVE YEARS
(Including cases from other registers)

	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
February	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	6
Non-February	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	6
TOTAL	28	12	28	12	28	12	28	12	28	12

Table 16. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER

	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Percentage of Total Deaths	21.1	14.6	21.1	14.6	21.1	14.6	21.1	14.6	21.1	14.6
Number of Deaths	78	43	78	43	78	43	78	43	78	43

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION FOR AREA NO. 1.

Age at 31.12.53. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1953	1 1952	2 1951	3 1950	4 1949	5-9 1944-48	10-14 1939-43
Number immunised	212	264	37	32	89	1,421	373
TOTAL	Children under 5 = 634 Children 5-14 = 1,794 Total under 15 years of age = 2,428						

Carcases Inspected and Condemned - 1953.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	-	58	-	117	148
Number inspected	-	58	-	117	148
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	16	-	6	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	-	27.59	-	5.98	2.70
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	13	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	22.41	-	-	4.73

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Part I of the Act

(1) Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health. (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	-	-	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	56	21	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	56	21	-	-

(2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-

REPORTS AND DATA FOR 1963

Part I of the Act

(1) Information for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspection) by sanitary inspectors

Number of inspections written notices	Number of inspections	Number of inspections	Number of inspections
-	-	-	Inspected in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are in the category of local authorities
-	21	20	Inspected in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are in the category of local authorities
-	-	-	Inspected in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are in the category of local authorities
-	21	20	TOTAL

(2) Cases in which INSPECTION was found

Particulars	Found	Inspected	Inspected as N.B. Inspector	Inspected as N.B. Inspector
Not of Class (S.1) ..	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-
Unsanitary conditions (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Unsanitary ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Unsanitary drainage of floors (S.5)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.6) -	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsanitary or defective	2	2	-	-
(c) Not adequate for use	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (including offences relating to animals)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Sec. 110.

Nature of Work.	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. Cleaning and washing	20	-	-
Casaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc	1	-	-
TOTAL	21	-	-

UNIT VIII OF THE ACT

SECTION 2

(Sections 110 and 111)

2

No. of cases of defect in supply of materials for the supply line	No. of cases of defect in supply of materials for the supply line	No. of cases of defect in supply of materials for the supply line	Nature of defect
-	-	20	General, Christmas stockings, etc.
-	-	1	General, Christmas stockings, etc.
-	-	21	TOTAL



