

[Report 1953] / Medical Officer of Health, Bournemouth County Borough.

Contributors

Bournemouth (England). County Borough Council. nb2004301338

Publication/Creation

1953

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

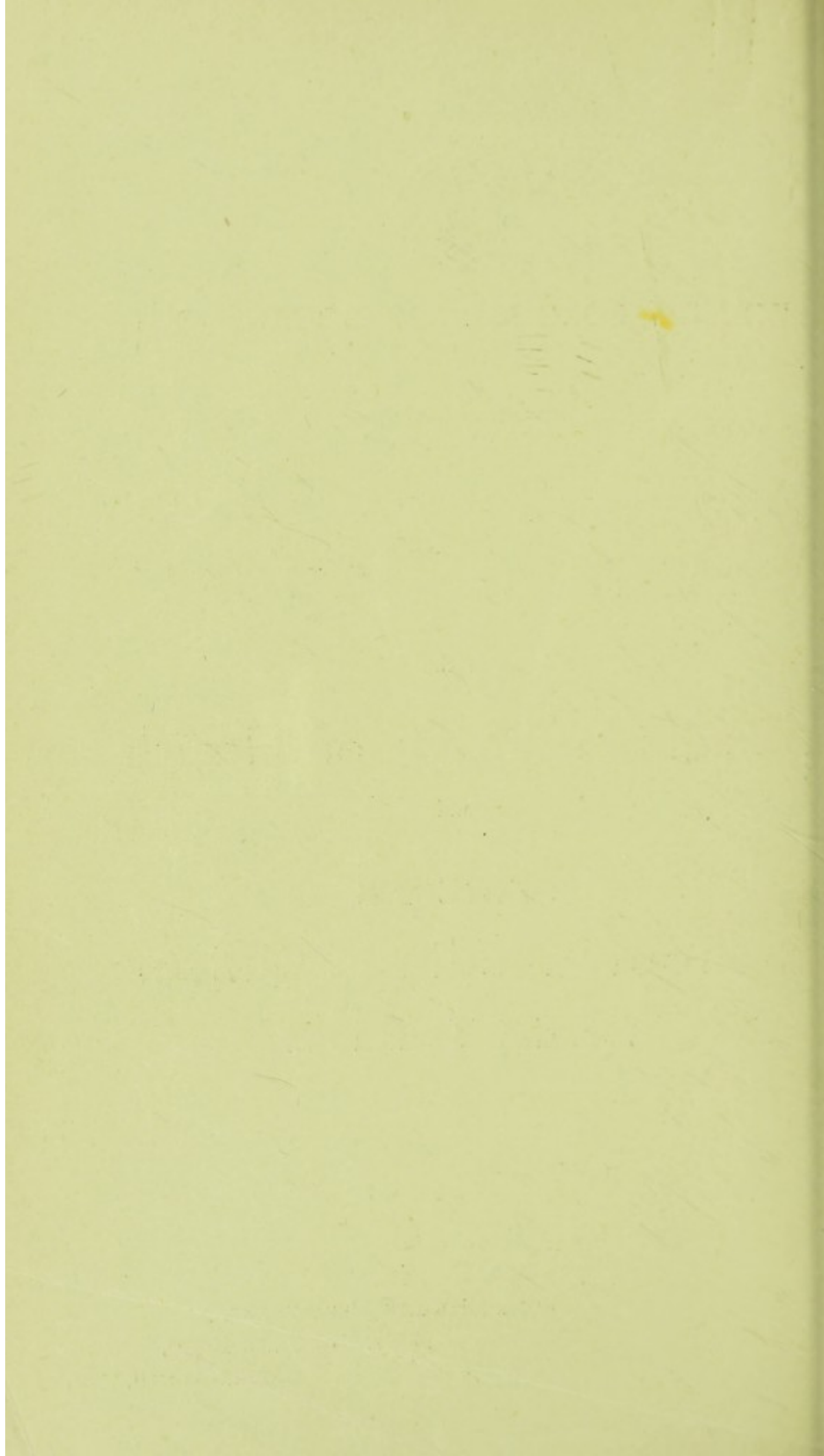
and

Principal

School Medical Officer

for the Year 1953

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
17 ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,
BOURNEMOUTH.





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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1953.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

17 ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,

BOURNEMOUTH.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of
Bournemouth*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the County Borough of Bournemouth, this being the seventy-fifth Annual Report in the series.

Much detailed description of the various health services provided by the Local Health Authority is omitted from this report as a full account was set out in the report for last year.

Study of the various statistical tables in the report will, I am sure, satisfy you that the state of health in this town is encouragingly good. You will note with considerable pleasure that no maternal death occurred during the year under review and that the infant mortality rate at 21.71 is the lowest ever recorded in Bournemouth. Fifty years ago the corresponding figure was 85.

Of the infectious diseases, special mention must be made of poliomyelitis, which was more prevalent in this area than in any year previously. We had a total of 55 cases—30 paralytic and 25 non-paralytic, with 4 deaths. Whilst our knowledge of this disease is still unfortunately incomplete, big strides are being taken, and we who are engaged in the preventive side of medicine must be painstakingly sure that we are using every known method to assist in controlling the spread of this disease when it makes its seasonal appearance in our midst.

I am concerned with the number of accidents which occur to children in their homes, and am convinced that many of these are preventable. So often the cause of the accident is due to thoughtlessness on the part of the parent, who leaves a child in the presence of a potential danger such as an unguarded fire or boiling saucepan on the stove. In this and many other ways can a child in its home be subjected to a serious hazard which a little care and thoughtfulness would remove. Here I am sure lies an excellent field for propaganda and education from those members of the Public Health Department who visit the homes, and it is intended to make a point of tackling this problem in order to try and reduce this toll on life and limb.

In concluding this report I must again express my gratitude for the close and friendly co-operation which has existed between this Department and the officers of the two Hospital Management Committees and the Executive Council.

My sincere thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year. Finally I record my grateful thanks to all members of the Public Health Department for a year's work well done.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

IVOR A. MACDOUGALL.

Health Committee and Staff

as at 31st December, 1953

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Councillor H. P. E. Mears, O.B.E., J.P.).

Alderman J. H. Turner (*Chairman*)

Councillor A. H. Abbott (*Vice-Chairman*)

Council Members

Alderman	J. B. C. Beale, J.P.	Councillor	J. G. Middleton
"	H. C. Brown, O.B.E.	"	F. A. W. Purdy
"	T. Peaty	"	A. Scott
"	A. J. Playdon	"	C. E. Walker, M.B.E., M.A.
Councillor	Mrs. B. Bicknell, J.P.	"	Mrs. M. C. Wall
"	W. Collins	"	W. J. Whitelock
"	Mrs. E. L. A. Hockey, J.P.		

Other Members

The Rev. A. J. Elgar
 A. A. F. Shepherd, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
 N. Ross Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S.
 R. G. Torrens, Esq., B.A., B.D.Sc.
 C. Heygate Vernon, Esq., F.R.C.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, and Medical Referee to Cremation Authority	Ivor Anderson MacDougall, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, Deputy Medical Referee to Cremation Authority ...	John Harry Maugham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer	C. J. Sanderson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer	F. A. Heimann, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., M.D.(Breslau)
Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare), School Medical Officer	P. K. H. Keating, L.R.C.S.(I), L.R.C.P.(I), L.M., D.C.H.
Principal Dental Officer	A. A. Wood, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Dental Officers	H. S. Hooper, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. F. E. Lockwood, B.D.S. (Univ. L'pool) J. M. Webb, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	William Riley, F.R.San.I. * † ° ‡
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	Jack Randall, M.R.San.I. + † || °
District Sanitary and Food Inspectors	H. R. Ambrose + † M. Guthrie, M.C. + † A. J. Mortimer + † || O. Stewart * † R. C. Sweet + † S. Tweedie + †
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	W. Vincent Morris, * D. J. Mortimore, * S. Powell, * |
Superintendent Health Visitor ...	W. M. Melhuish
Health Visitors (and School Nurses)	L. M. Austin, E. I. Bartlett, C. V. Bailey, B. M. Davies-Brown, P. M. Carey, M. G. Cornish, E. M. Gibbs, E. Heber, G. E. Lewis, G. M. Lunn, M. K. Staines, E. M. Smith, E. Tonkin, E. Turner, J. Wilkinson, N. L. Wright.
Municipal Midwives	L. Hawthorne, H. E. Holmes, B. McBride, M. H. Popham, E. M. Schoch, D. M. A. Sharp
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	F. Grindrod
Senior Nurse, Home Nursing Service	E. Lane
Educational Psychologist ...	B. W. Foxley
Psychiatric Social Worker ...	M. R. Barnes
Duly Authorised Officers ...	F. H. Lewis, G. O. Willis, F. J. Goode (Part-time)
Dental Attendants	J. Blant, D. M. Cox, B. D. M. Read, N. Woods
Chief Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk	A. W. Hurley
Senior Administrative Assistant	J. W. Roberts
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	Mrs. M. Shipp
Section Clerks	G. O. Willis, F. J. Goode, G. A. Capes
Clerks	S. C. Banks, H. R. Bryan, K. F. Clarke, M. A. Cormack, N. L. Hills, B. L. Johnson, C. Lockett, E. G. Payne, J. W. Peake, R. W. Rowe, R. Smith, E. Sweet, S. G. Tarrant, B. Tyrer, M. Watton
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. L. A. Horwood
Ambulance Depot Superintendent	A. N. Platts
Supervisor, Occupation Centre ...	S. Nott
Assistant Supervisor Occupation Centre	J. C. Ellis
Assistant (Temporary), Occupation Centre	G. M. Nott
Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary ...	W. C. R. Jewell
Sanitary Inspectors' Assistants ...	A. E. Gerault, W. C. Hyde, M. C. Russell, H. E. Slocombe, J. Tyrell
Rodent Officer	F. Bennett
Rodent Operatives	A. G. T. Davis, J. T. Jones, G. Riley R. E. Taylor, A. Thomas
Disinfectors	G. Christy

PART-TIME OFFICERS

—Chest Physicians	...	...	W. H. Tattersall, M.A., M.D. O. D. Beresford, M.D., M.R.C.I. B.S. A. T. Hendry, M.B., M.R.F.P.S.
—Consultant Children's Psychiatrist			W. H. Whiles, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.I. D.P.M.
Public Analyst	...	...	A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Meteorologist	...	...	D. B. Marsh, F.R.Met.Soc.

* Certificate of the R.San.I. for Sanitary Inspectors.

† Certificate of the R.San.I. for Inspectors of meat and other foods.

° Certificate of the R.San.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

+ Certificate of the R.San.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

‡ Certificate of the Examination Board of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association (1921).

|| Certificate of the R.San.I. for Sanitary Science.

—Employed by South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

General Statistics

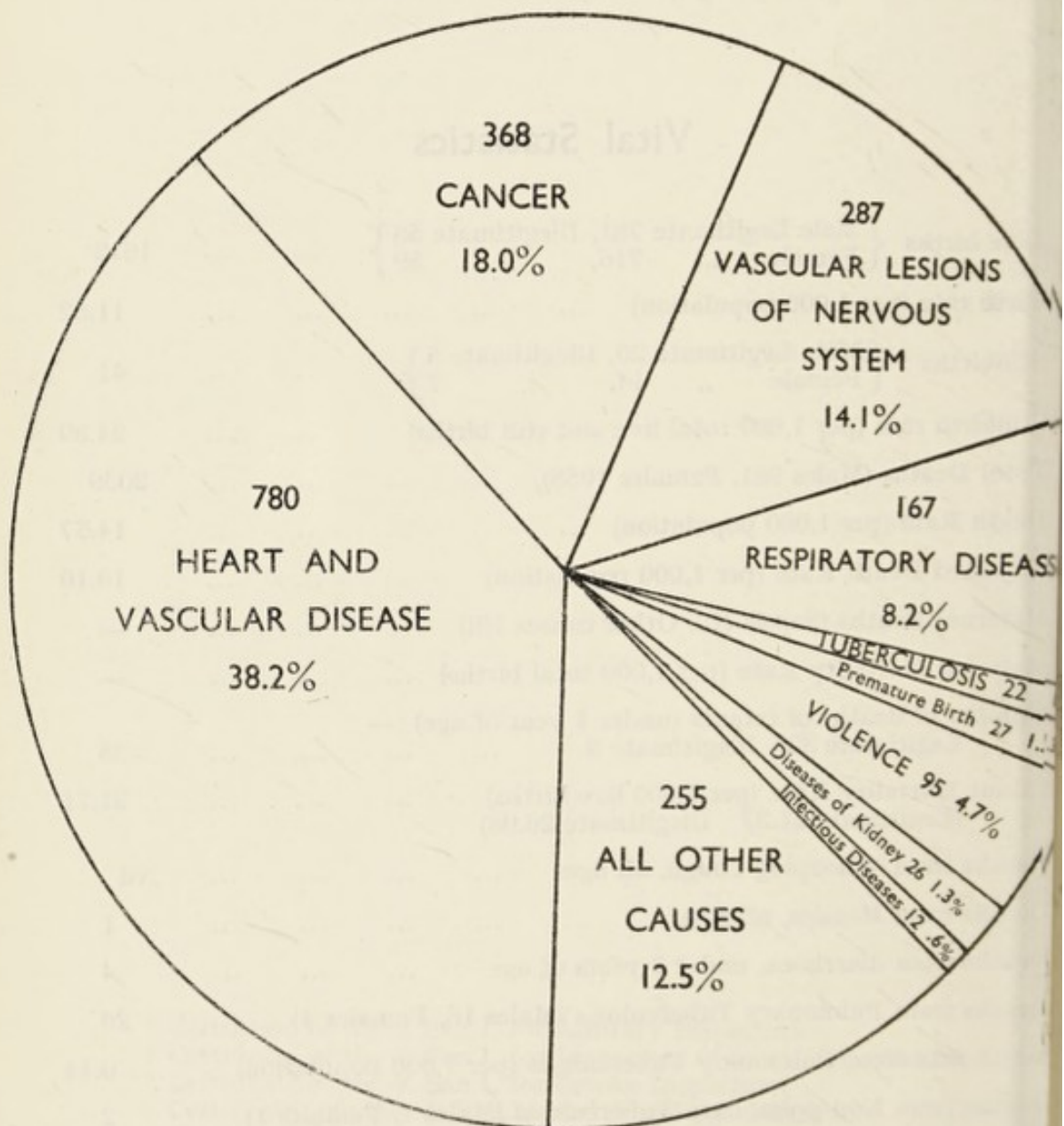
Area of the County Borough	...	11,627 acres
Estimated Civilian Population	...	139,900
Rateable Value	... ..	£2,084,327
Product of Id. rate	... ..	£8,443

Vital Statistics

Live births	{ Male Legitimate 781, Illegitimate 56 } Female „ 716, „ 59 }	...	...	1612
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	11.52
Stillbirths	{ Male Legitimate 20, Illegitimate 5 } Female „ 14, „ 2 }	...	...	41
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	24.80
Total Deaths (Males 981, Females 1058)	...	...	...	2039
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	14.57
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	10.10
Maternal Deaths (Sepsis Nil, Other causes Nil)	...	...	...	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	...	...	...	—
Number of deaths of infants (under 1 year of age) :—				
Legitimate 32 Illegitimate 3	...	...	...	35
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	21.71
(Legitimate 21.37 Illegitimate 26.08)				
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles, all ages...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	...	...	...	4
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males 16, Females 4)	...	...	...	20
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)				0.14
Deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males 1, Females 1)				2
Death rate from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)				0.01
Deaths from cancer (Males 169, Females 199)	...	...	...	368
Death rate from cancer (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	2.63

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1953.

Total Deaths, 2039



CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR 1953

Causes of Death	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
All Causes	2039	35	8	13	13	45	410	548	967
1—Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	20	...	...	...	...	2	10	7	1
2—Tuberculosis, other ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
3—Syphilitic disease ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
4—Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6—Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7—Acute poliomyelitis ...	4	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
8—Measles ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9—Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
10—Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	49	...	...	...	...	3	11	14	21
11—Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	56	...	...	...	...	1	29	17	9
12—Malignant neoplasm, breast	51	...	...	...	...	4	20	16	11
13—Malignant neoplasm, uterus	15	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	3
14—Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ...	197	...	...	...	2	3	64	72	56
15—Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	12	...	1	2	...	...	4	5	...
16—Diabetes ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	287	...	...	...	...	3	48	85	151
18—Coronary disease, angina ...	284	...	...	...	...	1	67	107	109
19—Hypertension with heart disease ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	22
20—Other heart disease ...	389	...	...	...	1	3	33	54	298
21—Other circulatory disease ...	68	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	42
22—Influenza ...	32	...	1	...	1	1	2	7	20
23—Pneumonia ...	77	6	2	1	...	1	10	17	40
24—Bronchitis ...	74	...	...	...	1	...	10	24	39
25—Other diseases of respiratory system ...	16	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	7
26—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	32	...	...	...	...	2	7	7	16
27—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	13	2	3	...	...	...	2	5	1
28—Nephritis and nephrosis ...	26	...	...	1	...	2	6	9	8
29—Hyperplasia of prostate ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	19
30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31—Congenital malformations	12	5	...	1	...	1	3	1	1
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	145	20	...	2	1	3	29	34	56
33—Motor vehicle accidents ...	17	...	...	...	6	3	2	5	1
34—All other accidents ...	50	2	...	2	...	5	4	9	28
35—Suicide ...	26	...	...	...	...	4	12	7	3
36—Homicide and operations of war ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS WHICH
OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1953**

Disease	Total of cases notified	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever	70	—
Whooping Cough	182	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	30	4
Non-Paralytic	25	
Measles	2145	1
Diphtheria	1	—
Acute Pneumonia	116	77
Dysentery	7	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—
Erysipelas	21	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—
Food Poisoning	46	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—
Scabies	13	—
Malaria (Onset Overseas)	1	—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1953

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified							
	At Ages—Years							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards
Scarlet Fever	70	—	16	50	3	1	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	182	6	89	82	1	2	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	30	—	6	7	3	9	5	—
Non-Paralytic	25	—	6	11	3	5	—	—
Measles	2145	46	995	1057	24	18	5	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	116	3	13	12	2	10	34	4
Dysentery	7	—	1	1	3	2	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	21	—	—	—	1	2	10	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	46	—	6	3	—	23	13	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	13	—	1	7	3	2	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

SURVEY OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Particular Services

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and Children under School Age.

Births

The number of live births allocated to the area after adjustment for inward and outward transfers, was 1,612. This was 63 more than in 1952.

The following tables show the comparison with the previous eight years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rates per 1000</i>
1945	1895	14.96
1946	2161	16.03
1947	2189	15.86
1948	1904	13.88
1949	1692	12.18
1950	1654	11.85
1951	1520	10.94
1952	1549	11.15
1953	1612	11.52

Still-Births

<i>Year</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rates per 1000</i>
1945	54	27.7
1946	67	30.0
1947	50	22.3
1948	35	18.0
1949	45	25.9
1950	33	19.56
1951	32	20.62
1952	22	14.00
1953	41	24.80

Illegitimate Births

<i>Year</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rates per 1000</i>
1945	307	158
1946	257	115
1947	189	84
1948	161	83
1949	137	79
1950	140	83
1951	111	72
1952	114	73
1953	122	74

The number of still-births is almost double that in 1952, and there is also a slight rise in the number of illegitimate births.

Births notified as occurring in Bournemouth in 1953 are as follows :—

Domiciliary births	502	} Total 1868
Institutional births	1366	

The total number is only 7 more than last year, but there has been an increase of 66 in domiciliary births and a drop of 59 in the institutional births. This may be a reflection of the increasing number of new houses becoming available in the town.

The institutional births took place as follows :—

Royal Victoria Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe	656
Aston Grays Maternity Home	348
Free Church Council Maternity Home	34
Private Maternity Homes	328
	<hr/> 1366 <hr/>

Care of Premature Infants

(i.e. babies weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation)

As last year, the premature baby outfit and weighing scales have been available for loan from this department for domiciliary cases. A "Queen Charlotte" infant oxygen tent has also been available for ambulance transport of premature babies to hospital.

The number of premature infants notified during 1953 (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the area is as follows :—

				<i>Live</i>	<i>Still</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i)	Born at home	...	...	20	4	24
(ii)	Born in hospital	...	...	58	10	68
(iii)	Born in nursing home	...	...	10	1	11

The total number of premature infants has thus increased to 103 compared with 86 last year.

An arrangement has been made with the hospital whereby the ward sisters telephone the superintendent health visitor upon the discharge of all infants from hospital, supplying all relevant details including particulars of feeding. This message is followed up by written confirmation in accordance with Ministry of Health circular 5/53. By this means the department receives information forthwith of all babies needing special care in their homes.

Infant Mortality

There were 35 recorded infant deaths during the year, of whom 24 were males and 11 females. Of the total, 23 occurred before the child was four weeks old, and 27 were due to prematurity, congenital abnormalities or the hazards of birth.

It is gratifying to note that the infant mortality rate has fallen to a new record low figure of 21.7 per 1000 live births, and this rate is the lowest that has been recorded in the County Borough.

The rate of infant mortality in Bournemouth compared with England and Wales during recent years was as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bournemouth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1941	42.6	60.04
1942	43.9	50.62
1943	47.0	49.12
1944	41.1	45.44
1945	48.0	46.00
1946	33.7	42.85
1947	35.1	41.37
1948	27.8	33.93
1949	31.9	32.0
1950	33.2	29.8
1951	25.0	29.6
1952	24.5	27.6
1953	21.7	26.8

Infectious Diseases Associated with Childbirth

There were 7 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 5 institutional and 2 domiciliary. This is not a surprising figure, as regulations at present in force define Puerperal Pyrexia as "Any temperature of 100.4° Fahr. or more occurring within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage".

There were 2 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1 institutional and 1 domiciliary.

Maternal Mortality

No Bournemouth patient died from any cause attributable to childbirth during the year. This again is extremely gratifying.

The maternal mortality rates in Bournemouth compared with England and Wales for the past 10 years were as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bournemouth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1944	3.49	1.93
1945	4.10	1.79
1946	2.24	1.43
1947	1.33	1.17
1948	0.51	1.02
1949	2.30	0.98
1950	0.59	0.86
1951	0.64	0.79
1952	0.64	0.72
1953	—	0.76

Ante and Post Natal Sessions

155 combined sessions were held at Avebury and Pelhams Ante Natal Clinics.

556 patients attended. This was 2 more than last year. Attendances numbering 1347 showed a decrease of 109.

Mothercraft training talks, which have proved of great interest, were conducted in the Centres by health visitors.

Maternity outfits continued to be held at all Infant Welfare Centres and are also available for supply by the municipal midwives.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The Infant Welfare Centres continue to be among the most effective weapons in the armoury of preventive medicine. Sessions are held at 14 centres within the Borough. At the beginning of the year, 11 of these were held once weekly and 3 twice weekly. In August, 1953, a special session held at Pokesdown Infant Welfare Centre for the routine examination of toddlers was discontinued, leaving 12 weekly and 2 twice weekly sessions.

Each clinic is staffed by a doctor and two health visitors, who give expert advice on the nurture of young children and the health of nursing mothers. The smooth running of these centres is greatly assisted by the ladies of the Bournemouth Infant Welfare Voluntary Association, who undertake the keeping of records, the sale of welfare foods and clothing for the babies, and also the provision of light refreshments for the mothers.

The attendances at Infant Welfare Centres during 1953 are shown on the following table, and the total attendances have increased by 263 compared with last year :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1953

Clinic	Infants under 1 year	Pre- school Children	Total	Sessional Average
Avebury	1066	584	1650	32
Boscombe	2130	716	2846	55
Castle Lane	1385	1079	2464	49
Charminster	1107	759	1866	37
East Howe (Tuesday) ...	863	1015	1878	37
(Friday) ...	826	813	1639	33
Ensburry Park	1370	767	2137	43
Iford	1291	1028	2319	45
Malmesbury Park	1420	1114	2534	49
Moordown	1525	944	2469	50
Pelhams	1416	685	2101	40
Pokesdown (Tuesday) ...	18	253	271	15
(Friday) ...	2044	1067	3111	62
Strouden	1189	1003	2192	42
West Cliff	1513	965	2478	51
Winton (a.m.)	1326	869	2195	44
Winton (p.m.)	1408	1393	2801	56
	21897	15054	36951	44

DAY NURSERIES

The three Day Nurseries at Hadow Road, Wellington Road and Castlemain Avenue continue to be available, to accommodate 50, 40 and 30 children respectively. Priority of admission is given to children of the widow, the unmarried mother, the mother who is ill or being confined, and any other cases of hardship.

The introduction of new increased charges has caused a considerable falling off of the number of children attending, and at no time during the year were the Hadow Road and Southbourne Nurseries filled to capacity. The Wellington Road Day Nursery was only fully occupied during the peak period of the year.

Consideration was thus given to methods of effecting economies, and to this end, the Hadow Road and Wellington Road Nurseries relinquished their training status during the year, so that all three Nurseries became non-training. Economies were thus made by a reduction in the number of staff employed.

Nurseries and Child-Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948

There are 5 premises registered under this Act, and between them they provide accommodation for 89 children.

Mother and Baby Homes

There is no mother and baby home provided by the authority, but two local homes conducted by voluntary religious organisations, with facilities for preventive training, receive a grant from the authority :—

Name and Address of Home or Hostel	Number of beds				Average length of stay	
	Total beds (excluding maternity and labour and cots)	Maternity (excluding labour and isolation)	Labour beds	Cots	Ante-natal	Post natal
Free Church Council Maternity and Training Home, 11, St. Alban's Avenue ...	14	4	1	8	6 weeks	6 weeks
St. Thomas Lodge, 12, Charminster Road	14	Nil	Nil	7	7 weeks	4 weeks

The total number of women admitted during the year to the above was 67, which is 2 more than last year.

The number of admissions for which the authority accepted financial responsibility was 3, which is 5 less than last year.

The number of cases sent to mother and baby homes other than those mentioned above, payment being made on an ad hoc basis, was 4 less than last year, as follows :—

- (a) Expectant mothers 3
- (b) Post-natal cases Nil

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC

The Municipal Contraceptive Clinic was discontinued towards the end of 1952 and the work this year has been undertaken by the Family Planning Association. The Association holds weekly sessions at the Madeira Road Clinic, and receives a grant for approved cases on medical grounds.

During the year the Association dealt with 39 cases on behalf of the Council.

Dental Treatment for Mothers and Young Children, 1953

Report by Mr. A. A. Wood, L.D.S., Principal Dental Surgeon

General Remarks

Each of the dental surgeons gave part of their time to the dental inspection and treatment of mothers and pre-school children. Patients were invited to attend the clinics nearest to their homes.

All mothers attending the ante-natal clinics were told by the doctor of the importance of taking care of their teeth, and were invited to attend the dental clinics for inspection. Where treatment was required this was offered.

Nursing mothers and pre-school children were also referred to the dentists by doctors and health visitors.

Dental Inspections

Dental inspections were carried out periodically at all the Bournemouth Infant Welfare Centres and the three Day Nurseries. The dentists' findings at the Day Nursery inspections are included in the statistical part of this report.

Every opportunity was taken during the year to give advice to mothers on the care of the teeth, and this educational aspect of the dentists' work contributed largely to the value of the periodic visits to the Infant Welfare Centres.

Facilities for X-Rays

Mothers and pre-school children requiring X Rays were referred to the Radiologists at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe as in previous years.

Provision of Dentures

Dentures were made by the highly skilled technicians at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe dental laboratory. This arrangement was most satisfactory and the work was of a very high standard.

Maternity and Child Welfare

(a) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	165	147	153	102
Children under five ...	741	315	289	276

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Com-plete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	259	50	51	240	53	Nil	100	2	14	48
Children under five	251	3	150	526	Nil	106	51	1	Nil	Nil

TABLE SHOWING DENTAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN AT THE DAY NURSERIES—Year 1953

31, Wellington Road

Age	Number Examined	Number Needing Treatment	Caries Free Teeth	Decayed Teeth	Filled Teeth	Missing Teeth	Total D.F.M.
2	8	1	143	5	-	5	10
3	8	1	156	2	2	-	4
4	6	-	120	-	-	-	-
Totals	22	2	419	7	2	5	14

East Howe Day Nursery

Age	Number Examined	Number Needing Treatment	Caries Free Teeth	Decayed Teeth	Filled Teeth	Missing Teeth	Total D.F.M.
2	4	1	79	1	-	-	1
3	8	1	150	6	2	2	10
4	7	3	134	6	-	-	6
Totals	19	5	363	13	2	2	17

Southbourne Day Nursery

Age	Number Examined	Number Needing Treatment	Caries Free Teeth	Decayed Teeth	Filled Teeth	Missing Teeth	Total D.F.M.
2	16	1	299	1	-	2	3
3	3	2	53	7	-	-	7
4	1	1	19	1	-	-	1
Totals	20	4	371	9	-	2	11

Domiciliary Midwifery

Six full-time midwives continued to be employed by the Health Department, all being qualified for the administration of gas and air and pethidine.

During the year, the midwives attended 486 domiciliary confinements, 325 of these as midwives and 161 as maternity nurses. This is an increase of 43 cases as midwives and 30 as maternity nurses compared with last year.

These figures show that the municipal midwives attended 26.0% of the births indicated as occurring in Bournemouth, compared with 22.1% last year. On the average, each midwife attended 81 cases. On the basis of 66 cases per annum per midwife recommended by the Rushcliffe Committee, there was work during the year for a seventh midwife.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during 1953.						
Domiciliary Cases						Cases in Instit- utions
Doctor not Booked		Doctor Booked		Totals		
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child {either the booked doctor or another	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child			
(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	4	117	157	208	486	Nil
(ii) Midwives employed by Vol- untary Organisations :—						
(a) Under arrangements with the L.H.A. in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	34
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Com- mittees or Boards of Gover- ners under the National Health Service Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	986
(iv) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	—	—	2	3	5	107
TOTALS	4	117	159	211	491	1127

MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES' ACT, 1918

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a Midwife :—

(a) For Domiciliary cases :—						
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	13
(b) For cases in Institutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Gas and Air Analgesia

The six Municipal Midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and each has an apparatus for her use. During the year Gas and Air Analgesia was given by these midwives in 375 cases.

Health Visiting

The Bournemouth Corporation Public Health Department now employs 16 full-time health visitors in addition to the Superintendent Health Visitor. 15 are employed on full time health visiting and school nursing work, including visits to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. The 16th is employed full time at the Bournemouth Chest Clinic.

New duties undertaken during the year included the visiting of the chronic sick before admission to hospital, and submission of a report on the social conditions. This work was begun in June. Visits now average as many as one per day and the work has already proved of great assistance to the Hospital Authorities in enabling them to decide the most urgent cases for admission.

Throughout the year the talks given by health visitors to expectant mothers at Avebury and Pokesdown Clinics have been greatly appreciated. There has been an average attendance of 30 expectant mothers at each talk. Relaxation classes for expectant mothers at these Clinics are now being planned.

The extent to which visiting is undertaken can be seen from the following table :—

Year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 & 5		Other Cases	
	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total
1949 ...	736	1,460	1,860	10,378	22	16,128	3,213	7,031
1950 ...	743	1,314	1,674	7,687	6	12,810	1,958	5,360
1951 ...	809	1,507	1,601	8,262	16	12,893	4,468	8,542
1952 ...	858	1,457	1,598	8,357	10	11,350	1,507	6,190
1953 ...	908	1,741	1,642	8,904	51	11,830	488	1,657*

*Includes 223 visits by Health Visitors to Tuberculous Households.

There were also 1,401 visits by the Tuberculosis Visitor.

Home Nursing

Once again this very important service has had a most busy year's work.

The case load as compared with previous years has risen higher, as will be seen from the following table.

Close co-operation exists with the hospitals in the area and there is no doubt that the efficiency of the Home Nursing Service relieves to a great extent the pressure on hospital beds.

A link is soon to be made with the Royal Victoria Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe, to assist in the training of student nurses, who will be able to get an introduction to district nursing techniques by working with our staff.

THE YEAR'S WORK

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Number of patients on the Register, 1st January	366	432	473	522
Number of new patients attended	2645	2748	2859	3072
Total number of patients attended	3011	3180	3332	3595
Number remaining on the Register on 31st December	432	473	523	550
Number of patients taken off the Register	2579	2707	2809	3045
Total number of nursing visits	62,746	66,594	69,086	70,587

The illnesses of new patients were classified as follows :—

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Tuberculosis	17	31	71	88
Pneumonia	70	84	108	102
Miscarriages, etc.	3	6	37	1
Surgical	363	328	456	382
Medical	2192	2284	2153	2970
Infectious diseases	—	15	34	42
	2645	2748	2859	3595

Domestic Help Service

A steady demand for the service continued during the year and 850 cases were assisted. This was 7 more than last year. The policy of a little help to many people rather than much help for the few was continued, as was the policy of employing part-time staff so that the service could give help to the greatest number of cases in the morning, which is the time of greatest need.

The principal variations which have occurred in the service during the year have been in the types of cases helped and the total number of hours of service given. While only 7 more cases were served, the number of hours increased by 4,357 to a new total of 76,759 hours in the year.

A scrutiny of the figures shows that there has been a drop in the number of confinement and maternity and child welfare cases helped, while there has been an increase in the cases of illness, old age and tuberculosis. The extra help given to cases of old age absorbed more than the whole of the 4,357 extra hours worked, and this type of case accounts for almost half of the total hours worked by the service during the year.

Again there was a panel of six home helps to work in homes where there were patients suffering from infectious diseases, including tuberculosis.

At the 31st December, 1953, 68 part-time and 2 full-time home helps were being employed in the service. This was 1 full-time home help less than last year.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1953

							<i>Number of cases helped</i>	<i>Number of hours</i>
Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	3,992
Illness	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	28,590
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1,719
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	38,258
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3,894
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	306
							<hr/> 850 <hr/>	<hr/> 76,759 <hr/>

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance facilities consist of :—

(a) *Directly provided.*

5 ambulances and 2 sitting case cars operated from a centrally situated Depot. There are also two obsolete ambulances used for Civil Defence Training.

- (b) *By the St. John Ambulance Association, on an Agency basis.*

4 Ambulances operating from the Association's Depot.

- (c) *The supplementary use of the Hospital Car Service.*

The trend as compared with previous years is indicated in the number of vehicle miles each year compared with the previous year :—

1948 (6 months' figures doubled)	...	...	183,780
1949	...	...	203,333, an increase of 10.6%
1950	...	...	214,390, an increase of 5.4%
1951	...	...	210,097, a decrease of 2.0%
1952	...	...	203,240, a decrease of 3.2%
1953	...	...	213,492, an increase of 5%

The number of rail journeys each year is as follows :—

1948	...	...	Nil
1949	...	...	16
1950	...	...	71
1951	...	...	128
1952	...	...	225
1953	...	...	249

The greater use of railway facilities for long distance cases is largely the result of the excellent co-operation I have received from local medical practitioners in considering this method of transport for their patients. Since the publication of the Regional Hospital Board Circular (51) 68, Hospitals are now giving more careful consideration to this far more economical mode of long distance transport.

In August a Radio-Telephone system was installed consisting of a single transmission and receiving station at the Ambulance Depot and four ambulances, each fitted with a mobile transmitter/receiver, the permitted range being 15 miles.

Experience has shown a marked increase in efficiency and an equally marked economy in dead mileage. With this system, an up to the minute picture of the location, load and destination of the radio ambulances is known at control and the maximum possible use is made of them.

Actual figures of economies made by the use of radio are difficult to assess, but it is apparent from the greater number of patients carried and the reduced average miles per patient that a

saving of approximately 1,300 gallons of petrol may be expected in a full year.

The maintenance and repairs of vehicles should also be reduced because of the reduced mileage.

The wireless has also enabled one member of the night shift to be transferred to day-time duty and overtime has been considerably reduced.

The system is being extended by the installation of mobile sets to three other vehicles.

THE WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DURING 1953 IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Service	Vehicles (Number at 31.12.53)	Patient Carrying Journeys	Patients Carried		Abortive and Service Journeys	Transport of Analgesia Apparatus, Midwives, etc.	Total Mileages	Transport by Rail		No. of Staff at 31.12.53
			Accident or Emergency	Other				No.	Rail Miles	
Directly provided	Ambulances (7)	4593	1604	9494	229	39	75580	91	13293	23
Ditto	Cars (2)	2426	149	7535	127	161	51754	158	20774	—
St. John Association	Ambulances (4)	1409	155	2004	—	—	13619	—	—	5
Hospital Car Service	Cars	6459	—	17446	127	—	73258	—	—	—
		14887	1908	36479	483	200	214211	249	34067	28

Vaccination and Immunisation

During the year all the routine methods adopted by the Department to ensure that the maximum possible number of children received protection were continued.

Vaccination

The numbers dealt with were as follows :—

By General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014
By Local Health Authority's staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	449
	<i>Under 1 Year</i>	<i>Aged 1 Year</i>	<i>Aged 2—4</i>	<i>Aged 5—14</i>	<i>Aged 15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Primary vaccinations	753	21	22	32	105	933	
Re-vaccinations	—	—	20	66	444	530	
TOTALS	753	21	42	98	549	1463	

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children immunised during 1953 by :—

Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	825
Private Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	302

Number of children who received reinforcing dose during 1953 by :—

Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	2322
Private Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	172

The present position is that 63.9% of children under 5 and 7.9% of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years have received at some time during their lives a complete course of immunisation against Diphtheria. During the year, however, the Ministry of Health brought out an Immunity Index in respect of children between 5 and 15. According to this Index, a child is only considered to be immunised if it has received a primary course of immunisation or a reinforcing injection during the last 5 years. On this basis 46.8% of children between 5 and 15 are protected against Diphtheria.

Whooping Cough

During the year 692 children were protected by means of Combined Vaccine and 122 by Whooping Cough Vaccine alone.

Prevention of Illness—Care and Aftercare

(i) Tuberculosis

The Treatment and Prevention of tuberculosis must be an entity and the separate responsibilities which were created by the National Health Service Act, whereby general practitioners, regional hospital boards and local health authorities share in this matter must be integrated and so moulded that the machinery works with smooth precision, for only in this way shall we speedily achieve the target so anxiously desired by us all, namely the complete control and removal of this disease from our midst.

We have now at our disposal a great number of highly efficient weapons with which to wage the attack, and provided we use these sensibly and wholeheartedly, and that we "labour jointly for a common end" our advance to final victory is assured.

During the year under review a member of the Health Visiting staff has worked whole time at the Chest Clinic and on domiciliary visiting of tuberculous patients. In addition a part-time nurse has been provided, working six sessions a week on similar duties. There is no doubt that this part-time assistance should very soon be increased to full-time.

The Council pays a proportion of the salary of the Almoner who was appointed during the year by the Sanatoria Hospital Management Committee for duty at certain of the Sanatoria in the Group.

Other facilities which are available through the Local Health Authority to tuberculous patients and their families, include :

- (a) Boarding out of child contacts.
- (b) Assistance in securing adequate housing accommodation by representations to the Housing Committee.
- (c) Provision of nursing requisites for domiciliary patients.
- (d) A special panel of home helps is available for the assistance of the tuberculous patient, to whom a priority service is given.

(e) Responsibility is accepted by the Authority for patients undergoing rehabilitation at Papworth Hall, Enham-Alamein, or other approved Centre of this type.

During the year the Local Health Authority has accepted responsibility for patients undergoing rehabilitation as follows :—

Preston Hall, Aylesford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enham-Alamein, Andover	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

(f) Once again the Bournemouth Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee as agent of the Local Health Authority, has given invaluable assistance by providing those very many little extras which can mean so much to the tuberculous patient and family, and can so materially assist in the patient's recovery.

During 1953 this Committee gave the following assistance :—

Provision of Radio	.....	1
Provision of Clothing	.....	5
Provision of Coal	.....	5
Provision of Groceries	.....	1
Provision of Bedding and Furniture	.....	6
Monetary Grants	.....	19
Extra Nourishment (Milk)	.....	13
School Dinners (5 children)	.....	1
Digging Garden	.....	2
		—
	TOTAL	53
		—

(g) Arrangements are in operation with the Sanatoria Hospital Management Committee for the provision of occupational therapy for patients in their own homes.

(ii) Illness Generally

Provision is made for convalescence at rest homes of patients recommended by general practitioners or consultants at the hospital.

During the year 69 patients recommended by General Practitioners were sent to Rest Homes.

Articles of sick room equipment are issued on loan where required, and close liaison with the hospitals and general practitioners ensures that these facilities are available for patients as required.

During the year the following were issued on loan :—

										<i>Number of Articles Loaned</i>
Bed Cages	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Bed Pans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103
Bed Rests	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Bed Rings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	139
Bedsteads	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bed Tables	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Blankets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Commode Chair	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Crutches	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Douche Apparatus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dunlopillo Mattresses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Feeding Cups	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Infra red lamps	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Mackintosh sheets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	147
Pillow-cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Self-Lifting Apparatus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sheets	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Sputum cups	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Urinals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61
Walking Chairs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Wheel Chairs	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
										<hr/> 526 <hr/>

Health Education

Activity under this heading is of such importance that it is very properly the constant theme in all work undertaken by those members of the Public Health Department staff who come into contact with the general public in their homes. No opportunity is lost to teach the simple lessons in hygiene and general conduct which are undoubtedly the solid basis on which successful preventive medicine must be based. Modern science makes it possible for us to inject many antigens into the body to prevent disease, but there are many more conditions which are preventable by injections into the mind of simple facts of healthy living.

Every opportunity is taken to talk on health matters to local organisations and great importance is placed on health education talks to scholars attending the local health authority schools.

Mental Health

A description of the administration and general running of this service was set out in detail in last year's report, and has remained the same throughout the year under review.

The important event during the year in the conduct of this service was, of course, the appointment by the Council of a Psychiatric Social Worker, who commenced duty with the Department in November. It is, therefore, too soon to give a detailed account of the work undertaken in this field, but already close contact has been established between the Psychiatric Social Worker and the Mental Hospitals serving this area. Great pleasure has been expressed by their Physician Superintendents that the often vital link between the hospital and the patient's home will now be covered, and the help, support and encouragement, so frequently desperately required by this type of patient, will be available through the Local Health Authority to the patient at home.

Too often one sees a patient who has undergone treatment in hospital as a voluntary patient at very considerable expense to the state, return home recovered to face up once again to the same tangled skein which possibly precipitated the original breakdown, and finds that after a little while the burden again proves too great and mental ill-health returns. Mental hospital beds are, as we well know, tremendously precious and if we are to make the best and most economical use of them for our patients, it is necessary, in my opinion, to supplement the service by providing the helping hand of the psychiatric social worker to the patient at home.

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED INTO MENTAL HOSPITALS

	MENTAL TREATMENT ACT					
	1953		1952		1951	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Voluntary Patients	37	95	52	69	42	77
Temporary Patients	—	2	—	5	1	4
	37	97	52	74	43	81

LUNACY ACT

	1953		1952		1951	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Certified Patients ...	20	82	20	71	40	77

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

			Over 16		Under 16		Total	Total	Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	1953	1952	1951
In Institutions	...	...	56	51	10	7	124	122	118
On Licence	...	...	3	6	—	—	9	9	10
Guardianship	...	...	11	8	4	6	29	25	33
Supervision	...	...	38	34	12	11	95	77	62

Cases reported during the year.

Admitted Institutions	...	—	1	—	1	2	5	—
Placed under Guardianship...	...	—	—	—	1	1	3	4
Removed to Place of Safety	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Action not yet taken	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Placed under Supervision	...	2	2	7	7	18	4	7

OCCUPATION CENTRE

Number on Register at 31.12.53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number on Register at 31.12.52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number on Register at 31.12.51	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mental Illness or Defectiveness

Domiciliary visits are paid by the Health Visiting staff and the number of visits made during the year as compared to the previous two years were :—

1953	1952	1951
474	423	332

Nursing Homes

There were 47 registered nursing homes in the Borough providing accommodation for 32 maternity and 529 medical, surgical, aged or convalescent patients.

The total number of homes is the same as last year.

In spite of rising costs and ever present staffing difficulties the standard of Bournemouth Nursing Homes has continued to be high. Regular inspections were made by a medical member of the staff.

	<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>Number of beds provided for Maternity</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Homes first registered during 1953	3	Nil	38	38
Homes on the register at the end of 1953	47	32	529	561

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 47

No action has been taken under this Section during the year.

Bournemouth Crematorium

The increase in the use of cremation as a means of disposal of the dead is shown by the annual figures given below :—

YEARLY TOTALS OF CREMATIONS HELD AT BOURNEMOUTH CREMATORIUM SINCE OPENING ON 31.3.38

1938	229
1939	384
1940	514
1941	557
1942	584
1943	693
1944	708
1945	742
1946	834
1947	1026
1948	1012
1949	1155
1950	1306
1951	1484
1952	1472
1953	1681

Public Health Laboratory Service

Report by Dr. G. J. G. King, Director of the Bournemouth Laboratory

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM BOURNEMOUTH, 1953

Nose and throat swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
Specimens of sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6692
Faeces and urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	543
Specimens of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Specimens of milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
Specimens of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Specimens from miscellaneous sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	624
							9055

Tuberculosis

Report by Dr. J. Stuart Robertson, Medical Director,
Mass Radiography Unit

During the year under review, five surveys were carried out in the County Borough of Bournemouth, and a total of 12,298 persons were X-rayed. These surveys were undertaken from the following centres :

1. Base premises (Portchester Road)—January 1st to 20th, 1953.
2. Civil Defence Centre, Pokesdown—January 21st to February 16th, 1953.
3. Bournemouth Municipal College (including several members of the general public)—March 3rd to 9th, 1953.
4. Bournemouth Secondary Schools (Talbot Heath, Bournemouth School, Charminster Road, St. Walburga's, East Howe, West Howe, Bournemouth School for Girls, Winton and Moordown, and Moordown C. of E.)—March 18th to 30th, 1953.
5. Winton (Embassy Girls' Club, Brassey Road)—November 13th to December 21st, 1953.

Numbers X-rayed at the above centres are as follows :

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Students and Schoolchildren</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Portchester Road	868	796	12	15	1691
Pokesdown	1590	2514	118	161	4383
Municipal College	61	55	234	244	594
Bournemouth Secondary Schools	52	144	666	967	1829
Winton	1433	2027	156	185	3801
	<hr/> 4004	<hr/> 5536	<hr/> 1186	<hr/> 1572	<hr/> 12298

Statistics

The following gives briefly the main results :—

TABLE I

Number examined	12,298	
Recalled for Large Film	398	(3.2%)
Recalled for Clinical exam.	82	(.67%)
Referred to Chest Clinic :		
(a) lesions probably tuberculous	34	(.28%)
(b) probably non-tuberculous	12	(11.%)
Referred to Hospital or Doctor	33	(.27%)

TABLE II (a)

Number referred to the appropriate Chest Clinic as probably tuberculous—34.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. No. of cases diagnosed as active pulmonary tuberculosis—			
(a) unilateral disease	2	1	3
(b) bilateral disease	4	1	5
(c) primary lesion	1	—	1
(d) pleural effusion	—	1	1
2. No. classified as inactive tuberculosis but requiring further observation	6	9	15
3. Classified as inactive tuberculosis, no further action considered necessary	1	1	2
4. Found to be non-tuberculous	5	2	7
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 34

TABLE II (b)

Non-tuberculous cases :—Referred to Chest Clinic	12
Referred to Doctor or Hospital	33
	<hr/> 45

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Cardiovascular lesions	6	2	8
2. Non-tuberculous pulmonary conditions	20	15	35
3. Not yet classified	—	2	2
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 45

TABLE III
AGE GROUPS EXAMINED AND INCIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

MALES			Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 & over	TOTAL
No. Examined	...	...	611	1136	851	785	1079	728	5190
Active Cases	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	7
Rate per 1000	...	...	1.6	.88	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.4
FEMALES									
No. examined	...	...	804	1878	1085	1100	1474	767	7108
Active cases	...	...	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Rate per 1000	...	...	1.2	-	-	-	.68	1.3	.42

Comment

Following the large film examination, 82 patients were recalled for clinical examination and of these, 34 were referred to the appropriate Chest Clinic for investigation of abnormalities probably tuberculous in origin. In addition 12 were referred to the Chest Clinic for non-tuberculous conditions, and 33 to their own doctor or hospital.

After the initial investigation, 10 patients were found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis and a further 15 required further supervision and observation.

The incidence of unsuspected active disease noted was .81 per 1000 examinations. In assessing results various factors must be taken into consideration, but this figure is the lowest ever recorded since the Unit started operating in the area, and compares very favourably with the incidence of 1.92 found in the previous year. It was surprising and gratifying to note that no cases of active disease were found in females in the 15 to 44 age groups in which usually the highest incidence is found.

In view of the increase in cancer of the lung, it is also interesting to record that five male patients were found to be suffering from this disease and another male with a non-malignant tumour of the lung. No females were found in this group. Findings in the previous year, with approximately similar numbers, were 2 males and 1 female.

Report by Dr. W. H. Tattersall, Consultant Chest Physician. Tuberculosis in Bournemouth, 1953.

1. Attendances

The following Table shows the attendances at this Clinic during the past four years :—

TABLE I
CLINIC ATTENDANCE IN SERIAL YEARS

	New Cases	Fluoroscopy Clinics	Refills	Other Reattendances	B.C.G. Vaccinations	Total Attendances
1950	1373	—	1286	3231	} 171 115 200	5890
1951	1102	1158	1870	3991		8121
1952	1281	1634	2733	2378		8026
1953	1297	1741	3341	4171		10550

2. Mortality

There was an increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis in Bournemouth during 1953 as compared with the preceding year which, when the corrected figure is available, will almost certainly show a slight rise in the mortality rate for all forms of tuberculosis during 1953. During former years it has been the practice generally to consider the extent of the "tuberculosis problem" in the light of mortality figures; recently, because of improved methods of diagnosis and treatment, it has become less satisfactory to regard mortality statistics as a sufficient index of tuberculosis control. Notifications of new cases show no significant diminution in Great Britain although the mortality rate for England and Wales has halved in the past four years. Any evaluation of the "tuberculosis problem" in a locality now needs to be considered, not only in terms of mortality and the notification rate for new cases, but also in terms of other more detailed statistics, not always available, but certainly including sputum conversion rates and the number of known infectious persons at large in the community.

3. New Cases

It will be seen from Table 2 that there were 297 persons having of tuberculous disease, 620 non-tuberculous illness and 373 new contacts. In seven instances, no diagnosis was possible because of the patient's failure to re-attend.

Of the 297 new patients diagnosed as tuberculous, only 156 were notifiable cases. This increase, as compared with the previous year, is probably due to greater accuracy in record keeping rather than to any increase in ascertainment of the disease or significant increase in morbidity.

It will be noticed that more tuberculosis cases have been discovered from the fluoroscopy sessions and also directly from General Practitioners than in the previous year, but that there has been a substantial drop in new cases found by Mass Radiography.

Consideration of the non-tuberculous patients diagnosed discloses the very discouraging finding of 34 new patients suffering from cancer of the lung; discovered, for the most part, through the fluoroscopy sessions. Lung cancer is increasing very rapidly and it is a very significant observation that in 1953, (excluding tuberculous persons coming to Bournemouth from elsewhere) there were 34 new cases of lung cancer diagnosed at this Clinic as compared with 41 new sputum positive cases of tuberculosis.

TABLE II
NEW CASES IN 1953.

	General Practitioner	Contacts	From Fluoroscopy	M.M.R.	General Hospitals	School Health Service	H. M. Services	From other Districts	Readmissions	Other Sources	TOTAL	Group Totals
TUBERCULOSIS												
Healed disease	12	2	25	1	1	1	—	5	1	2	50	
Primary infection ...	4	3	5	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	18	
Pleural effusion	3	—	8	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	16	
Non-pulmonary (Inc. miliary)	3	—	1	—	10	—	—	1	1	3	19	
PULMONARY												
Sputum negative	19	6	28	12	8	1	1	21	4	1	101	
Sputum positive	11	—	16	5	8	—	—	52	—	1	93	
TOTAL ...	52	11	83	20	29	4	1	83	7	7		297
NON-TUBERCULOUS												
No organic disease	69	—	84	—	1	109	1	—	4	55	323	
Acute pulmonary illness ...	10	—	39	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	54	
Chronic bronchitis	16	—	20	2	—	1	1	2	2	—	44	
Bronchiectasis	12	—	20	2	—	1	1	—	3	—	39	
New growths	6	—	23	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	34	
Other pulmonary conditions	19	—	43	6	1	1	1	1	—	2	74	
Upper respiratory infection	2	—	10	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	15	
Cardiac disease	5	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	
Other disease	7	—	13	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	26	
TOTAL ...	146	—	256	18	4	117	4	6	11	58		620
DIAGNOSIS NOT CONCLUDED	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1		7
CONTACTS of positive cases of negative cases of unclassified cases ...											188 131 54	
TOTAL ...												373

GRAND TOTAL ... 1297

4. Clinical Sessions

The only change in the Clinical Sessions available during the year has been the beginning of regular surgical consultations during the autumn with Mr. E. F. Chin, F.R.C.S., from the Southampton Thoracic Surgical Unit. It is hoped that these consultations will be continued regularly at monthly intervals at the Chest Clinic.

5. Ancillary Investigations

During 1953, 3,733 X-ray films, 239 tomograms and 20 bronchograms were carried out at the Clinic; a slight general increase on the previous year. 1,698 specimens of sputum were examined by the Public Health Laboratory, of which 1,012 specimens of sputum were cultured. Only one Gastric Lavage was examined, but 557 Laryngeal swabs were cultured. 415 X-ray films were taken at Lifford Sanatorium.

In contrast to the state of affairs in the previous year, the above data clearly show increasing confidence in the culture technique for tubercle bacilli at the Laboratory, and indicate an increased accuracy in the clinical ascertainment of infectivity as well as a considerable financial saving in regard to the use of Guinea Pigs.

6. Discharges

The discharges of patients from clinical supervision are shown below :—

TABLE III
CASES DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION DURING 1953

	Referred immediately back to General Practitioner	Discharged after a period of supervision	Lost sight of	Re-moved else-where	Dis-charged	Total
Non-Tuberculous	391	53	181	13	13	651
TUBERCULOSIS						
Sputum negative	24	34	48	39	13	158
Sputum positive	2	2	16	38	21	79
CONTACTS ...						496

Of the deaths due to tuberculosis, only one occurred in a patient not notified during life. This omission was not satisfactorily accounted for.

7. Beds

Throughout the year 30 beds have been available at the Herbert Sanatorium.

During the Autumn, 43 beds at Linford Sanatorium were reduced to 29 by the closure of the 14 beds at Lin Gardens. For several months the beds at Lin Gardens had not been fully made use of, and it appeared improbable that they would be of any great value during the winter months, especially if the weather was cold.

The nine beds directly available in the Firs Sanatorium, have never been fully called on during the year.

Thoracic surgical treatment is now available without any significant delay ; during the year patients have been referred for surgery not only to Boscombe Hospital and Southampton, but also to Godalming, Milford, Midhurst and Ventnor.

The number of patients having Specialist treatment at home has risen slightly during the year. This is not entirely due to pressure on available Institutional beds, but in many cases a matter of reasonable choice ; an increasing number of patients with tuberculosis can be adequately looked after in this way with modern therapeutic methods.

The six diagnostic beds at Christchurch have frequently all been occupied, and several times there has been some delay before admission was possible.

8. Re-Housing

Seven tuberculous families have been re-housed by the Corporation during the year ; at the end of the year there were several further families waiting to be re-housed as soon as possible.

9. Rehabilitation

Twenty-seven "ex-patients" were found work by the local office of the Ministry of Labour on the Chest Physicians' recommendation that treatment was completed. Two more "ex-patients"

were found work after they had undergone a Ministry of Labour Training Course. Nine more accepted and entered vocational training arranged by the Ministry of Labour during the year. Two abandoned their vocational training before it was completed.

At the end of the year twelve "ex-patients" were waiting placement by the Disablement Resettlement Officer. The greatest difficulty in rehabilitation is, of course, in regard to men aged over 50, but this is not a peculiarity of tuberculosis, and it seems reasonable to emphasize that, certainly in Bournemouth in 1953, ex-tuberculous patients as a whole, were not having any special difficulties in regard to obtaining suitable work. That this should be the case is, in no small part, due to the understanding and interest shown by the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour.

10. Contact Supervision

During the year 188 persons were examined for the first time as contacts of known sputum positive patients—a ratio of two contacts to each new sputum positive patient. One hundred and thirty-one persons were examined for the first time as contacts of known sputum negative cases—a ratio of 1.3 per case. In addition 54 persons were examined as contacts of unclassified cases of tuberculosis.

These proportions of contact examinations per case are very considerably below the general average for the country, and are 35 per cent. lower than the number examined in the previous year. It will be noticed that contact examinations disclosed 11 new cases of tuberculosis during the year, none of them infectious. The number of persons remaining under regular contact supervision at the Clinic at the end of the year is shown in Table 4.

TABLE IV
PERSONS CONTINUING TO BE UNDER CONTACT SUPERVISION AT THE
END OF 1953

	Tuberculin Reaction				Total
	Positive	Negative	Negative and B.C.G.	Not known	
Contacts of positive cases					
ages 0-4	18	16	79	6	119
age 5-14	74	11	34	14	133
15-34	135	5	9	48	197
35 and over	9	1	—	15	25
Contacts of negative cases	46	12	123	17	198
Contacts of unclassified cases	14	3	19	9	45
TOTAL					717

11. Hospital Staff

New nursing staff at all branches of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and at Christchurch Hospital have been offered B.C.G. when necessary and this has invariably been accepted. In addition, this facility has continued to be offered to all the ancillary hospital staff, Almoners, Radiographers, Clerks and various Technicians. Twenty-four vaccinations of Hospital staff were carried out during the year. The B.C.G. vaccination of Hospital staff is now well co-ordinated and proceeding routinely.

It is interesting to observe that 1953 produced no new cases of tuberculosis among the General Hospital staff in Bournemouth, and that this was the first year for some time that such a state of affairs could be recorded.

12. Tuberculin Testing of Infant School Children

In the Michaelmas term of 1953, the entrants to the Infant Schools were tuberculin tested by the School Health Service, the contacts of tuberculin positive children being referred to the fluoroscopy clinics for X-ray.

There were 1,967 eligible children. 12.5 per cent. were absent and 2.1 per cent. declined tuberculin testing. 1,680 children were tuberculin tested as part of their routine medical examination at

school entry, of whom 45 had a positive reaction (2.7 per cent.). The attendance of the contacts for X-ray was poor; only one new case of adult tuberculosis was discovered.

In retrospect, it appeared that the need for more energetic persuasion of adult contacts to attend for X-ray was the reason for the lack of greater case-finding success.

13. The Clinic Register

It will be noticed in Table 5 that approximately one in five of these patients are under supervision for a non-tuberculous chest condition—an indication of the trend of Chest Clinics generally to be concerned with a wider variety of cases than only tuberculosis.

It will be seen that 447 sometime-sputum-positive patients are on the register as compared with 424 having significant disease but never sputum positive. Of the 447, only 129 were satisfactorily demonstrable as having converted to sputum negativity. A very conservative standard is observed in regard to this criterion; probably there are other patients who in point of fact are non-infectious, and it is a definite objective of treatment to raise this proportion of persons rendered non-infectious in the community.

14. Staff and Equipment

The second consulting room has been partitioned to make separate consulting rooms for each Assistant Chest Physician.

Dr. Tattersall resumed duty on the 1st August. Dr. H. Robinson, who has been Acting Consultant Chest Physician, resigned on the 14th September. Dr. A. Sakula (Acting Consultant Chest Physician in Dorset) undertook certain duties from that date until the end of the year. Dr. A. T. Hendry, who has been locum tenens from December, 1952, was appointed Assistant Chest Physician on the 11th February.

At the beginning of 1953, the post of Almoner was created and Miss P. Crosfield was appointed Almoner to the Clinic and to the Sanatoria Group on the 1st February. Mr. K. Draper, the Chief Clerk resigned on the 30th June, and Mr. D. W. Hall was appointed to succeed him as from the 1st August. Miss J. M. Harwood resigned her post as Darkroom Technician on the 12th April and Mrs. A. Heath succeeded her on the 5th May. Mrs. B. Galezi was appointed part-time Radiographer to the Clinic and Linford Sanatorium on the 30th July.

TABLE V
THE CLINIC REGISTER, 31st DECEMBER, 1953

				TREATMENT				Sputum Converts	Arrested cases	Total	Group Total
				Major Surgery	Minor Surgery	Chemotherapy only	Other measures				
TUBERCULOSIS											
Healed disease	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	
Primary unfection	...	...	—	—	1	35	—	—	—	36	
Pleural Effusion	...	...	—	—	3	41	—	—	—	44	
Non-pulmonary	...	...								75	
PULMONARY											
Sputum negative	...	...	2	14	24	384		7		424	
Sputum positive	...	...	87	132	42	186	129	50		447	
TOTAL	...	...									1121
NON-TUBERCULOUS											
No organic lesion	...	...								35	
Acute pulmonary illness	...	...								18	
Chronic bronchitis	...	...								15	
Bronchiectasis	...	...								54	
New growth of the lung	...	...								21	
Other pulmonary conditions	...	...								83	
Upper respiratory infections	...	...								5	
Cardiac disease	...	...								4	
Other diseases	...	...								12	
TOTAL	...	...									247
CONTACTS											
of positive cases	...	...								474	
of negative cases	...	...								198	
of unclassified cases	...	...								45	
TOTAL	...	...									717

TOTAL PERSONS UNDER CLINIC SUPERVISION

2085

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATION
1925—RELATING TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM
TUBERCULOSIS IN THE MILK TRADE

No action has been required.

SECTION 172 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—
RELATING TO THE COMPULSORY REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL
OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

No action has been taken.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

Age periods (years)	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and up- wards	Total (all ages)
Respiratory—														
Males ...	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	6	9	11	10	7	3	57
Females ...	—	—	1	—	3	4	7	9	4	3	4	5	1	41
Non-Respiratory—														
Males ...	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	8
Females ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	9

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis notified, and deaths
from the disease of Bournemouth residents.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–5 years	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5–15 „	4	3	4	1	—	—	—	—
15–25 „	7	11	1	4	—	—	—	—
25–45 „	15	13	2	2	1	1	—	—
45–65 „	21	7	1	1	8	2	1	1
65–75 „	7	5	—	—	6	1	—	—
75 and upwards	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	57	41	8	9	16	4	1	1

			New cases		Deaths	
			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1944	...	...	124	32	54	5
1945	...	...	140	27	53	13
1946	...	...	113	27	57	10
1947	...	...	124	25	45	13
1948	...	...	118	16	67	6
1949	...	...	109	18	54	8
1950	...	...	80	11	46	1
1951	...	...	127	13	37	2
1952	...	...	141	17	33	5
1953	...	...	98	17	20	2

Location of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in the patients of all ages who were notified :—

LOCATION					Male	Female	Total
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Glands ...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Other parts	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Totals					8	9	17

Water Supply

The water supply to the Borough comes from two sources, the Bournemouth and District Water Company supplying the whole of the Borough with the exception of that part of Southbourne east of Irving Road and Clifton Road, which is supplied by the West Hants Water Company.

Chemical and bacteriological analyses are frequently carried out at various points in the Borough, and have all proved satisfactory.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, HOUSING AND INSPECTION OF FOOD

The Chief Sanitary Inspector reports upon the activities of his Section during the year as follows :—

I. Housing

(HOUSING ACTS, 1936 TO 1949 AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT,
1936)

(a) Repair.

Number of houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	4099
Number of visits made for the above purpose	...	...	...	1,290
Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	3388
Defective houses made fit following service of informal notices (including outstanding notices brought forward)	...	...	...	2522

Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices under the Public Health Act

(a) by owners	...	...	...	277
(b) by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	22

Houses made fit after service of formal notices under the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	33
(b) by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Closure and Demolition (*Housing Act, 1936*).

(i) Houses demolished as a result of formal action under Section 11	...	...	...	1
(ii) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 and still in force	...	...	...	1
(iii) Parts of building closed (Section 12)	...	...	...	2

(c) Overcrowding (*Housing Act, 1936—Part IV*).

Number of houses inspected re alleged overcrowding	...	...	...	122
Number of houses found to be overcrowded	...	...	...	51
Number of cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	27
Number of houses visited to ascertain "permitted number"	...	...	...	134
Number of rooms measured to ascertain "permitted number"	...	...	...	563

(d) **Movable Dwellings** (*Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 268-269*).

Number of applications received during the year for licences to station and use individual caravans	44
Number granted	42
Number refused	2
Number of applications received during the year for licences to use land as camping sites	12
Number granted	12
Total number of dwellings allowed to be stationed on the above land at December 31st, 1953	321
Number of visits made to caravan sites during the year	201

Licensees have complied with the conditions prescribed by their licences and in some cases have exceeded them. Nevertheless caravans are unsuitable for protracted occupation as dwellings and especially so by married couples with young children. This unsuitability is marked in wet weather when restricted space is an obvious inconvenience.

(e) **Land Charges Enquiries.**

Number of Local Land Charges Enquiries received during the year regarding various properties	3,985
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II. Inspection of Food and Food Premises

The supervision of premises where food is manufactured, stored or sold still forms a large and exceedingly important part of a Sanitary Inspector's duties. In Bournemouth, as in all seaside resorts where catering is the main industry, such supervision forms an even more vital part of the public health service.

Visits were made to various types of premises, as follows :

	<i>No. of premises in the Borough</i>	<i>No. of visits made</i>
Bakehouses	61	225
Cafes and Restaurants	182	532
Confectioners' and Pastrycooks' shops	199	133
Cooked meat shops	15	182
Fishmongers' and Poulterers' shops	58	341
Fried Fish shops	36	119
Greengrocers' shops	179	216
Grocers' shops	338	1130
Gut-scraping works	1	29
Hotel and Boarding-house kitchens	932	363
Public Houses	47	4
School Feeding Centres	30	26

Other visits to food premises include those made in connection with the supervision of meat, milk and ice cream supplies and of the manufacture of prepared foods. The following details of this work may be of interest.

(a) **Meat Inspection**

No regular slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried on within the Borough. One small slaughterhouse is licensed for the occasional slaughter of cottagers' pigs, the carcasses and organs of which were inspected and found to be sound.

523 visits were made to the 117 butchers' shops, while 84 were made to the three wholesale meat markets.

(b) **Milk Supplies**

Since the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952, came into operation in November, 1952, all milk distributed in Bournemouth has been sold under the designation "Pasteurised" or "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" and the bulk of this supply has been processed and bottled at the four pasteurising plants in the Borough. The remainder consists of a relatively small quantity of bottled milk brought in from a dairy at Poole, and occasionally at periods of peak demand, bulk pasteurised milk is sent in from Child Okeford, Dorset. No "Sterilised" or "Accredited" milk is distributed in Bournemouth.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

							<i>Number registered</i>	<i>Number of inspections</i>
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	249
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	85
Pasteurising Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	195

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND
STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK)
REGULATIONS, 1949.

The following licences were in operation during the year :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Bottlers' Licences	...	...	...	...	4
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	20

Pasteurised Milk.

Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences	...	...	...	4
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	82
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	1

306 samples of Pasteurised Milk and 186 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk were found to comply with the prescribed standards, except two of Pasteurised and eight of Tuberculin tested Pasteurised milk. These unsatisfactory samples were from two dairies. One revealed a faulty temperature recorder and the remainder an insufficient pre-heating of the milk holder prior to pasteurisation. After these conditions were rectified further samples were satisfactory.

(c) Ice Cream

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. SECTION 14.

THE ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS,
1947-1952.

<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of premises on register</i>	<i>Number of visits to premises during the year</i>
For manufacture ... Nil	8*	32
For storage and sale ... 61	422	426

*Of these, 3 have ceased making Ice Cream.

3 use Hot Mix (Method I), 1 uses Hot Mix (Method II) and 1 uses Cold Mix.

During the year 123 samples were obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors and subjected to the Methylene Blue test at the Public Health Laboratory, with the following results :—

<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Result (Provisional Grade)*</i>
119	I
11	II
3	IV

* Grades I and II are classed as satisfactory ; but where a series of samples from the same supply fall within Grades III and IV, the bacteriological purity of the ice-cream is regarded as unsatisfactory.

The above unsatisfactory samples represent 2.2% of the number taken.

17 samples of ice cream taken for chemical analysis were found to conform to the prescribed compositional standard.

(d) **Butter and Margarine Premises** (Food and Drugs Act, 1938 Section 34).

19 premises are registered for the business of Wholesale Dealers in Margarine. There are no Butter Factories in the Borough.

(e) **Prepared Foods** (Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14).

There are now 70 premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of fish or meat products, and during the year 254 visits were made to them to ensure that a satisfactory standard of hygiene is maintained.

(f) **Foodstuffs Condemned following Inspection**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bacon			2	212
Biscuits		1	0	222
Butter				158
Cereals		1	1	4
Cheese		1	3	138
Chocolates				7
Confectionery		2	2	98
Cooked Meats			1	272
Custard Powder		1	2	122
Dried Fruit		2	2	222
Condiments				158
Dried Egg		1	0	188
Eggs			3	7
Fats				9
Fish	4	9	0	222
Flour				122
Fruit			2	242
Ginger... ..				9
Meat	2	14	1	188
Milk (dried)		2	1	1
Milk (whipping compound)			1	8
Minerals			1	7
Nuts				7
Pies				122
Poultry			3	6
Spaghetti				8
Pickles			1	102
Potatoes			1	242
Prawns			2	162
Rabbits		2	3	122
Rice		1	0	0
Semolina			1	162
Sago		1	1	222
Sausages		9	3	202
Tinned Goods	15	18	3	222
	24	19	1	1

In connection with the above, 3,477 Food Condemnation Certificates were issued. The amount of foodstuffs condemned in 1953 was 4 per cent. more than in the previous year, this being largely due to an increase of four tons in the amount of tinned goods found to be unfit.

Where possible, condemned foodstuffs have been salvaged for animal feeding. Most of this material was processed in the concentrator plant at the Corporation's Refuse Destructor. The remainder was incinerated.

(g) **Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938**

66 formal and 416 informal samples were obtained by your Inspectorial Staff under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these, the following table shows those that were unsatisfactory and the action taken.

No.	Sample			Formal or Informal	Nature of adulteration	Action taken
652	Beer, Bitter	...	...	F	4.5 p.p.m. excess lead.	Warning letter sent.
124	Butter	Mint	Bon	I	32.2% deficient in butter.	Stock cleared.
1	Bons	...	...	
1	Cherries, pitted	Belgian red	...	I	260 p.p.m. iron.	Taken at request of trader. Remainder of stock surrendered.
74	Ice Lollie	...	...	I	15 p.p.m. excess lead.	Referred to Local Authority in whose area lollie was made.
75	"	"	...	I	4 p.p.m. excess lead.	Investigation made. Follow-up samples satisfactory.
76	"	"	...	I	14 p.p.m. excess lead.	Manufacture discontinued.
77	"	"	...	I	3 p.p.m. excess lead.	Manufacture discontinued.
32	Milk	...	...	I	Contained foreign matter.	Result possibly due to sampling error. Follow-up sample satisfactory.
66	"	...	...	I	4.7% fat deficient.	Warning letter sent. These samples were taken as drinks from cafés and milk bars. Warning letters sent.
68	"	...	...	I	3.8% extraneous water. 31.1% fat deficient.	
83	"	...	...	F	4% fat deficient.	
77	"	...	...	I	3.1% fat deficient. 3.8% extraneous water.	
646	"	...	...	F	48.7% deficient in fat.	Vendor warned.

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Number of adulteration	Action taken
201	"	F	2.9% deficient in non-fatty solids.	Followed by sample No. 365.
203	"	F	10% fat deficient.	
			3.9% deficient in non-fatty solids.	
365	Milk, "appeal to cow"	F	24.3% fat deficient. 2.8% deficient in non-fatty solids.	Warning letter sent to farmer concerned.
72	Milk, Channel Islands	I	3.75% fat deficiency.	Repeat sample genuine. Ministry of Food informed.
37	" " "	I	3.9% fat.	
702	" " "	F	3.82% fat.	
88	Milk, hot	F	12.1% extraneous water.	
704	" "	F	4.4% extraneous water. 25.8% fat deficient.	
67	" "	I	4.7% extraneous water. 16.1% fat deficient.	These samples were taken from drinks from cafés and milk bars. Vendors warned by letter.
69	" "	I	12% fat deficient.	
84	" "	F	0.9% extraneous water.	
86	" "	F	9.3% extraneous water. 22% fat deficient.	
76	" "	I	7.1% extraneous water. 7.1% fat deficient.	
82	" "	I	8.4% extraneous water. 48% fat deficient.	Followed by satisfactory sample. Warning letter sent.
82	Sausages, Pork ...	I	5.5% meat deficient.	
107	" "	I	2.4% meat deficient.	
94	Vinegar, malt ...	I	100% artificial vinegar.	Followed by sample No. 401.
401	" "	F	100% artificial vinegar.	Strong letter of warning to Vendor.

DRUGS

50	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ...	I	42.6% deficient in ammonia.	Warning letter sent.
51	" " " ...	I	45.6% deficient in ammonia.	
69	" " " ...	I	3.9% deficient in ammonia.	
71	" " " ...	I	51.8% deficient in ammonia. 8.4% excess quinine.	
645	Tincture of Iodine	F	59.6% deficient in iodine.	Vendor warned.
43	" " " ...	I	19.2% excess iodine.	Vendor warned. Remaining stock destroyed.

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Number of adulteration	Action taken
30	" " "	I	100% deficient in iodine.	Followed by Formal sample No. 645 above.
46	" " "	I	98.4% deficient in iodine.	
67	" " "	I	3.2% excess of iodine.	No action taken.
70	" " "	I	4.4% excess of iodine.	
73	" " "	I	18.4% excess of iodine.	Vendor warned. Remaining stock destroyed.

III. General Sanitation, Inspection of Shops and Factories and Miscellaneous Duties

(a) Nuisances.

Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	994
Statutory Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	639
Statutory Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	617
Total number of visits re above	...	...	...	...	4214

(b) Drainage Work.

Visits to buildings in course of construction	...	...	...	...	2856
Tests applied to drainage at the above	...	...	...	...	2785
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	429
Visits to existing buildings re drainage	...	...	...	...	656
Tests applied to drainage at the above	...	...	...	...	317
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	155
Cesspools built	...	...	...	...	23
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	13

*Private sanitary surveys made for prospective purchasers of property 39

* These surveys are made on payment of a fee to the Corporation, the scale of charges being as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Rateable value of the property under £50	...	1	11 6
Rateable value of the property over £50 but under £250	...	2	12 6
Rateable value of the property £250 or over	...	5	15 6

(c) Refuse Accommodation.

Number of dustbins provided following service of notices	89
--	-----	-----	----

(d) Disinfestation.

Number of premises treated with insecticides	...	...	...	...	88
Number of articles disinfested	...	...	...	...	79
Number of wasps' nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	257
Number of inspections of verminous premises	...	...	...	...	94

(e) Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

Visits in connection with enquiries	...	...	...	...	300
Number of rooms disinfected :—					
(a) After notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	141
(b) After non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	89
(c) After tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	52
Number of articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	839

(f) Shops Act, 1950.

Number of inspections of shops	...	...	...	...	189
Number of contraventions found and dealt with	...	...	...	...	17

The following Orders were made by the Town Council under the 1950 Act :—

- (1) Under Section 51 with regard to the opening of newsagents' shops in the Borough from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on any Sunday during June, July, August and September, 1953, for the sale of—
 - (i) any articles required for bathing or fishing ;
 - (ii) toys, souvenirs and fancy goods ;
 - (iii) books, stationery, photographs, reproductions and post-cards.
- (2) Under Section 40 suspending during the period 25th May to 14th September, 1953, inclusive, the obligation imposed by the Order of 1943 to close on the weekly half-holiday shops within the Borough in which fried fish and chips are sold.

(g) Inspection of Factories

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	187	73	1	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	598	287	14	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	785	360	15	Nil

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED AT FACTORIES

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	5	—	4	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	3	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	25	20	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	4	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	40	34	Nil	15	Nil

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111, Factories Act, 1937)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	9	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	14	—	—	—	—	—

(h) Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938

17 visits were made to hotels, theatres, etc., regarding the employment of young persons at such premises. 5 contraventions were found and remedied after informal action.

(i) Rodent Control

Complaints regarding rats or mice received and investigated ...	9477
Dwellinghouses surveyed ...	13000
Business premises surveyed ...	988
Land surveyed ...	498
Premises where poison baits were laid and taken ...	11066
* Number of dead rats found ...	8777

* It is difficult to estimate the number of rats destroyed, having regard to modern poisoning techniques and the use of "Warfarin" baits whereby whole families of rats are sometimes exterminated, and no dead ones are found.

Assuming, however, that one dead rat in every four is found, the total estimated kill is 3,500.

1039 dwellinghouses and 30 business premises were treated for rats and mice, the former free of charge and the latter at a nominal cost. 37 spare plots of land were also dealt with.

In addition, four refuse tips in the Borough and the pleasure grounds, foreshore and cliffs have been surveyed periodically and baited when necessary. Hengistbury Head and the Bournemouth side of Mudeford Beach were treated twice and a severe infestation of the Beach Bungalow sites was cleared on the first occasion.

Rodent control is a necessary and important function of the public health service as rats and mice are vectors of disease and damagers of property and foodstuffs.

Rubbish dumped in unauthorised places ; waste-food dropped into litter baskets or left exposed near business premises and beach huts ; and even lidless dustbins, all attract rats and mice. The removal of these conditions by the co-operation of the persons concerned would be a worthy contribution to the national campaign against rodents.

Throughout the year, there has been liaison with officials of the Infestation Control Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who have always been helpful.

(j) Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Sixteen informal and seven formal samples of fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs were purchased for analysis.

Most of these were found to be satisfactory and in accordance with the statutory statements given. In the few cases where there were slight variations in the ingredients from the declared values, these were not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

(k) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Part II)

Shopkeepers, other than registered pharmacists, who sell certain scheduled poisons in the form of disinfectants, weed killers, etc., are required by law to have their names entered on the local authority's list of persons entitled to sell such poisons. They also have to comply with certain requirements regarding containers and the labelling, storage, transport and sale of such goods.

275 "listed sellers" were registered at the end of 1953 and during the year 295 visits were made to premises to enforce the provisions of the Act. Eight contraventions were found and remedied following informal action. Two informal samples taken were found to conform to the labels on the bottles.

(l) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

At the end of the year there were thirteen upholsterers' premises registered under the above-named Act. Annual licences were granted for the storage of rag flock at three premises.

The four samples of filling materials taken during the year were all found upon analysis to be clean and satisfactory.

(m) Pet Animals Act, 1951

Annual licences were granted under the above-named Act in respect of thirteen Pet Shops in the Borough.

Before granting such licences the local authority must be satisfied that suitable accommodation (as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness) and adequate supplies of food and drink will be provided for the animals at all times ; also that reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease, and that adequate steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency. Advice on this latter requirement has been given by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

(n) **Places of Entertainment**

138 inspections were made of theatres, cinemas and other places of entertainment in the Borough, some of these inspections being in connection with the granting of Stage Play Licences.

(o) **Atmospheric Pollution**

Nuisances from an excessive discharge of grit from two laundry chimneys were abated following informal action.

(p) **Swimming Bath Water**

The water in the three swimming baths open to the general public has been sampled from time to time to ensure its suitability for bathers. Close liaison has also been maintained between the managers of these establishments and this Department.

(q) **Public Conveniences**

During the year a total of £13,583 13s. 7d.* was collected from the 169 Public Conveniences in Bournemouth by the Superintendent and his assistant, this amount being made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
From coin locks	12834	7	4
From wash and brush-up rooms ..	721	15	8
From paper towel machines ..	27	10	7

(* Compared with the receipts for 1952, this amount is a decrease of £359 7s. 5d.).

There are 9 public conveniences in the town where free washing facilities are provided.

29 coin locks were damaged by thieves who only obtained a few shillings therefrom. But the replacements and repairs were expensive.

23 articles such as umbrellas, clothing and purses were left in the public conveniences during the year. Most of these were subsequently claimed by the owners.

(r) **Legal Proceedings**

No fresh legal proceedings were instituted during the year under review.

The owners of a certain dwellinghouse were fined a daily penalty amounting to £109 for their non-compliance with an Abatement Order.

They appealed to the Quarter Sessions against this conviction, but did not proceed with the Appeal. An Order was made that the Appeal be dismissed with costs.

(s) **Work Executed by Local Authority on Failure of Owners of Property to Comply with Statutory Notices**

<i>Notice served under</i>	<i>Particulars of work executed</i>	<i>Cost involved which has been recovered</i>
Section 56, Public Health Act, 1936	Defective paving repaired.	£20 15s. 0d.
Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936	Defective fresh air inlet repaired	£1 12s. 0d.
Ditto	Defective eaves gutters repaired.	£30 18s. 0d.

Report of the Public Analyst

For the Year ended the 31st December, 1953

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting my first Report as Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst to your County Borough. The period under review extends from April 1st to December 31st 1953.

Food and Drugs

The total number of samples submitted to me by your Inspectors under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 was 370, of which 54 were formal samples and 316 informal.

The number of adulterated and irregular samples amounted to 40, which represents a percentage of 10.8, which is a high figure and a considerable increase on last year.

Tables I and II in this report give details of both Formal and Informal samples examined, and Tables III and IV give the details of all the adulterated and irregular samples.

Milk

A total of 147 samples of milk were examined under the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. 93 of these were submitted as Milk and of these, 9 were found to be adulterated, falling below the legal standard of not less than 3 per cent. Fat and 8.5 per cent. solids not fat. Of the 35 samples of Channel Islands Milk examined, two were found to contain less than the requisite standard of 4 per cent. fat.

Details of the average analysis of the above milks are given in Tables V and VI, and show that the quality of the milk supplied in the County Borough is good.

Tests on 10 samples of milk for the presence of Hypochlorites indicating imperfect washing of utensils, showed negative results.

Nine samples of milk sold as Hot Milk in Cafes and Restaurants were examined, and of these, eight were below the standard.

Details of these are included in Tables I to IV. All milk offered for sale, whether hot or cold, must be of a quality not less than the legal standard of 3 per cent. fat, and 8.5 per cent. solids not fat.

Ice Cream

Sixteen samples of Ice Cream were examined and all found to be genuine, containing more than 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Milk Solids other than Fat.

Ice Lollies

which now have a very large sale, particularly among children, were given special attention, and of the fifteen samples examined, four were found to contain excess of lead.

Confectionery

Ten samples of sweet were examined, and one which contained the word "Butter" in its description was found to contain less than 4 per cent. of that ingredient.

Sausages

Seven samples of sausages of various kinds were examined and two of these were found to be slightly below the standard of 65 per cent. Pork.

Dried Fruit

Ten samples of Dried Fruit were examined and all found to be genuine.

Beer

Seven samples of Beer were examined. All were up to strength, but one sample was found to contain a small excess of lead.

Malt Vinegar

Fifteen samples of Malt Vinegar were submitted for analysis and two were found to be artificial vinegar, consisting of coloured, diluted acetic acid.

Cream

Nine samples of various types of cream were found to be satisfactory. Two of these were described as synthetic cream, and consisted mainly of edible fat with some sugar and an emulsifying agent.

Wine and Spirits

Six samples of wine and seven of whisky were examined and all found to be satisfactory and up to strength.

The remaining samples of food, which covered a very wide range, were found to be genuine.

Drugs

Thirty-two samples of Drugs were submitted for analysis, eleven of which failed to comply with the requirements laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia.

The unsatisfactory samples consisted of 4 samples of Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine, all of which were deficient in ammonia, and one also contained an excess of quinine. This drug is liable to lose ammonia on storing, unless the bottle is very well sealed. Seven samples of Tincture of Iodine out of the twelve examined failed to comply with the requisite standards. In the case of three of these samples the deficiency was due to the use of aluminium stems to the brushes supplied in the bottle, which caused decomposition of the contents.

No samples were submitted under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

Special Samples

Sixty samples were submitted for special examination, mainly for fitness for human consumption. Details of some of these are given in Table VII.

Thirteen of these samples were taken to ascertain the origin of traces of lead which occurred in the Ice Lollies mentioned earlier in this Report.

Eight samples of Dried Milk were examined, and in all cases but one showed a high acid content, probably due to prolonged storage.

In addition to the samples listed in Table VII, twenty-one were examined in connection with an alleged outbreak of food poisoning.

Swimming Bath Water

Ten samples of the water from the Pier Approach Baths and five samples from Stokewood Road Baths which are only opened during the summer months were examined and found to be satisfactory for bath water in constant circulation. Particular attention was paid to the matter of chlorination, which is of the utmost importance in the case of such waters.

Only two samples were examined from the private Swimming Baths which is open to the Public throughout the year.

Water Supply

The supply of good water is essential to the life of the community, and regular samples were examined from both of the main sources to the Borough. The results showed that a satisfactory quality of water has been maintained during the period under review.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

One formal and six informal Feeding Stuffs were examined, and of these, four of the informal samples did not comply with the Statutory Declaration. The differences were not great, and in only one case to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Three formal and nine informal Fertilisers were examined. Two of the informal samples did not comply with the declared analysis, and in both cases the difference was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Sewage Disposal

Regular monthly samples of the crude sewage and effluents from the Kinson Disposal Works have been examined. These have

shown that the Works are heavily overloaded, with the result that it has not been possible to discharge a very satisfactory effluent.

Samples of the River Water above and below the outfall have also been regularly examined. The results have shown that very considerable pollution takes place above the Sewage Works.

Considerable trouble has been experienced in the digestion of the sewage at the Works, which has been retarded owing to the presence of copper discharge into the sewer from a factory. A number of special samples have been taken of both the raw sewage and the sludge, and the examination of these has proved the presence of copper in quantities which interfere with the biological digestion of the sludge.

Bourne Stream

Monthly samples have been taken of this stream both at the Borough Boundary and in the Lower Pleasure Gardens. The results have shown that the stream is in a fair condition and no gross pollution takes place within the Boundary.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR S. CARLOS, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C.,

Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst

TABLE I
54 Formal Samples.

Nature of sample	Examined	Genuine	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
FOODS.				
Almonds, Ground	4	4	—	—
Arrowroot	4	4	—	—
Beer, draught	7	6	1	14.3
Milks	17	12	5	29.4
Milks, Channel Island	7	6	1	14.3
Milks, Hot	4	0	4	100.0
Vinegar, malt	1	0	1	100.0
Vine, port type	3	3	—	—
Vine, sherry	1	1	—	—
Vine, white	2	2	—	—
Whisky	3	3	—	—
Total	53	41	12	22.6
DRUGS				
Tincture of Iodine	1	—	1	100.0
Total Food and Drugs	54	41	13	24.1

TABLE II
316 Informal Samples.

FOODS				
Baking Powder	1	1	—	—
Blancmange Powder	1	1	—	—
Butter	9	9	—	—
Chicken Cutlets	1	1	—	—
Crab, dressed, tinned	1	1	—	—
Cream, double	3	3	—	—
Cream, sterilised	1	1	—	—
Cream, synthetic	2	2	—	—
Cream, tinned	3	3	—	—
Coconut, dessicated	3	3	—	—
Coconut Ice	3	3	—	—
Confectionery	10	9	1	10
Curry Powder	4	4	—	—
Dried Fruit	10	10	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	1	—	—
Fish Paste	3	3	—	—
Gelatine, powdered	3	3	—	—
Ginger, ground	5	5	—	—
Ice Cream	16	16	—	—
Scented Lollies	15	11	4	26.7

TABLE II—*continued*

Nature of sample	Examined	Genuine	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Junket	1	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	4	4	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	1	1	—	—
Meat Paste	5	5	—	—
Milks	76	72	4	5.3
Milks, Channel Islands... ..	28	27	1	3.6
Milks, for Hypochlorate test	10	10	—	—
Milk, Hot	5	1	4	80
Mincemeat	4	4	—	—
Pepper, white, ground	11	11	—	—
Pork Pie	1	1	—	—
Sauce	5	5	—	—
Sausages, Beef	2	2	—	—
Sausages, Liver	1	1	—	—
Sausages, Pork	4	2	2	50
Self Raising Flour	3	3	—	—
Soft Drinks, Whole Orange	1	1	—	—
Soft Drinks, Orange Squash	4	4	—	—
Spirits, whisky	4	4	—	—
Sponge Mixture... ..	1	1	—	—
Sugar, demerara	1	1	—	—
Sugared Strands	1	1	—	—
Table Jelly	1	1	—	—
Tinned Fruit	1	1	—	—
Tinned Sardines	1	1	—	—
Vinegar, malt	14	13	1	7.1
Total Foods	285	268	17	5.9
DRUGS				
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	8	4	4	50
Boric Ointment	4	4	—	—
Chemical Food	1	1	—	—
Carbonate of Magnesia	1	1	—	—
Eye Lotion	4	4	—	—
Olive Oil... ..	1	1	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	11	5	6	54.5
Zinc Ointment	1	1	—	—
Total Drugs	31	21	10	32.2
Total Food and Drugs	316	289	27	8.5

TABLE III
Adulterated Formal Samples

No.	Nature	Nature of adulteration
352	Bitter Beer	4.5 p.p.m. excess of lead.
383	Milk	4.0 per cent. fat deficient.
446	Milk	48.7 per cent. fat deficient.
201	Milk	2.9 per cent. deficient in solids not fat.
203	Milk, in course of delivery	3.9 per cent. deficient in solids not fat. 10.0 per cent. fat deficient.
365	Milk, appeal to cow ...	24.3 per cent. fat deficient. 2.8 per cent. deficient in solids not fat.
202	Milk, Channel Islands ...	Contained 3.82 per cent. fat.
388	Milk, hot	12.1 per cent. extraneous water.
204	Milk, hot	4.4 per cent. extraneous water. 25.8 per cent. fat deficient.
384	Milk, hot	0.9 per cent. extraneous water.
386	Milk, hot	9.3 per cent. extraneous water. 22.0 per cent. fat deficient.
401	Malt Vinegar	100 per cent. artificial vinegar.
345	Tincture of Iodine	59.6 per cent. deficient in Iodine.

TABLE IV
Adulterated Informal Samples.

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of adulteration
94	Malt Vinegar	100 per cent. Artificial Vinegar.
32	Milk	Contained foreign matter.
37	Milk, Channel Islands ...	Contained 3.9 per cent. Fat.
66	Milk	4.7 per cent. fat deficient.
67	Hot Milk	4.7 extraneous water, 16.1 per cent. fat deficient.
68	Milk	3.8 per cent. extraneous water, 13.1 per cent. fat deficient.
69	Hot Milk	12.0 per cent. fat deficient.
76	Hot Milk	7.1 per cent. fat deficient, 7.1 per cent. extraneous water.
77	Milk	3.8 per cent. extraneous water, 3.1 per cent. fat deficient.
82	Hot Milk	8.4 per cent. extraneous water, 48.0 per cent. fat deficient.
124	Butter Mint Bon Bons ...	32.2 per cent. deficient in butter.
74	Ice Lollie	15 p.p.m. excess of lead.
75	Ice Lollie	4 p.p.m. excess of lead.
76	Ice Lollie	14 p.p.m. excess of lead.
77	Ice Lollie	3 p.p.m. excess of lead.
82	Pork Sausages	5.5 per cent. Meat deficient.
107	Pork Sausages	2.4 per cent. Meat deficient.
50	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	42.6 per cent. deficient in ammonia.
51	Quinine	45.6 per cent. deficient in ammonia.
69	Quinine	3.9 per cent. deficient in ammonia.
71	Quinine	51.8 per cent. deficient in ammonia and 8.4 per cent. excess of quinine.
30	Tincture of Iodine	100.0 per cent. deficient in Iodine.
46	Tincture of Iodine	98.4 per cent. deficient in Iodine.
67	Tincture of Iodine	3.2 per cent. excess of Iodine.
70	Tincture of Iodine	4.4 per cent. excess of Iodine.
73	Tincture of Iodine	18.4 per cent. excess of Iodine.
43	Tincture of Iodine	19.2 per cent. excess of Iodine.

TABLE V
Milks (excluding Channel Islands).

Average Proportion of Fat and Non-Fatty Solids.			
<i>Quarter</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Percentage Fat</i>	<i>Percentage of Non-fatty Solids</i>
2	39	3.31	8.81
3	25	3.48	8.86
4	29	3.47	8.75
For whole period	93	3.40	8.80

TABLE VI
Channel Island Milks.

Average proportion of fat and non-fatty solids			
<i>Quarter</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Percentage Fat</i>	<i>Percentage of Non-fatty Solids</i>
2	19	4.11	9.13
3	9	4.26	9.07
4	7	4.31	9.20
For whole period	35	4.19	9.13

TABLE VII
Special Samples.

<i>Nature</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Results</i>
Christmas Pudding	1	Fermenting : unfit for human consumption.
Cucumber	1	Satisfactory.
Dried Milks	8	7 of poor quality and unfit for human consumption.
Dried Egg	1	Fit for human consumption.
Gelatine, powder	2	Offensive taste and odour in both samples.
Ice Lollie	6	4 contained excess of lead.
Flavourings, etc.	5	Satisfactory.
Lollie Moulds	2	Trays unfit for use.
Milk Bottles	2	Both in dirty condition.
Meat, cooked	1	Satisfactory.
Sausages	1	Rancid : unfit for human consumption.
Sandwich Spread	1	Satisfactory.
Sugar	1	Contained Sodium Carbonate : unfit for use.
Tinned Peaches	1	Satisfactory.
Water (softened)	1	Liable to attack lead.
Vomit	5	No toxic chemical found.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

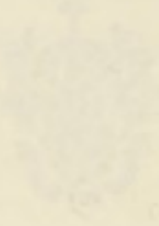
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

of the

Principal
School Medical Officer

Year 1953



COUNTY BOARD OF SOUTHERN YOUTH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

School Medical Officer
Principal

Year 1953

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my fourth Annual Report as Medical Officer of the Education Committee. This Report is the forty-sixth of the series dealing with the medical inspection, treatment and general health of children in attendance at your schools.

As in previous years, medical inspections of school children were carried out in the prescribed age groups, and the arrears which had existed owing to a long period without the full establishment of school nurses, are now rapidly being caught up.

The general health of the school children has on the whole remained good during the year. It was, however, a year in which we suffered a higher incidence of poliomyelitis than in any previous year since this disease became more prevalent in our midst. There was a total of eighteen cases amongst school children, seven of whom showed symptoms of paralysis. Two of these children died from the disease.

I would draw attention to the report on the Child Guidance Centre by Dr. Whiles, who again mentions the need for extra psychiatric sessions if this valuable work is not to fall into arrears and a large waiting list accumulate. As you are aware, strong representations have been made to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board to permit the Psychiatrist to work an extra session per week, and the Board, whilst admitting the need, regret their finance will not run to it. It is sincerely to be hoped that it may be possible in the near future to increase the number of psychiatric sessions, for it would be disappointing for this most worthwhile work to be allowed to run into arrears and for the many children requiring specialist treatment to accumulate on a waiting list.

Of the new ventures this year I would mention a series of Mothercraft Talks started in September, 1953, at the Avonbourne Secondary Modern School, which has proved most successful. These talks were given to 14 and 15 year old girls, and the syllabus covered the care of the new baby, including bathing. To illustrate these talks three films were shown to the girls. The talks were given to the A. Stream, and are to be given in the following terms to B. and C. Streams.

It is hoped to extend these talks to other senior girls in the Borough.

In concluding this brief introduction to my Report, I take great pleasure in expressing my gratitude to you, Mr. Chairman and the Members of the Education Committee, for the kind support and encouragement which you always give me. My thanks are also due to Mr. Smedley, the Chief Education Officer, for his close and helpful co-operation throughout the year.

Finally, I sincerely thank my staff, medical, dental, nursing and clerical, for thorough and conscientious work throughout the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

I. A. MacDOUGALL.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF.

(As at 31st December, 1953).

Principal School Medical Officer :

IVOR ANDERSON MACDOUGALL, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

J. H. MAUGHAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

CHARLES J. SANDERSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

FRANZ A. HEIMANN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., M.D.(Breslau)

P. K. KEATING, L.R.C.S.(I), L.R.C.P.(I), L.M., D.C.H.

Principal School Dental Officer :

A. A. WOOD, L.D.S., R.C.S.

School Dental Officers :

H. S. HOOPER, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

F. E. LOCKWOOD, B.D.S. (Univ. L'pool)

J. M. WEBB, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Attendants :

J. BLANT, D. M. COX, B. M. READ, N. WOODS

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist (Part-time) :

*W. H. WHILES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist :

B. WORTHINGTON FOXLEY, B.SC.(Hons.), P.G.A.D.P.

Psychiatric Social Worker :

M. R. BARNES

Ophthalmic Surgeons (Part-time) :

*E. P. TULLOH, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.

*E. R. BOWES, M.D., B.S., D.O.M.S.

Orthoptist (Part-time) :

B. COOKE, D.B.O.

Employed by South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Orthopaedic Surgeons (Part-time) :

Services provided by Surgeons from Lord Mayor Treloar
Orthopaedic Hospital.

Physiotherapists :

*E. O. JOSEPH, M.C.S.P.

*M. HAYDON, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist :

V. ABELSON

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse :

W. MELHUISE

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

L. M. AUSTIN	A. N. LEGG
C. V. BAILEY	G. M. LUNN
E. I. BARTLETT	G. E. LEWIS
P. M. CAREY	E. M. SMITH
M. G. CORNISH	M. K. STAINES
B. M. DAVIES-BROWN	E. TURNER
E. M. GIBBS	J. WILKINSON
E. HEBER	N. L. WRIGHT

Clerk in charge of School Health Service Section :

F. J. GOODE

Clerks :

E. G. PAYNE, J. W. PEAKE, M. H. W. WATTON
B. JOHNSON (Child Guidance Centre)

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

Number of Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	:
Number of Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	...
Number of Secondary Grammar Schools	...	...	...
Average attendance ...	...	...	...	14,13
Average number on School Registers	...	...	...	15,55

CO-ORDINATION

The School Health Service whilst it is under the control of the Local Education Authority remains very properly an integral part of the Public Health Department with medical, dental and nursing staff actively engaged and interested in the health of the community of the town irrespective of age. In this way, complete health supervision is possible from infancy to adult life.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE DEFECTS FOUND DURING EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN THE PRESCRIBED AGE-GROUPS AND OF OTHERS "PERIODICALLY INSPECTED".

DEFECTS	Entrants 1,789		Children Aged 10 1,207		Children Aged 14 1,128		Secondary Gram. Pupils 1,004	
	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Skin	26	27	16	8	20	6	12	6
Eyes :—								
Defective Vision ...	45	3	126	8	173	15	228	5
Squint	44	—	15	—	8	—	3	—
Other	14	7	14	1	16	—	10	3
Ears :—								
Defective hearing ...	4	6	5	2	2	1	—	—
Otitis Media	7	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other	—	—	1	—	5	1	1	—
Nose and Throat ...	60	102	11	73	10	82	1	38
Speech	2	18	2	3	2	—	1	—
Cervical glands ...	1	69	1	22	—	4	—	—
Heart and Circulation ...	3	8	2	2	2	9	2	3
Lungs	1	4	2	2	—	1	—	—
Developmental :—								
Hernia	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	2
Other	1	2	4	1	1	—	3	1
Orthopaedic :—								
Posture	16	8	35	8	31	10	18	15
Flat foot	29	4	10	4	12	6	13	14
Other	18	7	23	3	25	11	11	8
Nervous System :—								
Epilepsy	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	1
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychological :—								
Development	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	280	270	273	137	319	139	303	96

MEDICAL INSPECTION

No change has taken place in routine medical inspections during the year, and children have been inspected in the groups prescribed in the Education Act, 1944 :—

- (a) Pupils admitted for the first time to a maintained school;
- (b) Pupils attending a maintained primary school during the last year of attendance ;
- (c) Pupils attending a maintained secondary school during the last year of attendance.

Periodic examinations at various ages were also carried out in the Boys' and Girls' Secondary Grammar Schools. There were also re-examinations and special examinations for scholars at all ages who were found to have defects which required to be kept under observation.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

(a) *Uncleanliness.*

Periodic inspections by the School Nurses reveal that the standard of cleanliness amongst Bournemouth scholars is high as will be seen from the following table :—

Infestation with Vermin

Examinations in Schools

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average No. on School Registers</i>	<i>No. of Examinations</i>	<i>No. of individual pupils found infested</i>
1953	15,554	36,566	163
1952	15,121	38,773	218
1951	14,552	36,951	184
1950	14,183	35,093	235
1949	13,750	34,139	264
1948	12,017	34,075	296
1947	11,126	34,340	434
1946	10,916	32,170	539
1945	10,153	31,667	521
1944	10,945	34,219	503
1943	10,586	29,157	511
1942	11,192	32,616	651
1941	11,785	31,127	607
1940	11,060	31,003	593
1939	13,249	36,835	755
1938	10,143	32,601	581
1937	10,124	28,766	645
1936	9,987	27,616	483

Includes
Evacuees

(b) *General Condition.*

The classification of the general condition of school children as Good, Fair and Poor has again been applied. A comparison of percentages in each category for the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 is given below :—

Age Groups	A. (Good)			B. (Fair)			C. (Poor)		
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953

Entrants	30.41	15.85	13.14	67.15	83.00	85.18	2.44	1.15	1.68
Second Age Group ...	23.36	21.88	24.11	75.00	76.26	73.49	1.64	1.86	2.40
Third Age Group ...	25.24	25.36	26.68	73.18	73.75	72.08	1.58	0.89	1.24
Other Periodic Inspections	40.08	36.20	41.73	59.03	63.40	57.87	0.89	0.40	0.40

(c) *Minor Ailments.*

This year again no case of ringworm of the scalp has been found and only two cases of ringworm of the body. Two cases of scabies were treated.

(d) *Vision.*

Great attention is paid to the ascertainment of visual defects amongst the school children.

Of the children aged seven years tested 64 were recommended to be seen by the Eye Specialists. Of these 42 were seen at the Clinics—glasses prescribed for 18. 7 other cases made their own arrangements; 9 cases were already under treatment. The remaining 6 children are being kept under observation and will be followed up.

All those scholars with suspected defects are seen by the consultant ophthalmologists, who hold special sessions for school children at the school clinics.

(e) *Defects of the Nose and Throat.*

In 1953, 206 children were operated upon for removal of tonsils and adenoids, as compared with 273 in the previous year.

(f) *Treatment of Children in Hospital.*

The following information is given from hospital discharge reports received during the year :—

<i>Group of Diseases</i>					<i>No. of Children</i>
1.	Infections or Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	60
2.	Neoplasms (a) Benign	...	...	...	1
	(b) Malignant	...	...	...	—
3.	Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic and Nutritional	...	...	...	4
4.	Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	...	...	...	4
5.	Mental, Psychoneurotic	...	...	...	1
6.	Diseases of Nervous System and Special Senses	...	...	...	*47
7.	Diseases of Circulatory System and Lymphatics	...	...	...	1
8.	Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	†219
9.	Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	87
10.	Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	8
11.	Skin and Cellular Tissues	...	...	...	8
12.	Bones, etc.	...	...	...	85
13.	Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	...	...	...	33

* Includes 17 operations for "squint".

† Includes 206 cases for tonsillectomy.

LIST OF CLINICS HELD FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Minor Ailments Clinics.					
Malmesbury Park : 70, Stewart Road	AFTERNOON	—	—	—	MORNING
Winton : Somerley Road ...	AFTERNOON	—	—	AFTERNOON	—
Pokesdown : 896, Christchurch Road	AFTERNOON	—	MORNING	—	—
East Howe : Moorlea, Caroline Road ...	MORNING	—	AFTERNOON	—	MORNING
Charminster : East Way ...	AFTERNOON	—	—	MORNING	—
Southbourne : Gospel Hall, Cranleigh Rd.	—	—	MORNING	—	MORNING
Kinson : Pelhams, Millhams Road ...	—	—	—	MORNING	—
Dental Clinics.					
Central : 10, Madeira Road ...	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
Pokesdown : 896, Christchurch Road	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Winton : 19, Cranmer Road ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
East Howe : Moorlea, Caroline Road ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Eye Clinics.					
Central : 10, Madeira Road ...	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—	MORNING	—	—
Pokesdown : 896, Christchurch Road	—	—	—	MORNING	—
Child Guidance Centre.					
896, Christchurch Road, Pokesdown ...	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON

Children's Orthopaedic Clinic, { Surgeons' sessions—2nd and 4th Wednesday (p.m.) each month.
70, Stewart Road { Physiotherapy—daily by appointment.

ATTENDANCES AT MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

During the year a total of 5,421 attendances were made by children at the various Minor Ailments Clinics, as follows :—

Charminster	...	...	...	1106
East Howe	...	...	...	1425
Malmesbury Park	...	...	...	556
Pokesdown	...	...	...	325
Southbourne	...	...	...	860
Winton	...	...	...	762
Kinson	...	...	...	387
				<hr/> 5421 <hr/>

This figure has shown a steady decline since 1948 whereas prior to that it has been mounting, as will be seen from the following table :—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<hr/> 9873	<hr/> 9874	<hr/> 10,419	<hr/> 8917	<hr/> 8602	<hr/> 7651	<hr/> 6988	<hr/> 5421

This is no doubt due in considerable part to the limitation of minor treatment given at these clinics and the referral of such cases to the general practitioners.

VISUAL DEFECTS

Two Ophthalmic Surgeons have undertaken refractions at the "Avebury" and Pokesdown Clinics; the arrangement has worked very well, children having been promptly dealt with and there has been little waiting time for glasses for those found to be in need.

Number of children examined	...	...	...	...	156
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	186
Number of children for whom glasses were prescribed	...	...	...	...	77

Orthoptic Clinic

249 Patients have received treatment, of these 81 were new cases referred by the Ophthalmic Surgeons.

65 children attended for regular treatment making a total of 590 Treatments.

657 periodical tests were given to Patients who report at intervals of one to three months for check up.

17 children have received operative treatment.

ORTHOPAEDICS

During the year the Specialist Orthopaedic Service for school children has again been carried out in an exceedingly efficient manner by the surgeons of the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton. These surgeons come to Bournemouth for two regular sessions per month, but should the need arise, they are able to come more frequently and in this way it is possible to keep down the waiting time.

The consultant sessions are held in our own clinic at 70, Stewart Road.

Details of attendances for the past year are as follows :—

Number of scholars seen by the surgeons	...	...	...	389
Number of new cases	...	...	...	185

Defects found.

Genu Valgum/Genu Varum and other knee defects	...	99
Elastic conditions	...	7
Due to Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	19
Spinal Curvature and Poor Posture	...	34
Poliomyelitis	...	5
Congenital dislocation of the hip	...	6
Deformities of the foot	...	157
Torticollis	...	4
Other conditions	...	58

Two full-time physiotherapists attend the surgeons' sessions and beyond this, hold classes for remedial exercises. They also give electrical and ultra violet light treatment.

During the year 5,478 treatments were given, 3,990 individual and 1,488 in classes.

40 children were received as in-patients at the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital and 7 others at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

This clinic has again been available throughout the year for children considered in need of such treatment. There is no doubt that in certain conditions of general debility particularly following severe illness a course of Ultra Violet Light can act as a most useful tonic.

SPEECH THERAPY

As during last year, there is one whole time speech therapist who visits the various schools where Speech Classes are held. Children with defects are first examined by one of the School Medical Officers and are periodically seen by him to decide how soon treatment may be discontinued.

As the work of the Child Guidance Centre develops there is no doubt that the need of a skilled qualified speech therapist has become most apparent. Not surprisingly the treatment prescribed for cases seen at this Clinic frequently includes speech therapy.

84 scholars were treated by the speech therapist during the year.

CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE

During the year the Child Guidance Service has continued its work with a full team of Psychiatrist, Educational Psychologist and Psychiatric Social Worker. Our part-time secretarial assistance has now been increased to full-time. This has saved a good deal of clinical time, especially for the Psychiatric Social Worker, which it has been possible to devote to more intensive work with parents. It has also enabled us to catch up on our record keeping and to make that side more efficient.

The Educational Psychologist has done a good deal of work visiting the schools and discussing the children with Head Teachers and Class Teachers, in addition to his diagnostic and treatment work at the Centre. This has enabled the Schools to realise much more the type of child which we can best help. It also enabled them to understand those children who are referred for nervous and emotional symptoms which do not affect school work or create school problems. This close personal link is essential in the building up of the liaison between the Centre and School so that all aspects of a child's personality and reactions can be understood in all spheres of his life. It has been particularly helpful that an increasing number of Head Teachers are encouraging a closer contact between the Educational Psychologist and the actual Class Teacher. They also take the opportunity of the Educational Psychologist being in the school to discuss other children who have not actually been referred to the Centre. This is a further way in which the children who can benefit most can be selected.

It must always be remembered that, in spite of its title, a great deal of child guidance work is continually being done through the parents. Not only are the parents seen over the diagnostic procedure, but they are seen regularly at all stages of treatment. It

by helping them to understand more clearly their children's problems and by helping them to work out for themselves how these can best be handled, that some of the most important of our child guidance work is done. We find that the method of stimulating parents to think for themselves and to work out their own ways of dealing with the problems of their particular children, is much more effective than attempting to give more rigid advice. The bulk of this type of work inevitably falls upon the Psychiatric Social Worker and it is interesting to note that her interviews with parents for help of this kind have increased by 240 compared with last year.

The number of children referred during the year has remained fairly constant. However, including our old cases, 70 more children have been seen during the year. Furthermore, at the end of the year our total open cases were 216, showing an increase of 55 from the beginning of the year. This shows that the burden of work is very much greater. The greatest need at the moment is for more psychiatric sessions. Two sessions by the Consultant Psychiatrist, with the constant referral of over 150 new cases a year and the treatment needs which are involved, are completely inadequate for a school population of the size of Bournemouth. At the end of the year there were 50 children still awaiting an interview with the Consultant Psychiatrist before the full diagnosis and recommendations could be given. Unless this position becomes remedied, there will be an inevitably increasing gap between a child being referred and investigations completed. Furthermore, there will be a still greater gap between this and the commencement of the treatment which is recommended. It is well known that the longer treatment is delayed the more complicated the problems become and the more difficult they are to eradicate. There is a danger that many children who could be adequately treated on an out-patient level will, due to this delay, become such complex problems that residential placement and treatment will become necessary. This, of course, is not only much less satisfactory for the child's future rehabilitation into the family, but is very much more expensive.

A very encouraging feature of the year's work has been the increasing acceptance of the Child Guidance Service within the Community as a whole. The parents of many of our children referred have, in many instances, become aware of the existence of such a service through the parents of former children, or from other social agencies which have built up a closer liaison with the Child Guidance Service. Particularly valuable here has been the co-operation of the Health Visitors. On all new cases they give us the help of their knowledge of the family. They see many emotional problems in the earliest stages and are often responsible for drawing the attention of the doctors to those needing help. The co-operation of all the School Medical Officers has been excellent, and General Practitioners are building up a closer link with the Service. As

will be seen from the figures given, 67% of our new cases come directly from medical sources. The small number that seem to have been referred by Head Teachers is misleading, as many of the children referred by them have come through the School Health Service after the teachers have discussed the child with the Medical Officer. We have continued to have the interest and help of all concerned in the welfare and development of children.

W. H. WHILES,

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist.

ANNUAL RETURNS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1953

Carried over from 1952—Awaiting investigation	...	...	24
Total Open Cases	...	...	161
Total new cases referred during 1953	...	...	167
Total new cases seen	...	...	145
Total cases uneventuated	...	...	16
Cases closed during 1953	...	...	91
Total open cases on 31st December, 1953	...	...	215
Awaiting investigation 31st December, 1953	...	...	30
Awaiting psychiatric investigation	...	...	50
Number of children seen during 1953	...	...	306

<i>Source of Referral.</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
The School Medical Officer	65
General Practitioners and Hospitals	46
Children's Officer	5
Head Teachers (direct referrals)	14
Probation Officer and Juvenile Court	7
Parents	22
Dental Officer	1
Other Sources	7
	—
	167
	—

Reasons for Referral of Children Investigated.

Behaviour problems	...	...	42
Refusal to attend School	...	...	5
Backwardness	...	...	24
Educational advice	...	...	14
Nervous Symptoms	...	...	42
Disturbed relationship with parents	...	...	2
Psychosomatic symptoms	...	...	13
Other problems	...	...	3
			—
			145
			—

Age Groups.

Pre-school age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infants School age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Junior School age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Secondary Modern	...	31	}	...	...	...	...	43
Grammar	...	12		...	...	...	...	3
Excluded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Left School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
								145
								—

Summary of Recommendations.

Diagnostic and Advice only needed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Periodic survey and superficial treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Residential placement advised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Long term treatment by Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Long term treatment by Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Still under investigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
								—
								145
								—

Children under Treatment on 31st December, 1953.

Regular treatment by Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Regular treatment by Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Treatment waiting list for Psychiatrist and Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Superficial treatment by Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Superficial treatment by Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Survey while residentially placed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Kept open but no active treatment at present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Still under investigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

Work with Parents.

Regular work by Psychiatric Social Worker with parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Superficial work by Psychiatric Social Worker with parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88

Closures.

Diagnosis and advice only needed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Satisfactory adjustment after treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Transferred to other agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Removed from area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unco-operative or failed to respond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
								—
								91
								—

*Interviews.**Psychiatric.*

Diagnostic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Parents and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Remedial Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
								—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579
								—

Psychologist.

Diagnostic and Testing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
Parents and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Remedial Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1314

Psychiatric Social Worker.

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Therapeutic Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984
School visits and Hostels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1249

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

As in previous years facilities are available at all clinics for the immunisation of school children and no opportunity is lost by the School Medical Officers and school nurses to persuade parents of the importance of this prophylactic measure.

There is no doubt that there is a tendency amongst parents to become complacent about this important prophylactic measure. Diphtheria is now so rare that it no longer holds for the parent the horrors of the past. Most energetic steps are taken by doctors, health visitors and other members of the staff, to combat this complacency by emphasising to parents that it would be easy for it to re-appear as a major community disease should parents slacken off in their desire to have their children immunised.

The immunisation index for school children for 1953 was 46.8%.

2,349 scholars who received initial injections in infancy received a re-inforcing dose during the year.

74 others not previously treated received their first course of two injections.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following relate to school children :—

<i>Disease</i>				<i>No. of cases</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	50
Measles	...	...	...	1057
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	82
Pneumonia	...	...	...	12
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	...	...	...	7
non-paralytic			...	11
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	7
Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	3
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 1232 <hr/>

There were also 7 notifications of respiratory tuberculosis and 5 of other forms of this disease.

One case of confirmed faucial diphtheria was notified during the year. The child had not at any time been immunised.

FOLLOWING UP

Most valuable work is done by the school nurses in the general follow-up of children found to have defects or who have recently been ill. By home visits the nurse is able to give helpful advice to the parent and can satisfy herself that treatment has been sought from the general practitioner and his advice carried out. In this connection I often feel it is a great pity the general practitioner does not make fuller use of the services of the school nurse who could assuredly by home visits and parental advice relieve him of considerable anxiety as to the care of the sick child and no doubt thereby save his valuable time for other pressing duties. This form of assistance of the Health Visitor/School Nurse is undoubtedly envisaged in the wording of Section 24 of the National Health Service Act.

Under the above heading, mention must be made of the valuable assistance given to the School Health Service by the N.S.P.C.C. Ready and willing help is always forthcoming from the local inspector, Mr. B. A. Ayling, in those cases which it is considered require his attention.

The School Nurses recorded the following reasons for home visits :—

	<i>No.</i>
Eye Defects	73
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	70
Skin complaints	12
Uncleanliness	67
Patch Testing	64
Miscellaneous	251
	<hr/>
	537
	<hr/>

Exclusion from School

Scholars were excluded from school during 1953 for the following reasons :—

Scabies	2
Impetigo	5
Other skin diseases	7
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	17
Uncleanliness	52
Mumps	2
Squint (post operative) ...	13
Miscellaneous	21
	<hr/>
Total	119
	<hr/>

Open-air Education

During the year 6 boys and 6 girls have been sent to residential open-air schools. The benefit derived by a debilitated child after a period at such a school is often most striking and the value of open-air education with good and regular meals is beyond doubt.

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

55 school teachers were examined by the medical staff, as a condition of appointment, also 70 applicants for entry to Training Colleges.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A total of 507 children aged 13 or more who wished to be employed outside school hours were medically examined by the School Medical Officers. All except one were found fit for the purpose. The occupations proposed were :—

Errand boys	...	...	...	60
News boys	...	...	...	314
News girls	...	...	...	94
Shop assistants	...	...	...	33
Other	...	...	...	5

18 other children were granted medical certificates as being fit to take part in public entertainment.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

There is no doubt of the great value to the nutritional state and the general health of the scholars of the School Meals Service.

The standard of meals supplied and the care and proficiency with which they are prepared reflect great credit on the school meals organisers and staff under their direction.

The standard of hygiene maintained in school canteens and canteen workers continues to be high and the meals organisers are obviously ever conscious of the dangers inherent in mass produced meals.

26 Centres are utilised for the provision of meals, and the number of pupils partaking of meals is illustrated by a sample day on which statistics were collected.

<i>Day in :</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Meals Provided</i>
June	14,280	5,956 (of which 523 were free)

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Category	Ascertainment		Special Schools*			
	New Cases Ascertained During 1953	Number on Register, 31.12.53	Number Recommended During the Year for Admission	Number Admitted During the Year	Number Attending on 31.12.53	Number Awaiting Placement on 31.12.53
Blind ...	—	7	—	—	4	3
Partially Sighted ...	1	3	1	2	3	—
Deaf ...	2	12	2	—	9	2
Partially Deaf ...	9	19	1	1	4	2
Delicate ...	19	34	13	12	7	4
Physically Handicapped ...	6	36	1	3	8	5
Educationally Sub-normal ...	33	181	16	15	41	25
Maladjusted ...	10	29	7	4	14	4
Epileptic ...	—	15	2	1	3	1
Speech Defective ...	23	55	—	—	—	—
Total ...	103	391	43	38	93	46

* Includes boarding houses or hostels : excludes Hospital Schools.

Number of Handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944 17

Number of children reported during the year under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944 ... 15

" " " " " (5) " " " " " 3

Annual Report

on the School Dental Service—1953

During the year 1953 the School Dental Service in Bournemouth continued to make good progress. There were four dental surgeons engaged in the work during the greater part of the year, each of the dental surgeons also devoting part of their time to the dental care of mothers and young children.

Each dental surgeon was assisted by a very efficient dental attendant.

The intervals of time between routine dental inspections at the schools were reduced in all parts of the borough. All the schools were visited by the dentists during the year, with the exception of one small school in the Winton area, where at the request of the headmaster the inspection was postponed until early in the present year.

The annual inspections which are now taking place mark a very important step forward in the right direction.

Seven per cent of the children inspected were taken by their parents to receive treatment by private dentists.

Staff

Mr. R. McKechnie, the dental officer who worked at the Central Clinic left on 3rd October to take up an appointment with another local authority, he was succeeded by Mrs. H. S. Hooper who commenced duty on 12th October.

Mrs. J. M. Webb, the dental officer at the Winton Clinic resigned for domestic reasons. Her full-time employment ceased on 31st October, but she continued to work in a part-time capacity until her successor, Mr. W. J. Mackillop was able to take up his duties early in the present year.

Mrs. M. Redfern, a dental surgeon and former member of our staff was also employed at the Winton Clinic on a part-time basis from 16th November until 7th January, 1954.

Miss N. Woods, dental attendant at the Winton Clinic was unfortunately absent through illness from 9th July and her duties were carried on by Mrs. N. M. Baldwin.

Co-operation of Boscombe Hospital Staff

I should like to thank the dental surgeons on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe for the help they gave during the year. I am also grateful to the Radiologists for providing X Rays and reports.

Orthodontic Treatment

This important branch of dentistry received due attention and one hundred and thirty six children were referred by the school dental officers to Mr. J. D. Hooper, Orthodontic Consultant at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe, for treatment.

One hundred and thirty nine children received orthodontic treatment at the school dental clinics.

Co-operation of Teachers

Head Masters, Head Mistresses and teachers were most helpful and I thank them very much for their kind co-operation.

A. A. WOOD,

Principal School Dental Officer.

Medical Inspection Returns

Year Ended 31st December, 1953

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	1789
Second Age Group	1207
Third Age Group	1128
Total	4124

Number of other Periodic Inspections	1004
Grand Total	5128

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	3371
Number of Re-Inspections	975
Total	4346

C—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin).

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	45	238	267
Second Age Group	126	149	244
Third Age Group	181	134	306
Total (prescribed groups) ..	352	521	817
Other Periodic Inspections ..	228	75	284
Grand Total	580	596	1101

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		Number of defects		Number of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
4	Skin (1)	(2) 74	(3) 47	(4) —	(5) 1
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ...	580	23	—	1
	(b) Squint ...	70	—	1	—
	(c) Other ...	54	11	—	—
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ...	11	9	1	—
	(b) Otitis Media ...	11	—	—	—
	(c) Other ...	7	1	—	—
7	Nose or Throat ...	82	295	1	2
8	Speech	7	21	—	—
9	Cervical Glands ...	2	95	—	—
10	Heart and Circulation	9	22	—	2
11	Lungs	3	7	1	—
12	Developmental :—				
	(a) Hernia ...	3	5	—	—
	(b) Other... ..	9	4	—	—
13	Orthopaedic :—				
	(a) Posture ...	100	41	—	1
	(b) Flat foot ...	64	28	—	2
	(c) Other... ..	77	29	1	—
14	Nervous System :—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	6	3	—	—
	(b) Other... ..	—	—	—	—
15	Psychological :—				
	(a) Development	1	—	—	—
	(b) Stability ...	—	—	—	—
16	Other	5	1	—	—

3.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the Year in the Age Groups.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ...	1789	235	13.14	1524	85.18	30	1.68
Second Age Group ...	1207	291	24.11	887	73.49	29	2.40
Third Age Group ...	1128	301	26.68	813	72.08	14	1.24
Other Periodic Inspections...	1004	419	41.73	581	57.87	4	0.40
Total ...	5128	1246	24.30	3805	74.20	77	1.5

TABLE III.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ...	36,566
ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	163
iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ...	NIL
iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	NIL

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Group I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table III).

					Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
					by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm—(i)	Scalp	...	...	...	—	—
	(ii) Body	...	...	...	2	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	1	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	12	—
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	691	5
Total	...	...	...	...	706	5

Group 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

					Number of cases dealt with	
					by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint					167	—
Errors of Refraction (including squint)					—	1562
Total					167	1562
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—						
(a) Prescribed					—	779
(b) Obtained					—	779

Group 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

					Number of cases treated	
					by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment—						
(a) for diseases of the ear					—	12
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis... ..					—	206
(c) for other nose and throat conditions					—	—
Received other forms of treatment ...					90	21
Total					90	239

Group 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals					47	
					By the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patient departments...					—	354

Group 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

					Number of cases treated	
					In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics					293	—

Group 6.—SPEECH THERAPY

					Number of cases treated	
					By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists					84	—

Group 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

		Number of cases treated	
		By the Authority	Otherwise
(a)	Miscellaneous minor ailments ...	501	—
(b)	Other than (a) above ...	—	231

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—				
(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	...	13237
(b)	Specials	...	...	...	673
(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	...	13910
(2)	Number found to require treatment				8777
(3)	Number referred for treatment				8197
(4)	Number actually treated				5059
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment				13274
(6)	Half days devoted to		(a) Inspection	...	113
			(b) Treatment	...	1605
			Total (a) and (b)	...	1718
(7)	Fillings	Permanent teeth	...	...	7532
		Temporary teeth	...	...	2405
			Total	...	9937
(8)	Number of teeth filled—		Permanent Teeth	...	6637
			Temporary Teeth	...	2256
			Total	...	8893
(9)	Extractions		(a) Caries	...	621
			(b) To relieve over-crowding	...	394
					1015
	Temporary teeth		...	...	4545
			Total	...	5560
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				2426
(11)	Other operations		(a) Permanent teeth	...	1833
			(b) Temporary teeth	...	1119
			Total (a) and (b)	...	2952
(12)	Dentures and space retainers fitted				35

Orthodontics.

Cases treated during the year	...	...	...	139
New cases	...	...	...	63
Attendances	1112
Appliances provided	83
Cases completed during year	53

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