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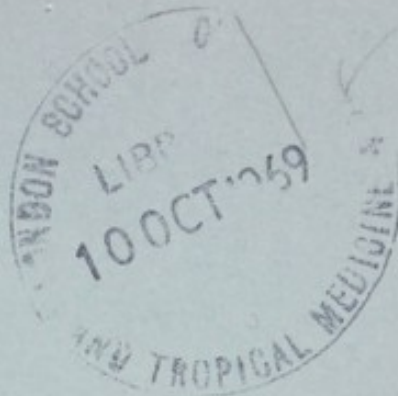
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal
School Medical Officer

For the Year 1967

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
17 ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,
BOURNEMOUTH
Telephone Bournemouth 22066





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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1967

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,

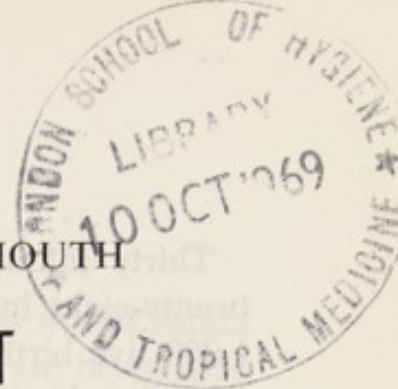
I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the County Borough of Bournemouth for the year 1967, the eighty-ninth of the series.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population again showed a small decline from 150,730 to 150,000, and this latter figure forms the basis for the vital statistics that follow.

A total of 1,778 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 11.85 per 1,000 population, compared with 1,846 live births and a birth rate of 12.25 per 1,000 population in 1966. This is a low birth rate compared with the rate for England and Wales of 17.2 per 1,000 population for 1967, but it is worth noting that the national birth rate has also declined, having been 17.7 per 1,000 population in 1966. Included in the Bournemouth total were 245 illegitimate births, or 14 per cent of the total.

Stillbirths numbered 19, giving a stillbirth rate of 10.57 per 1,000 births, well below the national average of 14.7 per 1,000 births.



Thirty infants died before their first birthday, compared with twenty-eight in 1966, giving an infant mortality rate of 16·87 per 1,000 live births, compared with the national average of 18·3 per 1,000 live births. Two-thirds of these infants died in the first week of life, the majority from prematurity or congenital deformities.

There were 2,524 registered deaths, compared with 2,564 in 1966, giving an adjusted death rate (adjusted according to the Registrar-General's formula to take into account the composition of the population) of 10·10 per 1,000 population, compared with 10·38 per 1,000 population in 1966.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

There were no epidemics of major notifiable disease, and no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, meningitis or encephalitis. Only four cases of food poisoning were notified, but there was a substantial increase in notifications of Sonne dysentery, chiefly among schoolchildren and pre-schoolchildren.

Of the locally notifiable diseases, scabies occurred in 46 cases.

Tuberculosis

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (38) was slightly lower than in 1966 (40), and the number of notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis declined from six to five.

There was no material change in the general arrangements for the detection, treatment and aftercare of patients except insofar as the Mass Radiography Unit ceased its activities in the Borough at the end of the year.

It was the contention of the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, acting on Ministry of Health advice, that this form of early detection had very largely achieved its object and had now become an extremely expensive and time consuming activity in proportion to the new cases discovered.

During the year 30 persons known to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis came to reside in the Borough, and all came under the supervision of the Chest Clinic.

Maternity and Child Welfare

There was again a slight falling off in attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres, and more and more these Centres are being used for general advice and a watch on developmental progress, and rarely for treatment. Medicaments have been reduced to a few simple remedies, but welfare foods and a number of proprietary foods continue to be sold from the clinics. A considerable amount of vaccination and immunisation is carried on, complementing the work of family doctors.

Financial support was continued to the Free Church Council's Mother and Baby Home at 11 St. Alban's Avenue and to St. Thomas' Lodge, Charminster Road, and in addition the Health Committee made individual grants to a number of unmarried mothers whose confinements took place outside the Borough.

The Corporation Day Nursery at 10 Wellington Road continued to restrict admissions to "priority" cases, and while the number of premises registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, increased from 14 to 22, the Corporation Day Nursery remains the only one admitting babies and children below the age of two years.

The Domiciliary Services of the Corporation

Domiciliary Midwifery
Health Visiting
Home Nursing
Domestic Help

With the exception of domiciliary midwifery, which continued to decline, requests for the other domiciliary services remained on a very high level and it is proving increasingly difficult to maintain these services with staff that dwindle rather than increase in number. The plain fact is that the whole of the domiciliary services need reorganisation and redeploying, and the sooner the Royal Commission and the Seebohm Committee report, the better, so that these changes can be put into effect.

The Ambulance Service

The reorganisation of the Ambulance Service that began in 1966 continued through 1967 and a very high standard of care for

the patient is being achieved. The Ministry of Health Working Party Reports on Training and Equipment have proved most valuable.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Once again the acceptance rate for the various immunising procedures available to pre-school and school children in Bournemouth surpassed the national average, but there is still room for improvement, particularly in "booster" doses. There should be no reduction of effort until as high a proportion as possible of school leavers is fully protected against the whole range of preventable diseases.

Mental Health Services

The amalgamation of the mental welfare officer and social worker has been successfully completed, and the increasing number of calls on the mental health services shows what a great need there is for an expanded aftercare service and what opportunities exist for the further development of community care.

Following a period of delay and frustration, plans are well advanced for a further two hostels and an Industrial Training Unit, and these should be available within the next two years. It is one thing, however, to build units, and another to staff them, and there appears to be a very serious shortage of the right sort of person to work with the mentally disordered. This staff shortage is probably a more serious brake on expansion than even local or central economies, and affects all branches of the mental health service.

Cooperation with the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, and particularly with the local mental hospitals, has been close and profitable.

Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and Inspection of Food

Mr. G. A. Morgan, your Chief Public Health Inspector, has reported in detail on these aspects of environmental hygiene, which can have a most important bearing on public health. Considerable progress has been made in the survey of houses in multiple

occupation and of shops, offices and factories under recent legislation, and Mr. Morgan's report is not only full of interest but shows the great range of his section's activities.

It remains for me to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to my Deputy, Dr. J. Beasley, to Mr. J. W. Roberts, my Chief Administrative Assistant, and to all my staff for their loyal cooperation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FIELDING.

Health Committee and Staff

as at 31st December, 1967

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Alderman F. A. W. Purdy, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. M. C. Wall (*Chairman*)

Councillor F. H. Beale, M.A. (*Vice-Chairman*)

Council Members

Councillor T. Ashworth

" H. Bostock

" L. Brockbank

" H. W. Cutler

" B. G. Dillon (Major)

" Mrs. P. M. Haley, S.R.N.

Councillor G. V. Jaffe, M.B., B.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

" G. Knops

" W. P. Mooney

" E. H. Moore

" R. C. Moore

" C. H. Roberson

Other Members

L. J. J. Morgan, Esq., LL.B.

A. A. F. Shepherd, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

C. Heygate Vernon, Esq., F.R.C.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, Medical Referee to Cremation Authority

William Fielding, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.,
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 ..

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

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer

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

Assistant Medical Officers of Health, School Medical Officers

Annette S. Raikes, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
1 Vacancy

Principal Dental Officer

Mrs. M. B. Redfern, L.D.S.

Dental Officers

F. E. Lockwood, B.D.S.
R. B. Mouatt, B.D.S.
1 Vacancy

Dental Surgery Assistants

Miss H. Allen, Miss F. R. Hickmott,
Mrs. B. D. M. Read, 1 Vacancy

Chief Public Health Inspector ..

G. A. Morgan, B.E.M., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. R. Hutt

District Public Health Inspectors

G. R. Allenby	A. J. Mortimer
H. R. Ambrose	J. D. Nickells
H. B. Frost	S. M. Payne
A. J. Heslop	S. Tweedie
B. W. Kirkton	A. R. Woollard
W. V. Morris	

Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary ..	W. C. R. Jewell
Rodent Officer	P. L. J. Sibley
Superintendent Health Visitor and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss L. E. Roberts
Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor	Miss G. F. Grace
Health Visitors	Mrs. M. A. G. Ballam, Miss K. H. Beaumont, Miss D. E. Blundstone, Mrs. E. R. Bond, Miss F. Darlington, Miss M. H. Dutton, Mrs. B. Geach, Miss K. M. Hart, Miss A. Johnson, Miss A. D. Lane, Miss J. Mulligan, Miss M. Peakman, Mrs. J. Price, Miss R. C. Richter, Miss M. R. Y. Smith, Miss C. M. Sorton, Miss G. F. Thomas, Mrs. E. Wall, Miss E. M. P. Ward, Mrs. J. Wilkinson, 10 Vacancies.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. E. Atha, Mrs. D. Hoare, Miss B. McBride, Miss C. D. Reid, Miss E. M. Schoch, Mrs. D. M. A. Sharp.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	Miss F. Grindrod
Senior Nurse, Home Nursing Service	Miss E. Lane
Home Nurses	Mrs. J. F. Bilton, Mrs. L. Bull, Miss D. G. Collier, Mrs. C. D. Crumpton, Miss E. P. Gilbert, Mrs. E. R. Guscott, Miss M. J. Hampton, Miss M. M. L. Hemmi, Miss M. Higgins, Miss B. Jackson, Miss T. M. Jones, Miss H. Kulling, Miss P. G. Lacey, Mrs. C. Langley, Miss B. McAuley, Mrs. M. S. McKenney, Mrs. E. Marsland, Miss J. I. Neagle, Mrs. R. J. K. Nicholls, Miss B. M. Rendle, Mrs. F. Russell, Miss E. E. Souter, Mrs. G. Tedeschi, Miss J. K. Tolley, Miss D. E. Welch.
Matron, Day Nursery	Miss D. M. Hine
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. R. Watts
Assistant Home Help Organisers ..	Miss I. M. Clements, Mrs. N. Ullithorne
Head Social Worker	H. S. Lovejoy
Mental Welfare Officers/Social Workers	Miss P. J. Ash, Miss J. L. E. Brammer, H. J. R. Lambert, R. Smith, M. C. White.
Training Centre	<i>Supervisors</i> C. R. Ashley, Mrs. K. M. Reeves

Assistant Supervisors

Mrs. E. M. Barker, Mrs. B. M. Couldridge, W. E. Fisher, Mrs. G. M. Nott, S. Nott, Mrs. E. Robson, Mrs. L. R. Tarrant, Miss B. Usher.

Chief Administrative Assistant ..	J. W. Roberts
Senior Administrative Assistant ..	H. V. Humberston
Administrative Assistants	F. J. Goode, E. M. Goodman, D. W. T. Hall, C. Lockett, P. N. Loweth, S. Murphy.
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	Miss B. Tyrer
Clerks	Miss M. J. Bailey, Mrs. E. M. Barnes, H. R. Bryan, K. F. Clarke, A. Collins, W. A. Hamer, Mrs. P. Hawke, Mrs. S. M. King, Miss M. McGovern, Mrs. M. E. Mead, Mrs. I. Murphy, J. W. Peake, Mrs. M. A. Reeve, R. W. Rowe, S. G. Tarrant, C. D. Watts, W. Wheeldon.
Ambulance Officer	D. M. Cook
Health Education Officer	C. N. Gumbley
Chiropodist	Vacant.

PART-TIME OFFICERS

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health	G. J. Bell, L.D.S., R.C.S., L.R.C.P.S., M.B., B.S., D.P.M.
=Chest Physicians	W. H. Tattersall, M.A., M.D. A. C. Craig, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. A. T. Hendry, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.
=Consultant Children's Psychiatrist	Jeannie E. Stirrat, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
Public Analyst	H. Dedicoat, F.R.I.C.

=Employed by Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

General Statistics

Area of the County Borough	11,627 acres
Estimated Civilian Population—Mid Year 1967	150,000
Census Population, 1961	154,296
Rateable Value at 1.4.67	£10,205,935
Product of 1d. rate, 1967/68	£41,135

Vital Statistics

Live Births { Male Legitimate 757, Illegitimate 127 Female ,, 776, ,, 118 ,, 86% ,, 14% }	 1778
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	11.85
Stillbirths { Male Legitimate 4, Illegitimate 1 Female ,, 8, ,, 6 }	 19
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	10.57
Total Deaths (Males 1159, Females 1365)	2524
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	16.83
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	10.10
Maternal Deaths	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	Nil
Number of deaths of infants (under 1 year of age) :— Legitimate 24, Illegitimate 6	30
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (Legitimate 15.66, Illegitimate 24.49)	16.87
Number of Neo-natal Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	24
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.50
Number of Early Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 week of age)	20
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.25
Number of Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age)	39
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	21.70
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages	Nil
Deaths from Measles, all ages	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 1 year of age	Nil
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males 4, Females 1)	5
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0.03
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Death rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0.006
Deaths from Cancer (Males 216, Females 274)	490
Death rate from Cancer (per 1,000 population)	3.27

Births

The number of live births allocated to the area after adjustment for inward and outward transfers was 1,778, a decrease of 68 on the total for 1966, and a continuation of the downward trend evidenced over the last few years.

Births in 1967	..	..	..	..	1,778
Birth rate, 1967	..	..	..	..	11.85 per 1,000 population
Birth rate, England and Wales, 1967	..				17.2 per 1,000 population

Over the ten year period, 1957-1966, statistics were as follows :—

Average number of births, 1957-66	..	1,785
Average birth rate, 1957-66	..	12.04 per 1,000 population

Stillbirths

There were 19 stillbirths in 1967 compared with 25 in 1966, the majority of them occurring in hospital practice. The rate for 1967 was 10.57 compared with 13.36 in 1966.

Average number of stillbirths 1957-66	..	27
Stillbirths in 1967	..	19
Average stillbirth rate, 1957-66	..	15.35 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, 1967	..	10.57 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, England and Wales, 1967	..	14.7 per 1,000 total births

Illegitimate Births

Illegitimate births accounted for 14.0 per cent of the total births compared with 14.2 per cent in 1966.

Prematurity

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

During the year 132 premature births were notified, 7.3 per cent of the total births, and 31 less than in 1966. The great majority of these babies (126) were born in hospital, and 16 of them were stillborn.

	Live	Stillborn	Total
Born at home or in Nursing			
Homes	5	1	6
Born in Hospital	111	15	126
	116	16	132

Infant Mortality

Thirty infants died before their first birthday, two more than in 1966, and the infant mortality rate was 16.87 per 1,000 live births compared with the national average of 18.3 per 1,000 live births.

Twenty of the thirty infants died before they were a week old, eight from prematurity, nine from congenital abnormalities, two from birth injury and one from other causes.

Of the remaining ten babies who survived the neonatal period, five died from congenital abnormalities, and five from pneumonia.

Maternal Mortality

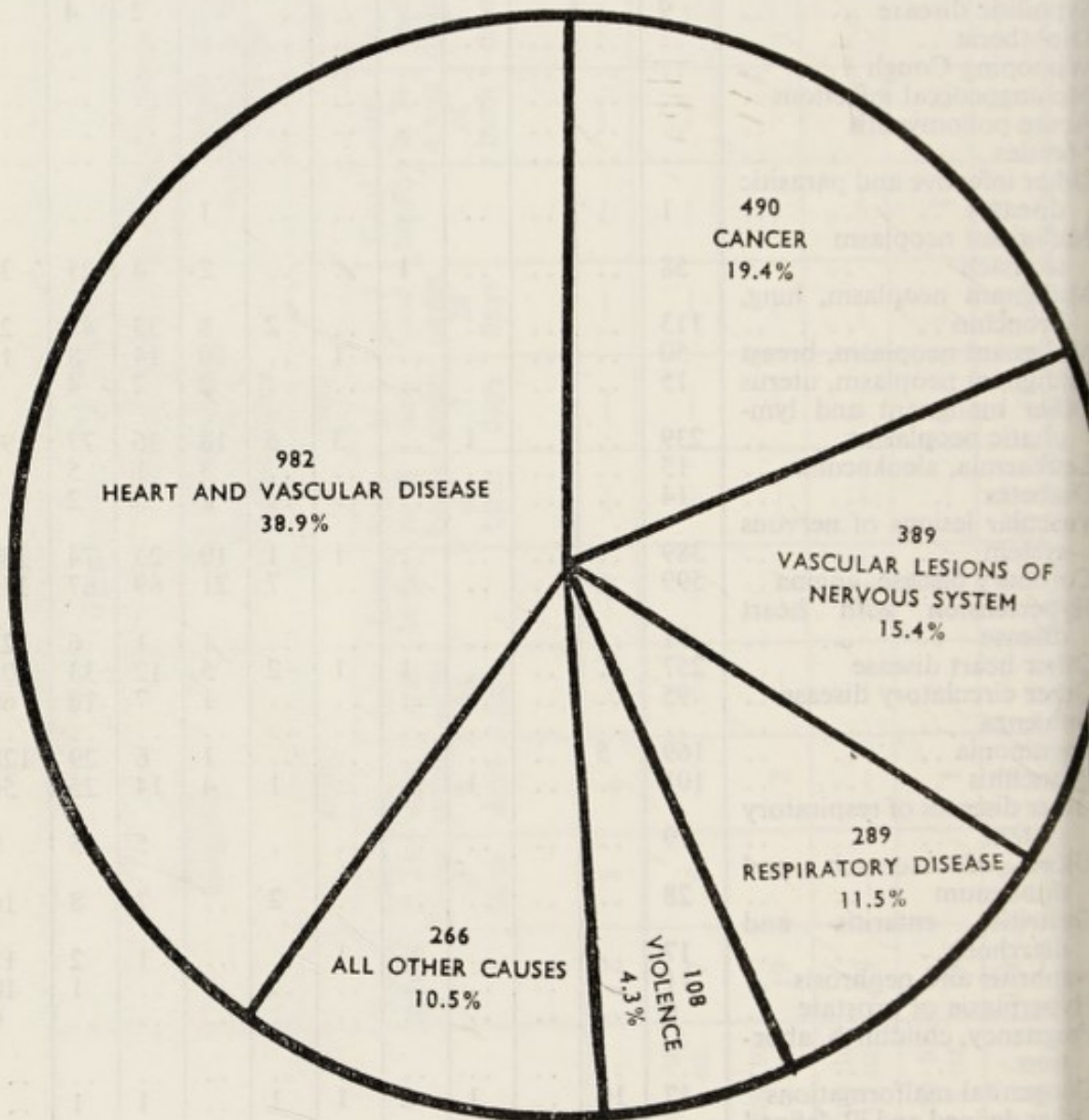
There was no death during the year associated with pregnancy.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS	
	Born at home or in a nursing home						Born in hospital							
	Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home						Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day							
	Died			Died			Died			Died				
	Total births	with- in 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	with- in 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	with- in 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Born in hos- pital	Born at home or in a nurs- ing home
2 lb. 3 oz. or less ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	19	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	64	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Total ..	111	9	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	15	1

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Proportion of Deaths from Principal Causes, 1967

TOTAL DEATHS 2,524



DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1967

(See also table on page 15 and diagram on page 16)

Deaths during 1967 totalled 2,524, a decrease of 40 on the number recorded in 1966, and the adjusted death rate fell from 10.38 to 10.10 per 1,000 population. Nearly 80 per cent of all deaths were in persons over the age of 65 years, and over 56 per cent of deaths were in persons over the age of 75 years.

Deaths from respiratory disease (other than tuberculosis) which had risen sharply in 1966, declined from 323 to 289 over the year and were mainly cases of chronic bronchitis and emphysema or terminal pneumonias.

Deaths from coronary disease continued their upward trend, rising during the ten year period from 430 in 1958 to 599 in 1967 (585 in 1966). In seven cases death occurred below the age of 45 years.

Among the malignant diseases, cancer of the lung was the cause of death in 113 cases, cancer of the stomach in 58 cases, cancer of the breast in 50 cases, and cancer of the uterus in 15 cases.

Deaths from "violence" decreased slightly from 115 to 108, as follows :—

	1966	1967
Motor vehicle accidents	24	27
All other accidents	61	59
Suicide	29	22
Homicide and operations of war ..	1	—
	115	108

Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1967

There were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, meningococcal infections or acute encephalitis during 1967, but two cases of enteric fever were notified (one typhoid, one paratyphoid). Both cases were contracted abroad, in Tunisia and Italy respectively, and there were no local secondary cases.

There were 109 cases of Sonne dysentery, chiefly among children and young people, and the residential nursery, the day nursery and one of the voluntary primary schools were affected. Although the symptoms were acute they were of comparatively short duration, but in some cases bacteriological clearance took many weeks.

Food poisoning occurred in four cases, two of them due to *Salmonella Stanley* and two due to *staphylococcus aureus pyogenes*.

Six cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, all from the Royal Victoria Hospital, and the cause appeared to be urinary infection in four cases and a breast infection in one case.

Once again scabies notifications maintained the high average of the last two years and of the 46 notifications, 29 were in the age group 5-25 years and 19 in the age group 15-25 years. The cases were widely distributed through the Borough.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1967

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	22	—	5	15	2	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	60	4	31	22	3	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1645	41	875	710	14	4	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	6	—	—	1	—	2	1	2
Dysentery	109	2	33	44	12	14	2	2
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	46	1	4	10	19	9	1	2
Malaria	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis in Bournemouth

During the year 38 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and five cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and notified in the Borough.

New notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis comprised 28 males and 10 females, the majority in middle-aged and elderly people, and there were also 30 inward transfers of patients diagnosed and notified elsewhere.

The general arrangements for the diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of cases of tuberculosis continued as in 1966 under the supervision of Dr. W. H. Tattersall, Senior Chest Physician, and one full-time health visitor is permanently seconded to the Chest Clinic.

The notifications of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis since 1948 are shown in the accompanying table :—

			New cases		Deaths	
			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
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
1954	..	..	136	16	28	—
1955	..	..	117	9	12	2
1956	..	..	107	9	14	4
1957	..	..	114	11	10	4
1958	..	..	110	10	11	1
1959	..	..	81	4	7	3
1960	..	..	66	9	5	1
1961	..	..	37	5	6	1
1962	..	..	50	4	7	2
1963	..	..	37	10	5	1
1964	..	..	40	5	12	2
1965	..	..	34	7	3	—
1966	..	..	40	6	7	3
1967	..	..	38	5	5	1

Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (5 females) occurred as follows :—

Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	1
Glands	..	..	..	..	3
Cold Abscess	..	..	..	..	1

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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 " ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 " ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 " ..	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
45-64 " ..	9	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
65-74 " ..	10	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
75 and upwards ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ..	28	10	—	5	4	1	—	1

At a later stage in the report, reference has been made to the prevention of tuberculosis under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, and in addition 3,597 children attending the local education authority's schools were Heaf tested and 3,485 children received B.C.G. vaccination.

SECTION 172 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

No action was taken during the year to compulsorily effect the removal to hospital of any "infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract". There are from time to time a number of people within the Borough, some resident, some wanderers, who suffer from chronic infectious tuberculosis and whose way of life is sometimes inimical to the public health. In a very few cases treatment is refused and if the circumstances justify it the local health authority may apply to a court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order detaining such a person in an appropriate hospital for a period not exceeding three months.

Maternity and Child Welfare

At the end of 1967 there were 14 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, providing 23 sessions weekly. Attendances declined from 53,553 in 1966 to 50,694 in 1967, but more than half the attendances were in children under the age of one year. All clinics were supervised by a medical officer, one or two health visitors and a number of voluntary helpers.

In two medical practices where there were health visitor attachments, the practitioners conducted their own infant welfare sessions, involving 2,488 attendances.

During 1967 the clinic previously held for many years at St. John's Church Hall, Shelley Road, Boscombe, was transferred to the Pokesdown Clinic premises.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1967

Clinic	Infants under 1 year	Pre-school Children	Total	Sessional Average
Avebury	1272	953	2225	44
Bear Cross	1061	1137	2198	43
Castle Lane	1064	1168	2232	44
East Howe (p.m.) ..	1362	1985	3347	66
East Howe (a.m.) ..	913	1078	1991	38
East Way	1168	993	2161	42
Iford	1103	1190	2293	44
Pelhams (a.m.) ..	1071	1359	2430	47
Pelhams (p.m.) ..	1029	1247	2276	44
Pokesdown (Wed a.m.)	1091	508	1599	31
Pokesdown (Wed p.m.)	1013	810	1823	35
Pokesdown (Fri p.m.)	1184	776	1960	38
Stewart Road (a.m.)	866	905	1771	34
Stewart Road (p.m.)	1543	879	2422	47
Strouden	749	708	1457	28
Tuckton	962	1106	2068	43
West Cliff	1339	648	1987	41
West Howe (a.m.) ..	743	981	1724	34
West Howe (p.m.) ..	1237	1649	2886	55
Winton (Mon. p.m.)	1418	1452	2870	60
Winton (Wed. a.m.)	1189	988	2177	42
Winton (Fri. a.m.) ..	1078	926	2004	39
Winton (Fri. p.m.) ..	1523	1270	2793	55
	25978	24716	50694	43

Welfare Foods

The sale of welfare foods, which was transferred to local authorities from the Ministry of Food in 1954, has continued at all infant welfare centres, and while the demand has been much the same as in 1966 it represents only about a quarter of the sales in 1955. The reason is undoubtedly the preference most mothers show for the branded article, and although the cost may be a little more, a very wide selection now exists from which to choose.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
National Dried Milk (tins)	15,801	13,789	11,475	9,865	10,476	10,165	8,589
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	5,086	2,478	2,256	2,056	2,177	2,087	1,744
Vitamin A and D Tablets (packets) ..	5,275	3,430	3,168	2,792	2,543	2,285	2,244
Orange Juice (bottles)	35,083	22,265	26,037	28,744	31,266	32,275	30,215

Antenatal Clinics

The local authority does not now conduct any antenatal clinics, all antenatal supervision being in the hands of general practitioners, hospital maternity units and midwives.

BIRTHS OCCURRING IN BOURNEMOUTH, 1967

	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Domiciliary Births	601	28.3	499	20.9	365	14	348	12.1	290	10.1	239	8.4	189	6.9
Institutional Births	1525	71.7	1894	79.1	2247	86	2523	87.9	2576	89.9	2605	91.6	2554	93.1
Totals	2126	100	2393	100	2612	100	2871	100	2866	100	2844	100	2743	100

During 1967 the following births were notified as occurring in the Borough :—

Domiciliary births	189 (239)		
Institutional births	2554 (2605)	Royal Victoria Hospital	1264 (1217)
		Aston Grays Maternity Home	381 (391)
		Firs Maternity Home	879 (945)
		Free Church Council	
		Maternity Home	30 (52)
			2554 (2605)
TOTAL	2743 (2844)		

Figures in brackets indicate corresponding numbers for 1966.

This total is therefore 101 less than in 1966. The institutional births decreased by 51 and the domiciliary births declined by 50 to what is the lowest number recorded in Bournemouth in recent years. The wide availability of maternity beds in the local hospitals and general practitioner maternity homes is largely responsible for this trend, but as in many cases the mothers are discharged soon after confinement, a period of domiciliary maternity nursing is necessary afterwards.

In addition, 22 Bournemouth patients were delivered in the Hospital Management Committee's maternity home at Barton-on-Sea, and 96 at Poole General Hospital.

Infectious Diseases associated with Childbirth

Six cases of puerperal pyrexia and one case of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

The expansion of the privately run day nursery and play-group movement continued into 1967, and at the end of the year 22 such premises were registered compared with 14 at the end of 1966. Between them they provided 318 places compared with 160 places a year earlier.

Whereas in earlier years private day nurseries were usually small groups of children looked after by a mother with one or two children of her own, many recent registrations have been for much larger numbers and of the nine premises registered in 1967 six were for 15 or more children each.

All private nurseries were run in either ordinary domestic premises or in public halls, and while it was comparatively easy to bring the accommodation to the physical standards required by the Regulations, the staffing position was far less satisfactory. There has been a tendency to think that because a woman has successfully reared one or two children of her own she is qualified and capable of looking after a large number of children, assisted by one or two friends. This is not necessarily so, and apart from exceptional cases all persons in charge of children, together with a proportion of their employed staff, should possess recognised qualifications indicating their competence and experience.

For the same reasons it has been found essential to apply a system of regular inspection to premises to ensure that all the conditions of registration are being observed.

Registered child minders' premises as at 31st December, 1967 :—

Address	No. of children accepted	Hours of opening
172 Seafield Road	4	9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.
2 Snowdon Road	24	8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
195 Pine Road	6	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
8 Warren Edge Road	12	9.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.
22 Rosemount Road	10	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
42 Grosvenor Gardens	6	8.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.
28 St. Alban's Crescent	10	8.30 a.m. to 5.0 p.m.
149 Parkwood Road	8	8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
23 Bryanstone Road	32	8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
90 Stewart Road	8	8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
6 Beaufort Road	5	8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Sutton Road Congregational Church Hall	20	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
St. Thomas More Church Hall, Exton Road	16	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Moordown Congregational Church Hall, Priory View Rd.	25	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Kinson Community Centre, Pelhams, Millhams Road	15	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (Monday to Thursday)
St. Alban's Church Hall, Capstone Road	24	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Tuckton Church Hall, Tuckton Road	12	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (Wednesday and Friday)
Baptist Church Hall, Cardigan Road	14	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Freemantle Hall, Somerset Road	18	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
29A Southbourne Grove	8	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Jameson Road	25	8.30 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.
Temperance Hall, Haviland Road	16	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Family Planning

The Family Planning Association held three clinic sessions per week at Gloucester Road Hospital and the local authority made a grant in respect of cases referred on medical grounds.

The pilot scheme introduced in 1966, whereby certain "problem family" mothers were offered free family planning advice by a lady doctor visiting patients in their own homes, with the approval of the family doctor, was continued during 1967. A number of the cases visited were already using some form of contraception but required further education in its use.

Patients recommended for I.U.D. or sterilisation were referred to Mr. N. Alders, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital, who has been most helpful and co-operative in this venture.

Number of patients visited during 1967	..	..	145
Number of visits made	..	..	296
Number of patients recommended for I.U.D.	..	..	62
Number of patients recommended for sterilisation	..	..	4
Number of patients recommended for oral contraception	..	..	31
Number of cervical smears taken	..	..	7

Mother and Baby Homes

Financial grants were continued by the local authority to the two mother and baby homes maintained by voluntary organisations within the Borough. Three local girls were admitted to the Free Church Council Home at 11 St. Alban's Avenue compared with five in 1966. One local girl was admitted to St. Thomas' Lodge as a maternity case compared with three in the previous year.

In addition, six Bournemouth girls were provided with accommodation outside the Borough at the expense of the local authority compared with three in 1966, and although the illegitimacy rate in the Borough is regrettably high, only 2.8 per cent of such expectant mothers appealed to the local authority for financial help during 1967.

Day Nursery

The Corporation Day Nursery at 10 Wellington Road had an average daily attendance of 28 compared with 21 in 1966, and although cases of minor infectious disease occurred from time to time there was no serious illness.

Throughout the year admissions were limited to "priority" cases which, broadly speaking, meant children supported by only one parent, but in exceptional cases might include a child admitted for other medico-social reasons. Instead of the former classification into babies, tweenies and toddlers sections, family grouping was introduced and this has been very successful.

Exploratory talks took place with the General Post Office on the question of the "take-over" of the day nursery premises for extension to the adjoining sorting office, and some progress has been made towards obtaining suitable alternative premises in Lansdowne Road.

All children in the nursery received medical and dental supervision, together with immunisations where required.

Dental Treatment for Mothers and Young Children, 1967

Report by Mrs. M. B. Redfern, L.D.S., Principal Dental Officer

Despite staff shortages the provision of dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children compares quite favourably with the previous year, although there was a fall in the number of children examined because of fewer visits to Infant Welfare Clinics. A further increase is shown in the numbers of mothers treated, although the number remains small.

The number of anaesthetics given to young children (including one baby of 13 months) has again risen and, as extractions remain the last resort, this increase gives rise to anxiety. A recently published national survey on caries in one and two year olds cites the "prop-bottle" of sweetened liquids, the dinky feeder and the syrup-dipped dummy as the main causes of caries, and we must redouble our efforts to ensure that every mother is, at least, made aware of the dire consequences of such feeding habits.

We were able considerably to expand the number of sessions devoted to Dental Health Education. These consisted mainly of film shows and talks to Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes and talks at Infant Welfare Clinics, and I am grateful for the high degree of co-operation from the Health Visitors at these Clinics.

The Day Nursery and Residential Nursery were each visited on two occasions during the year. At the Day Nursery 32 were inspected, 9 required treatment and 6 were referred for treatment. With the enthusiastic co-operation of Matron, apples, carrots and dried fruit have been introduced at the mid-morning break, with beneficial results. At the Residential Nursery 23 children were inspected; 4 required treatment, but 1 only was referred.

I am grateful to the Dental Staff for their help and enthusiasm during the year and to the Health Visitors, Health Education Officer and clerical staff for their unfailing co-operation.

Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Attendances and Treatment		
First visits	175	33
Subsequent visits	258	48
Total visits	433	81
Number of additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during year ..	25	3
Number of fillings	429	57
Teeth filled	395	56
Teeth extracted	70	16
General anaesthetics given	30	1
Emergency visits by patients	13	3
Patients X-rayed	1	4
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (prophylaxis)	20	15
Teeth otherwise conserved	126	—
Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	157	24
Patients supplied with full upper or full lower dentures (first time)	—	—
Patients supplied with other dentures	3	—
Number of dentures supplied	5	—
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	3	—
Inspections		
Number of patients given first inspections during the year	983	28
Number of patients who required treatment ..	185	27
Number of patients who were offered treatment ..	161	27
Sessions		
Number of Dental Officer sessions devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients	125	—

The Domiciliary Services Provided by the Corporation

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Seven full-time midwives were directly employed by the Council and attended 189 confinements, compared with 236 confinements in 1966. One midwife is due to retire in April, 1968 and will not be replaced for the present, but in spite of the reduction in home confinements during the last six years there is an irreducible minimum beyond which it would be frankly dangerous to reduce staff in a service where 24-hour cover has to be provided on every day of the year.

The decline in home confinements can be directly attributed to the opening of the Firs Maternity Home by the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee in September, 1961, as follows :—

1961	..	..	..	595
1962	..	..	..	498
1963	..	..	..	357
1964	..	..	..	347
1965	..	..	..	281
1966	..	..	..	236
1967	..	..	..	189

There is no doubt that mothers find hospital confinement less burdensome than home confinement, and in many cases it is strongly to be recommended on both medical and social grounds, but in those cases where no priority exists there is a body of opinion that considers that the mother/child/family relationship can on occasion be quite adversely affected by hospitalisation even for a short period.

During 1967 879 admissions were made to the Firs Maternity Home compared with 944 in 1966.

Domiciliary births now only represent 6.9 per cent of total births, a very low proportion compared with the national average of 20 per cent.

During the year 612 "early discharges" from maternity hospitals were taken over by the domiciliary midwives, compared with 736 in 1966 and 329 in 1965.

Details of domiciliary confinements attended were :—

Total No. of confinements	Primi-para	Multi-para	NO. OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
189	13	176	63	58	43	8	1	1	1	—	—	—	1

AGE GROUPS						
15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	
8	63	60	44	12	2	

Gas and oxygen analgesia was given in 171 cases and pethidine in 147 cases.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

	Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during 1967			
	Domiciliary Cases			Cases in Institutions
	Dr. not Booked	Dr. Booked	Totals	
(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	189	189	—
(ii) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations :—				
(a) Under arrangements with the L.H.A. in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	30
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	2487
(iv) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	189	189	2517

MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1951

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, 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.. .. .									
									11
(ii) Others									
									—
Total									11
(b) For cases in Institutions									
									6

Health Visiting

At the end of 1967 the health visiting establishment consisted of a Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and 30 health visitors, but there were ten vacancies for qualified visitors. Six of these vacancies were temporarily filled by state registered nurses, some of whom will eventually be seconded for health visitor training, but the position remains serious insofar as the scheme for progressive secondment of health visitors to general practices has had to be halted. The local health authority is most anxious that its staff shall be used in the most efficient and forward-looking manner possible, but the health visitors' preoccupation with statutory routine procedures leaves little if any time for the development of new ideas and new techniques which are essential to progress.

During the year the health visitors undertook 25,865 visits and interviews, compared with 27,442 in 1966.

In spite of staffing difficulties, close liaison was maintained with the Chest Clinic by the secondment of a full-time visitor.

Liaison Arrangements

(a) with General Practitioners

During the year the number of general practitioner attachments was increased from two to four, but it would seem that with the present staffing shortage, this is about the limit of achievement, although closer liaison with doctors in general practice is constantly being arranged. It is most disappointing that at a time when this closer link is frequently being sought by general practitioners, and when the results of existing attachments have amply shown their

value, that the health authority should appear to be dragging its feet.

One very important result of general practitioner attachments in Bournemouth has been the increased visiting of geriatric cases in the practices covered, but on the other hand the fact that a doctor's practice often ranges over many traditional health visitor districts, travelling time tends to increase substantially and a car is essential.

(b) The Hospital Services

Liaison arrangements continued with hospitals of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee. In addition to the health visitor link with the Chest Clinic and the Geriatric Unit at Christchurch Hospital, there is a health visitor liaison officer with the Paediatric Unit at Christchurch Hospital, and a similar arrangement with the Women's V.D. Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Two health visitors attended the majority of the 23 Infant Welfare Centre sessions held each week, discussing problems with the mothers, weighing babies where necessary and referring matters requiring further advice to the clinic doctor. The majority of clinics were attended by one of the full-time Assistant Medical Officers of Health employed by the local authority, but a number of part-time medical officers, often retired from the public health service, are called upon in emergency.

Total attendances were 50,694 in 1967 compared with 53,553 the previous year.

A number of these clinics are held in rented premises that are far from ideal, and during the year the Boscombe Clinic was transferred from St. John's Hall, Shelley Road to Pokesdown Clinic.

The help of the ladies of the former Bournemouth Infant Welfare Voluntary Association has been greatly appreciated, as they have carried out a wide variety of tasks, often under very trying conditions.

Mothercraft Classes

Mothercraft classes have continued both as a senior school activity, and also for expectant mothers. The thirteen series of

classes held at Avebury and Pelhams Clinics were attended by 177 mothers.

Relaxation Classes

Classes for expectant mothers were held at Avebury, Pelhams, East Howe, Winton, Pokesdown and East Way. There were in all, 55 courses of 10 lecture/demonstrations each, attended by 507 expectant mothers.

Fathercraft Classes

Eight classes for fathers, chiefly those embarking on parenthood for the first time, were held at Avebury, at which 39 fathers attended.

Visits to the Elderly and Aged

During 1967 a total of 2,694 elderly and aged persons received 5,931 visits, and 502 of these were seen at the request of the Hospital Management Committee regarding their application to be admitted to a chronic sick bed in hospital. Admissions to geriatric units have continued to be extremely difficult, and despite all efforts by the Consultant Geriatric Physicians to establish a priority waiting list based on both medical and social needs, delays in admission have been frequent.

The two specialist geriatric health visitors concentrated their attention on the most vulnerable groups, those living alone and those awaiting admission to hospital, and these visits were frequently laborious and time consuming. Access to the old person was often difficult, particularly in those cases where mental problems were added to those of senility and frequently a decision had to be made whether in the best interests not only of the old person, but also of their neighbours compulsory removal to a hospital or an old persons' home should be considered.

In all appropriate cases additional help was provided where possible; home nursing, home help, meals on wheels, chiropody, sheet service, or the public health inspector's advice sought on sanitary problems.

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Welfare Services Department and the many statutory and voluntary organisations working among the elderly and the aged.

Year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 & 5	Other Cases	Visits to TB households inc. in "Other Cases"	Visits by tuberculosis visitors	Ineffective Visits made by H.Vs.
	First	Total	First	Total	Total Visits	Total Visits			
1952	858	1,457	1,598	8,357	11,350	6,190	—	—	—
1953	908	1,741	1,642	8,904	11,830	1,657	223	1,401	—
1954	1,100	1,991	1,592	9,080	11,460	1,869	190	1,607	—
1955	1,047	1,972	1,496	9,001	11,712	1,881	207	1,525	—
1956	1,117	2,166	1,483	8,615	12,136	2,705	279	1,297	3,986
1957	1,162	2,122	1,513	8,247	11,920	4,362	230	1,562	4,532
1958	1,156	1,963	1,645	8,007	11,349	4,494	221	1,532	4,488
1959	1,130	2,076	1,609	7,653	10,354	4,384	184	1,791	4,106
1960	1,114	2,070	1,609	6,823	8,307	5,635	124	1,877	3,590
1961	1,260	2,450	1,688	8,788	12,870	6,221	119	1,953	4,701
1962	1,132	2,136	1,861	8,674	11,242	6,081	179	2,026	4,701
1963	1,131	1,956	1,849	9,631	12,139	7,062	84	1,712	6,072
1964	1,156	1,840	1,934	8,428	10,150	6,312	40	1,361	5,981
1965	936	1,350	2,014	7,688	9,314	5,424	20	1,758	5,874
1966	888	1,296	1,910	8,375	10,568	7,203	17	1,545	6,827
1967	853	1,191	1,853	7,408	10,250	7,016	29	914	6,524

Special Services for Elderly and Handicapped Persons

(a) Laundry Service

The laundry service provided drawsheets, mackintosh sheets, air-rings and covers to 253 cases compared with 185 cases in 1966 and 128 cases in 1965, mainly persons suffering from double incontinence and on the waiting list for Christchurch Hospital. These articles were delivered to the homes of the patients three times per week, and the dirty linen collected and laundered at Christchurch Hospital.

(b) Chiropody Service

The chiropody service, which is available free of charge to old people, disabled persons and expectant mothers who are unable to make private arrangements, commenced in September, 1957, on the basis of one session per week, and by the end of 1967 thirteen sessions per week were held.

CHIROPODY CLINIC, 1967

Number of persons treated	..	..	..	..	1,112
Number of treatments given	..	..	..	..	4,551

(c) Problem Families

The arrangements for helping problem families continued as before, and regular monthly meetings of the Family Case Committee allowed full discussion of current problems and the diversion of assistance and enquiry into the most appropriate channels.

The results of work with problem families are almost invariably disappointing to those who expect substantial improvements. Success is more often measured by the maintenance of the status quo.

HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICE

Report by C. N. Gumbley, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.N.T., B.T.A., M.I.H.E.
Health Education Officer

During 1967, continued support was given to existing health education schemes, efforts were made to expand health education in general, and a number of major projects were undertaken.

1. Clinics

- (a) *Health Visitors* continued to perform invaluable health education in their personal contacts and group discussions with mothers in Infant Welfare Clinics.
- (b) *Poster Displays* were staged on Home Safety, Dental Health, Mental Health, Beach and Water Safety, Food Hygiene, Firework Safety, Cervical Cytology and Toy Safety. Appropriate leaflets were distributed.
- (c) *Mothercraft, Relaxation and Fathercraft Classes* continued throughout the year. New short courses of mothercraft classes were introduced at Pelhams Clinic.
- (d) *Parents' Evenings* (10) were held at East Howe, Pokesdown and Winton Clinics, when the film "To Janet A Son?" was shown.

2. Schools

- (a) *Child Care Courses.* Reorganisation of school time-tables has reduced the number of such courses undertaken by health visitors to six in four schools. (Nine courses were conducted in six schools in 1966). Close co-operation is maintained, however, with schools now conducting their own courses.
- (b) *Anti-Smoking Talks and Filmshows* were presented to boys, staff and parents at East Howe Boys' School, and to sixth form girls at Talbot Heath School.
- (c) *Sex Education Talks and Filmshows.* A comprehensive programme of sex education talks and filmshows was introduced into the school curriculum at Oakmead School for Girls early in the year. Similar talks and films were presented at Kingsleigh School (girls).
- (d) *First Aid Courses*, including lectures, films and demonstrations, were presented at Beaufort School (Newsom group) and Avonbourne School (C.S.E. Home Management Course).
- (e) Two Exhibitions — on *Dental Health* and the *Prevention of Poisoning Accidents* — were staged at Glenmoor School for Girls in conjunction with the Science Department staff.

- (f) *Emergency Resuscitation* (mouth-to-mouth method) films and demonstrations were presented at Hill View and Winton Junior Schools.
- (g) A number of miscellaneous talks were given, films shown, and posters and leaflets distributed on a variety of health education topics during the year.

Summary : Lectures/demonstrations given 163 (excluding Child Care)
 Films shown 414

3. Dental Health Education

During April, an intensive Dental Health Campaign was staged in the Borough, including a five day Exhibition in the Town Hall, featuring all aspects of dental health and disease, and three smaller exhibitions — at the Central Library, East Way Clinic and Glenmoor School for Girls.

Mr. P. Picton, ("Pierre the Clown"), visited all primary schools giving illustrated talks on dental health and distributing apples and "Apple Club" badges. Dental Health films were introduced in Secondary Schools by Miss Rimini (W.R.A.F.) and Miss Land (O.H.S.), and talks and filmshows were also presented by dental officers and the Health Education Officer.

The Pilot Dental Health Education Scheme continued at St. Clement's School, Boscombe, and talks and filmshows were also presented to the mothers of children starting in Infants' Schools to Child Care classes in Schools, Relaxation Classes and Mothercraft Classes.

Summary : Talks given 90
 Films shown 138

4. Staff Meetings

Regular staff meetings continued at East Way Clinic during the year and included ten lectures and tape recorded talks and nine filmshows. Subjects included : "Battered Baby" syndrome, Infant Development, Home Safety, Adoption, Dental Health, Drug Dependence, Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma, Emergency Resuscitation and Road Safety.

5. Miscellaneous

- (a) *April* Displays illustrating the work of the Health Department were staged at the Local Government Exhibition in the Town Hall.
- May* A "Mini"-Poisons Exhibition was staged at Winton Clinic and Glenmoor School for Girls.
- June* A Mental Health Careers Exhibition was staged at the Punshon Memorial Building. Talks were given and films shown.
- October* A Firework Safety Campaign was conducted.
- December* A "Buy Safe Toys" Campaign was conducted, including exhibitions of Dangerous and Safe Toys, and a public meeting at which representatives of the toy manufacturers, retailers, consumer groups and safety organisations took part.

- (b) For the purpose of joint health education activities, liaison was maintained with the following local organisations :

Association for Mental Health
 Children's Department
 Borough Police
 Welfare Services Department
 Pharmaceutical Society
 National Hospital Service Reserve
 Lifeguards
 St. John Ambulance Association
 British Red Cross Society
 Marriage Guidance Council
 Women's Royal Voluntary Service.

- (c) In August, 1967, a monthly *Health Education Bulletin* was introduced to provide members of the Department with details of local and national meetings, audio-visual aids available, new organisations and publications, and other information relating to health education.
- (d) During 1967, the Health Education Officer undertook the following visits for the purpose of discussion and/or study :

<i>March</i>	Guildford, (Meeting with Miss Land, O.H.S.). Winchester, (2), (Health Education Office).
<i>May</i>	Dorchester, (Herrison Hospital).
<i>June</i>	Christchurch, (Safety Exhibition).
<i>July</i>	London, (2), ("Navex" Exhibition; Adam Rouilly displays). Birmingham, (British Dental Association Exhibition).
<i>October</i>	London, (Rospa; Home Office).

Summary of Health Education During 1967 :

Lectures, talks, demonstrations given ..	207
Films Shown	595
Campaigns	3
Exhibitions	10

Appreciation is expressed to members of the medical, dental, nursing, administrative and clerical staff of the Health Department for their support in the development and work of the Health Education Service during 1967.

THE HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Home Nursing Service, consisting of a Superintendent, a Senior Nurse, 25 full-time and 3 half-time nurses, made 79,840 visits during 1967 compared with 78,138 visits in the previous year.

Although the total visits made have remained relatively constant over the last few years, the increasing number of elderly and aged patients (over 70 per cent over the age of 65 years) requiring multiple nursing treatments has made each visit more time consuming and called for an augmented staff. The shortage of hospital beds in the area has affected the Home Nursing Service in two ways, in that patients (particularly elderly patients) have often had to be nursed at home for long periods until a bed became available, and an increasing number of patients are now being discharged home within a few days of operation and their subsequent treatment and convalescence supervised by the family doctor and the home nurse.

During 1967 there were 330 surgical discharges to the care of the Home Nursing Service.

The preparation of a patient for hospital treatment, usually for a barium enema, or operation has similarly increased, from 285 patients in 1966 to 318 patients in 1967.

New Patients attended during 1967

In all, 3,542 patients were served during the year, of whom 2,679 were new cases, made up as follows :—

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Tuberculosis	18
Respiratory system (other than T.B.)	156
Heart and Circulatory system	548
Digestive system	356
Reproductive system	63
Nervous system	145
Urinary system	91
Cancer	258
Diabetes	71
Injuries, burns, etc.	103
Senility	213
Rheumatism	145
Leg Ulcers and Skin conditions	168
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	22
Preparation for hospital treatment	318
Miscellaneous conditions	4
	2,679

For some years a routine urine test has been carried out where possible by the home nurses and eleven cases of previously unrecognised glycosuria were discovered among 1,298 cases tested. These patients were referred to their own doctors for further investigation.

The age distribution of all patients treated in 1967 was :

		<i>Patients nursed</i>			
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0- 4 years	..	14	3	17	0.48
5-14 years	..	13	9	22	0.62
15-24 years	..	35	59	94	2.65
25-44 years	..	63	137	200	5.65
45-64 years	..	242	549	791	22.33
65-74 years	..	286	634	920	25.98
75- years	..	440	1058	1498	42.29
		1093	2449	3542	100.00

Sources of referral of new cases in 1967 were :

General Practitioners	1,706
Hospitals	781
Personal application	167
Voluntary agencies	6
Health Department and Chest Clinic	19
	2,679

During the year, 2,609 cases were removed from the register owing to :

Admission to hospital	542
Died	268
Satisfactory outcome of case	1,799
	2,609

The Nursing of Sick Children

Just over one per cent. of patients nursed during 1967 were below the age of 14 years, chiefly for complications of infectious disease and minor medical and surgical conditions. Home nurses attended child patients on their own districts and no special arrangements were necessary.

The Treatment of Visitors

Requests for the continuation of special treatments were received on 159 occasions, and 1,374 visits were made to visitors in hotels, boarding houses and private holiday accommodation.

Injection Therapy

During the year, 25,831 injections were given to 1,185 patients, of which 6,932 were insulin injections.

Daily injections were necessary for 237 patients, and 80 patients received injections twice a day.

Late Visits

The number of visits made between 8.0 p.m. and 8.0 a.m. increased from 143 in 1966 to 173 in 1967 and were carried out by the home nurse on whose district the request arose.

At the end of the year 933 cases remained under treatment, receiving visits as follows :

<i>Twice Daily</i>	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Alternate days</i>	<i>Twice Weekly</i>	<i>Thrice Weekly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Fort-nightly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>
6	80	34	117	67	335	181	113

A summary of the year's work and a comparison with previous years, was as follows :

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of patients on the Register, 1st Jan.	679	756	766	789	844	833	893	863
Number of new patients attended	2724	2658	2547	2655	2634	2558	2646	2679
Total number of patients attended ..	3403	3414	3313	3444	3478	3391	3539	3542
Number remaining on the Register on 31st December	756	766	789	844	833	893	863	933
Number of Patients taken off the Register	2647	2648	2524	2600	2645	2498	2676	2609
Total number of nursing visits	76,031	78,713	75,541	75,730	78,386	76,399	78,138	79,840

The illnesses of patients were classified as follows :

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Tuberculosis	93	86	62	61	42	30	26	18
Pneumonia	38	42	43	58	42	34	29	41
Miscarriages, etc.	24	16	36	39	41	19	30	19
Surgical	394	494	429	395	452	370	542	507
Medical	2830	2748	2705	2855	2847	2889	2857	2913
Infectious diseases	24	28	38	36	54	49	55	44
	3403	3414	3313	3444	3478	3391	3539	3542

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

At the end of the year the Domestic Help Service consisted of an Organiser, two Assistant Organisers and 114 part-time domestic helps serving 1,465 cases and working over 117,000 hours.

For many years past the number of domestic helps available has remained virtually constant and, in fact, declined from 121 in 1966 in spite of strenuous efforts to increase the number. There

are undoubtedly a number of sick and aged people who need more help than can be provided at present, but the Organisers are to be congratulated on their efforts to concentrate help where it is most needed, and the domestic helps for their selfless and devoted service in what are often extraordinarily difficult and unpleasant conditions. Less than 2 per cent of the domestic helps' time was spent on cases other than old age and chronic sickness and as many of these cases can be regarded as in permanent need of help, the difficulty in accepting new commitments without detriment to existing cases is obvious.

SUMMARY OF CASES HELPED

<i>Type of Case</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Hours spent</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Hours</i>	<i>Average hours per case</i>
Old age	1,178	98,650	84.04	83.7
Illness	225	16,391	13.96	72.8
Tuberculosis	7	710	0.61	101.4
Confinements	35	755	0.64	21.6
Mental Deficiency	15	751	0.64	50.0
Maternity and Child Welfare	5	125	0.11	25.0
TOTALS	1,465	117,382	100.0	80.1

Classification of cases served (by ages).

Under 15 years	5	0.3%
15-64 years	271	18.5%
65 years and over	1,189	81.2%
	<u>1,465</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Ambulance Service

One of the most pleasing features of 1967 has been the revitalisation of the Ambulance Service through the enthusiasm and initiative of Mr. D. M. Cook, the Ambulance Officer, and the support given by the Ambulance Sub-Committee. Not only has the local authority fleet of vehicles been completely modernised and re-equipped, but the Hospital Car Service was transferred from the Women's Royal Voluntary Service to the administrative control of the Ambulance Service, and since July, 1967 the combined fleet has been entirely controlled from the Ambulance Depot at 42 Portchester Road. The employment of a full-time mechanic for routine servicing and minor repairs has meant that vehicles were out of service for a minimum period and at the same time were maintained to a state of maximum efficiency.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health Working Party were completely accepted by the Council, as regards vehicles and equipment, training of personnel and personal equipment, and the result has been a spectacular rise in the morale of the whole service which must have contributed in no small way towards its efficiency.

There was an increase in the number of patients carried from 62,128 to 65,488, and a corresponding increase in mileage covered from 288,260 to 338,150. These increases were partly accounted for by a declining use of rail transport from 32,136 to 15,137 rail miles. The increased cost of rail charges and the difficulty in loading stretcher cases into the new diesel trains were the main causes of the decline, together with the greater availability of a Vauxhall Victor ambulance conversion for long fast journeys, and the more concentrated use of the Hospital Car Service.

Any difficulties that have arisen have been mainly in connection with handicapped (mainly mentally disordered) patients requiring transport to the Training Centre and the Day Hospital. These patients tend to require transport at peak periods in the hospital programme and on many occasions the service was extremely hard pressed.

Difficulties have also arisen over unloading and parking facilities at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Shelley Road, and after a good deal of discussion appear to be happily resolved.

Under the control of the Ambulance Officer the staff consists of

4 Control Officers

34 Driver/Attendants

1 Mechanic

1 Clerk

2 part-time Telephonists

1 Depot Cleaner

**TABLE SHOWING PATIENTS CARRIED AND MILEAGES
COVERED BY AMBULANCE SERVICE SINCE 1949**

Year	Local Authority		St. John Association		Hospital Car Service		Total	
	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage
1949	7,990	82,824	1,736	30,513	7,141	89,997	16,867	203,334
1950	11,937	100,634	2,545	31,325	7,438	82,431	21,920	214,390
1951	12,335	103,192	2,973	25,401	13,132	82,467	28,440	211,060
1952	15,340	110,424	3,160	21,391	15,639	71,425	34,139	203,240
1953	18,782	127,334	2,159	13,619	17,446	73,258	38,387	214,211
1954	20,683	127,975	268	1,228	17,353	71,456	38,304	200,659
1955	23,104	142,991	163	1,131	18,241	69,740	41,508	213,862
1956	27,409	148,584	271	1,430	18,006	72,625	45,686	222,639
1957	30,736	159,511	427	1,487	17,257	70,866	48,420	231,864
1958	31,037	157,235	557	1,264	18,441	82,911	50,035	241,410
1959	35,030	170,938	572	1,777	19,494	89,526	55,096	262,241
1960	35,275	171,315	3,808	13,295	20,385	96,220	59,468	280,830
1961	36,196	173,192	4,639	15,856	21,686	109,518	62,521	298,566
1962	35,912	176,452	4,792	15,798	20,589	112,442	61,293	304,692
1963	36,266	169,053	3,484	9,917	18,902	102,075	58,652	281,045
1964	42,750	183,068	—	—	22,077	120,188	64,827	303,256
1965	43,765	183,547	—	—	17,317	95,218	61,082	278,765
1966	42,224	189,793	—	—	19,904	98,467	62,128	288,260
1967	40,172	226,266	—	—	25,316	111,884	65,488	338,150

Year	<i>Average miles covered per patient carried</i>			
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>St. John Association</i>	<i>Hospital Car Service</i>	<i>Total all Services</i>
1949	10.36	17.57	12.60	12.05
1950	8.43	12.31	11.08	9.77
1951	8.36	8.53	6.27	7.42
1952	7.19	6.76	4.56	5.95
1953	6.78	6.30	4.19	5.58
1954	6.18	4.58	4.11	5.23
1955	6.18	6.94	3.82	5.15
1956	5.42	5.28	4.03	4.87
1957	5.19	3.48	4.11	4.79
1958	5.07	2.27	4.50	4.82
1959	4.88	3.11	4.59	4.76
1960	4.85	3.49	4.72	4.72
1961	4.78	3.42	5.05	4.78
1962	4.91	3.30	5.46	4.97
1963	4.66	2.85	5.40	4.79
1964	4.28	—	5.44	4.68
1965	4.19	—	5.50	4.56
1966	4.49	—	4.95	4.64
1967	5.63	—	4.42	5.16

THE WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DURING 1967 IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Service	Vehicles (Number at 31.12.67)	Patient Carrying Journeys	Patients Carried		Abortive and Service Journeys	Total Mileages	Transport by Rail	
			Accident or Emergency	Other			No.	Rail Miles
Directly provided	Ambulances (9)	9,441	2,864	26,908	1,679	168,103	27	4,248
	Dual purpose (6)	2,070	42	10,358	771	58,163	95	10,889
Hospital Car Service		6,720	—	25,316	721	111,884	—	—
		18,231	2,906	62,582	3,171	338,150	122	15,137

Vaccination and Immunisation

Protection against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis continued through the year under schemes approved by the Ministry of Health, and every effort was made not only to achieve a high rate of protection of children during the first two years of life, but to maintain this protection to the end of school life through "booster" doses. A consistently high record of acceptances compared with the national average is shown in the following table :—

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN

The following table from the Ministry of Health shows the percentages vaccinated in Bournemouth compared with the equivalent national figures :

	<i>Children born in 1966</i>			<i>Smallpox (children under 2)*</i>
	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Polio- myelitis</i>	
England and Wales . .	74%	75%	71%	39%
Bournemouth . .	88%	88%	79%	42%

* Includes only children who were vaccinated during 1967 and were under 2 years old at the time, and is calculated as a percentage of children born during 1966. This is considered to give a reasonable estimate of the proportion of young children being vaccinated against smallpox.

During the year a great deal of thought was given to the question of computerising vaccination and immunisation records, and meetings were held with the Local Medical Committee and the Executive Council, resulting in the unanimous approval of the scheme, to commence in early 1968.

Vaccination against Smallpox

1,486 children under the age of 16 years received protection against smallpox, 710 by general practitioners and 776 in the local authority clinics. The total included 773 infants under the age of two years.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total of 7,955 children received protection against diphtheria either as a single antigen or combined with other antigens. 2,033 were protected by general practitioners and 5,922 at local authority centres.

Details follow :

	<i>Children born in years</i>						Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960/ 63	1952/ 59	
A. No. of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (incl. temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1967.	840	810	46	29	38	9	1772
B. Number of children who receive a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age), during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1967	—	413	787	84	1311	3588	6183

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During 1967, 1,767 persons completed a course of vaccination and 2,418 persons received booster doses. Of these, 1,451 were protected by general practitioners and 2,734 at local authority centres.

Details follow :

	<i>Children born in years</i>						Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960/ 63	1952/ 59	
Primary Vaccination ..	397	1108	115	41	61	45	1767
Booster Doses	—	54	101	32	1215	1016	2418

Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care

Arrangements in force during the year included

(1) Tuberculosis

(a) The seconding of a health visitor for full-time duty at the Chest Clinic and in domiciliary visiting of tuberculous patients.

(b) The payment of a proportion of the salary of the almoner and occupational therapist employed at the Chest Clinics.

(c) Boarding out of child contacts.

(d) Assistance in rehousing tuberculous patients by recommendation to the Housing Committee. During the year 2 cases were rehoused.

(e) Provision of nursing requisites.

(f) Provision of domestic help, 7 patients receiving 710 hours service.

(g) A grant to the Bournemouth Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in respect of their work in providing cash payments, extra nourishment, bedding, coal and other items for tuberculous patients and their families.

(h) Occupational therapy for domiciliary patients, 28 cases receiving 319 visits during the year.

(2) Venereal Diseases

A health visitor attended the special clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

(3) Illness generally

Provision was made at rest homes for the convalescence of patients recommended by general practitioners or hospital consultants. During the year 42 persons received recuperative holidays compared with 26 in 1966. The cost to the patient was based on income, but the majority of beneficiaries under the scheme paid little if anything. All patients who had been away in rest homes were visited on their return home by a health visitor, and almost invariably had benefited considerably in health.

Articles of sick room equipment were issued on loan as required at the request of general practitioners or hospitals. 522 issues were made during the year, those in most frequent demand being mackintosh sheets (95), bed pans (77), commodes (112), wheel chairs (82), urinals (42), bed rings (16).

(4) Cervical Cytology Clinic

During the year 1,383 women attended by appointment to have cervical smears taken for examination for evidence of cancer. This included 79 who attended in previous years and were recalled either to ensure that some minor disorder had been corrected or because of unsatisfactory smears on their first visit. Ninety-four women attended twice during the year 1967 for this reason.

For most of the year, two sessions were held each week one at the central clinic at Avebury the other at Pelhams Clinic, Millhams Road.

Four cases of cancer of the cervix were discovered and 25 other patients referred to their own doctors for further examination or investigation or because of minor disorders.

The women attending the clinics were also offered a simple test for the discovery of sugar or protein in the urine, and 22 were referred to their general medical practitioners as a result of this.

Mental Health Service

Since October 1963, Bournemouth patients requiring hospitalisation for the treatment of mental disorder have been admitted to Herrison Hospital and St. Ann's Hospital in the case of mental sickness, and to Tatchbury Mount and Coldeast Hospitals in the case of mental subnormality. There have been only very occasional departures from these general arrangements, when an admission has been made direct to a subsidiary of a major hospital or a special arrangement has been made to meet special circumstances.

Co-operation with the hospitals has been excellent, but delays in admissions of mentally subnormal patients and mentally sick patients in the elderly age group have unfortunately become frequent. These delays often cause great hardship to the patients' relatives and friends and the untiring efforts of the Consultant Psychiatrist and Hospital Superintendents to admit really urgent cases with the minimum of delay have been greatly appreciated.

Admissions to Mental Hospitals, 1967

Admissions to mental hospitals arranged by mental welfare officers of the Department showed a substantial increase to 552 compared with 465 in 1966 and an average admission rate of 410 during the ten years 1957-1966. The age groups showing the highest increases were 30-40 years (50-81 admissions), 40-50 years (55-94 admissions) and 60-70 (67-96 admissions).

Reference to the accompanying tables shows that 66% of admissions in 1967 were informal, 23% were admissions for observation under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and that emergency admissions under Section 29 of the Act fell to under 9% of the total. There were also four admissions from Magistrates' Courts under Section 60 of the Act compared with nine in the previous years.

ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS DURING LAST 10 YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.D.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Section 11</i>	<i>Section 14 etc.</i>	<i>Section 20</i>	<i>Total</i>
1958	118	63	16	6	72	103	378
1959	119	28	4	3	18	201	373
1960 1.1.60— 31.10.60	125	—	—	—	10	196	331*
				<i>Mental</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Act</i>	} 393
	<i>Inf.</i>		<i>Sect. 60</i>	<i>Sect. 29</i>	<i>Sect. 26</i>	<i>Sect. 25</i>	
1960 1.11.60— 31.12.60	28			6	4	24	62*
1961	146		1	111	17	175	450
1962	169		4	93	4	155	425
1963	169		4	105	15	125	418
1964	225		3	41	12	139	420
1965	245		4	50	9	107	415
1966	279		9	47	9	121	465
1967	364		4	49	8	127	552

* The Mental Health Act, 1959, came into operation on 1st November 1960.

ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING 1967 UNDER MENTAL HEALTH ACT

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Males</i>					<i>Females</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Sect. 26</i>	<i>Sect. 25</i>	<i>Sect. 29</i>	<i>Sect. 60</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Sect. 26</i>	<i>Sect. 25</i>	<i>Sect. 29</i>	<i>Sect. 60</i>	
10-20	6	—	1	2	—	6	—	1	3	—	19
20-30	19	—	10	4	1	25	—	7	—	—	66
30-40	26	3	8	8	—	24	—	9	3	—	81
40-50	27	1	7	2	3	30	1	18	5	—	94
50-60	22	—	4	6	—	23	1	11	3	—	70
60-70	30	—	3	2	—	35	1	20	5	—	96
70-80	21	—	8	1	—	36	1	11	3	—	81
80+	6	—	1	1	—	28	—	8	1	—	45
	157	4	42	26	4	207	4	85	23	—	552

Re-admissions to Mental Hospitals

Of the 552 patients admitted to mental hospitals during 1967 over half of them (55%) had been in a mental hospital before, some recently, but others over a longer period. A high proportion of patients were aware of the deterioration in their condition and many of them voluntarily sought re-admission.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS

	Total admissions		Re-admissions		Percentage
1958	378		120		31.7%
1959	373		131		35.1%
1960	393		140		35.6%
1961	450		160		35.6%
1962	425		146		34.4%
1963	418		158		37.8%
1964	420		175		41.7%
1965	415		150		36.1%
1966	465		214		46.0%
1967	552		290		55.0%

Mental Welfare Officers/Social Workers

From January 1st the duties of mental welfare officer and social worker were merged and each officer was responsible for the after care of patients within an area of the Borough in addition to

supervising the admissions of patients to hospital. The changed arrangements have brought many advantages, and at the end of the year four officers were in post, together with a Head Social Worker. The Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health, an experienced psychiatrist, exercised day to day supervision over the whole Mental Health Section.

Liaison with the staff of Herrison and St. Ann's Hospitals has been extremely good and regular attendances have been made at Discharge Case Conferences and Out Patients Clinics.

Mental Hostels

Two mental hostels, "Wallfield" and "Beaufort House", providing between them about 28 places for female patients, were open throughout the year and were generally filled to capacity.

As in previous years, "Wallfield" acted as the reception hostel, and tended to retain patients who had suffered from mental illness, while "Beaufort House" concentrated mainly on patients suffering from subnormality. The different roles adopted by the two hostels was reflected in their turnover of patients, for there were 22 admissions to "Wallfield" and 24 discharges, and 3 admissions and 3 discharges at "Beaufort House".

Details of the patients were as follows :—

					"Beaufort House"	"Wallfield"
In residence on 31st December, 1966	..	..	..	..	13	14
In residence on 31st December, 1967	..	..	..	..	13	12
ADMISSIONS DURING 1967	..	..	..	..	3	22
Source of admission						
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	2	13
Private address	..	..	..	..	1	9
Reason for admission						
Rehabilitation	..	..	..	..	3	16
Accommodation	..	..	..	..	—	3
Inadequacy	..	..	..	..	—	2
Temporary crisis	..	..	..	..	—	1
Age on admission						
Under 20 years	..	..	..	..	1	1
20-29 years	..	..	..	..	—	3
30-39 years	..	..	..	..	—	5
40-49 years	..	..	..	..	1	3
50-59 years	..	..	..	..	—	6
60-69 years	..	..	..	..	1	2
Over 70 years	..	..	..	..	—	2

DISCHARGES DURING 1967	..	..	..	3	24
To Hostel out of area	..	..	..	—	1
To private address and employment	..	..	..	—	3
To private address	..	..	..	1	7
To General Hospital	..	..	..	—	4
Return to hospital	..	..	..	—	8
To Old People's Homes	..	..	..	2	1
Length of stay in hostel					
Under 1 week	..	..	..	—	2
1-4 weeks	..	..	..	—	2
1-3 months	..	..	..	—	5
3-6 months	..	..	..	—	6
6-9 months	..	..	..	—	1
9-12 months	..	..	..	—	1
Over 1 year	..	..	..	3	7

As in the previous year, "Wallfield" remained the general admission hostel and retained the majority of discharges from hospitals for the mentally sick, while "Beaufort House" accepted most of the cases of mental subnormality, and this difference in function is reflected in the admission and discharge rates, and in the length of the patients' stay.

In the case of both hostels, great emphasis was laid on rehabilitation and within the limitations of the small staff available at each hostel (and throughout the year the staffing position has been precarious) a surprisingly large number of patients have been returned to the community, or have been found work from the sheltered environment of the hostel. Others have attended daily at the Turner Training Centre, and the position at "Wallfield" has generally been that about a third of the patients were in gainful employment, a third attended the Training Centre, and a third remained in the hostel, performing a certain amount of domestic work.

The provision of further mental hostels has proved disappointingly slow, and throughout the year no progress was made in the matter of "Leven House" (but work commenced in May 1968) or the Herbert Hostel. It is important that early provision be made for the reception of male patients, and when "Leven House" is established, some reorganisation will allow this to be done, and meanwhile the few male patients requiring hostel care are accommodated through other agencies.

As mentioned earlier, staffing the mental hostels remains a perennial problem, both as regards professional and domestic staff.

The long hours worked by the professional staff and the sense of being always on duty, makes residential employment unpopular and when staffing future hostels consideration will certainly have to be given to round the clock supervision of patients by non-resident staff.

Mental Subnormality

During the year ten new cases of mental subnormality were reported. Four of them being children who were reported by the Education Authority as being unsuitable for education at school.

The position at the end of the year was that 400 cases of mental subnormality were on the authority's registers, as follows :

* In hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Attending the Turner Training Centre and living at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Living in local authority hostel	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Living at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Resident in private homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
							400

* The majority of cases in hospitals (approximately 91) were at Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospitals.

Eight persons suffering from mental subnormality were admitted to hospitals. One of these cases was admitted under Section 25 and the remainder informally.

In addition, 13 persons were admitted to hospital for short periods in order to give their parents a short period of freedom from worry, or a holiday.

Two deaths were notified among mentally subnormal persons, both in hospital.

At the end of the year one male case awaited urgent hospital admission, and there were three less urgent cases on the waiting list.

Arrangements for training mentally subnormal children and adults in the community

During the year the Turner Training Centre continued to provide training and rehabilitation for 111 persons who were on the register on 31st December, 1967. The majority of these were mentally subnormal, but a number of psychiatric cases, from the hostels

and from the community, also attended. The capacity of the Training Centre (100 persons) was therefore substantially exceeded and the position was made more difficult in that training on industrial lines was introduced some time ago for the older trainees.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1966 to the prospects of a new Industrial Training Unit being created on the redevelopment site at Elliotts' Brickworks, adjoining a zoned industrial area, in West Howe. Although little progress was made in this direction in 1967 the way has now been cleared and a 120-place Unit should be available in about two years' time. Meanwhile, the Health Committee is to consider the reorganisation of the Turner Training Centre, and the formation of an Industrial Wing so that it may eventually be transferred to West Howe as a going concern.

One of the problems of an Industrial Unit is undoubtedly the availability of work in the area suitable for the trainees, and its continuance over a reasonable period, and in this respect the south of England is less well situated than the industrial areas of the Country.

Among the older trainees at the Turner Training Centre, small weekly payments have been in operation for some time, the amount depending on the output, skill and general attitude towards work of the individual trainee. Through the good offices of the Borough Treasurer, these small amounts of money have been made up into pay packets and distributed as with any other Corporation employee and if sufficient work is forthcoming there is scope for a considerable increase in these payments.

Open days, exhibitions and the annual sports day have carried on as usual and given a wide variety of people an opportunity of seeing the type of work carried out and encouraging sympathy and understanding of the mentally handicapped.

<i>Number in attendance</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 16</i>	<i>Over 16</i>	<i>Under 16</i>	<i>Over 16</i>	
Male Section	—	27	—	—	27
Female and Junior Section	28	1	17	38	84
Totals	28	28	17	38	111

TURNER TRAINING CENTRE DENTAL TREATMENT 1967

During the year a total of 84 dental examinations were carried out, and of these 47 patients were seen to require treatment; 21 were in the care of private dentists, while 26 were seen at the East Way Clinic. 37 patients (including 5 wearing full dentures) were not in need of attention at the examination.

The treatment carried out at the clinic involved 91 separate attendances, during which time the following treatment was afforded :—

Fillings in permanent teeth	67
Fillings in deciduous teeth	18
Scaling and polishing of teeth	7
Extraction of permanent teeth	8
Extraction of deciduous teeth	6
Courses of treatment completed	18

The standard of dental health has shown an improvement, as is seen by the low number of teeth extracted. The toothbrushing class continues and has shown an interesting improvement in the health of the gums of the children taking part.

Much remains to be done and progress is of necessity slow on these difficult patients, but the steady increase in the amount of treatment afforded is satisfying, as is the increased interest shown by parents, teachers and children in dental health.

NURSING HOMES

At the end of the year 37 nursing homes were registered by the local authority, two more than in 1966. Accommodation was provided for 496 medical and surgical cases, and for 25 maternity cases.

Increasing difficulty has been experienced in registering new Homes owing to the requirements of the National Health Regulations and Town Planning and Building Regulations. The time taken to complete alterations and adaptations has often been inordinately long and while these improvements are essential to bring the nursing home to the appropriate standard it has, on occasion, been possible to allow the home to receive patients when the main work has been completed, allowing minor alterations to proceed over an agreed period.

Staffing problems have remained difficult.

Bournemouth Crematorium

Since the opening of the Crematorium in 1938, there has been a steady increase in this method of disposing of the dead, the yearly totals being :

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
1954	..	..	..	1770
1955	..	..	..	1991
1956	..	..	..	2142
1957	..	..	..	2207
1958	..	..	..	2340
1959	..	..	..	2472
1960	..	..	..	2609
1961	..	..	..	2648
1962	..	..	..	2873
1963	..	..	..	3171
1964	..	..	..	3095
1965	..	..	..	3192
1966	..	..	..	3514
1967	..	..	..	3493

An analysis of the statistics for 1967 showed that 43·3 per cent. of applications for cremation came from within the Borough, while 56·7 per cent. were received from other areas.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee to the Crematorium, and in an emergency has two deputies authorised by the Home Office, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and a retired Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

Action was taken under this section of the Act in one case during the year, brief details of which are :

Mr. A. W. aged 79 years. In poor health, and living alone under squalid and grossly insanitary conditions. Admitted to Christchurch Hospital under a Magistrate's Order, where he died a week later.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 - 1951 — INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

The registration of blind persons and the provision of welfare services for this category of disabled persons is carried out by the Welfare Services Committee, and the following information in respect of new registrations has been supplied by the Director of Welfare Services :

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ..	10	2	—	44
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical)	14	14	—	22
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	8	10	—	16

Public Health Laboratory Service

REPORT BY Dr. G. J. G. KING, DIRECTOR OF THE
BOURNEMOUTH LABORATORY

SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM BOURNEMOUTH, 1967

Public Health Department

Bloods	36	
Faeces and urine	1,196	
Nose and throat	13	
Other human	2	
Food and shellfish	381	
Ice-cream	208	
Milk	516	
Water	613	
Other sanitary	240	
		3,205

General Practitioners

Bronchitis	13	
Faeces and urine	458	
Nose and throat	69	
Sputa	2	
Other human	75	
Food	5	
		622

Bournemouth Chest Clinic

Laryngeal swabs	1,948	
Pleural fluids	2	
Sputa : Direct	20	
Culture	332	
Urine	44	
Bronchitis	64	
Bloods	23	
Other human	3	
		2,436

Royal National Hospital

Bronchitis	123	
Laryngeal swabs	415	
Pleural fluids	124	
Sputa : Direct	13	
Culture	1,825	
Faeces and urine	77	
Other human	33	
Bloods	145	
		2,755

Royal Victoria Hospital

Faeces and urine	12	
Phage typing	409	
Sera	19	
Other human	40	
		480

Total

9,498

Water Supply

The greater part of the borough is served by the Bournemouth and District Water Company, the remainder by the West Hampshire Water Company. Throughout the year, both supplies have been satisfactory, both as regards quantity and quality, and 466 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory by the district public health inspectors from the mains supplies, with completely satisfactory bacteriological results.

The bulk of the water supplied to the Borough is drawn from local rivers, particularly the Avon, and there is no traceable content of fluoride in the water as supplied.

I am indebted to the General Manager of the Bournemouth and District Water Company and to the Chief Engineer of the West Hampshire Water Company for the following information :—

		Bournemouth and District Water Co.	West Hants Water Co.
(a)	Quality and quantity of water supply throughout the year.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
(b)	Action taken in respect of any form of contamination	No specific action was necessary (other than sterilisation of sections of mains following repair).	
(c)	Number of dwelling houses supplied from the public water mains		
	(i) direct to houses	49,241	6,653
	(ii) by means of stand-pipes	None	None

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information :—

The first tunnelling contract of the Coastal Intercepting Sewer Scheme is about 50% completed with over 1 mile of 6ft. dia. tunnel actually driven. The next contract for a further 3 miles will go out to tender shortly.

Some works of sewerage extensions to replace cesspools have been completed but others have had to be postponed due to the general economic situation.

Design work has commenced on Purification Works extensions and Pumping Stations towards the completion of a diversion of sewage away from sea outfalls.

Report by A. J. Mortimer, Meteorological Registrar

1967 Summary

A healthy surplus of sunshine was the most important contribution of 1967, and although not extremely hot, there were consistently high temperatures in the summer months except for a setback in May. The late autumn was very wet and it seemed that the winter might be long and severe when heavy snowfalls came exceptionally early. By Christmas, however, it was sunny and mild and on this note the year ended.

In more detail — JANUARY opened cold and dry and closed mild and wet. FEBRUARY was dry and mild at the outset, but concentrated above average rainfall into the last two weeks. MARCH was the sunniest since 1948 and seasonably windy and unsettled. APRIL gave us the highest maximum temperature in that month for nine years (66 degrees) and equalled the second lowest minimum of the century (28 degrees). It was a generally fine month but closed with cloudy, cooler conditions. These led into a disappointing MAY, stormy, unsettled and cool. JUNE righted the balance, opening with 22 days with practically no rain. The month was sunny and dry except for three days of thundery conditions during which most of the 1.36 inches recorded fell. JULY was sunny and warm but closed with thundery unsettled conditions which continued into AUGUST. Fortunately the weather soon cleared and August was another good month for the holidaymaker. SEPTEMBER was sunny and although there was above average rainfall this mostly fell at night. Heavy rain and rough weather made OCTOBER memorable although its total of 6.59 inches of rain fell far short of the previous October's 8.50 inches. NOVEMBER was cold, dry and sunny, leading into the early snowfall of DECEMBER recorded above.

SUMMARY, 1967

Highest temperature recorded	..	78° on 12th July
Lowest temperature recorded ..	..	23° on 9th January
Greatest fall of rain in one day	..	1.28 inches on 27th February
Total rainfall	..	34.68 inches (average 31.21 inches)
Total sunshine	..	1,830.9 hours (average 1,726 hours)
Number of days with sunshine	..	315
Number of days with rain ..	..	160
Mean temperature	..	50.6° (average 50.9°)

BOURNEMOUTH CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION

Latitude 50° 44'N. Longitude 1° 53'W. Height above Mean Sea Level 130 ft.

TABLES OF TEMPERATURE, SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

1. TEMPERATURE (Degrees Fahrenheit)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967..	40.1 41.3	40.5 43.0	44.0 46.0	48.6 47.7	53.8 51.9	59.4 58.0	62.4 61.9	62.4 60.4	58.5 58.2	52.2 53.7	46.0 43.7	42.3 41.4
Absolute Maximum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Date	53 27/31	54 26th	60 20th	66 17th	71 11th	75 15th	78 12th	73 27th	68 2nd	65 7/8	56 1st	54 23rd
Absolute Minimum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Date	23 9th	29 14th	30 31st	28 1st	29 3rd	41 12th	47 3rd	46 5th	43 9th	33 30th	28 17th	24 9th
Mean Range	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Humidity %	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8.0 90.9	10.8 94.2	11.8 77.7	13.5 73.9	11.5 80.8	14.6 75.8	14.4 74.8	13.4 76.4	10.6 80.6	9.3 84.7	11.5 90.4	9.4 91.6

Mean Temperature for 1967 — 50.6 Average (Air Ministry) — 50.9

2. SUNSHINE (Hours)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	65	82	133	185	218	230	213	206	150	116	71	57
1967.. .. .	74.1	99.0	186.7	150.2	200.1	251.4	260.6	206.4	142.9	97.4	97.3	64.8
Daily Average (1967) ..	2.4	3.5	6.0	5.0	6.5	8.4	8.4	6.7	4.8	3.14	3.20	2.10
Highest amount in one day	6.9	8.9	10.9	12.0	12.7	14.8	14.9	13.2	11.3	9.2	8.2	6.7
Date	21st	23rd	29th	24th	10th	13/30	9th	21st	20th	22nd	6th	4th
Days with sunshine ..	22	22	29	27	30	30	29	30	27	26	24	19

Total for 1967 — 1830.9

Average (Air Ministry) — 1726

3. RAINFALL (Inches)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	3.56	2.28	2.06	2.00	1.90	1.56	2.22	2.47	2.50	3.46	3.74	3.46
1967.. .. .	4.11	3.67	2.24	1.12	4.03	1.36	1.14	2.22	4.00	6.59	2.02	2.18
Daily Average	.133	.131	.072	.037	.130	.045	.037	.072	.133	.213	.067	.070
Greatest fall in one day	.95	1.28	.73	.44	.92	.63	.54	.65	.91	.76	.88	.58
Date	25th	27th	8th	9th	14th	23rd	22nd	1st	25th	16th	1st	22nd
No. of days with rain ..	14	14	10	9	19	4	7	13	19	19	14	18

Total for 1967 — 34.68

Average (Air Ministry) — 31.21

Environmental Hygiene

Report by G. A. Morgan, B.E.M., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector

The year 1967, in the field of environmental health, was one of steady progress and positive, if not spectacular, achievement. In this section of public health work it is seldom possible to report a final solution to any of the problems facing the Public Health Inspector. New responsibilities invariably involve a great deal of initial control work followed by years of routine checking and supervision.

It is gratifying to report, however, that by the end of the year in two fields, houses in multiple occupation and non-industrial occupational circumstances, the initial control work has been largely completed. Whilst there are houses in multiple occupation still to be surveyed, the larger and least satisfactory premises have now been surveyed and the Council's standard applied; emphasis in this work can now be placed upon the maintenance of the standard. All premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act have received an initial inspection and here again the energies of the inspectorate can be directed towards the routine work of maintaining statutory standards and improving working conditions.

A full staff was maintained during the greater part of the year although there were two retirements. Mr. Jack Randall, the Council's Chief Public Health Inspector for over four years and a servant of the Council for over forty years, retired on the 31st August, 1967. Tributes to Mr. Randall's qualities have been paid elsewhere. In the section which he controlled so ably, his professional knowledge and dedication were an inspiration to his staff and will be an example for many years to come. The greater part of the work recorded in this report was carried out under Mr. Randall's direction.

Mr. W. Vincent Morris, a District Public Health Inspector for over forty years, retired at the end of the year. A dedicated Public Health Inspector, Mr. Morris was also associated with many forms of public service and is the type of conscientious officer difficult to replace.

The section welcomed Mr. A. R. Hutt, who was appointed Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector in September, 1967, after the Council had honoured me by appointing me as their Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mr. Randall will join with me in expressing appreciation of the work of the staff, both inspectorial and clerical, the result of whose efforts is reflected in the following pages of this report.

Inspection and Visits

Water

To obtain samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination	504
To obtain samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination at Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools ..	398

Food Supply

Hotel and Boarding House Kitchens	1,237
Cafes and Restaurants	759
Factory Canteens	36
School Feeding Centres	61
Bakehouses	136
Food Preparation Premises	162
Shops re sale of food	961
Stalls and delivery vehicles	215
Dairies and milkshops for milk samples	1,095
Shops for other samples of food and drugs	994
Dairies and milk distribution premises	96
Pasteurising plants	64
Premises used for the manufacture of ice cream	21
Premises used for the storage and sale of ice cream	78
Meat markets and cold stores	67

Atmospheric Pollution

Smoke observations	60
Visits to premises	182

Housing Conditions

Primary inspections of dwellinghouses (under Public Health Act, 1936 and Housing Act, 1957, etc.)	533
Subsequent inspections of dwellinghouses	1,586
Houses in multiple occupation (Housing Acts, 1957, 1961 and 1964)	1,317
Overcrowding	37
Applications for certificates of disrepair, etc. (Rent Act, 1957)	16
Caravan dwellings	93

Occupational Conditions

Factories	569
Homes of Outworkers	12
Shops re Shops Act, 1950	134
Other business premises (Young Persons (Employment) Act, etc.)	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	1,954

Infectious Diseases

Primary visits after notification	277
Subsequent visits and visits to contacts	905

General Sanitary Conditions

Hairdressing establishments	161
Holiday accommodation	40
Noise Nuisances	300
Nuisances other than the above	2,151
Nursing homes, day nurseries, etc.	71
Offensive trades	6
Pet Shops	3
Piggeries and swill-boiling plants	117
Places of Entertainment	33
Premises for the examination of drains	888
Private Sanitary Inspections	71
Refuse accommodation	232
Sale of Poisons	63
Swimming baths	176
Verminous premises	182
Miscellaneous	2,066

Food Supply

It can be reported once more that the steady progress made in recent years to improve standards in premises where food is handled has been maintained.

A 12% increase in the number of inspections of such premises is a reflection of the operation of a policy of frequent inspection with two aims. Regular routine inspection has been found to be a successful means of preventing the development of unsatisfactory conditions which might subsequently require enforcement action. It also provides the Inspector with the opportunities to establish a satisfactory relationship with the food trade, making readily available to the trade his technical knowledge and experience.

During the year 112 written informal notices drawing attention to contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were sent, whilst similar notice was given verbally on 160 occasions. 140 informal notices were complied with in the course of the year. Two prosecutions were taken for contraventions of the Regulations in connection with failure to protect bread from contamination; the case against the retailer was dismissed by the Magistrates, who found the case against the manufacturer proved and imposed a fine of £50.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 came into operation on 1st January, 1967 and afforded the Council useful and long awaited powers to improve

conditions in mobile shops and delivery vehicles. Much work remains to be done in this field but 50 vans were inspected during the year. One prosecution relating to a dirty bread delivery van was instituted and resulted in the imposition of a £10 fine upon the owner.

Meat Inspection

15 carcasses of beef affected by *cysticercus bovis* were deposited at Bournemouth Cold Stores for treatment. The District Inspector supervised the treatment under refrigeration and subsequently released the meat for human consumption. This number is substantially smaller than that of 1966 and, it is hoped, may indicate a drop in the number of cattle affected with this parasitic condition.

Milk Supplies

During the year certain retailers commenced selling "Ultra Heat Treated" milk and 13 licences to sell milk of this special designation were granted by the Health Committee. There are no indications that milk treated in this way enjoys a high popularity in the town, however, and neither of the firms at present pasteurising milk have applied for the necessary authority to carry out this process.

At the end of 1966, 278 retailers were licensed to sell pre-packed milk and during 1967 an additional 36 dealers were licensed to sell designated milk as follows :—

Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	31
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	9
Ultra Heat Treated	..	..	..	..	..	13

There are no producer-retailers distributing milk in the Borough and therefore the special designation "Untreated" is not in use.

160 routine inspections were made to pasteurisation plants and milk distributors in the course of the year. 714 samples of milk, including 293 of milk delivered to schools, were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. 12 samples failed the methylene blue test. Upon investigation, it was found, in the case of 8 of the test failures occurring over a period of a few days, that the dairy cooling system had broken down. After the firm concerned had overcome this problem no further unsatisfactory samples were reported.

Ice Cream

During the year a further 26 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream, bringing the total of businesses so registered to 737. Almost all these retailers are selling pre-packed products whilst generally the sale of ice cream from large cans is confined to restaurants and hotels, which do not require to be registered. Care has been exercised in the sampling programme to ensure that ice cream sold from cans is regularly sampled to ensure the maintenance of the necessary high standards of handling and service. The programme has also included regular routine sampling from the production lines at manufacturing premises.

The chart hereunder indicates the need for the strict supervision of the sale of unpacked and soft ice-creams :

Number of Samples taken — 319

	Grades I and II	Grade III	Grade IV
No. of samples of pre-packed ice-cream placed in Grade	182	1	1
No. of samples of loose or soft ice-cream placed in Grade	122	5	8
TOTAL	304	6	9
Percentage of samples placed in Grade	95%	2%	3%

Prepared Foods

During the year, four premises were registered for the manufacture of meat or fish products. The total number of premises so registered in the Borough is 178.

For many years in the majority of outbreaks of food borne infection successfully investigated, it has been shown that meat is the most susceptible of the foods forming man's normal diet. Manipulated meat products are especially troublesome and it is therefore necessary to pay special attention to food handling

practice in businesses manufacturing such articles of food as sausages, meat pies, pickled and preserved meats and similar products.

The registration of premises processing meat in all its forms is an essential measure for the control of the hygienic production of these highly susceptible foods.

During the year 95 samples of meat and fish products were examined by the Public Health Laboratory and all were found to be satisfactory. Since many of the samples were taken at the retail outlets the programme also provides a guide to the standard of food-handling in the shops in the town.

Other Foods

149 samples of foods other than meat and fish were also examined by the Public Health Laboratory as a check on their bacteriological cleanliness.

Foodstuffs Condemned

The following amounts of food were condemned by the Public Health Inspectors during the year as a result of voluntary surrender by the traders concerned :—

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Fish		16	2	10
Meat	3	2	0	17
Tinned Goods	4	11	3	16
Other Foods	3	19	0	1
	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>

The total amount of food condemned in 1967 varies little with the amount surrendered as unfit during 1966. It will be agreed that nearly 12½ tons of food is a substantial quantity of food to condemn, but it should perhaps be emphasised that traders, both wholesale and retail, request the condemnation of this food by the Public Health Inspectors. The figure cannot therefore be considered as an indication of the Trade's attempt to sell unfit food but rather as a sign of a determination to offer the public only sound food.

Adulteration of Food and Drugs

(a) Milk

Checks on the composition of milks sold in the town are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, using the Gerber method.

It is therefore possible to maintain a high level of sampling at a comparatively low cost to the Council. As will be seen from the chart hereunder nearly 400 samples of milk were tested by the Inspectorate in 1967; only two samples were found to be deficient in fat content.

Milk Samples subjected to Gerber Test.

"Pasteurised" Milk	201
"Channel Islands" Milk	155
"Homogenised" Milk	32
"Sterilised" Milk	3
"Ultra Heat Treated" Milk	1

(b) Other Food and Drugs

241 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst who reported as follows :—

	FORMAL SAMPLES		INFORMAL SAMPLES		Total Samples
	<i>Found to be genuine</i>	<i>Found to be adulterated or unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Found to be genuine</i>	<i>Found to be adulterated or unsatisfactory</i>	
FOOD	2	1	203	9	215
DRUGS	—	—	26	—	26
TOTAL	2	1	229	9	241

10 samples were reported as unsatisfactory, a percentage slightly lower than that recorded in 1966.

Details of the unsatisfactory samples are set out hereunder :—

Formal Samples			
<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of adulteration or offence</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
122	Red Pepper	Contained excessive amount of sand (3.5%)	Producer and Importer warned. Stock withdrawn.
Informal Samples			
11	Beef & Vegetable Curry	Deficient of meat.	Matter taken up with Manufacturer.
29	Semolina	Infested with insect cocoon fibres.	Stock destroyed. Retailer's premises disinfested.
150	Cream Doughnut	Fat extracted from the "Cream" contained not more than 10% of milk fat.	Retailer warned.
182	Red Pepper	Contained an excessive amount of sand (3%).	Formal sample taken.
203	Tomato Paste	Contained an excessive amount of lead (equivalent to 10 p.p.m.).	Wholesaler contacted. Product withdrawn from sale.
235	Ground Almond	Infested with maggots and cocoon fibres.	Retailer warned. Stock withdrawn from sale.
228	Glace Pineapple	Contaminated with extraneous filth.	Retailer warned. Stock withdrawn from sale.
227	Glace Apricot	Wrongly labelled.	Retailer warned and label amended.
261	Brazil Nuts	Contained an excessive proportion of bad nuts (at least 25%).	Stock withdrawn from sale.

Pesticidal Residues in Foodstuffs

40 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination for pesticidal residues. The samples fall into two groups; a proportion is submitted as part of a national research programme whilst samples are also taken to check the condition of fresh salad ingredients sold in the shops.

Atmospheric Pollution

60 routine observations were made during the year in connection with smoke emissions from commercial and industrial premises. Contraventions of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 were detected on two occasions and were successfully dealt with by informal means.

The atmosphere over Bournemouth is comparatively clean but this situation leads to no complacency amongst Public Health Officers. Efforts are constantly being made both to eliminate existing smoke and to ensure that new boiler plant is capable of being operated without smoke emission.

25 plans of new buildings were examined to check the suitability of proposed chimney heights. In several cases chimneys were extended after consultations with the architects concerned. The Council rejected one plan on the grounds that the proposed chimney height was inadequate and, following an appeal by the applicant to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, it was agreed that a more suitable fuel be used and that the chimney height be increased.

Daily Recordings of Atmospheric Pollution

Daily readings of pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide were taken from three stations within the Borough as part of the National Survey of Air Pollution. The stations are sited at St. Stephen's Road, Cunningham Crescent and Pokesdown and provide variation from station to station as respects both the age and character of the areas served.

Housing

During the year 2 dwellings were represented to the Health Committee as unfit for human habitation. 1 Demolition Order was made whilst a basement flat comprising of two underground rooms and a kitchen became subject to a Closing Order.

Demolition and Closure

Number of Demolition Orders made (Housing Act, 1957, Section 17)	1
Number of Closing Orders made (Housing Act, 1957, Section 17)	—
Number of Closing Orders made (Housing Act, 1957, Section 18)	1
Number of cases where an undertaking not to use for human habitation was accepted	—
Number of cases where an undertaking to repair was accepted	—

Certificates of Disrepair

Inspections made in connection with applications for issue or revocation of certificates	16
--	----

Land Charges Enquiries

A total of 5,710 enquiries concerning various properties received attention during 1967.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The figures given hereunder indicate that once again the inspection of houses in multiple occupation formed the greater portion of the housing work undertaken in 1967.

In November, 1962, the time of the commencement of the Council's survey of such houses, it was estimated that there might be 600 houses in multiple occupation in the Town, all having acquired Planning permission by long use. At the end of 1967, 557 houses had been dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors. It must now be accepted that the original estimate was low and that a figure between 800 and 900 would have been more realistic. It should be pointed out, however, that the great majority of houses still requiring initial inspection are small providing a number of lettings below the average of just over seven.

(a) Work carried out

Number of inspections made (including re-visits)	1,317
Number of Houses in Multiple Occupation inspected	108
Number of Lettings inspected	776
Number of Informal Notices served	104
Number of cases in which Formal Action was taken	8

(b) Formal Action Taken

Housing Act, 1957

Notice requiring abatement of overcrowding (Section 90)	1
---	---

Housing Act, 1961

Notices requiring provision of satisfactory Means of Escape in case of Fire (Section 16)	4
Directions given, varied or revoked (Section 19)	2
Management Orders made	1

Legal proceedings were taken against the owner of one house in multiple occupation for wilful non-compliance with a notice served pursuant to Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, requiring her to provide adequate means of escape in case of fire. She was fined £25 and ordered to pay £7. 7. 0d. costs.

(c) Results Achieved

Number of premises found to be satisfactory	10
Number of premises rendered satisfactory	82
Number of premises where use for multiple occupation was discontinued	7
Number of premises improved	97

Improvements Effected

Satisfactory Means of Escape in case of Fire provided ..	115
Overcrowding in Lettings abated	27
Natural and/or Artificial Lighting improved	12
Means of ventilation improved	13
Personal Washing Facilities provided or improved	
(a) in Lettings	48
(b) by Installation of additional bathrooms or showers ..	8
(c) by Reduction of Numbers using them	3
Facilities for storage, preparation or cooking of food improved	9
Space heating improved	3

Repairs, etc. carried out

Number of premises in which minor repairs and/or re-decoration were carried out	95
Number of premises in which major repairs or alterations were carried out	9
Other defects of Management remedied	13
Additional water-closet provided	4

The properties inspected during the year were generally of a better class than those dealt with in earlier years and a greater number were found to be satisfactory in all respects. It was therefore predictable that more premises would be brought up to a completely satisfactory standard than during any previous year of the survey.

It will be noted that overcrowding was abated in 27 lettings. It is necessary to explain that in almost all cases overcrowding arose as a result of single persons occupying rooms too small for use as individual lettings. Other perhaps more serious forms of overcrowding were seldom found.

Caravan Dwellings

There were no new sites established and no sites closed during 1967. Of the 12 sites licensed 8 have permanent planning permission; during the year no operator was required to renew temporary planning permission and no licences were required to be renewed. The licensed sites, now long established in the Borough, provide accommodation for 351 residential and 409 holiday vans.

93 routine inspections of caravan sites were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

Occupational Conditions

Factories

The following tables include the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 :—

Factories Act, 1961. Part I — Inspections.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i> (3)	<i>Written notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	106	18	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	660	551	40	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	766	569	43	—

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were insti- tuted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspctr. (4)	By H.M. Inspctr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	28	17	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	21	11	4	—	—
TOTALS	54	33	4	10	—

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (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 un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc.)	52	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	6	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	58	—	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

128 new registrations were received during the year and at the 31st December there were 2,461 premises on the register as follows:—

Offices	927
Retail Shops	1,350
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	55
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	128
Fuel Storage Depots	1

1,954 visits were made during the year and it can be said that, with very few exceptions, all registered premises have now received a general inspection. As the following figures show, substantial improvements have been effected in 1967 as a result of these visits.

Means of Heating provided	8
Thermometers provided	29
Ventilation improved	15
Lighting improved	24

Sanitary Accommodation

New water-closets provided	7
Intervening ventilated space provided	12
Cleansing carried out	22
Other works done	24
Means for the disposal of Sanitary dressings provided	5

Washing Facilities

New wash-hand basins provided	18
Hot water provided	72
Cold water provided	32
Other works carried out	4
Drinking water provided	5
Drinking vessels provided	1
First-aid Boxes provided	86
Meal rooms provided	6
Abstracts posted	111
Other contraventions remedied	166

Accidents

There were 87 accidents reported, none of which was fatal; three boys and two girls were also involved in accidents.

These accidents may be classified as follows :—

No. of accidents affecting men	54
No. of accidents affecting women	28
No. of accidents affecting boys	3
No. of accidents affecting girls	2
No. of accidents occurring in offices	3
No. of accidents occurring in Retail Shops	59
No. of accidents in Wholesale Shops	19
No. of accidents in Catering Establishments	6

No. of accidents involving Machinery	7
No. of accidents involving Hand Tools	10
No. of accidents as a result of falls	29
No. of accidents as a result of collision	7
No. of accidents involving the handling of goods ..	25
No. of accidents involving vehicles	2
No. of accidents involving falling objects	2
Miscellaneous	5

Shops Acts

135 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to premises to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Shops Acts and Young Persons Employment Act. 20 contraventions were detected and 25 remedied following informal action.

During the year the Council made an Order permitting shops to open from 8.0 a.m. to 7.0 p.m. on each Sunday between 21st May and the 17th September, 1967 for the sale of :—

- (a) any article required for the purpose of bathing or fishing;
- (b) photographic requisites;
- (c) toys, souvenirs and fancy goods;
- (d) books, stationery, photographs, reproductions and post-cards.

A further Order was made by the Council, under Section 40 of the Shops Act, 1950, which suspended the obligation imposed upon shop-keepers to close on the weekly half-holiday for the months of June, July, August and September.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1,182 visits were made in connection with notified cases of infectious disease and to contacts of such cases. Disinfections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors' assistants as follows :—

	<i>No. of Rooms</i>
(a) After notifiable disease	12
(b) After non-notifiable disease	34
(c) After Tuberculosis	5

General Environmental Conditions

Drainage

The Department continued to provide a service to assist in the clearance of blocked drains. The Inspectors' assistants endeavour to relieve choked drains by means of plunging or rodding but undertake no work of excavation, which must properly be carried out by owners' contractors. The service is valuable and often avoids prolonged discomfort and inconvenience to occupiers as well as preventing serious nuisances arising.

The table sets out the drainage work carried out in the course of the year.

No. of Visits in connection with defective drains	395
No. of Visits in connection with choked drains ..	406
No. of choked drains found and cleared	121
No. of defective drains repaired	43
No. of Visits in connection with Private Sanitary Surveys	71
No. of Private Sanitary Surveys carried out ..	23
Total of fees received for Private Sanitary Surveys	£99. 15. 0d.

Refuse Storage Accommodation

232 visits were made to premises in connection with the storage of refuse. 29 new dustbins were provided following informal action by the Department.

Nuisances

Of the 670 complaints of nuisance which were received in 1967, 394 related to defects in dwellinghouses. The remainder included complaints about accumulations of refuse, noise, infestations and other matters properly the concern of an Environmental Health Section.

Nuisances arising from Housing Defects

Number of defects found in houses	471
Number of verbal notices given	28
Number of verbal notices complied with ..	10
Number of written informal notices served ..	171
Number of written informal notices complied with	197
Number of formal notices served	59
Number of formal notices complied with ..	67
Total defects remedied	668

Other Nuisances

Number of other nuisances found	70
Number of written informal notices given ..	54
Number of written informal notices complied with	52
Number of formal notices served	4
Number of formal notices complied with ..	5

Defects Remedied

Water-closets repaired	29
Eaves gutters repaired	53
Rainwater or waste-pipes repaired	53
Roofs repaired	65
Dampness remedied	95
Walls repaired	27
Floors repaired	39
Windows repaired	79
Other repairs executed	96
Accumulations removed	38

Insect Pests

Most of the complaints of infestation by insect pests relate to cockroaches and wasps. The receipt of a complaint of flea infestation is a rare occurrence whilst bed-bugs appear to be almost unknown in Bournemouth.

A fixed charge of 10/- is made for the destruction of wasps' nests and during the year 169 nests were destroyed. Treatment to eradicate other insect pests was carried out in 86 premises.

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control again followed two main lines. The eradication of rats and mice, where they were known to exist, followed complaint or notification from occupiers of premises, whilst house to house survey was continuously conducted to detect infestations.

1,952 premises were visited following notification and 1,396 minor rat infestations were detected and dealt with, together with 46 infestations of mice.

Nearly 3,100 buildings were surveyed and resulted in the treatment of 433 minor rat infestations, very often before the occupiers of the affected premises were aware of the potentially troublesome situations.

Treatment to eradicate rats in dwellinghouses is carried out free of charge, whilst a charge is made when business premises are involved. A sum of £216 was derived from this source during 1967.

Sale of Pets and Pet Meats

22 annual licences to conduct Pet Shops were granted in accordance with the requirements of the Pet Animals Act, 1951. Annual visits in connection with re-licensing as well as routine inspections throughout the year are carried out to ensure that occupiers of such premises maintain the statutory standards.

With the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory Service more attention was given to determining the bacteriological quality of raw pet meat sold in the Town. This followed a case, reported elsewhere, where the association of contaminated pet meat with human illness was stated. 262 samples were taken and 89, 34%, were found to be contaminated with salmonella organisms of 26 differing strains.

The information obtained has been tabulated and will be made available to any interested body. It provides further evidence to suggest the advisability of pasteurising all raw knackers' meat if indeed, further evidence of the value of this measure is needed.

Public Swimming Baths

Details of these are given below :—

<i>Description of Swimming Bath</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Source of water used for filling</i>	<i>Method of Treatment</i>	<i>Frequency of changing the water</i>	<i>Bacteriological examinations of water</i>
Pier Approach (Owned by Local Authority)	150,000 gallons	Mains	Continuous filtration and chlorination	Every 2—3 years	Consistently good results
Stokewood Road (Owned by Local Authority)	100,000 gallons	ditto	ditto	Every 3 years	Consistently good results
Linden Hall (Privately owned)	60,000 gallons	ditto	ditto	Yearly	Consistently good results

137 samples of water taken from the baths were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and were reported upon as satisfactory.

Private Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools

During the year three private baths were newly opened, two serving schools and one an hotel. There are now 9 baths at hotels and 7 serving schools. 336 samples of water were taken. Where samples do not give completely satisfactory results immediate investigation follows to remedy unsuitable conditions. It is necessary to maintain constant vigilance to prevent unsatisfactory circumstances arising in small private bathing pools and the Inspectors' successful efforts during the year have been in no small part due to the positive co-operation received from the owners of the baths.

22 samples of water from paddling pools were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

Hairdressing Establishments

At the end of the year 249 hairdressers were registered to conduct their businesses at premises they occupied whilst a further 42 registrations applied to hairdressers who visit their Clients.

161 inspections of hairdressers' premises were carried out during the year and no contraventions of the byelaws were detected.

Sale of Poisons

There are 184 traders, mostly ironmongers and grocers registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, for the retail sale of poisons scheduled in Part II of the Poisons List. Inspectors enforce this legislation during visits to deal principally with the provisions of the Shops Act but 63 visits were made during the year to deal with specific problems relating to the sale of poisons.

Public Conveniences

In a town catering for holiday-makers and having a high percentage of elderly residents, it is essential to provide and maintain an adequate and satisfactory public convenience service.

There are 152 conveniences under the control of the Health Department involving the employment of a Superintendent and his Deputy, who supervise the work of two plumbers, a driver and between 60 and 70 attendants and cleaners.

The Health Committee has always recognised the need to improve existing facilities and this year saw the introduction of assistance rails in 14 ladies' conveniences. Free washing facilities were also extended and four electrically operated hand-driers were installed.

The conveniences, serving Glen Fern Car Park and inadequate to meet the need at this point, were demolished during the year and will be re-built in 1968 to provide more accommodation of modern standard.

The acquisition of two mobile conveniences provided an opportunity to supplement existing accommodation at Solent Road and Glen Fern Car Park during the summer season. These caravans were well received by the public and were used with consideration. No damage was sustained and the experiment was an encouragement to consider whether the Town can, with advantage, utilise a greater number of mobile units at some future time.

The receipts from public conveniences under Health Department control during 1967 were as follows :—

<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Coin locks	14,610	2	8
Wash and brush up rooms	171	6	8
Haircream dispensers	3	7	11
Perfume and hand lotion dispensers	10	1	6

(The last two amounts are a percentage of the total receipts, the balance being paid to the firms operating the machines).

Legal Proceedings

The following legal proceedings were taken in 1967.

<i>Proceedings under</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Result</i>
Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Selling a packet of dehydrated food containing a piece of metal	Fine of £15. Costs £10. 10. 0d.
Section 95, Public Health Act, 1936.	Failing to comply with a Nuisance Order	Fine of £5. Costs £5. 5. 0d.
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.	Failing to keep a bread delivery van clean	Fine of £10. Costs £21. 0. 0d.
Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Selling chocolate in- fested with insects	Fine of £30. Costs £20. 5. 0d.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Used a room con- taining a sanitary convenience as a food room.	Case dismissed.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Failed to protect food from the risk of contamination by placing it in a sani- tary convenience.	Fine of £50. Costs £10. 10. 0d.
Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936.	Failure to comply with a statutory notice.	Fine of £5. Costs £3. 3. 0d.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

of the

Principal
School Medical Officer

Year 1967

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my fourteenth Annual Report as Principal School Medical Officer to the Education Committee the sixtieth in a series dealing with the health of the children attending your schools.

The volume of work carried out by the School Health Service can be measured by the statistical tables in the body of the Report but there are increasing doubts whether many of the purely routine examinations which served the school population so well a generation or two ago are now either desirable or necessary. It is true they are still a statutory requirement under the Education Act 1944, but they are a relic of pre-National Health Service Act days when the local Education Authority had an important role to play in the treatment of the not inconsiderable amount of malnutrition and ill health in the school population.

Times have changed, and the beneficent effect of the Welfare State on the physical health of schoolchildren is plain to see, but at the same time there are signs of a malaise which strikes far deeper and concerns the mental and emotional well-being of the school population.

It is difficult to estimate the size of this latter problem or to know precisely whether it is static or increasing. It is extraordinarily diffuse and could, if unchecked, prove a very heavy burden on the already overloaded teaching system and a source of great frustration and unhappiness to numbers of schoolchildren. It is for these reasons that I feel the Department of Education and Science should urgently consider abandoning many of the purely routine examinations and a concentration of our limited resources on medical officers and educational psychologists on these modern problems of school life.

My thanks are due to all members of the School Health Service Staff and to the Headteachers of your schools for their willing co-operation at all times.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM FIELDING

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

(As at 31st December, 1967).

Principal School Medical Officer :

WILLIAM FIELDING, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

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

School Medical Officers :

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

ANNETTE S. RAIKES, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Principal School Dental Officer :

MRS. M. B. REDFERN, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers :

F. E. LOCKWOOD, B.D.S.

R. B. MOUATT, B.D.S.

Dental Surgery Assistants :

MISS H. ALLEN, MISS F. R. HICKMOTT, MRS. B. M. READ

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist (Part-time) :

*JEANNIE STIRRAT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Assistant Children's Psychiatrist (Part-time) :

*SHEILA M. METCALF, D.C.H., D.P.M.

Psycho-Therapist (Part-time) :

B. M. PECHEY, M.A.

Senior Educational Psychologist :

IAN R. FERGUSON, M.A., M.Ed.

Assistant Educational Psychologist :

MISS M. HERGETT, D.Phil., A.A.P.S.W.

Psychiatric Social Workers :

H. S. LOVEJOY

MISS B. HARRISON

Ophthalmic Surgeons (Part-time) :

*G. G. K. HOLDING-PARSONS, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*RALPH F. JONES, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.O.

Orthopist (Part-time) :

*MISS A. P. FIELD, D.B.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeons (Part-time) :

*Services provided by Surgeons from the Royal Victoria Hospital
Boscombe.

Physiotherapist-in-charge :

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

Assistant Physiotherapists :

*MRS. E. SIMPSON, M.C.S.P. *MRS. H. HUGHES, M.C.S.P.

Senior Speech Therapist :

MISS M. THOMAS

Speech Therapist :

MISS P. SHEA

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse :

MISS L. E. ROBERTS

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse :

MISS G. F. GRACE

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MRS. M. A. G. BALLAM	MISS J. MULLIGAN
MISS K. H. BEAUMONT	MISS M. PEAKMAN
MISS D. E. BLUNDSTONE	MRS. J. PRICE
MRS. E. R. BOND	MISS R. C. RICHTER
MISS F. DARLINGTON	MISS M. R. Y. SMITH
MRS. J. A. FOOT	MISS C. M. SORTON
MRS. B. GEACH	MISS G. D. THOMAS
MISS K. M. HART	MISS E. M. P. WARD
MISS A. JOHNSON	MRS. J. WILKINSON

Clerk in charge of School Health Service Section :

F. J. GOODE

Clerks :

MISS M. BAILEY, J. W. PEAKE

*Employed by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

Number of Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	33
Number of Secondary Modern Schools	..	..	..	..	10
Number of Secondary Grammar Schools	..	..	..	..	
Number of Special Schools	..	..	..	..	
Average attendance	..	..	..	..	15,600
Average number on School Registers	..	..	..	..	16,880

A 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	Children Aged 5 738		Children Aged 10 303		Children Aged 14 962		Other Periodic Inspections 1,055	
	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Skin	14	6	4	1	33	11	33	7
Eyes :—								
(a) Vision	14	—	42	1	168	—	198	—
(b) Squint	21	—	—	—	2	—	10	—
(c) Other	4	2	2	1	8	10	2	35
Ears :—								
(a) Hearing	1	5	3	1	4	4	4	1
(b) Otitis Media ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(c) Other	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
Nose or Throat	15	102	3	13	5	17	17	28
Speech	8	3	3	—	—	2	14	4
Glands	—	31	—	3	—	1	—	17
Heart	8	10	—	1	—	6	2	9
Lungs	—	11	—	2	—	1	6	7
Developmental :—								
(a) Hernia	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	7	12	11	11	24	2	18	7
Orthopaedic :—								
(a) Posture	2	13	4	1	19	10	19	4
(b) Feet	14	9	13	1	15	4	19	7
(c) Other	3	11	2	1	6	52	14	6
Nervous System :—								
(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Psychological :—								
(a) Development ..	4	16	8	—	—	8	10	8
(b) Stability	—	4	1	—	—	1	1	7
Abdomen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
	118	241	97	37	289	129	372	147

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The pattern of medical inspection of children attending the local Education Authority's schools remained unchanged and the results, as summarised in this Report, show that the health of the school child in Bournemouth continued at a very satisfactory level.

A closer scrutiny of these findings shows, however, how much they are related to physical health and how little information is given (or sought) about the mental and emotional development of these children.

A recent publication by the late Mr. B. W. Foxley (formerly Educational Psychologist, Bournemouth Child Guidance Centre), Dr. F. A. Heimann (formerly Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, Bournemouth) and Dr. Maria Hergett (Educational Psychologist, Bournemouth Child Guidance Centre) comments on how deceptive this concentration on physical health can be when it fails to take adequate account of mental and social factors. The early discovery of emotional disturbance, behaviour disorder and learning difficulties is quite as important as the discovery of some physical defect, and failure to take account of these factors can have tragic and far-reaching consequences.

During recent years a much closer link has been established between the school medical officers and the educational psychologists, to the advantage of both and it would seem that the time has come for the Department of Education and Science to consider officially modifying the statutory "routine medical examinations" very considerably to bring them into line with present-day requirements.

FINDINGS ON MEDICAL INSPECTION

(a) *Uncleanliness*

44 cases of personal uncleanliness (which includes evidence of lice infestation) were discovered in 1967 compared with 93 cases in 1966.

(b) *General Condition*

Only 10 children seen in 3,058 routine medical examinations fell below the average standards of physique and build for their ages.

(c) *Minor Ailments*

The number of cases treated at Minor Ailment Clinics fell from 194 to 43, and most of the conditions were of a trivial nature.

(d) *Defective Vision*

13.8% of all children examined were found to be suffering from defective vision, and were referred for further investigation to either the Special Eye Clinics or to the oculist of their parents' choice. Co-operation was extremely good, and of the 348 children who attended the Eye Clinics for the first time in 1967, 158 were recommended to wear spectacles. In all, 1816 children attended the Eye Clinics, staffed by Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeons from the Poole Road Hospital, and of this number 576 were prescribed spectacles.

60 new cases of squint attended the Orthoptic Clinic at 'Avebury' and 26 cases had a corrective operation.

(e) *Defects of the Nose and Throat*

243 children received operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, compared with 274 in 1966. The hospital waiting list tends to be rather long, but really urgent cases are given precedence.

(f) *Defective Hearing*

During the last few years an excellent Hearing Assessment Clinic has been introduced by the Poole Authority in association with the Partially Hearing Unit at Sylvan Road School. As the Assessment Clinic is staffed by Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants, Teachers of the Deaf and an Educational Psychologist, it offers a really complete assessment of hearing problems and is able to offer a sound opinion as to treatment required and special educational needs. During the year 4 Bournemouth children attended the Clinic for assessment. At the end of the year 10 boys and 4 girls attended the Partially Hearing Unit.

(g) *Treatment of Children in Hospital*

The following information was given in hospital discharge reports received during the year :—

<i>Group of Diseases</i>						<i>No. of Children</i>
1. Infections or Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	10
2. Neoplasms (a) Benign	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Malignant	..	..	..	..	..	—
3. Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic and Nutritional	..	..	..	..	..	—
4. Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	..	..	..	..	..	—
5. Mental, Psychoneurotic	..	..	..	..	..	—
6. Diseases of Nervous System and Special Senses	..	..	..	..	..	52*
7. Diseases of Circulatory System and Lymphatics	..	..	..	..	..	5
8. Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	249 †
9. Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	67
10. Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	30
11. Skin and Cellular Tissues	..	..	..	..	..	17
12. Bones, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	135
13. Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	..	..	..	..	..	92

*Includes 26 operations for "squint".

†Includes 243 cases for tonsillectomy.

There is extremely good co-operation between the Consultant Paediatrician and the School Health Service, and in the case of any child hospitalized for a lengthy period, special educational arrangements have been made through the Director of Education.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

As recorded on previous occasions, these Clinics are now used only to a limited extent.

During the year a total of 707 attendances were made at Minor Ailments Clinics.

LIST OF CLINICS HELD FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Minor Ailments Clinics					
Charminster : East Way	MORNING	—	—	AFTERNOON	—
West Howe : Cunningham Crescent ..	MORNING	—	—	MORNING	—
Dental Clinics					
Central : 10 Madeira Road	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
East Howe : Hadow Road	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pokesdown : 896 Christchurch Road ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Charminster : East Way	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Eye Clinics					
Central : 10 Madeira Road	MORNING	—	—	—	MORNING
Charminster : East Way	—	—	—	MORNING	—
West Howe : Cunningham Crescent ..	—	—	MORNING	—	—
Child Guidance Centre					
844 Wimborne Road	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
Speech Therapy Clinics					
Charminster : 468 Charminster Road ..	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—	—	—	—
Pokesdown : 896 Christchurch Road ..	Do.	AFTERNOON	—	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—
Avebury : 10 Madeira Road	—	—	AFTERNOON	—	—
East Way Clinic : East Way	—	MORNING	—	—	—
East Howe : Hadow Road	—	—	—	—	—
Pelhams : Millhams Road, Kinson ..	—	AFTERNOON	—	—	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
West Howe : Cunningham Crescent ..	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—	—	—	—
Winton & Moordown : 844 Wimborne Rd.	—	—	—	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—

Children's Orthopaedic Clinic, 70 Stewart Road .. Surgeon's sessions — Friday Mornings. Physiotherapy — daily by appointment.

ORTHOPAEDICS

As recorded in previous years, an Orthopaedic Surgeon of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee attends the Stewart Road Clinic once weekly for consultations and full-time physiotherapy is provided throughout the week, giving all necessary treatment.

As this is a hospital clinic, though conducted on local authority premises, the children attending the clinic do not all attend the local authority's schools, though a very high proportion do so.

This is a most useful clinic, as children are seen with the minimum of delay and physiotherapy, if required, can be started immediately.

During the year 512 children attending the local authority's schools were seen by the Consultant Surgeons as follows :—

Number of scholars seen by the surgeons	512
Number of new cases	165
Total number of attendances	835
Number of cases discharged	134

Defects found :

Genu Valgum/Genu Varum and other knee defects ..	139
Spastic conditions	5
Spinal Curvature and Poor Posture	15
Torticollis	2
Deformities of the foot	274
Other conditions	77

Physiotherapy attendances totalled 8,867.

SPEECH THERAPY

At the end of 1967 only two Speech Therapists were in post compared with three at the end of 1966, and this inevitably led to reduction in the work carried out towards the end of the year.

As a temporary measure children who had previously been treated in school were seen at the nearest available clinic, and there has also been an adjustment in the time available for hospital cases.

These arrangements are working reasonably satisfactorily, but there is a pressing need for an additional Speech Therapist so that all children in need of treatment can receive it without delay.

Children under treatment on 1.1.67	..	268
Children under treatment on 31.12.67	..	293
New Cases treated during 1967	..	154
Cases discharged during 1967	..	129

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During 1967 children of ten years of age and above were offered B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis as recommended by the Ministry of Health, and the programme was continued for children born in 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957. By the end of the year 3,597 children had been Heaf tested, of these 3,485 were found to be lacking protection against the disease and were, therefore, vaccinated.

CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CENTRE

Report by Ian R. Ferguson, M.A., M.Ed., Senior Educational Psychologist.

Staffing

1967 was a year of many changes at the Centre. At the beginning of the year Mr. H. S. Lovejoy, Head Psychiatric Social Worker, reduced his time at the Centre to one session per week, and later at the beginning of April reduced his official sessions to nil, although he continues to visit the Centre regularly to maintain a liaison between the Community Care Service for which he is responsible and the Child Guidance Service. In January, 1967, Dr. S. M. Metcalf started four sessions a week as Assistant Children's Psychiatrist to Dr. Stirrat. In February Miss B. Harrison, P.S.W., officially transferred from Health to Education. Apart from the medical staff, all staff members are now employees of the Education Department.

On the 26th March, came the sad news of Mr. B. W. Foxley's sudden death. Mr. Foxley was for many years sole Educational Psychologist at the Centre and latterly the Senior Educational Psychologist. In all, he served Bournemouth for over 17 years and since his death has been greatly missed by his colleagues at the Centre and also by the Headteachers and colleagues in other Departments with whom he had built up friendships throughout the years, earning the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

In April, Dr. Stirrat reduced her time at the Centre from five to three sessions per week. Mrs. A. Warburg joined the staff at the Centre as a part-time Social Worker in April, continuing till the end of July when she terminated her employment. At the beginning of September Mr. I. R. Ferguson, who had been appointed as Mr. Foxley's successor, took up his position as Senior Educational Psychologist and Administrative Head of the Centre. At the beginning of October Mr. B. Pechey, Psychotherapist, reduced his number of sessions at the Centre from nine to seven.

Throughout the year the work of the Centre has been hampered by the shortage of staff on the P.S.W. side which has thrown a very considerable burden on Miss Harrison. No suitable applicant was found for the second full-time P.S.W.'s post and, apart from the four months when Mrs. Warburg held the part-time post, it remained vacant also. On the Psychologists' side, Miss Hergett was alone for five months after Mr. Foxley's death but succeeded in coping with the extra burden extremely well. The reduction of Consultant Psychiatric time and of Mr. Pechey's therapeutic sessions exacerbates the need, experienced for some time past, for increased treatment time at the Centre. Efforts have been made to find another part-time Psychotherapist, but so far without success, and the Wessex Regional Hospital Board has been pressed to increase the number of Consultant Psychiatric sessions.

Cases

The number of children referred in 1967 to the Centre (237) showed a slight decrease of 20 from the previous year. It is encouraging that at the end of the year, in spite of the staffing difficulties mentioned above, there were only 26 cases awaiting

preliminary investigation and six awaiting psychiatric consultations — a total identical with that of the previous year. The total number of children seen at the Centre during the year (333) was only 10 fewer than in 1966. It should be remembered, however, that shortage of staff results in slightly fewer children being offered treatment and a longer delay between each visit to the Centre where children are in treatment or are periodically reviewed.

Training

The training of Social Workers from the Applied Social Studies Course at Southampton University continued, two new students being taken on by Miss Harrison for Supervision in October. Case Conferences continued to be held at the Centre, to which members of other Departments and Social Agencies were invited. These fulfil a valuable educational function, as do the lectures which are given on request to Societies and Groups within the town. In particular, the Staff of the Centre have been taking part since October in a Course of In-Service Training for Residential Child Care staff, organised by Dorset's Children's Department on behalf of the Home Office, for Dorset, Bournemouth and part of Hampshire. The Bournemouth Child Guidance Staff were asked to participate owing to an extreme shortage of Child Guidance staff in Dorset. The lectures are of benefit to Bournemouth in that they are attended by Residential Staff from Hostels in the town. Such in-service training transmits the knowledge and skills of Child Guidance staff to those involved in the everyday care of deprived children and is a most valuable part of preventive Mental Health work.

Liaison with Schools for Maladjusted Children

Members of the Clinic team continued to visit Westbourne School to discuss individual problems with the staff there and assess particular pupils. The death of Mr. R. Roden, the School's much-valued Headmaster during the Autumn term after a prolonged illness, placed considerable stresses upon the rest of the staff at Westbourne, but under the understanding leadership of the Acting Headteacher, Mrs. Gell, the quality of the work of the school with its maladjusted pupils was admirably maintained.

As at Westbourne, a close and amicable relationship has developed between the Centre and the new Bicknell School for Maladjusted Boys which opened in September. Members of the Child Guidance

Staff visit the School regularly to help assess possible new entrants and further explore the educational and emotional problems of pupils there with the Headmaster, Mr. F. Mitchell. Unfortunately, the Wessex Regional Hospital Board has been unable, as yet, to provide two sessions of Psychiatric time for the pupils at this school as requested earlier, but for the time being any pupils who require Psychotherapy are brought to the Centre.

Hospital

The work of the Consultant Child Psychiatrist, Dr. Jeannie Stirrat, in the Children's Unit at Christchurch Hospital, together with the Paediatrician, Dr. Michael Simpkins, has proved of outstanding value to the children with sickness caused by or aggravated by emotional disturbance, and as a result the average length of stay in Hospital has been markedly reduced. Children who had needed to attend the Out-Patient Department of the Hospital, sometimes over years, also responded to the combined treatment, with advantage again to child and family and a reduction of pressures upon the Hospital.

The Wessex Regional Hospital Board agreed the appointment of a Social Worker with Child Psychiatry experience. Her work with the insecure or inadequate young mother, seriously undermined by her baby failing to thrive, has enabled many such mothers to cope successfully with their children instead of presenting the previous pattern of constant need for re-admission to Hospital. Mrs. Ross, the Medical Social Worker concerned, is building up fruitful and rewarding relationships with Workers in other Agencies, and is a member of the Problem Family Committee.

Within the Children's Unit, because of the positive attitude of the Paediatrician who rates highly the contribution of the psychiatric team, an excellent platform has been created for dissemination of knowledge, not only to the immediate medical and nursing team, but also to visiting General Practitioners, Medical Students, etc. The treatment of Bournemouth children in the Hospital setting permits immediate introduction of psychiatric help, whereas before the presence of the Psychiatrist in the Hospital there would have been referral in writing by Paediatrician to Psychiatrist, with inevitable delays, instead of appropriate help offered at the moment when parents are asking for help for a child recognised as sick.

The Educational Psychologists attached to the Child Guidance Centre not only test a child when requested but make subsequent contacts with the child's school, when appropriate.

In conclusion, it may be said that 1967 has been a year of many vicissitudes but one in which, in spite of difficulties, the service provided by the Child Guidance Centre has continued much as in previous years, but with the development of some interesting and fruitful work in the field of preventive Mental Health.

CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CENTRE

Annual Report

31st December, 1967

Year 1967

New Cases referred	237
New Cases seen (including re-opened cases)	180
Uneventuated	39
Cases Closed	167
Cases Re-opened	42
Total number of children seen	333
At 31.12.67	
Open Cases	349
Awaiting preliminary investigation	26
Awaiting Psychiatric investigation	6

Source of Referrals

School Medical Officer	30
General Practitioners	58
Head Teachers	23
Parents	42
Consultants	21
Children's Officer	19
Probation Officer	4
School Psychological Service	11
Juvenile Court	9
Miscellaneous	20
	237

Age Group of Referrals

Pre-school	38
Primary	107
Secondary	72
Grammar	12
Left School	8
	237

Reasons for Referrals

Behaviour difficulties	173
Psychosomatic symptoms	40
Educational problems	11
Nervous symptoms	9
Speech problems	4
	237

Closures

Improved by treatment	64
Parents unable to co-operate	8
Not responsive to treatment	13
Advice only	32
Left school	10
Transferred to other agencies	18
Removed from area	4
Satisfactory	16
Court Report only	2

167

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Arrangements have continued for the protection of school children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis in accordance with Schedule P (modified) of the Ministry of Health.

During the year protection was given as follows :—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria	0	88
Diphtheria/Tetanus	3	3,445
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus (Triple) ..	6	49
Tetanus	559	232
Poliomyelitis	45	1,010
Smallpox	51	394

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was given to 3,485 school children in addition to 114 others dealt with as "contacts".

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following relate to school children :—

Measles	710
Whooping Cough	22
Scarlet Fever	15
Dysentery	44
Food Poisoning	1
Scabies	10
Pneumonia	1
Typhoid	1
	804

There were 2 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis.

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 parents and can satisfy herself that treatment has been sought from the general practitioner and his advice carried out.

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

	<i>No.</i>
Eye Defects	101
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions ..	79
Skin complaints	21
Uncleanliness	69
Miscellaneous	312
	582

Exclusion from School

Scholars were excluded from school during 1967 for the following reasons :—

Behaviour problems	3
Eye conditions (Post-op.)	1
Uncleanliness	1
Skin conditions	4
Ear condition	1
	10

Open Air Education

One boy was recommended for admission to a residential open air school during 1967.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

36 Centres are in use for the provision of meals and the number of children attending on an average day in September was 10,891 out of 15,832 children attending school that day. 790 of these meals were provided free. On the same day, 11,519 children received milk in school (one-third pint each).

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

76 school teachers were examined by the medical staff, as a condition of appointment, and 138 applicants for entry to Training Colleges. In addition, 39 students were examined on completion of their course at the Bournemouth Municipal College of Art.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A total of 538 children aged 13 or more who wished to be employed outside school hours were medically examined by the School Medical Officers. The occupations proposed were :—

Errand Boys	..	..	..	..	17
News Boys ..	..	..	..	..	345
News Girls ..	..	..	..	..	132
Shop assistants	..	..	..	..	29
Other ..	..	..	..	..	15

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

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The Register of Handicapped Children maintained by the local Education Authority under the Handicapped Pupils' Regulations rose from 642 names in 1966 to 668 in 1967. There was no change, however, in the order of frequency of handicaps and once again defective speech and educational subnormality easily led the field. It is pleasing to record that in the case of speech defects so much can now be done for these children by qualified and well-trained speech therapists and it is hoped that a third appointment can soon be made to compensate for Mrs. Wilson's resignation.

Perhaps the most disquieting feature of the Register has been the substantial increase in the numbers of maladjusted children, and while part of this increase is undoubtedly due to improved case finding, there does appear to have been a significant and real increase, many of the cases being of the most serious kind. The numbers on the Register for the years 1960-67 inclusive were 35, 30, 42, 48, 48, 46, 81, 84.

Following the receipt of the Joint Circular from the Department of Education and Science (Circular 9/66) and the Ministry of Health (Circular 7/66) regarding co-ordination by Education, Health and Welfare Services for Handicapped Children and Young People, a small group of officers, known as the Handicapped Children's Review Panel, has met regularly to discuss cases involving special difficulty and to ensure as far as possible that every child and young person suffering handicapping defect is helped and encouraged to realise their full potential.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Category	Ascertainment		Special Schools*			
	New Cases Ascertained During 1967	Number on Register, 31.12.67	Number Recommended During the Year for Admission	Number Admitted During the Year	Number Attending 18.1.68	Number Awaiting Placement 18.1.68
Blind ..	—	2	—	—	1	1
Partially Sighted ..	—	4	—	—	4	—
Deaf ..	2	6	2	2	5	—
Partially Hearing ..	5	32	1	1	1	1
Delicate ..	2	10	1	—	6	1
Physically Handicapped ..	8	30	2	1	3	3
Educationally Sub-normal ..	28	206	19	25	132	2
Maladjusted ..	24	84	18	19	65	5
Epileptic ..	—	1	—	—	1	—
Speech Defective ..	154	293	1	—	—	1
Totals ..	223	668	44	48	218	14

* Includes boarding houses or hostels and independent schools : excludes Hospital Schools.

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

Report by Mrs. M. B. Redfern, L.D.S., Principal School Dental Officer

During 1967 we were again beset with a staff shortage which is reflected in the returns for the year, with a reduction in permanent fillings done. The number of children inspected, however, shows an increase and there is a gratifying reduction in the numbers referred for treatment. This reduction reflects the improving standards of dental care rather than a fall in the incidence of caries. Of the total 14,877 first inspections (at school or clinic) only 864 were found to be caries-free and the bulk of these figures consist of the primary school children; over the age of eleven only 57 children were caries free.

A total of 50 children were found to be wearing partial dentures but in the main these were dentures replacing one or two teeth lost through accident. No child was found wearing full dentures.

The number of children receiving Orthodontic treatment remains constant and the number of cases discontinued through lack of co-operation is very small and speaks well of the Service.

A new form of notification of treatment required was introduced during the year. This form involves the co-operation of the General Dental Practitioner (where the parent has chosen to seek treatment outside the School Dental Service) and has met with remarkable success. Efforts have been made to re-inspect children with neglected mouths to ascertain whether treatment has been carried out and this has been very effective in the secondary schools. With more time available and co-operation from Head Teachers the problem of persistent dental neglect could be eliminated.

Mothers of five year old school entrants were again invited to a talk and film show prior to the Dental Inspection and the response was very gratifying. Many mothers seem ignorant of the causes and effects of dental decay but when it is pointed out to them they are very co-operative.

Plans have been put in hand for a Mobile Dental Clinic to be used at schools which are far from a clinic and it is hoped that it will come into use in the Spring of 1968. This Mobile Clinic will considerably reduce the amount of time lost from school when attending for treatment and will also eliminate time now wasted through broken appointments.

Dental Health

Considerably more time was devoted to this important aspect of the School Dental Service, details of which are given in the report of the Health Education Officer. The success of the Bournemouth Dental Health Campaign has been widely apparent in the increased awareness amongst school children, parents and teachers of the importance of sound dental health and the generally higher standards of dental care. I would like to record my appreciation of the help and enthusiasm of the Health Education Officer and all the members of the Public Health Department who worked so willingly to make the Campaign a success; also the Head Teachers and their staffs who responded so well to the demands put upon them.

Finally, I should like to thank all members of the dental and medical staff for their loyalty and co-operation. I am also grateful to the Head Teachers and staffs of all our schools, to the Superintendent Health Visitor and her staff, the clerical staff and the Hospital Consultants for their continued help and support, and, lastly, I should also like to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the General Dental Practitioners in the town who are co-operating so well in our fight against dental disease.

Medical Inspection and Treatment

Return for Year ended 31st December, 1967

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January 1968 :

(i) Form 7 Schools	..	..	..	..	17,083
(ii) Form 7M	..	..	..	..	183
(iii) Form 11 Schools	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	17,266

PART 1

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

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (5)	Pupils found to require treatment (exclud- ing dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint) (6)	for any other condition recorded at Part 2 (7)	Total individual pupils (8)
		No. (3)	No. (4)				
1963 and later	7	7	—	—	—	1	1
1962	738	736	2	—	14	104	100
1961	262	261	1	—	10	53	47
1960	43	42	1	—	4	5	7
1959	11	10	1	—	1	5	5
1958	9	8	1	—	—	—	—
1957	303	302	1	560	42	55	92
1956	215	215	—	261	41	33	65
1955	69	68	1	—	14	14	22
1954	63	62	1	—	14	17	26
1953	19	19	—	—	8	3	11
1952 and earlier	1,319	1,318	1	—	274	165	385
TOTAL	3,058	3,048	10	821	422	455	761

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 99.67% Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 0.33%

TABLE B — OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,161
Number of Re-inspections	46
TOTAL	1,207

TABLE C — INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	26,505
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	44
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	NIL
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	NIL

PART II.— DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	14	33	37	84	5
		O	6	11	8	25	—
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ..	T	14	168	240	422	23
		O	—	—	1	1	1
	(b) Squint ..	T	21	2	10	33	5
		O	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Other ..	T	4	8	4	16	5
		O	2	10	36	48	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ..	T	1	4	7	12	24
		O	5	4	2	11	6
	(b) Otitis Media	T	2	1	—	3	2
		O	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Other ..	T	—	1	3	4	—
		O	2	—	—	2	1
7	Nose and Throat ..	T	15	5	20	40	13
		O	102	17	41	160	32
8	Speech.. .. .	T	8	—	17	25	7
		O	3	2	4	9	4
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	T	—	—	—	—	2
		O	31	1	20	52	5
10	Heart	T	8	—	2	10	—
		O	10	6	10	26	5
11	Lungs	T	—	—	6	6	5
		O	11	1	9	21	1
12	Developmental—:						
		(a) Hernia ..	T	—	—	—	2
			O	4	—	4	2
		(b) Other ..	T	7	24	60	10
13	Orthopaedic :—		O	12	2	32	3
		(a) Posture ..	T	2	19	23	6
			O	13	10	5	2
		(b) Feet ..	T	14	15	32	15
			O	9	4	8	2
		(c) Other ..	T	3	6	16	4
			O	11	52	7	1
						70	

T = Defects found to require treatment.
O = Defects requiring observation only.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
14	Nervous System :—					
	(a) Epilepsy .. T	—	—	—	—	—
	O	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Other .. T	—	1	—	1	—
	O	—	—	—	—	—
15	Psychological :—					
	(a) Development T	4	—	18	22	18
	O	16	8	8	32	5
	(b) Stability .. T	—	—	2	2	—
	O	4	1	7	12	2
16	Abdomen T	—	—	—	—	1
	O	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other T	1	2	3	6	3
	O	—	—	—	—	3

T = Defects found to require treatment.

O = Defects requiring observation only.

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A — EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	15
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	1,816
Total	1,831
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	576

TABLE B — DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment :—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	25
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	243
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	16
Received other forms of treatment ..	5
Total	289
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids.	
(a) in 1967	4
(b) in previous years	6

TABLE C — ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments	512
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	28
Total	540

TABLE D — DISEASES OF THE SKIN

excluding uncleanness, for which see Table C of Part I

						Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm — (a) Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Body	..	..	..	..	..	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	—
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	..	160
Total	..	..	..	..	..	160

TABLE E — CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics ..	305

TABLE F — SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists ..	422

TABLE G — OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	43
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	NIL
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	3,485
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	NIL
Total (a)-(d)	3,528

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE
AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

1 ATTENDANCES & TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1,188	1,115	302	2,605
Subsequent Visits	1,945	2,296	674	4,915
Total Visits	3,133	3,411	976	7,520
Additional courses of treatment commenced	265	229	40	534
Fillings in permanent teeth	687	2,304	991	3,982
Fillings in deciduous teeth	2,036	189	—	2,225
Permanent teeth filled	617	2,135	915	3,667
Deciduous teeth filled	1,888	180	—	2,068
Permanent teeth extracted	34	340	58	432
Deciduous teeth extracted	728	248	—	976
General anaesthetics	235	91	7	333
Emergencies	237	114	29	380
Number of Pupils X-rayed	..	..	..	329
Prophylaxis	..	..	..	607
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	533
Number of teeth root filled	..	..	..	94
Inlays	..	..	..	3
Crowns	..	..	..	15
Courses of treatment completed	..	..	..	2,689

2 OTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	..	..	..	..	57
New cases commenced during year	..	..	..	..	54
Cases completed during year	..	..	..	..	51
Cases discontinued during year	..	..	..	..	6
Number of removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	82
Number of fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	..	..	..	..	76

3 PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other den- tures (first time)	1	6	1	8
Number of dentures supplied	2	7	3	12

4 ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	..	..	..	33
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5 INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	..	..	..	13,619
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils	..	..	..	1,258
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	..	..	..	5,781
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	..	..	..	4,848
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	..	..	..	1,544
Number of (c) found to require treatment	..	..	..	819

6 SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	..	..	..	1,159
Sessions devoted to inspection	..	..	..	135
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	..	..	..	63

