

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Brentwood U.D.C.

Contributors

Brentwood (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1960

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Urban District of Brentwood



Annual Report

of the

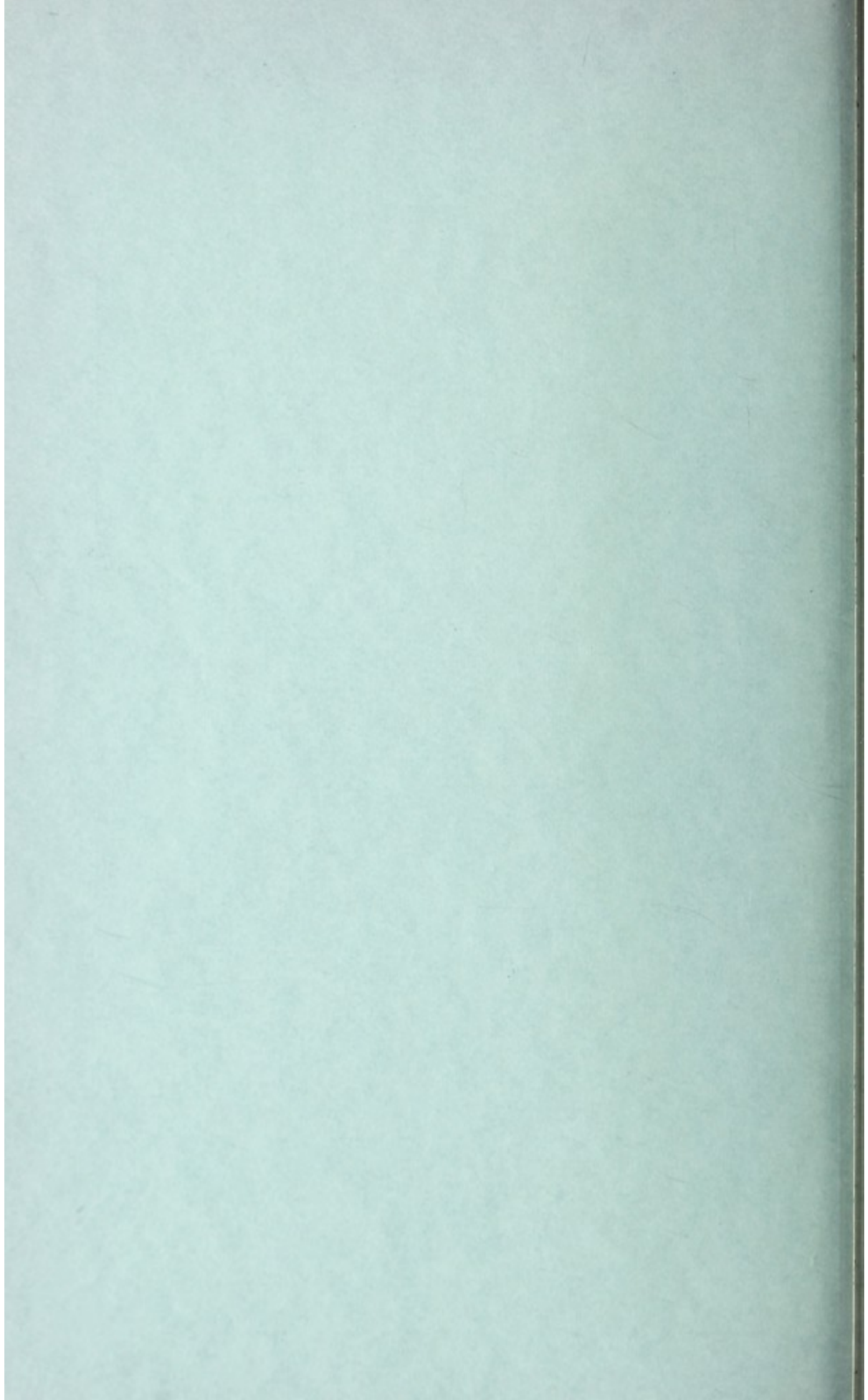
Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1960



Urban District of Brentwood

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(as at the 31.12.60.)

Chairman: Mr J. M. Smith J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. G. C. Green

J. S. Alderton		G. A. D. McTurk	(1)
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H. L. Lansdell	(1)	L. B. Wicks	(1)

(1) Member of the Health and Sewerage Committee

(2) Chairman of the Health and Sewerage Committee

(3) Vice-Chairman of the Health and Sewerage Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

(as at 31.12.60)

Medical Officer of Health

T. Mackinell-Childs. B.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

R. G. Newberry, M.B., B.S., (Lond), D.P.H. (until 31.5.60)

D. T. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H. (from: 1.8.60)

Chief Public Health Inspector

P. T. Shelton. M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, Royal Society of Health's Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, Final Examination Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

E. A. Sheppard, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.San.I., Public Health Inspector. Meat and Food Inspector, Royal Society of Health's Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

District Inspector:

J. K. Blakeley, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.San.I., Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector.

District Inspector:

D. H. Gilkes, M.A.P.H.I., Certificate of the Royal Society of Health, Meat and Food Inspector.

Clerk: Miss E. P. Turff

Part-time Clerk: Mrs. J. M. Smith

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1960**

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Brentwood.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1960.

It may seem redundant on my part to point out that Dr. T. MacKinnell-Childs was Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Brentwood until the 31st December, 1960. This means that I was not actually concerned with the environmental Health Services of the district during that time. I regret, therefore, that this report will of necessity tend to be rather a mechanical presentation of facts and figures. It may be of interest to you to know that in future I intend that my Annual Report shall be much more detailed and informative than has been, perhaps, the case in previous years. Opinions in my profession differ as to the wisdom of this step. I am, however, of the opinion that unless you understand some of the details of my problems then I cannot expect you to see the reasons why I may want to take a certain course of action. This is particularly important when the financial estimates and staff difficulties are being discussed. This attitude may appear to you to be rather on the lines of "to know all is to forgive all," but I feel that future demands may be such that an expansion in staff will be necessary. This Department will be committed to a considerable amount of extra work under the Offices Act, 1960, and it may be that there will be additional Smoke Control areas set up under the Clean Air Act, 1956. In addition to these, the Urban District may seek increased powers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. I have heard further that a large slaughterhouse may be built in this area, and this in itself would necessitate an addition to the Chief Public Health Inspector's staff. Lastly, we must consider a general trend which has been obvious for some years. The population of Brentwood is increasing year by year; also the numbers of people who eat away from their homes either at lunch-time or in the evenings is increasing. This brings about an increased risk of food poisoning about which I shall have something to say in the text of my Report. This increased risk means increased vigilance on the part of the Public Health Department and this again may necessitate extra staff.

In conclusion, I am quite certain that Dr. T. MacKinnell-Childs would wish me to express his thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department and to the members of the Urban District Council for their help and support during his term of office as Medical Officer of Health.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DILWYN T. JONES.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in Acres			18,166
Estimated (mid-year) Resident Population			47,450
(Registrar General's figures)			
Rateable Value			£595,399
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			£2,570
Number of Inhabited Houses			13,969

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total Number of Births	411	436	847
Number of Legitimate Births	393	423	816
Legitimate Births (Percentage of total live births)			96.34%
Number of Illegitimate Births	18	13	31
Illegitimate Births (Percentage of total live births)			3.66%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population			17.85
Area Comparability Factor			0.93
Corrected Birth Rate			16.6

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.31	16.6	16.5	17.1
Illegitimate Births (Percentage of total Live Births)	2.86	3.66	5.12	5.4

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Number of Still Births	8	4	12
Legitimate	8	4	12
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births			13.97
Total Live and Still Births	419	440	859

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	9.28	13.97	21.0	19.7

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
Total deaths	258	274	532
Crude Death Rate			11.2
Area Comparability Factor			0.83
Corrected Death Rate			9.30

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.39	9.30	11.6	11.5

Infant Mortality:

Infant Mortality Rate (total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births)	14.17
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate (total legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births) ...	14.7
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate (total illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8.26
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7.08
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	20.95

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Infant Mortality Rate	18.56	14.17	22.2	21.7
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	14.59	8.26	15.8	15.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate	23.65	20.95	34.2	32.9

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths due to pregnancy or confinement	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.3	Nil	0.38	0.39

Although it is always of interest to see the Vital Statistics figures for each year, I feel that I should point out that the only really important figures are those giving accurate numbers of actual occurrences.

The Rates which I have calculated above, such as the Birth Rate, Still Birth Rate, Death Rate, etc., are of importance in that one can use them to compare the vital statistics of Brentwood with those of other areas. It is necessary to remember, however, that in order for the Rates of this kind to be significant, a certain number of people at risk must be considered. In my opinion, certain of the Rates that I have given cannot be considered significant because the population at risk and the number of cases affected are not large enough.

I would point out for your especial attention the fact that the Birth Rate has risen quite considerably since last year. As this rate is a large number of cases based on the total population it can be considered significant. The percentage of illegitimate births also has risen since last year, but as this is a small number of cases based on the total number of live births, it should not be accepted as significant except, possibly, as an indication of trend. The same care should be used in interpreting the figures for the Still Birth Rate and the various Infant Mortality Rates. The trend in the Still Birth Rate is definitely upwards, although it is still well below the figures for the whole of England and Wales, and where such small numbers are concerned there is bound to be a large fluctuation from year to year. We may well find, therefore, that next year the Still Birth Rate will drop again.

The Death Rate, however, is in a different class, as it is a significant number of occurrences based on a large population at risk. Therefore, as in the case of the Birth Rate we can accept the Death Rate as a significant statistic, and I feel that it is a source of satisfaction that the Death Rate is reduced this year, and is considerably lower than the England and Wales figure. It might well be said that this is due to the high proportion of young people living in our new housing estates. I would point out, however, that this is taken into account in the Area Comparability Factor and that the Corrected Death Rate, which I have used for this comparison, is in fact a direct pointer to the state of health of the community.

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is becoming a most important figure and one which is of concern to Public Health workers. Advances in modern medicine have made it possible to reduce the deaths in infants over one week old very considerably. For instance, the Infant Mortality Rate for Brentwood in 1951, as quoted in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for that year, was 34.2. It has proved very much more difficult, however, to reduce numbers of deaths of infants under one week old and numbers of still births, and it is in this field that an enormous amount of work is now being done. Despite my previous warning that the numbers of Perinatal Mortality Rate given above must not be accepted as having too much significance, I think that the persisting low level of the past two years as compared with the figures for England and Wales should provide some small degree of satisfaction, but not, let me hasten to add, any degree whatever of complacency. There is a lot of work to be done here, and I hope that the future will see a still greater reduction in this very important statistic.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Infectious:

Tuberculosis—Respiratory and other	5
Syphilitic disease	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2

Cancer:

Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	56
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2

Heart and Circulation:

Vascular lesions of nervous system	61
Coronary disease, angina	87
Hypertension with heart disease	9
Other heart diseases	75
Other circulatory diseases	16
Pneumonia	69
Bronchitis	25
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2
Congenital malformations	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	40
Motor Vehicle accidents	11
All other accidents	12
Suicide	2
Diabetes	3

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Year	Population	Births	Rate per		Rate per		Infant Mortality	
			1,000	Population	1,000	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1955	38,040	577	15.32	492	11.64	23	24.26	
1956	41,030	656	14.32	482	9.64	22	18.29	
1957	42,330	661	15.00	413	8.20	14	12.10	
1958	44,170	749	15.93	488	9.27	7	9.34	
1959	46,270	754	15.31	530	9.39	11	18.56	
1960	47,450	847	17.85	532	9.30	12	14.28	

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS

Diseases:	Under 1 yr.										65 & over	Total
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64					
Scarlet Fever	1	5	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Whooping Cough	36	33	78	13	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	172
Measles	5	7	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Dysentery	12	4	21	10	9	30	—	—	—	—	—	90
Pneumonia	1	2	1	—	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	16
Food Poisoning	—	—	3	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	9
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	3	2	6	5	—	—	—	—	17
	15	51	135	32	14	46	11	—	—	—	—	363

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a comparative table of notification of infectious diseases:

	1960	1959
Scarlet Fever	16	32
Pneumonia	16	42
Poliomyelitis	—	3
Whooping Cough	172	25
Measles	40	756
Food Poisoning	9	1
Suspected Food Poisoning	—	2
Dysentery	90	1
Infective Hepatitis	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	5
Meningococcal infection	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—
Tuberculosis	17	12
	363	882

Whooping Cough:

There were 172 cases of whooping cough during the year under review. This compares most unfavourably with the previous year when there were only 25 cases. I am glad to say there were no deaths from this disease, but, as is also the case with measles, whooping cough can be followed by various complications, which although not necessarily fatal can be the cause of prolonged, if not permanent ill health. It cannot be stressed too strongly that whooping cough is a dangerous illness and that advantage should be taken of the County Health Services' and General Practitioners' Clinics in order that all children should be protected, as far as possible, against it.

I would draw your attention to the analysis of notifiable diseases under age groups in which you will see the effect of the first few years in School on the incidence of infectious diseases. You will see that there were 78 cases of whooping cough in the age group for 5-9 years and this is by far the highest number given for the disease. It might be thought from this that immunisation against whooping cough might be carried out any time in the first five years of a child's life in order to produce maximum protection. I would point out, however, that a table of deaths from whooping cough divided by age groups would show a very different picture. The younger the child the more likely he is to die if he contracts whooping cough. Therefore, immunisation should be carried out as early as possible in the first year of life.

Measles:

1960 was an "intermediate" year and, as expected, there were very few cases.

Poliomyelitis:

There were no cases of poliomyelitis in the area during 1960.

Dysentery:

Study of the comparative table of notifications of infectious

diseases will show you a sharp rise in the number of cases of dysentery during the year under review. This is due to an outbreak which occurred in the Hutton and Shenfield area during the months of April and May, 1960. During these two months there was a total of 78 cases, 48 in children and 30 in adults.

Dr. T. MacKinnell-Childs, your Medical Officer at that time, held a thorough investigation into the outbreak, but there appears to have been no common factor which would lead to the discovery of the cause and therefore to control of the outbreak. Six swabs were taken, of which five proved positive and one was negative.

Food Poisoning:

I have already dealt with the matter of the increased number of cases of dysentery. This is a disease which might well come under the heading of Food Poisoning. There is, however, increasing concern amongst Public Health workers over the increasing number of cases of food poisoning in general. You will see in the table of infectious diseases that in 1959 there were three cases, two of which were only suspected. In 1958, I would add, there were only two cases altogether. In 1960 there were nine cases of definite food poisoning. These figures may appear to you to be small and insignificant. They assume, however, a very much greater importance when one realises that they are simply a reflection of an increase which is affecting the whole country. Many reasons for this have been put forward. They include the greater number of people eating out, the greater number of people relying largely on processed and frozen foods to make up their diets, an increasing laxity of hygiene in shops and catering establishments and a greater willingness on the part of the general public to put up with conditions in these shops and establishments which would not have been endured some years ago. These are all theories. There is no proof of any of them except the fact that more people are eating away from home. What does emerge as undeniable from all that has been said on the subject is that there is an increasing Public Health problem here, and one which will have to be treated very seriously if it is not to get out of control.

Tuberculosis:

It will be noted that the number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis is less this year than in 1959. I would point out, however, that the number of deaths due to this disease in 1958 was only four and in 1957 only two.

I cannot emphasize too strongly, that despite spectacular advances in treatment of the established disease, the incidence of Tuberculosis is not showing the improvement for which one had hoped. I give below a report from the Chest Physician, Dr. Woolf. This gives figures relating to Tuberculosis for the year 1960, and I would draw your particular attention to the numbers of new notifications; as you will see during this year there was a total of eleven new cases of Tuberculosis seen at the Chest Clinic. Seventeen new cases were notified from all sources.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Cases on Register 1.1.60	186	152	12	10	19	11
New Notifications ...	5	4	2	—	—	1
Transfers In from other clinics ...	18	27	—	1	—	—
Died ...	6	1	—	1	—	—
Lost sight of or gone abroad ...	5	3	—	—	5	—
Recovered ...	10	9	—	1	2	1
Transferred Out to other Clinics ...	10	13	1	—	1	—
Total number removed from Register ...	31	26	1	2	8	1
Children transferred to adults ...	1	1	—	—	1	—
Cases on Register 31.12.60 ...	179	158	11	9	12	11

It may come as a shock to some to see the figures for new notifications from the Chest Clinic for each year since 1950.

1950 ...	30 cases	1955 ...	9 cases
1951 ...	50 „	1956 ...	8 „
1952 ...	22 „	1957 ...	13 „
1953 ...	59 „	1958 ...	9 „
1954 ...	31 „	1959 ...	12 „
1960 ...	11 cases		

The improvement due to advances in therapy and the mounting of intensive Mass Radiography Campaigns is quite obvious, but it is equally obvious that there is a hardcore of Tuberculosis infection which is not responding to Public Health control. The elimination of this hardcore is an outstanding problem.

Tuberculosis in Warley Hospital:

The following figures have been supplied by Sir Geoffrey Nightingale, Bart.

New notifications during 1960 ...	2 males, 1 female
Admissions during 1960 of patients already notified as T.B.'s ...	2 males
Discharges during 1960 ...	2 males and 1 female
Deaths in 1960 ...	1 male

Mass Miniature Radiography:

The Mass Radiography Unit from Broomfield Hospital, Chelmsford, carried out a Survey at Ilford Limited in November, 1960. X-rays were taken of 1,188 of their employees of whom 28 were recalled for full-size films to be taken and six were referred to the Chest Clinic.

Tuberculosis After-Care Association:

Your Medical Officer is a member of the Committee of this Association. Its work of providing extra food and nourishment for patients suffering from diseases of the chest continues under the Chairmanship of Councillor A. V. Cave, and is a most valuable

addition to the Services provided by the Statutory Authorities.

National Assistance Act, 1948:

There are no cases of action under the provisions of this Act to report.

Water Supply:

The sources of water supply for the Brentwood area remain the same as previously.

Home Safety Committee:

The Home Safety Committee has continued its energetic efforts under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. C. Seager. Its activities have included a poster campaign during the early part of the year combined with the showing of slides at the local Cinemas. A "Tidy-up to Prevent Accidents" Campaign was carried out during the months of April to June, 1960, and in November an exhibition was held at the Odeon Cinema in conjunction with the Road Safety Committee, at which a model house, specially constructed for the purpose, was shown.

Laundry Service for the Incontinent:

At the end of 1960 preparations were made to introduce this Service. All General Practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses were circularized and Dr. T. MacKinnell-Childs paid a visit to Walthamstow to see their Service in action.

Overcrowding:

According to departmental records there were three cases of Statutory overcrowding last year in the Brentwood area, and these were brought to the notice of the appropriate Officers for the Committee's consideration.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

The following report has been prepared by Mr. D. A. Dallas who was the Urban District Council's Engineer and Surveyor during the year under review.

"During the year schemes have been prepared and approval obtained for additional sewers for the village of Herongate, which will enable approximately 38 houses to have additional sewerage facilities.

A further scheme has been prepared in outline for the main drainage of part of the village of Great Warley for accommodating approximately 40 existing properties. The design of this scheme, including the reconstruction of an existing sewage disposal works, is now being prepared for approval by the Ministry.

Major capital expenditure has been concentrated on the complete reconstruction and extension of the sewage disposal works to accommodate the existing development in Shenfield and Hutton.

Since the proposals for the extension of this work were prepared the contributing population in these two parishes has risen from 5,000 to 16,000 persons, and provision has been made in the design of the works to accommodate 19,000 persons, as allowed for in the Development Plan. Over a quarter of a million pounds has already been spent on this scheme, and it is anticipated that the constructional work will be completed in May of this year.

The Sewage Disposal Works, when completed, should be one of the most modern installations in this locality, and has been designed to ensure a high degree of purity of the discharge."

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA National Health Service Act, 1946

Part II—Hospital Services:

I give below a report from Mr. M. L. Daniels, F.H.A., F.C.C.S., the Group Secretary of the Brentwood Group Hospital Management Committee.

"Brentwood District Hospital has continued its work as usual. With regard to High Wood Hospital, this is being developed as a Geriatric Hospital with full services. At present there are three ward blocks for Geriatric patients, one for Tuberculosis patients (men and women), and another block is a Surgical Varicose Veins Unit. In addition, a Physiotherapy Department and an Occupational Therapy Department have been established.

Clinics are also held for the Group of Hospitals weekly by an Orthoptist and an Audiometrician.

The premises of the Brentwood Chest Clinic at High Wood Hospital have been adapted and redecorated and will give greatly improved facilities for the patients.

St. Faith's Hospital has continued as usual, and at the present time the development of the Hospital is under consideration by a Working Party which has been appointed by the Regional Hospital Board.

You will note from the figures given below that the Brentwood Maternity Home has been kept very busy.

BRENTWOOD GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ANNUAL RETURN FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960

	Brentwood District	Maternity Home	Harold Wood	High Wood	St. Faith's & Alex. An.	Total
Available staffed beds	62	14	385	104	332	897
Beds unused for lack of staff	—	—	30	22	43	95
Beds unstaffed and out of use for structural alterations	—	—	—	82	—	82
Total Bed Complement (31.12.60)	62	14	415	208	375	1,074
Average Daily number of beds occupied	45.75	11.69	357.84	56.00	243.78	715
Number of discharges and deaths	1,460	379	5,623	530	135	8,127
Number of Consultative Clinic Sessions held	448		1,115	535	Specialist Clinics	2,098 145
(a) New Out-Patients	2,513		7,109	1,031	"	10,653 333

(b) Number of Out-Patients attendances	8,907		30,013	6,319		45,239	
					"	2,393	
Casualty Dept. attendances	3,747		21,666	—		25,413	
		Brentwood District	Maternity Home	Harold Wood	High Wood	Specialist Clinics	Total
Physiotherapy:							
(a) New In-Patients	107	329	1,040	51	—	1,527	
Attendances	1,017	951	24,618	1,380	—	27,966	
(b) New Out-Patients	980	210	1,178	127	139	2,634	
Attendances	11,350	553	16,760	1,568	2,153	32,384	
(c) Total Treatments	18,671	2,057	53,737	4,935	2,452	81,852	
Occupational Therapy:		St. Faith's					
(a) New In-Patients	—	6	405	20	—	431	
Attendances	—	11,169	46,248	747	—	58,164	
(b) New Out-Patients	—	—	151	—	—	151	
Attendances	—	—	6,112	—	—	6,112	
Chiropody:							
(a) New In-Patients	—	3	23	—	—	26	
Attendances	—	1,544	141	—	—	1,685	
(b) New Out-Patients	—	—	30	—	—	30	
Attendances	—	—	474	—	—	474	
Electrocardiography:							
(a) New Patients	—	—	685	—	—	685	
(b) Attendances	—	—	1,599	—	—	1,599	
Speech Therapy:							
(a) New In-Patients	—	—	22	—	—	22	
(b) Attendances	—	—	126	—	—	126	
(c) New Out-Patients	—	—	38	—	—	38	
(d) Attendances	—	—	278	—	—	278	
Surgical Appliances:							
(a) New Patients	391	—	387	—	—	778	
(b) Attendances	893	—	679	—	—	1,572	
Audiometry:							
Attendances	—	—	—	179	—	179	
Dietetics:							
Attendances	—	—	15,674	—	—	15,674	
Orthoptics:							
Attendances	—	—	—	735	308	1,043	
X-Ray Units:							
(a) In-Patients	445	—	15,875	245	—	16,565	
(b) Out-Patients and Others	10,248	—	27,223	—	—	37,471	
(c) Chest Clinic Work	—	—	—	5,712	—	5,712	

WARLEY HOSPITAL:

I have extracted the following information from the Annual Report of the Physician Superintendent of Warley Hospital:—

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Number on Books at 31.12.59	781	1,063	1,844

(2) Number admitted up to 31.10.60 (including 189 Sec. 20 patients—80 M, 109 F)	404	652	1,056
(3) Number admitted from 1.11.60—31.12.60 (including 27 Sec. 29 patients—6 M, 21 F)	66	139	205
Total Admissions	470	791	1,261

N.B. The Admission and Discharge figures do not include the re-gradings of Sec. 20 patients, as was the case last year.

Discharges, etc., 1.1.60—31.10.60

(4) Number discharged and left (including 8 Sec. 20 patients Dis. B.O.L.—4 M, 4 F)	370	598	968
(5) Transferred to other hospitals	2	2	4
(6) Died (including 1 M Sec. 20 patient)	66	80	146

Discharges, etc., 1.11.60—31.12.60

(7) Number discharged and left	72	130	202
(8) Transferred to other hospitals	1	—	1
(9) Died	11	13	24

Total Discharges, etc. 522 823 1,345

(10) On Books at 31.12.60 729 1,031 1,760

Of these:—

(11) Under Certificate	43	51	94
(12) Under Sec. 25 M.H.A. 1959	—	9	9
(13) Under Sec. 26 M.H.A. 1959	2	—	2
(14) Under Sec. 29 M.H.A. 1959	—	1	1
(15) Informal Patients	684	970	1,654

Section 20 L.A. 1890

Outstanding at 31.12.59	...	...	...	6
Admitted 1.1.60—31.10.60	...	...	...	189
Re-graded to Sec. 20 from Informal	...	...	...	4
				199

These were dealt with as follows:—

Certified	...	...	...	20
Transferred to Informal status	...	...	...	170
Discharged	...	...	...	8
Died	...	...	...	1
				199

Section 29 M.H.A. 1959

The 28 admissions between 1.11.60 and 31.12.60 under Sec. 29 were dealt with as follows:

Transferred to Informal status	...	...	...	11
Transferred to Sec. 25 M.H.A. 1959	...	...	...	15
Transferred to Sec. 26 M.H.A. 1959	...	...	...	1
Discharged B.O.L.	...	...	...	1
				28

Deaths % :—

Male	10.6%	Average Age:	Male 68.2	Female 72.4
Female	9.0%	Deaths over 70	„ 58.4%	„ 64.5%
Total	9.7%	Deaths 70/79 group	„ 35.1%	„ 34.4%

During the year there were 170 deaths, of which 47 were within the age group 65/74 years; 31 in age group 75/79; 45 in age group 80/89 years and 2 aged 90 or over; thus a total of 125 (73.5%) were over 65 years of age at death.

Sir Geoffrey Nightingale's report gives pride of place, as the highlight of the year, to the opening of the new Social Therapy building by Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent, on the 11th July, 1960. Later in his report he comments on the working of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and says "The new Mental Health Act has come upon us during the year under review, and has caused little beyond minor teething troubles. In anticipation of its implementation, a full scale review was made of all long-stay patients, with the result that only some 5% remain under any form of compulsory detention—a figure that shows signs of even further reduction."

I have a full report on file in my office and it is available should any member wish to read it.

THE NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

I have received the following report from the Regional Donor Organiser of the Service.

"The National Blood Transfusion Service is administered by the Regional Hospital Boards under the National Health Service and there are thirteen Regional Transfusion Centres in England and Wales.

"The Centre serving this area is situated at Crescent Drive, Brentwood, and is responsible for the collection of whole blood and plasma at donor sessions, and its distribution to hospitals in an area of over 1,600 square miles comprising the County of Essex, East London, City of London and parts of Middlesex and Hertfordshire. Area Blood Banks are held at the large General Hospitals in this Region and are replenished every week, or more frequently if the need arises, from the Regional Transfusion Centre at Brentwood.

"Blood transfusions may be necessary as part of the treatment of accidents, haemorrhage, burns, anaemia, and after childbirth and operations. The development of the Service and the ready availability of blood has made possible the performance of certain surgical operations which could not otherwise be undertaken. Hospitals are now using about eighty times as much blood as before the War and the total number of donations required in a full year throughout the country is over 900,000. In the area served by the Regional Transfusion Centre at Brentwood over 73,000 blood donations were required last year by the hospitals for the treatment of their patients.

"Regular blood donor sessions are held in Brentwood at St. Thomas' Parish Hall, Eastfield Road (off Queen's Road) and the Royal Artillery T.A. Drill Hall, Chestnut Grove (at the rear of White Hart Hotel), High Street, throughout the year and more volunteers are required in order to maintain this essential service. Those who are

between the ages of 18 and 65 and are in good health are eligible to become blood donors and further informations regarding the Service can be obtained from the Regional Donor Organiser, National Blood Transfusion Centre, Crescent Drive, Brentwood."

Part III—Local Health Authority Services:

The following is a list of the Clinical Sessions provided by the South Essex Area Health Committee and held at the BRENTWOOD COMBINED TREATMENT CENTRE, 39 Queens Road, Brentwood, Essex. Telephone: Brentwood 1863.

Type of Service	Day and Time
Child Welfare	Monday afternoons—2 p.m. till 4 p.m.
Immunisation and vaccination (Section 26)	First Monday afternoon in the month.
Dental Inspection	Monday afternoons, 2 p.m. till 3.30 p.m.
Midwives Clinic	Tuesday afternoons
Minor Ailment (School Health Service)	Wednesday mornings
Relaxation Classes	Thursday afternoons
Ante-Natal and Women's Welfare (Section 22)	2nd and 4th Fridays, 9 a.m. till 11.30 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic (School Health Service)	By appointment only.
Dental Treatment	By appointment only.
Speech Therapy	By appointment only.
Chiropody (for Old Age Pensioners and expectant mothers only)	By appointment only.

The following is a list of Clinical Sessions provided at the THREE ARCH BRIDGE CLINIC, Cherry Avenue, Brentwood, Essex. Telephone: Brentwood 767.

Type of Service	Day and Time
Child Welfare (Nurse only)	Monday afternoons
Minor Ailment	1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesday mornings in month.
Speech Therapy	Wednesday mornings
Child Welfare (Doctor in attendance)	Wednesday afternoons (1st and 3rd in month).
Immunisation, including polio vaccination	Thursday afternoons (3rd in month).
Women's Welfare	Friday mornings (1st and 3rd in month).
Subsidiary Centres:	
Bentley Child Welfare, held at the Village Club (Doctor in attendance)	1st Thursday afternoon in month.
Bentley Child Welfare (Health Visitor's Session)	1st and 3rd Thursday afternoons in month.
Hutton Child Welfare (held at St. Peter's Church Hall)	1st, 2nd and 5th Wednesday afternoons.

West Horndon Clinic (held in the Canteen of Rotary Hoes Ltd.)	2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month.
Childerditch Clinic (held at Little Warley School)	2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month.
South Weald Clinic (held at 85 London Road)	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month.

The Area Medical Officer, Dr. W. T. G. Boul, has been kind enough to let me have some statistics on the number of people seen at the Brentwood Foot Clinic and the number of people given various protective immunisations during the year:—

Brentwood Foot Clinic:	New Patients—Adults	128
	Children	89
	Attendances —Adults	4,243
	Children	499
	Number of Sessions	530
Diphtheria Immunisation:	Number of Domiciliary visits	108
	Attendances —Primary	502
Whooping Cough Immunisation:	Booster	397
	Attendances —Primary	516
Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis Injections:	Booster	4
	Attendances —Primary	2,265
Vaccination against Smallpox:	Booster	68
	Attendances —Vaccinated	726
B.C.G. Vaccination:	Re-vaccinated	184
	Attendances —Tuberculin tested	585
	Number received B.C.G.	540
Poliomyelitis Vaccination:	Attendances —Primary	6,028
County Ambulance Services:	Booster	4,325

The following figures have been very kindly provided by the County Medical Officer, Dr. G. G. Stewart. The ambulance Services are controlled centrally and are the responsibility of the Essex County Council.

Total patients conveyed	...	19,860
Total emergency cases	...	1,165
Total mileage	... ..	114,294
Average miles per patient	...	5.8

SECTION C

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Inspection of Area:	Inspections	Re-inspections
Housing Acts, 1936-1957 (Demolition or Closure)	23	134
Housing Act, 1957. Sec. 9 (Repair of Housing Defects)	23	196
Housing Acts (Overcrowding)	18	3
Public Health Act, 1936 (Remedy of Sanitary Defects)	111	593
Housing Acts—Improvement Grants ...	45	440

Housing Acts—Standard Grants	14	58
Rent Act, 1957	4	19
Housing Inquiries (Re grants, etc.) ...	159	—
Public Health Act (General)	160	85
Infectious Disease	89	30
Food Poisoning Investigation	10	3
Verminous or Dirty Premises	6	6
Disinfestation (Pests, etc.)	55	14
Water Supplies	13	30
Drainage and Sewerage	356	210
Cesspools and Pail Closets	36	37
Ponds, ditches, etc.	60	58
Keeping of swine, fowl, etc.	18	1
Accumulation of Refuse	23	27
Refuse Tips	133	—
Rats and Mice (General)	219	566
Rats and Mice (Sewer baiting)	27	—
Factories (Power)	117	5
Factories (Non-Power)	3	—
Outworkers	16	—
Shops Act	35	1
Massage Establishments	11	—
Pet Shops	4	1
Moveable Dwellings	41	281
Swimming Bath Visits	14	—
Swimming Bath Samples	13	—
Diseases of Animals Act (Waste Foods Order)	13	2
Clean Air Act, 1956	75	13
Smoke Observations	30	—
Schools (Washing and Sanitary Facilities)	22	5
Miscellaneous Visits	344	3
Miscellaneous Interviews	42	—
Agriculture Act, 1956 (Safety, Health and Welfare)	15	4
H/Cyanide Regulations	1	—
Mosquito Control	43	—
Public Conveniences	1	1
	2,442	2,826
Number of Complaints received		491

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the course of the year some 1,131 visits were made in connection with the enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The general standard of food premises in the district was reasonably satisfactory,, but constant routine visits continue to be necessary to ensure that the Regulations are properly complied with. During the course of the year it became necessary to institute Court proceedings against the owner of a Cafe in respect of dirty premises and food equipment.

One case of smoking in food premises was also dealt with by the Courts. Convictions were obtained in both cases. Nevertheless co-operation with food trades is of far greater value than legal action and the advice of the department was always available to any food traders who desired it.

FOOD INSPECTION

Number of Visits Made

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	170
Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	96
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	56
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	238
Cafes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	68
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	110
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	110
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	35
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	43
Canteens (School)	...	...	...	...	...	47
Canteens (Factory)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Canteens (Institutional)	...	...	...	...	...	12
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	8
Milk and Ice-Cream Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	14
Samples (Milk)	...	...	...	...	...	48
Samples (Ice-Cream)	...	...	...	...	...	48
Samples (Water)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Samples (Miscellaneous)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shell-fish Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	3
						1,131

Milk Supplies:—

As the district continues to grow the amount of milk produced and sold direct to consumers diminishes and most supplies continue to be obtained by local dairymen from producers and processors outside the area.

During the course of the year a good proportion of milk sold in the area was delivered experimently in disposable waxed paper containers. After some "consumer resistance" the experiment looks like being a success and has, undoubtedly, led to fewer complaints being received in the Department regarding unsatisfactory or dirty milk bottles.

Dairies and milk shops in the area were visited regularly, and monthly check samples were taken from milk roundsmen in the area.

The results of these were as set out below:—

Pasteurised Milk:

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	29
Number of samples satisfactory	...	...	...	...	26

Sterilised Milk:

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	2
Number of samples satisfactory	...	...	...	...	2

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised):

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	10
Number of samples satisfactory	...	...	...	...	10

Tuberculin Tested:

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	7
Number of samples satisfactory	...	...	...	...	7

Ice-Cream Samples:

One hundred and ten visits were made to ice-cream premises during the course of the year and forty-eight samples were taken.

The results of these were as set out below:—

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	48
Number of samples satisfactory	...	...	...	...	48

Unsound food:

The total amount of food condemned during the course of the year was:—

17 cwts. 23 lbs.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	<i>Cattle excluding</i>			<i>Sheep and</i>		
	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed & inspected	180	—	21	375	370	—

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:

Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	31	—	—	71	118	—
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	17.22%	—	4.76%	18.93%	32.43%	—

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuberculosis	0.56%	—	—	—	1.08%	—

Cysticercosis:

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

It will be seen that the incidence of tuberculosis was almost nil.

Slaughterhouses:

Up to the end of 1960 two small licensed slaughterhouses remained in the district. In both cases slaughtering was carried out during normal office hours and a hundred per cent inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out.

The report required to be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was duly submitted to them during the course of the year and the "appointed day" for Brentwood has now been fixed as October 1st, 1961. At the time of writing this report it is known that one of these slaughterhouses failed to apply for a licence as from December 31st, 1960. The occupier of the other one has not yet taken a final decision in regard to the work required to bring this slaughterhouse up to the standard required by the Ministry.

By far the greatest amount of meat consumed in the area is obtained from the London markets or markets in the County of Essex. The report submitted to the Ministry indicated that the provision of a public slaughterhouse in the Urban District was not considered necessary.

Water Sampling:

Samples of water from the two main sources of public supply were again taken regularly throughout the year. Results in all cases were satisfactory.

Very few houses in the Urban District are now without a supply of water from public mains.

Swimming Baths:

The summer of 1960 was a very wet one and consequently the public swimming baths and school swimming baths were not in use to the same extent as in 1959, nevertheless regular samples were taken, the results of which are given below:

	<i>No. of samples taken</i>	<i>Number of samples satisfactory</i>
Brentwood U.D.C. Public Swimming Bath	6	5
Brentwood Boys' School	2	2
Brentwood Girls' County High School	2	2
Mrs. Rusline High School for Girls	2	2

Moveable Dwellings:

The work of supervising and inspecting caravan sites was somewhat reduced late in the year by the operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The Site at "Creasey's Farm", Sutton, had only a few vans on it at the end of 1960 and it is hoped that this site will be almost completely "run down" by the end of 1961. The number of visits made to all sites was 322 as against 484 in 1959. No trouble was experienced from individually occupied sites during the course of the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The Council's free rat destruction service for domestic premises continued to operate fully and the number of visits made under this

heading was somewhat increased over last year. The sewers in the district were twice treated for rat infestation during the year.

SCHOOLS

Twenty-seven visits were made to schools in connection with the inspection of washing and sanitary facilities. It is found that the condition of these facilities at schools for children and staff can by no means be taken for granted. In cases where unsatisfactory conditions were found these were brought to the attention of the Authorities concerned.

HOUSING

The Urban District still contains many old houses which are by no means all in good repair and which lack modern amenities. Owing to the difficulties of rehousing the occupants, progress with the demolition or closure of individual unfit houses continues to be slow, but 20 houses were closed and/or demolished in the year and numerous others were made fit as a result of the service of formal and informal notices. The supervision of work in connection with improvement grants continued to be carried out by the Public Health Department and once again it was found that frequent inspections were necessary as the works proceeded. The results however continue to be rewarding and there is no doubt that considerable scope remains in this field with many of the structurally sound older houses in the district.

Housing statistics for the year are given below:—

HOUSING STATISTICS

Houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere:	
(a) Houses demolished during the year:	
In clearance areas	Nil
Not in clearance areas. (As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (i) Housing Act, 1957	14
(b) Unfit Houses closed during the year:	
Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	6
Parts of Buildings closed	2
(c) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:	
(a) After informal action by Local Authority	76
(b) After formal notice under:	
(i) Public Health Acts	8
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	15
(d) Unfit houses in temporary use	Nil
(e) Purchase of houses by agreement	Nil

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Two areas in the Urban District, comprising a total of over 800 houses, are now smoke controlled. So far the working of the Act has been confined to Local Authority Housing Estates in the District, but at the time of final drafting of this report the Council have agreed, in principle, to make the whole of the Urban District a smoke control area progressively by stages extending over a period of ten years in accordance with a programme outlined to the Health and Sewerage Committee.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

(1) INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number of		Number of:	
	on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	115	122	15	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	1	1	—	—
Total:	131	126	15	—

(2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particular	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	...	—	—	—	—	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	...	—	—	—	—	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	...	—	—	—	—	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	...	—	—	—	—	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	—	—	—	—	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	...	—	—	—	—	Nil
(a) Insufficient	...	1	—	—	—	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	14	8	—	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	—	—	—	—	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	...	—	—	—	—	Nil
Total:	15	8	—	—	1	Nil