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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON THE

Public Health and Sanitary Administration

FOR THE YEAR

1956

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Principal School Medical Officer.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1956-57

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(MISS ALDERMAN A. PROCTOR, J.P.)

- * Councillor J. Cassidy (Chairman)
 - * Miss Councillor E. Utley (Vice-Chairman)
 - Councillor F. Bates
 - Councillor J.W. Clitheroe
 - Councillor L.K. Crossley, B.E.M.
 - * Mrs. Councillor A. Heap, M.B.E.
 - Councillor W. Sim
 - * Councillor J.H. Sutcliffe
 - * Councillor J. Wilson

 - * Members of the Standing Sub-Committee, the
Mental Health Sub-Committee and Care and
After-Care Sub-Committee.
-

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY

September, 1957.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-sixth report on the health of the Borough.

From the statistical portion of the report it will be seen that a further decline in the population of the Borough is estimated, which gives a 1956 population figure 2,600 less than that recorded at the 1951 Census. In recent years the population has been decreasing at an average of about 500 annually.

Although there was a slight increase in the number of births and the birth rate, the death rate also showed an increase. Seventy per cent of the deaths were in persons of sixty five years of age or over. Deaths of children under five years of age were only $\frac{3}{4}\%$ of the total, as compared with 26% thirty-five years ago. Unfortunately, the infant mortality (28.6) is higher than that of the previous year, the principal causes of infant deaths being premature birth, congenital malformations and pneumonia.

Much has yet to be undertaken in the field of prevention against tuberculosis. Although modern therapeutic techniques have enabled many more sufferers to recover or have the disease arrested and have reduced the numbers of deaths, the incidence of new cases is not being correspondingly reduced. Tracing of contacts of known cases, both in their homes and places of work and B.C.G. Vaccination, particularly of school children, are important steps towards the reduction in the number of new cases. Over 1,700 persons, mostly school children, have now been vaccinated against tuberculosis.

Fortunately, few cases of poliomyelitis have occurred in recent years. In 1956 only two cases were notified. Vaccination against poliomyelitis which commenced in May and June, 1956, was discontinued during the late summer and autumn, when the disease is most prevalent, and recommenced during the winter months. By the end of the year, 2566 children were registered for vaccination, of whom 224 were given injections.

Progress of the scheme for vaccination against whooping cough has been fairly satisfactory, but as less than 40% of the children under five years of age are protected, much remains to be done before any reduction in the incidence of this disease can be anticipated.

Of an establishment of ten health visitors for duties in connection with the care of mothers and young children and elderly infirm persons, only five were employed at the end of the year. This shortage of staff has of necessity caused a curtailment of the attention given to toddlers, but the essential services at the infant welfare centres and domiciliary supervision of infants have been satisfactorily maintained. The amount of National Dried Milk purchased at the various centres decreased considerably, no doubt due to the considerable increase in price which became effective on 6th April, 1957, and many mothers appear to have used proprietary brands of dried milk.

Home confinements are only 35% of total pregnancies. Following consideration of the advice of the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee, which was circulated to local authorities by the Ministry of Health in May, 1956, improvements were effected in ante-natal care. More beds in the Maternity Hospital were made available for the treatment of expectant mothers showing early signs of toxæmia, and arrangements were made for all cases of pregnancy to have haemoglobin estimations, in addition to the other laboratory investigations already being undertaken. The Senior Dental Surgeon reports that although fewer expectant mothers grossly neglect their teeth, there must be many who fail to take the opportunity of free dental treatment.

The Home Nursing Service, which has to depend to a considerable extent on the services of part-time nurses, made 49,629 nursing visits, an increase of 1,400 over the number in 1955. Ever-increasing requests by doctors for nurses to give injections to their patients lays an additional burden on a staff which is never at full strength.

The new Food Hygiene Regulations have enabled many improvements to be effected in premises where food is retailed. Food Traders generally have co-operated amicably and in many premises adequate washing facilities, impermeable surfaces for the display of foods, etc., have been installed. There remains the difficulty of application of the Regulations to the food stalls in the Open Market, which in my opinion, can be overcome only by the erection of a new covered market with enclosed food stalls. Consideration and planning of a new public abattoir is deferred until new legislation, envisaged in the Final Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Slaughterhouses, will enable information to be available of the requirements of adjoining areas. In the abattoir and other food premises, over 39 tons of meat and other foods were condemned as unfit for consumption. The report gives a brief summary of a case of some interest in which proceedings were taken for offences against the Condensed Milk Regulations.

Tentative proposals have been made for a future programme of Smoke Control Areas, which can be readily applied to local authority owned housing estates, but difficulty will be experienced in designating a central area of the town as a Smoke Control Area until much old residential property is dealt with under slum clearance procedure.

More than 15,000 waste water closets remain. The financial assistance given to enable property owners to convert these to the clean water system enabled only 85 to be converted during 1956. As these waste water closets constitute over 40% of all the conveniences in the town and are generally unhygienic a concentrated effort should be made to abolish them completely within a fixed period of years.

Several small slum areas were represented for clearance, and after a Public Inquiry held in November, 1956, the Pickup Croft Compulsory Purchase Orders, with a total of 168 premises, was confirmed early in 1957.

I again wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest in the work of the Department. The staff have given loyal and conscientious service throughout the year.

I am,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

D. Lamont.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1956MEDICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	...	...	D.C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	L.J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.M., D.P.H.
Medical Officer, School Health Service and Care of Mothers and Children etc.	...	...	E.P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-Care	...	...	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	...	K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., D.O. (Oxon) T.E. SHANNON, M.B., D.O.M.S.
Part-time Paediatrician	...	...	W.M.L. TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.L.O.
Part-time Medical Officer, Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	MRS. A. REED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	...	...	J.K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Principal School Dental Officer	...	...	J. PILLING, L.D.S.
Dental Officer	...	...	K. JACKSON, L.D.S.
Part-time Dental Officer	...	...	J. JACKSON, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst	...	...	H. DEDICAT, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEAT INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Act	...	...	F. SHUTTLEWORTH, Cert. R.S.H. Cert. R.S.H. (Meat and Foods)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.	...	...	M. STOTT, Cert. R.S.H. Cert R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) Cert R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors)
Food Hygiene Inspector	...	...	H. WILSON, Cert. R.S.H. Cert. R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) Cert. R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors)

District Inspectors ... P. MOTTRAM, Cert. R.S.H.
 N. BUCKLEY, Cert. R.S.H.
 F. ARCHER, Cert. R.S.H.
 J. EDDLESTON, Cert. R.S.H.
 Cert. R.S.H. (Meat and Foods)

Meat and Food Inspectors ... J. PATON, Cert. Meat and Other Foods
 R.S.A. (Scotland)
 Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H.
 W. CATHCART, Cert. Meat and Other Foods
 R.S.A. (Scotland)
 Food Hygiene Certificate, R.S.H.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors ... B. BARNES
 P. RILEY

Disinfectors - 3; Rodent Operatives - 3

HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Nursing Officer and
 Supervisor of Midwives ... MISS E.S. FRANKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.,
 H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors and School Nurses ... MISS M. O'BRIEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.,
 H.V. Cert.
 MISS I. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MRS. M. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MISS M.M. COWGILL, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M.,
 H.V. Cert.
 MRS. M.N. DANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MISS L. WHITTAKER, S.R.N., C.M.B., (Part 1)
 H.V. Cert.
 MISS M. EDMONDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
 H.V. Cert., T.A. Cert.
 MISS F. ANFORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MRS. E. BOOTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MRS. F. LISTER, S.R.N.
 MRS. D. WOODHEAD, S.R.N.

Municipal Midwives ... MRS. A. BINKS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS S. CRYER, S.C.M.
 MISS E. LAYFIELD, S.C.M.
 MRS. E. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. E. ANDERTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS N. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS E. GIBSON, S.C.M.
 MRS. M.A. FILON, S.C.M.
 MISS M. SIMPSON, S.C.M.

Superintendent, Home Nursing Service..	...	MISS M. FIRTH, S.R.N., C.M.B. Cert. (Part 1) Q.I.D.N.S., H.V. Cert.
Assistant Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	MRS. D.F. PICKLES, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
District Nurses - whole time	...	MRS. A. DALY, S.E.A.N. MRS. A. HOWARTH, S.E.A.N. MISS C. MITCHELL, S.E.A.N. MRS. D. NEWTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S. MRS. E.A. PROCTOR, S.E.A.N. MRS. A. REID, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S. MRS. E. HEYES, S.R.N. MR. S. SHAW, S.E.A.N.
part-time	...	5 State Registered Nurses and 5 State Enrolled Assistant Nurses

MEDICAL AUXILLIARIES

Educational Psychologist	...	MR. F.G. MAHONEY, B.A. (Hons.Psych.)
Senior Orthoptist	...	MISS S. SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.
Orthoptist	...	Vacant
Physiotherapist (Part-time)	...	MRS. F.E. HALL, M.C.S.P.
Speech Therapist	...	MRS. J. KELLY, L.C.S.T.

DAY NURSERIES

Bank Hall Nursery - Matron	...	Vacant
Nursing Staff	...	15
Hargher Clough Nursery - Matron	...	MRS. H. McCUTCHEON, N.N.C.
Nursing Staff	...	6

MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Authorised Officers	...	R. FELL, B.E.M., S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A. A. PILLING, A.C.C.S.
Female Social Worker	...	MRS. A. SAGAR, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
Supervisor - Occupation Centre	...	MRS. D. MARSDEN, T.C. Teacher
Assistant Supervisors - Occupation Centre ..		MRS. M. ASHWORTH, R.M.P.A. MRS. B. FOREST.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Organiser	...	...	MRS. J. BALDWIN
Domestic Helps	...	...	43 whole-time; 10 part-time

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	...	...	W. MILLS
Driver/Attendants	20

CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Clerk	H.V. HARTLEY, A.C.C.S., Cert. R.S.H.
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Clerks, Public Health Service	H. SIMPSON W.R. HINDLE W. BALDWIN K. ANDERTON MRS. D.E. COWELL MISS E. O'HORO MISS A. POUNDER J. DEWHURST R. HAWORTH MISS F. MCGAHEY MRS. M. ROBINSON MRS. W.G. SIMPSON
-------------------------------	-----	-----	--

Clerks, School Health Service	S. JACKSON MISS S. WILLS MISS M. MOORE MISS P. CATLOW MISS M. GASKELL
-------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Clerk, Dental Attendants	MISS H. TAYLOR MISS D. DENT
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SECTION II

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Statute Acres	...	...	...	...	...	4,686 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development						3,327 acres
Population, Census 1951	...	...	...	...		84,950
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1956	...	...	...	...	...	82,350
Density of Population, i.e. Number of Persons per Acre built upon	...	...	...	...	...	24.7
Number of inhabited houses (April 1956) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	29,192
* Number of houses in Borough, December 1956	..	...				29,742
Number of New Houses erected in 1956	..	...	...			192
Rateable Value (April 1956)	...	...	...	...		£830,277
Sum represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1956/57	...					£3,280
* This figure includes houses temporarily uninhabited and houses which have been the subject of Clearance, Closing or Demolition Orders, but are not demolished.						

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Registrar General's Return)

		M.	F.	1956 Total	1955 Total
Live Births: Legitimate	...	609	564	1173	1127
Illegitimate	...	45	39	84	54
		—	—	—	—
		654	603	1257	1181
		—	—	—	—

13					1956 Total	1955 Total
M. F.						
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population					15.26	14.25
Adjusted for A.C. Factor (1.05)... ..					16.02	14.96
Stillbirths:	Legitimate ...	18	8	26	40	
	Illegitimate..	3	1	4	2	
		—	—	—	—	
		21	9	30	42	
		—	—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					23.31	34.34
Number of Deaths (Males 658, Females 689) ...					1347	1315
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population					16.36	15.86
Adjusted for A.C. Factor (0.99)					16.20	15.07
Deaths from Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion..					-	2
Maternal Mortality (Rate per 1,000 total live and still births)					0.00	1.63
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					36	27
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:						
All infants per 1,000 live births					28.64	22.86
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate livebirths... ..					28.13	23.07
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate livebirths.. ...					35.71	18.51
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis					0.12	0.09
All forms of Tuberculosis					0.13	0.11
Respiratory diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)					1.81	2.11
Influenza					0.08	0.17
Cancer					2.42	2.30
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)					0.01	0.00

	1956 Total	1955 Total
--	---------------	---------------

Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	0.00	0.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-
Deaths from Meningococcal Infections	1	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age	-	-

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

One thousand five hundred and seventy nine live births (836 males, and 743 females) were registered in Burnley during 1956. After correction for 25 inward and 347 outward transferable births, a net total of 1257 births, or an increase of 76 on the total for 1955 is obtained.

The live birth rate was 15.26 as compared with 14.25 in 1955. In order, however, to compare the local rate with the rate for England and Wales, it must be adjusted, by a comparability factor, to make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. The adjusted birth rate of Burnley for 1956 is 16.02 and is higher than the rate for England and Wales, and the 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns.

The number of illegitimate live births was 30 more than in the previous year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 7.1 as compared with 4.5 in 1955.

Stillbirths

During the year there were 30 stillbirths, giving a rate of 23.31 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 34.34 in 1955.

Deaths

One thousand seven hundred and fifty seven civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 449 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been

excluded, leaving 1308 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 39 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1347 deaths is obtained (males 658, females 689) giving a crude death rate of 16.36 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.86 for 1955 and 15.23, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate for Burnley is 16.20, and is considerably higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which is 11.7 and also higher than that of the 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, which is 11.6

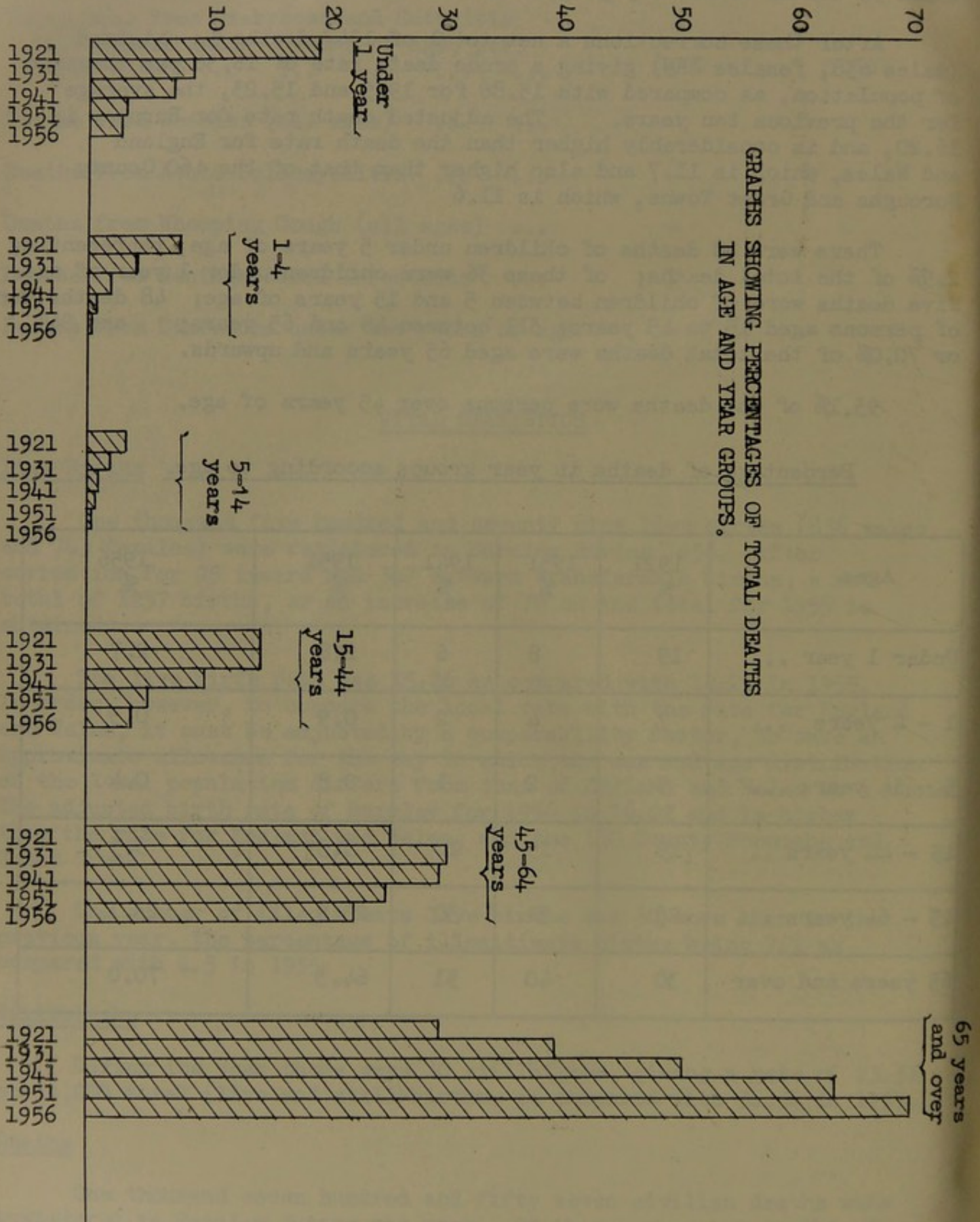
There were 40 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 2.9% of the total deaths; of these 36 were children under 1 year of age. Five deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age; 48 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 311 between 45 and 65 years; and 943 or 70.0% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

93.1% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age.

Ages	1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1956 %
Under 1 year ...	19	8	6	2.8	2.7
1 - 4 years ...	7	4	2	0.9	0.3
5 - 14 years ...	3	2	1	0.8	0.4
15 - 44 years ..	15	15	10	5.3	3.5
45 - 64 years ...	26	31	30	25.9	23.1
65 years and over	30	40	51	64.3	70.0

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL DEATHS

GRAPHS SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL DEATHS
IN AGE AND YEAR GROUPS.

Trend of Population

The Registrar General's Estimate of population at the middle of 1956 is 82,350; 520 less than that of 1955. The population figure at the 1951 Census was 84,950.

I have frequently referred in previous reports to the decline in the population of Burnley which continued fairly steadily during the last thirty-five years, except for a temporary increase after the war. Thereafter, for a period of three years (1948 - 1950) it remained almost stationary. During the last five years the annual reduction has been smaller, but the population today is only 77.6% of what it was forty-five years ago. The low birth rate and considerable emigration of young people leaves a relatively high proportion of elderly people in the Borough.

The table given above shows that 70% of the deaths occur in people over sixty-five years of age, whereas thirty-five years ago they were 30%. It also shows the very marked reduction in the percentage of deaths in the younger age groups compared with thirty-five years ago.

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal
Death-Rates, and Case-Rates for certain Infectious Diseases
in the year 1956

(Provisional figures, supplied by the Registrar-General with the exception
of those relating to Burnley)

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns includ- ing London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Populat- ions 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Burnley
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
BIRTHS -					
Live	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.9	16.02(c)
Still)	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.33	0.36
	23.0(a)	23.0(a)	22.7(a)	20.2(a)	23.31(a)
DEATHS -					
All Causes	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.7	16.20(c)
Malignant Neoplasm of)					
Lungs and Bronchus)	0.41	0.47	0.39	0.58	0.41
Tuberculosis					
(all forms)... ..	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.13
Whooping Cough ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.08
Coronary Disease ...	1.67	1.67	1.71	1.70	2.58
Acute Poliomyelitis					
(including Polioence- phalitis)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.52	0.57	0.45	0.67	0.48
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under one year of age	23.8(b)	24.0	24.1	21.4	28.64

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

(b) Per 1,000 related Live Births

(c) Adjusted by Registrar-General's A.C.F. figure

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1956 AND THE
PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Year	R.G.'s Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Non-Residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Crude Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Crude Rate
1946	82,680	1,654	1,591	19.24	1,456	17.63	315	67	71	44.63	1,208	14.61
1947	83,650	1,831	1,831	21.89	1,588	18.98	293	63	90	49.15	1,358	16.23
1948	84,560	1,528	1,467	17.35	1,469	17.37	327	62	73	49.76	1,204	14.24
1949	84,590	1,488	1,384	16.36	1,616	19.10	355	52	59	42.63	1,313	15.52
1950	84,920	1,568	1,347	15.86	1,690	19.90	442	62	66	49.00	1,310	15.43
1951	84,280	1,510	1,254	14.88	1,813	21.51	446	83	41	32.69	1,450	17.20
1952	83,860	1,482	1,182	14.09	1,515	18.06	392	72	37	31.30	1,195	14.25
1953	83,290	1,478	1,200	14.41	1,513	18.16	364	54	33	27.50	1,203	14.44
1954	83,090	1,475	1,176	14.15	1,561	18.76	407	49	37	31.16	1,203	14.48
1955	82,870	1,494	1,181	14.25	1,699	20.50	426	42	27	22.86	1,315	15.86
Average 10 years	83,779	1,551	1,361	16.24	1,592	18.99	377	61	53	38.07	1,276	15.23
1956	82,350	1,579	1,257	15.26	1,757	21.33	449	39	36	28.64	1,347	16.36

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR 1956

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)		
			Year 1956	Average 5 years 1951-55			Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to Abortion	Total Maternal Mortality
England and Wales	15.6	11.7	23.8	26.88	0.11	0.01	0.46	0.10	0.56
160 Great Towns	15.6	11.6	24.0	30.0	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
Birkenhead ...	16.9	12.8	33.4	32.0	0.17	0.007	0.78	-	0.78
BURNLEY	15.26	16.2	28.64	29.16	0.12	0.01	-	-	-
Bury	15.03	13.74	17.14	31.32	0.05	-	-	-	-
Halifax	15.99	13.50	23.98	27.98	0.13	-	0.63	-	0.63
Liverpool.....	20.6	11.4	25.9	33.0	0.17	0.009	0.30	0.12	0.42
Manchester ...	17.44	12.35	29.92	31.79	0.15	0.02	0.16	0.08	0.24
Oldham	15.14	14.27	27.09	34.0	0.13	0.03	-	-	-
Preston	15.73	14.46	30.0	31.0	0.09	0.01	0.53	-	0.53
Rochdale	15.0	14.7	28.0	33.0	0.15	0.01	-	-	-
Salford	16.88	12.30	29.4	31.9	0.20	0.006	1.03	-	1.03
St. Helens ...	16.75	10.66	27.4	38.7	0.11	0.03	1.04	-	1.04
Stockport	16.32	13.43	28.69	34.21	0.07	0.05	1.69	-	1.69
Wallasey	17.39	11.91	24.07	28.21	0.12	-	-	-	-
Wigan	15.63	11.02	35.8	36.7	0.12	0.01	-	-	-

ø Not available

Showing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhoea
Death Rates per 1,000 Births

Year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 related Live Births, England and Wales
				Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Malignant Diseases			
1882-1886	-	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887-1891	-	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	145
1892-1896	-	35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	202	151
1897-1901	95,038	30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902-1906	99,979	27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907-1911	104,605	26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912-1916	106,071	21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102
1917-1921	99,454	18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922-1926	103,040	16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927-1931	99,910	14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932-1936	94,380	11.95	14.0	0.65	1.25	1.60	4.5	72.3	61
1937-1941	86,192	12.09	15.72	0.65	1.30	1.77	2.51	71.2	55
1942-1946	79,910	16.49	15.51	0.59	1.44	1.99	2.96	53.37	46
1947-1951	84,400	17.27	15.72	0.40	1.71	2.03	3.87	44.65	33
1952	83,860	14.09	14.25	0.27	1.63	2.06	3.38	31.30	28
1953	83,290	14.41	14.44	0.14	1.94	1.89	0.83	27.50	27
1954	83,090	14.15	14.48	0.17	2.19	2.04	0.84	31.46	25
1955	82,870	14.25	15.86	0.09	2.11	2.30	0.00	22.86	25
1956	82,350	15.26	16.36	0.12	1.81	2.42	0.00	28.64	24

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1956

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	5
	F	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	5
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	4
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	2	9	6	5	22
	F	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	8	24
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	2	18	6	1	27
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	5	17
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	-	12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	1	2	14	17	15	49
	F	-	-	-	1	-	18	13	9	41
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	M	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	7
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	-	1	14	31	45	91
	F	-	-	-	-	1	20	43	90	154
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	-	-	-	-	3	39	51	33	126
	F	-	-	-	-	1	14	35	37	87

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1956 - continued

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	6	17
20. Other Heart Disease ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	16	11	60	88
	F	-	-	-	-	1	18	31	55	105
21. Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	11	21
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	10	17
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
23. Pneumonia	M	6	1	-	-	1	3	3	5	19
	F	3	-	-	1	-	6	3	8	21
24. Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	1	13	19	22	55
	F	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	15	41
25. Other diseases of resp- iratory system	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	7
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	8
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	M	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	M	10	1	-	-	4	6	14	27	62
	F	6	-	1	1	-	17	8	37	70
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
34. All other accidents	M	1	1	-	-	4	1	3	5	15
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	15
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	3	6	7	1	17
	F	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	3	18
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all causes)	M	21	3	3	1	27	165	189	249	658
	F	15	1	2	5	15	146	202	303	689

Causes of Death

The table shown below gives the chief causes of death.

Diseases of the heart continue to be the causes of the highest number of deaths, 32.3% of the deaths being attributed to cardiac lesions. Almost half of these deaths were due to coronary disease, which is increasing very markedly. The deaths from coronary disease show an increase of forty one over the number for 1955, practically all such deaths being in persons over 45 years of age, and predominantly males.

Intra-cranial vascular lesions took second place, with deaths from cancer in third place.

Deaths from cancer have shown an increase of eight over that of the previous year. The continuing upward trend of deaths from all forms of cancer is shown on the accompanying chart, which also shows the deaths from cancer of the respiratory system (lungs, bronchus and larynx). Although slightly fewer deaths from respiratory cancer occurred in 1956 than in 1955, the increase of cancer in this site has been considerable during the last decade.

All forms of cancer accounted for 98 deaths of men and 101 deaths of women. The highest number of cancer deaths occurred in the age-group 45 to 64 years. Of the deaths from cancer of the respiratory system, 27 occurred in men and 7 in women.

Deaths from tuberculosis show a slight increase and are 0.8% of all deaths. Deaths from suicide also show a considerable increase.

	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Diseases	435	32.3
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Haemorrhage etc.)....	245	18.2
Cancer	199	14.8
Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	149	11.1
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	38	2.8
Accidents, Violence, etc.....	37	2.7
Suicides	35	2.6
All forms of Tuberculosis	11	0.8
Nephritis	10	0.7
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum..	10	0.7
Influenza	7	0.5

Deaths in Institutions

Nine hundred and forty one deaths occurred in the Burnley Hospitals during the year. Those shown in the following list as having died in the Maternity Hospital are mainly deaths of newly-born infants.

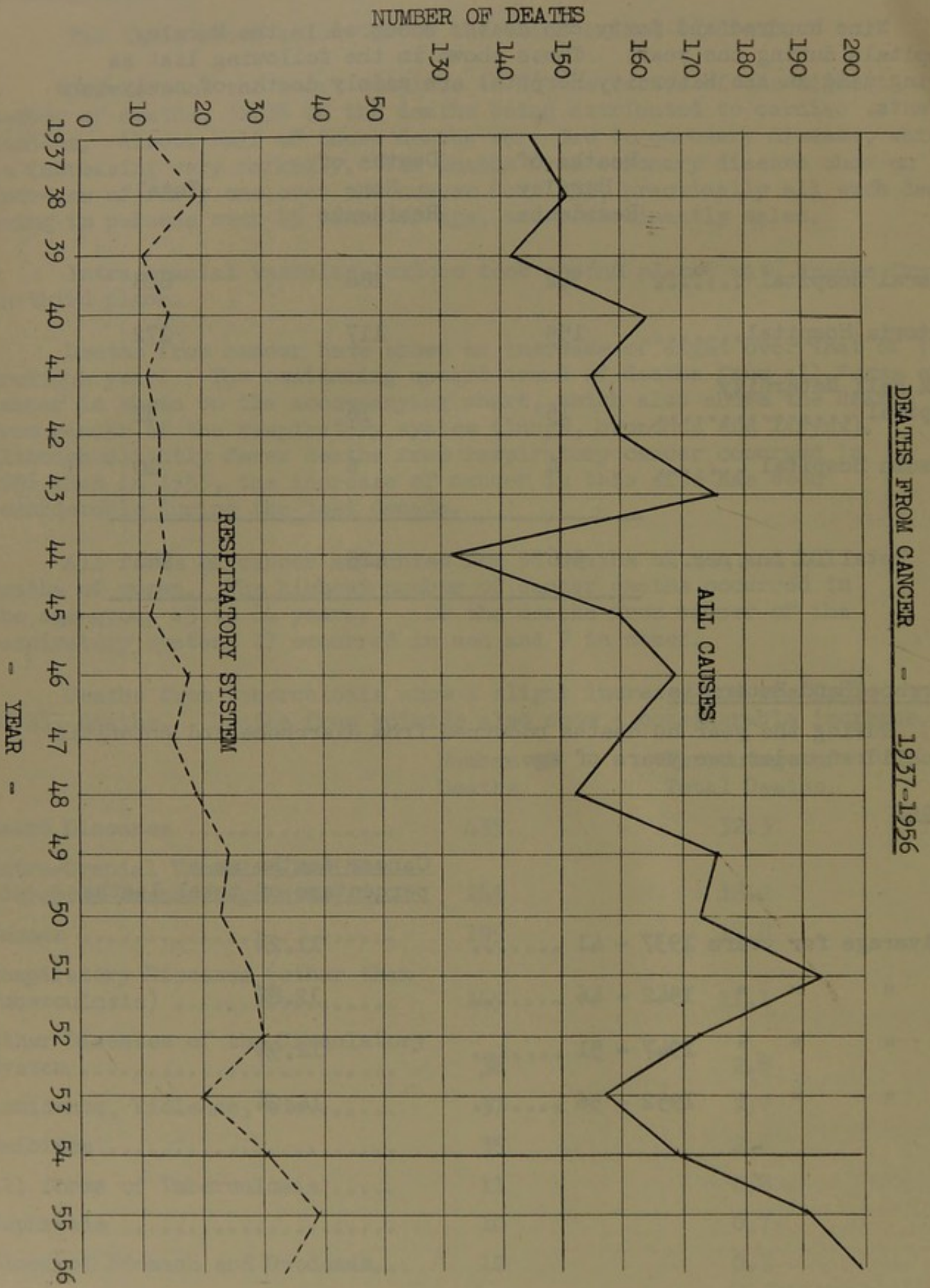
	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents	Total
General Hospital	342	286	628
Victoria Hospital.....	155	117	272
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	15	16	31
Marsden Hospital	4	6	10
<hr/>			
Total	516	425	941
<hr/>			

Diarrhoea and Enteritis

During the year no deaths occurred from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years of age.

CancerCancer deaths as a
percentage of total deaths

Average for years 1937 - 41	11.2%
" " " 1942 - 46	12.8%
" " " 1947 - 51	12.9%
" " " 1952 - 56	14.2%



The deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years:

Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of Total Deaths	Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of Total Deaths
1937	145	10.4	1947	160	11.8
1938	151	12.1	1948	153	12.7
1939	142	10.6	1949	176	13.4
1940	164	11.4	1950	173	13.2
1941	156	11.7	1951	193	13.3
1942	160	13.0	1952	173	14.5
1943	176	13.5	1953	158	13.1
1944	132	10.9	1954	169	14.0
1945	160	12.9	1955	191	14.5
1946	169	13.9	1956	199	14.8

Infant Mortality

Fifty eight deaths of infants under one year were registered during 1956. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 36 deaths is obtained, or 9 more than the net infant deaths registered in 1955.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes.
654	603	21	15	32.2	24.9	28.64

Death Rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births 28.13

Death Rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate
births 35.71

The infant mortality rate (28.64) is higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 23.8.

Twenty-two deaths of infants occurred within four weeks of birth, giving a NEO-NATAL MORTALITY of 17.50 per 1,000 live births. This neo-natal mortality is also higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 16.9.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1956

NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR

Cause of Death	Age at Death								Totals			Both Sexes				General Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall Hospital	Marsden Hospital
	Under 1 day		1 - 7 days		Over 1 week to 4 weeks		Over 1 month to 6 months													Over 6 months to 12 months
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both Sexes	M	F					M	F
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms).....	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	6	2	8	4	1	1	-	-
Prematurity	3	3	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	5	11	2	1	7	-	-
Spina Bifida and Meningocele	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	-	1	-	-
Other Congenital Malformations	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-
Birth Injuries	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	3	-	-
All Other Causes	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	1	5	1	-	2	1	1
Totals all causes	5	5	7	1	2	2	4	6	3	1	15	21	15	36	11	2	15	1	1

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the age groups.

29
SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1956 are as follows:-

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Population	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 Cases
Scarlet Fever	138	1.68	-	-
Whooping Cough	176	2.14	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Measles	64	0.77	-	-
Dysentery	178	2.16	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	0.18	-	-
Erysipelas	10	0.12	-	-
Para-typhoid	2	0.02	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	0.02	-	-
Food Poisoning	11	0.13	-	-

One hundred and thirty eight cases of SCARLET FEVER were notified, of which 73 occurred in the first three months of the year. Only 10 cases were removed to hospital.

The 176 cases of WHOOPING COUGH was double the number which occurred in 1955, the highest incidence being in the northern and central areas of the Borough. Two thirds of the cases were in children under five years of age. Only one case was removed to hospital. Fifteen per cent of the notified cases had been previously vaccinated against whooping cough, but in all these the disease was very mild.

Only 64 cases of MEASLES were notified. This low incidence followed a year of high prevalence in 1955. The cases were scattered generally throughout the Borough and throughout the year. Half of the cases were children under school age. It was not necessary to admit any cases to hospital.

GERMAN MEASLES was prevalent mainly in the second quarter of the year. The total notifications were 878, and of these about two thirds were in the five to nine years age group.

Of the 15 cases of PUERPERAL PYREXIA, 11 were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

Dysentery notifications numbered 178, of which 128 were children under fifteen years of age. Twenty-five occurred among children attending nursery schools and 48 were children under five years of age who had not commenced to attend school. Although a few cases occurred in each of several nursery and infant schools, no major outbreak occurred in any school.

It is of interest to note that four children of one family contacted chickenpox, two of whom died from a haemorrhagic form of chickenpox.

Of the two cases of ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, one was a male child, aged 22 months, who had the paralytic type of disease; the other, a female adult had the non-paralytic type. Both cases recovered.

Two cases of PARA-TYPHOID B FEVER were diagnosed in a local general hospital. The first case was probably infected when on holiday in the Midlands. The second case was in an adjoining bed in the hospital.

Eleven cases of FOOD POISONING were notified. Six of these comprised two small family outbreaks, the remaining five being single cases. In one of the latter, the causal organism was salmonella typhi-murium. In all the others the causal organisms were not discovered, owing to the lapse of time between onset of disease and notification.

Age Grouping of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1956

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases notified.	At ages - Year												Total cases removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	138	-	1	10	15	34	63	14	-	1	-	-	-	10
Whooping Cough	176	14	14	22	25	44	53	2	2	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria & Membr. Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	64	3	8	11	6	5	29	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles	878	15	43	37	63	79	544	56	21	15	3	2	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	44	1	4	1	-	-	5	2	4	6	3	16	2	17
Acute Influenzal														
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	178	8	11	14	17	18	53	10	5	16	11	10	5	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	10
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Enteric Fever (excl. Para-Typhoid).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	1	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs.	79	1	1	1	-	-	6	1	20	13	9	24	3	10
Other forms of														
Tuberculosis	7	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	4
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis...	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	11	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	2	1	1	-
Totals	1606	42	84	97	126	180	758	86	61	66	31	61	14	64

DISINFECTION

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	1051
Total number of premises disinfected	117
Total articles of bedding etc., disinfected	2503
Library books disinfected	280
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (35 persons).....	63

Vaccination against Smallpox

In recent years the numbers of infants vaccinated during their first year of life has been approximately one third of the total annual number of births. In 1956, the 413 infants vaccinated was 33% of those under one year of age. This number added to older children and a few adults vaccinated for the first time brought the total primary vaccinations to 542.

In view of the small numbers of Burnley inhabitants who were vaccinated or revaccinated during the last half century, it is reasonable to assume that only a very small and negligible proportion of the population of the Borough are effectively protected against smallpox.

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1956

	Primary Vaccinations					Re-vaccinations				
	Ages at Date of Vaccination					Ages at Date of Re-Vacn.				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Local Health Authority Clinics	310	11	-	6	327	-	-	2	12	14
Medical Practitioners	103	31	26	55	215	-	4	7	63	74
TOTALS	413	42	26	61	542	-	4	9	75	88

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The extent to which the child population of the Borough is protected against diphtheria continues to be unsatisfactory, despite the facilities which are readily available free of charge for this protection to be given. Of the 1181 children born in 1955, only 630 (or 53%) were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1956. The number of children under 15 years of age who received primary immunisation in 1956 was 857, which is 29 more than in the previous year. It is important that re-inforcing or "booster" injections should be given to those who were already immunised a few years previously, in order to maintain full immunity; 1114 children received these re-inforcing injections which figure is more than double that of 1955.

In order to estimate the effective immunity against diphtheria of the child population, the numbers considered to be still immune following primary injections in recent years and those whose immunity has been maintained by re-inforcing injections are only taken into consideration. Thus, although at some time in their lives 51.4% of the children under five years of age and 74.4% of those aged 5 to 14 years were given injections, the effective immunity index is only 39.7%.

The following are the percentages of children who had a satisfactory degree of immunity at 31st December, 1956: -

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Immunity Index</u>
Under 1 year	12.5%
1 - 4 years inclusive	62.3%
5 - 14 years inclusive	34.1%
<hr/>	
Total under 15 years	39.7%
<hr/>	

Vaccination against whooping cough

The scheme for protective inoculation against whooping cough was approved by the Ministry of Health in May, 1954. During 1956, 737 children were given primary vaccinations and 33, who were vaccinated earlier in life, were given re-inforcing injections. Since the official inauguration of the scheme, 2267 primary whooping cough vaccinations and 107 re-inforcing injections were given. The accompanying table shows the numbers vaccinated at the local authority clinics and by general medical practitioners. The majority of these inoculations were given in combination with inoculations against diphtheria.

Return showing number of Immunisations and
Re-inforcements during 1956

	L.A. Clinics	Medical Practitioners	Total
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation only:</u>			
Primary Under 1	6	20	26
1 - 4	17	30	47
5 - 14	56	7	63
Booster 1 - 4	58	18	76
5 - 14	894	111	1005
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:</u>			
Primary Under 1	419	84	503
1 - 4	109	102	211
5 - 14	2	5	7
Booster 1 - 4	1	3	4
5 - 14	-	29	29
<u>Whooping Cough only:</u>			
Primary Under 1	-	-	-
1 - 4	4	6	10
5 - 14	2	3	5
Total immunised against Diphtheria	1562	412	1974
Total immunised against whooping cough	537	233	770

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Children Immunised

Year of Immunisation

Year Born	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Totals
1956															183	183
1955														155	475	630
1954												56	128	498	77	703
1953												56	564	65	20	705
1952											75	504	82	30	22	713
1951										58	618	78	21	15	17	807
1950									33	611	150	38	21	17	10	880
1949								67	607	92	62	25	25	8	4	890
1948							83	730	92	14	41	22	22	7	7	1018
1947						19	929	155	23	14	29	10	19	6	4	1208
1946					1	667	223	54	18	14	17	7	11	2	14	1028
1945					430	161	48	23	14	7	2	6	2	12	10	735
1944				443	245	47	27	20	11	5	3	9	16	11	7	844
1943			411	189	108	36	28	11	9	2	2	21	29	3	6	855
1942	1	260	127	98	91	25	28	4	2	2	1	16	8	-	1	664

Total
immunised
aged under 5
years on 31st
December, 1956

= 2,934

Total
immunised
aged 5 - 9
years on
31st December,
1956

= 4,803

Total
immunised
aged 10 - 14
years on
31st December
1956

= 4,126

SECTION IV

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1956 was 86.
The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were:-

Age Periods:		New Cases															Totals
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Respiratory	M	1	-	1	-	-	5	1	2	8	10	4	13	8	3	-	56
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	5	3	5	2	1	-	-	23
Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3

In addition to the primary notifications, two cases were notified posthumously, and fourteen were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 102 of which 94 were respiratory and 8 non-respiratory. This is 4 more than the number notified in 1955.

Twenty-three of the new respiratory cases were contacts living with other members of their families who were already suffering from tuberculosis.

The number of Burnley patients on the Notification Register at the end of 1956 were: Respiratory 478: Non-Respiratory 78 - Total 556.

A review undertaken at the end of 1955 left 487 patients on the notification register. To this number was added during 1956, 79 respiratory and 7 non-respiratory cases notified during the year and 14 cases transferred into the Borough from elsewhere. Thirty-five cases were removed from the register during the year, as recovered or left the town, etc., leaving 556 on the register at the end of 1956.

The increase by 21 in the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring among Burnley residents, as compared with the number in the previous year, is accounted for partly by better investigation of contacts and partly by notification of young people showing early primary lesions. In some of these it has been possible to arrange for domiciliary treatment by chemotherapy while the

patients continued at work or school.

The trend of the diminishing number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, without a corresponding reduction in the new cases occurring, was referred to in my report for 1955. This trend continued in the year under review. Much has yet to be undertaken in the field of prevention of this disease, by provision of adequate and healthy housing conditions, improvement of social and economic circumstances and working conditions, reduction of atmospheric pollution, and by education of the community in a healthy way of life.

Deaths

The following table gives particulars of the site and age distribution of those who died.

Age Periods:	Deaths																Totals
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	5	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	
Tuberculosis of Nervous System M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Tuberculosis of Nervous System F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis of Other Systems M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis of Other Systems F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diseases other than Tuberculosis M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Diseases other than Tuberculosis F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	

Of the ten persons who died from respiratory tuberculosis during 1956, two died within twelve months after notification and six lived for more than three years after notification. Two were notified after death.

The average age at death of persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 47 years. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.12 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.01.

After-Care and Prevention

Visits by Health Visitors -

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations ...	82
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	1414
Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints)	22830
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	16700
Bottles of Disinfectant supplied	170

B.C.G. Vaccination

Vaccination against tuberculosis of school children aged thirteen years was commenced in 1954. The numbers of children tested and vaccinated each year since the inauguration of the scheme is as follows:-

	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Vaccinated</u>
1954	568	421
1955	491	391
1956	588	465

Further details of these are given in my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is bound with this report.

In addition, vaccination of infants born to tuberculous mothers, and of close contacts of tuberculous persons, which was performed by the chest physicians as part of the service for prevention of illness under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, resulted in 89 children under 15 years of age and three persons over that age being vaccinated.

The total given B.C.G. vaccination in 1956 was 557.

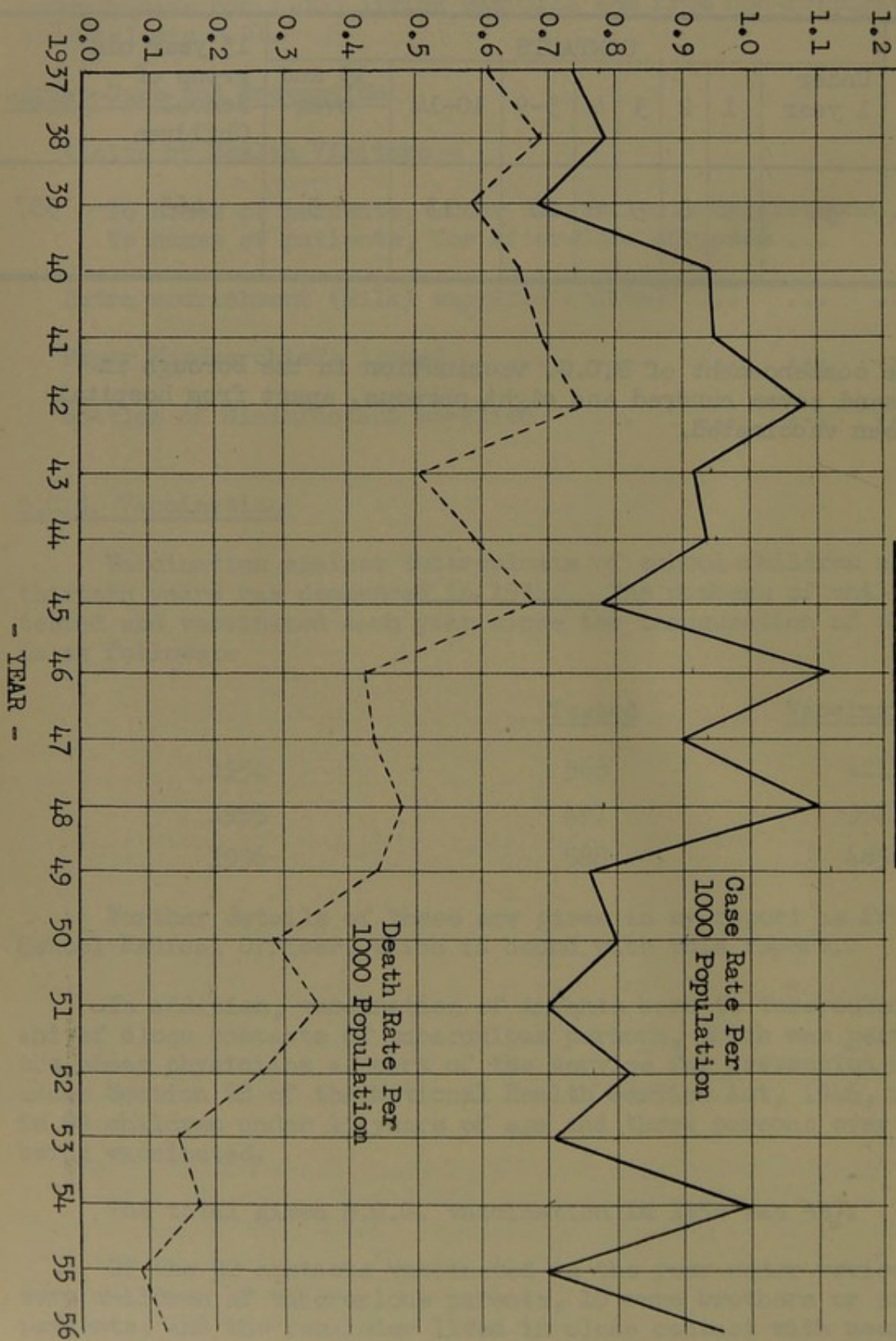
Of the 92 contacts vaccinated in the year under review, 41 were children of tuberculous parents, 10 were brothers or sisters of patients, and the remainder lived in close contact with near relatives or friends.

RETURN FOR 1956

Age	CONTACTS								13 year old group of School Children	Total
	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over		
No. vaccinated	34	3	8	5	6	20	13	3	465	557

Since the commencement of B.C.G. vaccination in the Borough in 1950, one thousand seven hundred and eight persons, apart from hospital nurses, have been vaccinated.

- RATES -

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

SECTION V

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1956 supplied by the consulting Venereologist for the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Victoria Hospital.

The total number of patients under treatment or observation at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1956 was 405 (Syphilis 205; Gonorrhoea 32; Other conditions 168), the total attendances which were made being 2477. At the beginning of the year, 212 patients were under treatment; 193 patients attended for the first time (including 8 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the Services).

Of the new patients, 56 (or 28%) were diagnosed as suffering from syphilis (43 cases) and gonorrhoea (13 cases).

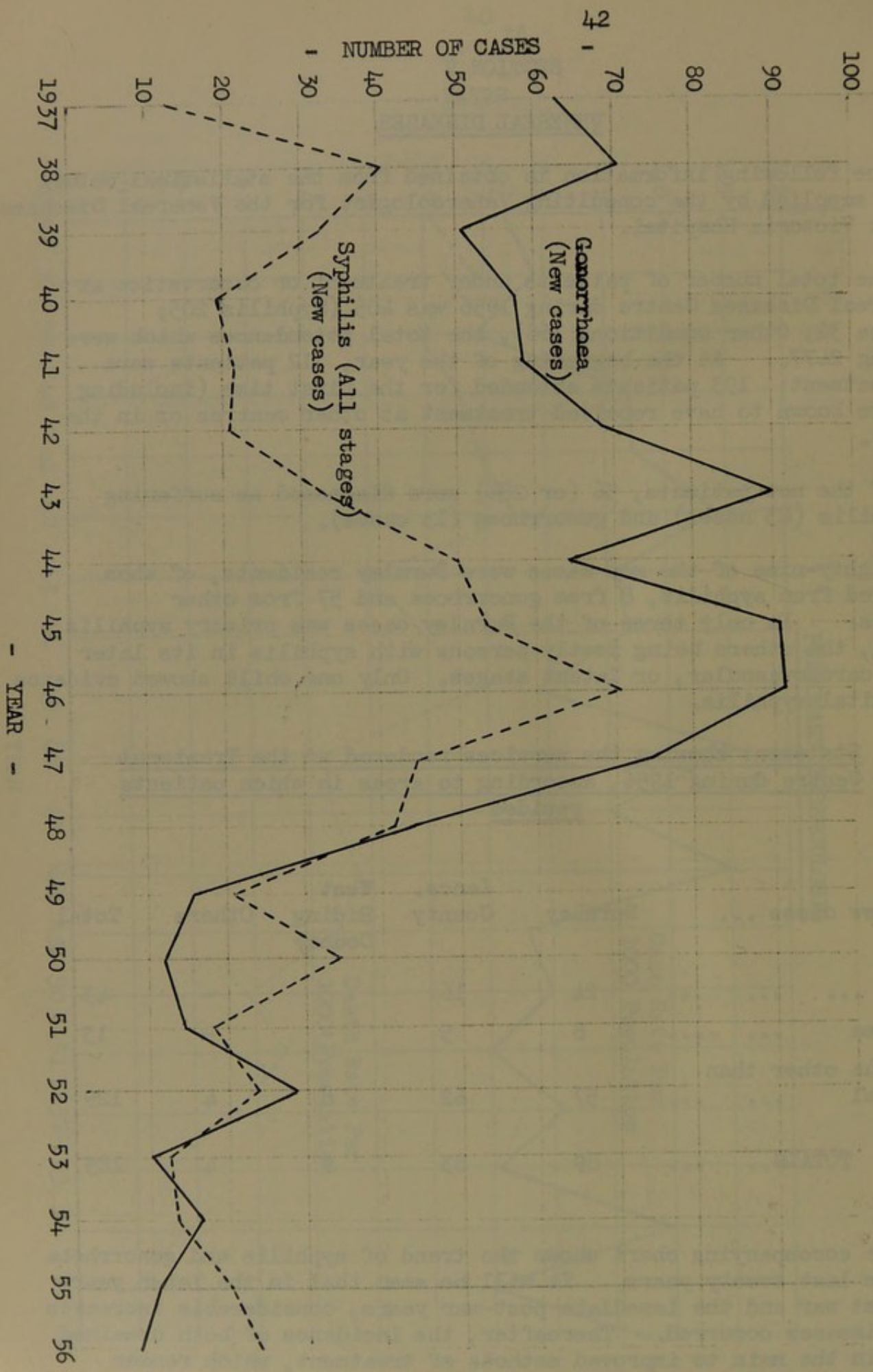
Eighty-nine of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 24 suffered from syphilis, 8 from gonorrhoea and 57 from other conditions. In only three of the Burnley cases was primary syphilis diagnosed, the others being mostly persons with syphilis in its later nervous, cardiovascular, or latent stages. Only one child showed evidence of congenital syphilis.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during 1956, according to areas in which patients resided

No. of new cases ...	Burnley	Lancs. County	West Riding County	Others	Total
Syphilis	24	16	3	-	43
Gonorrhoea	8	5	-	-	13
Conditions other than Venereal	57	62	6	4	129
TOTALS.. ...	89	83	9	4	185

The accompanying chart shows the trend of syphilis and gonorrhoea during the last twenty years. It will be seen that in the later years of the last war and the immediate post-war years, considerable increases of both diseases occurred. Thereafter, the incidence of both remained low, due in the main to improved methods of treatment, which render patients non-infectious earlier and have more rapid curative effects, thus reducing the risk of spread of infection.

VENERAL DISEASES - BURNLEY RESIDENTS



SECTION VI

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

No alteration has been made in the number or siting of the Infant Welfare Centres. Two are held on Monday and Friday afternoons in an annexe of the Maternity Hospital; three on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons in church halls in Colne Road, Hammerton Street, and Florence Street; two on Monday and Thursday afternoons in the Gannow Clinic premises. Additional Centres are necessary on or in close proximity to the newer housing estates, but difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable buildings to rent for only one half day each week.

All the treatment and specialist clinics for school children, e.g. minor ailments, eye, ear, nose and throat, orthopaedic and physiotherapy and orthoptic treatment continue to be available for children referred from infant welfare centres.

Thirteen children referred from the infant welfare centres made 67 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments. Particulars of those who attended the specialist clinics are given in my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report. Twenty pre-school children, making 93 attendances, were referred from the infant welfare centres and nuseries for artificial sunlight treatment.

The infants born during 1956 who attended infant welfare centres are equivalent to 66.4% of the live births notified during the year.

77.1% of the attendances at the infant welfare clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 15,747 which are 900 more than in the previous year.

The health visitors made 13,561 routine infant visits, of which 6,030 were to children under one year of age and 7,531 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 344 ante-natal visits and 1,054 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc.

The shortage of health visitors experienced in previous years has continued and at no time during the year was the staff at full strength. Of the fifteen on the establishment, four are engaged on school health duties and one is wholly on tuberculosis after-care. At the end of 1956, instead of ten health visitors for duties in connection with mother and child care, infant welfare clinic duties, after-care of illness generally, and the supervision and care of the aged and infirm, only six were on the establishment and one of these was absent on leave for six months. Consequently, the staff available was only 50% of that required to give a reasonably effective service. The establishment also includes two student health visitors, but no students have been obtainable for over two years.

A combination of the duties of the health visitors to enable each to undertake both school health service duties and maternal and child welfare work and general care and after-care duties is most desirable. It gives added interest to the health visiting staff, reduces the extent of the more arduous duties of domiciliary visitation and enables each health visitor to concentrate in her own district on the whole family, whether of pre-school, school or adult age. I have for many years desired to re-arrange duties on these lines, but find it impossible to do so with a continually depleted staff. Shortage of health visitors is experienced in most industrial towns, whereas in the more attractive non-industrial areas full staffs are generally obtainable. The shortage is likely to continue until special bonuses, similar to those payable to public health inspectors, are authorised for domiciliary staffs employed in heavily industrialised areas, and the salary scales are revised to ensure that nurses employed in the Public Health Service receive more than nurses of comparable status in the Hospital Service. At the present time general trained nurses with a midwifery qualification cannot be expected to undertake additional training as health visitors with the expectation of receiving less remuneration than a hospital ward sister.

Dried Milk and Vitamin Supplement for Children and Expectant Mothers

The scheme for the sale and distribution of welfare foods, which became the responsibility of the Local Health Authority in June, 1954, continues to work smoothly and efficiently.

A comparison of the amounts of dried milk sold during the two periods of twelve months ending 30th June, 1956 and 30th June 1957 with that sold during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1955 shows that whilst there was some slight increase in sales in the early months of 1956, there has been a gradual decrease to April, 1957, since when there has been a marked drop. This is in all probability due to the increase in price of National Dried Milk from 10¹/₂d. to 2¹/₄d. It is also felt that due to this price increase the use of proprietary brands of dried milk may have increased somewhat.

Comparison of the sales of orange juice over the two aforesaid periods shows a steady increase. During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1955, 58,742 bottles were sold; during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1956, 69,896 bottles, and during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1957, the figure had increased to 70,814. It will be noted from the graph on page 47 that the increased sales appear to be mainly during the summer periods and this is more particularly evidenced when one notes the sudden rise in sales during the quarter ended June, 1957 following a corresponding rise in the mean maximum temperature recorded. One is led to the conclusion that the juice is consumed not only by young children and expectant mothers, for whom it is intended, but that it forms a pleasant and cheap drink for the whole family during the hot summer months.

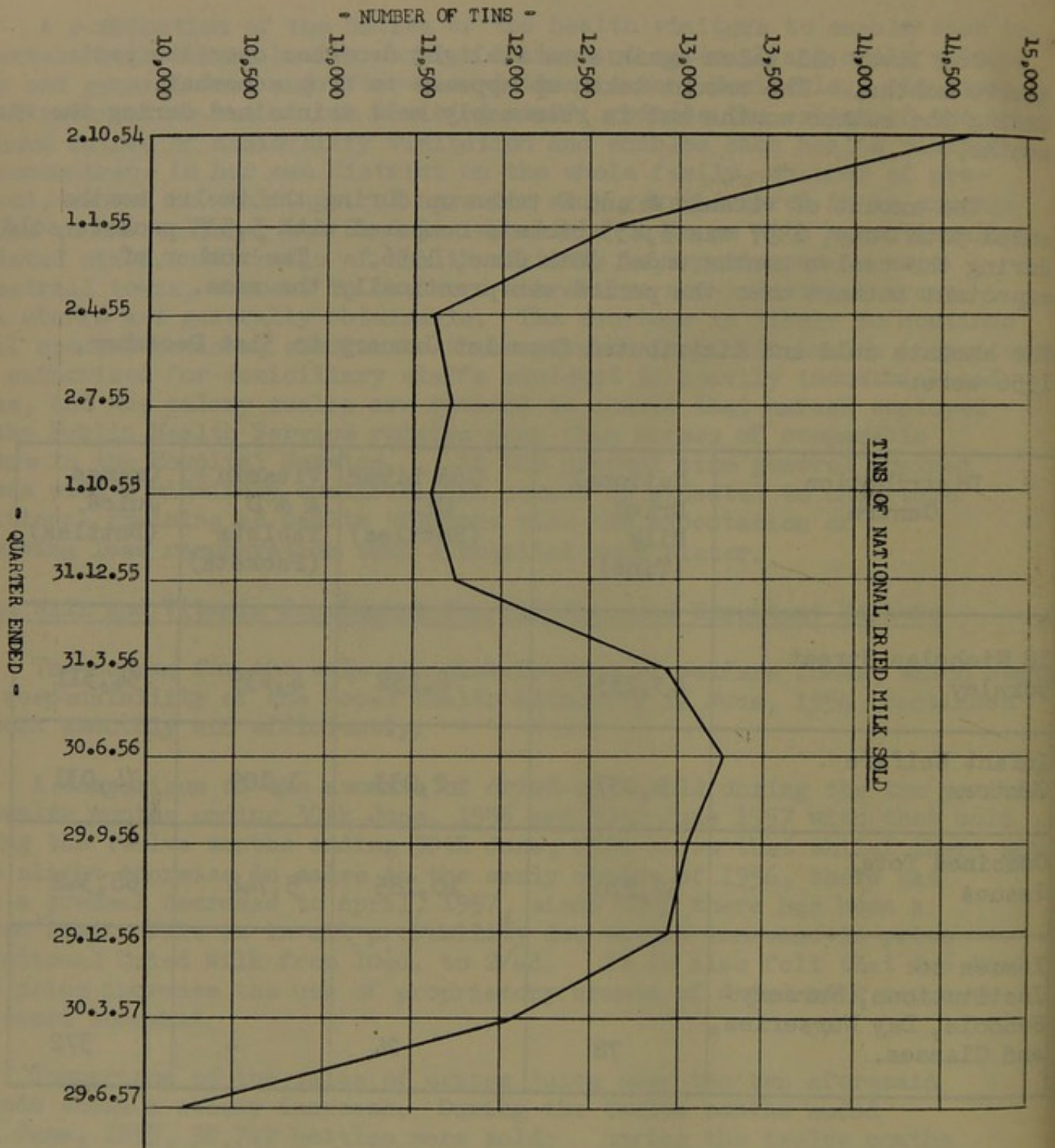
Cod liver oil sales again show a slight decrease over the past twelve months. The amount taken up appears to drop somewhat during the summer months but is reasonably well maintained during the winter months.

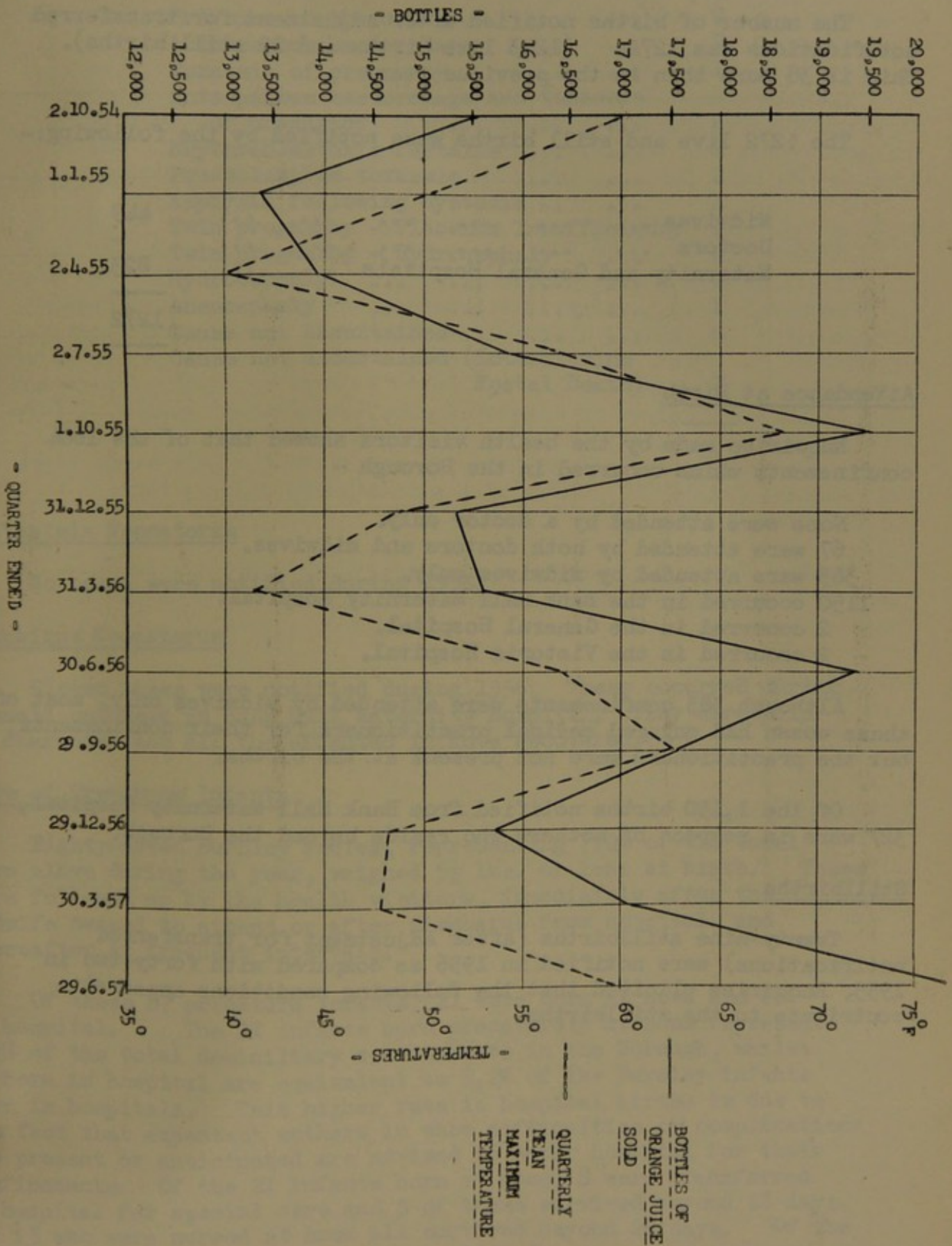
The amount of vitamin A and D taken up during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1957 was 5,433 packets compared with 5,535 packets sold during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1956. The number of expectant mothers over the period was practically the same.

The amounts sold and distributed from 1st January to 31st December, 1956 were:-

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (Packets)	Orange Juice (Bottles)
18 Nicholas Street Burnley	43,233	8,152	4,639	54,311
Infant Welfare Centres	9,037	2,033	1,109	14,031
Combined Total Issues	52,270	10,185	5,748	68,342
Issues to: Institutions, Nursery Schools, Day Nurseries, and Classes.	78	24	-	372

In addition to the above 624 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt and iron preparations and other vitamin products were supplied by the local health authority.





Births

The number of births notified after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1272. (1243 live births and 29 still births). This is 38 more than in the previous year.

The 1272 live and still births were notified by the following:-

Midwives ...	...	...	...	...	...	449
Doctors ...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Maternity and General Hospitals	...	...				823
						<hr/> 1272 <hr/>

Attendance at Birth

Enquiries made by the health visitors showed that of the 1604 confinements which occurred in the Borough -

- None were attended by a doctor only.
- 67 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
- 383 were attended by midwives only.
- 1150 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.
- 2 occurred in the General Hospital.
- 2 occurred in the Victoria Hospital.

Although 383 confinements were attended by midwives only, most of these women had engaged medical practitioners for their confinements, but the practitioners were not present at the births.

Of the 1,150 births notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, 327 were in respect of mothers who reside beyond the Borough.

Stillbirths

Twenty-nine stillbirths (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1956 as compared with forty-two in 1955. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the stillbirths.

Pressure on the cord	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage	2
Toxaemia of pregnancy... ..	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage and toxaemia of pregnancy	2
Erythroblastosis foetalis	2
Pre-eclamptic toxaemia	2
Asphyxia following dystocia	1
Twin pregnancy - Placenta Insufficiency	1
Twin pregnancy - Hydrocephaly ...	2
Hydrocephaly	2
Anencephaly	1
Cause not ascertained	4
Cause not ascertained (Interuterine Foetal Death)	7

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Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified during 1956.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

Eleven cases were notified during 1956. These occurred during a small outbreak in Bank Hall Maternity Hospital. They were mild in character and all the affected infants recovered.

Care of Premature Infants

Eighty-seven Burnley babies, representing 7.0% of the total born alive during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. These were followed up by the health visitors, immediately after the midwife ceased to attend or after discharge from hospital, and thereafter at frequent intervals.

Of these 87 premature infants, 21 were born at home and 66 in hospital. The 21 infants born prematurely at home represents 4.7% of the total domiciliary confinements in the Borough, whilst 66 born in hospital are equivalent to 8.2% of the Burnley infants born in hospitals. This higher rate in hospital births is due to the fact that expectant mothers in whom difficulties or complications are present or anticipated are advised to enter hospital for their confinements. Of the 21 infants born at home, 8 were transferred to hospital for special care and 5 of these survived beyond 28 days. The 13 who were nursed at home all survived beyond 28 days. Of the 66 born in hospital, 58 survived beyond 28 days.

The equipment maintained to provide for the needs of babies born prematurely at home was loaned to households where suitable provision was not available.

Although no special unit is available at any local hospital for the reception of babies born prematurely in their own homes, no difficulty has been experienced in having infants and their mothers admitted to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital when necessary.

Care of Illegitimate Children

The Committee of Management of Bankfield House of Help continues to undertake, through their social worker, after-care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, on behalf of the Local Authority. Twenty-two new cases were investigated. In 18 instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers and the other 4 were helped in regard to adoption of their babies. Five mothers were advised and assisted in connection with affiliation orders and two others entered into private financial agreements with the putative fathers. Three of the twenty-two mothers were married women.

Seven unmarried expectant mothers were sent to moral welfare homes by the Local Authority, arrangements being made through the House of Help.

Maternal Mortality

No Burnley women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth during 1956.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Fifteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Of these, 11 were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, and 4 were domiciliary confinements.

Day Nurseries

No alteration has been made in the accommodation provided in the two day nurseries administered by the Local Health Authority. The average attendances throughout the year were 45 at Bank Hall Nursery (54 places) and 22 at Hargher Clough Nursery (26 places). In Bank Hall Nursery the majority of children were under three years of age, and in Hargher Clough Nursery under two years of age. Children between three and five years of age are accommodated in the Education Authority's ten nursery schools and six nursery classes. The total number on the rolls of these schools and classes at the end of the year was 589.

Regular medical supervision of all nursery children is undertaken.

Bank Hall Nursery, in conjunction with the Education Committee's nursery schools, continues to be a training nursery for students studying for examinations of the National Nursery Examination Board.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for children of their employees.

During the year four child minders were registered and 14 children were cared for. Three minders were removed from the register, having ceased to accept children for daily care.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

CENTRE	No. of Sessions	No. of First Attendances of Children under 1 year of age	No. of Children who attended born in			Total No. of Children who attended.	No. of Attendances of children who were			Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session	No. of Doctor's Consultations	
			1956	1955	1951-54		under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years			Under 1 year	1 - 5 years
GANNOW	103	180	156	159	199	514	3,207	584	749	4,540	44	910	342
COLNE ROAD	51	149	130	100	128	358	2,722	281	504	3,507	69	667	165
MT. PLEASANT	51	176	157	109	91	357	1,833	198	221	2,252	44	582	111
FLORENCE STREET	51	134	115	93	95	303	1,834	150	251	2,235	44	562	110
BANK HALL	102	186	167	130	129	426	2,552	313	348	3,213	32	779	193
TOTALS	358	825	725	591	642	1,958	12,118	1,526	2,073	15,747	46	3,500	921

Details of Work of Health Visitors during 1956MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Visits to newly born infants	...	...	...	1219	
Re-visits 1st year	...	...	...	4811	
2nd year	...	...	...	2099	
3rd year	...	...	...	1985	
4th year	...	...	...	1681	
5th year	...	...	...	1766	... 13561

Visits in connection with:-

Infectious diseases and vaccination	...	...	...	1054
Still-births and infant deaths	...	...	...	51
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	2
After-Care - Care of the Aged	...	...	...	276
Other after-care and convalescent cases				64
Enquiries re Nursery children	...	...	...	211
Midwives supervision	...	...	...	172
Ante-Natal cases (177 visits re admission to Maternity Hospital)	...	...	...	344
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital (including 39 visits to cases of pemphigus)				388
Others (including accidents in the home)	...	...		758
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	1406
Number of sessions at Infant Welfare Centres	...	...		358
Number of attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors				983
Number of attendances at the Nursery schools or Classes by Health Visitors	...	...	...	74
Number of Sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day, 96; Evening, 47;) ...	...	...	...	143

Visits to Tuberculosis cases:-

Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	97	
For After-Care purposes	... 1625	... 1722
Patients attendances at Chest Clinic	... ..	4183

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	...	307
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	27030
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	...	...	8137
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	146
Number of examinations made at Cleanliness Inspection	46126

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SECTION VII

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Midwives' Act

Thirty-three midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1956.

They were employed as follows:-

In the Maternity Hospital	20
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	10
In private Practice as Maternity Nurses	3

Domiciliary Midwifery

Although the establishment of midwives for domiciliary midwifery is ten, only nine were employed for most of the year, one who retired not being replaced. It is considered that in view of the increase in admissions to the Maternity Hospital and the corresponding decrease in domiciliary midwifery, nine domiciliary midwives are sufficient at present. The position will be kept under review, having regard to the number of births and the requirements of the service.

Although three midwives in private practice notified their intention to practise as maternity nurses, only one is actively engaged, but attended only one birth in the Borough. The second did not attend any cases in the Borough during 1956, and the third, who resides elsewhere, came into Burnley to attend one case only.

One hundred and seventy two visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

A total of 1604 confinements occurred in the Borough, including women who came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 1154 took place in hospitals, 448 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority on domiciliary midwifery (383 as midwives and 65 as maternity nurses); 2 by doctors and maternity nurses in private practice.

Of the confinements of women resident in Burnley 823 took place in hospitals and 449 at home. A gradual decrease in the number of confinements taking place in patients' own homes occurred between the years 1947 and 1952. Whereas in 1947, domiciliary confinements were 58% of the total, these were only between 33% and 40% since 1952,

and in 1956 they amounted to 35%. The ample provision in the Maternity Hospital and the Maternity Homes in the area of the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee is sufficient, not only for those mothers who require to be admitted for clinical and social reasons, but also for many normal cases which could be confined satisfactorily in their own homes.

The accompanying chart (Page 57) shows the trend of hospital and domiciliary confinements during the last eleven years.

During the year, 516 maternity outfits were provided free of charge to expectant mothers who required them for their confinements in their own homes.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives

Forty records of sending for medical aid under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 30 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 10 of conditions in the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) was summoned on four occasions throughout the year to assist when complications in confinements arose. On two occasions they dealt with post partum haemorrhage, one was to deal with intra partum haemorrhage and retained placenta, and the fourth was a case of totally adherent placenta. One of these patients was removed to the Maternity Hospital.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

At present all general practitioners, with one exception, who have accepted service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act have been included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

Practically all Burnley expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision either through the local health authority or hospital services.

In May, 1956, the Ministry of Health issued a memorandum on ante-natal care, embodying advice from the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee. The memorandum stressed the importance of adequate ante-natal care in the prevention of common avoidable factors contributing to maternal deaths, and suggested that a concerted effort should be made by all three parts of the Maternity Service of the nation to tackle the problem of toxæmia of pregnancy. Following a recommendation from the Ministry of Health a meeting was called of representatives of the Local Health Authorities for the County Borough and No. 6 Division of the County of Lancaster, the Local Medical Committees and the Consultant Obstetric

Staff of the local hospitals. This resulted in various steps being taken to improve the ante-natal services. Arrangements were made inter alia for the estimation of the haemoglobin of each expectant mother attending the Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic, and a review of the monthly bookings of patients for Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, so that more beds would be available for the early treatment of cases of toxæmia.

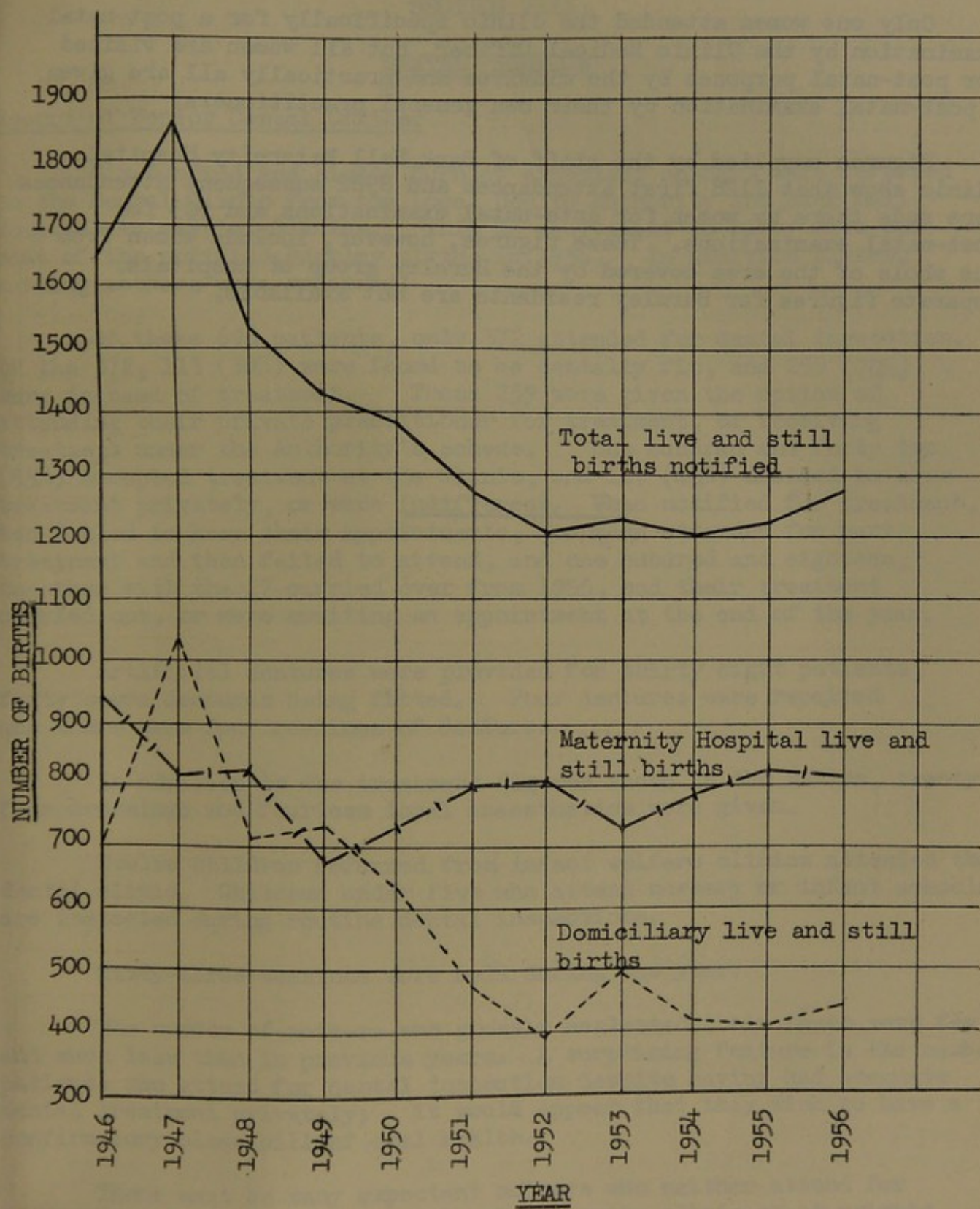
ANTE NATAL CLINIC

No. of Sessions held per month		No. of women in Attendance		Total No. of Attendances during the year	
Medical Officer's Sessions	Sessions held by Midwives only	No. of women who attended during the year	No. of New Cases	Medical Officer's Sessions	Sessions held by Midwives only
8	4	661	546	2180	214

The domiciliary midwives are present at all sessions of the ante-natal clinic, when their patients for whose confinements they are engaged, attend for examination.

Attendances at Clinic for investigation of Rh. factor and Wasserman reaction of the blood of expectant mothers

No. of Sessions held per month	No. of attendances				
	Mothers		Fathers	Babies	Total
	Primary	Subsequent			
3	434	103	40	Nil	577



Only one women attended the clinic specifically for a post-natal examination by the Clinic Medical Officer, but all women are visited for post-natal purposes by the midwives and practically all are given a post-natal examination by their own general practitioners.

Figures supplied by the staff of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic show that 1128 first attendances and 8982 subsequent attendances were made there by women for ante-natal examinations and 903 for post-natal examinations. These figures, however, include women from the whole of the area covered by the Burnley group of hospitals. Separate figures for Burnley residents are not available.

SECTION VIII

DENTAL SERVICEReport of Senior Dental Officer

Six hundred and eighty Burnley expectant mothers were referred to the Dental Clinic from the Local Health Authority and Bank Hall Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics. This is equivalent to fifty five per cent of the notified Burnley births in 1956. In addition sixteen nursing mothers were referred.

Of these 696 patients, only 372 attended for dental inspection. Of the 372, 113 (30%) were found to be dentally fit, and 259 (70%) were in need of treatment. These 259 were given the option of attending their private practitioner for treatment, or receiving treatment under the Authority's scheme. One hundred and forty two (55%) accepted treatment at the Clinic, and 117 (45%) decided to have treatment privately, or were indifferent. When notified for treatment, ten failed to keep their appointments, fourteen attended for part treatment and then failed to attend, and one hundred and eighteen, together with the 27 carried over from 1955, had their treatment carried out, or were awaiting an appointment at the end of the year.

Artificial dentures were provided for thirty eight patients, fifty seven dentures being fitted. Four dentures were repaired and there were four re-lines of dentures.

In addition to the treatment figures shown in the tables, twenty-four dressings and fourteen local anaesthetics were given.

Twelve children referred from infant welfare clinics attended the dental clinic. Children under five who attend nursery or infant schools are inspected during routine dental inspections.

Sixty-three sessions were held during the year.

The number of mothers who grossly neglected their teeth were few and much less than in previous years. A surprising feature is the number of patients who attend for dental inspection despite having had adequate dental treatment privately; it would appear that they wish to have a confirmatory clean bill of oral health.

There must be many expectant mothers who neither attend for inspection and treatment at the local authority clinic or at private dental surgeries. The aim of the staff is to make attendance and treatment so acceptable that those who visit the clinic will be well satisfied and will encourage others to do so. The efficiency and tact of the dental attendants have helped considerably in this respect,

and by their executive ability they have enabled the professional staff to devote their time entirely to professional duties.

The staff of Bank Hall Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic and the domiciliary midwives have co-operated willingly, and the following-up of defaulters by the health visitors has contributed to the efficient working of the scheme.

Numbers provided with dental treatment

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	372	259	147	133
Children under 5 years of age	12	11	11	11

Forms of dental treatment provided

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	140	152	-	-	360	98	24	33	1
Children under 5 years of age	-	-	-	-	24	11	-	-	-

Six hundred and seventy three households were assisted during the year. Of the persons assisted, 92% were chronic sick, aged and infirm; 4% were persons suffering from other illnesses, 2.5% were maternity cases, and 1.5% were tuberculous persons.

The number of households to which help was given is 63 more than in 1955. As in previous years it was not possible to provide adequate help to some of the households which required it. The needs of each applicant had to be carefully estimated and in the less urgent cases only the minimum of help was given. Elderly persons, who by reason of senility, infirmity or chronic ill-health were unable to care for themselves and their homes, again presented the major problem, as not only was the demand greatest from the aged people, but the help was needed for lengthy periods. A considerable number of these elderly people have no close relatives and until help was received from the service, many were wholly dependent on the good will of neighbours for their basic needs. Every endeavour is made to ensure that where possible relatives, particularly sons and daughters who live within a reasonable distance, give some assistance, but often personal domestic responsibilities, hours of work, etc., would appear to be excuses to cover a reluctance to help.

Night attendants were provided for fifteen households where old people living alone could not be left unattended pending their admission to hospital, or until more permanent arrangements could be made, or where it was necessary to give relatives an occasional rest from the strain of disturbed nights.

The Domestic Help Organiser supervises the Helps, investigates the needs and circumstances of applicants for assistance and recruits the personnel.

The total cost of the Service for the year ended 31st March, 1957, (excluding grant) was £17,170. Of this amount, £16,935 was in respect of wages of the staff. Income from charges made for the service was £1,088. The net expenditure (excluding grant) was, therefore, £16,082.

[illegible]

Extent of Domestic Help given:-

Type of Cases	Remg. 1st Jan.	New Cases	Total cases attended		Cases Completed		Cases remaining on books at 31/12/56	
			No.	Percen- tage	No.	Percen- tage	No.	Percen- tage
Maternity	-	18	18	2.7	18	8.8	-	-
Tuberculosis	6	4	10	1.5	3	1.5	7	1.5
Illness of housewife	6	21	27	4.0	17	8.4	10	2.1
Chronic sick	100	33	133	19.7	29	14.3	104	22.1
Aged & Infirm	322	163	485	72.1	136	67.0	349	74.3
	434	239	673	100.0	203	100.0	470	100.0

Periods for which Help was provided:-

Period	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	Over 5 years
No.	58	57	30	139	154	174	61
Percent- age	8.6	8.5	4.5	20.7	22.9	25.8	9.0

Night Attendance

No. of part-time Attendants 2
 Cases assisted during 1956 15

Periods for which attendance was given:-

No. of nights	1	2	3	4	5	6	20
No. of cases	7	1	2	1	1	2	1

No. of visits by the Organiser to homes of patients in
connection with the Domestic Help and Night Attendance
Services, etc. 775

"Meals on Wheels" Service

The "Meals on Wheels" service is provided from the funds of the Burnley and District Sick Poor Fund and the local health authority makes a contribution towards the cost of the service.

The administration of the meals scheme is undertaken by the staff of the Public Health Department on behalf of the trustees of the Fund.

Practically all the recipients were elderly persons, who because of enfeeblement, were unable to prepare mid-day meals for themselves and had no relatives available to do so for them.

Two course mid-day meals are provided on five days each week. The recipients receive dinners on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of one week and Tuesday and Thursday of the alternate week. The meals are supplied by the Education Committee's School Meals Service. They are transported in a motor vehicle fitted with a hot oven, and each recipients' meal is delivered in an individual two-compartment container. The local W.V.S. assist in the distribution of the meals. Each meal costs at present $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the recipients are expected to pay 9d. for it. For the first time arrangements were made for the recipients to receive a special Christmas dinner free of charge, instead of the distribution of food parcels which was made in previous years to cover Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

During 1956 between thirty five and forty meals were supplied daily. A total of 9,513 meals were provided at a cost of £688.7s.0d. The income received from the recipients was £353. 18s. 9d.

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SECTION X

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Home Nursing Service continues to be short staffed and overloaded with work. In addition to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, the establishment should be sixteen nurses, preferably Queen's Institute trained, employed whole-time. At no time during the year was the establishment at full strength, and dependence on part-time staff, many of them state-enrolled nurses and some of them married women with domestic obligations, made administration of the service extremely difficult, and credit must be given to the Superintendent and her Assistant for maintaining the service, and coping with such a large volume of nursing care under difficult circumstances.

The Assistant Superintendent resigned towards the end of the year and her successor took up duties in February, 1957. At the end of 1956, the staff, in addition to the Superintendent, was equivalent to $10\frac{1}{2}$ whole-time members, a shortage of $6\frac{1}{2}$. The whole-time staff comprised two general trained nurses, who were also "Queen's" trained and five state enrolled assistant nurses. The part-time staff was one general trained and "Queen's" trained nurse, five general trained nurses and one state enrolled assistant nurse. One of the part-time state enrolled nurses was a man, who was not given a particular district, but nursed male patients wherever the services of a male nurse were particularly required.

In order to relieve the trained nursing staff, four bath attendants were employed to attend to patients who only required to have their beds made and be given bed baths.

Much time continues to be taken up in the administration of drugs by injection, such as insulin, penicillin and antibiotics, on the instruction of medical practitioners.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven patients were nursed, this number being eleven less than that of the previous year. The 49,629 nursing visits were an increase of 1409 over the number in 1955. This amount of work represents an average of 4726 nursings for a whole time nurse, and although it is much too great to be borne without throwing an undue strain on the staff, it has been performed efficiently and loyally, despite the inconveniences of having to travel on foot off the main bus routes. When the shortage of staff or very inclement weather made it necessary, and occasionally on Sundays, taxis were provided.

The statistics which are appended show that over fifty-three per cent of the patients were over 65 years of age and of these many were chronic sick cases or were suffering from incurable diseases and required nursing for lengthy periods.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

SUMMARY

Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1955	376
Number of new patients during 1956	1481
Total number of patients nursed	1857
Total number of patients discharged or died	1459
Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1956	398
Number of nursing visits made during the year ...	49629

METHOD OF DISCHARGE

Number of patients convalescent	824
Number of patients died	286
Number of patients removed to Hospital	277
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes	72

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	Totals	Patients who were over 65 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Patients who had more than 24 visits during the year.
Number of cases attended	1357	338	8	115	25	14	1857	995	31	478
Number of visits paid	35237	6747	66	7245	232	102	49629	30233	211	38806

The classification of the new cases includes:-

	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Cases</u>
Infective and parasitic diseases	14	Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	108	Diseases of the Skin and cellular tissue	72
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	Diseases of the bones and joints	27
Neoplasms	81	Diseases of early infancy	10
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic & nutritional diseases	36	Senility and other conditions of old people	97
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	50	Accidents, poisonings and violence	43
Mental, Psychoneurotic disorders	-	Gynaecological diseases (other than Genito-Urinary)	27
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	20	Enema (prior to X-ray examinations)	102
Diseases of Circulatory System	160	Enema (constipation, obstruction, etc).....	122
Diseases of Respiratory System (other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis)	166	Various post-operative conditions	75
Pneumonia	32	Cerebral cases (not included above)	128
Diseases of Digestive System	16	Congenital malformations .	3
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	16		
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	44		

The 1481 New Cases were referred by:-

Doctors	1257
Victoria Hospital	98
General Hospital	14
Manchester Royal Infirmary ..	2
Public Health Department ...	39
Applications by relatives ...	56
Salford Royal Infirmary ...	1
Lancashire County Council ...	4
Preston Royal Infirmary ...	1
Reedyford Hospital ...	2
Social Services Department ..	7
	<u>1481</u>

SECTION XI

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARECare of the Aged and Sick and Infirm

There is a continuing problem of the care of elderly persons living in their own homes. Relatives offer little or no help, possibly due to the disintegration of the family unit. Statutory and Voluntary agencies are now mainly concerned with their welfare. The health department's officers, health visitors and mental health workers, visit, advise and help those referred and requiring supervision. Close co-operation is maintained with the Geriatrician of the local hospital who controls the chronic sick beds. The geriatrician often confers with members of the staff of the Health Department and good liaison exists with the officers of the Social Services Department.

Supervision and after-care of elderly people discharged from hospital is well maintained with the help of the hospital almoner and social workers.

Two principal voluntary agencies provide periodic visitation of the aged in their own homes. A ladies committee of the Burnley Council of Social Service arrange visits to old people in an effort to relieve loneliness and to provide some form of interest. The Churches Visiting Scheme which was inaugurated in May, 1955, is performing a good service in providing visitors and liaison officers to act between these visitors and the officers of the Social Services Department. This Scheme is administered by a Committee of clergymen of all denominations and church members. The Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, Officers of the Social Services Department and the Area Officer of the National Assistance Board serve on this Committee in an advisory capacity.

Organisers receive names from the Social Services Department and pass these on to the appropriate visitors, who are conversant with the various statutory agencies from which help may be sought, e.g. Home Help Service, Home Nursing Service and services provided by the Ministry of National Insurance, the local Executive Council and the Social Services Department.

At the 31st December, 1956 there were 335 elderly people on the list to be visited by these voluntary workers.

Early in 1957 a scheme to provide a financially aided chiropody service for those old age pensioners in need, was inaugurated by a Committee of the Burnley Council of Social Service, with the co-operation of the local chiropodists.

The meals service for elderly people who are unable to shop or cook for themselves is referred to on Page 63. It is anticipated that in the year 1957/58, it may be possible for the local Womens Voluntary

Services to provide an additional van and volunteers to drive it. If this materialises it will be possible for the Trustees of the Burnley District Sick Poor Fund to increase considerably the number of meals delivered daily to old people.

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons and Contacts

One whole-time Health Visitor undertakes the routine after-care of tuberculous patients discharged from hospital. She is also responsible for the domiciliary supervision of patients being treated at home, and the general supervision of contacts. She attends all the chest clinic sessions at Marsden Hospital and accompanies the chest physicians on their domiciliary visits. The health visitor is, therefore, in full knowledge of the domiciliary treatment advised, and with the co-operation of the patients' own doctors ensures that the treatments are adhered to.

The examination at the chest clinic of persons who have been in close contact with tuberculous patients at their places of work is of considerable importance and this has usually been achieved without divulging confidential information by visits to the homes of these contacts or to the place of work and by the co-operation of general practitioners, some of whom are part-time medical officers to local factories.

Co-operation between the chest physicians, officers of the local health authority, National Assistance Board and the Minister of Labour and National Service is excellent and in the best interests of the patient.

Help is given in obtaining suitable employment or in the return to former employment, where a patient is considered fit to resume work.

The facilities of the Home Nursing and Domestic Help Services are available and reference to the assistance given is shown elsewhere in this Report.

Special consideration is given by the Housing Committee to recommendations from the chest physicians and the Medical Officer of Health, in regard to the re-housing of families with tuberculous members, where conditions are found to be detrimental to the health of the patient or the family as a whole.

The chest physicians at Marsden Hospital undertake the B.C.G. vaccination of contacts, as part of the after-care service of the local health authority. Details of this service are reported elsewhere.

The prevention of tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination of the thirteen-year old group of school children is dealt with in my report as Principal School Medical Officer.

Sputum bottles, paper handkerchiefs and nursing requisites are provided when necessary.

One tuberculous person was being maintained by the authority in Papworth Village Settlement, where he was undergoing industrial training.

In November, 1956, it was necessary to obtain an order from a court of summary jurisdiction for the removal to hospital of a female adult suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, who refused to take precautions to prevent the spread of infection and who was causing serious risk of infection to members of her family.

Epilepsy

At the end of 1956, eighteen epileptic children of school age were known to the School Health Service. Eleven of these suffer from major epilepsy and seven from minor epilepsy. Eight of the major and the seven suffering from minor epilepsy were able to attend ordinary day schools and are kept under frequent supervision. Three were in residential special schools. Three children under five years of age are under supervision by the Child Welfare Service, all being cases of minor epilepsy.

The register of handicapped persons maintained by the Welfare Department, which is not comprehensive, contains the names of eighteen adult epileptics, of whom fifteen are in Colonies or Homes and three reside in their own homes.

It is not known how many epileptics are on the Disablement Register of the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. It is understood that difficulty continues to be experienced by the Juvenile Employment Section of the local office in finding suitable employment for several adolescent epileptics. Towards the end of 1956, one adolescent female epileptic was undertaking light work in a small workshop for handicapped persons, which was inaugurated by a local voluntary committee.

Cerebral Palsy

No reliable information is available of the number of persons in the Borough who suffer from cerebral palsy. Only three cases are on the register of the Welfare Authority, one of whom resides in an old peoples hostel. Two male and one female adults are also mental defectives and under the supervision of the Mental Health Service. One of these is employed in the local Remploy factory, the others are low grade unemployable defectives. One spastic child is also mentally defective.

At the end of 1956, five spastic children of school age were able to attend ordinary or special day schools in the Borough, five were in residential special schools and one was receiving tuition at home. None was awaiting admission to a residential school. Four children under five years of age were under supervision by the Child Welfare Service.

Chronic Carriers of Infection

A register is kept of persons known to be chronic carriers of infection. They are usually persons discharged from hospital while still excreting the infective organisms. Supervision is maintained to ensure that they do not engage in employment involving the handling of foodstuffs, and specimens of faeces for laboratory examination are obtained from them periodically. By the end of 1956 one carrier was removed from the register, leaving one person who was a carrier of B. Paratyphoid B. and two who were carriers of Salmonella (Typhi-murium).

Convalescent Treatment

Thirty-six persons received convalescent treatment during the year.

Name of Convalescent Home.	Patients				Total	Total patient weeks
	Adults		Children			
	M	F	M	F		
Manchester and Salford District Provident & Family Welfare Society's Convalescent Home, "West Hill" Southport.....	5	11	-	-	16	30
Blackburn & District Home, St. Annes on Sea	4	15	-	-	19	38
Taxal Edge Convalescent Home for Boys, Whaley Bridge	-	-	1	-	1	2
TOTAL	9	26	1	-	36	70

In addition, 161 children selected through the School Health Service received convalescence in the Thursby Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea, the length of stay being two weeks in most cases.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

Nursing requisites are loaned to patients being nursed at home. Equipment available includes invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles, etc. These articles are issued from the District Nurses' Home and a charge of 3d. or 6d. per week is made according to the type of article loaned.

NURSING REQUISITES LOANED DURING 1956

Mackintosh Sheets	151	Air Beds	15
Bed Pans	206	Feeding Cups	10
Air Rings	106	Beds	12
Urinals	78	Bed Tables	2
Wheel Chairs	41	Bed Blocks (set)	7
Back Rests	98	Sputum Cups	7
Leg Rests	2	Bed Cradles	23
Crutches (pairs)	15	Commodore	10
Walk Aid	1	Bed Lifts	2
Pillows	13	Mattresses	15
		Blankets	2

TOTAL..... 816

In addition, twenty-five blankets and seventeen pairs of flannelette sheets were supplied on long loan to needy elderly persons, from funds made available by the Burnley Sick Poor Charity (which also provides the funds for the "Meals on Wheels" Scheme).

Health Education

During 1956 talks were given to various organisations by members of the staff. Health Visitors gave talks to mothers at Infant Welfare Centres, film strips being used to illustrate these talks.

Materials provided by the Central Council for Health Education were displayed and distributed at local health authority clinics and other suitable places.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

It was not necessary to proceed under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the Act of 1951, for the compulsory removal to hospital or other place of persons suffering from chronic disease, or aged and infirm, who were not receiving proper care and attention. Several such persons were persuaded to accept suitable accommodation.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Part III

Welfare of the Blind, Deaf or Dumb and other Permanently Handicapped Persons:- The Social Services Committee is responsible for carrying out the powers and duties of the Council with respect to residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and welfare services for blind, deaf or dumb and other handicapped persons under Part III and IV of the Act (except Section 41) and the Regulations made thereunder.

"Moorfields", which provides accommodation for non-sick persons under Part III of the National Assistance Act, but is within the curtilage of the Burnley General Hospital, has accommodation for 253 adults. This has been fairly fully occupied during 1956, but the provision of two additional hostels in Burnley in 1957, has now enabled part of "Moorfields" to be vacated. Some considerable time will elapse before additional hostels are built to accommodate the elderly people still in "Moorfields" and others now residing in the community.

"Healey Grange" hostel, which was the only other Part III premises in use during 1956, has accommodation for thirty females. "Whiteacres", with accommodation for thirty-one men was officially opened in April, 1957, and "Gorse Hill", with accommodation for 25 men and women, was officially opened in June, 1957.

Deaf Persons

The Social Services Committee and the North and East Lancashire Association for the Welfare of the Deaf co-operate to ensure adequate welfare arrangements for the deaf and dumb of the Borough. A Social Centre for the deaf is provided by the Association. The Authority makes a contribution to the Association, based on the number of deaf persons in the Borough.

Thirty-three adult males and thirty-one adult females were on the register of handicapped persons maintained by the Welfare Authority. None of these was in a hostel or institution.

Six deaf and five partially deaf children of school age were in residential special schools at the end of 1956. One deaf child and one partially deaf, under five years of age, were under supervision by the Child Welfare Service.

Blind Persons

The Register of the Blind contains the following:-

Number on Register at 1st January, 1956	...	...	229
Number of new cases during 1956	...	...	23
Re-certified	...	...	1
Transfer from other Authorities	...	...	6
Deaths during 1956	...	...	32
De-certified	...	...	4
Removals from Register during 1956	...	...	3
Number on Register at 31st December, 1956	...	...	220

The 220 persons on the Register of the Blind on 31st December, 1956 consisted of 74 men, 143 women and three children.

On the Register of Partially Sighted Persons there were 12 men, 42 women and 4 children.

The Authority's Workshop for the Blind, employs the following blind persons:-

		Burnley		Lancs. Cty.		Total
		Men	Women	Men	Women	
Basketry Dept. }	Workers ...	8	—	7	—	15
	Trainees...	—	—	—	—	—
Knitting Dept. }	Workers ...	—	6	—	3	9
	Trainees...	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS		8	6	7	4	25

Thirty-two persons were examined by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon during 1956 for the first time, in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind Persons. Twenty-four were certified as blind.

The ages at the time of examination and sexes were:-

	Under 40	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 74	75- 79	80- 84	85 and over
Males	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	—
Females	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	7	6	1	—

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS AND TO REGISTER
OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS DURING 1956

No. of Cases Examined	Recommendations in para. (7) of Form B.D.8	Causes of Disability				Total Causes
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other	
0	(a) No treatment	-	-	-	-	-
2	(b) Medical treatment	-	2	-	-	2
5	(c) Surgical treatment	4	-	-	1	5
10	(d) Optical treatment	6	9	-	1	16
15	(e) Supervision at Hospital O.P. Clinic	2	7	-	6	15

All patients recommended spectacles obtained them. Those recommended medical and surgical treatment received treatment, apart from two very old persons whose general physical condition made surgical treatment undesirable. Those referred to the hospital out-patient ophthalmic clinic received treatment at the hospital.

Two blind and one partially sighted children were in residential special schools. Another blind child was awaiting admission to a residential school, and one was receiving home tuition.

One partially sighted child under five years of age was under supervision by the Child Welfare Service.

Nursing Homes

Only one Nursing Home is registered in the Borough. This home, which was opened in 1954, and which has accommodation for nine patients in three rooms, accepts only medical and chronic sick patients. It has no facilities for the treatment of surgical or maternity cases. A small extension built in 1957, gives an additional five beds.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Service is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer, and there are three Duly Authorised Officers (two male and one female) who are also Mental Health Workers, employed for the statutory duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, and for the care and after-care of patients suffering from mental illness. These officers have statutory duties under the Mental Deficiency Acts, and are responsible for the supervision and care of mental defectives.

During the year a Consultant Psychiatrist was appointed solely for the Burnley and District Hospitals Group and the liaison between the Mental Health Officers, the Consultant and his Registrar is closely maintained. A psychiatric opinion, either clinical or domiciliary, is available in most cases within a very short time. Pre-care and after-care of patients is carried out systematically and short case histories are prepared for the Consultant's use, showing home circumstances and the social and domestic background of the patients. Informal meetings between the mental health officers and the psychiatric, medical and nursing staff are held from time to time. A very good understanding exists between the mental health staff and the general medical practitioner, which often results in patients in the early stages of illness being admitted to hospital as voluntary patients, with resultant early recovery.

The Authorised Officers also make numerous visits to aged persons suffering from senile deterioration and dementia. Although psychiatric beds are not usually available, the officers give every possible help in co-operation with the Social Welfare Department, the Home Nursing, Home Help and Health Visiting Services. The Geriatrician of the Hospital Group co-operates in every possible way and admits to the Chronic Sick Wards when possible patients who are in need of constant care and attention.

On discharge from hospital, patients are contacted as soon as possible in order that every help in rehabilitation can be given. In most instances such after-care visits are very welcome mainly because the mental health officers are already known to the patients and relatives. This after-care service continues to be very successful, and besides introducing patients to appropriate voluntary and statutory bodies, the mental health officers have assisted greatly in their rehabilitation and in their re-establishment in employment and in the community as a whole.

The following examples illustrate the work done during 1956 in after-care and rehabilitation:-

- CASE A - A patient, who had been in mental hospitals on several occasions, returned home to her usual sordid surroundings. With the help of the National Assistance Board staff and the Womens Voluntary Services, her home conditions were improved and she was supplied with bedding and winter clothing. She has maintained progress socially and her mental health is better than it has been for several years.
- CASE B - A mother suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis showed psycho-neurotic features and suicidal tendencies. As she had a large family, the husband frequently sought the help of the mental health staff. Consultation with the psychiatrist resulted in the woman being admitted to a mental hospital. Arrangements were made for the children to be adequately cared for and, as removal was effected shortly before Christmas, gifts and entertainments for her children were provided through voluntary agencies.
- CASE C - A young woman who had been on several occasions an in-patient of the local psychiatric unit, eventually was sent to a convalescent home. There she did so well that she was taken on the staff, and clothing was obtained for her from the Womens Voluntary Services and other agencies. She eventually returned home where work was obtained for her and she is now well and working regularly.
- CASE D - The mother of a large family, with a long history of domestic trouble, attempted to take her life by barbiturate poisoning. After treatment in the local psychiatric unit, arrangements were made to enable her to go direct to her parents in the south and remain there for lengthy convalescence before returning to her own home, her children being placed temporarily in the care of the Children's Department. This woman is now well settled with her family in her own home.
- CASE E - A man, living in poor social surroundings, was admitted to the local psychiatric unit after attempting to commit suicide. Investigation showed that he was heavily in debt. The mental health officer found him suitable and very remunerative work on his discharge from hospital and arranged with the various creditors to adopt a sympathetic attitude and accept small weekly payments. Unfortunately, the man gassed himself a few weeks after resuming work.

CASE F - After treatment, in a psychiatric ward of the General Hospital, a woman with early senile dementia was advised not to live alone. As she had no relatives near at hand, the mental health worker arranged for a companion to live with her for several months until she could be accommodated in a Part III Home, where she is now happily settled.

Frequent domiciliary visits are paid to the homes of the mental defectives under Statutory and Voluntary Supervision, especially where the care of imbeciles and idiots is a heavy burden on housewives and where there is difficulty in controlling the defective. These visits of the mental health officers have a steadying influence.

General supervision is maintained over defectives who are out of hospital on licence and reports on these cases are sent to the hospitals at regular intervals.

Help and advice to defectives and their relatives are given and great efforts are made to obtain employment of a suitable nature for those defectives who are able to do some work. With the understanding and assistance of employers some success has been obtained in this direction, as evidenced in the following examples:-

- Case 1 A defective with a previous bad record was allowed out on licence from a hospital for mental defectives, with a view to work being found for him. The mental health worker was able to place him in work in a brick works, and with regular supervision he has settled down to regular employment.
- Case 2 A high grade feeble-minded woman, with marked anti-social conduct and a violent temper, was persuaded by the mental health worker to join a Church where she joined in its social activities, and she now appears to be happy and well behaved.
- Case 3 A defective was dismissed from one job after another for being insolent and abusive. The mental health worker found him simple repetitive work with a sympathetic and understanding employer. He has responded well to the confidence placed in him and his behaviour has improved steadily.
- Case 4 Domestic disharmony existed to such a degree between a high grade defective with a criminal record and his highly neurotic stepmother that the defective was turned out of his home. The mental health worker found alternative accommodation for the defective and following further efforts for reconciliation and advice by the mental health worker, the defective was able to return home, where both he and his step-mother are living amicably.

Case 5 Four feeble-minded adolescents, who were unable to find employment in industry, have been placed in a small workshop for handicapped young persons recently established by a Committee of the Burnley Council of Social Service where their behaviour has improved and they are happily employed and receive small remuneration.

Gannow Occupation Centre for mental defectives has accommodation for 40 persons. The majority of those in attendance are children or young persons. At the 31st December, 1956, 38 were in attendance, 18 being Burnley residents and 20 from the adjoining Lancashire County districts. The staff consists of a superintendent and two assistants.

It is proposed to increase the accommodation in 1957 to enable 50 defectives to attend, and an additional assistant superintendent will be appointed.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 - 1938LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES1. Particulars of cases reported during 1956

- (a) Cases ascertained to be defectives
"subject to be dealt with" :-

Number in which action taken on reports
by:-

- (1) Local Education Authorities on
children:
- (i) While at school or liable
to attend school
 - (ii) On leaving special schools
 - (iii) On leaving ordinary
schools
- (2) Police or by Courts
- (3) Other sources

TOTAL of 1(a)

- (b) Cases reported who were found to be
defectives but were not regarded as
"subject to be dealt with" on any
ground

- (c) Cases reported who were not regarded
as defectives and are thus excluded
from (a) or (b)

- (d) Cases reported in which action was
incomplete at 31st December, 1956,
and are thus excluded from (a) or
(b)

TOTAL of 1(a) - (d) inc.

Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
M.	F.	M.	F.
	2		1
1			
1	2		1
1	2	5	4
2	4	5	5

(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a)), number:

TOTAL of 2(a)

(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision

ii) Action unnecessary

TOTAL of 2(b)

(c) Cases reported at 1(a) or (b) above
who removed from the area or died
before disposal was arranged

TOTAL of 2(a) - (c) inc.

3. Number of mental defectives for whom care was arranged by the local health authority under Circular 5/52 during 1956 and admitted to

(a) National Health Service Hospitals ..

(b) Elsewhere

TOTAL

Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
M.	F.	M.	F.
-	2	-	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
1	2	-	1
1	2	4	3
1	2	4	3
-	-	1	1
2	4	5	5
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-

4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31.12.56

- (i) Under Statutory Supervision
- (ii) Under Guardianship.....
- (iii) In "places of safety"
- (iv) In Hospitals

TOTAL of 4 (i)-(iv) inc.

- (v) Under Voluntary Supervision

TOTAL of 4 (i)-(v) inc.

5. Number of defectives under Guardianship on 31st December, 1956 who were dealt with under the provisions of Section 8 or 9, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913
(Included in 4(ii))

6. Classification of defectives in the Community on 31.12.56 (according to need at that date)

- (a) Cases included in 4(i)-(iii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority :-

- (1) In urgent need of hospital care:-

- (i) "cot and chair" cases
- (ii) ambulant low grade cases ...
- (iii) medium grade cases
- (iv) high grade cases

TOTAL urgent cases

Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
M.	F.	M.	F.
8	10	20	22
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
4	2	63	53
12	12	83	75
1	2	29	22
13	14	112	97
-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-
2	-	-	2
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
3	1	-	3

		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
(2) Not in urgent need of hospital care:-					
(i)	"cot and chair" cases	-	-	-	-
(ii)	ambulant low grade cases ...	-	-	1	-
(iii)	medium grade cases	-	-	-	-
(iv)	high grade cases	-	-	-	-
TOTAL non-urgent cases		-	-	1	-
TOTAL OF URGENT AND NON-URGENT CASES		3	1	1	3
(b) Of the cases included in items 4(i), (ii) and (v) number considered suitable for:-					
(i)	occupation centre	7	9	2	2
(ii)	industrial centre	-	-	5	10
(iii)	home training	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of 6(b)		7	9	7	12
(c) Of the cases included in 6(b) number receiving training on 31.12.56:					
(i)	In occupation centre (including voluntary centres)	7	7	2	2
(ii)	In industrial centre.....	-	-	-	-
(iii)	From a home teacher in groups	-	-	-	-
(iv)	From a home teacher at home (not in groups)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of 6(c)		7	7	2	2

No. of Reports sent to Mental Deficiency Hospitals	79
No. of visits made to patients' homes etc....	909
No. of office interviews	126

	<u>Burnley</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>County</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cases</u>
<u>Occupation Centre</u>			
No. of persons on Register, 1st January, 1956	21	20	41
No. of new admissions	2	3	5
No. of discharges	5	3	8
No. remaining on Register, 31st December, 1956	18	20	38
Average monthly attendances during year:-			
(a) Total on basis of 1 per day	267	278	545
(b) Daily average	17	17	34

Administration of Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during the year 1956

	<u>Burnley</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Authorities</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. No. of admissions to Mental Hospitals			
(a) under Lunacy Act	97	81	178
(b) under Mental Treatment Act ...	76	93	169
2. No. of discharges from Mental Hospitals			
(a) under Lunacy Act	77	43	120
(b) under Mental Treatment Act ...	74	76	150
3. No. of patients died	11	7	18
4. Total number of Burnley patients in Mental Hospitals at 31st December, 1956			243
5. No. of reports sent to Hospitals			262
6. No. of visits made to hospitals, patients' homes, etc....			1773
7. No. of office interviews			974

SECTION XIII

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During 1956, the ambulances made 7,175 journeys, carried 20,671 patients and covered 108,460 miles.

The increases in patients carried and total mileage covered in the last eight years are shown by the following figures:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Journeys</u>	<u>Patients Carried</u>	<u>Total Mileage</u>
1949	Not available	12,138	91,424
1950	Not available	14,908	98,433
1951	6,447	17,112	97,845
1952	7,186	18,825	107,998
1953	7,860	20,889	111,355
1954	6,916	21,734	106,619
1955	7,067	20,368	108,380
1956	7,175	20,671	108,460

The number of patients carried shows an increase of 303 and the journeys increased by 108, although the total mileage was only 80 miles in excess of that of 1955. The miles per patient carried is 5.2.

In my report for 1955, I commented on the advantages which would be gained in providing a system of two-way radio telecommunication for the ambulance service, and as the necessary finance has now been made available, it is hoped that radio communication will be installed before the end of 1957. It is anticipated that this will reduce to some extent the average miles per patient carried, by diverting vehicles returning empty to transport emergency or accident cases and by directing vehicles returning from long distance journeys to hospitals in other towns, e.g. Manchester or Salford, to pick up returning patients.

The number of requests to convey patients to hospitals in the Manchester area continues to be high, but these are in the main to special departments, such as neuro-surgery and genito-urinary units. Of the 20,671 patients carried, 971 were conveyed to hospitals beyond the Borough and 40,907 miles, or 37% of the total mileage, were in respect of these "out of town" journeys. The "out of town" journeys averaged 42 miles a patient carried. Two-thirds of these journeys were to hospitals in the Manchester area, and next in order of frequency were journeys to Whittingham Mental Hospital, Wrightington Orthopaedic Hospital, Blackpool, Preston and Ulverston.

A satisfactory reciprocal working arrangement with the ambulance service of No. 6 Division of Lancashire County frequently avoids duplication of long distance journeys.

Co-operation with general practitioners and the local hospitals continues to be satisfactory and there is now little evidence of any abuse of the service. Notices are displayed in the out-patients departments and elsewhere in local hospitals to inform patients against the unnecessary use of ambulances and why unavoidable delay may occasionally occur in returning them to their homes.

At the end of 1956, the fleet consisted of six ambulances and three smaller dual-purpose vehicles, capable of carrying eight sitting cases or four sitting cases and one stretcher case. These smaller vehicles, being more economical, are used largely for the conveyance of out-patients of hospital clinics. No new vehicles were obtained during the year.

The staff remains at one ambulance officer and twenty driver/attendants.

AMBULANCE STATISTICS FOR 1956

Abortive and Service Journeys	Gas and Air, Oxygen, Blood etc., Journeys	Accident or Emergency		Others		Totals		Mileage		
		Journeys	Patients Carried	Journeys	Patients Carried	Journeys	Patients Carried	Amb.	Car	Total
426	713	1340	1383	4696	19,288	7173	20671	70,836	37624	108460

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

No changes were made during 1956 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,410,520,690 gallons - approximately two million gallons more than in the previous year.

The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 51.41 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 50.05 inches and the highest 52.99 inches. The water supplies were ample for the requirements of the Borough at all periods of the year.

Thirty six samples of water were submitted to chemical and forty-one to bacteriological analyses. These were mainly samples taken from house taps at different parts of the town and represented supplies from the mixed supply of Heckenhurst reservoir and the direct supplies from Cant Clough and Swinden reservoirs. Throughout the year, all samples were of excellent chemical quality and free from bacilli coli, with the exception of one sample from one reservoir which contained 50 bacilli coli, type 2, in June.

Public Baths

The three public baths contain both slipper baths and swimming baths. Thirty-four samples of swimming baths' water were examined bacteriologically and chemically during the year. Efficient chlorination maintained the baths water at a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity; on only two occasions, when the chlorine content was too low to ensure sterility, were the colony counts somewhat high.

Public Cleansing

Collection and disposal of refuse. No alterations in methods of collection and disposal were made during 1956.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1956

	<u>Tons</u>
Refuse collected	24,820
<hr/>	
Disposal of Refuse:-	
(a) By Salvage	4,346
(b) By Combustion	2,745
(c) Screened dust, clinker, etc. tipped	8,313
(d) By controlled tipping (Refuse) ..	9,416
	<hr/>
	24,820
	<hr/>
(e) Clinker tipped resulting from (b)	1,058

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1956No. of Premises

30,498

No. of Dustbins

31,373

General Sanitary Inspection

Five thousand three hundred and eleven complaints were received and dealt with.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	151
" " Factories without Mechanical Power	18
" " Bakeries	423
" " Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	239
" " Milk and Grocers' Shops	248
" " Ice Cream Manufactories and Shops	153
" " Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' premises	24
" " Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	31
" " Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	325
" " Marine Store and Offensive Trades	11
" " Stable Manure Pits	27
" " Premises where animals are kept	7
" " Common Lodging Houses	29
" " Canal Boats	4
" " Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	77
" " Tents, Vans etc.	67
" " Houses Let in Lodgings.. ...	82
" " Other Dwellings	11,628
" " Reported Dirty Dwellings	85
" " Old Property re Alterations	21
" " Premises where Nuisances exist	10,217
" " Alleged Overcrowded Houses	7
" " Colliery Tips	370
Drains Tested	316
No. of Legal Notices Served	808
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	1,968
No. of Verbal Notices given	444
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	63
No. of Defects Reported to Cleansing Department	324
No. of Defects Reported to Highways Department	1,345
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	650
Interviews with Firemen	57
Inspection re Rats and Mice Infestations	237
Visits to School Premises	8
" " Theatres and Cinemas	29
" " Public Institutions	5
" " Under Shops Act	97
Defects found and dealt with	3,908
Defects remedied during the year	3,177
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	1,824

Legal Notices served during the Year

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 -

Section 39 - Unsatisfactory Drainage ...	....	172
Section 45 - Closets requiring repair ..	....	54
Section 75 - Defective Dustbins... ..	....	132
Section 93 - General Nuisances (other defects of property) ... ..	....	188
Section 44 - Closets requiring reconstruction ..		1

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925 -

Section 53 - Defective Drains	261
--------------------------------------	------	-----

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year one hundred and seventy-seven observations of one half hour duration were taken of factory chimneys, and the results notified to the firms concerned.

Nineteen letters were sent in accordance with the Council's resolution which is to the effect that the Town Clerk shall communicate with those firms whose chimneys emit an amount of "moderate" smoke in excess of six minutes, or "black" smoke for more than one, but less than two minutes.

Results of Observations

		<u>Black</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Light or none.</u>
Total smoke in minutes ... ..	...	2.5	379.25	4928.25
Average smoke in minutes . ...	...	0.01	2.15	27.84

Important legislation aiming at the reduction of atmospheric pollution is comprised in the Clean Air Act, 1956, some of the provisions of which came into operation on 31st December, 1956. Prior to the

passing of this Act, no steps were taken, in the absence of local enabling legislation, to declare smoke control areas, but in recent months preliminary discussions have taken place and tentative proposals considered for a future programme for the implementation of that section of the Act which deals with areas in which it will be an offence to permit the emission of smoke from chimneys of buildings. Difficulty will arise in declaring an area in the central part of the Borough a smoke control area until property in the current slum clearance programme is dealt with, but it is considered that several Corporation housing estates can be declared in the near future.

The new Act also enables the Minister by Regulation to impose requirements for the installation of apparatus for the purpose of indicating and recording the density of smoke emitted from any furnace and for the adaptation of furnace chimneys to accommodate such apparatus. It also requires that new furnaces shall be so far as practicable smokeless, and that the emission of grit and dust from furnaces shall be minimised.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses

At the end of the year six houses were registered, the total accommodation being two hundred and thirty two males. Twenty-nine visits were made and three defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings

Twelve houses in Burnley were registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, which are divided in separate tenements, as follows:-

<u>Tenements.</u>			<u>Occupants.</u>		
One-roomed ...	...	80	ADULTS - Males ...	...	77
Two-roomed ...	...	3	Females .	...	57
Three-roomed..	...	13	Infants under one year..		2
Four-roomed...	...	9	Children, aged 1 to 10 years...		16
<hr/>			<hr/>		
105			152		
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Visits paid ...	...	...	...	...	82
Defects found .	...	...	...	...	27
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	16
Verbal and Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	16

Offensive Trades

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley:-

Gut Scraper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marine Stores .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fellmonger ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tallow Melter..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections ...	11	Defects found ...	4	Verbal Notices ...	1		

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

This Act, which became operative on the 1st November, 1951, requires the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured and the registration of premises where filling materials are used in the production of upholstered articles.

There is one manufacturer of rag flock in the Borough and twelve premises where filling materials are used in the upholstery trade. These have all been licensed and registered.

Stable Middens

No. of Middens ...	22	Inspections ...	27
No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies ...	...	...	78

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings

Seventy-seven visits were paid to back-to-back and single houses, eighty-two to houses let in lodgings and eleven thousand, six hundred and twenty-eight to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses

Sixty-two houses were suspected of being dirty, and fifteen were found to be so on inspection. Warnings were given on each occasion and it was not necessary to take legal action.

Sanitary Accommodation

The total number of types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1956 are as follows:-

Clean Water Closets ...	...	...	...	...	21,287
Waste Water Closets ...	...	...	...	...	15,230
Latrines (72) with Closets ..	...	...	...	...	313
Privies	...	...	...	...	120

In only seven dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 85 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 120 of which 116 are pails and 4 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 90 of these.

Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38)

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in the Borough ...	...	...	...	...	1,449
No. of Shops only ...	...	...	...	...	756
Total inspections of shops..	...	...	...	...	695
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 38...	97				

Offices

The present establishment of Public Health Inspectors is not such as to enable many inspections of offices to be undertaken in addition to the other duties of the Inspectors.

Camping Sites

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough and no caravans are used as dwellings.

Inspection of Bakeries

During the routine inspection of premises in which food is prepared 423 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be generally satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND:-

Number on Register ...	...	...	...	...	...	124
No. of Inspections made ...	...	...	...	...	...	423
Verbal Notices ...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Informal (written) Notices .	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	126

Fish and Chip Shops

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1956 ...	...	...	...	...	...	68
No. of inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Defects found ...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Informal Notices ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Verbal Notices ...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Three rodent operatives work under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rodent operatives carry out the treatment on request. No charge is being made for private dwellings, but actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received ...	...	...	...	...	410
Visits paid by rodent operatives to dwellinghouses..	...	...	...	...	2461
Visits paid by rodent operatives to business premises ...	...	...	...	...	2650
Visits paid by rodent operatives to Local Authority premises ...	...	...	...	...	685
Special Inspections by Public Health Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	237

During the year the sewers received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. Two thousand six hundred and eighty-six manholes were baited and of these 462 showed pre-bait takes, 398 of which were complete and 64 partial takes.

Co-operation has continued to be forthcoming from the officers of the Ministry, who have expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the work has been carried out. The cost of the sewer treatments during the year was approximately four hundred and thirty-four pounds, of which half is recoverable from the Ministry and half from the Sewers Department.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools

All the schools in the Borough are supplied with water from the town's mains.

The Public Health Inspectors made eight visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It was not necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1956.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)
during 1956.

Premises	No. of Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	214	441	7	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	530	151	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	744	592	13	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	21	19	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	2	-	4	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	15	-	11	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	7	5	-	-	-
TOTAL	50	42	-	15	-

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111) - Nil

96
SECTION XV

HOUSING

Types of Dwellinghouse in the Borough at the end of 1956:-

Houses with through ventilation	27,638
Combined houses and shops	1,449
Houses without through ventilation:-	
(a) Back-to-Back houses	548
(b) Single houses	98
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	5
(d) Cellar dwellings	4
Total	<u>29,742</u>

Houses Inspected and Recorded

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations up to the end of 1956 was	15,285
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Houses without through ventilation

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings... ..	655
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed or demolished during 1956 ..	75
No. of houses which were included in confirmed Orders under the pre-war programme but not yet demolished	3

Slum Clearance Programme

A survey, which was completed in 1954, resulted in a programme which included approximately 1323 houses in clearance areas and 36 dwellings to be dealt with as individual unfit houses. All the back-to-back houses in the Borough are included in this programme. It was decided not to deal with any houses by way of "deferred demolition" under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Towards the end of 1955, a commencement was made to deal with areas included in the Slum Clearance programme, and in November of that year

official representations under Section 25(1) of the Housing Act, 1936 were submitted to the Housing Committee in respect of Pickup Croft Areas Nos. 1, 2 and 3, comprising a total of 168 premises to be demolished. The area was subsequently dealt with under a Compulsory Purchase Order, with a number of other dwellings, business premises and land included. A Public Inquiry was held on 20th November, 1956, and the Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 2nd May, 1957, with the modification that land in respect of which the Corporation is the freeholder was excluded. It is expected that the rehousing of those tenants to be displaced and who desire corporation houses will commence in the latter part of 1957.

Chadwick Street area, comprising 8 dwellings, was represented in December, 1955. It was dealt with under Compulsory Purchase Order procedure, with the inclusion of some "grey" land. A Public Inquiry was held in October, 1956, the only objection being to the inclusion of the "grey" land.

Craven Street Area, comprising 10 dwellings, which was represented in December, 1955, was also dealt with under Compulsory Purchase Order procedure, no objections being lodged.

Arch Place Area, represented in November, 1955, comprised 10 dwellings. A Public Inquiry was held on October, 1956, the only objection being to procedure by Compulsory Purchase Order. The Minister was satisfied that the houses were unfit, and subsequently agreement was reached between the Council and the owners regarding the use of the land.

Mitre Street Area, comprising 24 dwellings, Peace Street Area, comprising 39 dwellings, and Guy Court Area, comprising 7 dwellings, were represented in December, 1956. These three areas were dealt with under Compulsory Purchase Order procedure; Inquiries have not yet been held.

Closing and Demolition Orders were made in respect of 39 individual houses.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

(Action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts)

I. Inspections

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| (1) | Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 1539 |
| (2) | Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... | 151 |
| (3) | Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 1388 |

II. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	1226
--	------

III. Action under the Statutory Powers during the year:-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (1) | Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... | Nil |
| (2) | Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:- | |
| (a) | By Owners | Nil |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	415
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -	
(a) By Owners	246
(b) By Local Authority, in default of owners	52

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
Number of persons displaced (under C(2))..	2

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

E. Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 as amended by Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	33
Number of persons displaced (under E(1))	109
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were revoked and Demolition Orders made	1

F. Proceedings under Housing Act, 1949.

(1) Closing Orders made under Section 3(1)	Nil
(2) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 3(2)	Nil

Eradication of Bugs

Sixty-one houses (three of which were Council houses) were disinfected by insecticides. It was not necessary to disinfect by hydrocyanide gas the furniture etc., of any family prior to removal to a Council house.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1956

Number of houses erected during the year:-

By Corporation	175
By private enterprise	17
With State assistance under the Housing Acts ...	-
Total number erected	<u>192</u>

SECTION XVI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODReport by Veterinary Officer on Meat Inspection

There are no private slaughterhouses in the Borough, all slaughtering of livestock being carried out in the Public Abattoir.

I have on previous occasions referred to the unsatisfactory lay-out of the Abattoir premises, which are over 75 years old, and are in the main a series of individual slaughter rooms, each with a lair attached. Consequently, they cannot be readily modernised on the "line" system.

The final report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Slaughterhouses, published in 1955, suggested Burnley as the venue for a slaughterhouse to serve much of East Lancashire, with a population of about 350,000. Consideration and planning of a new abattoir cannot be proceeded with until new legislation, envisaged in the report, will enable definite information to be available of the requirements of adjoining areas. In the meantime, the existing premises are being maintained in as high a hygienic standard as possible. An adequate constant supply of hot and cold water and wash basins have been provided for the abattoir employees. A further portion was re-railed, which together with improvements previously carried out by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, enables about 80% of the carcasses to be run into a separate cooling room after being dressed.

Thirty thousand, three hundred and eighty four head of livestock were dealt with in the abattoir during 1956. This is an increase of nearly 4% over the preceeding year. If chill-room facilities were available for the storage of carcasses, this increase would no doubt have been greater. The users of the abattoir are mainly wholesale butchers who slaughter only sufficient animals for immediate demand. Consequently retail butchers requiring additional supplies during the latter part of the week have frequently to obtain them from other sources. The provision of a chill-room would enable carcasses to be held for later requirements and would obviate the necessity to slaughter on Sundays, which occurs from time to time. The demand for lairage accommodation would thus be reduced.

Systematic post-mortem examination of all livestock is carried out by the meat inspectors. Labels, in quadruplicate, each bearing a serial number, are affixed by the slaughtermen to the head, liver, lungs and carcass of each beef and pig carcass, to ensure correct identification of the various parts of animals slaughtered. After inspection, all carcasses and edible offals, or parts thereof passed for consumption are stamped "Burnley - Home killed".

The incidence of bovine tuberculosis in cows increased by 13%, being found to be 48% during 1956 compared to 25% the preceeding year. This cannot be regarded as a correct incidence of the disease now prevailing in dairy herds for the following reason. The year under review represents a full year's operation at the Burnley Abattoir of the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, which, being a producers' organisation, is called upon to handle cows culled by farmers over a wide area who are changing over their herds to tubercle-free cattle. The Fatstock Marketing Corporation also act as slaughtering agents to the Ministry of Agriculture, which sends to Burnley Abattoirs for slaughter, any reactors found in attested herds in the East Lancashire area, in order that these should be post-mortemed by the Veterinary Officer. Almost all these reacting cows are found on post-mortem to have only a small primary lesion, usually in the lungs, the carcasses being otherwise healthy and fit for human consumption.

Cysticercosis was found in eleven beast carcasses. This parasitic infection has its intermediate stage in the muscle tissue of cattle, and if infected meat is eaten, infection may occur in the human alimentary tract. In each case of cysticercus infection, enquiries are initiated regarding the place from which the animal came. Of the eleven cases, nine were bullocks, of which eight were imported direct from Ireland. Another bullock, a heifer and a cow were derived from local markets, but it is possible that they may have been imported originally from Ireland and fattened in this country. All cysticercus infected carcasses are subjected to not less than 14 days freezing in cold store, in accordance with Ministry recommendations.

A considerable demand for lean stewing meat and meat for manufacturing purposes, together with a reluctance to accept good quality fat meat appears to be responsible for an increase in recent years of poor quality cow carcasses. Many of these are purchased by meat purveyors from other areas, and as the carcasses do not have any indication of origin and are not accompanied by their offals, it is frequently impossible to form a firm opinion on the condition of the animal at the time of slaughter or to confirm that post-mortem inspection has in fact been made. It is, therefore, desirable that the stamping of all carcasses by local authority inspectors should be a statutory requirement.

Particulars of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoir during 1956 and the extent of diseased conditions found on post-mortem are shown on the following page.

TYPES OF DISEASED CONDITIONS											
No. of animals slaughtered and examined	Tuberculosis				Diseases other than Tuberculosis			Cysticercosis			
	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of animals inspected	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of animals inspected	Total carcasses infected	Carcasses of which some part was condemned	Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Carcasses generalised and totally condemned	
Horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cattle excluding Cows	3761	6	281	7.63	1	1,120	29.80	10	10	-	
Cows	846	24	385	48.34	8	591	70.80	1	1	-	
Calves	153	-	-	-	7	7	9.15	-	-	-	
Sheep and Lambs	22730	-	-	-	19	842	3.79	-	-	-	
Pigs	2894	5	56	2.10	51	273	11.19	-	-	-	
TOTAL	30384	35	722	2.49	86	2833	9.60	11	11	-	

The greater incidence of disease found in cows and pigs resulted in over 34 tons of meat being rejected as unfit for human consumption. This is 34% more than in the previous year. The amount rejected in 1956 was:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of tuberculosis ...	16	2	1	10
On account of other conditions	18	3	1	14
<hr/>				
TOTAL	34	5	2	24
<hr/>				

All diseased meat is coloured with "Acid Green" dye before leaving the abattoir, and is collected by a reputable firm of meat and bone meal manufacturers, by whom it is sterilised under adequate supervision.

Other condemned foods are disposed of in the local authority's refuse disposal plant.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

During the course of visits to food premises, other than the Abattoir, the following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Meat, fresh	344 lbs
Meat, frozen and imported	4,867 lbs
Meat, tinned	1,723 lbs
Fish, fresh	1,436 lbs
Fish, tinned	94 lbs
Vegetables, fresh	12 lbs
Vegetables, tinned	1,261 lbs
Soups, tinned	188 lbs
Eggs, frozen liquid	112 lbs
Milk, tinned	213 lbs
Cheese	78 lbs
Jams	332 lbs
Sauces	31 lbs
Chicken, tinned	83 lbs
Bacon and Ham	195 lbs
Flour, custard powder	55 lbs
Biscuits, chocolate etc.	23 lbs

Total weight: 4 Tons 18 Cwts 2 Qrs. 15 lbs.

During the year considerable attention has been directed to the improvement of the hygienic conditions in retail food shops. In particular, improvements have been effected in many butchers shops. Although most of these shops have modern refrigeration plant, cutting machines, etc., some of the shop premises are old and the display window boards, counters and shelving, etc., have not been satisfactory. Recently, following representations from the food inspectors, many of these unsatisfactory fittings have been replaced by fittings of impervious material.

It is desirable that regulations should be made for hygienic conditions in slaughterhouses. It is Gilbertian that employees in retail butchers and other food shops are by the Food Hygiene Regulations prohibited from smoking in shops, but persons engaged in or about a slaughterhouse can do so with impunity. Further, all persons working in a slaughterhouse should be required to wear clean clothing or overalls and headgear, and the bringing of dogs into a slaughterhouse should be made a statutory offence.

All vans used for the transport of meat in the Borough now have metal floors or trays, which can be readily cleansed.

Bins carried in meat vans are used for all kinds of offal, and frequently it is found that livers become contaminated with blood or hair and dirt from sheep heads. Unfortunately existing regulations do not prohibit the carrying of different kinds of offal in one container.

Full implementation of all the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations is not possible in the numerous food stalls on the Open Market, which function on two days each week. These stalls, which are of wood, with canvas surrounds, are incapable of being altered to conform to the requirements. Consideration is now being given to the construction of an additional covered market, with suitable stalls, exclusively for the sale of food. It is difficult to insist on other traders undertaking improvements to their premises to conform to the regulations when the stalls in the Open Market, which are let by the Local Authority, do not so conform and in respect of which there are inadequate facilities for the washing of hands or equipment.

Proceedings were instituted and a substantial penalty obtained against a butcher for carrying carcasses and plucks of sheep in a dirty motor vehicle.

Proceedings were taken and a conviction obtained against a wholesale butcher with a business in an adjoining town, who had sold to a retail butcher in Burnley a fore-quarter of beef which was affected with tuberculosis, after the carcass had been detained for further inspection by a meat inspector.

Proceedings were instituted and a conviction obtained against a registered cooked meat manufacturer who had meat in a state of decomposition in a refrigerator on his premises.

Public Health Condensed Milk Regulations, 1923/1948

Following extensive enquiries in the latter part of 1955, proceedings were instituted early in 1956 and convictions obtained against three defendants. The circumstances in these cases are of interest.

A wholesaler in Yorkshire, who supplied market traders with cheap second quality foodstuffs contacted a man who carried on a road haulage business and other activities from old farm premises in Burnley Rural District, where he also kept a small number of pigs. It was arranged that this man would purchase a consignment of 48,000 tins of milk from the Ministry of Food. It would appear that these stocks of tinned milk had depreciated while in store and were being sold by the Ministry cheaply for animal feeding purposes. After receipt of the consignment, the wholesaler designed and had printed a supply of labels which bore the name and address of a fictitious manufacturer. The tins were relabelled, packed into new cartons and re-sold as new stock, but at cut price, by the wholesaler to a grocery firm which has retail shops throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire. The grocery firm displayed these tins for retail sale to the public in their Burnley shop at 10½d. a tin. As the initial cost of the tins from the Ministry was 2½d. a tin, the consignment of 48,000 tins would, if all had been sold, have shown a gross profit to the three parties of £1,600.

Analytical and bacteriological examination of the contents of some of the tins revealed some physical deterioration, but did not indicate that the milk was in any way unfit for human consumption. Consequently proceedings could not be instituted for the sale of unsound food and it was considered unlikely that proceedings instituted for conspiring to defraud would be successful. Separate charges were therefore preferred against each defendant under the provisions of the Regulations for selling condensed milk which did not bear the name and address of the manufacturer and the prescribed declaration of its whole milk equivalent. Substantial fines were imposed.

MILK SUPPLY

For the second year in succession, no tubercle bacilli were found in samples of milk taken in the course of delivery to consumers. About 98% of the milk retailed in the Borough is now designated and only two producer-retailers continue to retail small quantities of undesignated milk. A request by the Council to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for the Borough to be declared a scheduled area under the Milk Special Designations Act, 1949 was not acceded to. The scheduling of the area would have ensured that all the milk supplies would be free from tuberculous infection.

Of sixty four samples of undesignated milk taken from supplies in course of delivery to a pasteurisation plant, seven were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

The following are the samples examined for tubercle bacilli:-

(a) In the course of delivery to consumers.

	No. examined	No. found positive
Undesignated Milk	7	-
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	20	-
Pasteurised	3	-

(b) On delivery from farms to pasteurising plant.

Undesignated	64	7
Tuberculin Tested	71	-

Examination of Milk for Cleanliness

All milk is not retailed in the Borough in sealed bottles. Pasteurised milk is derived from four pasteurising plants, one of which is within the Borough.

Details of samples examined for cleanliness

	No. of samples examined	No. found Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	407	21 (5%)
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	33	2 (6%)
Pasteurised	60	2 (3%)
Sterilised	29	-
Undesignated	25	4 (16%)

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

No. of Registered Distributors of Milk (including shops retailing sterilised milk)	425
No. of premises and vehicles inspected	323
No. of infringements found	24

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Dealers' and Supplementary Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk	27
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Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949

Pasteurisers' Licences	1
Dealers' and Supplementary Licences, Pasteurised Milk	28
Dealers' and Supplementary Licences, Sterilised Milk	395

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950 (Duties of Local Authority)

No. of inspections carried out	78
No. of infringements found	21
No. of notices served	18
No. of Proceedings instituted	1

Sheep Scab Order, 1938 During the year the Council adopted byelaws requiring single dipping only of sheep. No action was necessary under the Order.

Swine Fever Order, 1938 The Infected Districts Restriction of Movement Order, 1955, which was made by the Minister of Agriculture following an outbreak of swine fever in Lancashire, was revoked early in 1956. During the year three suspected outbreaks of this disease were investigated, of which one was confirmed and entailed the slaughter of about 30 pigs.

Foot and Mouth Disease Orders 1938/54 Again no incidence of this disease occurred to require restriction of movement of stock within the Borough.

Fowl Pest Order, 1938 Five suspected outbreaks of this disease were investigated during the year. The infection was confirmed in one outbreak and necessitated the destruction of over 3,000 head of poultry and the subsequent disinfection of buildings, etc.

Tuberculosis Orders 1938/46

The Veterinary Officer acting for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, carries out investigations at farms in the Borough and the adjoining rural area following upon the infection being found present in samples of milk. Four investigations were undertaken during the year and five animals were slaughtered under the provisions of the Order. In one instance, where the farmer was found to have attempted treatment of a chronic indurated tuberculous udder, proceedings were instituted and a conviction obtained for failing to report the suspected existence of the infection in the animal concerned.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the sale of pet animals of all types and prohibits the carrying on of any such business except under licence granted by the local authority. Ten licences were granted during the year. The holders of licences are required to maintain a high standard to ensure the welfare of the animals which pass through their hands and that no nuisance is caused to the occupiers of adjoining property.

I am pleased to note that a Bill has been introduced in Parliament with the object of prohibiting persons from boarding animals except under licence from the local authority. I commented upon the desirability for such legislation in my Annual Report last year. It has been found that some occupiers of pet animals shops have been boarding cats and dogs behind and above their shop premises, during the local holiday period. In some instances, these animals have been kept under overcrowded conditions, with the risk of spread of infection, such as cat influenza, among the boarded animals and those kept for sale. It is intended to make it a condition in the granting of licences that licensees shall not board animals in the same premises from which pet animals are sold.

Ice CreamBacteriological Examination

Twenty-six samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and the following results were returned:-

Grade	Methylene Blue Test (Provisional Grades)			
	1	2	3	4
No. of samples in each Grade	18	4	2	2

On each occasion in which the methylene blue test show that a sufficiently good bacteriological standard is not being attained by firms manufacturing ice cream locally, investigation is made and advice given at the place of manufacture. Firms manufacturing outside Burnley are informed of unsatisfactory laboratory reports and notification is also sent to the local authorities in whose areas the ice cream is manufactured, so that similar investigations can be made. In all instances in which samples are reported to be of grades 3 or 4, further samples are taken, after the necessary investigations are made, to ensure that improvement in the standard has been effected.

Three local firms manufacture ice cream and all use the Hot Mix Method.

Food Premises

(1) The Types of Food Premises in the Borough are:-

Bakeries	124
Grocers	390
Greengrocers	57
Butchers and Cooked Meat Traders ...	157
Fishmongers	27
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	47
Fish and Chip Shops	68
Canteens	52
Cafes and Restaurants	106
Manufacturers of Ice Cream	3
Retailers of Ice Cream (including the 3 manufacturers)	234
<hr/>	
TOTAL.. ...	1265
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(2) Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (included in (1) above)

Butchers manufacturing sausages and/or potted meat	92
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	9
Shopkeepers who also prepare small quantities of cooked meats	38
Retailers and Manufacturers of ice cream	234
<hr/>	
TOTAL.. ...	373
<hr/>	

(3) Number of inspections of Registered Food Premises

Meat and other Cooked Foods... ..	909
Ice Cream	153
<hr/>	
TOTAL.. ...	1062
<hr/>	

Food Hygiene

As stated previously in this section of the report, further improvements are being effected in butchers' shops which do not yet fully conform to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. In this connection discussion has taken place with representatives of the local butchers' association, who have co-operated amicably, and satisfactory progress is being made where structural alterations have been found necessary. The principal improvements yet to be effected are the provision of impervious surfaces on which meat displayed for sale is placed. Practically all these shops now have separate sinks and wash hand basins.

Shortage of staff again slowed down the progress of inspections of other food premises and consequently efforts were again concentrated mainly on canteens, restaurants, hotel kitchens and other premises where foods are cooked. An improvement in the staffing position towards the end of the year enabled one inspector to devote the whole of his time to food hygiene duties and some further progress has been made in the inspection of grocery and other shops in which open food is sold. Although generally open food in shops is adequately protected from contamination, it was found that in some public houses and working men's clubs meat pies and sandwiches were displayed on counters without any protection. Representations by the inspectors have ensured that these are now covered by glass or cellophane.

I have referred on Page 105 to the unsatisfactory condition of and the lack of cleansing facilities for the food stalls on the Open Market, and the consideration being given to their replacement by an up-to-date market.

Education of the public in food hygiene is included in the general health education activities of the Department, principally by lectures and talks to various organisations, and by the use of film strips, posters and pamphlets.

Analysis of Samples of Foods and Drugs taken during 1956

Nature of Sample	FORMAL		INFORMAL		TOTAL	
	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated.
Beef Dripping	-	-	2	-	2	-
Bread ..	-	-	1	-	1	-
Butter	-	-	3	-	3	-
Cakes	-	-	2	1	2	1
Cake Mixture	-	-	3	-	3	-
Chopped Ham	-	-	1	-	1	-
Christmas Pudding	-	-	2	-	2	-
Condensed Milk	-	-	1	-	1	-
Coffee and Chicory	-	-	2	-	2	-
Cream	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cream of Salmon	-	1	-	1	-	2
Egg Albumen	-	-	1	-	1	-
Fish Cakes	-	-	2	-	2	-
Flour (Chocolate Cake)	-	-	1	-	1	-
Fruit Squash	-	-	7	-	7	-
Ground Almonds	-	-	2	-	2	-
Ground Ginger	-	-	1	-	1	-
Honey	-	-	2	-	2	-
Ice Cream	-	-	12	-	12	-
Icing Sugar	-	-	1	-	1	-
Jam	-	-	4	-	4	-
Lard	-	-	1	-	1	-
Lemon Cheese	-	-	1	-	1	-
Lemon Juice	-	2	1	1	1	3
Luncheon Meat	-	-	3	-	3	-
Margarine	-	-	2	-	2	-
Marmalade	-	-	1	-	1	-
Mayonnaise	-	-	1	-	1	-
Meat Paste	-	-	1	-	1	-
Meat Pies	-	-	1	-	1	-
Milk	29	3	137	6	166	9
Minced Beef	-	-	1	-	1	-
Minced Beef Loaf	-	-	1	-	1	-
Mustard	1	-	4	-	5	-
Minced Chicken	-	-	1	-	1	-
Peas (Processed)	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pineapple Cubes	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pudding Mixture	-	-	1	-	1	-
Puffed Pastry	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sage & Onion Stuffing	-	-	1	-	1	-
Salmon Spread	-	-	4	-	4	-
Sauce	-	-	8	-	8	-
Sausages (Beef)	-	-	6	-	6	-
Sausages (Pork)	-	-	1	1	1	1
Sausage Rolls	-	-	3	-	3	-
Shrimps (Potted)	-	-	1	-	1	-
Carried forward	30	6	235	10	265	16

Nature of Sample	FORMAL		INFORMAL		TOTAL	
	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated
Brought forward	30	6	235	10	265	16
Slimming Tablets	-	-	1	-	1	-
Soups	-	-	1	-	1	-
Spirits	6	-	-	-	6	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	-	-	1	-	1	-
Steak Pudding	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sugar	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sweets	-	-	2	-	2	-
Tea	-	-	3	-	3	-
Tomatoes	-	-	2	-	2	-
Vinegar	-	-	1	-	1	-
Vital Restorers	-	-	1	-	1	-
White Pepper	-	-	2	-	2	-
Wine (Kola Nut)	-	-	1	-	1	-
	36	6	252	10	288	16

Particulars of FORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Milk	Deficient of fat.	Producer cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
Lemon Juice (2 samples)	Preservative exceeded permitted amount.	Vendor and manufacturer cautioned.
Milk (2 samples)	Evidence of extraneous water	Producer cautioned.
Cream of Salmon	Deficient of salmon and bearing a mis-leading label	Manufacturer cautioned. Label withdrawn.

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Milk	Deficient of fat	Producer cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
Milk	Deficient of fat	Producer cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
Pork Sausage	Deficient of meat	Vendor cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
Lemon Juice	Preservative exceeded permitted amount	Formal sample taken.
Milk	Deficient of fat	Producer cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
Milk	Deficient of fat	Producer cautioned.
Milk	Deficient of non-fatty milk solids.	Producer cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
Milk	Deficient of fat	Producer cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
Cream of Salmon	Deficient of salmon and bearing a misleading label.	Formal sample taken.
Cream Cakes	Misleading notice displayed in shop.	Vendor cautioned. Notice withdrawn.

No. Case	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken.	Offence	Result
1.	Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 91 to 94	Non-compliance with statutory notice to abate nuisance.	Order made and nuisance abated within 14 days. Costs 11/6d.
2.	Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 39 and 290.	Non-compliance with statutory notice to provide satisfactory troughing.	Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs.
3.	Food and Drugs Act	Sale of meat unfit for human consumption.	Fined £15 and 5 gns. costs.
4.	Food and Drugs Act	Sale of meat unfit for human consumption.	Fined £15
5.	Food and Drugs Act	Depositing meat unfit for human consumption.	Fined £5 and £3/3/- costs.
6.	Food and Drugs Act	Depositing meat for preparation for sale, unfit for human consumption.	Dismissed.
7.	Food Hygiene Regulations	Failing to protect meat during transit.	Fined £15 and £3/3/- costs.
8.	Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations	Selling condensed milk without declaring name of manufacturer.	Fined £20 and 5 gns. costs
9.	Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations	Selling condensed milk without declaration in prescribed type.	Fined £10
10.	Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations	Selling condensed milk without declaring name of manufacturer.	Fined £20 and £6.4.0d. costs.
11.	Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations	Selling condensed milk without declaration in prescribed type.	Fined £10.
12.	Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations	Selling condensed milk without declaring name of manufacturer.	Fined £20 and £6.9.0d. costs.
13.	Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations	Selling condensed milk without declaration in prescribed type.	Fined £10 and 5 gns. costs.
14.	Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations	Depositing tins of condensed milk with no manufacturers name. Depositing tins of condensed milk without declaration in prescribed type.	Fined £10 and 5 gns. costs. Fined £10
15.	Public Health (Condensed Milk Regulations.	Selling condensed milk without prescribed declaration. 9 cases Selling condensed milk without name of manufacturer. 9 cases	Fined 10/- each case (Total £4.10.0d.) Fined 10/-d. each case (Total £4.10.0d.)
16.	Diseases of Animals Act) Tuberculosis Orders)	Failing to report cow affected with tuberculous indurated udder.	Fined £10 and £3.3.0d. costs.

SECTION XVIIMISCELLANEOUSMedical Examinations

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1956:-

PURPOSE	No. of Examns.
Retirement	5
Workmen's Compensation Act	13
Fitness for employment (Superannuation)	298
Road Traffic Act	225
Fitness to Work	46
School Meals Service	8
Accidents	7
Teachers - Admissions to Training College	39
- Others	10
TOTAL	651

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

The following are average monthly figures of pollution of the atmosphere at three sites in the Borough.

Detail	Site of Gauge		
	Gannow I.W.C.	Bank Hall Hospital	Marsden Hospital
	Tons per Sq. mile	Tons per Sq. mile	Tons per Sq. Mile
Total undissolved matter	13.13	22.15	5.91
Total dissolved matter ...	9.17	7.64	7.41
Total deposit	22.30	29.79	13.32
Sulphate as SO_4	2.21	1.61	1.88
Chlorine as Cl^1	3.03	2.63	2.39

The weather of 1956 compared with 1955

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK

	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperatures				No. of days of Ground Frost	Mean Relative Humidity
	Total amount in Hrs.	No. of days of sun.	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Total Fall in ins.	No. of days of rain.	Highest amount in 24 Hrs.	Mean in Shade	Mean Range	Mean Earth 1 foot	Mean Earth 4 feet		
Average 40 Years	1074.1	269	15.3 hrs. on 7/6/21 and 29/6/21	42.31	210	2.420 ins. (9/10/41)	47.2°	12.4°	47.7°	48.8°	112	82.2%
1955	1309.9	254	14.4 hrs. (31st May)	31.76	184	0.866 ins. (18th Oct)	46.8°	13.5°	48.1°	48.5°	135 ☉	80.1%
1956	1060.1	243	12.7 hrs. (19th May)	43.25	189	1.535 ins. (27th Dec)	46.5°	12.1°	47.5°	48.0°	61 ✱	89.3%

NOTE: ☉ Readings taken up to and including 21.12.55 on which date the thermometer was broken.

✱ Thermometer not in use from beginning of year until 14th April - Broken.

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1956

LAT : 53° 47' 30N

LONG: 2° 14' 30W

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level

1956	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		THERMOMETERS										Mean Relative Humidity	RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.													
			IN SCREEN						Mean Min. on Grass	IN GROUND		No. of Days		Total fall	Most in a day		No. of days of sun	Total Amount	Daily Mean	Most in a day		NO. OF DAYS OF:													
			Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature				Mean 1 ft.	Mean 4 ft.				Amount	Day of Month				Amount	Day of Month	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm					
						Highest	Date	Highest																							Date				
	M'hrs	Inches												M.M.	M.M.			Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.															
Jan ...	1010.3	29.835	41.2	32.5	36.8	48	21/1	22	25/1	Bkn.	38.7	42.8	90.0	25	114.5	17.3	21/1	9	6.8	0.22	2.0	18/1	2	1	4	3	-	3	10	5	3				
Feb ...	1006.8	29.732	36.6	24.2	30.4	49	29/2	11	2/2	Bkn.	35.6	40.4	92.8	15	25.8	6.8	29/2	18	44.5	1.5	6.3	26/2	3	4	13	1	-	-	5	-	3				
March...	1015.8	29.998	48.0	35.0	41.5	62	26/3	26	11/3	Bkn.	40.4	40.2	87.7	11	44.5	12.5	26/3	25	112.1	3.6	10.2	31/3	-	6	11	5	3	-	6	-	-				
April..	1016.5	30.020	50.4	33.7	42.0	60	23/4	25	15/4	22.5*	43.1	42.9	82.3	10	66.0	21.5	25/4	21	132.2	4.4	10.8	22/4	-	3	9	1	-	2	7	6	2				
May ...	1020.9	30.150	59.7	41.8	52.9	69	27/5	29	19/5	34.4	49.9	46.5	84.9	12	40.9	14.7	9/5	28	216.0	6.9	12.7	19/5	1	2	2	-	2	10	8	6	-				
June...	1017.1	30.035	61.0	49.4	55.2	77	11/6	35	15/6	42.8	55.1	51.3	91.4	18	57.5	7.0	4/6	25	122.0	4.1	12.2	10/6	3	1	3	-	-	5	18	-	-				
July...	1013.3	29.920	64.3	52.8	58.5	72	8/7	41	11/7	49.2	59.0	54.8	90.2	19	116.5	17.0	29/7	27	113.6	3.7	12.2	10/7	-	-	6	5	4	4	11	-	1				
August.	1008.7	29.788	59.9	48.4	54.1	68	9/8	34	31/8	43.1	57.0	55.7	92.2	22	292.7	36.6	3/8	24	109.9	3.5	9.7	7/8	-	1	5	2	-	4	16	3	-				
Sept...	1014.8	29.968	62.5	50.0	56.3	72	22/9	32	1/9	43.0	55.8	54.7	85.0	13	94.2	20.7	6/9	24	110.5	3.7	9.4	16/9	-	-	12	4	3	5	4	1	1				
Oct....	1021.3	30.160	53.0	41.0	47.0	64	14/10	26	26/10	34.4	50.4	52.8	88.0	11	57.3	13.6	19/10	24	74.0	2.4	6.3	14/10	1	-	3	-	-	4	12	1	10				
Nov....	1021.5	30.165	47.0	37.0	42.0	53	8/11	23	30/11	30.0	43.7	48.1	92.5	9	40.6	9.0	27/11	14	17.0	0.6	3.9	13/11	3	-	5	-	3	2	9	-	8				
Dec....	1015.4	29.985	45.0	37.5	41.3	53	12/12	23	22/12	31.8	41.7	45.4	94.7	24	148.2	39.0	27/12	4	1.5	0.05	0.5	1/12	-	-	7	1	2	9	9	-	3				
Whole Year...	1015.2	29.980	52.4	40.3	46.5	77	11/6	11	2/2	36.8 9 mts. only.	47.5	48.0	89.3	189	1098.7	39.0	27/12	243	1060.1	3.0	12.7	19/5	13	18	80	22	17	48	115	22	31				

NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

SNOW OR SLEET	SNOW LYING (at obs.hour)	HAIL	THUNDER HEARD	FOG (at obs.hour)	GROUND FROST	GALE
29	20	3	6	43	61	-

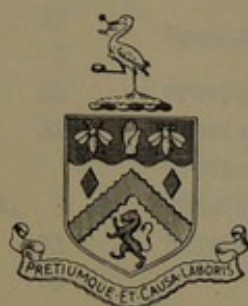
* Readings taken from 14.4.56 onwards

○ The highest rainfall on record since readings were taken on 1st June, 1907

△ Melted Snow

✗ Grass Thermometer not in use from beginning of year until 14th April - Broken.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT 1956

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Principal School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT

1956

A. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.S.
Principal School Medical Officer

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THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

For the Municipal Year 1956-57

is constituted as follows:-

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Miss Alderman A. Proctor, J.P.)

- * Mrs. Alderman M.A. Battle, J.P.
- * Alderman E. Brooks
- * " G. Hale, J.P. (Chairman)
- * " T. Holgate
- * " G. Hollinrake
- * " S. Taylor
- Miss Councillor E. Utley
- * Councillor G. Blackston
- " A.W. Brown
- * " E. Halsall, J.P.
- " J. Lord
- * " J.L. Mercer
- " W. Mills
- " P. Mullen
- " A. Proctor
- " W. Roberts
- * " T. Rushton
- * " E. Sandy (Vice-Chairman)
- * " E.J. Willis

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Burnley

- * The Rev. J. Keaton
- The Rev. L.W. Morgan
- Miss D.N. Chew, B.A., J.P.

- * Members of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee.

Public Health Department,
Burnley.

15th June, 1957

To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work accomplished by the School Health Service during the year 1956. This is the twenty sixth report which I have submitted to you and the forty-ninth in the series.

The School Health Service is fulfilling its purpose in a very satisfactory, if inconspicuous, way, and over the last forty-nine years there has gradually developed a branch of the public health service which has in no small measure been responsible for the building up of the health of the children and young people of the Borough. Its effectiveness rests not only on the periodic medical inspections in schools, but entails a complete health assessment of the child, his protection against specific infectious diseases and his social and emotional development in relation to his home and school environment. School Medical Officers and health visitors, working with the willing co-operation of teaching staffs, aim at a combined effort to improve the physical and mental health of the children, so that they may enjoy real health.

A study of the statistics appended to this report will show that, in addition to the examinations in the prescribed age groups, many special examinations were undertaken of children referred by teachers and health visitors and requested by parents, and much work is involved in following up children who require special supervision.

The Service, being essentially a preventive health service, is actively engaged in the prophylaxis against certain diseases, and progress continues in protection against whooping cough and diphtheria. The more recent efforts to vaccinate children of thirteen years of age against tuberculosis, with B.C.G. vaccine has met with some success, but the fact that only 54% of parents of this particular group of children consented to the necessary tests cannot be viewed with complacency and indicates the need for a concerted effort to inform parents more fully of the advances in preventive measures which are now available. Protection against poliomyelitis is at present limited by the supplies of vaccine so far made available, but it is anticipated that this prophylactic measure will be considerably extended in the near future.

Infectious diseases again caused no serious concern, the only infection which reached epidemic proportions being german measles.

I would draw your attention to the report of the Senior Dental Officer, which deplors the apathy of many parents and children in regard to dental treatment. Dental caries is the most generally experienced of all disorders, but it is not a dramatic malady and, therefore, its treatment is too frequently neglected until discomfort and pain supervene. It is a sad reflection that of the general population of this country, 20 per cent of those aged 20 years or more have already lost all their teeth. The incidence of dental disease in Burnley school children continues to be at a high level due entirely to apathy and a lack of appreciation of the importance of oral hygiene and other methods of prevention, particularly suitable dietary substances.

I wish to express my appreciation of the interest shown by the members of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee in the work of the School Health Service and my thanks to the Director of Education, his staff and head teachers for the help which they have at all times willingly given.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

D.C. LAMONT.

Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL INFORMATIONSCHOOLS

In December, 1956 the total number of pupils enrolled in the Schools was 194 more than in December, 1955.

At the end of 1956, the numbers of children on the rolls were as follows:-

Nurseries, 589 ; Infant's Departments, 3458 ; Junior Departments, 5287 ; Modern Secondary and Technical High Schools, 3326 ; Academic Secondary Schools, 1041 ; Special Schools, 177 ; Total = 13878 ;

The numbers in the schools are:-

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll at 31st December, 1956		
	Nursery Classes	Infants Dept.	Junior Dept.
Barden	-	124	275
Burnley Wood ..	-	171	-
Lionel Street..	-	190	537
Stoneyholme ...	29	223	338
Rosegrove ...	-	127	52
Hargher Clough	-	-	485
Habergham ...	-	116	-
Heasandford ...	-	204	431
Coal Clough ...	29	182	-
Todmorden Road	31	336	505
Whittlefield ..	23	105	-
Rosehill ...	-	144	285
Healey Wood ...	-	59	117
Lowerhouse ...	-	-	321
St. Peter's ...	-	58	140
Pickup Croft ..	13	43	-
Holy Trinity ..	-	116	228
St. Stephen's..	-	142	332
St. Andrew's ..	-	87	180
Wood Top	-	63	79
Lane Head ...	-	68	99
Back Lane ...	-	49	90
Myrtle Bank ...	-	215	-
St. Mary's R.C.	30	278	-
St. Thomas's R.C.	-	63	120
St. Mary Magdalene's	-	-	-
R.C.	-	127	262
St. John's R.C.	-	111	294
St. Augustine's R.C.	-	57	117

NURSERY SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

Accrington Road Nursery School	80
Habergham Nursery School	33
Rockwood Nursery School	41
Rosehill Nursery School	40
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	39
Lionel Street Nursery School	40
Elm Street Nursery School	40
Howard Street Nursery School	40
Rosegrove Nursery School	42
Barden Lane Nursery School	39

MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

Barden Boys' Modern Secondary	417
Burnley Wood Boys' Modern Secondary ...	150
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary.. ...	507
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary ...	435
St. Mary's R.C. Boys Modern Secondary ..	247
St. Hilda's R.C. Girls Modern Secondary.	271
Walshaw Girls Modern Secondary... ..	420
Walshaw Girls Modern Secondary (Annexe).	192

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

Burnley Technical High School	687
(Boys = 356; Girls = 331)	

ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

Grammar School for Boys	530
High School for Girls	511

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Sub-normal children	65
Open Air School	112

SCHOOL CLINIC

All Clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of the centre for bathing of verminous children and those suffering from scabies are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 27030, a decrease of 4174 on the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 307 days.

7
CLINICS

Medical inspection in schools - approximately ten sessions each week.
General ailments - daily.
Dental inspection in schools - two to three sessions each week.
Dental treatment - daily.
Minor ailment treatment - daily.
Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccination against smallpox - one session each week.
Orthoptic treatment - approximately eleven sessions each week.
Physiotherapy, etc. - daily.
Artificial sunlight - two sessions each week.
Child Guidance - daily.
Speech therapy - daily.
B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis - sessions as required.
Vaccination against poliomyelitis - sessions when vaccine available.

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Ophthalmic - three sessions each week.
Orthopaedic - two sessions each month.
Paediatric - one session each month.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:-

D.C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:-

L.J. Collins, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
E.P. Whitaker, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal Dental Officer:-

J.A. Pilling, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer:-

K. Jackson, L.D.S.

J. Jackson, L.D.S. (Part-time Dental Officer - two sessions weekly)

Ophthalmic Specialists (part-time):-

K.R. Brown, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.
T.E. Shannon, M.B., D.O.M.S.

Paediatrician (part-time)

W.M.L. Turner, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.L.O.

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses; one Physiotherapist (part-time); one Educational Psychologist; One Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time); two Orthoptists; one Speech Therapist; four Clerks; two Dental Clerk/Attendants.

REPORT

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

The specialist clinics for eye and orthopaedic defects and paediatrics are held in the school clinic premises. The specialists employed by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in the Burnley hospitals are also the officers who attend these clinics. No charge is made by the Regional Hospital Board to the Education Authority for the services of the Orthopaedic Surgeon and Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. The Ophthalmic Surgeons and Paediatrician are paid on a sessional basis by the Authority.

To meet the convenience of the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, children are referred to him at the out-patient clinic in Victoria Hospital in lieu of special sessions previously held in the School Clinic premises. Ear, nose and throat and eye cases continue to be admitted to hospital without any appreciable delay.

The two orthoptists devote approximately half their time treating Burnley children, and the remainder in the treatment of children in the clinics of the adjoining Division of Lancashire. In order to link more closely orthoptic treatment given at the School Clinic with hospital treatment of eye defects, it was arranged in 1956 that each orthoptist will devote one session weekly to the treatment of patients in the Eye Department of Victoria Hospital. This ensures continuity of orthoptic treatment and enables pupils to continue treatment if necessary, after leaving school. If time permits, treatment is also given to adult patients.

The School Health Service is closely co-ordinated with the services for the care of young children, vaccination and immunisation and prevention of illness and after-care administered in accordance with Sections 22, 26 and 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The two medical officers who undertake the clinical duties in connection with medical

inspection and clinic treatment of school children are also employed in the service for the care of infants and young children and conduct infant welfare, immunisation and vaccination clinics. All the clinics and forms of treatment, including specialist clinics, are equally available for children attending schools and nurseries and for children referred from infant welfare centres.

Child Guidance duties are undertaken by the whole-time Educational Psychologist, with the assistance of a part-time Psychiatric Social Worker, who is employed for an average of four sessions each week. It is still not possible to obtain the services of a child psychiatrist.

For the first two months of 1956 physiotherapy was provided by a part-time physiotherapist, who was employed for five to six sessions each week. A whole-time physiotherapist commenced duties in March, 1956.

The Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham St. Annes, which is administered by a voluntary Committee, received 161 Burnley school children for periods of two to three weeks of convalescence between April and October. The selection of children is the responsibility of the School Medical Officers.

Information regarding the suitability of school leavers for different forms of employment is passed from the School Health Department to the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation

The conveniences of all schools in the Borough have now been modernised and are hygienically satisfactory. Frequent inspections by the public health inspectors have ensured that they are maintained in a clean condition.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

The total number of pupils inspected in the schools was 4360 which is 31.4% of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 7176, so that altogether 11536 examinations were made.

The following table gives details of the ages of the children submitted to routine inspection:-

AGES	ENTRANTS									SECOND AGE GROUP					THIRD AGE GROUP							Other Periodic Inspection
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	10	11	12	13	Total	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	
BOYS	67	71	167	318	70	31	33	35	792	608	49	28	26	711	385	6	57	2	6	-	456	254
GIRLS	43	67	164	325	51	28	36	39	753	554	55	36	28	673	375	22	50	11	5	-	463	258
TOTALS	110	138	331	643	121	59	69	74	1545	1162	104	64	54	1384	760	28	107	13	11	-	919	512

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total Routine Inspections ...	2213 ..	2147 ..	4360

Other Inspections:-

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections:-	Special inspections	Re- inspections	Total
At Schools ...	144	5571	5715
At School Clinic	1150	311	1461
	1294	5882	7176

Visits of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:-

For Routine Medical Inspection : 331

For "Following-up" Defects : 27

The 512 other periodic inspections shown above are in respect of children who were first inspected as "entrants" in the nursery classes and are now between six and eight years of age. These additional inspections were made to bridge the gap of six or seven years before they are due to be inspected in the second age group when they reach the age of 10 years.

In addition to 27 special visits to schools for the following-up of defects, the Medical Officers saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. The ten nursery schools have 434 young children on the roll and the nursery classes in six other schools have 155 making a total of 589 children under five years of age who receive nursery care. Frequent visits for supervision of these young children were made during the year, and 412 were given a full routine medical examination.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

The statistical tables will be found on Pages 44 - 53 inclusive

The statistics of routine inspections show that of 4360 pupils inspected in the various age groups, 467 were found to require treatment, apart from dental attention. In the entrant group the percentage of children with defects requiring treatment was 12.3%, as compared with 11.3% in 1955. In the second age group, the percentage in 1956 was 12.1 as compared with 11.1 in 1955 and in the third age group the percentage with defects requiring treatment was 5.4% as compared with 6% in 1955. Of the total children inspected routinely, 10.8% required treatment, as compared with 10.5% in 1955 and 12.2% in 1954.

The percentage of children with defects requiring treatment has shown a steady decrease during the last thirty years. The following quinquennial averages indicate the improvement which has taken place.

Average percentage of
children found to have
defects requiring treatment.

1956	10.8
1951 - 55	11.2
1946 - 50	12.4
1941 - 45	14.9
1936 - 40	25.1
1930 - 35	29.9
1926 - 30	37.8

Of the 467 found to require treatment, 104 had vision defects, mainly errors of refraction. This is 2.4% of the total inspected. In 1955, 2.5% were found to have defective vision. 356 children were examined by the eye specialist for the first time and 435 who had been under supervision in previous years were re-examined. 273 children were prescribed spectacles for the first time and 317 who had previously worn spectacles and whose vision showed changes were supplied with prescriptions for new spectacles through the authority's eye clinic. In addition, 132 children were prescribed spectacles otherwise than through the School Health Service. The children in the youngest age group continue to have fewer vision defects than the older pupils. Eighty-three pupils were found to

squint, and in 43 the divergence was considered to be sufficiently great as to necessitate reference to the specialist.

At both routine and special inspections 882 children were noted in whom nose and throat defects were present to a greater or lesser extent. The majority of these had enlarged or unhealthy conditions of tonsils and evidence of adenoids. Only 152 required to be referred to the specialist for further opinion or treatment.

Diseases of the heart and circulation showed a slightly higher incidence to that of the previous year, being present in 1.3% of those inspected, but this compares favourably with the average incidence of 2.0% during the decennium 1945 - 1954. Most of the heart conditions were functional; cases of severe organic disease following rheumatic fever or acute infections have been relatively rare for several years.

Vermin Infestation The health visitors made 146 surveys in schools, for general cleanliness and to detect vermin infestation. 46,126 inspections were made of individual pupils. 674 instances of infestation in respect of 514 pupils were found. The usual home visits were made and mothers were advised on appropriate measures to cleanse children's hair and prevent re-infestation.

This is not a serious problem in schools today, the instances of infestation being only 1.5% of the children inspected by the health visitors. Generally the infestation is limited to some nits in the hair of girls, and the presence of lice is extremely rare. Where infestation is found, it is almost invariably families who are otherwise unsatisfactory, the children being generally neglected, mothers thriftless and homes dirty.

Clothing and Footgear. Again during 1956, as in previous years, careful inspection was made by the Medical Officers of the clothing and footgear of children to see if present-day conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 4360 children shows that only three had seriously defective clothing and two had very defective footwear.

	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of		No. of	
	Children.	%	children.	%
Children classified as very good	4210	96.5	4210	96.5
Children classified as good ...	147	3.4	148	3.4
Children classified as defective	3	0.1	2	0.1

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE SCHOOL CHILD (as judged by weight and height)

In previous reports I commented on the fact that the steady improvement which was generally in evidence prior to 1950 in the average heights and weights of school children was not being maintained and that particularly in the younger age groups there was a slight decrease between the years 1950 and 1954. The figures for 1955 and 1956 suggest that this tendency would appear to be arrested, and in the year under review there was a slight improvement in the average heights and weights of the youngest group of nursery children, no appreciable change in the five year and ten year old children, and in the fourteen year old group both boys and girls showed a slight improvement in height and girls were on the average heavier.

The accompanying chart gives an indication of the improvement in height and weight of school entrants over the last forty years.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF PUPILS

	Aged 3 years		Aged 5 years		Aged 10 years		Aged 14 years	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number inspected	71	67	318	325	608	554	385	375
Average height in inches	38.1	38.4	42.9	42.8	53.6	52.8	62.1	61.8
Average weight in pounds	35.4	35.4	42.8	41.9	70.1	70.1	102.3	107.9

Physical Condition. The physical condition of children at all ages continues to be very satisfactory, and evidence of malnutrition is now very rare. Of 4360 pupils, whose physical condition was noted, only 34 were considered to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition and sixteen of these were in the youngest age group. Among the third age group of pupils aged 14 years and over, only five were found to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition. Of all the pupils classified for this purpose 99.2% were considered to be satisfactory.

SCHOOL ENTRANTSCOMPARISON OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTSBoys (Aged 5 years)Girls (aged 5 years)1917195619171956

Height 40.4 ins

Height 42.9 ins

Height 40.2 ins

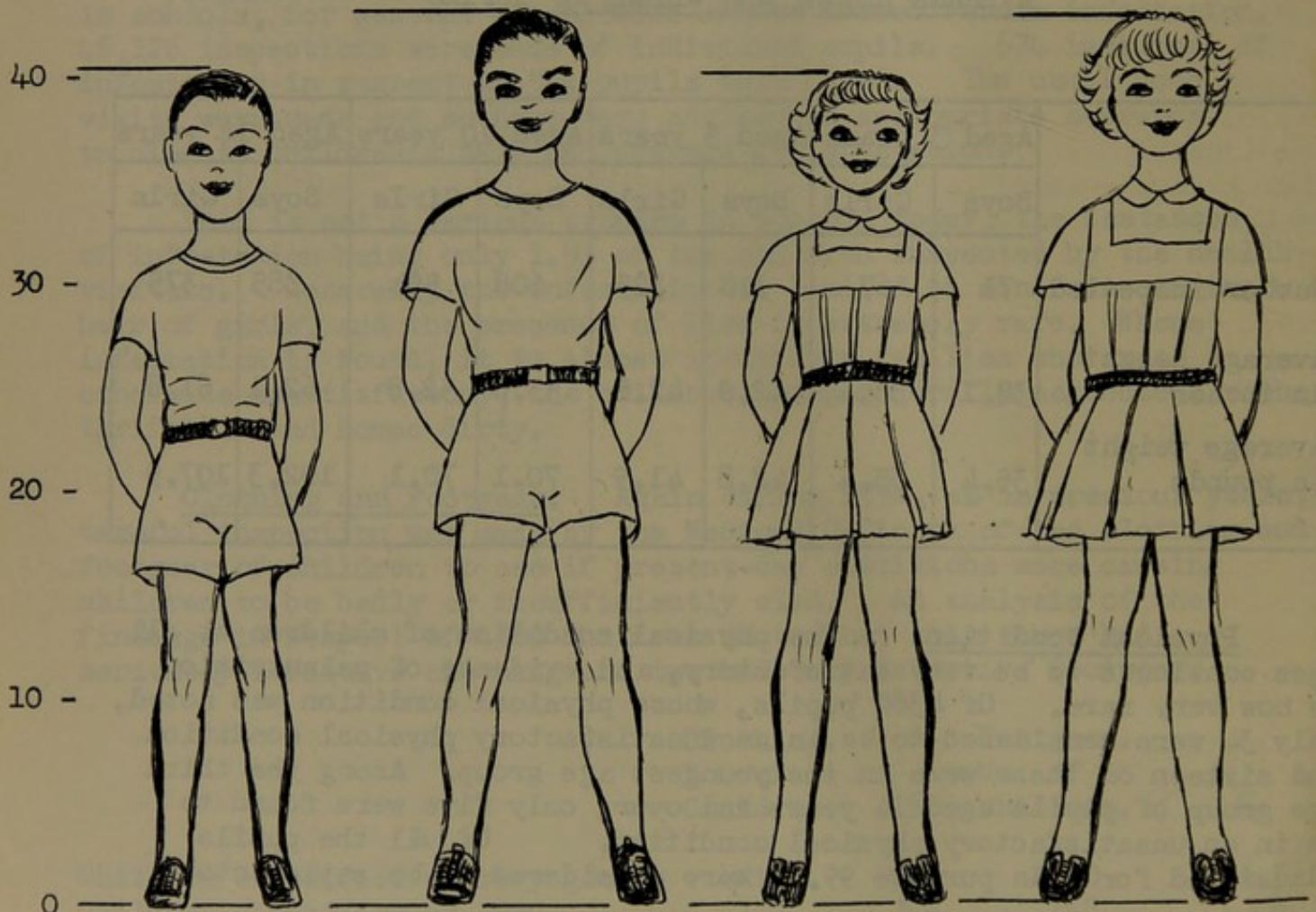
Height 42.8 ins

Weight 37.8 lbs

Weight 42.8 lbs

Weight 37.1 lbs

Weight 41.9 lbs



THE INSPECTION CLINIC

During the year 1150 children attended the Inspection Clinic the total attendances being 1461. 1428 of the attendances were in respect of defects which did not require the exclusion of the children from Schools. Certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted in respect of the remaining 33 attendances.

It is worthy of note that no cases of ringworm and only fourteen of impetigo required to be treated at the clinic, and that during routine inspection of 4360 children in schools, none was found to suffer from ringworm or scabies and only one case of impetigo was found.

The following is a summary of the defects found in school children attending the inspection clinic:-

					Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Ringworm ...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Impetigo ...	...	...	...	...	5	-
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	66	1
Eye Defects	...	...	...	...	251	51
Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	49	8
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	94	19
Speech Defects	...	...	...	...	22	18
Lymphatic Gland Enlargement	...	...	...	...	9	2
Heart and Circulation Defects	...	...	...	...	4	6
Lung Diseases	...	...	...	...	33	1
Development Defects	...	...	...	...	5	-
Orthopaedic Defects	...	...	...	...	47	16
Nervous System Defects	...	...	...	...	10	2
Psychological Conditions	...	...	...	...	11	1
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	7	3
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	237	10
					—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	850	138
					—	—

Miscellaneous Examinations. In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic:-

For fitness for admission to Orthopaedic Hospitals ...	5
For fitness to go to Camp School	536
For fitness for Convalescent and Holiday Homes..	241
Prior to admission to Residential Schools and Approved Schools	20
Children to be boarded out (Children's Department) ...	43
For fitness for employment on leaving School ...	30
Reports for Juvenile Court	6
Miscellaneous Inspections by nurses	298
For suitability for employment out of school hours ...	109

FOLLOWING UP

Pupils with defects were followed up by the school health visitors to ensure that treatment was received where this was found necessary and that advice and guidance were given to parents and teachers. This involved 8,137 visits to schools and homes of parents, apart from the visits made to schools in connection with routine medical inspection.

No. of visits by the Medical Officers to schools for follow-up inspection of children with defects	27
---	----

Follow up visits by the Nurses for:-

Defective vision	5447
Nose and Throat Defects	132
Other Defects	2558
	<hr/>
	8137
	<hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease

During 1956, infectious diseases, apart from german measles, were not prevalent in epidemic form and few patients were admitted to hospital.

Seventy-seven cases of scarlet fever occurred in children of compulsory school age and the majority of these were in the first three months of the year.

There were only 64 cases of measles notified during 1956, all but one being in children under 15 years of age; 33 were under 5 years and 30 in children between 5 and 14 years of age. German measles increased appreciably, there being 878 cases as against 155 in 1955. Of these, 600 were in children aged 5 to 14 years and 237 in children aged under 5 years. Most of the cases of measles and german measles occurred in the first six months of the year.

Fifty-five cases of whooping cough in children of school age were notified, as compared with 119 in children under five years of age.

Seven cases of pneumonia in school children were notified.

Notifications of tuberculosis in children under fifteen years of age numbered thirteen. Nine of these were in the 5 to 14 years age group and four were under five years of age. Of the nine cases in the age group 5 to 14 years, seven were early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, five of whom were contacts of other members of their households. The two non-pulmonary cases were gland infections. Of the four children under five years of age, three had pulmonary infections and were contacts of tuberculous parents. The other child had gland infection.

During the past seven years, apart from two doubtful cases, which were not confirmed on bacteriological investigation, diphtheria has been absent from the town. The following figures show the decrease in the number of cases (all ages) notified over the past twelve years:-

1945 - 183	1949 - 9	1953 - Nil
1946 - 71	1950 - 1	1954 - Nil
1947 - 33	1951 - Nil	1955 - Nil
1948 - 16	1952 - 1	1956 - Nil

There was a marked increase in the incidence of Sonne Dysentery during the year, 178 cases (all ages) being notified. Of these 63 were in children of compulsory school age and 68 in children under 5 years of age. It was mild in type and occurred principally in the summer months.

The notifiable diseases among children of compulsory school age (5 - 14 years) notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:-

Disease	No. of notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	77	-
Whooping Cough	55	-
Diphtheria... ..	-	-
Measles and German Measles ...	630	-
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	7	-
Meningococcal Infection ...	-	-
Dysentery... ..	63	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	7	-
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis..	2	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-

Immunisation against Diphtheria. In 1956, the number of children immunised against diphtheria under the Local Health Authority's arrangements, both in the central clinic and by general practitioners, was 857. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1956, the child population of the Borough consisted of 5,700 children under five years of age and 12,000 between five and fifteen years. Of these only 51.4% of the under fives and 74.4% of the five to fifteen years age group have been immunised against diphtheria. These percentages do not, however, show a true immunity index, because many of the children have not received "booster" injections and immunity is reduced with passage of time. The number of "booster" injections given during the year (all ages) was 1117.

Age groups of children with a satisfactory degree of immunity are:-

Under 1 year	12.5%
1 - 4 years, inclusive	62.3%
5 - 14 years, inclusive	34.1%
<hr/>	
Total under 15 years	39.7%

The numbers dealt with during 1956 were:-

Immunisation completed.	Primary			Total	No. of Re-inforcement Injections. (all ages)	Total immunised
	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	Adults			
At L.A. Clinic	551	58	-	609	953	1562
By Medical Practitioners	236	12	-	248	164	412
TOTAL	787	70	-	857	1117	1974

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The Scheme for B.C.G. vaccination to protect adolescents against tuberculosis, which was inaugurated in 1954, following sanction from the Ministries of Health and Education, was continued. This scheme enables vaccination to be offered to children towards the end of the year preceding their fourteenth birthday, and provides for those protected against tuberculosis to be followed up for at least a further year before they leave school.

In 1956, the number of parents who consented to the vaccination of their children was less than in the previous year, the acceptances being 54.7% of the children in the appropriate age group, as compared with 57% in 1955 and 67% in 1954.

The following statistics give details of the numbers vaccinated during 1956, and a review of those who were vaccinated in the previous year.

Vaccination was offered to 1074 pupils of whom 588 (54.7%) accepted it. Of these 466 (79.3%) were found to be suitable and were protected.

Particulars are as follows:-

<u>No. of Pupils in 13 year age group (1956)</u>						<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a)	To whom B.C.G. vaccination was offered	...	...	...	...	552	522	1074
(b)	No. of above (a) who accepted	...	...	...	...	300	288	588
(c)	No. of (b) who were found to be :-							
	(i) Mantoux negative	...	...	...	...	235	231	466 *
	(ii) Mantoux positive	...	...	...	...	65	57	122
(d)	No. of (c) (i) who were given B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	234	231	465 +
(e)	No. of (d) whose Mantoux test was positive after B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	231	231	462
(f)	No. who required a further B.C.G. vaccination as not rendered Mantoux positive after 1st vaccination	...	...	...	...	-	-	-

* Includes one Boy whose parents revoked consent for vaccination.

+ Includes three boys who had left town before post-vaccinal test was due.

Total attendances at B.C.G. Clinic in respect of the above cases 2100

Children vaccinated with B.C.G. in 1955

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was positive after B.C.G. Vaccination during 1955 ...	191	197	388
No. of the above pupils whose Mantoux test was still positive during 1956	190	191	381
No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was negative and required a further B.C.G. vaccination	-	-	-
No. of pupils who left town before annual test was due... ..	1	5	6
No. of pupils whose parents withdrew consent for the annual test	-	1	1
Total attendances at B.C.G. Clinic in respect of the above cases ... ..	...	...	801
Total attendances at B.C.G. Clinic in respect of all cases ... ..	...	...	2901
No. of 13 year old children given B.C.G. vaccination since the inauguration of the Scheme in 1954... ..	...	...	1277

MEDICAL TREATMENT

No alteration was made in 1956 in the arrangements for the treatment of school children. The staffing by hospital consultant staff of the ophthalmic, paediatric and orthopaedic clinics held in the Authority's premises ensures good co-operation with the local hospitals, when operative treatment is required. Co-operation with general medical practitioners continues to be satisfactory and interchange of information and clinical reports between the school medical officers and general practitioners and hospital medical staffs is well maintained.

The consultant paediatrician holds a clinic monthly in the school clinic premises for cases referred to him by the school medical officers and from the infant welfare centres. During the year, 36 school children and 8 pre-school children were examined, the attendances being 50 and 12 respectively. The interest and co-operation of the paediatrician has been valuable, both in regard to children seen by him at the school clinic and those under his care in hospital wards and out-patient clinics.

The 27,030 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 4,174 less than in 1955.

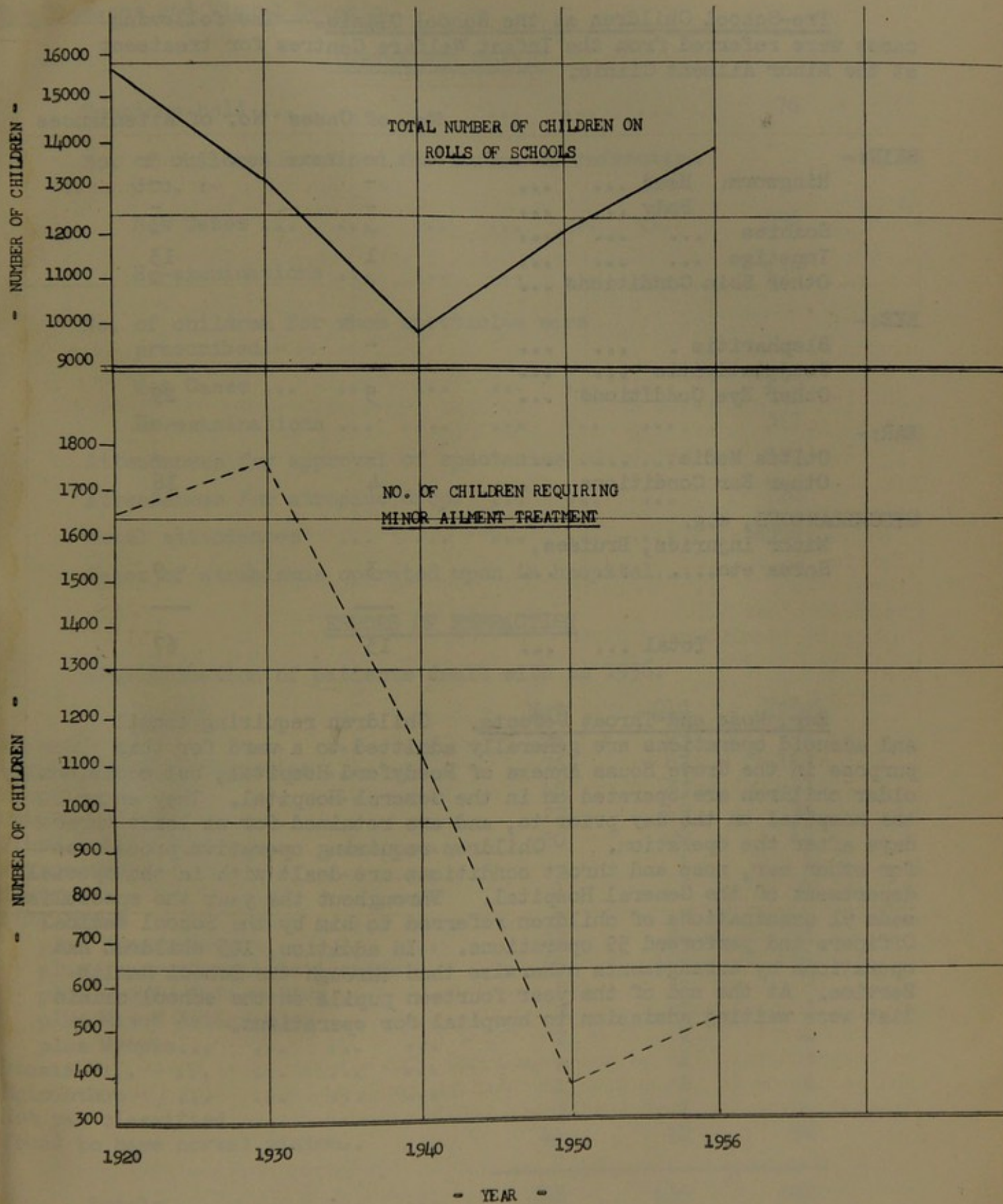
Total Clinic Attendances (Pre-school and School children)

	Dental Treatment	Minor Ailment Clinic	Medical Clinic S.M.O.	Consultant Paediatrician's Clinic	Ophthalmic Clinic	Orthoptic T'ment	Orthopaedic Treatment	Treatment of Speech Defects	Artificial Sunlight Treatment	B.C.G. Vaccination	Child Guidance	Educational Guidance	Miscellaneous	Total
School Children	5819	4064	1461	50	2556	1995	2431	2707	352	2901	134	344	1288	26102
Pre-school Children	12	67	61	12	163	187	265	68	93	-	-	-	-	928

Minor Ailments - Attendances for treatmentSchool Children

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1.1.56	Number of new cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	Number of attendances.
SKIN:-				
Ringworm: Scalp	-	-	-	-
Body	-	-	-	-
Scabies	-	-	-	-
Impetigo	-	14	14	114
Other skin diseases ...	9	92	101	825
EYE:-				
Blepharitis	-	2	2	3
Conjunctivitis	-	2	2	3
Iritis	-	-	-	-
Keratitis	-	-	-	-
Corneal Ulcer	-	-	-	-
Other Eye Conditions ...	1	49	50	313
EAR:-				
Otitis Media	-	1	1	17
Other Ear Diseases ...	7	29	36	343
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g. Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	2	310	312	2446
	19	499	518	4064

The number of children who required to attend the clinic for minor ailment treatment was slightly lower than in the previous year and represents only 3.7% of the total number on the Schools' Rolls, as compared with 13% in the year 1930. The accompanying chart shows the reduction in the number of children requiring treatment for minor ailments over the last twenty-six years.



Pre-School Children at the School Clinic. The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

		No. of Cases	No. of Attendances
SKIN:-			
Ringworm:	Head	-	-
	Body	-	-
Scabies	... ..	-	-
Impetigo	... ..	1	13
Other Skin Conditions	...	-	-
EYE:-			
Blepharitis .	... ..	-	-
Conjunctivitis	... ..	-	-
Other Eye Conditions	...	5	29
EAR:-			
Otitis Media	... ..	-	-
Other Ear Conditions	...	4	16
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g.			
Minor Injuries, Bruises,			
Sores etc....	... ..	3	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	... ..	13	67
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects. Children requiring tonsil and adenoid operations are generally admitted to a ward for this purpose in the Grove House Annexe of Reedyford Hospital, but occasionally older children are operated on in the General Hospital. They enter the hospital on the day prior to, and are retained for at least three days after the operation. Children requiring operative procedures for other ear, nose and throat conditions are dealt with in the special department of the General Hospital. Throughout the year the specialist made 91 examinations of children referred to him by the School Medical Officers and performed 59 operations. In addition, 105 children had operations by arrangements otherwise than through the School Health Service. At the end of the year fourteen pupils on the school clinic list were waiting admission to hospital for operations.

Eye Diseases and Visual DefectsOPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Sessions held	76
No. of children examined for errors of refraction etc. :-	
New Cases	356
Re-examinations	435
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:-	
New Cases	273
Re-examinations	317
Attendances for approval of spectacles ..	827
Attendances for atropine drops	722
Total attendances	2556
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital..	47

ERRORS OF REFRACTION

Classification of patients dealt with in 1956.

<u>Defect</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Old</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hypermetropia	28	23	51
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	76	87	163
Myopia	48	33	81
Myopic Astigmatism	27	49	76
Mixed Astigmatism	20	29	49
Anisometropia	-	1	1
Nystagmus	1	3	4
STRABISMUS	-	-	-
plus Hypermetropia	33	58	91
plus Hypermetropic Astigmatism..	65	126	191
plus Myopic Astigmatism ..	5	2	7
plus Mixed Astigmatism	2	6	8
plus Myopia... ..	2	2	4
Ptosis	1	2	3
Epicanthus	1	1	2
Not yet classified	3	1	4
Found to have normal vision..	44	12	56
Totals	356	435	791

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT

The following table shows the number of children who attended for examination and treatment by the Orthoptist. All cases requiring orthoptic treatment are selected by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

	School Children	Pre- School Children	Total
NO. OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN:-			
(a) Received treatment	69	1	70
(b) Under Supervision	563	71	634
	632	72	704

ATTENDANCES:-

(a) For Orthoptic Examination ..	122	9	131
(b) For Treatment... ..	529	6	535
(c) For Inspection and Supervision	1344	172	1516
	1995	187	2182

RESULTS OF TREATMENT:-

(a) Discharged - cured	25	-	25
(b) Discharged - improved	25	1	26
(c) Treatment suspended	8	-	8
(d) Ceased to attend	2	-	2
(e) Under treatment at end of year	9	-	9
	69	1	70

CHILDREN REFERRED FOR OPERATIVE TREATMENT	30	7	37
CHILDREN RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT ...	41	6	47
No. of Sessions devoted to treatment or supervision			294

The Senior Orthoptist submits the following short report.

A full-time service was available until the end of March, when consequent on the resignation of the second orthoptist, a limited service was maintained for the remaining nine months of the year.

By arrangement with the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee, an orthoptic department was established in the Victoria Hospital, and was opened in July. One session per week was devoted to work at the hospital, when mainly adult patients were seen. This scheme has the advantage of furthering co-operation between the School Health

Service and the Hospital Service, and enables patients who leave school and are, therefore, not entitled to treatment through the School Health Service, to be transferred to the hospital, thus preserving the continuity of treatment. Other advantages are the personal contact with the staff of the eye wards who look after the children following operation for correction of squint and the opportunity to see the children whilst they are actually in the hospital, should this be necessary.

The number of infants who are referred to the department continues to be very satisfactory. The interest shown by mothers of very young children is encouraging and reflects the recognition of the importance of early treatment. It is interesting to note how frequently a young child will be brought along to be seen because older brothers or sisters attend the department and the mother wishes to "make sure" about the baby.

The school nurses and health visitors provide a valuable "follow-up" service both in the homes and in the schools, and it is useful to be able to glean something of the home back-ground from these experienced social welfare workers.

Results of treatment are considered to be good and in certain types of squint excellent results are obtained without recourse to operation. Exercises at home are encouraged and parents co-operate well in seeing that they are carried out.

As with other branches of medicine, techniques and ideas on treatment are constantly changing, and attendance by the staff at clinical meetings ensure that the methods used are up-to-date.

The general practitioners and medical officers and nursing staff of the clinics and infant welfare centres have shown continued co-operation and interest.

THE PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon held 18 Consultant Clinic Sessions in the School Clinic premises. As practically all cases requiring orthopaedic treatment or hospital care are now dealt with in the Orthopaedic Clinic of Victoria Hospital, the children attending the clinic in the Elizabeth Street premises are mostly those who require physiotherapy and exercises. The types of cases dealt with are summarised below.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
New cases examined	37	25
Old cases examined	92	29
Attendances of old cases	145	66
<u>CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS:-</u>		
Infantile Paralysis	12	-
Spastic Paralysis	4	1
Deformities of feet -		
(a) talipes	10	1
(b) other	23	18
Other deformities of lower limb..	28	23
Spina Bifida	2	-
Other deformities of spinal column	7	2
Torticollis	2	2
Schlatter's disease.. ...	2	-
Dislocation of hip joint	7	1
Arthritic diseases	1	-
Tuberculous bone and joint disease	3	-
Traumatic and Postural conditions	7	1
Other conditions	21	5
	<hr/> 129 <hr/>	<hr/> 54 <hr/>

39 school children and 19 pre-school children were supplied with splints, plaster cases and other surgical appliances.

Three cases were receiving hospital treatment on 1st January, 1956; Six were admitted to and seven were discharged from hospital during the year, leaving two in hospital at the end of the year. The average duration of stay in hospital of those discharged was 143 days.

At the end of the year, 131 children remained on the register (92 school children; 39 pre-school children).

In addition to the treatment of patients on the Clinic Register, the physiotherapist gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred to her by the School Medical Officers.

The following children were referred by the school medical officers directly to the physiotherapist for treatment.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
No. of patients	220	40
	—	—
Treatments: For remedial exercises ..	618	105
For breathing exercises..	1442	42
For corrective treatment.	113	37
	—	—
	2173	184
	—	—

The total attendances at the clinic were 2696

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT -

	School Children	Pre-School Children	Total
No. of patients	43	20	63
No. of attendances ...	352	93	445

Report on the work of the School Dental DepartmentBy Mr. J. A. Pilling, L.D.S.

A satisfactory year's work has again been carried out by the two full-time and one part-time dental officers, with the assistance of the two dental attendants. All the schools have been examined once and although one or two nursery schools have not been visited, it is hoped include them in the near future.

A decided increase in the incidence of dental caries is evident since the war, due in some measure to a general looseness in oral hygiene, the abolition of sweet rationing and possibly to the improved standard of living which permits of a wider variety of foodstuffs, which may not necessarily be such as to contribute to dental soundness. The sooner it is realised by all that dental disease is the most universal of all disorders, so much the better. Because dental disease is so common it is accepted with much complacency. What can be done to halt or at least alleviate the increasing incidence of dental decay? Recommendations by a Committee of Enquiry, early in 1956, suggest amongst other things (a) the fluoridation of water supplies, (b) increased research into the causes and prevention of oral disease and (c) more dental health education. To these may be added better dietary habits and very much better oral hygiene.

More time must be spent on dental health education. The "whys and wherefores" must be explained and discussed with children and parents alike. Whatever efforts are made, there will still remain a hard core of completely disinterested people, whose only request, nay demand, will be immediate alleviation of immediate pain. Why do parents sign a form refusing dental treatment and a few days later demand immediate treatment for their children? And why should the routine treatment for those who accepted it be delayed for such emergencies? These are pertinent questions, and not easily answered.

It is important to note that many children who do not accept treatment at the school clinic are treated privately. This is good, as a friendly liaison exists between the clinic staff and their professional colleagues in private practice. Frequently when the two meet individual cases are discussed, with mutual benefit.

The orthodontic part of the service has been in increasing demand, although the staff are not orthodontists. Post graduate or refresher courses in orthodontics, and indeed in all aspects of juvenile dentistry, would be of immense help and will probably be an early necessity. The intention of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board to provide the services of an orthodontist for periodic visits in an advisory capacity is welcomed. There are those who are more concerned with the position of the teeth than their quality, and who think that the mere mention of the word "brace" puts everything

right. Much time is wasted when appliances are made at considerable expense and thereafter seldom worn. In future only when patience, interest and co-operation are assured, will the appliances be provided.

Dentistry is a painstaking, often tedious and unglamorous profession. It is for this reason that the press, which could do so much in the matter of dental propaganda, does so little.

During the year, in addition to dental health instruction given to pupils individually and during inspections, a paper on School Dentistry was read to a Rotary Club, an address on dentistry was given to senior pupils of the Burnley High School for Girls, and their parents, and arrangements were made for a party of senior scholars to visit the Turner Dental School, Manchester.

Thanks are given to all who have helped in the smooth running of the service, heads of schools, the X-ray staff at the Victoria Hospital, the Manchester Dental Hospital, and the dental attendants.

In retrospect, matters could be worse, but ought to be and will be much better. The staff will continue to provide as good a school dental service as possible and given more general interest by parents, progress will be achieved.

Number inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment			Number with Defects Requiring Treatment		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5779	5750	11,529	3444	3359	6,803	2335	2391	4,726

Number found, at school inspection, to require treatment	4726
Number of casual attenders who required treatment	1639
Total	6365
Number treated	3467
Attendances by pupils for treatment	5819
Parents indifferent and no treatment received or treatment received privately, or left school or town	1995

Dental Treatment given:-

Fillings			Extractions			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tract- ions.	Other Operations		
Temp- orary Teeth	Perm- anent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Perm- anent Teeth	Total Extra- ctions		Temp- orary Teeth	Perm- anent Teeth	Total other Oper- ations
14	1119	1133	5322	1514	6836	2753	12	1485	1497

No. of orthodontic cases under treatment on 1/1/56 ...	...	14
No. of orthodontic cases commenced during the year ...	...	37
No. of orthodontic appliances provided (48 patients) ..	...	57
No. of repairs or alterations to appliances ...	...	7
No. of cases undergoing orthodontic treatment on 31/12/56 ...	...	31
No. of other appliances provided - Crowns ...	...	2
Inlay ...	...	-
No. of partial dentures provided (32 patients) ..	...	32
Repairs to partial dentures... ..	...	11
No. of patients whose treatment was completed or discontinued ..	...	20

- - - - -

Camp School. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on April 16th and closed on 12th October. 267 boys and 229 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examinations of 536 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 10th April to 2nd October. 74 boys and 87 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two weeks.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILKMeals Provided:-

	During year ended 31.12.56	During year ended 31.12.55
Breakfasts (approx)	178,209	191,866
Dinners	1,170,135	1,122,124
Teas.	280,033	303,949
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,628,377	1,617,939
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The highest number of children receiving meals in any one week was 26,587, and the lowest 24,482, the average, excluding holidays, being 25,534.

Milk. In December, 1956, 10,371 children (7,579 Primary and Nursery, 2,644 Secondary and 148 Special), received milk. Thus about 75% of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Education in Circular 1443, for the selection of children requiring supplementary nourishment, periodical nutrition surveys were continued.

Cod Liver Oil. Two hundred and twenty-five children received cod liver oil and malt preparations (total 411½ lbs.) and vitamin preparations.

School Baths. The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths, usually during school hours. 83,903 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 74,444 last year.

School Journeys. No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special Schools and the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS
SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Co-operation with both statutory and voluntary bodies is well established and no difficulties arise. Information and advice is freely given between the general practitioner, the hospital staffs and the school medical officers. Health Visitors attend the hospital children's wards and the paediatric out-patient clinics.

I would like to express my thanks to the Almoners and Hospital Secretaries, the School Welfare Officers, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, the Ministry of Labour Youth Employment Officer, the Superintendent of the House of Help, the Secretary of the Council of Social Service, the Area Manager of the National Assistance Board, the W.V.S. Organiser and the Head Teachers of the Schools for their assistance in the work of the School Health Service.

Once more I would like to say that it is most regrettable that parents do not show more interest in the physical condition of their children by attending the medical inspections. Whilst about two-thirds of the parents are present when the youngest group of children are inspected few come to the schools for the subsequent medical overhauls. The school medical officers would welcome the opportunity to discuss more frequently with mothers the physical condition of older children, particularly when defects are found. Yet while 919 children aged 14 years and over were inspected, among whom 50 were found with conditions which required treatment, only 17 parents were present at the time of the medical examination.

The numbers of parents who were present when children were being submitted to routine inspection were :-

With the Entrants	1040 or 67.3%
With the Second Age Groups	448 or 32.4%
With the Third Age Groups	17 or 1.8%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The statistical table on the following page gives numbers of handicapped children and the types of schools in which they were being educated, on 31st January, 1957.

Educationally Sub-normal and Maladjusted Pupils. On the above date, 66 educationally sub-normal pupils were receiving education in special schools, 65 being in attendance as day pupils at Coal Clough Special School, the other one being in a residential school. Twenty educationally sub-normal pupils who required special education were ascertained during 1956 and 9 were transferred to special schools.

Eight children left the Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils during 1956. Of these, six reached school-leaving age and commenced work, and two were reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency.

Two children were reported to the Local Health Authority during the calendar year, under Section 57(3) and one under Section 57(5) of the Education Act.

On 31st December, 1956, there were 27 mentally defective children under 16 years of age as follows:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Under Statutory Supervision	8	10	18
Under Voluntary Supervision	1	2	3
In Hospitals	4	2	6
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 27

Nine boys and nine girls were in attendance at the Local Health Authority's Occupation Centre for ineducable defectives, at the end of 1956.

Wennington Hall Residential Special School for Boys which is controlled jointly by Blackpool, Bury, Barrow-in-Furness and Burnley Education Authorities was opened in October, 1954. Five maladjusted boys were on the School Register on 1st January, 1956. During the year three boys were newly placed, and one left to take up work in a cotton mill, leaving seven Burnley boys resident in the School at the end of the year.

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools
or in Boarding Homes

During the Calendar Year ended 31st December, 1956 Handicapped Pupils who:-	(1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Part- ially Deaf.		(5) Delicate (6) Physic- ally Handi- capped.		(7) Education- ally sub- normal (8) Mal- adjusted.		(9) Epi- leptic	Total 1-9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
A. Were newly placed in Special Schools or Boarding Homes	2	-	-	1	23	2	9	3	2	42
B. Were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes.	1	-	-	1	23	-	20	2	1	48
On or about 31st January, 1957 how many handicapped pupils from the Authority's area:-										
C. (i) were on the registers of special schools as										
(a) day pupils	-	-	-	-	109	-	65	-	-	174
(b) boarding pupils	2	1	6	5	1	6	1	7	3	32
(ii) were on the registers of indep- endent schools under arrangements made by the Authority.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
(iii) were boarded in Homes and not already included under (i) or (ii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL C.	2	1	6	5	110	6	66	9	3	208

DEAF CHILDREN

In December 1956, the number of deaf and partially deaf children being educated in residential special schools were:-

	<u>Deaf</u>	<u>Partially Deaf</u>
Lawns House Residential School for the Deaf, Leeds	1	-
Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston ...	1	4
Thomasson Memorial School for the Deaf, Bolton	-	1
Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester	4	-

During the year the parents of two deaf boys (brothers) being educated at the St. John's Institution for the Deaf, Boston Spa removed out of the Burnley Borough. A deaf girl left the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston to commence work with a local footwear manufacturing company. One partially deaf boy was admitted to the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston.

BLIND CHILDREN

In December, 1956, the number of blind and partially sighted children being educated in residential special schools were:-

	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Partially Sighted</u>
Preston Residential Special School for Partially Sighted Children	-	1
Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester	1	-
Wavertree Residential Special School for the Blind, Liverpool	1	-

During the year a partially sighted boy was ascertained as blind and was transferred from the Preston Residential Special School for the Partially Sighted to the Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester. A blind boy was admitted to the Wavertree Residential Special School for the Blind, Liverpool.

A blind girl who is also educationally sub-normal was receiving home tuition at the end of the year.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

In December, 1956, the number of epileptic children being educated in residential special schools were:-

Residential Special School of the Maghull Home for Epileptics, Liverpool	1
Soss Moss Residential Special School for Epileptics, Chelford	1
Sedgwick House Residential Special School for Epileptics, Kendal	1

During the year one boy was admitted to Chalfont Residential Special School for Epileptics, Chalfont St. Peter. He would not settle down there and was withdrawn to commence work in a local weaving mill warehouse. One girl was newly ascertained and admitted to Sedgwick House Residential Special School for Epileptics, Kendal. One girl was transferred from the school to the adult section of the Maghull Home for Epileptics and one boy was transferred from the Residential Special School of the Maghull Home for Epileptics to the Burnley Coal Clough Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

Eleven boys and four girls who suffer from epilepsy were in attendance at ordinary day schools at the end of the year. Of these eight suffer from major and seven from minor epilepsy. Eleven have been under supervision for several years and four were newly ascertained.

DIABETIC PUPILS. Only one school child is known to be suffering from diabetes. He was under treatment in hospital during the year, but on discharge was fit to attend an ordinary school.

CHILD GUIDANCE. The Educational Psychologist submits the following report:-

During the year ended 31st December, 1956, two hundred and sixty children made a total of 478 visits to the Clinic. The majority were referred by head teachers, either directly, or through the school medical officers. There is an increasing tendency for reference to be made by parents and also by a wide range of other services.

The cases can be classified under the main headings:-

1. Habit, nervous and behaviour disorders. Fifty-one cases made 134 attendances. These cases showed a wide range of symptoms, including enuresis, thumbsucking and nailbiting, general nervousness and particular fears, stealing, lying, extreme aggressiveness and truancy. Although no psychiatrist was available it was possible by advice on handling, by reassurance and explanation, by opportunities for play, and, in some cases, by a degree of re-education, to deal reasonably satisfactorily with many of these problems. Here the work of the psychiatric social worker has been of the greatest value.
2. General Educational Difficulties. Ninety-five cases made 230 attendances. This group included children of all levels of ability who were referred to the Clinic because of general educational backwardness. In many cases special educational provision has been made for them, either in the Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils, or in special classes or at the Reading Centre.

3. Children retarded in reading. One hundred and fourteen children made 114 visits. This group included the majority of the children who were already attending the Remedial Reading Centre at Stoneyholme School and all the children whose names were submitted by head teachers during the year as likely to benefit from attendance at the Centre.

The classification of cases, especially of those listed under (1) and (2) always presents some difficulty, as there is no simple or clear division between maladjustment in the emotional or social, and maladjustment in the educational, sphere. They are very often associated, and it is sometimes difficult to decide which aspect is to be considered as primary and which as secondary. Emotional disturbance usually results in some degree of educational retardation, and educational retardation can itself in time be the cause of emotional disturbance.

In this context, it is interesting to consider the work of the Day Special School, the special classes and the Reading Centre in providing for backward and retarded children. There is much evidence to suggest that the effect of their work is not limited to improved educational attainments, but that it shows itself also in a general improvement in the social and emotional adjustment of many of the children who attend them.

The psychiatric social worker was available for approximately 106 sessions. She was concerned with 56 children, in connection with whom she made 64 home visits, and held 91 interviews at the Clinic. She made 33 school visits and had many meetings with representatives of other social services.

During the year the educational psychologist made 95 visits to schools.

The following table sets out the action taken or the recommendations made by the educational psychologist in connection with the cases listed under (1) and (2) above.

To remain in present school	16
To remain in present school and to be reported upon	5
Transfer to another school	3
To remain in present school and be seen again	14
For education in Day Special School for E.S.N. pupils . . .	18
For education in Special Classes as E.S.N. pupils	13
For Residential Special School for Maladjusted Pupils .. .	2
For Residential Special School for Epileptic Pupils	1
To remain in Residential Special School for Maladjusted Pupils	2
Recommended for reporting to the Local Authority as being ineducable	5
Recommended for exclusion from school until re-examined after one year	2
Total carried forward . . .	81

Total Brought forward ...	81
To be retained in Infants Department for an extra year ...	2
To remain at school for an extra year... ..	1
To attend Reading Centre	2
Remedial Teaching at Clinic	3
Parents advised	22
Parent and child seen and advised regularly over a period	7
Report for various services	6
To attend Speech Therapist	1
To attend Physiotherapist	1
No final action, parents unco-operative, left town etc....	7
Current cases... ..	13
Total	<hr/> 146 <hr/>

TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS

During the year the school medical officers referred 62 new cases to the speech therapist. In addition to the children already under treatment and 45 cases awaiting treatment at the end of 1955, 36 of these 62 cases were accepted for treatment, thus leaving 26 new cases on the waiting list at the end of the year.

During the twelve months under review, 183 school children were given treatment for speech defects. Of this number, 96 were dyslalics, 69 were stammerers, 8 were cases of delayed speech development, 5 had cleft palate and 5 had other voice disorders.

By the end of the year, 47 patients had been discharged from treatment, 38 as cured and 9 had left school or the Borough before the completion of treatment. Thirteen children were under observation only.

Of the 183 school children, 121 were boys and 62 girls. 169 were in attendance at primary and secondary schools, and 14 attended special schools. These children made a total of 2707 attendances for speech therapy. Two sessions were devoted to visiting schools to check on progress and confer with teachers. The therapist also interviewed and advised 90 parents with regard to their children's speech defects at the clinic.

In addition, 8 pre-school children were under treatment for speech defects, four being cases newly referred during the year. One was discharged from treatment, and three in whom treatment was successful are now under observation only. Five had varying degrees of dyslalia and three had delayed speech development.

Six were boys and two girls.
total of 68 attendances.

These pre-school children made a

For a few years the speech therapist voluntarily held a weekly evening session in Victoria Hospital for adults requiring speech training, but owing to the few cases referred, it was decided that from June, 1956, adults should be treated at the authority's clinic premises. Of 8 adults, 2 were stammerers and 6 were aphasics resulting from cerebral lesions.

"LIGHT THERAPY" Forty-three children were given 352 treatments at the School Clinic and 7 children were given 90 treatments at the Burnley General Hospital.

DELICATE PUPILS. Twenty-three children were ascertained for the first time during 1956, classified as "delicate" and transferred to the Day Open Air School. One delicate pupil was being educated in a Residential Open Air School at the end of the year.

THE DAY OPEN AIR SCHOOL, in which delicate children and others handicapped in various ways are educated, dealt with the following cases during 1956:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admitted during 1956	10	13	23
Discharged during 1956..	13	20	33
Average number of children on roll.. ... ..	...	...	112
Average attendance throughout the year ... ..	...	...	95
Average duration of stay of those discharged ... ..	...	...	3 years 2 months
Average gain in weight since admission of those discharged ... ..	...	...	23.4 lbs.
Average gain in weight per child during the year ... ..	...	...	7.16 lbs.

Reasons for Admission:-

Respiratory Diseases	4
General Debility	10
Asthma	3
Disease of the Hip	1
Cardiac Disease	1
Chorea	1
Retarded Physical Development	1
Asthenia	1
Tuberculosis Contact	1

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

At 31st December, 1956 two physically handicapped pupils were receiving home tuition; one of these was considered to require education in a residential special school, but the parents were not prepared to give their consent. Two were admitted to residential special schools during the year. Six pupils were in boarding schools at the end of the year.

In addition to these, ninety-four children, who were to varying extents physically handicapped, did not come within the "physically handicapped" category prescribed in The Handicapped Pupils (Certificate) Regulations, 1953, as they could be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.

TUBERCULOSIS. All cases of definite or suspected respiratory tuberculosis were referred to the chest physician, who arranged for appropriate treatment or supervision.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes is not undertaken.

No children were submitted to the school medical officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The school medical officers examined 109 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information.

Employment of children out of school hours in the sale of milk and newspapers, etc.

<u>Occupations.</u>	<u>Number of children employed at 31st December.</u>
Delivery of Newspapers	192
Delivery of Milk	11
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	22
	<hr/>
	225

Two hundred and twenty-nine certificates were issued during the year and 48 had ceased. One licence was granted in respect of street trading by a young person between the ages of 16 and 18 years. One licence was suspended or revoked and none was refused.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATIONMEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1956LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY, BURNLEY

Table 1.

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained Primary
and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools)

(A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups inspected and number of children examined in each.

Entrants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1545
Second Age Group .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1384
Third Age Group ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	919
							<hr/>
				Total ...	...	...	3848
Additional Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
							<hr/>
				Grand Total ...	...	...	4360
							<hr/>

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS

No. of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1294
No. of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	5882
					<hr/>
	Total	...	...	...	7176
					<hr/>

(C) PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual pupils found at periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table III A	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	18	171	189
Second Age Group..	52	118	167
Third Age Group...	28	23	50
Total ...	98	312	406
Additional Periodic Inspections ...	6	55	61
Grand Total ...	104	367	467

(D) CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED IN THE AGE GROUPS RECORDED IN TABLE 1 A.

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col.(2)	No.	% of Col (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Entrants	1545	1529	98.9%	16	1.1%
Second Age Group.. ...	1384	1372	99.1%	12	0.9%
Third Age Group... ..	919	914	99.5%	5	0.5%
Additional Periodic Inspections	512	511	99.8%	1	0.2%
Total	4360	4326	99.2%	34	0.8%

TABLE II

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| (i) | Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons | 46126 |
| (ii) | Total number of individual pupils found to be infested | 514 |
| (iii) | Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) | 54 |
| (iv) | Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) | - |

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TABLE III

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1956

A. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				TOTAL	
		Entrants		Leavers		(Including all other age groups inspected)	
		Requiring Treat- ment	Requir- ing Obser- vation	Requiring Treat- ment	Requir- ing Obser- vation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Obser- vation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4	Skin	15	93	6	25	48	208
5	Eyes -						
	a. Vision	19	24	28	27	104	113
	b. Squint	32	17	1	2	43	40
	c. Other	2	13	1	1	10	27
6	Ears -						
	a. Hearing	2	14	-	3	8	28
	b. Otitis Media	4	42	-	7	14	74
	c. Other	4	20	1	3	13	44
7	Nose and throat...	27	356	2	24	54	697
8	Speech	14	29	1	1	26	51
9	Lymphatic Glands..	2	54	-	2	2	84
10	Heart	2	21	1	11	3	53
11	Lungs	11	128	1	14	18	221
12	Developmental -						
	a. Hernia	1	19	-	-	1	34
	b. Other.....	4	39	1	10	12	104
13	Orthopaedic -						
	a. Posture	2	18	-	4	4	44
	b. Feet	13	14	1	6	18	31
	c. Other	24	64	5	38	57	186
14	Nervous System -						
	a. Epilepsy ...	2	2	1	2	3	7
	b. Other	5	41	1	15	16	128
15	Psychological -						
	a. Development	-	1	-	-	1	3
	b. Stability...	3	3	-	-	4	10
16	Abdomen	-	6	-	-	-	10
17	Other	11	7	1	4	28	27

B. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	Skin	74	13
5.	Eyes - a. Vision ...	180	38
	b. Squint ...	49	1
	c. Other ...	39	21
6.	Ears - a. Hearing ..	6	2
	b. Otitis Media	4	4
	c. Other ...	42	11
7.	Nose and Throat ...	98	33
8.	Speech	25	19
9.	Lymphatic Glands ...	10	2
10.	Heart	4	10
11.	Lungs	36	10
12.	Developmental -		
	a. Hernia ...	1	-
	b. Other ...	5	6
13.	Orthopaedic -		
	a. Posture ..	5	3
	b. Feet ...	18	3
	c. Other ...	27	21
14.	Nervous System -		
	a. Epilepsy..	1	1
	b. Other	10	8
15.	Psychological -		
	a. Development	1	-
	b. Stability	12	2
16.	Abdomen	7	7
17.	Other'... ..	251	16

TABLE IV

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

GROUP 1. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	54	15
Errors of refraction (including squint)	791	143
Total	845	158
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	590	132

GROUP 2. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	-	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	50	98
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	9	6
Received other forms of treatment	-	49
Total	59	154
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids		
(a) in 1956	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	5

GROUP 3. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinic or out-patients departments	98	39

GROUP 4. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness for which see Table II)

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm - (i) Scalp	-
(ii) Body	-
Scabies	-
Impetigo	14
Other skin diseases	101
Total	115

GROUP 5. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	51
--	----

GROUP 6. SPEECH THERAPY

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority ...	183
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GROUP 7.

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	312
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	465
(d) Other than (a) (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1. Minor Ear Defects	37
2. Artificial Light	43
Total (a) - (d)	857

74 boys and 87 girls of school age received convalescent treatment under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

TABLE V

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:-					
(a)	At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	11529
(b)	As Specials	...	...	...	1639
	Total (1)	...	...	...	13168
<hr/>					
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	6365
(3)	Number offered treatment	...	...	...	5760
(4)	Number actually treated	...	...	...	3467
(5)	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, <u>including</u> those recorded at heading 11(h) below	...	...	...	5819
<hr/>					
(6)	Half days devoted to: Periodic (School) Inspection				97
	Treatment	...	...	...	873
	Total (6)	970
<hr/>					
(7)	Fillings: Permanent Teeth	1119
	Temporary Teeth	14
	Total (7)	1133
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(8)	Number of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth	1106
	Temporary Teeth	14
	Total (8)	1120
<hr/>					
(9)	Extractions: Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	1514
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	5322
	Total (9)	...	...	...	6836
<hr/>					
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	2753
<hr/>					
(11)	Orthodontics:				
(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	37
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	14
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	14
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	6
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	48
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	29
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	28
(h)	Total attendances	445
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(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures							32
(13) Other operations:							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1040
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total (13)							1052

REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health and Sanitary Administration

1957
