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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 **1959**

LUKE J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., LM., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Principal School Medical Officer.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE1959 - 60

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(MISS COUNCILLOR E.UTLEY, J.P.)

- * Councillor J.Cassidy (Chairman).
- * Mrs.Councillor S.Ennis, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).
- * Mrs.Councillor R.I.Pilling.

Councillor F.Bates.

- * Councillor L.K.Crossley, B.E.M.

Councillor F.G.Gentle.

Councillor A.Pickup.

- * Councillor E.J.Willis.

- * Councillor J.Wilson.

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

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
BURNLEY.

November, 1960.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my first report on the Health Services of the town, and to record my appreciation for the new offices provided for the Department by the Council. After many years in accommodation that was inadequate, the whole department became centralised in February in Corporation premises excellently adapted for the purpose.

The population of the Borough in 1959 as estimated by the Registrar General was 81,080. This is 280 less than the population of 1958. With the expansion of industry in the area, however, it is probable that the population will soon reach a state of stability.

The birth rate is again similar to that of England and Wales. The death rate, however, is still much higher than that of the whole country, but this is of course due to there being a high proportion of elderly people in the town. Infant mortality rate continues to be higher than the rate for England and Wales although it is less than in 1958.

Five hundred and eighty four cases of measles were notified, but apart from these few cases of infectious diseases occurred. Only one case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year and this was of the paralytic type. It must be noted that since an outbreak of 23 cases in 1958, every effort has been made to protect all our children and other selected groups, including people up to the age of 25 years. Concentration on vaccination against this disease has produced an excellent result in so far as our children are concerned. Over ninety per cent. of those youngsters from 6 months to 15 years have been protected, but the figures for those aged 16 years to 25 years are not as high as they should be. There appears to be some apathy towards vaccination in this age group and such an attitude is foolish.

Acceptance of immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against whooping cough fell slightly during 1959. This is disappointing, and parents of children are constantly advised to have their children protected.

I would like to make reference to the decrease of sixteen in the total deaths from cancer, as compared with 1958. Respiratory cancer deaths were eight less than in the previous year.

During the latter part of the year a complete review of the case load of the Domestic Help Service was undertaken. This was done to ensure that the service was being used to the best advantage possible.

No change has been made in the supervision of elderly persons and the nursing of the sick in their own homes. The Home Nursing Service has worked under-staffed for the whole of the year, but nevertheless the nurses have performed their duties excellently.

It is with pleasure that I record the fact that after many years working below strength, the Health Visiting Service is now in sight of becoming fully established. This position has been brought about by our Student Health Visitor training scheme, and it is envisaged that within eighteen months this important Section of the Department will be completely staffed.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service was seriously understaffed during the year and, to ensure maximum off-duty time for our Midwives, a rota system of work was introduced. Reference to this system is made in Section VII of this Report.

1959 saw the introduction of the Mental Health Act, although only a small part of it became operative. The remainder of the Statute will no doubt become operative some time during 1960.

Detailed inspections of properties within the proposed first Smoke Control Area were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, and it is envisaged that an Order under the Clean Air Act, 1956 will be made in early 1960.

The year saw the introduction of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. Applications for Standard Grants under this Statute soon followed.

Mention should be made of the extremely dry year which resulted in a serious water shortage in the late summer and early autumn. The diminishing supplies of water were constantly tested both chemically and bacteriologically, and it is pleasing to note that no illness epidemics were reported during the emergency.

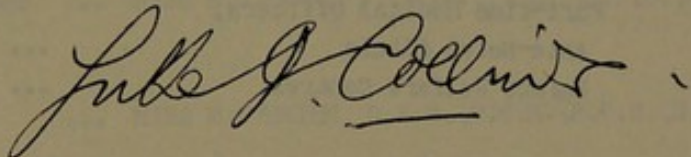
The facilities of the Sterile Syringe Unit of the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee have been made available to local medical practitioners and to the Health Department. We now comply with the recommendation of the Medical Research Council in that one separate sterile syringe and needle is used for each inoculation given, thereby ensuring maximum safety.

After a period of over 40 years, the Meteorological Station was transferred from Queen's Park to the grounds of Marsden Hospital in October. This new site is most satisfactory.

At this point, I would like to express my sincere thanks to my predecessor, Dr.D.C. Lamont, for handing over to me a department excellent in structure and built principally by him on solid foundations.

In conclusion, may I acknowledge the support given me during the year by the Members of the Council and in particular by the Members of the Health Committee. I also wish to express my appreciation of the loyal and conscientious service given by all members of the staff of the Health Department.

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

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John G. Collins". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, horizontal flourish at the end.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959.MEDICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	...	...	L.J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	C. BURNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., 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. GERMILL, 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 Officers, Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	MRS. A. REED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	MRS. H.M. TURNER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. MRS. M. PRESTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I. MRS. J.A. DRINKWATER, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G. MRS. H.C. ROLL, M.B., Ch.B.
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	...	...	Vacancy.
Part-time Dental Officer	...	...	K. 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	...	...	F. ARCHER, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods)

District Inspectors	...	...	J.O.BAXTER, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H.(Meat and Foods), Cert.R.S.H.(Smoke Insp). A.ALSTON, Cert.R.S.H. A.B.LEE, Cert.R.S.H. D.WHITEHEAD, 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.
Trainee Public Health Inspectors	...	...	J.HALLOWS: F.WALTON.
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	...	...	J.McGRATH: W.TURNER.
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.
Senior Health Visitor	...	...	MISS M.O'BRIEN, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,R.F.N.,H.V.Cert.
Health Visitors and School Nurses	...	...	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 M.EDMONDSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M., H.V.Cert., T.A.Cert. MISS L.G.PHILLIPS, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.J.BISHOP, 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. MRS.G.LONSDALE, S.R.N.
Tuberculosis Visitor	...	...	MRS.M.J.GRINDLEY, S.R.N.
Student Health Visitors	...	...	MISS S.BYRNE, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.J.EMMOTT, S.R.N.,S.C.M.

Municipal Midwives	...	...	MRS.A.BINKS, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.A.CHAMPION, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Q.I.D.N.S. MRS.E.ANDERTON, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MISS N.WILLIAMS, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MISS M.SIMPSON, S.C.M. MRS.D.FRANCIS, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.A.C.LANCASTER, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.M.WELSBY, S.C.M. MRS.M.WOODHOUSE, S.R.N.,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	...	...	Four State Registered Nurses and Five State Enrolled Assistant Nurses (incl.two males).
part-time	...	...	Three State Registered Nurses.

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

Educational Psychologist	...	...	MRS.M.EYSYMONT, B.A., (Hons.Hist.and Educ.), Commonwealth Fellowship in Psychology.
Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time)	...	...	MRS.K.SMITH, B.A.
Senior Orthoptist	...	...	MISS S.SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.
Orthoptist	...	...	Vacant.
Physiotherapist	...	...	MRS.P.A.CHADWICK, M.C.S.P.
Speech Therapist	...	...	MRS.J.KELLY, L.C.S.T.

DAY NURSERIES

Bank Hall Nursery - Matron	...	...	MRS.A.COCKCROFT, S.R.N.
Nursing Staff	...	...	13.
Hargher Clough Nursery - Matron	...	...	MRS.M.PAYNE, S.R.F.N.
Nursing Staff	...	...	6.

MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Authorised Officers	...	...	R.FELL, B.E.M., S.R.N., R.M.N., A.I.S.W. A.NELSON, S.R.N., R.M.N., A.I.S.W.
Trainee Mental Health Officer		...	J.DEWHURST.
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.M.BENSON, Dip.N.A.M.H.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Organiser	...	...	MISS E.O'HORO.
Assistant Organiser	...	...	MISS K.DENT.
Domestic Helps	...	...	52 whole-time.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	...	...	W.MILLS.
Shift Leaders	...	...	4
Driver/Attendants	...	...	16

CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Clerk	...	...	A.PILLING, A.C.C.S
Clerks, Public Health Service	...		H.SIMPSON. W.R.HINDLE. MRS.D.E.COWELL. A.SMITH. R.HAWORTH. D.HARGREAVES. MRS.M.GREENWOOD. MISS A.FERGUSON. MRS.M.ROBINSON. MRS.W.G.SIMPSON.
Shorthand-Typists	....	....	MRS.M.CHADBAND. MISS B.FEANE.
Clerks, School Health Service	...		S.JACKSON. MRS.J.MARSDEN. MRS.A.M.SPEAK. MISS P.CATLOW. MISS M.GASKELL.
Clerks, Dental Attendants	...		MISS H.TAYLOR. MISS D.DENT.

SECTION IISTATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres	...	...	...	4,695 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development				3,357 acres
Population, Census 1951	...	...	...	84,950
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1959	...	...	...	81,080
Density of Population, i.e. Number of Persons per Acre built upon	...	...	...	24.1
Number of inhabited houses (April 1959) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	29,232
* Number of houses in Burnley, December 1959			...	29,591
Number of New Houses erected in 1959			...	81
Rateable Value (April 1959)		...	...	£911,947
Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1959/1960	...	...	...	£3,615

* 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.	1959 Total	1958 Total
Live Births: Legitimate	604	585	1189	1219
Illegitimate	37	47	84	63
	<u>641</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>1273</u>	<u>1282</u>

	M.	F.	1959 Total	1958 Total
<u>Crude Birth Rate</u> per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	15.70	15.76
Adjusted for A.C.Factor (1.04)	...	...	16.33	16.39
<u>Stillbirths:</u> Legitimate	9	10	19	36
Illegitimate	2	-	2	3
	-	-	-	-
	11	10	21	39
	-	-	-	-
<u>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births</u>	...	...	16.01	29.52
<u>Illegitimate live births</u> per cent. of total live births	...	...	6.59%	4.91%
<u>Number of Deaths</u> (Males 589, Females 664)			1253	1245
<u>Crude Death Rate</u> per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	15.45	15.30
Adjusted for A.C.Factor (0.95)	...	...	14.68	14.99
<u>Deaths from Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion</u>	...	...	-	-
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (Rate per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	-	-
<u>Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</u>			34	36
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-</u>				
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	26.71	28.08
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate livebirths	...	...	27.75	28.71
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths	...	...	11.91	15.87
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (First four weeks) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	24.35	22.62
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (First week) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	21.21	22.62
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (Stillbirths and deaths during the first week) per 1,000 related live and still births)	...	...	37.10	51.48

	1959 Total	1958 Total
<u>Death Rates per 1,000 population from:-</u>		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.07	0.08
All forms of Tuberculosis ...	0.07	0.11
Respiratory diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	1.70	1.61
Influenza ...	0.19	0.08
Cancer ...	2.56	2.75
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) ...	0.01	0.05
<u>Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births ...</u>		
	0.79	0.00
<u>Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...</u>	-	-
<u>Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis ...</u>	-	2
<u>Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)</u>	-	-
<u>Deaths from Meningococcal Infections</u>	-	-
<u>Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age</u>	1	-

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births

One thousand six hundred and forty one live births (837 males, and 804 females) were registered in Burnley during 1959. After correction for 33 inward and 401 outward transferable births, a net total of 1273 births, or a decrease of 9 on the total for 1958 is obtained.

The live birth rate was 15.70 as compared with 15.76 in 1958. 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 1959 is 16.33 and is very similar to the rate for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births was 21 more than in the previous year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 6.6 as compared with 4.9 in 1958.

Stillbirths

During the year there were 21 stillbirths, giving a rate of 16.01 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 29.52 in 1958.

Deaths

One thousand seven hundred and sixty civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 551 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1209 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 44 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1253 deaths is obtained (males 589, females 664) giving a crude death rate of 15.45 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.3 for 1958 and 15.43, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate for Burnley is 14.68, and is considerably higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which has a rate of 11.6.

There were 39 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 3.1% of the total deaths; of these 34 were children under 1 year of age. Four deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age; 42 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 314 between 45 and 65 years; and 854 or 68.2% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

93.2% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age.

Ages	1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1959 %
Under 1 year	19	8	6	2.8	2.7
1 - 4 years	7	4	2	0.9	0.4
5 - 14 years	3	2	1	0.8	0.3
15 - 44 years	15	15	10	5.3	3.4
45 - 64 years	26	31	30	25.9	25.0
65 years and over ...	30	40	51	64.3	68.2

The table given on Page 15 shows that 68.2% of the deaths occur in people over sixty-five years of age, whereas thirty eight 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-eight years ago.

Trend of Population

The Registrar General's Estimate of population at the middle of 1959 is 81,080; 280 less than that of 1958. The population figure at the 1951 Census was 84,950.

The decline in the population of the Borough, which has continued for over 37 years, brings the population to less than it was in the last decade of the 19th century. The highest census record of population was in 1911 when the peak figure of 106,322 was reached. The present population is only 76% of that figure. During the last seven years the decrease has averaged about 397 a year.

Crematorium.

The Burnley Crematorium was opened in September, 1958, and the Medical Referee gave authority for 216 cremations from then until the end of the year.

In 1959, 778 cremations took place. The Crematorium serves the town and the surrounding districts, and it is interesting to note that approximately half of the cremations undertaken were from Nelson, Colne, Burnley Rural District and the Rossendale Valley.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee, and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer have been appointed Deputy and Assistant Medical Referee respectively.

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal
Death-Rates, and Case-Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in
the year 1959

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

	England and Wales	London Adminis- trative County	Burnley
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population		
<u>BIRTHS</u> -			
Live )	16.5	17.3	16.33(c)
Still )	0.34	0.34	0.26
	20.9(a)	19.3(a)	16.01(a)
<u>DEATHS</u> -			
All Causes ...	11.6	11.9	14.68(c)
Malignant Neoplasm of)			
Lungs and Bronchus)	0.46	0.64	0.48
Tuberculosis ...	0.08	0.11	0.07
(all forms)			
Whooping Cough ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza ...	0.17	0.18	0.19
Coronary Disease ...	1.87	1.89	2.77
Acute Poliomyelitis			
(including Polioence- phalitis) ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia ...	0.60	0.82	0.48
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
Deaths under one year of age 	22.2(b)	22.3	26.71

(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 1959 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				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			Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Crude Rate
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	1,510	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
1956	82,350	1,579	1,257	15.26	1,757	21.33	449	39	36	28.64	1,347	16.36
1957	81,760	1,643	1,264	15.46	1,685	20.61	474	51	36	28.48	1,262	15.44
1958	81,360	1,641	1,282	15.76	1,601	19.68	415	59	36	28.08	1,245	15.30
Average 10 years	83,237	1,536	1,253	15.05	1,645	19.76	417	56	41	32.23	1,304	15.43
1959	81,080	1,641	1,273	15.70	1,760	21.70	551	44	34	26.71	1,253	15.45

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS - YEAR 1959.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births).	Perinatal Mortality Rate.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Tubercular diseases.	Maternal mortality rate per 1000 Total (Live and stillbirths)		
								Maternal causes excluding abortion.	Due to abortion.	Total maternal mortality.
England and Wales	x 16.5	11.6	22.2	20.9	x	0.077	0.008	x 0.32	x 0.06	x 0.38
Birkenhead ...	17.9	12.9	21.1	25.2	35.9	0.11	0.06	0.36	-	0.36
BURNLEY	15.7	15.45	26.71	16.01	37.09	0.074	-	-	-	-
Bury	16.59	14.34	31.05	26.21	43.34	0.03	-	-	-	-
Halifax	15.92	14.74	23.15	18.82	31.8	0.06	-	-	-	-
Liverpool	20.6	11.3	27.4	23.4	39.5	0.135	0.004	0.25	0.06	0.31
Manchester ...	18.34	12.49	26.35	24.21	39.4	0.12	0.01	0.79	0.16	0.95
Oldham	16.52	14.37	23.12	24.56	39.09	0.11	0.02	0.50	-	0.50
Preston	17.20	14.07	32.0	22.4	39.32	0.04	0.009	1.0	-	1.0
Rochdale	15.9	15.7	29.0	35.8	48.0	0.06	0.01	1.4	-	1.4
Salford	18.27	13.01	23.99	23.88	41.68	0.19	0.01	-	-	-
St. Helens	17.1	10.8	24.3	36.2	49.9	0.12	-	1.02	-	1.02
Stockport	15.6	12.27	27.57	27.26	44.41	0.04	0.007	-	-	-
Wallasey	17.85	12.55	26.06	22.29	37.69	0.078	0.010	0.53	-	0.53
Wigan	15.55	11.82	27.73	23.97	40.99	0.11	0.01	-	-	-
Huddersfield..	16.51	12.73	23.0	24.82	37.24	0.093	-	-	-	-

x Provisional figure.

x 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
1952-1956	83,092	14.43	15.08	0.16	1.94	2.14	1.01	28.35	26
1957	81,760	15.46	15.44	0.06	1.97	2.74	0.00	28.48	23
1958	81,360	15.76	15.30	0.08	1.61	2.75	0.00	28.08	22
1959	81,080	15.70	14.68	0.07	1.70	2.56	0.79	26.71	22

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1959.

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	5	24
	F	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	4	18
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	—	24	7	1	32
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	4	15
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	10
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	3	21	16	9	49
	F	—	1	—	—	1	17	10	19	48
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	—	—	—	1	2	14	20	35	72
	F	—	—	—	—	2	26	45	67	140
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	—	—	—	—	3	51	43	41	138
	F	—	—	—	—	—	20	26	41	87

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1959 - continued.

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	3	15
20. Other Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	25	54
	F	-	-	-	-	4	12	23	65	104
21. Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	16	25
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	23	33
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	8
23. Pneumonia	M	2	-	-	-	1	7	2	5	17
	F	3	1	-	-	-	3	5	10	22
24. Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	12	26	9	47
	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	10	22
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	7
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis..	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	7
29. Hyperplasia of prostate..	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations..	M	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	M	8	1	-	-	1	6	8	23	47
	F	15	-	-	-	2	11	15	37	80
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	M	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	1	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	M	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	7
	F	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	5	14
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	1	3	7	2	1	14
	F	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	1	9
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all causes)	M	13	2	3	6	18	185	171	191	589
	F	21	3	1	-	18	129	176	316	664

Causes of Death

The table shown on Page 24 gives the chief causes of death.

Diseases of the heart continue to be the causes of the highest number of deaths, 32.16% of the deaths being attributed to cardiac lesions. Over half of these deaths were due to coronary disease. The 225 deaths from coronary disease is an increase compared to the previous year and all but three were in persons of or over 45 years of age. Sixty one per cent. of the deaths from coronary disease occurred in men. The death rate from coronary disease in Burnley is considerably higher than that of the country as a whole.

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

The increasing incidence and deaths from malignant neoplasms is to some extent related to the increasing proportion of aged persons in the Borough. All forms of malignant neoplasms (including leukaemia) accounted for 108 deaths of men and 100 deaths of women. The highest number of such deaths occurred in the age group 45 to 64 years. Two occurred in persons under 25 years of age, one of which was in a child under five years of age.

The total number of cancer deaths shows a decrease of sixteen compared to the previous year. The trend of deaths from all forms of cancer during the last quarter of a century is shown on the accompanying chart, which also shows the deaths from cancer of the respiratory system (lungs, bronchus and larynx). Eight fewer deaths from respiratory cancer occurred in 1959 than in 1958. Thirty two lung cancer deaths occurred in men and seven in women.

Deaths from tuberculosis decreased by three compared to 1958 and are 0.48% of all deaths.

There were six fewer deaths from suicide.

	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Diseases	403	32.16
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.) ...	212	16.91
Malignant Neoplasms	208	16.60
Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	138	11.01
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	58	4.63
Accidents, Violence, etc.	32	2.55
Suicides	21	1.67
Nephritis	10	0.79
All forms of Tuberculosis	6	0.48
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	0.32
Influenza	15	1.19

Deaths in Institutions

One thousand and seventy 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	382	370	752
Victoria Hospital	112	123	235
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	21	11	32
Marsden Hospital	22	29	51
Total	537	533	1070

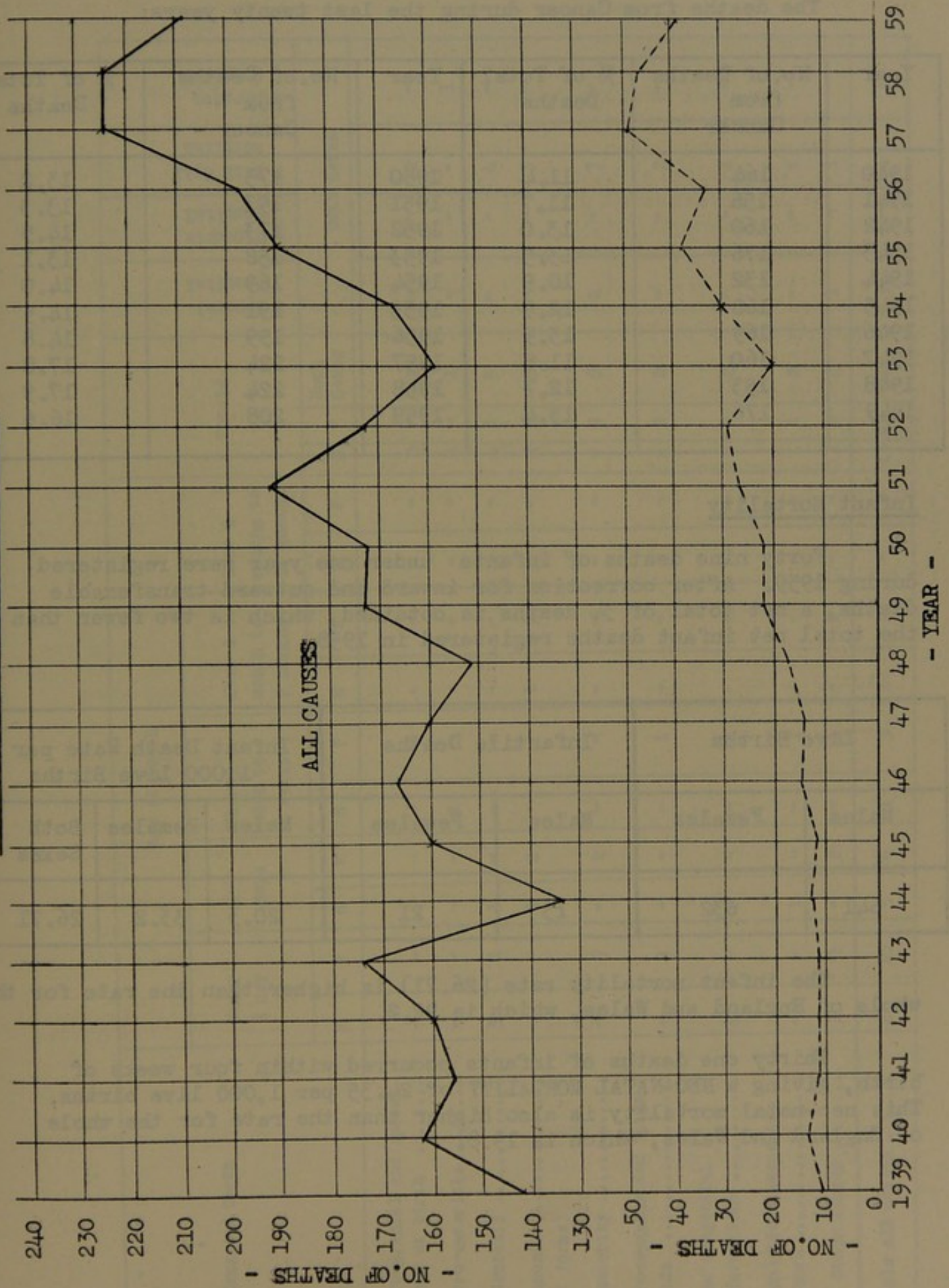
Diarrhoea and Enteritis

During the year one death occurred from diarrhoea and enteritis in a child under two years of age.

Malignant Neoplasm

	<u>Cancer deaths as a percentage of total deaths</u>
Average for years 1940 - 44 ...	12.10%
Average for years 1945 - 49 ...	12.94%
Average for years 1950 - 54 ...	13.62%
Average for years 1955 - 59 ...	16.32%

DEATHS FROM CANCER - 1939 to 1959



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
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
1947	160	11.8	1957	224	17.8
1948	153	12.7	1958	224	17.9
1949	176	13.4	1959	208	16.6

Infant Mortality

Forty nine deaths of infants under one year were registered during 1959. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 34 deaths is obtained, which is two fewer than the total net infant deaths registered in 1958.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
641	632	13	21	20.3	33.2	26.71

The infant mortality rate (26.71) is higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 22.2.

Thirty one deaths of infants occurred within four weeks of birth, giving a NEO-NATAL MORTALITY of 24.35 per 1,000 live births. This neo-natal mortality is also higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 15.8.

NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR.

Cause of Death	Age at Death												Totals				* 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							
														Both Sexes						
Intra-cranial and spinal injury at birth	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-		
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Atelectasis	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	-		
Pneumonia	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	3	-		
(all forms)																				
Prematurity	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	2	-	-	7	-		
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-		
Other Congenital Malformations	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-		
Haemolytic disease of newborn	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-		
All Other Causes	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	6	1	1	-	1	-		
Totals all causes	6	10	5	6	1	3	1	2	-	-	13	21	34	3	-	-	21	1		

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

SECTION IIIPREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1959 are as follows:-

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Population	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 cases.
Scarlet Fever	79	0.97	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	0.09	—	—
Diphtheria	—	0.00	—	—
Measles	584	7.20	—	—
Dysentery	48	0.59	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	0.00	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	0.05	—	—
Erysipelas	7	0.08	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	0.01	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	0.07	—	—

Seventy nine cases of SCARLET FEVER were notified, of which 50 occurred in the first six months of the year. Only 4 cases were removed to hospital.

Only 8 cases of WHOOPING COUGH were notified as compared with 10 in the previous year. Five of these were children under five years of age. Two of the notified cases had been previously vaccinated against whooping cough, but in these the disease was very mild.

Five hundred and eighty four cases of MEASLES were notified. The cases were scattered generally throughout the Borough. Three hundred and seventy five were children under school age. It was not necessary to admit any cases to hospital.

GERMAN MEASLES numbered only 36 during 1959 and these occurred mainly in the first and second quarters of the year. Of these one third were in the five to nine years age group.

Of the 4 cases of PUERPERAL PYREXIA, 2 were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

DYSENTERY notifications numbered 48, of which 41 were children under fifteen years of age. Twenty seven cases occurred in children attending nursery schools and 2 were children under five years of age who had not commenced to attend school.

Six cases of FOOD POISONING were notified, all being single cases. In one case, the causal organism was identified as *Salmonella Typhimurium*. In the other five cases no infecting agent was found.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS - One case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred during the year, the patient being a girl of school age.

Age Grouping of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1959.

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases notified	At ages - Year												Total cases removed to Hospital
		Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	79	-	-	4	11	13	39	11	1	-	-	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	8	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Memb. Group..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	584	25	84	73	100	93	199	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles	36	7	5	3	5	1	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia..	23	1	1	2	3	-	1	2	2	2	1	2	6	3
Acute Influenzal														
Pneumonia	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	2	-
Meningococcal Infection..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	48	1	3	11	8	6	10	2	3	3	-	1	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (excl. Para-Typhoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs....	70	-	-	1	1	1	4	2	4	8	10	33	6	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	5
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Infectious Encephalomyelitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	6	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1
Totals	889	36	96	97	130	114	269	31	11	23	19	47	16	33

DISINFECTION - INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	575
Total number of houses disinfected	48
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	3000
Library books disinfected	202
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons, scabies cases, etc.	138

Vaccination against Smallpox.

In 1959, the 424 infants vaccinated were 33.3 per cent. of those under one year of age. This number added to older children and some adults vaccinated for the first time brought the total primary vaccinations to 551.

The number of infants vaccinated shows an increase compared with that of the previous year.

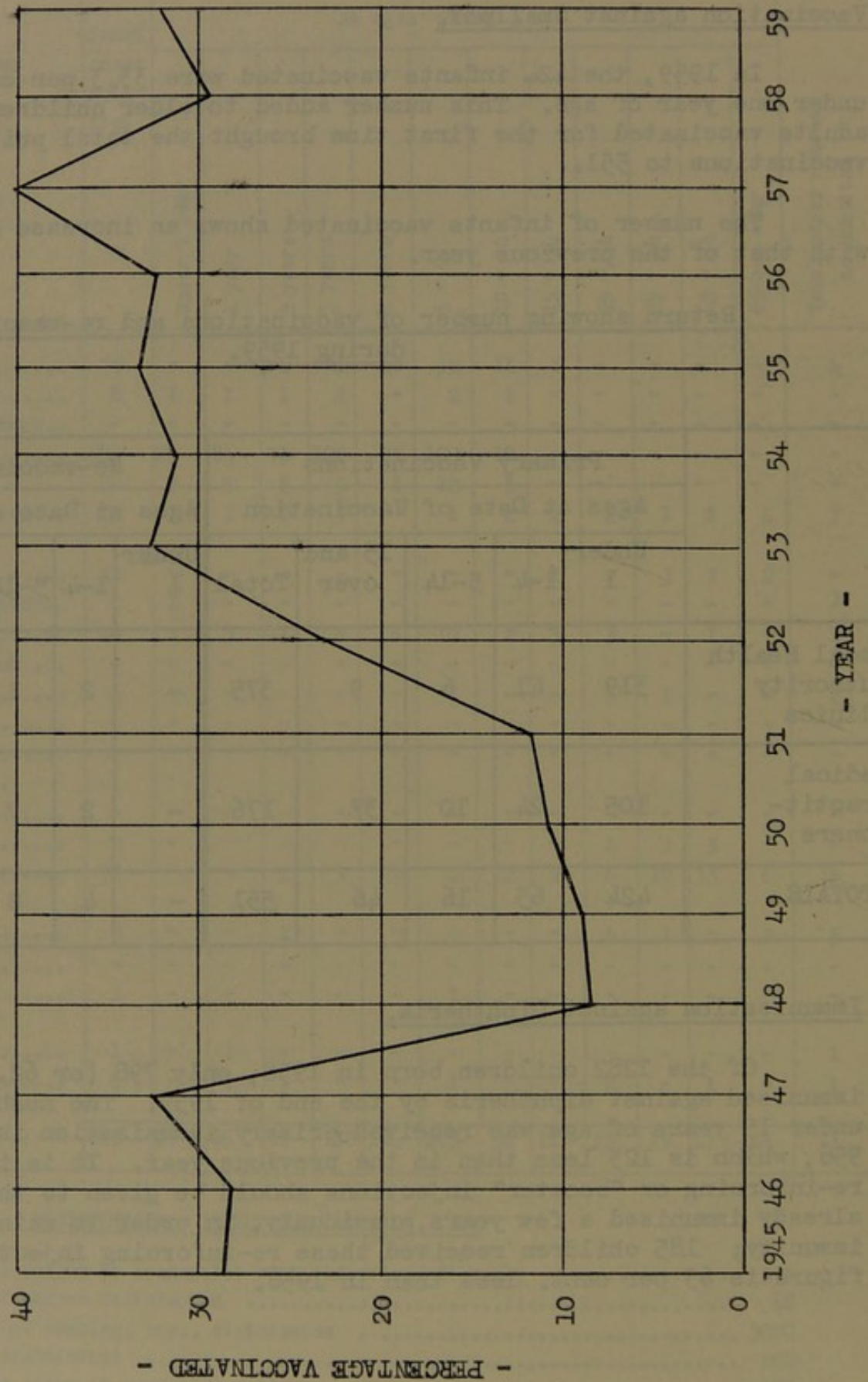
Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1959.

	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	319	41	6	9	375	-	2	1	17	20
Medical Practit- ioners	105	24	10	37	176	-	2	7	71	80
TOTALS	424	65	16	46	551	-	4	8	88	100

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Of the 1282 children born in 1958, only 798 (or 62.2%) were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1959. The number of children under 15 years of age who received primary immunisation in 1959 was 956, which is 123 less 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; 185 children received these re-inforcing injections which figure is 63 per cent. less than in 1958.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX
PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS VACCINATED IN FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.



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 58.77% of the children under five years of age and 74.59% of those aged 5 to 14 years were given injections, the effective immunity index is only 40.7%.

Diphtheria has not been prevalent in the Borough for over 10 years, due to the effectiveness of immunisation as a check to its occurrence. However, to ensure that the disease shall not again become prevalent, it is essential that a high percentage of the child population should continue to be protected. An effective immunity of only 40% of the children is not sufficient as a safeguard and, therefore, it is most important that parents should be made aware of the desirability of all children having primary and re-inforcing injections at the appropriate ages.

The following are the percentages of children who had a satisfactory degree of immunity at 31st December, 1959.

<u>Age Group</u>			<u>Immunity Index</u>
Under 1 year	...	...	34.5%
1 - 4 years inclusive	...	...	65.2%
5 - 14 years inclusive	...	...	31.6%
Total under 15 years ..			40.71%

Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

The scheme for protective inoculation against whooping cough has been in operation for six years. During 1959, 921 children were given primary vaccinations and 95, who were vaccinated earlier in life, were given re-inforcing injections. Since the official inauguration of the scheme, 4994 primary whooping cough vaccinations and 294 re-inforcing injections have been 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 1959.

	L.A.Clinics	Medical Practit- ioners	Total
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation only:</u>			
Primary ... Under 1 ...	1	6	7
1 - 4 ...	4	6	10
5 - 14 ...	20	-	20
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	5	11	16
5 - 14 ...	50	25	75
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:</u>			
Primary ... Under 1 ...	656	155	811
1 - 4 ...	42	58	100
5 - 14 ...	3	5	8
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	41	3	44
5 - 14 ...	24	26	50
<u>Whooping Cough only:</u>			
Primary ... Under 1 ...	1	1	2
1 - 4 ...	-	-	-
5 - 14 ...	-	-	-
Booster ... 5 - 14 ...	-	1	1
Total immunised against Diphtheria	846	295	1141
Total immunised against Whooping Cough	767	249	1016

Diphtheria Immunisation - Children Immunised

Year of Immunisation

Year Born	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,526
1959															431	431	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,526
1958														389	409	798	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,526
1957												168		555	52	775	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,526
1956												183	541	50	18	792	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,526
1955											155	475	67	18	15	730	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,526
1954										128	498	77	21	25	9	758	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,945
1953									56	564	65	20	14	13	6	738	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,945
1952								75	504	82	30	22	15	8	5	741	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,945
1951							58	618	78	21	15	17	3	5	1	816	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,945
1950						33	611	150	38	21	17	10	6	6	-	892	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December, 1959 = 3,945
1949					67	607	92	62	25	25	8	4	3	2	4	899	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December, 1958 = 4,930
1948				83	730	92	14	41	22	22	7	7	4	2	2	1026	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December, 1958 = 4,930
1947			19	929	155	23	14	29	10	19	6	4	10	4	4	1226	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December, 1958 = 4,930
1946		1	667	223	54	18	14	17	7	11	2	14	11	1	-	1040	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December, 1958 = 4,930
1945		450	161	48	23	14	7	2	6	2	12	10	3	1	-	739	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December, 1958 = 4,930

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis, which commenced in 1956, was continued in 1959. During the year it became possible to offer vaccination to all persons up to the age of 26 years, and in the early part of 1960 the scheme was further extended to include the 27-39 year age group.

By the end of 1959, 90% of all eligible children had been protected by at least two injections, and a fair percentage of the 16 - 25 year age group had also been registered and given primary injections.

During 1959, only one case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified in the Borough, and this occurred in a girl of school age who had not been vaccinated against the disease.

The figures of poliomyelitis vaccination since the inception of the scheme until 31st December, 1959, are shown in the following table:-

Year	Local Authority Clinics				General Practitioners		Totals
	Primary Course (2nd injs.)			Boosters	All Groups	Boosters	
	6 mths - 15 yrs.	16/25 yrs.	Expect. mothers and sel- ected groups				
1956	224	-	-	-	-	-	224
1957	1815	-	-	-	180	-	1995
1958	6848	25	748	-	669	-	8290
1959	6182	2601	561	7605	1103	267	18319
	15069	2626	1309	7605	1952	267	28828

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SECTION IV

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1959 was 78. 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-	
Respir- M	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	5	12	13	2	-	40
atory F	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	3	4	5	8	-	3	1	30
Non- M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Respir- F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	7

In addition to the primary notifications, one case was notified posthumously, twelve were transferred from other areas, six formerly "recovered" cases were restored to the register and two patients who had previously left town for unknown addresses returned to Burnley and treatment was resumed. The total new cases were, therefore, 99 of which 88 were respiratory and 11 non-respiratory. This is equal to the number ascertained in 1958.

The number of Burnley patients on the Notification Register at the end of 1959 were: Respiratory 576: Non-Respiratory 68 - Total 644.

The trend of tuberculosis during the last twenty years is shown in the accompanying chart. Improved methods of diagnosis enable more cases to be detected in the early stages of the disease, and treatment by modern drugs enables many more patients to be cured or have the disease arrested and thus lead an active and rewarding life. Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis have decreased dramatically during the last ten years, and today the death rate is only about one per 1,000 of the population compared with four per 1,000 ten years ago.

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	2	1	1	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Other Systems	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases other than Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Of the six persons who died from respiratory tuberculosis during 1959, three died within one month after notification, and two lived for more than three years after notification. One case was not notified until after death occurred.

The average age at death of persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 59 years. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.07 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.00.

After-Care and Prevention.

Visits by Health Visitors -

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	...	88
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	...	1897
Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints)	...	20,560
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	...	12,800
Bottles of Disinfectant supplied	...	219

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
1957	...	707	582
1958	...	616	491
1959	...	833	737

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 65 children under 15 years of age being vaccinated.

The total given B.C.G. vaccination in 1959 was 877.

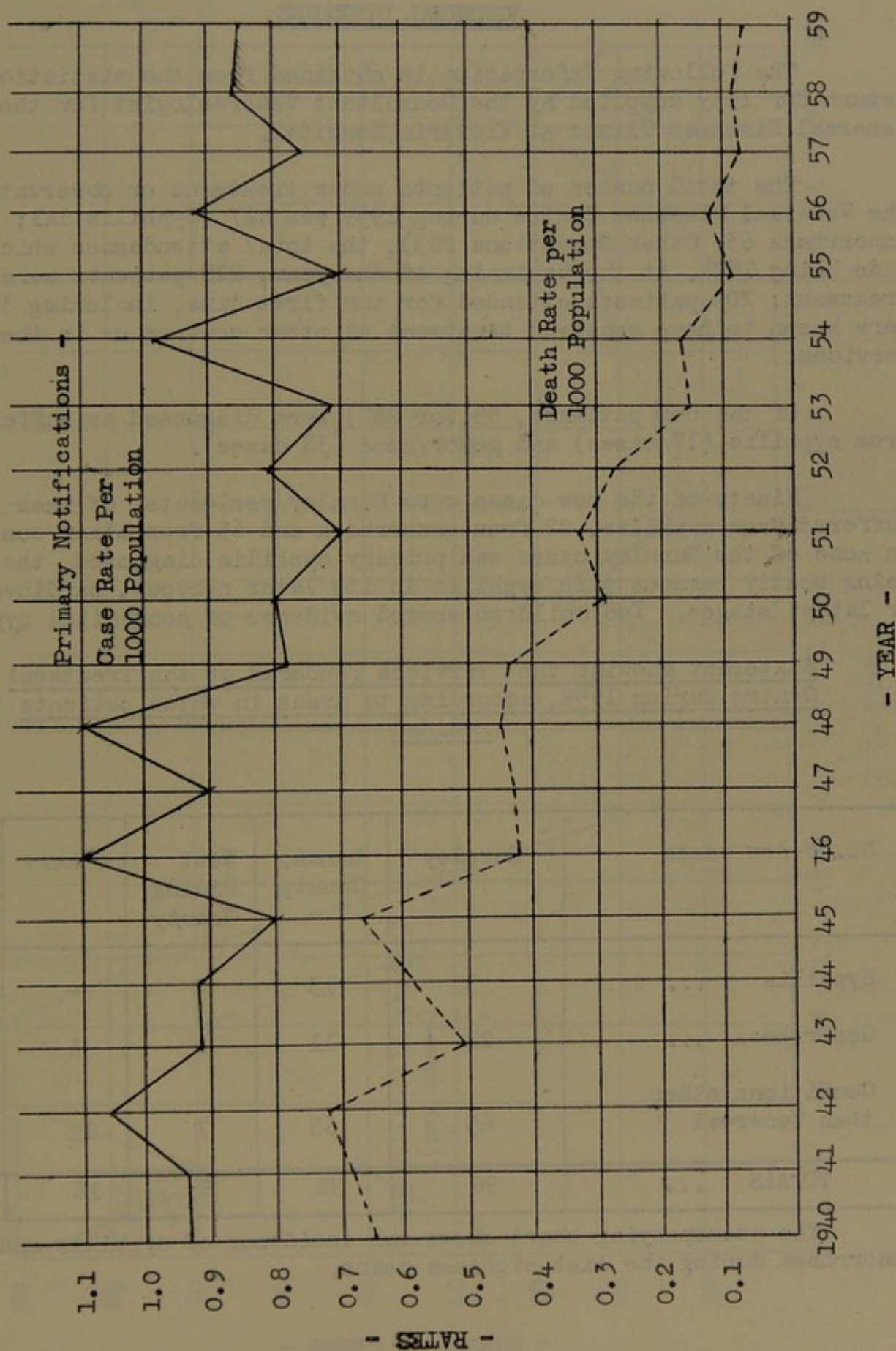
Of the 65 contacts vaccinated in the year under review, 46 were children of tuberculous parents, 10 were brothers or sisters of patients, and the remainder lived in close contact with tuberculous relatives or friends.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONRETURN FOR 1959.

Age	CONTACTS								13 yr. old group of School Child- ren	14 yr. old group and Stud- ents	Total
	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over			
No. Vaccinated	20	5	4	5	3	12	16	-	737	75	877

Since the commencement of B.C.G.vaccination in the Borough in 1954, three thousand eight hundred and four persons, apart from hospital nurses, have been vaccinated.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS



SECTION V.VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1959 supplied by the Consultant Venereologist for the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Victoria Hospital.

The total number of patients under treatment or observation at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1959 was 427 (Syphilis 141; Gonorrhoea 63; Other Conditions 223), the total attendances which were made being 1804. At the beginning of the year, 218 patients were under treatment; 209 patients attended for the first time, including 3 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the Services.

Of the new patients, 55 (or 26%) were diagnosed as suffering from syphilis (17 cases) and gonorrhoea (38 cases).

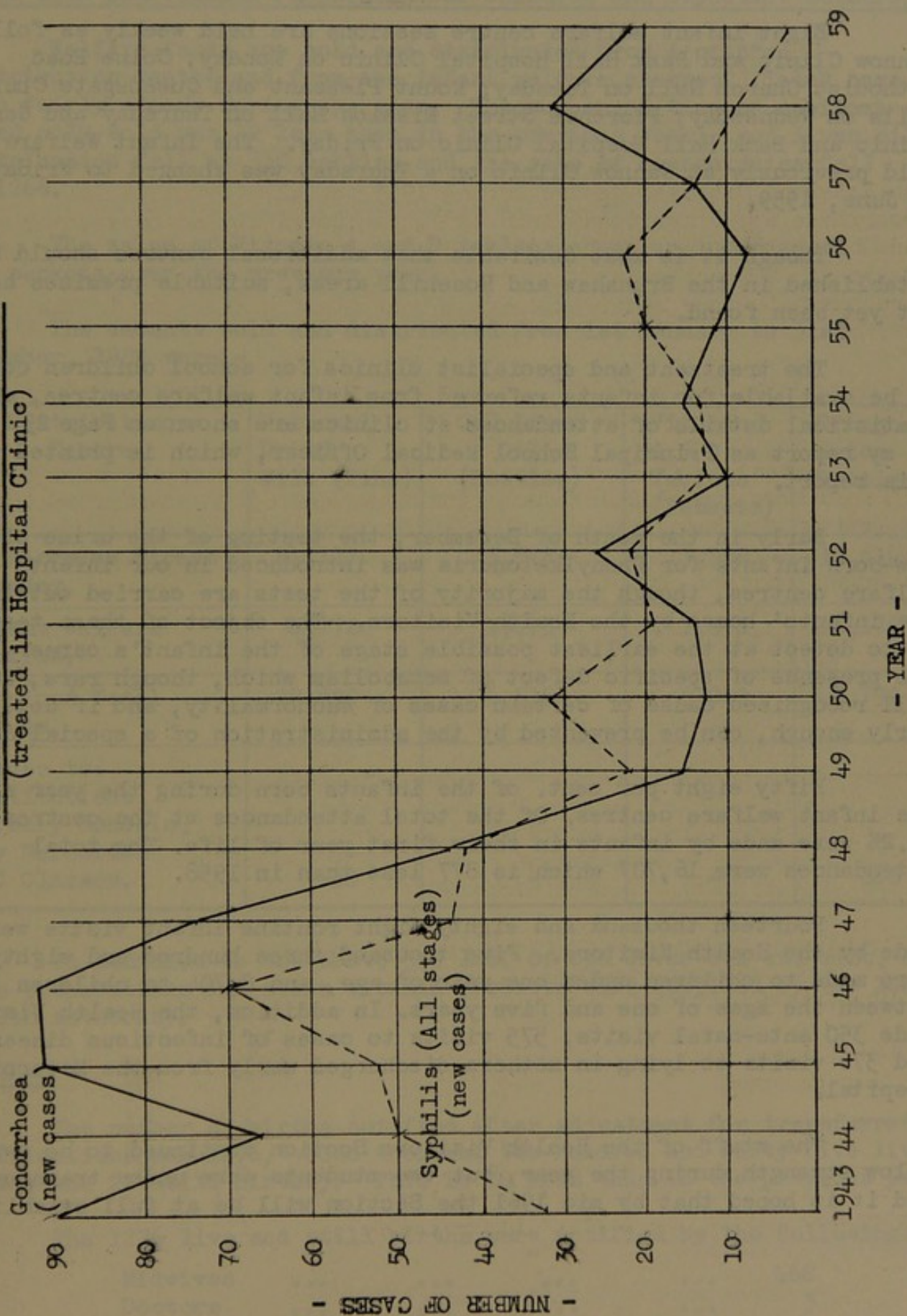
Ninety of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 3 suffered from syphilis, 22 from gonorrhoea and 65 from other conditions. In none of the Burnley cases was primary syphilis diagnosed, the others being mostly persons with syphilis in its later nervous, cardiovascular or latent stages. Two children showed evidence of congenital syphilis.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during 1959, according to areas in which patients resided

No. of new cases	Burnley	Lancs. County	West Riding County	Others	Total
Syphilis ...	3	13	-	-	16
Gonorrhoea ...	22	11	1	4	38
Conditions other than Venereal	65	68	7	12	152
TOTALS ...	90	92	8	16	206

The accompanying chart shows the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea during the last eighteen years.

VENEREAL DISEASES - BURNLEY RESIDENTS
(treated in Hospital Clinic)



SECTION VICARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Eight infant welfare centre sessions are held weekly as follows - Gannow Clinic and Bank Hall Hospital Clinic on Monday; Colne Road Methodist Church Hall on Tuesday; Mount Pleasant and Queensgate Church Halls on Wednesday; Florence Street Mission Hall on Thursday and Gannow Clinic and Bank Hall Hospital Clinic on Friday. The Infant Welfare Centre held previously at Gannow Clinic on a Thursday was changed to Friday in June, 1959.

Though it is most desirable that additional centres should be established in the Brunshaw and Rosehill areas, suitable premises have not yet been found.

The treatment and specialist clinics for school children continue to be available for infants referred from infant welfare centres, and statistical details of attendances at clinics are shown on Page 25 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report.

Early in the month of December, the testing of the urine of new-born infants for Phenylketonuria was introduced in our infant welfare centres, though the majority of the tests are carried out in the infants' homes by the Health Visitors. The object of these tests is to detect at the earliest possible stage of the infant's career, the presence of specific defect of metabolism which, though rare, is a well recognised cause of certain cases of subnormality, and if detected early enough, can be prevented by the administration of a special diet.

Fifty eight per cent. of the infants born during the year attended the infant welfare centres. Of the total attendances at the centres 69.2% were made by infants in their first year of life. The total attendances were 16,707 which is 877 less than in 1958.

Fourteen thousand and eighty eight routine infant visits were made by the Health Visitors. Five thousand three hundred and eighty four were made to children under one year of age, and 8,704 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, the Health Visitors made 350 ante-natal visits, 575 visits to cases of infectious disease and 376 visits to lying-in mothers discharged early from the Maternity Hospital.

The staff of the Health Visitors Section continued to be two below strength during the year, but two students were under training and it is hoped that by mid 1961 the Section will be at full establishment.

Dried Milk and Vitamin Supplement for Children and Expectant Mothers.

Welfare foods are sold and distributed from a central distribution centre and from the infant welfare centres. Sales have been fairly steady during the year. The number of tins of national dried milk sold was 12 less than in the previous year; cod liver oil distribution fell by 330 bottles and the sale of orange juice fell by 1266.

The sales of Vitamin A and D tablets shows an increase of 242 packets over the previous year.

The amounts sold and distributed from 1st January to 31st December, 1959 were:-

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (Packets)	Orange Juice (Bottles)
18 Nicholas Street, Burnley.	24,127	3,842	3,969	30,614
Infant Welfare Centres.	4,772	1,673	1,071	11,176
Combined Total Issues.	28,899	5,515	5,040	41,790
Issues to: Institutions, Nursery Schools, Day Nurseries and Classes.	18	-	-	360

In addition to the above 310 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 1276. (One thousand two hundred and fifty five live births and 21 still births). This is 24 less than in the previous year.

The 1276 live and still births were notified by the following:-

Midwives	...	...	...	...	468
Doctors	...	...	...	...	3
Maternity and General Hospitals	...	...	...	...	805
					<u>1276</u>

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made showed that of the 1496 confinements which occurred in the Borough -

None were attended by a doctor only.
 78 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
 387 were attended by midwives only.
 1031 occurred in the local hospitals.

Although 387 confinements were attended by midwives only, 219 of these women had engaged medical practitioners for their confinements, but the practitioners were not present at the births.

Of the 1,202 births notified from hospitals, 389 were in respect of mothers who reside beyond the Borough.

Stillbirths.

Twenty one stillbirths (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1959 as compared with thirty eight in 1958. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the stillbirths.

Prematurity (History of previous miscarriage)	...	1
Twin pregnancy - compression of foetus	...	1
Twin pregnancy - toxæmia of pregnancy	...	1
Pre Eclampsia	...	3
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	...	1
Intra uterine death. Rh.incompatibility	...	2
Intra uterine death. Macerated foetus	...	2
Hydrocephalus - macerated	...	2
Pressure on the cord	...	2
Anencephaly - marked hydramnios	...	1
Malformations	...	1
Ante partum hæmorrhage - Placenta prævia	...	1
Accidental hæmorrhage	...	2
Cause unknown	...	1
		<hr/>
		21
		<hr/>

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during 1959.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during 1959.

Care of Premature Infants.

Seventy-one Burnley babies, representing 5.6% 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 71 premature infants, 15 were born at home and 56 in hospital. The 15 infants born prematurely at home represents 3.2% of the total domiciliary live births, whilst 56 born in hospital are equivalent to 6.9% of the live births 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 15 infants born at home 4 were transferred to hospital for special care and three survived beyond 28 days. Of the 11 who were nursed at home ten survived beyond 28 days. Of the 56 born in hospital, 44 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 the House of Help continues to undertake, through their social worker, the after-care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, on behalf of the Local Authority. Twenty two new cases were investigated during the year. In 10 instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers, one baby was cared for by a local authority's Children's Department and 2 babies were placed for adoption. At the end of the year 9 children were unborn. Eight mothers were advised and assisted in connection with affiliation orders. In fourteen cases no information was available regarding the putative fathers. Two of the twenty-two mothers were married women.

Arrangements were made through the House of Help for 11 of the expectant mothers to be admitted to moral welfare homes. The Local Authority contributed towards the cost of maintenance in respect of all of these mothers.

Maternal Mortality.

No Burnley women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth during 1959.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Of these, two were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, and two 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 daily attendances throughout the year were 38 at Bank Hall Nursery (54 places) and 20 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 516.

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 two child minders were registered and 10 children were cared for.

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	
			1959	1958	1954-57		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years			Under 1 year	1-5 years
GANNOW	100	171	153	155	225	533	2740	578	967	4285	43	1004	225
COLNE ROAD	52	79	78	89	135	302	1623	378	854	2855	55	485	169
MT. PLEASANT	52	157	136	119	121	376	1750	216	347	2313	44	681	100
FLORENCE STREET ...	50	138	121	96	103	320	1753	221	302	2276	45	733	104
BANK HALL	99	188	171	116	133	420	2098	259	356	2713	28	847	183
QUEENSGATE	52	89	81	84	84	249	1602	291	372	2265	41	483	94
TOTALS	405	822	740	659	801	2200	11566	1913	3198	16707	256	4233	875

Details of Work of Health Visitors during 1959.MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Visits to newly born infants	...	...	1211	
Re-visits 1st year	...	...	4173	
2nd year	...	...	2532	
3rd year	...	...	2395	
4th year	...	...	1897	
5th year	...	...	1880	...
				14,088

Visits in connection with:-

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	575
Still-births and infant deaths	...	...	...	...	43
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	2
After-Care ... Care of the Aged	...	...	...	...	428
Other after-care and convalescent cases				...	128
Enquiries re Nursery children	...	...	...	...	200
Midwives supervision	...	...	...	...	167
Ante-Natal cases (177 visits re admission to Maternity Hospital)	...	...	...	...	350
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	376
Others (including accidents in the home)	...	...	...	...	248
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	1905
Number of sessions at Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	405
Number of attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	1080
Number of attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	30
Number of Sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day - 94: Evening - 37)	...	...	...	...	131
Visits to Tuberculosis cases:-					
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	293
Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	...	...	88	...	
For After-Care purposes	...	...	1897	...	1985
Patients attendances at Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	3417

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	...	...	306
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	...	25,693
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	...	...	...	6,106
Number of surveys of Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	...	123
Number of pupils examined at Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	...	32,633

SECTION VIIMIDWIFERY SERVICEMidwives' Act.

Twenty four midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1959.

They were employed as follows:-

In the Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	16
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	8
In private practice as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	-

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Difficulty continues to be experienced in recruiting sufficient midwives for the domiciliary service. The establishment of midwives is ten. At the end of the year nine were employed, but during the greater part of the year only eight midwives were on the staff.

One hundred and sixty seven 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 1496 confinements occurred in the Borough, including women who came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 1031 took place in hospitals, 465 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority on domiciliary midwifery (387 as midwives and 78 as maternity nurses).

In 1958 domiciliary confinements were 34% of the total. In 1959 the percentage was 31. 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.

During the year, 498 maternity outfits were provided free of charge to expectant mothers who required them for their confinements in their own homes.

A rota system of work was introduced in 1959 with success. Midwives now cover the whole town instead of separate districts. The rota provides midwives with periods of duty on "day deliveries" and "night deliveries", "emergency call" and "nursing duties". This system ensures a maximum of off-duty time for the midwives, particularly at night. The ambulance service takes all midwifery calls and passes them by 'phone or other means direct to the midwife concerned. Transport is always available where necessary for non-mobile midwives.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Forty-six 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 40 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 6 of conditions in the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) was summoned on three occasions during the year to assist when complications in a confinement arose. There was one case of intra partum haemorrhage and two cases of retained placenta. All three mothers stayed at home.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care.

At present all general practitioners in the town, with two exceptions, have accepted service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act and 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.

The arrangements in operation for complete clinical care and supervision of expectant mothers, for the selection of maternity cases for admission to hospital and the availability of an emergency obstetric unit were outlined fully on pages 58 to 60 of the report for the year 1957, to which reference should be made for details. No major alterations in these schemes were made during 1958 and 1959.

The Home Help Service is also available to any mother who requires it during pregnancy or the puerperium.

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	717	541	2451	284

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

No. of sessions held per month	No. of attendances				
	Mothers		Fathers	Babies	Total
	Primary	Subsequent			
3	393	192	52	Nil	637

Twenty 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 8555 subsequent attendances were made there by women for ante-natal examinations and 896 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 VIIIDENTAL SERVICEReport of Senior Dental Officer.

Two hundred and eighty one expectant mothers were referred to the dental clinic from the ante-natal clinics of the domiciliary midwifery service and the maternity hospital. In addition, 36 nursing mothers were referred.

Of these, only 184 patients attended for dental inspection. Thirty-nine (21%) were found to be dentally fit and 145 (79%) needed dental treatment. One hundred and thirty-six (94%) accepted treatment at the dental clinic and 9 (6%) chose to have treatment privately or were indifferent.

When notified to attend for treatment, 14 failed to attend, 22 received part treatment only, then failing to attend, and 92 together with 13 carried over from 1958 completed their treatment. Eight patients were awaiting appointments at the end of the year.

Thirty-two patients were provided with dentures. Three repairs were made to dentures.

In addition to the treatment figures shown in the following tables, 23 dressings and 15 local anaesthetics were given to maternity and child welfare patients.

Children under five years of age who attend Nursery or Infant Schools are inspected during routine school dental inspections. Children referred to the dental clinic from infant welfare centres numbered seventeen.

The number of patients referred to the Dental Clinic was 335 less than in 1958 and only 29 sessions were held as against 64 during 1958.

A reduction in the staff of dental officers enforced a modification in the scheme for examination and treatment of the priority classes. Every effort has been made, however, to maintain the scheme and to provide treatment where sought.

Expectant and nursing mothers are constantly advised upon the need for good oral hygiene, and it is therefore disappointing that so many mothers do not take the opportunity of having their teeth inspected, and treatment where necessary.

Numbers provided with dental treatment.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	184	145	127	105
Children under 5 years of age	17	16	16	16

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	58	70	-	-	362	79	36	14	1
Children under 5 years of age	-	1	-	-	32	15	-	-	-

SECTION IXDOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Seven hundred and fifty five households were assisted during the year. Of the persons assisted, 93% were chronic sick, aged and infirm; 2% were persons suffering from other illnesses, 4% were maternity cases and 1% were tuberculous persons.

The number of households to which help was given is 36 more than in 1958. 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.

During the latter part of the year, a thorough review of the case load was undertaken, and it was found possible to cancel a number of cases. At the same time, all part-time Home Helps were replaced by whole-time staff.

Night attendants were provided for 51 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 Organiser and her Assistant (who was appointed in January) supervise the Helps, investigate the needs and circumstances of applicants for assistance and recruit the personnel.

The total cost of the Service for the year ended 31st March, 1960, (excluding grant) was £23,422. Of this amount, £22,989 was in respect of wages of the staff. Income from charges made for the service was £1015. The net expenditure (excluding grant) was, therefore, £22,407.

No. of Domestic Helps employed at
31st December, 1959

... ... Whole-time 52

Extent of Domestic Help given:-

Type of Case	Remain- ing 1st Jan.	New Cases	Total cases attended		Cases completed		Cases remaining on books at 31.12.59.	
			No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age
Maternity	-	27	27	3.6	27	7.0	-	-
Tuberculosis	5	1	6	.8	-	-	6	1.6
Illness of housewife	7	10	17	2.3	16	4.2	1	.3
Chronic sick	97	58	155	20.5	65	16.9	90	24.3
Aged & Infirm	355	195	550	72.8	277	71.9	273	73.8
	464	291	755	100.0	385	100.0	370	100.0

Night Attendance.

No. of part-time Attendants	....	....	....	6
Cases assisted during 1959	....	....	....	51
No. of nights service given	....	....	....	420

No. of visits by the Organiser to homes of patients in
connection with the Domestic Help and Night
Attendance Services, etc. 2765

"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 recipient's 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 1/8d. and the recipients are expected to pay 9d. for it. Arrangements were made for the recipients to receive a special Christmas dinner free of charge.

During 1959 approximately 50 meals were supplied daily. A total of 13,040 meals were provided at a cost of £1,097.3s.8d. The income received from the recipients was £484.5s.6d.

SECTION XHOME NURSING SERVICE

The Home Nursing Service is still understaffed. During the year it has not been possible to recruit sufficient staff to fill existing vacancies. It is hoped that the near future will see this difficulty removed.

At the end of 1959 the staff consisted of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent; four whole-time and three part-time State-registered nurses and five whole-time Enrolled Assistant Nurses. Two of the Enrolled Assistant Nurses are men who nurse male patients wherever the services of a male nurse is particularly required.

In order to relieve the trained nursing staff, three 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 five hundred and fifty three patients were nursed, this number being one less than that of the previous year. The 48,894 nursing visits were a decrease of 920 over the number in 1958. This amount of work represents an average of 4251 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 fifty five 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, 1958	...	...	...	436
Number of new patients during 1959	...	...	...	1117
Total number of patients nursed	...	...	...	1553
Total number of patients discharged or died	...	...	...	1178
Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1959	...	...	...	375
Number of nursing visits made during the year	...	...	...	48,894

METHOD OF DISCHARGE

Number of patients convalescent	...	...	615
Number of patients died	...	...	240
Number of patients removed to Hospital	...	...	251
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	1201	267	-	73	8	4	1553	865	14	493
Number of visits paid	34,124	6620	-	7923	57	170	48894	29014	111	39225

The classification of the new cases includes:-

	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Cases</u>
Infective and parasitic diseases	4	Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	70	Diseases of the Skin and cellular tissue	22
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	3	Diseases of the bones and joints	27
Neoplasms	89	Diseases of early infancy..	8
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic & nutritional diseases..	14	Senility and other conditions of old people	86
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	75	Accidents, poisonings and violence	20
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	29	Gynaecological diseases (other than Genito-Urinary)	30
Diseases of Circulatory System	121	Enema (prior to X-ray examinations)	121
Diseases of Respiratory System (other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis)..	33	Enema (constipation, obstruction, etc.)	99
Pneumonia	32	Various post-operative conditions	70
Diseases of Digestive System	9	Cerebral cases (not included above)	115
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	16	Infectious Diseases	-
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	16	Congenital Malformations ..	-

The 1117 New Cases were referred by:-

Doctors	909
Burnley Victoria Hospital	106
Burnley General Hospital	16
Social Services Department	4
Burnley Marsden Hospital	1
Hospitals in other Areas	7
Burnley Public Health Department..	32
Applications by relatives	41
Lancashire County Council	1

1117

SECTION XIPREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.Care of the Aged and Sick and Infirm.

The care of the elderly in the Borough is the responsibility of the officers of the Health Department and the Social Services Department. In addition, aged people are visited in their own homes by members of two voluntary organisations, the Burnley Council of Social Service and the Churches Visiting Scheme.

Services available to the elderly include the Domestic Help Service, Night Attendant Service, Meals-on-Wheels Service and Home Nursing Service. Sick room requisites are available on loan, and a Chiropody Scheme for old age pensioners is at present administered by the Burnley Council of Social Service.

After-care and supervision of those discharged from hospital are well maintained with the help of the hospital almoner and the hospital welfare workers. Close liaison is maintained with the Geriatrician of the local hospitals group and with the Social Services Officer of the local authority.

The Meals on Wheels Service which is a financially aided service, providing hot meals to elderly people who are unable to cook or shop for themselves, is referred to on Page 58.

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons and Contacts.

One whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor undertakes the routine after-care of patients discharged from hospitals. She attends the Chest Clinic at Marsden Hospital and accompanies the chest physicians on domiciliary visits. This officer is also responsible for the supervision of patients in their own homes.

Close co-operation with general practitioners and industrial medical officers ensures the examination of contacts of patients. There is also an excellent liaison between local health authority officers and officials of the Ministry of Labour and the National Assistance Board.

B.C.G. Vaccination of contacts is undertaken by the chest physicians at Marsden Hospital as part of the local health authority after-care service. Details of the vaccination of the thirteen year old children, the fourteen years and over group and further education students, are to be found in my report as Principal School Medical Officer.

Sputum bottles, paper handkerchiefs and nursing requisites are provided where required, and the Home Nursing, Night Attendant and Domestic Help Services are made available when necessary.

The Housing Committee of the local authority give special consideration to families requiring re-housing, following the recommendations of the Chest Physician and the Medical Officer of Health.

No patient was admitted to a colony or industrial training centre during 1959.

A survey conducted by Nos.1 and 5 Mass Radiography Units during the period 21st October 1958 and 21st February 1959 proved quite successful. This success was, in part, obtained by the co-operation of numerous business and industrial firms who made available gifts for use in a Prize Draw Scheme organised by the Chief Administrative Assistant of the Health Department, in an effort to stimulate interest in the general public.

During this Survey, children below the age of 15 years were not x-rayed in organised groups. The total number of persons x-rayed was 24,340, which figure was slightly higher than the similar groups x-rayed in 1953/54.

Seventy-nine cases of respiratory tuberculosis were found, giving a rate of 3.2 per thousand examined. The rate in 1953/54 was 1.8 per thousand examined. It is interesting to note that the rate of finding in industry was 2.2 per thousand, and the rate per thousand members of the general public was 1.2. The conclusion drawn, therefore, is that the focal point of the next survey must be based on industry.

The Survey also found that there had been a complete change in the age groups in which tuberculosis was evident. In 1953/54 it was mainly in the younger age groups whilst in this Survey it is found in the middle and older age groups. This, however, is in line with the rest of the country.

Epilepsy.

At the end of 1959, twenty-three epileptic children of school age were known to the School Health Service. Seven of these suffer from major epilepsy and sixteen from minor epilepsy. All the children were able to attend ordinary day schools and are kept under frequent supervision. One child under five years of age suffering from major epilepsy is under the supervision of the Child Welfare Service.

The comprehensive register of handicapped persons maintained by the Social Services Department, contains the names of thirty-three adult epileptics, of whom fourteen are in Colonies or Homes and nineteen 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.

Cerebral Palsy.

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

At the end of 1959, eleven spastic children of school age were able to attend ordinary schools in the Borough, two attended the Special Day School and one attended the Open Air School; four were in residential special schools and two were receiving tuition at home. Three school children were awaiting admission to a residential school. Four children under five years of age were under supervision by the Child Welfare Service.

Speech Therapy.

During the past year the Speech Therapist has seen and treated 5 adult patients referred from the local hospitals to the authority's clinic premises. Of this number, 2 were stammerers, 1 was slightly dysphasic, 1 had recurrent voice trouble and 1 had a laryngectomy operation. Of the five adult cases, 4 were discharged. These adults made a total of 77 attendances. Particulars of speech therapy given to children will be found in my report on the School Health 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. At the end of 1959, the register contained the names of one carrier of B. Typhosus, one of Paratyphosus B and two of Salmonella Typhi-murium.

Convalescent Treatment.

Thirty three persons received convalescent treatment during the year.

Name of Convalescent Home	Patients					Total patient weeks
	Adults		Children		Total	
	M	F	M	F		
Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.	6	15	-	-	21	42
Milne Convalescent Home, Southport.	-	7	-	-	7	14
Westwood Convalescent Home, Blackpool.	-	2	-	-	2	4
Seabright Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.	1	1	-	-	2	4
Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.	-	-	1	-	1	2
	7	25	1	-	33	66

In addition, 157 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 Public Health Department and a charge of 1s.0d. or 2s.0d. per month is made according to the type of articles loaned.

NURSING REQUISITES LOANED DURING 1959.

Mackintosh Sheets	100	Sandbags	2
Bed Pans	129	Air Beds	11
Air Rings	62	Feeding Cups	4
Urinals	47	Beds	1
Wheel Chairs	57	Bed Tables	-
Back Rests	58	Bed Cradles	13
Crutches (pairs)	5	Commodes	5
Walk Aid	-	Mattresses	-
Sputum Cups	-	Inhalers	-
Weigh scales	2	Pillows	4
		<hr/>	
		TOTAL ...	500
		<hr/>	

Health Education.

During 1959 health education proceeded on similar lines to previous years. Emphasis was mainly on vaccination against poliomyelitis, food hygiene and mental health. The response to the invitation to be vaccinated against poliomyelitis was extremely good and by the end of the year approximately 90% of our children under 16 years were protected.

Public Health Inspectors, Food Hygiene Officers and the Veterinary Officer spent much time in advising and instructing food handlers and preparers on hygienic methods of food preparation and distribution.

Dental officers gave talks in schools on dental hygiene, and the Health Visitors gave instruction in infant welfare centres on such subjects as 'safety in the home' and 'care of the infant'.

The Senior Mental Welfare Officer gave lectures on mental health to various local organisations, and the Medical Officer of Health spent much time in speaking to a number of groups on many subjects connected with environmental and personal health.

Flannelgraphs, film strips, and slides were used to illustrate lectures where necessary. A fairly comprehensive library of film strips is maintained.

Articles contributed to the local press included vaccination against poliomyelitis, mental health, care of handicapped persons, atmospheric pollution, etc.

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.

Proceedings were taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the Act of 1951, in only one case. An elderly sick man living alone in insanitary circumstances was removed to the General Hospital.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Part III.

The register of handicapped persons has now been completed by the Social Services Officer. Statistical details of this register is given in the tables below.

One privately administered Home for Aged Persons is registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. It has accommodation for 4 persons.

Three hostels, Healey Grange, Whiteacres and Gorse Hill, are administered by the Social Services Committee, together with six "cottages" and the centre block of "Moorfields" which are situate in the grounds of the General Hospital. These cottages are suitable for old people, but the centre block of "Moorfields" will be vacated and handed over to the local Hospital Management Committee when sufficient alternative hostel accommodation becomes available. This may be possible when the new hostel, Hameldon House, is completed, some time in mid-1960.

The Social Services Officer has supplied the following statistical information:-

PERSONS IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

No. of persons resident on 31.12.59.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Persons in Homes</u> <u>provided by the Council</u>			
"Moorfields"	76	96	172
"Healey Grange"	-	29	29
"Whiteacres"	31	-	31
"Gorse Hill"	11	14	25
	<u>118</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>257</u>

No. of persons resident on 31.12.59.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Persons in Accommodation</u> <u>provided by other Local Authorities</u> <u>and Voluntary Organisations</u>			
The Hostel - Palatine Square	-	16	16
Homes for the Blind	2	6	8
Homes for Epileptics	4	10	14
Homes for Aged	-	2	2
	<u>6</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>40</u>

WELFARE SERVICES FOR BLIND, DEAF OR DUMB AND
OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS (GENERAL CLASSES).

Numbers on Registers at 31st December, 1959.

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under age 16</u>	<u>Persons 16 - 64</u>	<u>Persons aged 65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of Blind	M F	2 -	33 39	38 91	73 130
Register of Partially Sighted	M F	3 -	8 13	16 38	27 51
Register of Deaf	M F	- -	29 20	5 12	34 32
Register of Hard of Hearing	M F	- -	23 31	15 43	38 74
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)	M F	25 22	96 130	62 101	183 253

WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

Number employed 31st December, 1959.

	<u>Basketry (men)</u>	<u>Knitting (Women)</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Workers</u>			
Burnley	7	4	11
Lancashire County Council	7	3	10
<u>Trainees</u>			
Burnley	-	-	-
Lancashire County Council	-	-	-

Blind Persons.

Fifty three persons were examined by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon during 1959 for the first time, in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind Persons. Forty three were certified as blind. Of the ten not certified as blind, eight were likely to become so at a later date. He also re-examined a number of patients already on the register.

The ages at the time of examination and sexes of the 53 persons 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	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	1
Females	2	1	-	1	-	4	6	10	7	5	2

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS AND TO REGISTER
OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS DURING 1959.

CASES CERTIFIED AS BLIND

No. of Cases Examined	Recommendations	Causes of Disability				Total Causes
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other	
1	(a) No treatment	1	-	-	1	2
2	(b) Medical treatment	2	-	-	2	4
18	(c) Surgical treatment	14	5	-	7	26
3	(d) Optical treatment	1	-	-	3	4
19	(e) Supervision at Hospital O.P. Clinic	5	7	-	11	23

All patients recommended spectacles obtained them. Those recommended medical and surgical treatment received treatment, apart from those 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.

Three blind children were in residential special schools, and one was receiving home tuition pending admission to a residential school.

Nursing Homes.

Only one Nursing Home is registered in the Borough. This Home, which was opened in 1954, has accommodation for fourteen patients in five rooms, and accepts only medical and chronic sick patients. It has no facilities for the treatment of surgical or maternity cases.

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SECTION XII

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Service is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction of the Service and the direction of the seven non-medical staff. 1959 saw the long awaited Mental Health Act reach the Statute Book, but only part of the Act became operative immediately, whilst the remaining Sections will operate from a date or dates to be determined by the Minister.

Mental Illness.

The local Hospital Group Consultant Psychiatrist increased his clinical and domiciliary examinations of patients prior to hospital admission. During the year a large majority of patients have either entered the undesignated wards of the Burnley General Hospital Psychiatric Unit or been admitted to the designated wards as voluntary patients. Only three Burnley patients were certified under the Lunacy Act and admitted to a major mental hospital during the year.

Patients are examined in their own homes by the Consultant Psychiatrist, on the request of local medical practitioners, and wherever possible Burnley patients requiring hospital treatment are admitted to the excellent local psychiatric unit.

Liaison with the Social Services Department and the Geriatrician of the Hospital Group is well maintained by close personal contact, and with the help of the Home Nursing and Home Help Services, the possibility of senile patients being admitted to the psychiatric unit is largely eliminated.

A day-care service was instituted by the Consultant Psychiatrist and this works extremely well. Twenty Burnley chronic psychiatric patients are cared for in the Psychiatric Unit between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Mondays to Fridays. The result is that the patients are able to cope fairly well in their home surroundings with the help of this hospital day care.

All social and domestic problems with a mental health history are dealt with by the Mental Health Officers. A complete pre-care and after-care service is provided, and case consultations between the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Mental Health Officers and the Consultant Psychiatrist and his staff, are held regularly.

Another feature has been the success of the Psychiatric Club, which meets weekly in rooms provided by the Hospital Management Committee. The Club is supervised by the local authority Mental Health Officers, but administered by its own Committee of Management.

Close liaison is maintained with the North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health, on whose Executive Committee the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Mental Health Officer have been co-opted.

Mental Subnormality.

Domiciliary visitation has increased during the year principally due to the increased number of sub-normal patients being allowed home on licence from hospitals. Every effort is made to find suitable employment for these patients so that they can be ultimately discharged from hospital. Employers in the main are sympathetic and understanding.

A sheltered workshop administered by a Voluntary Committee provides simple repetitive work for approximately 18 subnormal persons. Every encouragement is given to these handicapped persons and there is a very close liaison between the staff of the local health authority and the Workshop Committee. The Mental Health Officers visit the workshop regularly and help to obtain suitable work for the employees.

It is envisaged that the local health authority will take over this workshop in early 1960 as the nucleus of an Adult Training Centre.

Gannow Occupation Centre provides excellent accommodation for sub-normal children. The staff consists of one Supervisor and two Assistants. At the end of the year 31 sub-normal persons were in attendance, three of this number being from the adjoining County District of Padiham.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.
MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 - 1938.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.

1. Particulars of cases reported during 1959.

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

Number in which action taken in 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, 1959
 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.
-	4	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-
1	4	2	-
1	-	4	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
2	4	6	1

2. Disposal of cases reported during 1959.

(The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1(a) and (b) above)

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

- (i) Placed under Statutory Supervision ...
- (ii) Placed under Guardianship
- (iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"
- (iv) Admitted to Hospitals

TOTAL of 2(a)

(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b)), number:

- (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 1959 and admitted to

(a) National Health Service Hospitals

(b) Elsewhere

TOTAL

Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
M.	F.	M.	F.
-	4	2	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
1	4	2	-
1	-	4	1
-	-	-	-
1	-	4	1
-	-	-	-
2	4	6	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31.12.59.

- (i) Under Statutory Supervision
(ii) Under Guardianship (incl.patients on licence)
(iii) In "Places of Safety"
(iv) In Hospitals (incl.patients on licence)....

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, 1959, 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 31.12.59 (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	15	26	18
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
5	5	62	59
13	20	88	77
1	-	39	28
14	20	127	105
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
2	1	-	1

* One male child in Special Hospital care at Crow Wood Hospital, Widnes.

Ø One female child in Special Hospital care at Rathbone Hospital.

(2) Not in urgent need of hospital care:-

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

TOTAL non-urgent cases

TOTAL OF URGENT AND NON-URGENT CASES

(b) Of the cases included in items 4(i), (ii) and (v), number considered suitable for:-

- (i) Occupation Centre
- (ii) Industrial Centre
- (iii) Home Training

TOTAL of 6(b)

(c) Of the cases included in 6(b) number receiving training on 31.12.59:-

- (i) In occupation centre (including voluntary centres)
- (ii) In industrial centre (administered by Voluntary Committee)
- (iii) From a home teacher in groups
- (iv) From a home teacher at home (not in groups)

TOTAL of 6(c)

Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
M.	F.	M.	F.
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
2	1	1	1
8	14	2	8
-	-	11	7
-	-	-	-
8	14	13	15
6	12	2	8
-	-	5	4
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
6	12	7	12

No. of Reports sent to Mental Deficiency Hospitals	45
No. of visits made to patients' homes, etc.	1010
No. of office interviews	137

	<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, 1959	23	4	27
No. of new admissions	6	-	6
No. of discharges	1	1	2
No. remaining on Register, 31st December, 1959	28	3	31
Average monthly attendances during year: -			
(a) Total on basis of 1 per day	386	56	442
(b) Daily average	23	3	26

Administration of Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during the year 1959.

	<u>Burnley</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Authorities</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. No. of admissions to Mental Hospitals			
(a) under Lunacy Act	53	35	88
(b) under Mental Treatment Act	157	161	318
(c) on informal basis	25	15	40
2. No. of discharges from Mental Hospitals			
(a) under Lunacy Act	72	25	97
(b) under Mental Treatment Act	141	151	292
(c) on informal basis	2	9	11
3. No. of patients who died	10	4	14
4. Total number of Burnley patients in Mental Hospitals at 31st December, 1959			222
5. No. of reports sent to Hospitals			643
6. No. of visits made to hospitals, patients' homes, etc.			3204
7. No. of office interviews			863

SECTION XIIIAMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1959, the ambulances made 7,434 journeys, carried 26,764 patients and covered 117,448 miles.

The 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>
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
1957	7,279	21,893	105,540
1958	7,267	23,562	106,829
1959	7,434	26,764	117,448

The number of patients carried shows an increase of 3,202, the journeys increased by 167 and the total mileage was 10,619 miles more than 1958. The miles per patient carried is 4.4, which is one tenth of a mile per patient less than in 1958.

The V.H.F. radio telephone equipment, which was installed during the latter part of 1957, has improved the efficiency of the service and helped in limiting the number of journeys despite the greater number of patients carried and mileage covered.

Many journeys to hospitals in other areas continue to be necessary, especially to those hospitals in the Manchester area and Blackpool which deal with special branches of surgery. With the increased facilities for treatment in and upgrading of the psychiatric unit of Burnley General Hospital, fewer journeys were required to Whittingham Mental Hospital.

Of the total mileage of 117,448, 33.9% or 39,918 miles were in respect of 585 journeys made to other towns. The average mileage per "out of town" journey being 68.23. Two-thirds of these journeys were to hospitals in the Manchester area, and next in order of frequency were journeys to Blackpool, Preston, Blackburn, Wrightington Orthopaedic Hospital and Whittingham Mental Hospital.

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. The provision of a rest room in Victoria Hospital adjoining the casualty and out-patient departments enables patients to wait in comfort after treatment until ambulances are available to take them home.

At the end of 1959, the fleet consisted of six large 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 to hospitals and clinics in other areas.

The staff consists of one ambulance officer, four shift leaders and eighteen driver/attendants.

AMBULANCE STATISTICS FOR 1959.

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
366	764	1496	1563	4808	25201	7434	26764	84279	33169	117448

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1959 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,405,958,244 gallons - approximately one hundred and thirty four million gallons less than in the previous year.

The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 42.01 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 39.00 inches and the highest 44.50 inches.

The water supplies, normally ample for the requirements of the town, became insufficient during the late summer, as a result of the unusually dry period from January to October. Emergency supplies of water had to be obtained from Haweswater by arrangements made with the Manchester Corporation. Stand-pipes were used for a short period during the height of the drought.

During the shortage of water frequent samples were taken of the domestic supply and every effort was made to ensure that the quality of the water was maintained at a safe level.

The total number of samples of tap water taken and submitted to chemical analysis was thirty four. Fifty nine samples were examined bacteriologically. Throughout the year the water was of good quality chemically, but during the latter part of the drought period discolouration occurred, and a slightly high ammonia content was found.

Bacteriological examination revealed the presence of B.Coli I in eight samples, four of these being taken from the Heckenhurst supply. All but one sample containing bacilli coli were taken during September and October when supplies were extremely low.

Public Baths.

The three public baths each contain both slipper and swimming baths. During the month of September it was found necessary to close the baths because of the severe shortage of water. Twenty seven samples of swimming bath's water were examined bacteriologically and twenty eight chemically. Efficient chlorination maintained the water at a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity, though on a few occasions alkalinity was found to be a little low.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of refuse. No alterations in methods of collection and disposal were made during 1959.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1959.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
(a) Refuse taken to tip:-		
Plant Screenings ("tailings")	6459	
Screened Dust	7875	
Tipped direct	1495	15829
(b) Refuse burned		2829
(c) Salvage materials sold		5037
(d) Total refuse dealt with		23695
Glinker arising from (b)		627
		<u>24322</u>

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1959.

<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Dustbins</u>
31,721	33,941

General Sanitary Inspection.

Four thousand two hundred and fifty-seven complaints were received and dealt with.

			<u>No.</u>
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	...	...	421
" " Factories without Mechanical Power	...	...	42
" " Bakeries	...	...	243
" " Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	...	...	51
" " Milk and Grocers' Shops	...	...	461
" " Ice Cream Manufactories and Shops	...	...	247
" " Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' premises	...	...	63
" " Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	...	...	14
" " Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	...	...	178
" " Marine Store and Offensive Trades	...	...	21
" " Stable Manure Pits	...	...	33
" " Premises where animals are kept	...	...	26
" " Common Lodging Houses	...	...	35
" " Back-to-back and Single Dwellings	...	...	118
" " Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	68
" " Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	38
" " Other Dwellings	...	...	9,952
" " Reported Dirty Dwellings	...	...	101
" " Old Property re Alterations	...	...	98
" " Premises where Nuisances exist	...	...	8,099
" " Alleged Overcrowded Houses	...	...	8
" " Colliery Tips	...	...	235
Drains Tested	...	...	341
No. of Legal Notices served	...	...	588
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	...	...	1,338
No. of Verbal Notices given	...	...	968
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	40
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	...	...	362
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	...	...	1,303
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc. re Property	...	...	1,615
Interviews with Firemen	...	...	88
Inspection re Rats and Mice Infestations	...	...	119
Visits to School Premises	...	...	30
" " Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	16
" " Public Institutions	...	...	23
" " Under Shops Act	...	...	77
Defects found and dealt with	...	...	4,070
Defects remedied during the year	...	...	2,903
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	...	...	2,124

Legal Notices served during the Year.PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 -

Section 39 - Unsatisfactory Drainage	...	...	148
Section 45 - Closets requiring repair	...	...	63
Section 75 - Defective Dustbins	...	...	80
Section 93 - General Nuisances (other defects of property)	161

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925 -

Section 53 - Defective Drains	136
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The Clean Air Act, 1956.

The purposes of this Act and the preliminary action taken under it were described in my report for the year 1957. In June 1958, a scheme for five smoke control areas was approved in principle, one area to be dealt with each year during the next five years. An outline of these areas and their approximate cost is appended.

During the year detailed inspections were commenced in the proposed Palace House Smoke Control Area and publicity was given to the project both in the local press and by means of a mobile exhibition of firegrates and smokeless fuel.

It has not as yet been necessary for the panel, established to facilitate the efficient implementation of Section 3 of the Act, to meet.

A Byelaw was adopted in August, 1958, which will facilitate smoke abatement by providing that, with certain exemptions, any new building erected after the date of operation of the Byelaw will be provided with heating and cooking appliances of types which can be operated without smoke.

During 1959 a survey was commenced of all industrial boiler plants in the Borough so as to facilitate the task of securing compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act as far as industrial premises are concerned. A total of 88 interviews were held

with boilerhouse personnel, mainly in connection with infringements of the Clean Air Act, in addition to which managements were contacted and reminded of their obligations under the Act in appropriate cases. A close liaison between the Department and the statutory undertakers (North Western Gas Board and National Coal Board) exists, and the co-operation of the technical staff of these bodies is freely given in the event of difficulties with industrial boiler plant burning solid fuel.

The Clean Air Act, 1952.

The purposes of this Act are to provide for the improvement of the atmosphere in Great Britain by the control of the emission of certain atmospheric pollutants from certain premises, and to provide for the control of the use of certain substances in the production of certain goods.

During the year the following provisions were contained in the proposed Police House Smoke Control Area and Particulars were given to the public both in the local press and by means of a notice exhibited in the premises and elsewhere.

It has not as yet been necessary for the public to be notified by the local authority of the proposed establishment of a new smoke control area.

A Bylaw was adopted in August, 1952, which will provide for the control of the use of certain substances in the production of certain goods.

During 1952 a survey was conducted of all industrial plants in the Borough as to the facilities for the control of smoke and the results of the survey are being used to facilitate the compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1952.

A total of 25 industrial premises are concerned.

PROGRAMME OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Order in which scheme is to be carried out	Description of the Scheme	Site - Area approximately bounded by:-	Need for the Scheme	Approx. No. of houses and other premises.
1st	Palace House and Woodbine Housing Estates, etc.	Kiddrow Lane junction of Padilham Road along Padilham Road to Dugdale Road, rear Montgomery Grove to Lionel Street, Oak Street, Sycamore Avenue to Lockyer Avenue to Lowerhouse Lane, and Lowerhouse Lane to Kiddrow Lane and then to junction with Padilham Road.	To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956.	1185 (Not including 18 houses in district which are in clearance areas).
2nd	Hargher Clough, Plane Tree and Stoops Housing Estates, etc.	Rossendale Road, from Cog Lane junction to Valley Street, Barclay Hills Farm, Tuscan Avenue, rear Verona Avenue, across Lawrence Avenue to rear Ancona Square across Cog Lane to Harold Street, Hargher Street to rear Dunoon Street, rear Paisley Street to Colin Street, rear Girvan Grove, across Harold Street, rear Airdrie Crescent, across Coal Clough Lane to Pasture Gate and back to Rossendale Road.	To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956.	1929 (Not including 24 houses in district which are in Clearance Areas).
3rd	Brunshaw and Turf Moor Housing Estates, etc.	Football Ground to Ridge Avenue, Ridge Row, Brunshaw Road to Boundary. Boundary to Lodge Villa, then to River Calder, Culshaw Street, Morse Street, Brunshaw Avenue, Brunshaw Road and back to Football Ground.	To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956.	1560 (Not including 24 houses in district which are in Clearance Areas).

PROGRAMME OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (contd).

Order in which scheme is to be carried out	Description of the Scheme	Site - Area approximately bounded by:-	Need for the Scheme	Approx.No. of houses and other premises.
4th	Central area of town.	Canal from Wiseman Street to Yorkshire Street Aqueduct then to Gunsmith Lane, Church Street, School Street, across Bank Parade, rear Adelphi Street, Railway Street, Railway Viaduct, Ashfield Road, across Westgate and back to Wiseman Street.	To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956.	1212 (not including 281 houses in district which are in Clearance Areas)
5th	Rosehill Housing Estate, etc.	Rose and Crown Hotel taking in both sides of Manchester Road to Glen View Road, down Glen View Road to Rosehill Road, Rosehill Road to rear Gainsborough Avenue, Rosehill Gardens and back to Manchester Road (Rose and Crown Hotel).	To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956.	726

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year five houses were registered, the total accommodation being one hundred and sixty two males. Thirty five visits were made and twenty-five defects found.

One of these houses, 47 Bankhouse Street, was registered for the first time, the permitted number of occupants being 16 persons.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Nine houses in Burnley are used as Houses Let in Lodgings, which are divided in separate tenements, as follows:-

<u>Tenements.</u>				<u>Occupants.</u>			
One-roomed	...	...	64	ADULTS - Males	...	...	61
Two-roomed	...	...	1	Females	..	...	16
Three-roomed	...	...	14	Infants under one year	...	...	1
Four-roomed	...	...	8	Children, aged 1 to 10	...	...	5
				years	...	...
			<hr/> 87 <hr/>				<hr/> 83 <hr/>

Offensive Trades.

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

Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	1
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	4
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	1
Tallow Melter	...	...	...	...	1

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act requires the annual 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	...	16	Inspections	...	33
No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies	...	...	...	...	18

Dirty Houses.

Seventy nine houses were suspected of being dirty, and six 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 and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1959 are as follows:-

Clean Water Closets	...	...	...	22,510
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	14,015
Latrines (54) with Closets	...	...	...	232
Privies	...	...	...	97

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

During the year, assistance was given in connection with 91 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 97 of which 91 are pails and 6 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 80 of these.

Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in the Borough	...	...	...	1,471
No. of Shops only	...	...	...	702
Total inspections of shops	...	...	...	913
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 38	...	...	...	77

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 243 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	...	...	...	99
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	77
Informal (written) Notices	...	...	...	14
Number of Defects	...	...	...	236

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1959	...	...	...	64
No. of inspections	...	...	...	51
Defects found	...	...	...	29
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	11

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 made for private dwellings, but actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	...	...	463
Visits paid by rodent operatives to dwellinghouses			1,799
Visits paid by rodent operatives to business premises			2,605
Visits paid by rodent operatives to Local Authority premises	...	...	580
Special Inspections by Public Health Inspectors	...		119

During the year the sewers received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. Nine hundred and forty five manholes were baited and of these 333 showed pre-bait takes.

Co-operation has continued to be forthcoming from the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 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 £183, which sum is recoverable 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 thirty visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)
during 1959.

Premises	No. on 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 ...	141	285	18	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	450	421	42	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	591	706	60	-

. 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)	61	46	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	212	162	-	18	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not incl.offences relating to outwork)	50	27	-	-	-
TOTAL	327	237	-	19	-

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111) - NIL

93
SECTION XV

HOUSING

Types of Dwellinghouse in the Borough at the end of 1959:-

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	...	27,646
Combined houses and shops	...	...	...	1,471
Houses without through ventilation:-				
(a) Back-to-back houses	...	...	...	400
(b) Single houses	...	...	...	69
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	...	4
(d) Cellar dwellings	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
			Total	29,591
				<hr/>

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations up to the end of 1959 was 15,295

Houses without through ventilation.

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings 474

Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed or demolished during 1959 91

Slum Clearance Programme.

Further progress was made during the year in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. Official representations were made to the Housing Committee under Section 42(1) of the Housing Act, 1957, and the following areas were declared to be Clearance Areas:-

Stock Street, Cog Lane (No.2).

The total number of houses included in the above areas is 21.

The following areas were inspected during 1959, but will not be represented until 1960:-

Burrows Yard, Mosley Street (Nos.1 and 2), Higher Water Street and Riding Street.

The total number of houses included in these areas is 125.

Public Inquiries were held during 1959 in respect of Stuttard Street, Butler Street (Nos.1 and 2) and Zion Street Compulsory Purchase Orders, as a result of which the Orders were confirmed.

Confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government was received in respect of Zion Street (Nos.1 and 2), Butler Street (Nos.1 and 2), Stuttard Street and Mount Pleasant.

During the year 82 families were removed from Clearance Areas by the Health Department staff to Corporation houses.

Individual Closing and Demolition Orders were made in respect of 18 houses.

Rent Act, 1957.

Ninety one visits to premises were made during 1959, following applications by tenants for certificates of disrepair.

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)	...	...	...	980
(2) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			...	164
(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	...	...	...	816

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	...	1448
--	-----	------

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

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(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 ... 467

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -

(a) By Owners 193

(b) By Local Authority, in default of owners 26

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 4

(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

Number of persons displaced (under C(b)) 10

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (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 Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 14 |
| Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted | 6 |
| Number of persons displaced (under E(1)) | 43 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were revoked and Demolition Orders made | Nil |

F. Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Closing Orders made under Section 17(3) | Nil |
| (2) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26 | Nil |

Eradication of Vermin.

One hundred and forty one houses were disinfested by insecticides. It was necessary to disinfest by hydrocyanide gas the furniture, etc., of one family prior to removal to a Council house.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1959.

Number of houses erected during the year:-

By Corporation	...	...	...	72
By private enterprise	...	...	...	9
With State assistance under the Housing Acts				-
				—
Total number erected				81

SECTION XVIINSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.Meat Inspection.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the Borough and all slaughtering of livestock for human consumption is carried out in the public abattoir. These premises were constructed some 80 years ago and are outdated. Today, almost all the slaughtering of livestock is undertaken by a few large wholesalers due to the present day retail butcher preferring to purchase his requirements "off the hook". In consequence of this, the use of "booths" for heavy through-puts is not only uneconomical but mitigates against the work being carried out under proper hygienic conditions.

Although some minor improvements have been carried out from time to time, no conversion to a modern "line slaughtering" system, although envisaged for some years, has not yet been undertaken.

It is anticipated, however, that following the introduction of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, early this year, such modernisation will be undertaken. This would not only enable slaughtering to be carried out under more hygienic conditions, but would allow for an increased 'through-put' and thus meet the requirements of butchers from adjoining urban and rural areas desirous of slaughtering livestock in modern premises, because their own premises cannot be made to comply with the requirements of the regulations now applicable to all slaughterhouses.

A prototype cattle stunning pen constructed by a local firm to the basic design of one of my officers, was installed in one section of the abattoir during the year. This has proved most efficient and is welcomed by the slaughtermen because it simplifies the work entailed in the actual slaughtering operation. This pen is now a standard production, and may prove of assistance to other authorities when implementing the Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

Although the total number of animals slaughtered during the year 1959 was 34,760, being an increase of 12.8% on those slaughtered during the previous year, the total weight of carcase meat produced was approximately the same as in 1958. This was due to the large influx of sheep during autumn, consequent upon the drying up of pastures following the abnormally dry summer, and a corresponding reduction in the normal seasonal input of cattle.

No. of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs during
the last 5 years.

Year	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1955	3,744	879	87	21,251	3,297	29,258
1956	3,761	846	153	22,730	2,894	30,384
1957	4,028	958	132	23,926	2,586	31,630
1958	3,756	1,144	58	22,981	2,863	30,802
1959	3,210	809	33	27,876	2,832	34,760

The present day through-put of the abattoirs is about 15% greater than in pre-war years when unemployment in the area was very high. It does not, however, reflect upon the increased purchasing power of the present day consumer. This is probably due to the fact that, with full employment, the Lancashire housewife who has for generations also gone out to work, now devotes less time to home cooking, preferring to purchase pre-cooked foods which require little or no preparation.

I estimate that the amount of prepared and pre-packed and/or frozen foods sold in retail shops in the town has increased by 50% during the year.

The full effect of the Government's bovine tuberculosis eradication scheme is now being reflected in the remarkable reduction in the incidence of this disease, found on the post-mortem examination of cattle. During the year under review, this fell to an all time low figure of 1% in cattle (almost all cases being in non-attested fatstock imported from Ireland) and 1.48% in cows. The majority of the latter being rejects culled from herds changing over to attested stock in anticipation of the County being declared an "eradication area" next year.

Although tuberculous infected meat will soon be a rarity, this was never a serious public health problem, as there was almost no risk of transmission of such an infection to the human subject. There would appear, however, to be an increasing risk of the transmission of salmonella infections, which are found to be on the increase, from pigs, to the human subject in which they may be the cause of serious outbreaks of food poisoning. Unfortunately, inadequate slaughterhouse

hygiene predisposes to such infection being transmitted from an infected carcase to an otherwise clean one through the medium of the hands of slaughterhouse workers or by the use of unsterilised "wiping down cloths". Consequently, a meticulous inspection of all carcasses must be maintained, and a constant supervision kept over slaughterhouse hygiene.

All carcasses derived from livestock slaughtered at the Burnley abattoirs are, after being subjected to a thorough post-mortem examination and found to be free from disease, clearly stamped by the examining inspector in four places, so as to be readily visible to the public. This should be a statutory requirement applicable to all slaughterhouses.

Cases of *cysticercus bovis* infection showed a slight reduction during 1959, but as this infection is found only in cattle, and the fact that approximately 900 head less were slaughtered during the year, the actual percentage incidence of the disease does not appear to show any decline. When such infected beef, commonly termed "measely beef" is consumed, tape worm infection of the alimentary tract will in all probability ensue. The most common source of infection to man is through the medium of undercooked sausages, meat pies, etc., which may contain such infected and unsterilised meat.

TYPES OF DISEASES 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	Percent- age of animals inspected	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percent- age of animals inspected	Total carcasses infected	Carcasses of which some part was condemned	Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Carcasses general- ized and totally condemned
Cattle excluding cows	3,210	5	22	0.84	-	5	0.15	6	6	6	-
Cows	809	6	6	1.48	11	8	2.35	1	1	1	-
Calves	33	1	-	3.03	2	-	6.06	-	-	-	-
Sheep and Lambs	27,876	-	-	-	101	23	0.44	-	-	-	-
Pigs	2,832	1	4	0.18	6	28	1.20	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	34,760	13	32	0.13	120	64	0.53	7	7	7	-

The amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption in 1959 was:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of tuberculosis ...	7	13	2	10
On account of other conditions	23	19	2	26
TOTAL ...	31	13	1	8

All rejected 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 processed.

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

During the course of inspection of other foodstuffs, the following were found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Meat, fresh	...	...	84 lbs.
Meat, tinned	...	...	4,237 lbs.
Fish, fresh	...	...	301 lbs.
Fish, canned	...	...	121 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables, fresh and frozen			6,160 lbs.
Vegetables, canned	...	...	663 lbs.
Ham, canned	...	...	902 lbs.
Soups, canned	...	...	231 lbs.
Eggs, frozen liquid	...	...	32 lbs.
Milk, canned	...	...	185 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	61 lbs.
Jams and other preserves	...	...	70 lbs.
Fruit, canned	...	...	2,801 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	121 lbs.
Ice-cream	...	...	6 lbs.
Coffee	...	...	1 lb.

Total:- 7 tons, 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

The amount of tinned meats dealt with includes 408 x 6 lb. tins of corned beef. This was supplied to school kitchens by the contractor as "1st Grade". When opened, the inside of the tins were found to be coated with black tannic sulphide with which the meat was also impregnated. Enquiries showed this meat to be of second grade quality, canned over eight years previously and disposed of by the Ministry of Food for manufacturing purposes. It should be a statutory requirement that tinned meats of this description should be over stamped either "For manufacturing purposes only" or "For animal feeding purposes" as the case may be. This would prevent such tinned goods eventually coming

on to the open market with the consequent risk to the health of the public.

MILK SUPPLY.

For several years 98.5% of the milk distributed in the town has been one or other of the designated milks. My Council requested the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to schedule the County Borough as a "Designated Area" in 1957. An Order became operative from the 1st April of this year, but by this time the whole of the milk supply was "designated".

At the beginning of the year, it was found that a milk producer, whose farm was situated in the adjoining rural area, was retailing in the Borough a small amount of milk in bottles sealed with caps bearing the wording "Tuberculin Tested Milk". This producer did not hold a licence authorising him to produce Tuberculin Tested milk, and his registration to produce "Undesignated milk" had some months previously been withdrawn by the Ministry's County Milk Committee. Proceedings were instituted against this producer and penalties of £10 and £50 respectively were imposed for retailing milk without registration and applying a designation to milk when he was not the holder of a licence authorising him to do so.

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

- (a) Samples of milk taken in the course of delivery to consumers, which were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli:-

	No. examined.	No. found positive.
Undesignated Milk ...	-	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) ...	40	Nil
Total	40	

It will be noted that, as in the previous two years, no sample of milk, taken in the course of delivery to consumers, was found to be infected with bovine tubercle bacilli.

(b) Samples of milk taken from supplies sent by producers to local pasteurising plants:-

	No. examined.	No. found positive.
Undesignated ...	14	1
Tuberculin Tested ..	45	Nil
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	59	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

One sample of undesignated milk produced at a farm in the adjoining County area was found to be "Positive". The necessary enquiries were conducted by the Council's Veterinary Officer acting for the Ministry of Agriculture. During the initial examination of this herd two animals were discovered to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder. As this herd had had two similar affected animals in 1958, the County Police, on the recommendation of the Ministry, instituted proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, against the producer and a fine of £25 and £8.8.0d. costs were imposed.

Milk as a source of infection.

As a result of the attention given to milk production during the past decade, and the accompanying Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme, a somewhat complacent general policy appears to have been adopted in regard to possible milk borne infections.

With the milk producing farms being within easy reach of the Borough area, there is an increasing demand for "Tuberculin Tested" (Farm Bottled) milk. The general public appear to be under a misapprehension that because such milk commands a higher price (in many cases as much as 2d. per pint), it must therefore be a better milk. I regret to say that although such milk may have a very high degree of freedom from bovine tuberculosis, it can be the means of carrying other infections, such as Streptococci, which may cause infection of the throat, and Brucellosis which occasionally produces a persistent mild fevered condition in the human subject. The latter infection would appear to be on the increase in local dairy herds.

Following an acute case of poliomyelitis occurring in a member of the staff of a farm producing "Tuberculin Tested" milk, it was found necessary to require all milk produced from this farm to be heat treated until such time as risk of infection no longer existed.

All milk supplied to children in schools is pasteurised, this grade of milk being free from any possible source of infection.

Examination of Milk.

Details of samples taken in the course of delivery to consumers and examined for cleanliness.

	No. of samples examined.	No. found unsatisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled)	344	37
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	30	-
Pasteurised 	47	-
Sterilised 	25	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	446	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>

As in previous years, all samples of heat-treated milks were found to comply with the regulations. An improvement was also noted in the samples of raw tuberculin tested milk, though it is still a matter of concern that 1 in 10 of samples taken of this type of milk does not conform to the standard of keeping quality laid down by the Regulations.

Milk and Dairies (General Regulations), 1959.

No. of Registered Distributors of Milk (mainly shops retailing sterilised milk)	420
No. of dairy premises and vehicles inspected	375
No. of infringements found	27

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

Dealers' and Supplementary Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk	29
---	----

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	407

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

No. of inspections carried out 69

No. of infringements found 19

It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings for contravention of the provisions of the Act or any of the Orders made thereunder, during the year under review.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938.

No action was necessary under this Order during 1959. The Council introduced amended Sheep-dipping Regulations permitting the use of a single dip. This follows the lines of similar regulations made by the Lancashire County Council and provides for uniformity throughout the area.

Swine Fever Orders 1938/49.

No action was necessary locally under the provisions of these Orders. Four different batches of pigs from infected premises were, however, received at the abattoir for slaughter. This necessitated isolation and a thorough disinfection of the lairs occupied by the pigs.

Foot and Mouth Disease Orders 1938/54.

No outbreaks of the disease occurred within a radius of 15 miles necessitating any restrictions being placed on the movement of livestock in the County Borough area.

Eight fat cattle were, however, received at the abattoir, a day or so after being in direct contact (in a market) with other animals subsequently found to have developed the disease. Fortunately, it was possible to arrange for the immediate slaughter of these and other animals on the abattoir premises, thus enabling early disinfection to be carried out with little or no disorganisation to the normal slaughtering routine.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

No suspected case of anthrax occurred during the year.

FOWL PEST ORDER, 1938.

Three suspected outbreaks were investigated during the year but in only one case (involving several hundred birds), was the disease found to be present. All affected and contact birds were slaughtered and the carcasses removed for incineration, it not being practicable to dispose of them on the infected premises due to the close proximity of residential property.

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/46.

The Veterinary Officer, acting for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, carries out diagnostic investigations at farms in the Borough and the adjoining rural area when infection is found to be present in samples of milk.

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. Nine licences were granted or renewed 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.

ICE CREAM.Bacteriological Examination.

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

Grade 	Methylene Blue Test			
	1	2	3	4
No. of samples in each Grade	6	2	3	1

On each occasion in which the methylene blue test shows 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.

Two local firms manufacture ice cream and both use the Hot Mix Method.

Food Premises.

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

Bakeries	...	...	...	99
Grocers	...	...	...	384
Greengrocers	...	...	...	63
Butchers and Cooked Meat Traders	...			157
Fishmongers	...	...	...	31
Cooked Meat Manufacturers			...	47
Fish and Chip Shops	...		...	64
Canteens, kitchens, etc.			...	71
Cafes and Restaurants	...		...	63
Hotels, Licensed Clubs, etc.			...	164
Manufacturers of Ice Cream			...	2
Retailers of Ice Cream (including the two manufacturers)			...	306

(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	...	...	88
Cooked Meat Manufacturers		...	11
Shopkeepers who also prepare small quantities of cooked meats		...	40
Retailers and Manufacturers of ice cream	...	...	306
			<hr/>
TOTAL	...		445
			<hr/>

(3) Number of inspections of Food Premises

Meat and other Cooked Foods	...	298
Ice Cream	...	247
		<hr/>
TOTAL	...	545
		<hr/>

Food Premises

(1) The types of Food Premises in the Departmental District

Hotels, licensed clubs, etc.	...
Cafes and restaurants	...
Canteens, kitchens, etc.	...
Plan and Club Shops	...
Hand-carriers of foodstuffs	...
Butchers of Ice Cream (including	...
the two main districts)	...
Hand-carriers of foodstuffs	...

(2) Number of Food Premises registered underSection 16 of the Food and Drug Act, 1925

(included in (1) above)

Hotels, licensed clubs, etc.	...
Cafes and restaurants	...
Canteens, kitchens, etc.	...
Plan and Club Shops	...
Hand-carriers of foodstuffs	...
Butchers of Ice Cream (including	...
the two main districts)	...
Hand-carriers of foodstuffs	...
TOTAL	...

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS TAKEN DURING 1959.

Total Samples		Formal		Informal	
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
442	65	9	2	433	63

Particulars of Formal Samples adulterated or below standard

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Milk	Deficient in milk fat and non-fatty milk solids.	Farm visited and farmer cautioned.
Milk	Deficient in milk fat.	Farm visited and farmer cautioned.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1959.

<u>No. of Case.</u>	<u>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken.</u>	<u>Offence.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
1	Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 44, 290 and 293.	Non-payment of Order made to pay cost of work done in default in providing clean water closet.	Further Order made to pay sum involved (£18.3s.1d.) at rate of £1 weekly. Prison sentence of 6 weeks to be deferred if payments continued regularly.
2	Public Health Act, 1936. Section 154.	Giving toys in exchange for rags to 2 children under the age of 14 years.	Fined £1 in each case, plus £3.3s.0d. advocate's fee. Total = £5.3s.0d.
3	Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.	Smoking in food shop.	Fined £1 and £1.1s.0d. costs.
4	Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.	Carrying on the trade of milk distributor without registration.	Fined £10.
5	Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Unlawfully using designation "Tuberculin Tested"	Fined £50 and £3.3s.0d. costs.
6	Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.	Smoking in food shop.	Fined £2.
7	Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Selling unfit cooked meat.	Not proved.
8	Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Selling cooked meat not of the quality demanded (containing finger bandage).	Fined £25 and £7.9s.0d. costs.
9	Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Supplying meat to canteens not of quality demanded.	Not proved.

SECTION XVIIMISCELLANEOUSMedical Examinations.

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1959:-

PURPOSE	No. of Examinations
Retirement of Local Authority staff ...	5
Workmen's Compensation Act	11
Fitness for employment (Superannuation)...	296
Road Traffic Act	177
Fitness to Work	53
School Meals Service	33
Accidents	13
Teachers - Admissions to Training College	68
Others	10
TOTAL	666

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		
	Town Hall	Cemetery	Marsden Hospital
	Tons per Sq. mile	Tons per Sq. mile	Tons per Sq. mile
Total undissolved matter	11.69	11.64	5.24
Total dissolved matter	7.07	7.96	6.59
Total deposit	18.76	19.6	11.83
Sulphate as SO_4	2.60	2.53	1.20
Chlorine as Cl	1.45	1.54	2.36

THE WEATHER OF 1959 COMPARED WITH 1958
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

112

	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. (9/10/11)	47.2°	12.4°	47.7°	48.8°	112	82.2%
1958	688.4	152	12.1 hrs. (15th June)	46.196	195	1.098 ins. (7th June)	47.1°	11.6°	48.2°	48.4°	116	83.9%
1959	682	30	Figures not available	30.599	136	1.445 ins. (26th Dec)	49.0°	13.5°	49.4°	49.2°	85	79.5

Sunshine sphere stolen 14.11.57.
Replaced 15.4.58. Stolen again 12.10.58.
Replaced 1.11.59.

NOTE: The Station at Queen's Park ceased to operate on 29th September, 1959.
The new Station in the grounds of Marsden Hospital commenced observations on 1st November, 1959.

LAT : 53° 47' 30N

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED DURING 1959.

LONG : 2° 14' 30W

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level at Queen's Park Meteorological Station and 655 feet above Mean Sea Level at Marsden Hospital.

1959	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		THERMOMETERS										RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			IN SCREEN						Mean Min. on Grass	IN GROUND		Mean Relative Humidity	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

SNOW OR SLEET	SNOW LYING (at obs.hour)	THUNDER HEARD	HAIL	FOG (at obs.hour)	GROUND FROST	GALE
10	20	7	5	12	85	15

* Sunshine Sphere stolen 12.10.58. Replaced Nov.1959.

✓ Meteorological Office Estimate.

New Station opened at Marsden Hospital on 1st Nov.1959.

✱ The driest September since records began.

No readings taken for October. Station being moved to new site.

LUKE J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
Principal School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT **1959**

LUKE J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., LM., D.P.H.
Principal School Medical Officer.

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THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

For the Municipal Year 1959 - 60

is constituted as follows:-

- THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Miss Councillor E.Utley, J.P.).
- * Mrs. Alderman M.A.Battle, J.P.
Miss Alderman A.Proctor.
 - * Alderman G.Hale, J.P. (Chairman).
 - * " T.Holgate.
 - * " G.Hollinrake.
 - * " W.Jackson.
 - Mrs.Councillor S.Ennis, J.P.
 - * Mrs.Councillor R.I.Pilling.
 - * Councillor E.Kelly.
 - * " T.Maxfield.
 - * " W.Mills.
 - * " P.Mullen.
 - * " A.Proctor.
 - * " W.Roberts.
 - * " T.Rushton.
 - * " E.Sandy, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).
 - * " A.Stanworth.
 - * " J.H.Sutcliffe.
 - * " E.J.Willis.
- The Rt.Rev.The Bishop Suffragan of Burnley.
- * The Rev.J.Rigby.
 - The Rev.L.W.Morgan, B.A.
 - Mr.T.Conroy.
- * Members of the Special Schools and
Services Sub-Committee.

Public Health Department,
Burnley.

17th August, 1960.

The Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to present my Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service during 1959. This is my first report and includes the work done during the period January to June under my predecessor, Dr.D.C.Lamont, your Principal School Medical Officer for nearly 29 years, and the 'architect' of the many improvements made in the School Health Service.

During the year we saw the extension of the B.C.G.Vaccination Service to those pupils aged 14 years and over and to students of the Municipal College, School of Art and the Nursery Training Centre.

A most interesting and valuable report is given by the Senior Orthoptist on the 1958 Survey of Eyesight of three-year-old children. This pilot scheme is the only one of its kind in the country, and the results are such that it is hoped to introduce a permanent scheme for routine "screening" of three-year-old children. Unfortunately, this is not at present possible owing to the difficulty in obtaining an Assistant Orthoptist.

The School Dental Clinic continued to provide an excellent service despite a staff shortage. One part-time dental officer terminated his employment and the Assistant School Dental Officer ceased to be full-time and became part-time. The report of the Principal School Dental Officer is given in the following pages. I might, at this point, say that the Dental Clinic should be upgraded as soon as possible on lines suggested by the Ministry's Inspector.

On the 10th March, 1959 the Minister of Education issued a Circular No.347 on Child Guidance. This Circular sets out his recommendations for this Service, which are based on the Report of the Committee on Maladjusted Children of 1955. Until there are sufficient Child Psychiatrists and Psychiatric Social Workers available, Child Guidance Clinics will continue to give only a limited service. It is hoped that, in the not too distant future, our own Child Guidance Clinic will be fully staffed in accordance with the Minister's recommendations.

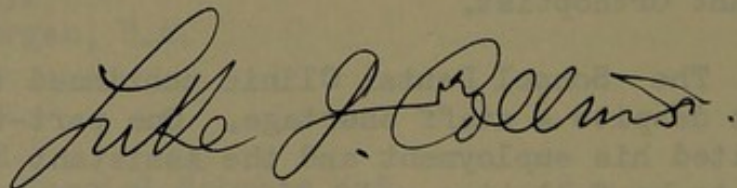
Vaccination of children against Poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, and it is pleasing to note that approximately 90 per cent. of all children in the town have received at least two protective injections against the disease.

No infectious disease was present in epidemic form during the year. Two hundred and twenty four school children suffered from Measles and German Measles, and there were 50 cases of Scarlet Fever in school children notified.

During the past ten years, only two cases of Diphtheria have been notified, but I would stress upon parents the importance of having their children effectively protected against this disease. Only 40.7% of our children under 15 years of age have a satisfactory degree of immunity.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee for the interest they have shown in the work of the School Health Service. I am also indebted to the Director of Education and the Head Teachers for the help they have given to me, and to the members of my staff. I would also like to pay tribute to the efficiency and loyalty of all the members of the staff of the School Health Service.

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



Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL INFORMATIONSCHOOLS

In December, 1959 the total number of pupils enrolled in the Schools was 37 less than in December, 1958.

At the end of 1959, the numbers of children on the rolls were as follows:-

Nurseries, 516; Infants' Departments, 2875; Junior Departments, 4630; Modern Secondary and Technical High Schools, 4273; Academic Secondary Schools, 1255; Special Schools, 176; Total = 13725.

The numbers in the schools are:-

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	No. on Roll at 31st December, 1959.		
	Nursery Classes.	Infants Dept.	Junior Dept.
Barden ...	-	157	203
Burnley Wood ...	-	105	-
Lionel Street ...	-	197	396
Stoneyholme ...	26	181	277
Rosegrove ...	-	111	-
Hargher Clough ...	-	-	442
Habergham ...	-	68	-
Heasandford ...	-	171	353
Coal Clough ...	24	148	-
Todmorden Road ...	-	294	532
Whittlefield ...	23	68	-
Rosehill ...	-	165	293
Healey Wood ...	-	66	117
Lowerhouse ...	-	-	315
St. Peter's ...	-	50	103
Holy Trinity ...	-	87	195
St. Stephen's ...	-	102	315
St. Andrew's ...	-	59	129
Wood Top ...	-	64	80
Lane Head ...	-	43	70
Back Lane ...	-	-	19
Myrtle Bank ..	-	186	-
St. Mary's R.C. ...	-	193	161
St. Thomas's R.C. ...	-	59	99
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	-	105	207
St. John's R.C. ...	-	144	225
St. Augustine's R.C.	-	52	99

NURSERY SCHOOLS. No. on Roll

Accrington Road Nursery School	...	...	80
Habergham Nursery School	...	...	40
Rockwood Nursery School	...	...	42
Rosehill Nursery School	...	...	40
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	...	...	37
Lionel Street Nursery School	...	...	40
Elm Street Nursery School	...	...	39
Howard Street Nursery School	...	...	40
Rosegrove Nursery School	...	...	42
Barden Lane Nursery School	...	...	43

MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. No. on Roll

Barden Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	513
Burnley Wood Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	424
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	584
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	496
St. Mary's R.C. Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	344
St. Hilda's R.C. Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	350
Walshaw Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	677
Walshaw Girls' Modern Secondary (Annexe)	...	...	269

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS. No. on Roll

Burnley Technical High School	...	...	616
(Boys = 313; Girls = 303)			

ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOLS. No. on Roll

Grammar School for Boys	...	...	636
High School for Girls	...	...	619

SPECIAL SCHOOLS. No. on Roll

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally			
Sub-normal children	...	...	76
Open Air School	...	...	100

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 25693, a decrease of 3358 on the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 306 days.

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.

Immunisations and vaccinations are also carried out in Schools.

Orthoptic treatment - approximately six 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 as required.

SPECIALIST CLINICS.

Ophthalmic - three sessions each week (average).

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:-

L.J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:-

C. Burns, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., 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. (Part-time Dental Officer - six 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;
One Educational Psychologist; One Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time);
One Orthoptist; One Speech Therapist; Five Clerks; Two Dental
Clerk/Attendants.

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES
AND OTHER STATUTORY AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

Specialist clinics for orthopaedics, eye defects and paediatrics are held in the School Clinic. Specialists attending these clinics are officers of the Burnley Hospital Management Committee and no charges are made for the services of the Orthopaedic Surgeon and the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. The Paediatrician and Ophthalmic Surgeons are paid sessional fees by the local Health Authority.

Children to be seen by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist are referred to his out-patient clinic held in Burnley Victoria Hospital.

An Orthoptic Service is provided for the school children of Burnley and Nelson, and also for the Ophthalmic Department of the Burnley Victoria Hospital. Two Orthoptists are normally employed, the cost being borne on a pro rata basis by the Authorities concerned. During the greater part of 1959 only one Senior Orthoptist was employed because of the lack of applicants for the vacant post.

There is close co-ordination between the School Health Service and the services for the care of young children, vaccination, immunisation and prevention of illness and after-care administered in accordance with Sections 22, 26 and 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Two medical officers undertake duties in connection with all the services mentioned. All clinics, including specialist clinics, and all treatments are available to children of school and pre-school age.

A voluntary Committee administers the Thursby Children's Convalescent Home, St.Annes-on-Sea. The selection of children to receive periods of two weeks' convalescent holiday is the responsibility

of the School Medical Officers. The Home was opened from April to mid-October and one hundred and fifty seven Burnley school children benefited from the holidays provided.

The School Medical Officers provide information for the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour in regard to the suitability of school leavers for different types of employment.

Co-operation with statutory and voluntary bodies is well established and no difficulties are experienced. Information and advice is freely given and accepted between general practitioners, hospital staffs and the school medical officers. The local hospitals supply lists of children admitted and discharged. Health Visitors attend the hospital children's wards and the paediatric out-patient clinics.

The School Medical Officers welcome the opportunity to discuss with parents the physical condition of their children, but unfortunately the number of parents attending routine medical inspections in schools is low, despite the fact that they are invited by letter to attend. The numbers of parents who actually attended these inspections were:-

With the Entrants	...	...	869	or	70.8%
With the Second Age Groups	...	...	550	or	37.4%
With the Third Age Groups	...	...	29	or	2.3%

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 4371 which is 31.8% of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 5123, so that altogether 9494 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 Inspections.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	10	11	12	13	Total	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total		
BOYS	69	69	91	270	52	24	16	24	615	540	115	54	27	736	528	45	80	8	12	1	674	212	
GIRLS	48	62	103	283	61	26	16	13	612	511	128	69	28	736	491	36	65	3	14	1	610	176	
TOTALS	117	131	194	553	113	50	32	37	1227	1051	243	123	55	1472	1019	81	145	11	26	2	1284	388	

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Routine Inspections ...	2237	2134	4371

Other Inspections:-

No. of Special Inspections
and Re-inspections:-

	<u>Special Inspections</u>	<u>Re-Inspections</u>	<u>Total</u>
At Schools ...	89	3919	4008
At School Clinic	1062	53	1115
	<u>1151</u>	<u>3972</u>	<u>5123</u>

Visits of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:-

For Routine Medical Inspection: 325

For "Following-up" Defects: -

The 388 other periodic inspections shown in the table 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.

The Medical Officers also saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection. Owing to time being devoted to vaccination against poliomyelitis, no special follow-up visits to schools were made.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. The ten nursery schools have 443 young children on the roll and the nursery classes in three other schools have 73 making a total of 516 children under five years of age who receive nursery care. Frequent visits for supervision of these young children were made during the year, and 394 were given a full routine medical examination.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

The statistical tables will be found on Pages

The statistics of routine inspections show that of 4371 pupils inspected in the various age groups, 705 were found to require treatment, apart from dental attention. In the entrant group the percentage of children with defects requiring treatment was 16.4%, as compared with 15.5% in 1958. In the second age group, the percentage in 1959 was 18.0% as compared with 17.5% in 1958 and in the third age group the percentage with defects requiring treatment was 13.3% as compared with 12.1% in 1958. Of the total children inspected routinely, 16.1% required treatment, as compared with 15.3% in 1958 and 13.0% in 1957.

During the last two years there has been an increase in the percentage of children with defects requiring treatment, due in the main to defects of vision and minor orthopaedic conditions. The general improvement over the last thirty years is shown in the following figures.

Average percentage of
children found to have
defects requiring
treatment.

1959	16.1
1954 - 58	12.4
1949 - 53	11.3
1944 - 48	13.9
1939 - 43	19.9
1934 - 38	25.0
1929 - 33	35.0

Of the 705 found to require treatment, 263 had vision defects, mainly errors of refraction. This is 6% of the total inspected. In 1958, 4.3% were found to have defective vision. Three hundred and twenty three children were examined by the eye specialist for the first time and 682 who had been under supervision in previous years were re-examined. Two hundred and seventy four children were prescribed spectacles for the first time and 492 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, 232 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. Two hundred and seventeen were found to squint.

At both routine and special inspections 627 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 110 required to be referred to the specialist for further opinion or treatment.

Diseases of the heart and circulation showed a slightly lower incidence to that of the previous year, being present in 1.3% of those inspected, and this compares favourably with the average incidence of 1.4% during the decennium 1949 - 1958. 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 123 surveys in schools for general cleanliness and to detect vermin infestation. Thirty two thousand six hundred and thirty three inspections were made of individual pupils. Eight hundred and fourteen instances of infestation in respect of 642 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 2.5% 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 1959, 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 4371 children shows that none had seriously defective clothing or footwear.

	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of children.	%	No. of children.	%
Children classified as very good	4281	98.0	4274	97.8
Children classified as good	90	2.0	97	2.2
Children classified as defective	-	-	-	-

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

Over the last few years there has been little change in the average heights and weights of children. Compared with the heights and weights of children of thirty or more years ago, children today are about two inches taller and four pounds heavier than their mothers and fathers were when attending infant schools.

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	69	62	270	283	540	511	528	491
Average height in inches	37.8	37.6	43.1	42.8	52.8	52.9	61.9	61.2
Average weight in pounds	35.1	34.0	41.6	42.1	69.2	69.2	104.6	103.8

Physical Condition. The physical condition of children at all ages continues to be very satisfactory, and evidence of malnutrition is now very rare. Of 4371 pupils, whose physical condition was noted, only 4 were considered to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition and only one of these was in the group aged 14 years and over. Of all the pupils classified for this purpose 99.9% were considered to be satisfactory.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 1062 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 1115. One thousand and eighty five 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 30 attendances.

Only one case of ringworm, 7 cases of scabies and 22 cases of impetigo required to attend the clinic. Two cases of scabies were found during the routine inspection of 4371 children in schools. One case of impetigo was found during routine inspections, and thirty two were treated at the clinic. Four of the scabies cases were also treated at the clinic.

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

			<u>Requiring Treatment</u>	<u>Requiring Observation</u>
Ringworm	...	...	1	-
Scabies	...	...	7	-
Impetigo	...	...	22	-
Other skin diseases		...	65	1
Eye defects	...	...	216	27
Ear defects	...	...	45	9
Nose and throat defects	...	...	46	10
Speech defects		...	23	6
Lymphatic gland enlargement			2	-
Heart and circulation defects			3	-
Lung diseases	...	...	17	6
Development defects		...	1	1
Orthopaedic defects		...	45	3
Nervous system defects	...	...	12	3
Psychological conditions	...	...	6	9
Abdomen	...	...	4	3
Other conditions		...	264	19
			—	—
			779	97
			—	—

Miscellaneous Examinations.

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

For freedom from infection prior to admission to Orthopaedic Hospitals	...	...	4
For freedom from infection prior to admission to Camp School	...	...	621
For suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes			247
Prior to admission to Residential Schools and Approved Schools	...	...	46
Children to be boarded out (Children's Department)			64
For fitness for employment on leaving School	...		43
Reports for Juvenile Court	...	...	2
For suitability for employment out of school hours			213
For fitness to take part in Juvenile Entertainment			-
Miscellaneous Inspections by nurses	...		258

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 6,106 visits to schools and homes of parents, apart from the visits made to schools in connection with routine medical inspection.

Follow-up visits by the Nurses for:-

Defective vision	...	...	...	4325
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	246
Other Defects	...	...	...	1535
				<hr/>
				6106
				<hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASEReview of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease

During 1959, no infectious disease was prevalent in epidemic form. Six hundred and twenty cases of measles and german measles occurred, and of these only 224 were in children of compulsory school age.

Of 79 cases of scarlet fever, 50 were in children between 5 and 14 years of age.

The only case of acute poliomyelitis occurred in a child of school age.

Of 8 cases of whooping cough, five were in the 0 to 4 age group and three in the 5 to 14 age group.

Three cases of pneumonia occurred in children of compulsory school age.

Notifications of tuberculosis in children under fifteen years of age numbered nine. Six of these were in the 5 to 14 years age group and three were under five years of age. Of the six cases in the age group 5 to 14 years, all were early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and were contacts of other members of their households. There were no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis amongst children of school age.

During the past ten 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 fourteen years:-

1946 - 71	1950 - 1	1954 - Nil
1947 - 33	1951 - Nil	1955 - Nil
1948 - 16	1952 - 1	1956 - Nil
1949 - 9	1953 - Nil	1957 - Nil
		1958 - Nil
		1959 - Nil

There was an increase in the incidence of Sonne Dysentery during the year, 48 cases (all ages) being notified. Of these, twelve were in children of compulsory school age and 29 in children under 5 years of age. It was mild in type and was spread evenly over the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of the year.

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	50	-
Whooping Cough	3	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Measles and German Measles	224	-
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	3	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Dysentery	12	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis	6	-
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	-

Immunisation against Diphtheria. In 1959, the number of children immunised against diphtheria under the Local Health Authority's arrangements, both in the central clinic and by general practitioners, was 956. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1959, the child population of the Borough consisted of 6,000 children under five years of age and 11,900 between five and fifteen years. Of these only 58.8% of the under fives and 74.6% 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 187.

Age groups of children considered to have a satisfactory degree of immunity are:-

Under 1 year	...	...	...	34.5%
1 - 4 years, inclusive	...	...	...	65.2%
5 - 14 years, inclusive	...	...	...	31.6%
Total under 15 years	...	...	...	<u>40.7%</u>

The numbers dealt with during 1959 were:-

Immunisation completed	Primary			Total	No. of Reinforcement Injections. (all ages).	Total immunised
	Under 5 years	5-14 years	Adults			
At L.A.Clinic	703	23	-	726	120	846
By Medical Practitioners	225	5	-	230	67	297
TOTAL ...	928	28	-	956	187	1143

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

During the year the Minister extended the scheme by making B.C.G. vaccination available to children of 14 years of age and upwards who are still at school, and also students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education. This is in addition to the existing scheme covering pupils in the 13 year age group.

In 1959, the number of parents who consented to the vaccination of their children was more than in the previous year, the acceptances being 59.5% of the children in the appropriate age group, as compared with 57.4% in 1958 and 64.5% in 1957.

The following statistics give details of the numbers vaccinated during 1959, and a review of those who were vaccinated in the previous year.

Vaccination was offered to 1218 pupils of whom 725 (59.5%) accepted it. Of these 652 (89.9%) were found to be suitable and were vaccinated.

Particulars are as follows:-

<u>No. of Pupils in 13 year age group (1959).</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) To whom B.C.G. vaccination was offered	...	...	...	652	566	1218
(b) No. of above (a) who accepted	...	...	...	394	329	723
(c) No. of (b) who were found to be:-						
(i) Mantoux negative	...	...	...	345	307	652
(ii) Mantoux positive	...	...	...	49	22	71
(iii) Left town or consent revoked before test	...	...	...	-	-	-
(d) No. of (c) (i) who were given B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	345	307	*652
(e) No. of (d) whose Mantoux test was positive after B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	343	305	648
(f) No. who required a further B.C.G. vaccination as not rendered Mantoux positive after 1st vaccination	...	...	...	-	-	-

* Includes 2 boys and 1 girl who left town before post vaccinal test was due and 1 girl whose parents revoked consent for the Mantoux test.

Total attendances at B.C.G. Clinic in respect of the above cases	2801
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Children vaccinated with B.C.G. in 1958.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was positive after B.C.G. vaccination during 1958 ...	232	259	491
No. of the above pupils whose Mantoux test was still positive during 1959 ...	191	235	426
No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was negative and required a further B.C.G. vaccination	30	16	46
No. of pupils who left town before annual test was due	11	8	19
No. of pupils whose parents withdrew consent for the annual test	-	-	-
Total attendances at B.C.G. Clinic in respect of the above cases ... ..	...	...	1082
No. of 13 year old children given B.C.G. vaccination since the inauguration of the Scheme in 1954 ... ..	...	...	3002

During the year the B.C.G. Scheme was extended to include pupils aged 14 years and over who were in attendance at senior schools and also to students at The Burnley Municipal College, The Burnley School of Art and the Nursery Training Centre.

Pupils of 14 years and over: -

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
(i) Number Mantoux Negative ...	22	26	48
(ii) Number Mantoux Positive ...	4	5	9
Number at item (i) who were vaccinated	22	26	*48
Number who were Mantoux Positive after vaccination	20	25	45

* Includes 2 boys and 1 girl who failed to attend for post vaccinal Mantoux. Attendances in respect of the above ... 198

Students in attendance at establishments for further education:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
(i) Number Mantoux Negative ...	10	17	27
(ii) Number Mantoux Positive ...	9	13	22
Number at item (i) who were vaccinated	10	17	*27
Number who were Mantoux Positive after vaccination	10	16	26

* Includes 1 female who left town before post vaccinal test was due. Attendances in respect of the above ... 157

Total attendances in respect of all B.C.G. Clinics:-

School children	...	...	4081
Students	...	...	157

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The arrangements for the treatment of school children during 1959 remained the same as in previous years. Good co-operation with the local hospitals is maintained. This is ensured by the staffing of the ophthalmic, paediatric and orthopaedic clinics by hospital consultant staff. Interchange of clinical reports and information between the school medical officers and general practitioners and hospital medical staffs continues to be well maintained and extremely satisfactory.

The consultant paediatrician sees cases referred to him by the school medical officers and from the infant welfare centres at a monthly clinic which he holds in the School Clinic premises. During the year, 45 school children and 5 pre-school children were examined, the attendances being 56 and 7 respectively. The interest and co-operation of the paediatrician is most valuable.

The 25,693 attendances for all purposes at the School Clinic are 3358 less than the attendances for 1958.

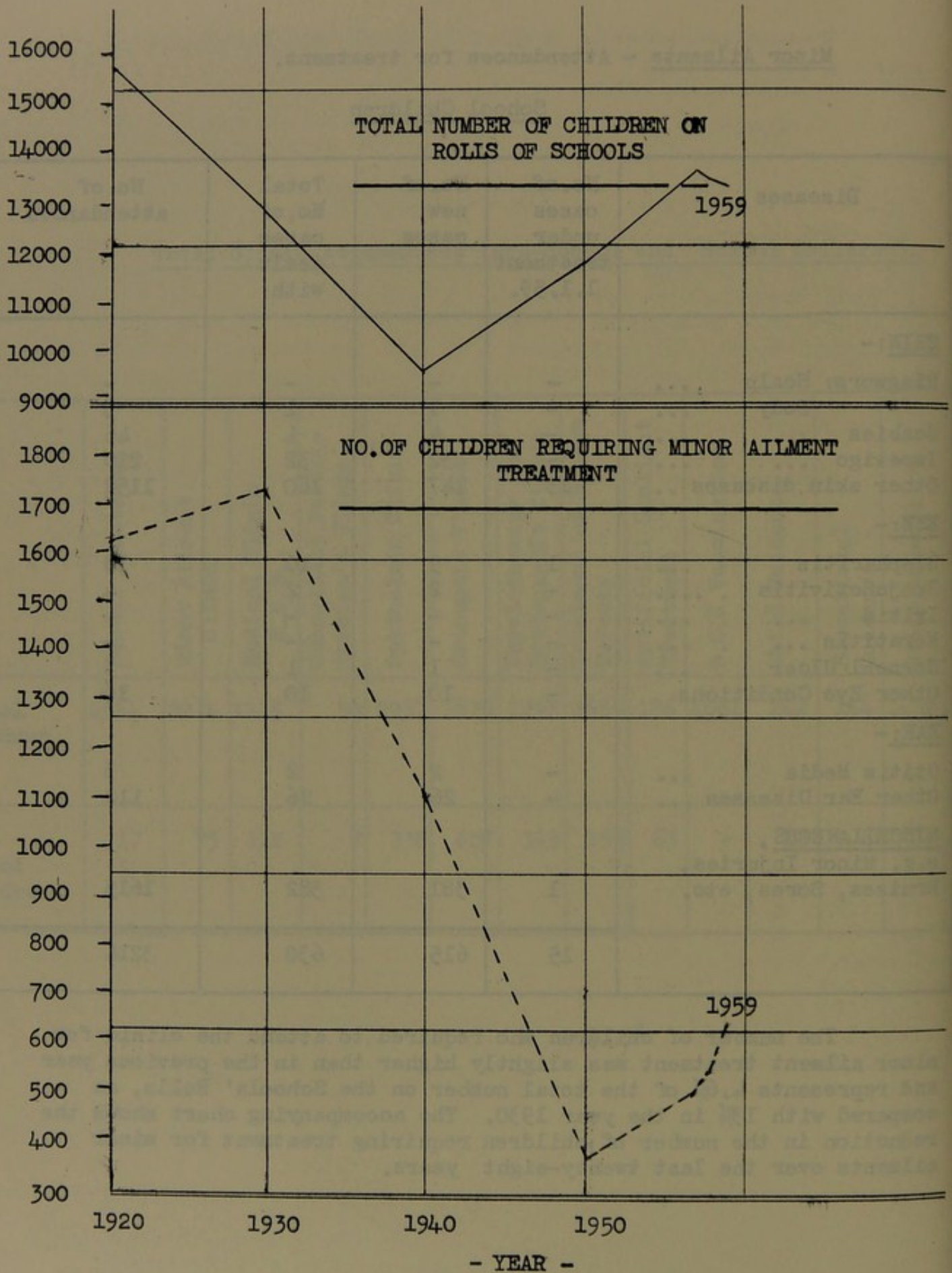
Total Clinic Attendances (Pre-School and School Children).

	Dental Treatment	Minor Ailment Clinic	Medical Clinic S.M.O.	Consultant Paediatrician's Clinic	Ophthalmic Clinic	Orthoptic T'ment	Physiotherapy and Orthopaedic T'ment	Treatment of Speech Defects	Artificial Sunlight Treatment	B.C.G. Vaccination	Child Guidance	Educational Guidance	Miscellaneous	Total
School children	4554	3214	1115	56	2957	1675	1797	2633	186	4081	242	144	1498	24152
Pre-school children	17	75	112	7	338	607	145	153	63	-	18	6	-	1541

Minor Ailments - Attendances for treatment.School Children

Diseases	No. of cases under treatment 1.1.59.	No. of new cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of attendances
<u>SKIN:-</u>				
Ringworm: Scalp ...	-	-	-	-
Body ...	-	1	1	5
Scabies ...	-	4	4	46
Impetigo ...	-	32	32	220
Other skin diseases ..	13	147	160	1152
<u>EYE:-</u>				
Blepharitis ...	1	9	10	38
Conjunctivitis	-	2	2	4
Iritis ...	-	-	-	-
Keratitis ...	-	-	-	-
Corneal Ulcer ...	-	1	1	3
Other Eye Conditions	-	10	10	16
<u>EAR:-</u>				
Otitis Media ...	-	2	2	3
Other Ear Diseases ...	-	26	26	112
<u>MISCELLANEOUS,</u> e.g. Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	1	381	382	1615
	15	615	630	3214

The number of children who required to attend the clinic for minor ailment treatment was slightly higher than in the previous year and represents 4.6% 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-eight 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.

			<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>No. of Attendances.</u>
SKIN:-				
Ringworm:	Head	...	-	-
	Body	...	-	-
Scabies	...	...	1	10
Impetigo	...	...	2	12
Other Skin Conditions	...	...	2	8
EYE:-				
Blepharitis	...	...	1	9
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1	5
Other Eye Conditions	...	...	-	-
EAR:-				
Otitis Media	...	...	-	-
Other Ear Conditions	...	...	2	8
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g.				
Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	...	...	6	23
Total	...	...	<u>15</u>	<u>75</u>

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects. Children requiring tonsil and adenoid operations are generally admitted to a ward for this purpose 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 48 examinations of children referred to him by the School Medical Officers and performed 48 operations. In addition, 259 children had operations by arrangements otherwise than through the School Health Service. At the end of the year fifteen pupils on the school clinic list were awaiting admission to hospital for operations.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Sessions held	...	...	...	102
No. of children examined for errors of refraction, etc:-				
New cases	...	...	...	323
Re-examinations	...	...	...	682
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:-				
New cases	...	...	...	274
Re-examinations	...	...	...	492
Attendances for approval of spectacles	...	...	...	949
Attendances for atropine drops	...	...	...	673
Total attendances	...	...	...	2957
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital	...	...	...	16

ERRORS OF REFRACTION

Classification of patients dealt with in 1959.

<u>Defect</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Old Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hypermetropia	22	26	48
Detached Retina	1	-	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	71	124	195
Myopia	73	79	152
Myopic Astigmatism	34	71	105
Mixed Astigmatism	20	57	77
Nystagmus	-	1	1
Anisometropia	15	10	25
Epicoanthus	-	1	1
STRABISMUS			
plus hypermetropia	22	91	113
plus hypermetropic Astigmatism	27	179	206
plus Myopia	-	2	2
plus Myopic Astigmatism	-	9	9
plus Mixed Astigmatism	-	4	4
plus Anisometropia	2	7	9
Ptosis	-	4	4
Blepharitis	-	-	-
Not yet classified	2	-	2
Found to have normal vision	34	17	51
	<u>323</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>1005</u>

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT

The following table shows the number of children who attended for examination and treatment by the Orthoptists. All cases requiring orthoptic treatment are first examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeons.

	<u>School Children</u>	<u>Pre- School Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
NO. OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN SEEN AT THE ORTHOPTIC CLINIC	593	397	990
ATTENDANCES:-			
(a) For Orthoptic Examination ...	148	52	200
(b) For Treatment	350	2	352
(c) For Inspection and Supervision	1177	553	1730
	<u>1675</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>2282</u>
CHILDREN REFERRED FOR OPERATIVE TREAT- MENT	24	6	30
CHILDREN RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT	16	6	22
No. of Sessions devoted to treatment or supervision ... ..	...	...	288

THE SENIOR ORTHOPTIST SUBMITS THE FOLLOWING REPORT:-

Consequent upon the resignation of the assistant orthoptist, the work of the department had, of necessity, to be curtailed during 1959, and this is mainly reflected in the reduction of attendances for regular orthoptic exercises. Since, obviously, all patients must have a correct diagnosis made, and regular examinations of children who are wearing some form of occlusion for the prevention or cure of amblyopia ex anopsia must also be carried out, it follows that attendances for treatment of defective binocular vision in cases where the sight is good, must of necessity take almost the last place in the list of priorities.

Another unfortunate aspect of the shortage of staff is that the routine survey of eyesight of three-year old children had to be discontinued. This is regrettable from two aspects:-

- (1) from the purely medical point of view that any child found to have a defect could have the benefit of early diagnosis and treatment;

- (2) from the wider aspect, that this was the only scheme of its kind in the country, and might have been used as a foundation for a widening of the field of preventive medicine in the child welfare services.

In the report for 1958, details were given of the attendances for this scheme, but a final assessment of the results was deferred until a more complete picture was obtainable. This assessment was made towards the end of 1959 and is in respect of the 310 children who were seen as a result of the scheme.

Results of survey of three-year old children.

Details are given below in Table 1, in respect of the number of visits necessary before adequate information could be obtained. Information was considered adequate when it could be decided either to refer the child for examination by the ophthalmologist, or that no further action was necessary.

TABLE 1.

Adequate information at first visit:-

No further action	145	}	57.4%
Referred to surgeon	33		

Adequate information at second visit:-

No further action	50	}	20.3%
Referred to surgeon	13		

Adequate information at third visit:-

No further action	1	}	1.0%
Referred to surgeon	2		

Remaining under observation at Orthoptic Clinic:-

After first visit	21	}	11.9%
After second visit	13		
After third visit	3		

Failed to attend:-

After first visit	27	}	9.4%
After second visit	2		
	<hr/> 310		<hr/> 100.0%

From this information, it can be calculated that 400 attendances were made, and in addition to 29 cases who have failed to attend, there were, at the time of writing (September 1959), 37 children about whom it had been impossible to arrive at a decision.

Table II (below) shows the disposal of the 310 children who did attend irrespective of the number of visits.

TABLE II

Disposal of 310 cases.

No further action	196	63.2%
Referred to surgeon	48	15.5%
Under observation at Orthoptic Clinic	37	11.9%
Ceased to attend before adequate information obtained	29	9.4%
	<u>310</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

In general, children were referred for ophthalmic examination and refraction where there was acuity of 6/18 or worse in either eye, or two lines difference on a picture chart, and all cases of manifest deviation of the visual axes, or latent deviation outside normal limits. A brief classification of the 48 cases who were referred to the surgeon is given in Table III.

TABLE III

Classification of 48 cases referred to Surgeon.

(A) Unsatisfactory acuity, but either no deviation or slight latent deviation with good recovery.

(1) No glasses ordered - eventually discharged	3
(2) No glasses ordered - remaining under observation	10
(3) Glasses prescribed	13
(4) Obtained private opinion	3

(B) Unsatisfactory acuity + strabismus.

(1) Glasses prescribed	4
(2) Obtained private opinion	2

c/f 35

(C) Acuity not recorded, but strabismus or latent deviation with poor recovery.

	b/f	35
(1) Glasses prescribed		11
(2) No glasses ordered, but amblyopic		1
(3) No glasses ordered - remaining under observation		1
		<hr/>
		48
		<hr/>

If the five cases who sought treatment privately are excluded, it will be seen that of the 43 cases referred to the surgeon, glasses or further observation were considered to be necessary in no less than 40 cases. Only 3 were discharged without further treatment or glasses.

Seventeen of the 43 cases who elected to be treated at the clinic were amblyopic, and 11 of these had a visual acuity of 6/60 or less. Fifteen of the 17 had either very slight or no deviation of the visual axes, and it is quite probable, therefore, that if this survey had not been carried out, many of these children would have remained without treatment until they reached the age for medical inspection at school. It is not possible to say how many of the five who sought private treatment would have done so in the absence of this scheme, and it might be thought, from the observed data, that one, or probably two at least, would be amblyopic.

Discussion.

The result of a year's work has been given in connection with the pilot scheme for visual screening of children aged three years, which was carried out during 1958.

The fact that only 28% of the children in the age group were seen is disappointing, but at least those who did attend could be dealt with adequately. In any such scheme it is only to be expected that the percentage of attendances will be low, but one might expect the attendances to increase as the scheme continued and gained in popularity. When it is considered that in the initial stages of the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis only 20.5% of the children in the borough who were eligible were registered, it would seem that the attendances in respect of the scheme under discussion can be considered very satisfactory.

One might speculate from the results of the examination of 310 children who did attend, as to the probable numbers of amblyopes that

would have been discovered if the remaining 764 children who came within the scope of the scheme had attended when invited to do so. If it is assumed that the 310 cases were a representative sample of the whole, then it might be anticipated that a further 25 amblyopes with acuity of 6/60 or less, or 50 with 6/18 or less might have been found.

It is interesting to compare the percentage of amblyopes as revealed by this survey (i.e. 3.5% with 6/60 or less and 5.5% with 6/18 or less) with the percentage of amblyopes who left school during 1955 and 1956, when it was revealed that there were only 0.6% with amblyopia of 6/60 or less, and 2.7% with 6/18 or less (Principal School Medical Officer's Annual Report 1957 P.30). Since these children would receive treatment many years ago, and perhaps not as early as received today, it appears reasonable to assume that future school leavers will have even better sight.

Finally, it might be considered that further steps could be taken to increase the efficacy of any scheme for early visual screening, such as the one under discussion, and the following suggestions are made:-

- (1) Publicity in the press.
- (2) Active propaganda by Medical Officers of Health.
- (3) A questionnaire sent to parents who did not attend may elicit valuable information.
- (4) A second appointment might be sent to those who failed to respond to the first, and if this fails, visits from health visitors might be arranged.
- (5) The provision of adequate orthoptic staff to carry out the work.

One aspect of the scheme, the benefit of which can not be revealed by statistics, is that almost 300 mothers were told of the advantages of early treatment, and this facet of health education could, over the years, have a very far-reaching effect.

It is suggested that, with concerted action and the general education of the public, visual screening of young children could become an accepted part of the child's life in the same way that routine medical inspection is not only accepted but expected, and that the problem of amblyopia ex anopsia, and what has been described as a "gap in the medical eye service" could be eradicated.

Finally, it is appropriate to point out that the scheme which, as previously stated, is the only one of its kind in the country, attracted the interest of the medical staff of the Manchester University Department of Ophthalmology, and thanks are due to Dr. A. Stanworth and Dr. J. H. Naylor, who gave invaluable help and advice in the assessment of the results and in the preparation of a paper which is to be published in the British Orthoptic Journal.

THE PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon held 14 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.

		<u>School Children</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>
New cases examined	...	29	14
Old cases examined	...	71	12
Attendances of old cases ..		105	32

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon referred 6 school children and 2 pre-school children to the physiotherapist for remedial exercises and corrective treatments. The school children made 167 attendances and the pre-school children made 52 attendances at the clinic.

			<u>School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Pre-School</u> <u>Children</u>
<u>CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS:-</u>				
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	8	-
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	4	1
Deformities of feet:-				
(a) talipes	...	...	7	-
(b) other	...	...	49	7
Other deformities of lower limbs	...		10	10
Spina Bifida	...	...	1	-
Other deformities of spinal column			6	2
Torticollis	...	...	-	-
Schlatter's disease	...	...	-	-
Dislocation of hip joint		...	9	-
Arthritic diseases	...	...	1	-
Tuberculous bone and joint disease			-	-
Traumatic and Postural conditions			1	1
Other conditions	...	...	4	5
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			100	26
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Eighteen school children and 6 pre-school children were supplied with splints, plaster cases and other surgical appliances.

Five cases were receiving hospital treatment on 1st January, 1959; fourteen were admitted to and fifteen were discharged from hospital during the year, leaving four in hospital at the end of the year. The average duration of stay in hospital of those discharged was 42 days.

At the end of the year, 71 children remained on the register (59 school children; 12 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.

			<u>School Children</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>
No. of patients	...	...	301	5
No. of attendances	...	...	<u>1496</u>	<u>47</u>
Treatments: For remedial exercises			402	11
For breathing exercises			1080	38
For corrective treatment			189	-
			<u>1671</u>	<u>49</u>

The total attendances at the clinic were 1942

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT:-

	<u>School Children</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of patients ...	18	5	23
No. of attendances	186	63	249

Report on the work of the School Dental Department.

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

During 1959 there were staff changes. Unfortunately in March, Mr.J.B.Jackson terminated his employment as Dental Anaesthetist (two sessions per week), and Mr.Kenneth Jackson ceased to be a full-time Assistant School Dental Officer and became a part-time dental officer, devoting five sessions per week to the service. Thus Burnley fell into line with most Local and County Authorities in becoming seriously undermanned. Efforts have been made to recruit new dental officers, without success.

The Authority has kept abreast of the times by installing a new air-rotor machine, and it is hoped to re-decorate and brighten the waiting rooms and the surgeries in the near future. During the year, Miss Knowles of the Ministry of Health, paid a visit to the Dental Clinic. Points in her report were noted with a view to improving the premises and the all-round efficiency of the clinic.

Once more, I have to report an increase in dental caries. Dental health seems to be neglected in favour of more dramatic aspects of Public Health. This is possibly because of the apparent limitation of the subject and the difficulties encountered in stimulating interest among the public. Much of the apparent indifference to the low state of dental health probably stems from the fact that dental disease is not a dramatic 'killer', and in the minds of many people the necessity for artificial dentures is inevitable by middle age. It cannot be emphasized too much that the fundamental essentials of a clean and healthy mouth are:-

- (a) Attention to a sound diet, e.g. avoidance of soft and sugary foods.
- (b) No taking of snacks between meals.
- (c) An all round attempt to promote sound oral hygiene by correct teeth cleansing methods. The importance of finishing meals with detergent foods (apples, etc.), especially at times when it is inconvenient to use a toothbrush.

There is a need for increased Dental Health Education with perhaps a nation-wide campaign in an effort to bring to the knowledge of the public in general, and parents in particular, the need for sound dental hygiene.

In March, a 'careers' exhibition was held at the High School for Girls. The clinic, in conjunction with Mr. Egar (Dental Surgeon) of Burnley, were invited to arrange a dental display. A great deal of interest was shown by the visitors to the dental stand, but no recruits to the profession were obtained.

There has been an increase in the activity and interest of the Orthodontic Section. The work is making inroads in the more usual and routine work of the clinic, but it is just as necessary. The wise counsel and guidance of Mr. Norman Wild, the Orthodontic Consultant, is proving of enormous value in correcting abnormalities, and providing better looking, healthier mouths.

The services and advice of Mr. F. Taylor Monks, the Dental Consultant and Oral Surgeon, have again been most helpful. His ready and expert assistance has earned the grateful thanks of patients and staff alike.

The Heads of Schools and their staffs have been helpful and most co-operative in their efforts to facilitate the school inspections.

Thanks are also due to the staff of the X-ray Department of the Victoria Hospital for their co-operation, and to the Dental Attendants, who in every way strive to maintain the understanding and efficiency of the Clinic.

Number inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment			Number with Defects Requiring Treatment		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
3400	3081	6481	2169	1897	4066	1231	1184	2415

Number found, at school inspection, to require treatment	...	...	...	2415
Number of casual attenders who required treatment	...	...	...	1339
			Total ...	<u>3754</u>

Number treated ... 2563
 Attendances by pupils for treatment 4554

Parents indifferent and no treatment received
 or treatment received privately, or left
 school or town ... 870

Dental Treatment given:-

Fillings			Extractions			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Extract- ions.	Other Operations		
Temp- orary Teeth	Perm- anent Teeth	Total Fill- ings	Temp- orary Teeth	Perm- anent Teeth	Total Extra- ctions		Temp- orary Teeth	Perm- anent Teeth	Total other opera- tions
13	838	851	3129	1023	4152	2026	4	789	793

No. of orthodontic cases under treatment on 1.1.59.	...	...	26
No. of orthodontic cases commenced during the year	...	...	36
No. of orthodontic appliances provided (41 patients)	...	...	44
No. of repairs or alterations to appliances	...	...	7
No. of cases undergoing orthodontic treatment on 31.12.59.	...	...	27
No. of other appliances provided - Crowns	...	...	2
Pinlays	...	...	5
No. of partial dentures provided (50 patients)	...	...	50
Repairs to partial dentures	...	...	20
No. of patients whose treatment was completed or discontinued	...	...	38

Camp School. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe, was opened on 20th March and closed on 9th October. Three hundred and eighty seven boys and 213 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight each. This entailed the medical examinations of 621 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes, was open for the reception of children from 21st April to 6th October. Sixty eight boys and 89 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two weeks.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.Meals Provided:-

	<u>During year</u> <u>ended 31.12.59.</u>	<u>During year</u> <u>ended 31.12.58.</u>
Breakfasts (approx.)	89,209	124,094
Dinners	1,248,083	1,179,839
Teas	184,943	199,598
	<u>1,522,235</u>	<u>1,503,531</u>

There has been a reduction in the number of breakfasts and teas provided, but the number of dinners has increased. The total figures show an increase of 18,704 meals provided over those of 1958.

The highest number of children receiving meals in any one week was 29,820 and the lowest 24,000, the average, excluding holidays, being 26,910.

Milk. In December, 1959, 10,505 children (6,941 Primary and Nursery, 3,425 Secondary and 139 Special), received milk. Thus about 76.5% 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. Seventy seven children received cod liver oil and malt preparations (total 213 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. One hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and three attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 87,054 last year.

School Journeys. 'Bus tickets are provided by the authority to enable children to travel free on public service vehicles to and from the School Clinic, the Open Air School, the Special Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils and the special classes in day schools.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The statistical table on the following pages gives numbers of handicapped children and the types of schools in which they were being educated on 22nd January, 1960.

Educationally Subnormal and Maladjusted Pupils. On the above date, 76 educationally subnormal pupils were receiving education in special schools, 75 being in attendance as day pupils at Coal Clough Special School, the other one being in a residential special school. Thirteen educationally subnormal pupils who required special education were ascertained during 1959 and 17 were transferred to special schools.

Twelve children left the Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils during 1959. Of these, seven reached school-leaving age and commenced work. One was reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency, and four pupils were transferred to ordinary schools.

Four 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, 1944.

On 31st December, 1959, there were 33 subnormal children under 16 years of age as follows:-

		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under Statutory Supervision	...	8	15	23
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	1	-	1
In Hospitals	...	4	5	9
		<hr/>		
		13	20	33
		<hr/>		

Six boys and twelve girls were in attendance at the Local Health Authority's Occupation Centre for subnormal children at the end of 1959.

Wennington Hall Residential Special School for Boys is controlled jointly by Blackpool, Bury, Barrow-in-Furness and Burnley Education Authorities. Nine maladjusted boys were on the School Register on 1st January, 1959. During the year one boy was newly placed, and two left to start work on attaining 16 years of age. Eight Burnley boys were resident there at the end of the year.

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools
or in Boarding Schools

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1959 how many handicapped pupils -	(1) Blind (2) Part- ially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Part- ially Deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically Handi- capped		(7) Education- ally sub- normal (8) Maladjust- ed.		(9) Epi- leptic	TOTAL 1 - 9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes? See Note (1)).	-	1	-	1	25	1	17	2	-	47
B. Were newly assessed as needing special educational treat- ment at special schools or in boarding homes?	1	1	-	-	25	1	13	3	-	44
On or about 22nd January 1960 how many handicapped pupils from the Authority's area -										
C. (i) were on the registers of -										
1. maintained special schools										
(a) as day pupils	-	1	-	-	97	-	75	-	-	173
(b) as boarding pupils	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	9	-	12
2. non-maintained special schools										
(a) as day pupils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) as boarding pupils	1	2	6	4	-	3	1	-	-	17
(ii) were on the registers of independ- ent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) or (ii) (See Note (2))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL C	1	3	6	5	97	5	76	10	-	203

F. Were on the registers of hospital special schools ... 5

DEAF CHILDREN. In December, 1959 the number of deaf and partially deaf children being educated in residential special schools were:-

	<u>Deaf</u>	<u>Partially Deaf</u>
Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston	1	2
Thomasson Memorial School for the Deaf, Bolton 	-	1
Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester 	5	1
Bridge House School for the Deaf, Harewood, nr. Leeds ...	-	1

During the year, one deaf boy and his partially deaf sister, both pupils of the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, were transferred in to Burnley and became the responsibility of the Local Education Authority.

One partially deaf boy who is also educationally subnormal was admitted during the year to Bridge House Residential Special School for the Deaf.

BLIND CHILDREN. In December, 1959, the number of blind and partially sighted children being educated in residential special schools were:-

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

At the end of December the pupil shown in the Wavertree Residential Special School for the Blind was withdrawn from the school following re-ascertainment as a partially sighted pupil. Arrangements are being made to admit him to a Residential Special School for Partially Sighted Pupils.

Towards the end of the year one boy receiving education in a special school for physically handicapped children was found to need education as a blind pupil. He was withdrawn from the school and provided with a home tutor for the blind, pending his admission to a residential school for blind children.

During the year a partially sighted pupil was enrolled as a day pupil at the Corporation Park Day School for Partially Sighted Pupils, Blackburn.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN. During 1959, the parents of a boy in Soss Moss Residential Special School for Epileptics left Burnley to reside in Oldham, and at the end of the year there were no Burnley children in residential special schools for epileptics.

Fifteen boys and eight girls who suffer from epilepsy were in attendance at ordinary day schools at the end of the year. Of these, seven suffer from major epilepsy and sixteen from minor epilepsy. Eighteen have been under supervision for a number of years, and five were new cases.

DIABETIC PUPILS. Only one school child is known to be suffering from diabetes, and during the year he was able to continue attendance at an ordinary day school.

EDUCATION IN HOSPITAL.

On the 7th October, 1957, an arrangement came into operation, by which the Local Education Authority provides education for children of school age who are undergoing treatment in the Children's Medical Ward of Burnley General Hospital.

Children are received into the hospital from Burnley County Borough and the adjoining part of Lancashire County. A teacher and equipment is provided by the Burnley Education Authority, and the cost of education of children normally resident in Lancashire County is charged by the Burnley Education Authority to the Lancashire County Education Authority.

An average of not more than 10 or 12 children of school age are fit to receive education at any one time. Education is given for five two-hour sessions each week during school terms.

CHILD GUIDANCE.

During 1959 the Child Guidance Clinic, staffed by a part-time Psychiatric Social Worker and a whole-time Educational Psychologist, has dealt with 125 children. Of these, 7 children were under 5 years of age and the remaining 128 between 5 and 15 years of age. Analysing further, 92 children (including 4 of pre-school age) have been referred initially for difficulties in school, learning and adjustment, and 33 children (including 3 of pre-school age) for behaviour difficulties displayed in the home circle. In many cases, however, a child referred initially for school failure proved to be in need of home adjustment and vice versa.

When a comparison is made with last year's figures, it is encouraging to note the increase of 43 per cent. (10 children) who were referred for behaviour problems in the home, such as enuresis, soiling, stealing, sleeping difficulties, truancy and being out of control.

In all, 410 attendances were made by children at the clinic, accompanied by their parents, and the Psychiatric Social Worker has made, in addition, 18 home visits, 63 school visits, and has conducted 179 interviews with parents in the clinic. The initial interview with the parent, which is invariably undertaken on referral, is normally dealt with by the Educational Psychologist.

In the report for the year 1958, certain generalisations have been made concerning factors which seemed to affect the development of children. It may be of interest to cite one or two cases, adequately anonymous, which during 1959 have borne out the correctness of those generalisations offered for consideration as a result of the year's experience in 1958.

To consider the first - the importance of early referral whilst the child is yet young. A.B. is a little girl of 4 years, born to a Burnley ex-service man and a European displaced person. She is in attendance at a nursery school, and great concern was aroused by her inability to play with other children and her habit of biting both them and the nursery staff. On investigation, the little girl was found to be mentally only 2 years old and emotionally still only in the oral stage of development. Father and mother, though co-operative with the clinic, were at variance with each other and extremely hostile, and the marriage was on the point of breaking up. Favourable aspects, however, existed in the fact that the mother was still in love with father, and father was at least feeling responsible for his daughter. Mother attended the clinic with little A.B. for play therapy and observation, and suitable playthings and treatment were suggested. The child was placed very early on the waiting list for special education as and when it became necessary. Father and mother have since become reconciled and A.B. has become a happy if backward little girl. If this case had not been referred at the time it was, it is felt that a pattern of hostile aggressive behaviour could have been fixed in the personality which would have resisted treatment even when the general backwardness was recognised.

An example of the second category where children are truly in school and considered to be in need of special school education is offered by C.D., a boy of 7 years at the bottom of a junior school class. His mother was known to be of low intelligence, and had received special school education herself, and his father was rarely at work. The boy himself was tense, hunched, depressed and apathetic

and his sister was already at the special school. On testing, the child proved to have an I.Q. of over 100, and play therapy was immediately commenced. In a very short time the tense, withdrawn, apathetic little boy changed to an alert and lively youngster who was able to begin to learn. He is now steadily progressing in the junior school and has become a normal member of a class in a district where academic standards are not exacting. We consider that, in spite of the most unpromising of home environments and a doubtful heredity, by close co-operation from clinic and school colleagues, a little boy has been considerably helped by early referral.

Lack of consistency in handling was mentioned as a third major cause of maladjustment in children in last year's report. In 1959 two cases dealt with showed the effect of inconsistency to a marked degree. D.E. was a boy of junior school age referred for soiling by day, both at school and at home. The boy's intelligence was good average, as was soon evidenced in his play as well as his tests. The symptom of maladjustment here was mainly a reaction to haphazard handling by mother who was out at work all day and firm handling by father, which inconsistency enabled D.E. to play one parent off against the other. Strong sibling jealousy of a "good" older sister further complicated the picture. Regular interviews with mother and child resolved the symptom and both parents were encouraged to work in harmony regarding home discipline.

Another case concerned a boy of 11, F.G., who was referred for temper tantrums, being unmanageable at home, untidy in dress, slovenly and lazy in bodily exercises, with a general indolence and indifference to work coupled with babyishness which sat ill on his wellgrown and rather obese figure. In a 'B' stream at school, F.G. turned out to be of superior intelligence, possibly inheriting this from his mother, who came from a middle class Dutch family. The boy's parents were totally different in personality and social position, the marriage having been consummated as a result of war service, and though the relationship is stable, the parents are at variance with each other on methods of "bringing up", and the mother in particular felt herself unable to enforce any discipline. The parents co-operated faithfully with the clinic as far as attendances were concerned, but seemed unable to profit thereby. We enlisted the willing help of the headmaster of the secondary modern school to which F.G. was transferred soon after commencing treatment, and by virtue of consistent and constant discipline, and an intellectual challenge of stimulating work, F.G. when discharged was in the top five of a good 'A' stream, was fast becoming a leader at physical education and had lost a stone in weight. He was regarded as a likely candidate for a later transfer to Technical or Grammar School.

As F.G. enters adolescence, much will depend on whether his general and intellectual interests will be strongly enough rooted to carry him through this difficult period, as his parents seem quite resigned to the fact that they "cannot manage him" and are unable to learn by advice and experience how to do so. The fact that he responds so well to clinic and school handling indicates that inconsistency is at the root of the trouble.

These four cases have been chosen from many similar ones to illustrate the remarks of 1958. In 1960, we hope to present some results of "follow-up" work which is being carried on, as far as possible, with cases discharged in 1958 and 1959.

TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

During the year the school medical officers referred 71 new cases to the speech therapist. In addition to the children already under treatment, and 27 cases awaiting treatment at the end of 1958, 55 of these 71 cases were accepted for treatment, thus leaving 16 new cases on the waiting list at the end of the year.

During the twelve months under review, 184 school children were given treatment for speech defects. Of this number, 110 were dyslalics, 61 were stammerers, 8 were cases of delayed speech development, 4 had cleft palate and 1 had another voice disorder.

By the end of the year, 79 patients had been discharged from treatment, 57 as cured, a further 9 were discharged as they had improved so much that they were able to continue practising at home without the therapist's supervision. Six children had left school or the borough before the completion of treatment. Seven children were discharged due to persistent non-attendance. Fifteen children were placed under observation only.

Of the 184 school children, 128 were boys and 56 girls. It is interesting to note that the ratio of boys to girls remains fairly constant throughout the years; and that in the case of stammers, the boys out-number the girls by as much as four to one. One hundred and sixty nine of the children were in attendance at primary and secondary schools; however, of that number, 6 were at similar schools in the county areas surrounding Burnley. Fifteen attended special schools. These children made a total of 2,633 attendances for speech therapy. In addition to visits to schools for consultation with head teachers on individual cases, the speech therapist interviewed and advised 123 parents with regard to their children's speech defects at the clinic.

In addition, 20 pre-school children were under treatment for speech defects, 10 being cases newly referred during the year. Of the 20 children, 7 were referred for delayed speech development, 5 required treatment for stammering and 8 for defective articulation. These children have all progressed quite well, 3 having been discharged, now speaking normally. Eleven of the 20 children have been placed under observation only, as treatment of their cases was deemed unpractical owing to their lack of years and concentration. The mothers of all these children have, however, been advised on the best approach to their children's individual problems. Altogether the 20 children made a total of 153 attendances. It is interesting to note here that, in the pre-school age group, there are eleven girls to nine boys.

Of the 6 county cases seen in the last year, 3 have been newly referred. These are all children from the surrounding areas of Burnley. They come here mainly because, either there is no therapist within easier reach of them, or, which is more frequently the case, because the waiting lists in the speech clinics immediately surrounding Burnley are so long. Most of these cases are referred by the Consultant Paediatrician of the Burnley Hospital Group. Of these 6 children, 5 had defective speech and one a stammer. During the year, 2 of these cases were discharged. The children from the county area made a total of 43 attendances.

The speech therapist has also seen and treated 5 adult patients. These patients, with the exception of one, who was seen as an in-patient at the General Hospital, Burnley, were all treated at the authority's clinic premises. Of this number, 2 were stammerers, one was slightly dysphasic, one had recurrent voice trouble and one had had a laryngectomy. Out of the 5 adult cases seen, 4 have been discharged. These adult patients made a total of 77 attendances.

"LIGHT THERAPY". Eighteen children were given 186 treatments at the School Clinic, and one child referred by the School Medical Officer was given 31 treatments at the Burnley General Hospital.

DELICATE PUPILS. Twenty five children were ascertained for the first time during 1959, classified as "delicate" and transferred to the Day Open Air School.

THE DAY OPEN AIR SCHOOL, in which delicate children and others handicapped in various ways are educated, dealt with the following cases during 1959:-

			<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admitted during 1959	...	...	10	15	25
Discharged during 1959	...	...	12	16	28
Average number of children on roll			...	...	96
Average attendance throughout the year			...	...	76
Average duration of stay of those discharged				...	4 years 4 mont
Average gain in weight since admission of those discharged		...	...	...	31.0 lbs.
Average gain in weight per child during the year				...	7.0 lbs.

Reasons for Admission:-

Bronchitis	...	...	...	2
Broncho-pneumonia		...	...	1
General Debility		...	...	8
Asthma	...	...	...	5
Epilepsy	...	...	...	3
Perthe's Disease		...	...	1
Hemeplegia	...	...	...	1
Haemophilia	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease			...	1
Nervous Debility		...	...	2
				<hr/>
				25
				<hr/>

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS. At 31st December, 1959, three 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. During the year, one child was newly placed in a residential special school, and one was newly assessed as requiring placement. Towards the end of the year one boy at a residential special school for physically handicapped pupils was withdrawn when he was ascertained as blind, and was provided with a home tutor pending admission to a residential special school for the blind. During January, 1960, five children were in residential special schools for physically handicapped pupils and 2 were awaiting placement, including the one for whom parental consent was not forthcoming. In addition to these, 116 children, who were to varying extents physically handicapped, did not come within the "physically handicapped" category

prescribed in The Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, 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 213 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading.

For list of other miscellaneous examinations carried out see page

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, 1959.</u>
Delivery of Newspapers ...	227
Delivery of Milk ...	3
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels ...	7
	<hr/> 237 <hr/>

Two hundred and thirty seven certificates were issued during the year and 14 had ceased. No licence was granted in respect of street trading by a young person between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Two licences were suspended or revoked, and two were refused. No children were certified by a medical officer as unfit for street trading.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959.LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY - BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH.

No. of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted
primary and secondary schools (including nursery and
special schools) in January, 1960 13726

Part I - Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained
and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including
Nursery and Special Schools).

TABLE A - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of pupils inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No. (3)	% of Col.2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col.2 (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1955 and later	339	339	100%	-	-
1954	388	388	100%	-	-
1953	495	494	99.8%	1	0.2%
1952	274	274	100%	-	-
1951	61	61	100%	-	-
1950	49	49	100%	-	-
1949	542	542	100%	-	-
1948	636	634	99.7%	2	0.3%
1947	197	197	100%	-	-
1946	86	86	100%	-	-
1945	517	517	100%	-	-
1944 and earlier	787	786	99.9%	1	0.1%
TOTAL	4371	4367	99.9%	4	0.1%

**TABLE B - PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1955 and later	3	39	41
1954	16	56	64
1953	17	75	85
1952	12	42	52
1951	4	8	12
1950	4	11	14
1949	54	62	109
1948	40	67	102
1947	14	30	40
1946	5	7	12
1945	36	28	61
1944 and earlier	58	55	113
TOTAL	263	480	705

TABLE C - OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	1151
Number of re-inspections	3972
TOTAL	<u>5123</u>

TABLE D - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in school by school nurses or other authorised persons	32633
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	642
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	16
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	-

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
TABLE A - PERIODIC INSPECTIONS
RETURN FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4.	Skin	14	59	14	36	24	67	52	162
5.	Eyes - a. Vision ..	43	43	93	59	127	52	263	154
	b. Squint ..	41	40	11	29	30	66	82	135
	c. Other ...	6	6	2	1	4	6	12	13
6.	Ears - a. Hearing	2	12	5	5	6	19	13	36
	b. Otitis Media	4	39	5	12	6	40	15	91
	c. Other ...	6	12	2	5	11	12	19	29
7.	Nose and Throat ...	20	226	6	45	38	231	64	502
8.	Speech	15	32	1	4	16	18	32	54
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..	4	15	-	2	1	11	5	28
10.	Heart	7	13	1	10	2	24	10	47
11.	Lungs	8	90	8	24	10	67	26	181
12.	Developmental -								
	a. Hernia ...	1	6	-	1	2	7	3	14
	b. Other ...	9	39	3	11	15	54	27	104
13.	Orthopaedic -								
	a. Posture ...	2	6	-	3	5	8	7	17
	b. Feet ...	14	34	8	2	10	16	32	52
	c. Other ...	12	26	15	21	24	34	51	81
14.	Nervous System -								
	a. Epilepsy ...	-	2	-	2	5	6	5	10
	b. Other ...	5	27	2	5	6	43	13	75
15.	Psychological -								
	a. Development	1	5	-	1	-	4	1	10
	b. Stability ..	2	6	-	2	1	5	3	13
16.	Abdomen	3	10	1	2	2	6	6	18
17.	Other	4	2	1	7	20	6	25	15

TABLE B - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defects or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring treatment (3)	Pupils requiring observation (4)
4	Skin ...	96	4
5	Eyes - a. Vision ...	165	18
	b. Squint ...	18	4
	c. Other ...	41	12
6	Ears - a. Hearing ...	14	7
	b. Otitis Media ...	2	-
	c. Other ...	32	4
7	Nose and Throat ...	46	15
8	Speech ...	27	7
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	2	1
10	Heart ...	3	2
11	Lungs ...	17	16
12	Developmental -		
	a. Hernia ...	-	1
	b. Other ...	1	-
13	Orthopaedic -		
	a. Posture ...	4	1
	b. Feet ...	30	3
	c. Other ...	14	8
14	Nervous System -		
	a. Epilepsy ...	-	4
	b. Other ...	13	-
15	Psychological -		
	a. Development ...	7	5
	b. Stability ...	-	4
16	Abdomen ...	4	5
17	Other ...	275	24

MINISTRY OF EDUCATIONMEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959.LOCAL AUTHORITY - COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.Part III - Treatment of pupils attending maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).TABLE A - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ...	36
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1246
TOTAL	1282
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	998

TABLE B - DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment -	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	294
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	12
Received other forms of treatment	69
TOTAL	376
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
(a) in 1959	1
(b) in previous years ...	2

TABLE C - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' departments ...	137
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	29
TOTAL	<u>166</u>

TABLE D - DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D. of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Ringworm -- (a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	1
Scabies	4
Impetigo	34
Other skin diseases	197
TOTAL	<u>236</u>

TABLE E - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	30

TABLE F - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists ...	184

TABLE G - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ...	425
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	157*
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	813
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above -	
Minor ear defects ...	41
Artificial light ...	19
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1455
	<hr/>

* These 68 boys and 89 girls of school age received convalescent treatment under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATIONMEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY - COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEYPart IV - Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the
Authority

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's
Dental Officers:-

(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	6481	
(b) As specials	...	1339	
		Total (1)	7820

(2) Number found to require treatment ... 3754

(3) Number offered treatment ... 3302

(4) Number actually treated ... 2563

(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for
treatment, including those recorded at
11(h) overleaf ... 4554

(6) Half days devoted to:-

(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	...	51	
(b) Treatment	...	689	
		Total (6)	740

(7) Fillings: (a) Permanent Teeth ... 838
(b) Temporary Teeth ... 13
Total (7) 851

(8) Number of teeth filled:-

(a) Permanent Teeth	...	832	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	13	
		Total (8)	845

(9) Extractions:-

(a) Permanent Teeth	...	1023	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	3129	
		Total (9)	4152

(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	2026
---	-----	-----	-----	------

(11) Orthodontics:-

(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	36
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year		26
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	18
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	20
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	41
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	30
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	... ..	14
(h) Total attendances	... ..	515

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	50
--	----

(13) Other operations:-

(a) Permanent teeth	...	789
(b) Temporary teeth	...	4
Total (13)		793

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

(10) Administration and general supervision of the work

for the year 1932

(11) Other operations:-

(a)	General operations during the year	25
(b)	General operations during the year	25
(c)	General operations during the year	25
(d)	General operations during the year	25
(e)	General operations during the year	25
(f)	General operations during the year	25
(g)	General operations during the year	25
(h)	General operations during the year	25
(i)	General operations during the year	25
(j)	General operations during the year	25
(k)	General operations during the year	25
(l)	General operations during the year	25
(m)	General operations during the year	25
(n)	General operations during the year	25
(o)	General operations during the year	25
(p)	General operations during the year	25
(q)	General operations during the year	25
(r)	General operations during the year	25
(s)	General operations during the year	25
(t)	General operations during the year	25
(u)	General operations during the year	25
(v)	General operations during the year	25
(w)	General operations during the year	25
(x)	General operations during the year	25
(y)	General operations during the year	25
(z)	General operations during the year	25

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth

(13) Other operations:-

(a)	Permanent teeth	789
(b)	Temporary teeth	789
(c)	Permanent teeth	789
(d)	Temporary teeth	789
(e)	Permanent teeth	789
(f)	Temporary teeth	789
(g)	Permanent teeth	789
(h)	Temporary teeth	789
(i)	Permanent teeth	789
(j)	Temporary teeth	789
(k)	Permanent teeth	789
(l)	Temporary teeth	789
(m)	Permanent teeth	789
(n)	Temporary teeth	789
(o)	Permanent teeth	789
(p)	Temporary teeth	789
(q)	Permanent teeth	789
(r)	Temporary teeth	789
(s)	Permanent teeth	789
(t)	Temporary teeth	789
(u)	Permanent teeth	789
(v)	Temporary teeth	789
(w)	Permanent teeth	789
(x)	Temporary teeth	789
(y)	Permanent teeth	789
(z)	Temporary teeth	789

(14) Other operations:-

(a)	Permanent teeth	789
(b)	Temporary teeth	789
(c)	Permanent teeth	789
(d)	Temporary teeth	789
(e)	Permanent teeth	789
(f)	Temporary teeth	789
(g)	Permanent teeth	789
(h)	Temporary teeth	789
(i)	Permanent teeth	789
(j)	Temporary teeth	789
(k)	Permanent teeth	789
(l)	Temporary teeth	789
(m)	Permanent teeth	789
(n)	Temporary teeth	789
(o)	Permanent teeth	789
(p)	Temporary teeth	789
(q)	Permanent teeth	789
(r)	Temporary teeth	789
(s)	Permanent teeth	789
(t)	Temporary teeth	789
(u)	Permanent teeth	789
(v)	Temporary teeth	789
(w)	Permanent teeth	789
(x)	Temporary teeth	789
(y)	Permanent teeth	789
(z)	Temporary teeth	789

(15) Other operations:-

(a)	Permanent teeth	789
(b)	Temporary teeth	789
(c)	Permanent teeth	789
(d)	Temporary teeth	789
(e)	Permanent teeth	789
(f)	Temporary teeth	789
(g)	Permanent teeth	789
(h)	Temporary teeth	789
(i)	Permanent teeth	789
(j)	Temporary teeth	789
(k)	Permanent teeth	789
(l)	Temporary teeth	789
(m)	Permanent teeth	789
(n)	Temporary teeth	789
(o)	Permanent teeth	789
(p)	Temporary teeth	789
(q)	Permanent teeth	789
(r)	Temporary teeth	789
(s)	Permanent teeth	789
(t)	Temporary teeth	789
(u)	Permanent teeth	789
(v)	Temporary teeth	789
(w)	Permanent teeth	789
(x)	Temporary teeth	789
(y)	Permanent teeth	789
(z)	Temporary teeth	789