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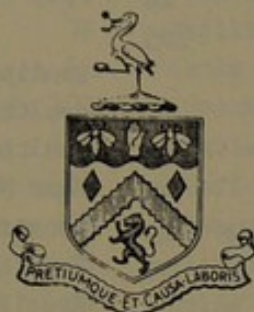
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



REPORT OF THE Medical Officer of Health ON THE Public Health and Sanitary Administration FOR THE YEAR **1960**

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

Medical Officer of Health.
Principal School Medical Officer.

I N D E X

			Page				Page
Abattoir	...	...	93 - 97	Food Premises	...	...	103 - 104
Ambulance Service	...	...	77 - 78	Food Hygiene	...	...	97
Anthrax Order, 1938	...	...	102	Food Poisoning	...	...	31
Ante-Natal Care	...	...	53 - 54	Foot and Mouth Disease Orders 1938/54	...	...	102
Area, Population	...	...	14	Fowl Pest Order, 1938	...	...	102
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	105				
				Handicapped Persons	...	...	68 - 69
B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	42	Health Visiting	...	...	51
Bakeries	...	...	86	Health Education	...	...	66
Baths - public	...	...	79	Home Nursing Service	...	...	60 - 62
Births	...	14, 15, 16, 19, 46 - 47		Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	84
Blindness	...	...	68 - 70	Housing	...	...	89 - 92
				Housing Statistics	...	...	92
Care of Aged and Sick and Infirm			63				
Care of Mothers & Young Children			45 - 51	Ice Cream	...	...	103
Cancer	...	...	26 - 28	Illegitimate Children	...	...	48
Causes of Death	...	...	23 - 24	Immunisation	...	...	33, 35 - 37
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	64	Infant Mortality	...	...	28 - 29
Child Minding	...	...	49	Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	45, 50
Chronic Carriers	...	...	65	Infectious Diseases	...	...	30 - 32
Clean Air Act	...	...	81 - 83	Inspections under Factories Acts	...	...	87 - 88
Committee	...	...	4				
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	84	Junior Training Centre	...	...	76
Convalescent Treatment	...	...	64 - 65				
Crematorium	...	...	18	Maternal Mortality	...	...	48
				Meals on Wheels Service	...	...	59
Day Nurseries	...	...	49	Measles	...	...	30
Deaf Persons	...	...	68	Meat Inspection	...	...	93 - 97
Deaths	...	15, 16, 17, 19, 23 - 28		Medical Aid - Midwifery	...	...	53
Deaths in Institutions	...	...	26	Medical Examinations	...	...	105
Dental Treatment - Mothers and				Mental Health Services	...	...	71 - 76
Young Children	...	...	55 - 56	Meteorology	...	...	106 - 107
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	33, 35 - 37		Midwifery Service	...	...	52 - 54
Dirty Houses	...	...	85	Milk and Dairies (General			
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950	...	...	101	Regulations) 1959	...	...	101
Disinfection	...	...	32	Milk Supply and Examination	...	...	99 - 101
Disinfestation	...	...	92	Milk (Special Designations)			
Domestic Help Service	...	...	57 - 58	Regulations 1960	...	...	101
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	52 - 54	Municipal Midwives	...	...	52
Dysentery	...	...	31				
				National Assistance Act, 1948			67
Epilepsy	...	...	64	Neo-natal Mortality	...	...	15
				Night Attendants	...	...	58
Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959 -				Notification of Births	...	...	46
Inspections	...	...	87 - 88	Nursing Homes	...	...	70
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	86	Nursing Requisites	...	...	66
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	97 - 98	Nurseries	...	...	49
Food - Analysis of Samples	...	...	104				

I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Offensive Trades ...	84	Shops Act, 1950 ...	85
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	47	Sick Room Equipment ...	66
Parkside Adult Training Centre	76	Slum Clearance ...	89 - 90
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	47	Smallpox Vaccination ...	33 - 34
Pet Animals Act, 1951 ...	102	Smoke Control Areas ...	82 - 83
Police Court Proceedings ...	104	Speech Therapy ...	64
Poliomyelitis ...	31	Stable Middens ...	85
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ...	38	Staff ...	9 - 13
Population ...	18	Statistical Summary ...	14 - 16
Post-Natal Care ...	53	Stillbirths ...	17, 47
Premature Infants ...	48	Swine Fever ...	101 - 102
Prevention of Illness, Care and		Tuberculosis - After-Care	41, 63 - 64
After-Care ...	63 - 70	" B.C.G. Vaccination	41, 63
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	86 - 87	" Deaths ...	40, 42
Public Baths ...	79	" Notification ...	39, 42
Public Cleansing ...	79	Unfit Houses ...	90 - 91
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	30, 49	Vaccination against Poliomyelitis	38
Rag Flock Act ...	84	Vaccination against Smallpox ...	33 - 34
Rainfall ...	79, 106 - 107	Vaccination against Tuberculosis ...	41
Rateable Value ...	14	Vaccination against Whooping Cough	35 - 36
Register of Blind ...	68	Venereal Diseases ...	43 - 44
Registrar General's Classification		Vermin Eradication ...	92
of Causes of Death ...	23 - 24	Vital Statistics ...	14 - 29
Rent Act, 1957 ...	90	Vitamin Supplements ...	45 - 46
Rodent Control ...	86	Water Supply ...	79
Sanitary Accommodation ...	85	Welfare Foods ...	45 - 46
Sanitary Conditions of Schools	87	Welfare Services for Handicapped	
Sanitary Inspections ...	80 - 81	Persons ...	68 - 69
Scarlet Fever ...	30	Weather ...	106 - 107
Sheep Scab Order, 1938 ...	101	Whooping Cough ...	30
		Whooping Cough Vaccination	35 - 36

HEALTH COMMITTEE1960 - 61

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(MR. ALDERMAN T. HOLGATE, J.P.)

- * Councillor J. Cassidy (Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling.
- * Miss Alderman E. Utley.
- Councillor F. Bates.
- * Councillor L. K. Crossley, B.E.M.
- 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.

September, 1961.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the town for the year 1960.

The population of Burnley, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 80,560, that is, 520 less than in 1959.

The birth rate of 16.63 is somewhat similar to that of England and Wales, but the death rate of 15.51 again exceeds that of the whole country. The infant mortality rate of 24.07, although less than in 1959, is still higher than the rate for England and Wales.

During the year, 1486 cases of measles, 300 cases of whooping cough and 89 cases of scarlet fever were notified. It is, however, pleasing to note that there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

An outbreak of influenza early in the year, although considered to be of a mild strain, caused much incapacity amongst the working population. Children generally were not affected, but the elderly developed complications.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis became available for all persons up to the age of 40 years, but the rate of acceptance by those over the age of 16 years was not satisfactory, despite the facilities of special evening clinics. Children, however, continue to be well protected.

By offering primary and booster injections against Diphtheria in schools, the number of children protected against this disease showed an appreciable increase. In September, the Minister of Health approved our proposals for the inoculation of children against tetanus by the use of triple antigen.

The Sterile Syringe Service provided by the Hospital Management Committee commenced on the 7th January, and is most appreciated by the medical and nursing staff of the Department.

It will be noted from the statistical details in the Report that deaths from coronary disease are increasing. Two hundred and forty one people died from this cause and the figures show that male deaths are more than twice the number of female deaths.

The outstanding sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959 came into operation on the 1st November, and immediately prior to that date a successful local Mental Health Week was organised in conjunction with the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee and the Committee of the No.6 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council.

The transfer to the Department on the 1st April of a small sheltered workshop, housed in the Town Hall basement and administered by a Voluntary Committee, gave us the excellent nucleus of an Adult Training Centre. It is hoped to occupy more suitable premises early in 1961.

In January our scheme of testing for Phenylketomuria became well established. These tests help to prevent mental diseases in certain instances.

A large detached house in the northern part of the town has been inspected by the Health Committee as a possible Mental Health Hostel, and it is likely that more positive action will be taken on the matter early in 1961.

Although the setting up of a Chiropody Service in accordance with the Minister's recommendations was planned, it was not possible to start the scheme because of the shortage of Chiropodists with qualifications approved by the Minister. A limited scheme was, however, administered by a local voluntary organisation on our behalf for the greater part of the year.

Mileage covered by vehicles of the Ambulance Service and the number of patients carried continue to increase. Nearly 6,000 more miles were run during the year and over 3,000 more patients were carried. The pressure on this Service resulted in the staff being increased.

A Public Inquiry was held in August in connection with the town's first Smoke Control Area. Objections were made by the Burnley and District Coal Traders Society and 326 householders. The Order was confirmed, however, by the Minister in January 1961. A survey of the second Smoke Control Area was commenced late in the year.

An outbreak of food poisoning in a large school demonstrated the necessity for proper refrigeration of food prepared on the day before it is consumed. This, of course, is often necessary where numerous meals are consumed in large establishments. Such an outbreak, which fortunately did not have serious consequences, was alarming when so many children were absent from school and no doubt many were also absent as a result of panic. A similar infection occurring in the home would not give rise to the same degree of alarm, and only on a few occasions have I been notified of such infections.

Detailed investigations are always carried out when any such incident occurs, and laboratory tests often reveal the causative organisms. During the year, employees of the School Meals Service were shown appropriate films and received advice and instruction in connection with the hygienic handling of food. The departmental officers concerned endeavoured to maintain a high standard of cleanliness in all food premises.

Discussions have taken place regarding the modernisation of the Abattoirs, and it is hoped that positive steps are taken in this direction within the next twelve months.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, came into operation on the 1st October and introduced new forms and operative periods of licence in connection with the sale of designated milk.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, became operative on the 27th November.

Fluoridation of water supplies is a preventive measure used to cope with the increase in dental decay. In some areas, experiments are taking place, and fluorine is being added to the water. The Minister of Health is awaiting the results of these tests before announcing his general policy. In Burnley, the low level of fluorine in the water supply is not conducive to dental health.

I must call attention to the absence of Infant Welfare Centres in the Brunshaw, Burnley Wood and Manchester Road areas of the town, where there appears to be no suitable buildings useable for this purpose. It may well be that the erection of dual-purpose buildings will have to be considered to meet this pressing need.

In July, Home Office approval was obtained for the re-interment of skeletons found during excavations in the town centre improvement area, on a site which had been used for burial purposes prior to 1850. A plan was made of the site where the remains were found and of the positions of the tombstones, in case any relative should claim the remains which were finally re-interred in the Burnley Cemetery. Further remains from other sites recently cleared were cremated with Home Office approval.

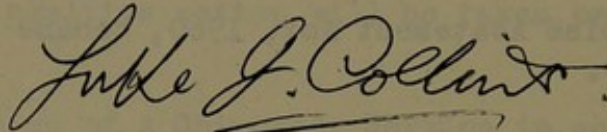
In March, Mr. J. Pilling, Chief Dental Officer, resigned to take up an appointment in the south of England. This meant that the Department had no whole-time dental officer, and attempts to fill this post, and the already vacant post of Dental Officer, proved unsuccessful. Although two dentists were offered posts, neither accepted, a fact which directed our attention to the condition of the dental clinic which requires upgrading.

Mr. T. Shannon, one of our part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons, resigned his appointment to take up whole-time work in Bolton. He has given valuable service over a number of years. We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. R. S. Ritson, who will work in a similar part-time capacity.

I am sorry to say that the post of Orthoptist is still vacant, due no doubt to the national shortage.

In conclusion, I would like to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement, and to all the members of the staff of the Department for their loyal and devoted service.

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Luke J. Collins". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960.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 Officers, 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. A. AFNAN, M.D. (Teheran), L.A.H., D.P.H.
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-Care	... ..	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons	... ..	K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., D.O. (Oxon) R.S. RITSON, M.B., Ch.B.
Part-time Paediatrician	... ..	W.M.L. TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.L.O.
Part-time Medical Officer, Ante-Natal Clinic	... ..	MRS. A. REED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	... ..	J.K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Principal School Dental Officer	... ..	Vacancy.
Dental Officer	... ..	Vacancy.
Part-time Dental Officers	... ..	K. JACKSON, L.D.S. A. GRICE, 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) Cert. R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors)

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., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods).
A.B.LEE, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods).
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, D.N. (London), 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, D.N. (London), 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.S.LAMB, 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 ... MRS.J.EMMOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS.W.BATEY, S.R.N., C.M.B.Cert. (Part 1).

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.
 MRS.N.DRAPER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

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.A.REID, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.

District Nurses - whole time ... Five State Registered Nurses and
 Four State Enrolled Assistant Nurses
 (incl.two males).

part time ... Five State Registered Nurses (incl.two Q.I.D.N.S.)

Bath Attendants - whole time ... Two

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

Educational Psychologist ... MRS.M.EYSYMONT, B.A., (Hons.Hist. and Educ.),
 Commonwealth Fellowship in Psychology.

Psychiatric Social Worker ... MRS.K.SMITH, B.A.
 (Part time)

Senior Orthoptist MISS S.SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.

Orthoptist Vacancy.

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, R.F.N.

Nursing Staff ... 6.

MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	...	R.FELL, B.E.M., S.R.N., R.M.N., A.I.S.W.
Mental Welfare Officers	...	A.NELSON, S.R.N., R.M.N., A.I.S.W. J.DEWHURST. MRS.A.SAGAR, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
Supervisor, Junior Training Centre	...	MRS.D.MARSDEN, T.C.Teacher.
Assistant Supervisors, Junior Training Centre	...	MRS.M.ASHWORTH, R.M.P.A. MRS.M.BENSON, Dip.N.A.M.H.
Supervisor, Adult Training Centre	...	MR.W.HOWARTH.
Assistant Supervisor, Adult Training Centre	...	MRS.B.BOLTON.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Organiser	...	MISS E.O'HORO.
Assistant Organiser	...	MISS K.DENT.
Domestic Helps	...	46 whole-time.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	...	W.MILLS.
Station Officers	...	G.DIXON. R.GREGSON. M.McLOUGHLIN. C.H.PATCHETT.
Driver/Attendants	...	20.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant	...	A.PILLING, A.C.C.S.
--------------------------------	-----	---------------------

Public Health Service -

Senior Clerk (Accounts)	...	H.SIMPSON.
Senior Clerk (General)	...	W.R.HINDLE.
M.& C.W.Clerk	...	MRS.D.E.COWELL.
General Clerks	...	A.SMITH. D.HARGREAVES. A.THURSTAN. MISS A.FERGUSON. MRS.M.ROBINSON. MRS.W.G.SIMPSON. MISS M.DENTON.

Public Health Service (contd)

Senior Shorthand Typist	...	MRS.M.CHADBAND.
Shorthand Typist	...	MRS.B.JORDAN.

School Health Service -

Senior Clerk	...	S.JACKSON.
General Clerks	...	MISS P.CATLOW.
		MRS.M.SPEAK.
		MRS.J.MARSDEN.
		MISS M.GASKELL.

Clerk/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				3,380 acres
Population, Census 1951	...	...	...	84,950
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1960	...	...	...	80,560
Density of Population, i.e. Number of Persons per Acre built upon	...	...	...	23.9
Number of inhabited houses (April 1960) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	28,740
* Number of houses in Burnley, December 1960			...	29,470
Number of New Houses erected in 1960			...	44
Rateable Value (April 1960)		...	...	£919,176
Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1960/1961	...	...	...	£3,655

* 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.	1960 Total	1959 Total
Live Births: Legitimate	609	590	1199	1189
Illegitimate ..	45	44	89	84
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	654	634	1288	1273
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

			M.	F.	1960 Total	1959 Total
<u>Crude Birth Rate</u> per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...			15.99	15.70
Adjusted for A.C.Factor (1.04)	...	...			16.63	16.33
<u>Stillbirths:</u> Legitimate	...	...	16	17	33	19
Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	2	2
			—	—	—	—
			17	18	35	21
			—	—	—	—
<u>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births</u>			...		26.45	16.01
<u>Illegitimate live births</u> per cent. of total live births	...	...	...		6.9%	6.59%
<u>Number of Deaths</u> (Males 658, Females 617)					1275	1253
<u>Crude Death Rate</u> per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...		15.83	15.45
Adjusted for A.C.Factor (0.98)	...	...	...		15.51	14.68
<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>					31	34
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-</u>						
All Infants per 1,000 live births			...		24.07	26.71
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate livebirths	...	...	...		22.52	27.75
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths	...	...	...		44.94	11.91
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (First four weeks) per 1,000 related live births			...		18.63	24.35
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (First week) per 1,000 related live births			...		16.30	21.21
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (Stillbirths and deaths during the first week) per 1,000 related live and still births	...	...	...		42.33	37.10

		1960 Total	1959 Total
<u>Death Rates per 1,000 population from:-</u>			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	0.09	0.07
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	0.09	0.07
Respiratory diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		1.46	1.70
Influenza	... ..	0.05	0.19
Cancer	... ..	2.57	2.56
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	...	0.01	0.01
<u>Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis</u>			
of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	... ..	0.00	0.79
<u>Deaths from Measles</u> (all ages)	... ..	-	-
<u>Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis</u>	... ..	-	-
<u>Deaths from Whooping Cough</u> (all ages)	... ..	-	-
<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 eight live births (832 males, and 816 females) were registered in Burnley during 1960. After correction for 62 inward and 422 outward transferable births, a net total of 1288 births, or an increase of 15 on the total for 1959 is obtained.

The live birth rate was 15.99 as compared with 15.70 in 1959. 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 1960 is 16.63 and is similar to the rate for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births was 5 more than in the previous year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 6.9 as compared with 6.6 in 1959.

Stillbirths

During the year there were 35 stillbirths, giving a rate of 26.45 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 16.01 in 1959.

Deaths

One thousand seven hundred and eighty civilian deaths were registered. Of this number 570 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1210 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 65 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1275 deaths is obtained (males 658, females 617) giving a crude death rate of 15.83 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.45 for 1959 and 15.42, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate for Burnley is 15.51, and is considerably higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which has a rate of 11.5.

There were 35 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 2.7% of the total deaths; of these 31 were children under 1 year of age. Ten deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age; 35 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 319 between 45 and 65 years; and 876 or 68.7% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

93.7% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age.

Ages	1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1960 %
Under 1 year	19	8	6	2.8	2.4
1 - 4 years	7	4	2	0.9	.3.
5 - 14 years	3	2	1	0.8	.8
15 - 44 years	15	15	10	5.3	2.8
45 - 64 years	26	31	30	25.9	25.0
65 years and over ...	30	40	51	64.3	68.7

The table given on Page 17 shows that 68.7% of the deaths occur in people over sixty-five years of age, whereas thirty nine years ago the figure was 30%. It also shows the very marked reduction in the percentage of deaths in the younger age groups compared with thirty-nine years ago.

Trend of Population.

The Registrar General's Estimate of Population at the middle of 1960 is 80,560; 520 less than that of 1959. 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 75% of that figure. During the last seven years the decrease has averaged about 390 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, and during 1960 the number increased to 935. 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 1960

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

	England and Wales	London	Burnley
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population		
BIRTHS -			
Live )	17.1	17.8	16.63(c)
Still )	0.34	0.33	0.43
	19.8(a)	17.9(a)	26.45(a)
DEATHS -			
All Causes ...)	11.5	11.4	15.51(c)
Malignant Neoplasm of Lungs and Bronchus)	0.48	0.70	0.55
Tuberculosis ...)	0.075	0.08	0.08
(all forms)			
Whooping Cough ...)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ...)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza ...)	0.02	0.01	0.02
Coronary Disease ..)	2.01	2.02	2.99
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioence- phalitis) ...)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia ...)	0.55	0.65	0.52
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
Deaths under one year of age 	21.7(b)	21.6	24.07

(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 1960 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
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	435	59	36	28.08	1,245	15.30
1959	81,080	1,641	1,273	15.70	1,760	21.70	551	44	34	26.71	1,253	15.45
Average 10 years	82,886	1,551	1,242	14.98	1,659	20.02	437	56	38	30.64	1,298	15.42
1960	80,560	1,648	1,288	15.99	1,780	22.10	570	65	31	24.07	1,275	15.83

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS - YEAR 1960.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 live and stillbirths)	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	17.1	11.5	21.7	19.7	x	x 0.068	x 0.007	x 0.31	x 0.08	x 0.39
Birkenhead..	17.8	12.9	24.3	23.7	36.2	0.11	-	0.73	-	0.73
BURNLEY	15.99	15.83	24.07	26.45	42.33	0.087	-	-	-	-
Bury	17.56	14.79	13.45	25.28	35.58	0.05	-	-	-	-
Halifax	16.99	14.45	32.26	20.06	35.87	0.13	-	0.61	-	0.61
Liverpool ..	21.15	11.78	28.25	23.07	38.86	0.107	0.004	0.306	-	0.306
Manchester..	18.92	12.42	29.06	25.30	41.01	0.12	-	0.23	0.15	0.38
Preston	17.83	12.76	31.64	18.91	35.89	0.06	-	-	0.49	0.49
Rochdale ...	16.2	14.2	31.0	23.6	38.0	0.10	0.01	-	x 0.7	x 0.7
Salford	18.56	12.67	26.75	21.59	36.31	0.13	-	-	0.33	0.33
St. Helens...	17.47	11.53	39.16	36.72	54.33	0.09	-	0.50	-	0.50
Stockport...	17.23	13.36	33.23	23.24	40.88	0.56	-	-	-	-
Wallasey ...	17.88	12.59	24.32	20.13	31.78	0.097	0.019	0.53	-	0.53
Wigan	16.52	12.04	28.42	19.79	40.32	0.11	-	0.73	-	0.73

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	15.45	0.07	1.70	2.56	0.79	26.71	22
1960	80,560	15.99	15.83	0.09	1.46	2.57	0.00	24.07	22

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1960.

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	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
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	4	22
	F	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	9	21
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	28	6	2	36
	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	2	11	5	2	20
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	1	9	6	1	17
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	1	1	18	10	18	48
	F	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	9	32
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	1	1	17	24	30	73
	F	-	-	-	-	3	12	41	58	114
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	-	-	-	-	6	59	58	46	169
	F	-	-	-	-	-	14	25	33	72

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1960 - continued.

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
20. Other Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	16	19	34	69
	F	-	-	-	-	1	8	25	66	100
21. Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	18	37
	F	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	19	32
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	15
	F	5	-	-	-	1	4	7	10	27
24. Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	10	43
	F	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	9	25
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	8
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis...	M	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations..	M	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	M	9	-	-	-	1	6	10	32	58
	F	7	-	-	-	1	9	13	55	85
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents...	M	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	4
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	6
34. All other accidents	M	-	2	2	-	2	6	4	4	20
	F	-	1	4	-	-	1	2	8	16
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	-	13
	F	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	8
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all causes)	M	15	2	6	4	19	202	189	221	658
	F	16	2	4	-	12	117	174	292	617

Causes of Death

The table shown on Page 26 gives the chief causes of death.

Diseases of the heart continue to cause the highest number of deaths, 32.86% of the deaths being attributed to cardiac lesions. Over half of these deaths were due to coronary disease. The 241 deaths from coronary disease is an increase compared to the previous year and all but six were in persons of or over 45 years of age. Seventy 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 cancer took second place, with deaths from intracranial vascular lesions 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 109 deaths of men and 98 deaths of women. The highest number of such deaths occurred in the age group 45 to 64 years. Three occurred in persons under 25 years of age, one of which was in a child aged eight years.

The total number of cancer deaths shows a decrease of one 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). Deaths from respiratory cancer increased by five compared with 1959. Thirty six lung cancer deaths occurred in men and eight in women.

Deaths from tuberculosis increased by one compared with 1959 and are 0.55% of all deaths.

	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Diseases	419	32.86
Malignant Neoplasms	207	16.24
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.)	187	14.66
Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis	118	9.26
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	69	5.41
Accidents, Violence, etc.	46	3.60
Suicides	21	1.65
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	12	0.94
Nephritis	10	0.78
All forms of Tuberculosis	7	0.55
Influenza	2	0.16

Deaths in Institutions.

One thousand and eighty three deaths occurred in the Burnley Hospitals during the year. Those shown in the following list as having died in the Maternity Hospital are mainly deaths of newly-born infants.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
General Hospital	342	339	681
Victoria Hospital	126	137	263
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	19	15	34
Marsden Hospital	47	58	105
 TOTAL	 534	 549	 1083

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

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

Malignant Neoplasm.

Cancer deaths as a percentage of total deaths

Average for years 1941 - 45	12.4%
Average for years 1946 - 50	13.0%
Average for years 1951 - 55	13.88%
Average for years 1956 - 60	16.66%

DEATHS FROM CANCER - 1941 to 1960

NUMBER OF DEATHS

240

230

220

210

200

190

180

170

160

150

140

130

50

40

30

20

10

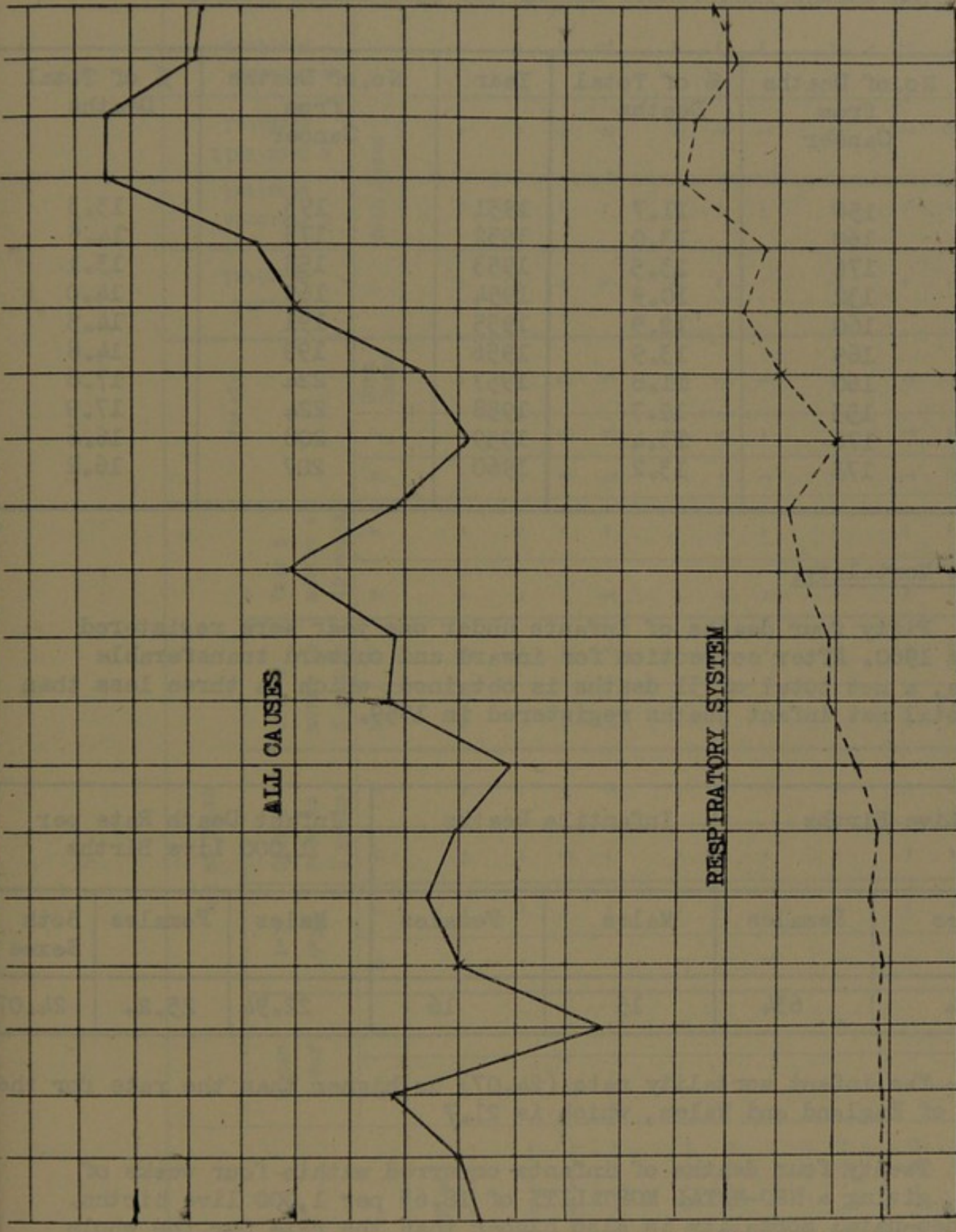
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ALL CAUSES

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

-- YEAR --

1941 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60



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
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
1950	173	13.2	1960	207	16.2

Infant Mortality.

Fifty four deaths of infants under one year were registered during 1960. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 31 deaths is obtained, which is three less than the total net infant deaths registered in 1959.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
654	634	15	16	22.94	25.24	24.07

The infant mortality rate (24.07) is higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 21.7

Twenty four deaths of infants occurred within four weeks of birth, giving a NEO-NATAL MORTALITY of 18.63 per 1,000 live births. This neo-natal mortality is also higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 15.6

Cause of Death	Age at Death								Totals				x General Hospital	x Victoria Hospital	x Bank Hall Hospital	x Marsden Hospital
	Under 1 day		1-7 day		Over 1 week to 4 weeks		Over 1 month to 6 months		Over 6 months to 12 months		Both Sexes					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
												Both Sexes				
Intra-cranial and spinal injury at birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Atelectasis	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	6	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	4	5	9	3	2	1	
(all forms)																
Prematurity	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	2	-	
Microcephaly	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	
Suprarenal failure	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	
Other Congenital Malformations	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	5	1	3	-	
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	
All Other Causes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	
Totals all causes	6	9	5	1	1	2	2	4	1	15	16	31	5	18	2	

x 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 1960 are as follows:-

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Population	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	89	1.14	-
Whooping Cough	300	3.72	-
Diphtheria	-	0.00	-
Measles	1486	18.44	-
Dysentery	12	0.15	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0.01	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	0.13	-
Erysipelas	4	0.05	-
Acute Poliomyelitis...	-	0.01	-
Food Poisoning	7	0.08	-

Eighty nine cases of SCARLET FEVER were notified, of which 54 occurred in the first six months of the year. No cases were removed to hospital.

Three hundred cases of WHOOPING COUGH were notified as compared with 8 in the previous year. One hundred and seventy nine of these were children under five years of age. Eighty five of the notified cases had been previously vaccinated against whooping cough, but in these the disease was very mild.

One thousand four hundred and eighty six cases of MEASLES were notified, and were scattered generally throughout the Borough. Nine hundred and seventy one were children under school age. It was necessary to admit two cases to hospital.

GERMAN MEASLES numbered only 36 during 1960 and these occurred mainly in the second, third and fourth quarters of the year. Of these one third were in the five to nine years age group.

Of the 11 cases of PUERPERAL PYREXIA, 9 were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

DYSENTERY notifications numbered 12, of which 11 were children under fifteen years of age. Two cases occurred in children attending nursery schools and 5 were children under five years of age not attending school.

Seven cases of FOOD POISONING were notified, five of which were single cases. The causal organism was identified in two cases - one being Salmonella Typhimurium and the other Brucella Abortis. Two cases were notified as a family outbreak suffering from Salmonella Typhimurium. In the three remaining single cases, no infecting agent was found.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS - no cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

Age Grouping of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1960.

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	89	-	1	10	8	18	43	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	300	37	30	42	36	34	116	4	-	1	-	-	-	4
Diphtheria & Memb.Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1486	64	162	223	255	267	502	10	3	-	-	-	-	2
German Measles	36	3	5	2	-	11	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	23	4	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	7	6	4
Acute Influenzal														
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	12	-	1	2	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	9
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (excl.														
Para-Typhoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs...	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	18	4	12
Other forms of														
Tuberculosis	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Virus Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	-
Totals	2006	109	199	279	305	334	671	34	13	12	7	29	14	41

DISINFECTION - INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	1226
Total number of houses disinfected	29
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	2971
Library books disinfected	147
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons, scabies cases, etc.	137

Vaccination against Smallpox.

In 1960, the 339 infants vaccinated were 26.3 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 454.

The number of infants vaccinated shows a decrease compared with that of the previous year.

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1960.

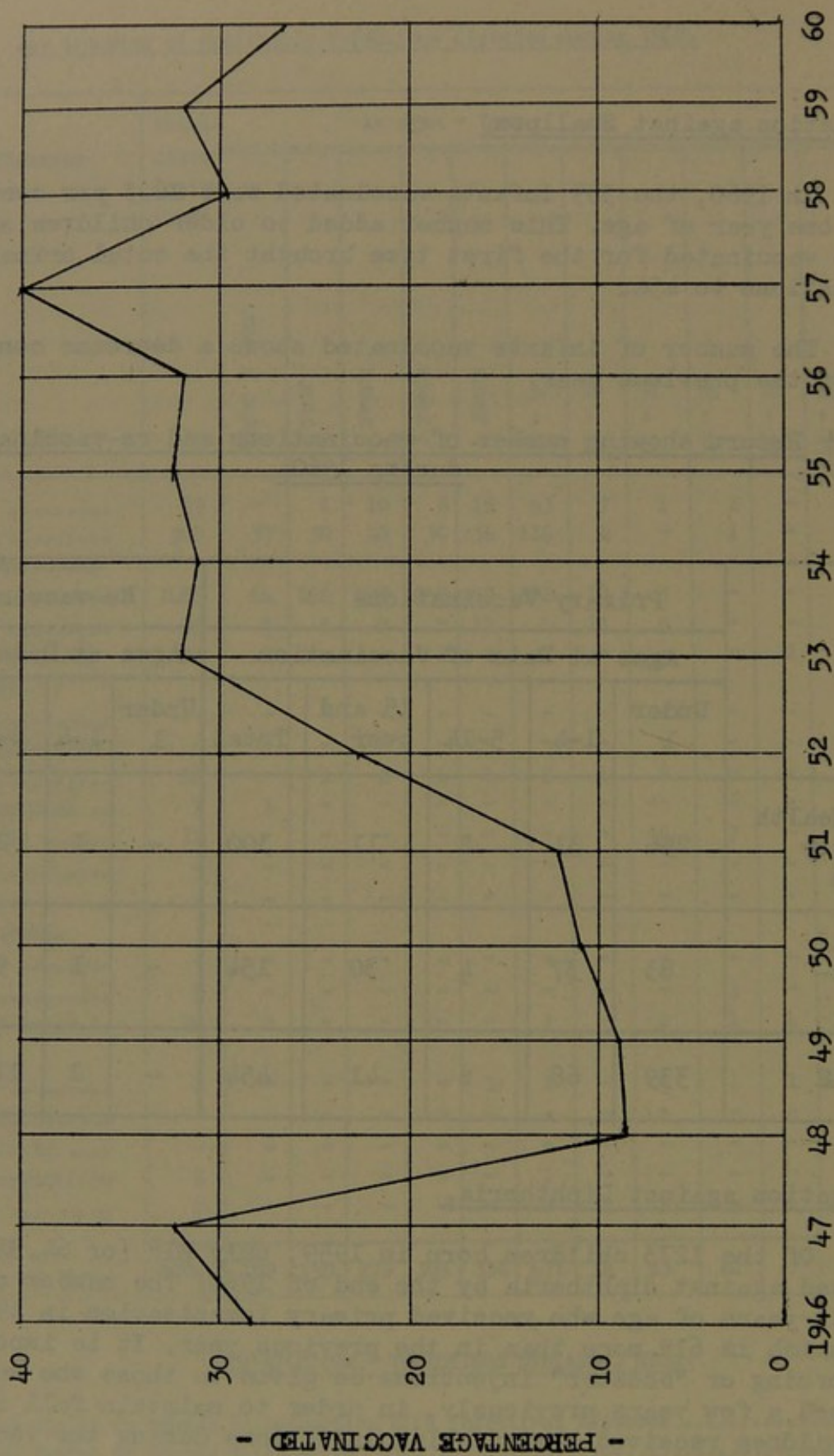
	Primary Vaccinations					Re-vaccinations				
	Ages at Date of Vaccination					Ages at Date of Re-Vacn.				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Local Health Authority Clinics	256	31	2	11	300	-	1	2	33	36
Medical Practit- ioners	83	37	4	30	154	-	1	9	63	73
TOTALS	339	68	6	41	454	-	2	11	96	109

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Of the 1273 children born in 1959, only 818 (or 64.3%) were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1960. The number of children under 15 years of age who received primary immunisation in 1960 was 1575, which is 619 more than in the previous year. It is important that re-inforcing or "booster" injections be given to those who were already immunised a few years previously, in order to maintain full immunity; 1990 children received re-inforcing injections during the year as against only 185 in 1959.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS VACCINATED IN FIRST YEAR OF LIFE



In order to estimate the effective immunity of the child population against diphtheria, 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 61.23% of the children under five years of age and 79.85% of those aged 5 to 14 years were given injections, the effective immunity index is only 52.3%.

Diphtheria has not been prevalent in the Borough for over 11 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 continue to be protected. An effective immunity of only 52% of the children is not sufficient as a safeguard and, therefore, it is most important that parents should realise 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, 1960.

<u>Age Group</u>			<u>Immunity Index</u>
Under 1 year	...	...	35.0%
1 - 4 years inclusive	...	...	67.7%
5 - 14 years inclusive	...	...	47.7%
<hr/>			
Total under 15 years			52.3%
<hr/>			

Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

The scheme for protective inoculation against whooping cough has been in operation for seven years. During 1960, 913 children were given primary vaccinations and 34, who were vaccinated earlier in life, were given re-inforcing injections. Since the official inauguration of the scheme, 5907 primary whooping cough vaccinations and 328 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 1960.

				L.A. Clinics	Medical Practit- ioners	Total
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation only:</u>						
Primary ...	Under 1	...		4	1	5
	1 - 4	...		74	4	78
	5 - 14	...		583	2	585
Booster ...	1 - 4	...		177	10	187
	5 - 14	...		1729	40	1769
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:</u>						
Primary ...	Under 1	...		579	199	778
	1 - 4	...		62	51	113
	5 - 14	...		1	15	16
Booster ...	1 - 4	...		10	2	12
	5 - 14	...		11	11	22
<u>Whooping Cough only:</u>						
Primary ...	Under 1	...		-	1	1
	1 - 4	...		-	1	1
	5 - 14	...		-	4	4
Booster ...	5 - 14	...		-	-	-
Total immunised against Diphtheria ...				3230	335	3565
Total immunised against Whooping Cough ...				663	284	947

Diphtheria Immunisation - Children Immunised

Year of Immunisation

Year Born	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1960 = 3,735
1960															424	424	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1960 = 3,735
1959														431	387	818	
1958													389	409	50	848	
1957												168	555	52	29	804	
1956											183	541	50	18	49	841	
1955										155	475	67	18	15	120	850	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December, 1960 = 4,222
1954									128	498	77	21	25	9	129	887	
1953								56	564	65	20	14	13	6	73	811	
1952							75	504	82	30	22	15	8	5	60	801	
1951						58	618	78	21	15	17	3	5	1	57	873	
1950					33	611	150	38	21	17	10	6	6	-	131	1023	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December, 1960 = 5,280
1949				67	607	92	62	25	25	8	4	3	2	4	56	955	
1948			83	730	92	14	41	22	22	7	7	4	2	2	9	1035	
1947		19	929	155	23	14	29	10	19	6	4	10	4	4	-	1226	
1946	1	667	223	54	18	14	17	7	11	2	14	11	1	-	1	1041	

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in 1956. During the present year it became possible to offer vaccination to all persons up to the age of 39 years.

By the end of 1960, over 90% of all eligible children had been given a primary course of two injections, and a fair percentage of the 16 - 39 years age group had also been registered and given primary injections. In addition, almost 19,000 persons in the various age groups had received a 3rd (Booster) injection.

During 1960, no cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

The figures of poliomyelitis vaccination since the inception of the scheme until 31st December, 1960, are shown in the following table:-

Local Authority Clinics, etc. (including General Practitioners)

Year	Primary Course (2nd injects)				1st Booster	2nd Booster
	6 mths - 15 yrs.	16 - 25 yrs.	26/39 yrs.	Other Priority Groups	All Groups	5 - 11 yrs.
1956	224	-	-	-	-	-
1957	1995	-	-	-	-	-
1958	7447	355	463	25	-	-
1959	6982	3071	353	41	7872	-
1960	1375	632	1348	32	10968	-
Totals	18023	4058	2164	98	18840	-

General Practitioners

Year	Primary Course ALL GROUPS	3rd injection (Booster) ALL GROUPS
1956	-	-
1957	180	-
1958	669	-
1959	1103	267
1960	880	941

NOTE: These figures are included and analysed in above Table.

SECTION IVTUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1960 was 36. 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	8	7	4	-	22
atory F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	8
Non- M	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Respir- F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3

In addition to the primary notifications, fourteen cases were transferred from other areas, one formerly "recovered" case was restored to the register and one patient who had previously left town for an unknown address returned to Burnley and treatment was resumed. The total new cases were, therefore, 52, of which 46 were respiratory and 6 non-respiratory. This is 47 less than the number ascertained in 1959.

The number of Burnley patients on the Notification Register at the end of 1960 were: Respiratory 553: Non-Respiratory 53 - Total 606.

The chart on Page 42 shows the trend of respiratory tuberculosis during the last twenty years and the dramatic decrease in deaths from this disease, especially since 1951.

Early diagnosis and modern drugs enable many more patients to be cured or have their disease arrested so that an active life can be followed.

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-	
Tubercu- M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	7
osis of																
Respiratory																
System F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tubercu- M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
osis of																
Nervous																
System F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tubercu- M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
osis of																
Other																
Systems F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	-	11
other than																
Tubercul- F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	6
osis																

Of the seven persons who died from respiratory tuberculosis during 1960, two died within one month after notification, one lived for 2 years, and four lived for more than 3 years after notification.

The average age at death of persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 62 years. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.09 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.00.

After-Care and Prevention.

Visits by Health Visitors -

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	...	36
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	... ..	3296
Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints)	... ..	16,534
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	... ..	13,100
Bottles of Disinfectant supplied	... ..	111

B.C.G. Vaccination

The numbers of children tested and vaccinated each year since the inauguration of the scheme in 1954 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	...	723	652
1960	...	869	728

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

In addition, the Chest Physicians of the local hospital group vaccinated 140 children. Fifty one of these were children of tuberculous parents, 14 were brothers or sisters of patients and the remainder lived in close contact with tuberculous relatives or friends.

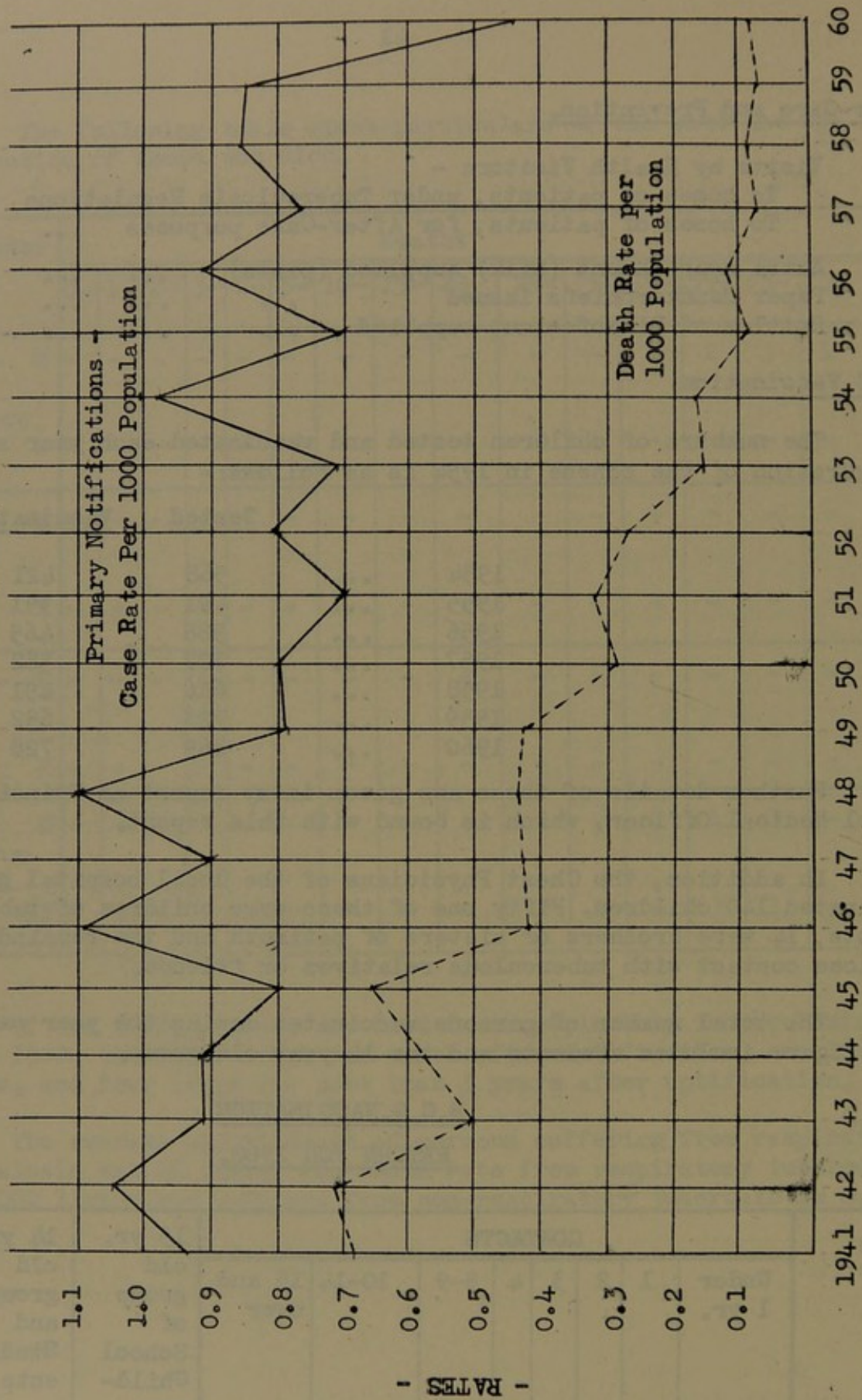
The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 921. This figure includes students and the 14 year old group.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONRETURN FOR 1960.

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	46	14	9	8	7	34	18	4	728	53	921

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

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.



- YEAR -

SECTION V.VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1960 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 1960 was 446 (Syphilis 145; Gonorrhoea 53; Other Conditions 248), and the total attendances made were 1492. At the beginning of the year, 236 patients were under treatment, 210 patients attended for the first time, including 10 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the Services.

Of the new patients, 50 (or 24%) were diagnosed as suffering from syphilis (29 cases) and gonorrhoea (21 cases).

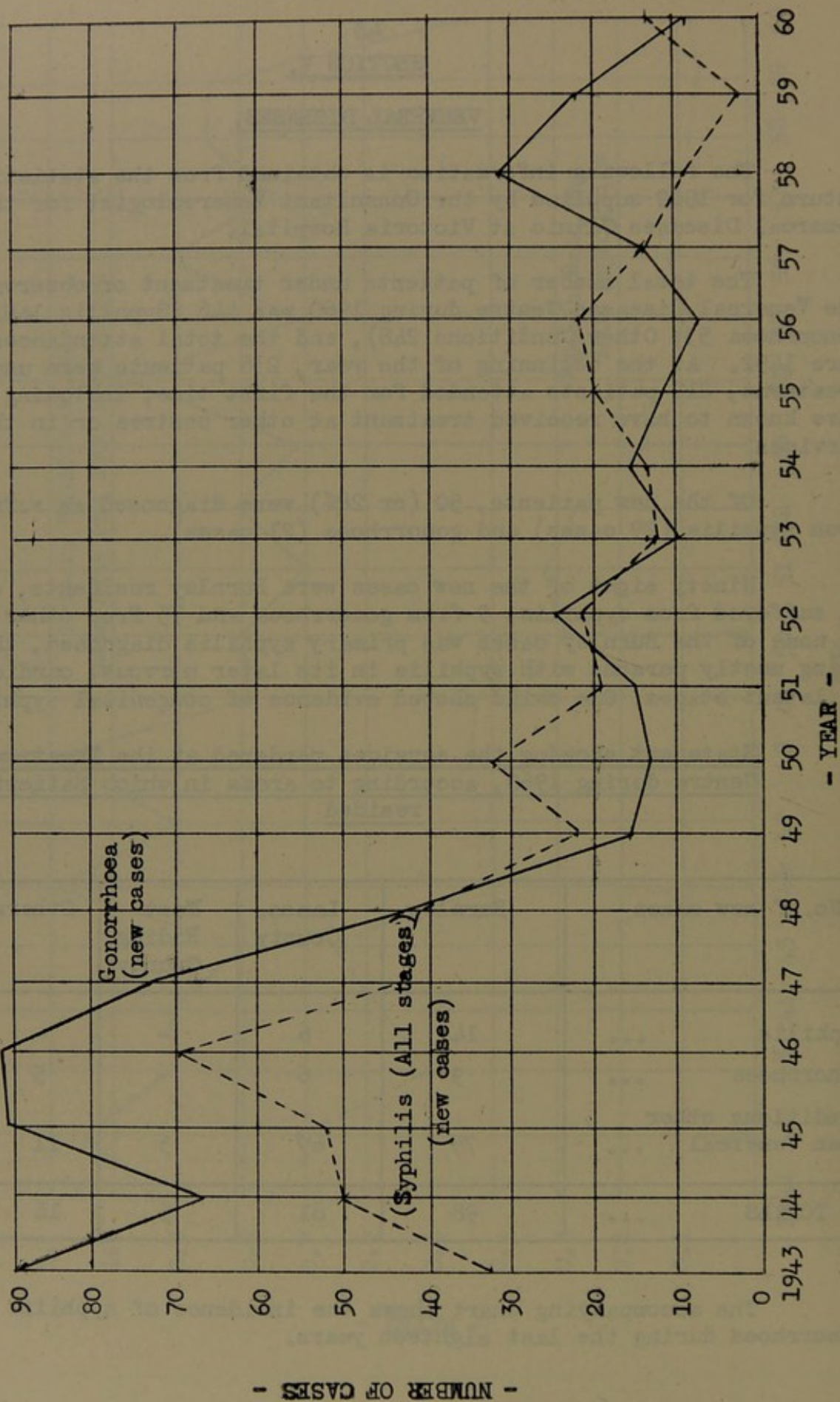
Ninety eight of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 14 suffered from syphilis, 9 from gonorrhoea and 75 from other conditions. In none of the Burnley cases was primary syphilis diagnosed, the others being mostly persons with syphilis in its later nervous, cardiovascular or latent stages. One child showed evidence of congenital syphilis.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during 1960, according to areas in which patients resided

No. of new cases	Burnley	Lancs. County	West Riding County	Others	Total
Syphilis ...	14	6	-	-	20
Gonorrhoea ...	9	6	-	5	20
Conditions other than Venereal ...	75	69	5	11	160
TOTALS ...	98	81	5	16	200

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

There are eight infant welfare centre clinics 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.

Additional centres should be established in the Brunshaw and Rosehill areas, but suitable premises are not available.

The treatment and specialist clinics provided for school children are 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.

Approximately 59% of the infants born during the year attended the infant welfare centres. Of the total attendances at the centres 67.3% were made by infants in their first year of life. The total attendances were 16,113 which is 594 less than in 1959.

Sixteen thousand seven hundred and twenty six routine infant visits were made by the Health Visitors. Six thousand two hundred and forty two were made to children under one year of age, and 10,484 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, the Health Visitors made 469 ante-natal visits, 1429 visits to cases of infectious disease and 252 visits to lying-in mothers discharged early from the Maternity Hospital.

The staff of the Health Visitors Section was one below strength during the year, but two students were under training.

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. The number of tins of national dried milk sold was, however, 3,329 less than in the previous year, and the sale of orange juice fell by 2,088 bottles. The sales of Vitamin A and D tablets shows a decrease of 61 packets, and there were eighteen less bottles of cod liver oil distributed.

The amounts sold and distributed from 1st January to 31st December, 1960, were:-

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (Packets)	Orange Juice (Bottles)
18 Nicholas Street, Burnley.	20,268	3,732	3,933	28,435
Infant Welfare Centres.	5,302	1,765	1,046	11,267
Combined Total Issues.	25,570	5,497	4,979	39,702
Issues to: Institutions, Nursery Schools, Day Nurseries and Classes.	18	12	-	324

In addition to the above, 216 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 1306. (One thousand two hundred and seventy two live births and 34 still births). This is 30 more than in the previous year.

The 1306 live and still births were notified by the following:-

Midwives	...	...	...	...	469
Doctors	...	...	...	...	3
Maternity and General Hospitals	...	...	...	...	834
					<hr/> 1306 <hr/>

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made showed that of the 1503 confinements which occurred in the Borough -

3 were attended by a doctor only.
 70 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
 398 were attended by midwives only.
 1032 occurred in the local hospitals.

Although 398 confinements were attended by midwives only, 254 of these women had engaged medical practitioners for their confinements, but the practitioners were not present at the births.

Of the 1,239 births notified from hospitals, 442 were in respect of mothers who reside beyond the Borough.

Stillbirths.

Thirty four stillbirths (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1960 as compared with twenty one in 1959. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the stillbirths.

Ante partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	10
Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	2
Foetal Anoxia	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	1
Pressure on cord	...	...	...	1
Foetal malformations	...	...	...	4
Intra cranial haemorrhage (Breech delivery)	...	...	...	1
Intra uterine death (cause unknown)	...	...	...	6
Cause unknown	...	...	...	7
				<hr/>
				34
				<hr/>

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case was notified during 1960.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during 1960.

Care of Premature Infants.

Eighty-one Burnley babies, representing 6.3% 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 81 premature infants, 17 were born at home and 64 in hospital. The 17 infants born prematurely at home represents 3.6% of the total domiciliary live births, whilst the 64 born in hospital are equivalent to 7.9% 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 17 infants born at home 2 were transferred to hospital for special care and survived beyond 28 days. Of the 15 who were nursed at home all survived beyond 28 days. Of the 64 born in hospital, 51 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. Thirty two new cases were investigated during the year. In 15 instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers, and 10 babies were placed for adoption. At the end of the year 7 children were unborn. Seven mothers were advised and assisted in connection with affiliation orders. In twenty five cases no information was available regarding the putative fathers.

Arrangements were made through the House of Help for 11 of the expectant mothers to be admitted to moral welfare homes, the local authority contributing towards the cost of their maintenance.

Maternal Mortality.

No Burnley women died on consequence of pregnancy or childbirth during 1960.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Eleven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Of these, nine 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 19 at Hargher Clough Nursery (26 places). The attendances during the last quarter of the year were affected by an epidemic of measles. 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 eleven nursery schools and six nursery classes. The total number on the rolls of these schools and classes at the end of the year was 483.

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.

At the end of the year, there were 7 child minders registered to provide for the care of 30 children.

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	
			1960	1959	1955-58		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years			Under 1 year	1-5 years
GANNOW	99	169	141	143	226	510	2530	534	964	4028	41	965	350
COLNE ROAD	51	85	82	77	137	296	1288	500	729	2517	49	455	120
MT. PLEASANT	52	183	158	106	120	384	1861	257	452	2570	60	640	118
FLORENCE STREET ...	51	121	111	91	118	320	1514	142	403	2059	40	571	81
BANK HALL	99	182	156	144	101	401	2040	235	363	2638	27	809	157
QUEENSGATE	52	106	98	92	88	278	1607	337	358	2302	44	485	72
TOTALS	404	846	746	653	790	2189	10840	2005	3269	16114	261	3925	898

Details of Work of Health Visitors during 1960.MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Visits to newly born infants	...	...	1228		
Re-visits 1st year	...	...	5014		
2nd year	...	...	2907		
3rd year	...	...	2866		
4th year	...	...	2373		
5th year	...	...	2338	...	16,726

Visits in connection with:-

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	1,429
Still-births and infant deaths	...	...	...	...	53
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	3
After-Care	...	Care of the Aged	...	...	360
		Other after-care and convalescent cases	...	...	41
Enquiries re Nursery children	...	...	...	...	144
Midwives supervision	...	...	...	...	177
Ante-Natal cases (220 visits re admission to Maternity Hospital)					469
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	252
Others (including accidents in the home)	...	...	...	...	286
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	2,068

Number of sessions at Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	404
Number of attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors			1,135
Number of attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors	...	...	16
Number of Sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day - 96; Evening - 37)	...	...	133

Visits to Tuberculosis cases:-

Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	172
Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations				36	
For After-Care purposes	...	...	...	3296	3,332
Patients attendances at Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	2,195

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	295
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	17,884
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	...	5,584
Number of surveys of Schools for Hygiene Inspection	...	102
Number of pupils examined at Hygiene Inspection	...	28,625

SECTION VIIMIDWIFERY SERVICEMidwives' Act.

Twenty-eight midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1960.

They were employed as follows:-

In the Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	18
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	10
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, but during the year only nine whole-time and one part-time were employed.

One hundred and seventy 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 1499 confinements occurred in the Borough, including women who came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 1032 took place in hospitals, 467 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority on domiciliary midwifery (397 as midwives and 70 as maternity nurses).

In 1959 and in 1960 domiciliary confinements were 31% of the total. 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, 522 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 and continues to work successfully. 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 37 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 9 of conditions in the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) was summoned on four occasions during the year to assist when complications in a confinement arose. There was one case of prolapsed cervix, one case of post partum haemorrhage and two cases of partially adherent placenta. All four 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 have been made.

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	739	580	2808	217

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			
4	411	204	35	Nil	650

Fourteen 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 1175 first attendances and 8841 subsequent attendances were made there by women for ante-natal examinations and 883 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.

Only thirty 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, 33 nursing mothers were referred. These numbers were small because for eight months of the year we had no full-time Dental Officer, and only emergency treatment could be given by part-time officers.

All attended for inspection and were found to need dental treatment.

When notified to attend for treatment, 3 failed to attend, 14 received part treatment only, and 42 together with 8 carried over from 1959 completed their treatment. Five patients were awaiting further treatment at the end of the year.

Fourteen patients were provided with dentures. Two repairs were made to dentures.

In addition to the treatment figures shown in the following tables, 10 dressings and 8 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 twenty three.

Numbers provided with dental treatment.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	64	64	64	50
Children under 5 years of age	23	23	23	23

Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crown or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	38	36	-	-	215	44	17	3	-
Children under 5 years of age	-	-	-	-	43	18	-	-	-

SECTION IXDOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year, assistance was given to 594 households. Ninety four per cent. of the cases were chronic sick, aged and infirm; 3.5% were maternity cases; 1.5% were tuberculous persons and 1% suffered from other illnesses.

Help is given in accordance with the estimated need of each applicant, and as in previous years the major problem has been the provision of adequate assistance for elderly persons suffering from senility, infirmity or chronic illness. A large number of these people have no close relatives and become largely dependant upon the services of the Home Help.

In addition to the above, sixty five households received night attendance. This number is fourteen more than the figure for 1959. In the majority of cases, this service is of a short duration, and is meant to provide care for those sick people living alone who could not be left unattended whilst awaiting admission to hospital, or until more permanent arrangements are made for their care. On occasions, assistance is given to persons needing a short rest from the strain of constant loss of sleep whilst caring for sick relatives.

The Home Help Organiser and her Assistant supervise the staff of this section of the department, investigate the needs and circumstances of all applicants for help, and recruit the personnel.

The total cost of the Service for the financial year ended the 31st March 1961 was £20,338. Of this amount, £20,009 was in respect of salaries and wages. Income from charges made for the service was only £931, thus giving a net expenditure of £19,407.

Domestic Help Service.

Type of Case	Remain- ing 1st Jan. 1960	New Cases	Total cases attended		Cases completed		Cases remaining on books at 31.12.1960	
			No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age
Maternity	-	20	20	3.4	18	8.6	2	0.5
Tuberculosis	6	3	9	1.5	3	1.4	6	1.6
Illness of housewife	1	4	5	0.8	3	1.4	2	.5
Chronic sick	90	53	143	24.1	55	26.2	88	22.9
Aged & Infirm	273	144	417	70.2	131	62.4	286	74.5
	370	224	594	100.0	210	100.0	384	100.0

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December 1960 ... Whole-time .. 46

Night Attendant Service.

No. of part-time Attendants ...	...	...	6
Cases assisted during 1960 ...	...	...	65
No. of nights service given ...	...	...	530

No. of visits by the Organiser and her Assistant
to homes of patients in connection with the
Domestic Help and Night Attendance Services, etc. ... 2373

Year of Case		Total cases		Total cases		Total cases		Total cases	
1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12
13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
15	16	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	16
17	18	17	18	17	18	17	18	17	18
19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20
21	22	21	22	21	22	21	22	21	22
23	24	23	24	23	24	23	24	23	24
25	26	25	26	25	26	25	26	25	26
27	28	27	28	27	28	27	28	27	28
29	30	29	30	29	30	29	30	29	30
31	32	31	32	31	32	31	32	31	32
33	34	33	34	33	34	33	34	33	34
35	36	35	36	35	36	35	36	35	36
37	38	37	38	37	38	37	38	37	38
39	40	39	40	39	40	39	40	39	40
41	42	41	42	41	42	41	42	41	42
43	44	43	44	43	44	43	44	43	44
45	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	46
47	48	47	48	47	48	47	48	47	48
49	50	49	50	49	50	49	50	49	50
51	52	51	52	51	52	51	52	51	52
53	54	53	54	53	54	53	54	53	54
55	56	55	56	55	56	55	56	55	56
57	58	57	58	57	58	57	58	57	58
59	60	59	60	59	60	59	60	59	60
61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62
63	64	63	64	63	64	63	64	63	64
65	66	65	66	65	66	65	66	65	66
67	68	67	68	67	68	67	68	67	68
69	70	69	70	69	70	69	70	69	70
71	72	71	72	71	72	71	72	71	72
73	74	73	74	73	74	73	74	73	74
75	76	75	76	75	76	75	76	75	76
77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78
79	80	79	80	79	80	79	80	79	80
81	82	81	82	81	82	81	82	81	82
83	84	83	84	83	84	83	84	83	84
85	86	85	86	85	86	85	86	85	86
87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88
89	90	89	90	89	90	89	90	89	90
91	92	91	92	91	92	91	92	91	92
93	94	93	94	93	94	93	94	93	94
95	96	95	96	95	96	95	96	95	96
97	98	97	98	97	98	97	98	97	98
99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100

"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.

The recipients are mainly elderly persons, who because of enfeeblement, are unable to prepare mid-day meals for themselves and have 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 canteen services of J. Lucas Limited and are transported in motor vehicles fitted with a hot oven. Each recipient's meal is delivered in an individual two-compartment container. The local W.V.S. assist in the distribution of the meals, which cost 2s.3d. each, and the recipients are expected to pay 1s.0d. for it. Special Christmas fare was provided free of charge.

During 1960 approximately 50 meals were supplied daily. A total of 11,532 meals were provided at a cost of £1,090.0.3d. The income received was £440.15.9d.

SECTION XHOME NURSING SERVICE

The staff of the Home Nursing Service at the end of the year consisted of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, five whole-time and five part-time State-registered nurses and four 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 addition, bath attendants were employed to attend to patients who only require beds making, and bed bathing.

The administration of drugs by injection, such as insulin, penicillin and antibiotics, on the instruction of medical practitioners, continues to take up a considerable portion of the nurses' time.

One thousand four hundred and ninety six patients were nursed during the year. This number is 57 less than in 1959. The 45,159 nursing visits were 3735 less than in 1959. The work done represents an average of 3613 nursings per whole-time nurse, and has been performed with efficiency and loyalty.

The statistics which follow show that 57 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, 1959	...	...	...	375
Number of new patients during 1960	...	...	...	1121
Total number of patients nursed	...	...	...	1496
Total number of patients discharged or died	...	...	...	1103
Number of patients remaining on the Books,				
December 31st, 1960	...	...	...	393
Number of nursing visits made during the year	...	...	...	45,159

METHOD OF DISCHARGE

Number of patients convalescent	...	...	...	572
Number of patients died	...	...	...	242
Number of patients removed to Hospital	...	...	...	204
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes ..				85

ANALYSIS OF CASES ATTENDED

	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	1129	279	2	67	12	7	1496	852	16	429
Number of visits paid	33053	7005	12	4729	95	265	45159	27261	123	34246

The 1121 New Cases were referred by:-

Doctors	895
Burnley Victoria Hospital	97
Burnley General Hospital	17
Social Services Department	2
Bank Hall Hospital	1
Hospitals in other Areas	4
Burnley Public Health Department..	55
Applications by relatives	47
West Riding County Council	1
Mental Welfare Officer	1
Leicester Boys' School	1

1121

The classification of the new cases is as follows:-

	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Cases</u>
Infective and parasitic diseases	7	Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	Diseases of the Skin and cellular tissue	47
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	7	Diseases of the bones and joints	19
Neoplasms	95	Diseases of early infancy..	5
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic & nutritional diseases..	18	Senility and other conditions of old people	105
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	48	Accidents, poisonings and violence	29
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	26	Gynaecological diseases (other than Genito-Urinary)	19
Diseases of Circulatory System	140	Enema (prior to X-ray examinations)	101
Diseases of Respiratory System (other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis)..	49	Enema (constipation, obstruction, etc.)	107
Pneumonia	23	Various post-operative conditions	68
Diseases of Digestive System.	10	Cerebral cases (not included above)	110
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	26	Infectious Diseases	2
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	11	Congenital Malformations..	-

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.

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 59.

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.

One patient resident at Papworth Village Settlement, colonised during the year.

Epilepsy.

At the end of 1960, twenty-four epileptic children of school age were known to the School Health Service. Nine of these suffer from major epilepsy and fifteen from minor epilepsy. During the year, one child was admitted to a residential special school. The remaining children were able to attend ordinary day schools and were 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-five adult epileptics, of whom fourteen are in Colonies or Homes and twenty-one 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.

There is no reliable information 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. Four 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 1960, eleven spastic children of school age were able to attend ordinary schools in the Borough, four attended the Special Day School and one attended the Open Air School; four were in residential special schools and one was receiving tuition at home. One school child was awaiting admission to a residential school. Three 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 4 adult patients referred from the local hospitals to the authority's clinic premises. Of this number, there was 1 stammerer, 1 cleft palate, 1 laryngectomy and 1 with recurrent voice trouble. Of the four adult cases, 2 were discharged. These adults made a total of 87 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 1960, the register contained the names of one carrier of B.Typhosus, one of Paratyphosus B and two of Salmonella Typhi-murium.

Convalescent Treatment.

Forty-seven persons received convalescent treatment during the year.

Convalescent Home	Patients					Total patient weeks
	Adults		Children		Total	
	M	F	M	F		
Blackburn & District Convalescent Home, St.Annes-on-Sea.	4	21	-	-	25	50
Beechways Convalescent Home, Southport.	1	-	-	-	1	1
Milne Convalescent Home, Southport.	-	7	-	-	7	14
Church Army Convalescent Home, Southport.	-	4	2	2	8	6
Seabright Convalescent Home, St.Annes-on-Sea	-	5	-	-	5	10
Mrs.Hayward's Convalescent Home, Margate.	1	-	-	-	1	2
	6	37	2	2	47	83

In addition, 120 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 article loaned.

NURSING REQUISITES LOANED DURING 1960.

Mackintosh Sheets	119	Sandbags	-
Bed Pans	165	Air Beds	11
Air Rings	76	Feeding Cups	4
Urinals	62	Beds	1
Wheel Chairs	37	Bed Tables	-
Back Rests	93	Bed Cradles	18
Crutches (pairs)	7	Commodore	6
Walk Aid	1	Mattresses	-
Sputum Cups	-	Inhalers	-
Weigh scales	-	Pillows	-
		Bed blocks (sets)	1
		TOTAL	601

Health Education.

During 1960 health education proceeded on similar lines to previous years. Emphasis was mainly on vaccination against poliomyelitis, food hygiene and mental health.

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

Health Visitors gave instruction in infant welfare centres on such subjects as 'safety in the home' and 'care of the infant'.

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

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

Contributions to the local press included articles on vaccination and immunisation services, 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.

A Mental Health Week from the 20th to 28th October was successfully organised in conjunction with the Local Hospitals Group and No.6 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the Act of 1951.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Part III.

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

Four hostels, Healey Grange, Whiteacres, Gorse Hill and Hameldon House are administered by the Social Services Committee, together with the six cottages of "Moorfields" situated in the grounds of the General Hospital. These cottages will be vacated and handed over to the local Hospital Management Committee when sufficient alternative hostel accommodation becomes available.

I am indebted to the Social Services Officer for supplying the following statistical information:-

Persons in Residential Accommodation on 31st December 1960.

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Persons in Homes provided by the Council.</u>					
"Moorfields"	...	...	48	56	104
"Healey Grange"	...	...	-	30	30
"Whiteacres"	...	...	29	-	29
"Gorse Hill"	...	...	14	11	25
"Hameldon House"	...	...	13	17	30
			-	-	-
			104	114	218
			-	-	-

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Persons in Accommodation provided by other Local Authorities and Voluntary Organisations.</u>					
The Hostel - Palatine Square	...	...	-	16	16
Homes for the Blind	...	...	2	4	6
Homes for Epileptics	...	...	4	10	14
Homes for Aged	...	...	-	2	2
			-	-	-
			6	32	38
			-	-	-

Welfare Services for Blind, Deaf or Dumb and other Handicapped Persons (General Classes).

Number on Registers at 31st December 1960.

	Sex	Children under age 16	Persons 16 - 64	Persons aged 65 and over	Total
Register of Blind	M	2	32	34	68
	F	-	38	89	127
Register of Partially Sighted	M	3	5	17	25
	F	-	14	42	56
Register of Deaf	M	-	31	6	37
	F	-	24	11	35
Register of Hard of Hearing	M	-	11	19	30
	F	-	25	44	69
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)	M	22	105	48	175
	F	20	148	96	264

Workshops for the Blind

No. employed 31st December 1960

		<u>Basketry</u> (Men)	<u>Knitting</u> (Women)	<u>Total</u>
<u>Workers</u>				
Burnley	...	7	3	10
Lancashire County Council	...	6	3	9

Trainees

Burnley	...	-	-	-
Lancashire County Council	...	-	1	1

Blind Persons

Thirty-two persons were examined by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon during 1960 for the first time, in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind Persons. Nineteen were certified as blind. Of the thirteen not certified as blind, seven were likely to become so at a later date. He also re-examined sixty-seven patients already on the register.

The ages at the time of examination and sexes of the thirty-two 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	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	2
Females	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	4	6	3	3

Cases Certified as Blind.

No. of cases Examined	Recommendations	Causes of Disability				Total Causes
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other	
6	(a) No Treatment	2	1	-	4	7
2	(b) Medical treatment	1	-	-	1	2
6	(c) Surgical treatment	6	-	-	-	6
4	(d) Optical treatment	1	-	-	3	4
5	(e) Hospital super- vision. Out- patients' Clinic	2	2	-	1	5

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

One blind and two partially sighted children were in residential special schools, and one blind boy was awaiting admission. In December one partially sighted boy commenced attendance at a Day Special School for Partially Sighted Pupils.

Nursing Homes.

Only one Nursing Home is registered in the Borough. This Home, which opened in 1954 with accommodation for fourteen patients, had extensions and alterations completed in June of this year. The number of patients now permitted to be cared for is 20.

The Home has no facilities for the treatment of surgical or maternity cases, and therefore accepts only medical and chronic sick patients.

SECTION XIIMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Mental Health Act, 1959 became operative in full on the 1st November, 1960, more than six years after the appointment of the Royal Commission on the law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency.

The hospital group Consultant Psychiatrist and his staff continued to work in close co-operation with the officers of the local health authority and weekly case conferences were held.

Out-patient facilities in the department of psychological medicine of the General Hospital were brought to an excellent standard by the opening of the Lamont Clinic. The unit, which must be one of the finest in the north of England, is greatly appreciated by patients and staff alike.

The day-care hospital service continued to work well, and the Psychiatric Social Club made satisfactory progress during the third year of its existence.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer serve on the Executive Committee of the North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health, and lecture to small groups in the area on the subject of mental health.

1960 was the World Mental Health Year, and a Mental Health Week was successfully organised in conjunction with the No.6 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council, and the local Hospital Management Committee.

It will be noted from the following statistics that the great majority of patients are admitted to hospital on an informal basis, and it was found necessary in only one instance to transfer a patient to a major mental hospital.

The Adult Training Centre continued to expand and new kinds of work were introduced with success. A feature of the Centre is the way in which psychotic and subnormal persons work satisfactorily together. A Social Club for this Training Centre was launched in October and monthly social events are arranged.

Another feature has been the commencement of a pilot scheme of home training, whereby patients unable to attend the Training Centre are found simple repetitive jobs. Six people have received this type of training to date.

The Junior Training Centre has maintained its progress during the year and provides a service for the younger group of subnormal children, some of whom have progressed to the Adult Training Centre.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.Part I (Mental Deficiency Acts 1913 - 1938)1. Particulars of cases reported during the period
1.1.60. to 31.10.60.(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to
be dealt with":-

Number in which action taken on reports by:-

(1) Local Education Authorities on children:

(i) While at school or liable to attend
school

(ii) On leaving special schools ..

(iii) On leaving ordinary schools

(2) Police or by Courts

(3) Other sources

TOTAL of 1(a)

(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives
but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt
with" on any ground(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as
defectives and are thus excluded from (a)
or (b)(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete
at 31st October, 1960, 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	4	-	-
1	-	1	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	3	-	1
5	7	1	2
-	-	1	4
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
5	7	2	6

2. Disposal of cases reported during the period
1.1.60. to 31.10.60.

(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.

Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
M.	F.	M.	F.
4	5	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
4	5	-	1
1	2	2	5
-	-	-	-
1	2	2	5
-	-	-	-
5	7	2	6

PART II Number of Patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.60.	Mentally ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals			
	Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(a) Receiving training or occupation in day centre	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	13	6	2	4	7	16	15	18	
Awaiting training or occupation in day centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Receiving training or occupation in residential centre	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Awaiting training or occupation in residential centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Resident in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Resident at L.A. expense in private residential home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g) Receiving home visits and not included under (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No. of Reports sent to Hospitals	751
No. of visits made to hospitals, patients' homes, etc. ..	4765
No. of office interviews	766

	<u>Burnley</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>County</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cases</u>
<u>Gannow Junior Training Centre.</u>			

No. of persons on Register, 1st January, 1960	28	3	31
No. of admissions	7	2	9
No. of discharges	6	-	6
No. remaining on Register, 31st December, 1960	29	5	34

Average monthly attendances during year:-

(a) Total on basis of 1 per day	418	73	491
(b) Daily average	23	4	27

Parkside Adult Training Centre.

No. of trainees on Register 1st April, 1960	20
No. of trainees who received training during the year..	35
No. of trainees on Register 31st December, 1960	28
No. of trainees transferred to Open Industry	5

NOTE:- The Centre was opened on the 1st April, 1960.

SECTION XIIIAMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1960, the ambulances made 7,912 journeys, carried 29,838 patients and covered 123,024 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>
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
1960	7,912	29,838	123,024

The number of patients carried shows an increase of 3,074, the journeys increased by 478 and the total mileage was 5,576 miles more than in 1959. The miles per patient carried is 4.1.

Many journeys to hospitals in other areas continue to be undertaken, especially to those hospitals in the Manchester area and Blackpool which deal with special branches of surgery.

Of the total mileage of 123,024, 32.9% or 39,275 miles were in respect of 588 journeys made to other towns. The average mileage per "out of town" journey being 66.81.

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

At the end of 1960, 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 establishment was increased during the year and now consists of one ambulance officer, four station officers and twenty driver/attendants.

AMBULANCE STATISTICS FOR 1960.

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
386	720	1569	1617	5237	28221	7912	29838	79174	43850	123024

SECTION XIVSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWater Supply.

No changes were made during 1960 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,306,352,277 gallons - approximately ninety-nine million gallons less than in the previous year.

The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 56.47 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 53.73 inches and the highest 57.81 inches.

The total number of samples of tap water taken and submitted to bacteriological examination and chemical analysis was thirty six. Throughout the year the water was of very good quality, although a high free ammonia content was found in the Cant Clough supply in the first three months of the year.

The water was also found to be free from B.Coli throughout the year.

Public Baths.

Thirty five samples of bath water were examined bacteriologically and chemically. The water was found to be most satisfactory although on occasions during the spring and summer months free chlorine content and alkalinities were found to be rather low.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of refuse. No alterations in methods of collection and disposal were made during 1960.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
(a) Refuse taken to tip:-		
Plant Screenings ("tailings")	6823	
Screened Dust	7884	
Tipped direct	<u>1717</u>	16424
(b) Refuse burned		3024
(c) Salvage materials sold		<u>5111</u>
(d) Total refuse dealt with		24559
Clinker arising from (b)		<u>738</u>
		<u>25297</u>

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1960.

No. of Premises

31,278

No. of Dustbins

33,467

General Sanitary Inspection.

Three thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven complaints were received and dealt with.

				<u>No.</u>
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	...	...	...	368
" " Factories without Mechanical Power	...	...	...	24
" " Bakeries	...	...	...	158
" " Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	...	...	...	97
" " Milk and Grocers' Shops	...	...	...	271
" " Ice Cream Manufactories and Shops	...	...	...	179
" " Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' premises	...	...	...	21
" " Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	...	...	...	7
" " Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	...	...	...	166
" " Marine Store and Offensive Trades	...	...	...	15
" " Stable Manure Pits	...	...	...	10
" " Premises where animals are kept	...	...	...	38
" " Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	67
" " Back-to-back and Single Dwellings	...	...	...	56
" " Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	...	68
" " Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	57
" " Other Dwellings	...	...	...	9,149
" " Reported Dirty Dwellings	...	...	...	100
" " Old Property re Alterations	...	...	...	9
" " Premises where Nuisances exist	...	...	...	6,542
" " Properties in Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	462
" " Colliery Tips	...	...	...	276
" " Properties in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	397
Drains Tested	...	...	...	445
No. of Legal Notices served	...	...	...	848
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	...	...	...	1,226
No. of Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	518
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	87
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	...	...	...	319
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	...	...	...	1,194
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc. re Property	...	...	...	1,750
Interviews with Firemen	...	...	...	155
Inspection re Rats and Mice Infestations	...	...	...	171
Visits to School Premises	...	...	...	21
" " Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	19
" " Public Institutions	...	...	...	12
" " under Shops Act	...	...	...	9
Defects found and dealt with	...	...	...	4,176
Defects remedied during the year	...	...	...	4,676
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	...	...	...	1,624

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

Section 39 - Unsatisfactory Drainage	...	...	215
Section 45 - Closets requiring repair	...	...	125
Section 75 - Defective Dustbins	...	...	23
Section 93 - General Nuisances (other defects of property)	223

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925 -

Section 53 - Defective Drains	262
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REPORT ON THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Clean Air Act, 1956.

The purposes of this Act and the preliminary action taken have been described in previous reports. In June, 1958, it was decided to deal with five Smoke Control Areas, one each year, and an outline of these areas is appended.

During 1960, the Burnley No.1 Smoke Control Order relating to Palace House Area was made by the local authority and a public inquiry held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Also during 1960, a survey was carried out and detailed inspections commenced in the proposed Hargher Clough Smoke Control Area.

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 155 interviews were held in 1960 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.

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 Padlham Road along Padlham Road to Dugdale Road, rear Mont-gomery 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 Padlham Road.	To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956.	1184 (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 Collin 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 three houses were registered, the total accommodation being one hundred and fourteen males. Sixty-seven visits were made and twelve defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Seven 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	...	...	47	ADULTS - Males	...	...	53
Two-roomed	...	...	-	Females	..	...	17
Three-roomed	..	...	14	Infants under one year	..		1
Four-roomed	...	...	8	Children, aged 1 to 10			
				years	...		3
			—				—
			69				74
			—				—

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	...	20	Inspections	...	30
No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies	...	...	...	...	12

Dirty Houses.

One hundred houses were suspected of being dirty, and nine 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 1960 are as follows: -

Clean Water Closets	...	...	23,412
Waste Water Closets	...	...	13,416
Latrines (44) with Closets	...	...	191
Privies	...	...	88

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 31 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 88 of which 86 are pails and 2 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	...	...	...	1,460
No. of Shops only	...	...	...	691
Total inspections of shops	...	...	...	582
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 38	...	...	...	9

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 158 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	...	...	...	93
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	12
Informal (written) Notices	...	...	...	12
Number of Defects	...	...	...	101

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1960	.....	62
No. of inspections	.....	97
Defects found	.....	113
Informal Notices	.....	22

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	...	...	554
Visits paid by rodent operatives to dwellinghouses			1442
Visits paid by rodent operatives to business premises			3220
Visits paid by rodent operatives to Local Authority premises	...	...	961
Special Inspections by Public Health Inspectors			171

During the year the sewers were test baited twice and received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. Seven hundred and seventy manholes were baited and of these 151 showed poison 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 £151, 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 twenty-one 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 1960.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspect-ions	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 ...	127	182	15	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	445	368	61	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	572	550	76	-

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)	98	64	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	234	86	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork) ...	57	29	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	392	181	-	4	-

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111) - NIL

SECTION XVHOUSINGTypes of Dwellinghouse in the Borough at the end of 1960:-

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	27,667
Combined houses and shops	...	...	1,460
Houses without through ventilation:-			
(a) Back-to-back houses	...	...	284
(b) Single houses	...	...	55
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	4
Total			29,470

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations up to the end of 1960 was ... 15,326

Houses without through ventilation.

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses and single roomed dwellings ... 343

Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed or demolished during 1960 ... 131

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:-

Higher Water Street.
 Burrows Yard.
 Riding Street.
 Mosley Street (Nos.1 and 2).
 Gannow Lane (No.2).
 Palm Street.
 Brook Street.
 Piccadilly Road.

The total number of houses in the above areas is 159.

The following areas were inspected during 1960, but will not be represented until 1961:-

Brunshaw Road.
 Gretna Place.
 Gannow Lane (No.1).
 Haslam Street.
 Briercliffe Road.
 Barden Lane.
 Hope Street.
 New Ground Top.
 Hopwood Street.
 Havelock Place.
 Hufling Court.

The total number of houses in these areas is 207.

A Public Inquiry was held during 1960 in respect of the Stephenson Square Clearance Order, as a result of which the Order was confirmed with one modification.

Confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government was received in respect of Stock Street, Cog Lane (No.2) and Higher Water Street Orders.

During the year, 68 families were removed from Clearance Areas to Corporation houses by the Health Department staff.

Individual Closing and Demolition Orders were made in respect of 21 houses. Undertakings not to re-let were obtained in respect of 25 houses.

Rent Act, 1957.

Fifty two visits to premises were made during 1960, 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) | ... | ... | ... | 801 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | .. | | | 266 |

(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	535
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

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	397
--	-----	-----	-----

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	563
---	-----	-----	-----

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

(a) By Owners	213
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) By Local Authority, in default of owners	37
--	-----	-----	-----	----

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

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	11
--	-----	----

(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	7
---	-----	---

Number of persons displaced (under C(b))	...	19
--	-----	----

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 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted | ... | ... | 25 |
| Number of persons displaced (under E(1)) | ... | ... | 15 |
| (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 nine houses were disinfested by insecticides. During the year, the two metal vans used in the past for the disinfestation by hydrocyanide gas of furniture from Slum Clearance Areas were disposed of.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1960.

Number of dwellings erected during the year:-

By Corporation	...	...	...	25
By private enterprise	...	...	...	19
With State assistance under the Housing Acts				-
				-
Total number erected				44
				-

SECTION XVIINSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMeat Inspection.

There have been no private slaughterhouses in the Borough since the establishment of a Public Abattoirs in 1878, following the passing of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act in 1871.

Systematic ante and post-mortem inspection is carried out on all animals passing through the abattoirs, by the meat inspectors, under the supervision of the Veterinary Officer. All carcasses and offals derived therefrom and found to be free from disease on post-mortem examination are subsequently stamped "Home killed - Burnley".

It is to be regretted that meat marking, as required by legislation for all imported meat, is not as yet employed for all home killed supplies. Such requirements would greatly facilitate the work of Public Health Officers, especially in towns situated in large industrial areas, where retail butchers obtain some of their supplies of meat from slaughterhouses situated either in adjacent towns or in a rural area.

Public Abattoirs.

These premises which have been in continual use for almost 80 years, were designed on the "Booth" system. This system was satisfactory at the time when retail butchers purchased and slaughtered their own live stock.

In view of the changes which have taken place in the meat trade, especially during the last 30 years, the practice is now for retail butchers to purchase their requirements "off the hook" from wholesalers. Thus, the slaughtering of live stock in public abattoirs, previously undertaken piecemeal, is now increasingly carried out on factory lines. As a consequence, the present "Booth" layout of the abattoirs is both outdated and uneconomic to operate.

The Burnley Town Council have for some time had under consideration the modernization of the abattoir, but like other local authorities have been awaiting Government direction on the lines on which such modernization should be undertaken.

The introduction of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958, lay down specific standards to which all slaughterhouses must comply in the future.

In order to meet the requirements of these Regulations, and at the same time cater for the fluctuating demands of the meat trade in respect of home killed live stock, there is no doubt that all the larger slaughterhouses will, in future years, be operated on the modern "Line" system.

The "Line" system allows for meat inspection to be carried out with greater efficiency as well as providing better working conditions for the slaughtering staff. By-products can also be handled with greater efficiency thus effecting economies in overhead costs.

This system is dependent for its successful operation upon a slaughtering contractor, whose staff undertake all the actual slaughtering for the various wholesalers or live stock owners, and are responsible for the watering and feeding of the animals. Local authorities were empowered to engage slaughtering contractors under the provision of the original Slaughterhouses Act, 1954, such powers being re-enacted in Section 72 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Plans are now being prepared for the conversion of the Burnley Abattoirs to this modern "Line slaughtering" system. Negotiations are also taking place with the Fatstock Marketing Corporation with a view to their acting as the Council's slaughtering contractors.

The following table gives details of the number of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs during the year under review compared with those dealt with during the preceding years:-

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

Year	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
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
1960	4,045	927	42	28,402	2,500	35,916

It will be noted that the total number of animals slaughtered during the year 1960 was 35,916 or an increase of 3.3% on those slaughtered during 1959.

It must, however, be pointed out that although there has been a consistent increase in the number of animals passing through the abattoirs during the past 5 years in spite of the considerable increased purchasing power of the public consequent to full employment, the actual weight of carcase meat produced is no greater than during pre-war years. This is accounted for principally by the change in social conditions and average smaller families, producing a demand for smaller joints derived from comparatively leaner carcasses.

Another factor mitigating against increased consumption of fresh meat is that with all the adult members of a family in full employment there is little time available for the preparation of meals in the home. Pre-cooked meals are, therefore, in great demand, the consumption of which has quadrupled during the post-war years.

Similarly, prepared pre-packed and frozen foods have now become an accepted part of the normal diet of the Lancastrian. Every corner shop, traditionally the larder of the working class, now has its frozen food cabinet.

Consequent upon the success of the Government's bovine tuberculosis eradication scheme, the incidence of this disease encountered during the past year in livestock slaughtered at the abattoirs was less than 1%. Almost all the encountered cases were in Irish (non-tested) cattle imported under special licence - Burnley being one of the six slaughterhouses in the County specially authorised to slaughter such non-tuberculosis free Irish cattle.

Although the eradication of bovine tuberculosis has resulted in some considerable reduction in the amount of meat rejected from this cause, research work in post-war years has shown that the primary cause of many serious outbreaks of food poisoning has been due to Salmonella infection in the live animal. In many cases such infection, especially in pigs, shows little or no clinical features. As a result of this, post-mortem examinations must be carried out much more meticulously than heretofore. Because this infection is not uncommonly present in the intestinal tract of apparently healthy animals, a strict and consequent supervision must be maintained over slaughterhouses hygiene.

The incidence of cysticercus bovis infection in cattle did not show any decline during the year under review. This is a parasitic infection, encountered in cattle and is commonly termed "measely beef". If the cysts, which are less than a quarter of an inch long, are eaten by the human subject through the medium of inadequately cooked meat or sausage, etc., such cysts will develop in the human intestines into a tapeworm which, when fully developed, may be up to 25 feet in length.

The records show that about 75% of cases encountered are in carcasses of imported Irish cattle. This is undoubtedly due to the primitive sanitary arrangements prevailing in a predominant agricultural country having a scattered population.

Details of animals slaughtered and the types of diseased conditions found upon examination, are shown in the following Table.

	No. of animals slaughtered and examined	TYPES OF DISEASED CONDITIONS									
		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 exclud- ing cows	4,045	3	13	0.39	1	5	0.14	6	6	6	-
Cows	927	1	3	0.13	7	3	1.07	-	-	-	-
Calves	42	-	-	-	3	-	7.1	-	-	-	-
Sheep and Lambs	28,402	-	7	0.02	81	27	0.38	-	-	-	-
Pigs	2,500	-	8	0.32	42	20	2.4	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	35,916	4	31	0.12	134	55	0.52	6	6	6	-

The amount of meat rejected at the abattoir as unfit for human consumption in 1960 was:-

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of tuberculosis	...	4	7	-	2
On account of other conditions		22	10	2	11
		<hr/>			
TOTAL	...	26	17	2	13
		<hr/> <hr/>			

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 and 1960.

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

Meat, fresh	.....	.....	1900 lbs.
Meat, tinned	.....	.....	2160 lbs.
Fish, fresh	.....	.....	967 lbs.
Fish, canned	.....	.....	154 lbs.
Fruit, fresh	.....	.....	894 lbs.
Fruit, canned	.....	.....	3119 lbs.
Vegetables, fresh	.....	.....	3088 lbs.
Vegetables, canned	.....	.....	1360 lbs.
Ham, canned	.....	.....	1292 lbs.
Soups, canned	.....	.....	481 lbs.
Eggs, frozen liquid	.....	.....	14 lbs.
Milk, canned	.....	.....	200 lbs.
Cheese	.....	.....	11 lbs.
Jams and other preserves	..	.....	183 lbs.
Butter	.....	.....	20 lbs.
Bacon	.....	.....	158 lbs.
Lard	.....	.....	15 lbs.
Coffee	.....	.....	4 lbs.
Cream, canned	.....	.....	12 lbs.

Total:- 7 tons. 3 cwts. 0 qrs. 16 lbs.

I am pleased to report that during the past year several large retail butchers and the principal fish and poultry dealers have all carried out complete modernization of their premises, which shops are now all fitted with refrigerated counters. This example will undoubtedly

be followed by other traders, many of whom have also installed modern refrigerated counters for the display of perishable foodstuffs.

The establishment of poultry packing stations, whereby poultry offered for human consumption are all pre-packed in cellophane wrappers, has resulted in the virtual extinction of the practice previously carried on by the owners of some mixed businesses and small retail butchers of occasionally plucking and dressing poultry on their premises under very unhygienic conditions. A practice which because of its irregularity was exceedingly difficult to control.

Milk Supply

All milk distributed in the County Borough Area is of designated grade. Although for several years, 98.5% of the milk distributed had been of this grade, an application was made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1957 for the County Borough Area to be scheduled as a "designated area", but the appropriate order did not become operative until the 1st April 1959.

In view of the fact that the majority of occupants of a large number of working class houses are in full employment and take meals in works' canteens, sterilised milk is in great demand because of its excellent keeping quality. Nearly 500 small general shops distribute this type of milk.

Milk as a Source of Infection

In consequence of the attention given to clean milk production during the past decade, and the subsequent Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme, a somewhat complacent general policy appears to have now developed in regard to the risk of milk borne infections in raw milks.

Whereas previously the principal cause of infected milk was Bovine Tuberculosis with its inherent risk of the infection being transmitted to children, it is now erroneously assumed that with the eradication of such disease from cattle all milk is therefore free from disease.

"Tuberculin tested" (Farm Bottled) raw milk which commands a higher price (in many cases as much as 2d. per pint), and supplies of which are readily available, is in great demand. Consumers appear to be under the misapprehension that because such milk commands a higher price, it must therefore be of superior quality and purity.

Unfortunately, experience has shown that samples of such raw "Tuberculin tested" (Farm Bottled) milk not only frequently contain Streptococcal and Staphylococcal organisms, but are increasingly found to be infected with Brucella organisms. These conditions are transmissible to the human subject.

Biological Examination of Milk Samples

During the year 1960, 108 samples of raw "Tuberculin Tested" (Farm Bottled) milk, taken in the course of delivery to consumers, were submitted to the Regional Public Health Laboratory for biological examination. The result of such examinations was as follows:-

		<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Brucella Infection</u>
Positive	...	Nil	21 - (19.5%)
Negative	...	108	87 - (80.5%)
	Total	<u>108</u>	<u>108</u>

The increasing incidence of Brucella organisms which were found in 19.5% of raw Tuberculin tested milks during the year, is a matter of considerable concern, having regard to the risk of infection to man, in whom diagnosis in chronic cases presents considerable difficulty.

In view of the fact that Brucella infection is not a notifiable disease, no information is available as to the extent of such infection in the human subject.

The typing of the positive samples of Brucella infection has shown an almost equal incidence of infection by Brucella Melitensis as of Brucella Abortus. The former strain would appear to have spread considerably in dairy cattle, since first isolated in dairy herds in Great Britain about 20 years ago. It is probable that the use of the now universal milking machine has been one of the predominant factors in the spread of such infection from cow to cow.

Because of this apparent marked increase in Brucella infection in dairy herds, and the ensuing risk to public health, consideration should be given to either the inauguration by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of a national scheme to eradicate the infection from dairy herds as in Denmark or, alternatively, the introduction of legislation requiring heat treatment of all milk before distribution to the public.

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

Examination of Milk for Cleanliness (Milk Special Designations Regulations, 1960).

Details of Samples taken in the course of delivery to consumers.

	Total No. of samples examined.	Nos. of samples which did not comply with the appropriate standard.
Tuberculin Tested (farm bottled)	349	21
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	27	1
Pasteurised	48	2
Sterilised	19	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	443	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There has been a marked improvement in the cleanliness and keeping quality of raw Tuberculin tested milks. Only 21 samples failed to comply with the standards laid down in the Regulations as against 37 in 1959.

Milk and Dairies (General Regulations), 1959.

No. of Registered Distributors of Milk (mainly shops retailing sterilised milk) ...	477
No. of dairy premises and vehicles inspected	408
No. of infringements found	42

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Pasteurisers' licences	1
Dealers licences for distribution of:-	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	35
Pasteurised Milk	29
Sterilised Milk	461

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. (Duties of Local Authority)

No. of inspections carried out	77
--------------------------------------	----

Proceedings were instituted, in co-operation with the Chief Constable, in only one case. This was for failing to keep proper records of the movement of cattle as required under the Movement of Animals Records Order, 1960.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938.

No action was necessary under this Order during 1960, this disease having now been eradicated from Great Britain.

Swine Fever Orders 1938/59.

On three occasions, numbers of pigs were received at the abattoir from swine fever infected premises. This necessitated the meticulous post-mortem examination of the animals so that a diagnosis could be made and the suspected presence of the disease confirmed. The Regulations also provide for subsequent thorough disinfection of the lairs and slaughter-house through which such animals may have passed.

During the early part of the year, owing to the increase in the incidence of outbreaks of this disease, a large part of the County, including the County Borough of Burnley, was declared to be an infected area by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the provisions of the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Orders, 1956-58, and whereby the movement of all pigs, other than on licence, was prohibited for a period.

Foot and Mouth Disease Orders 1938/54.

For a few weeks in the early part of the year, the County Borough Area was declared a Foot and Mouth Disease infected area, prohibiting the movement of all cattle, sheep and pigs within the area, other than on licence to a slaughterhouse.

Further, on two occasions, information was received from the Ministry that certain animals received at the Burnley abattoir had been in direct contact (in a market) with Foot and Mouth disease suspected animals. In order to avoid the closure of the abattoir under the provisions of the Foot and Mouth Disease Orders, it was essential to prohibit the entry of further animals and to arrange for those in the premises to be slaughtered forthwith. This enabled prompt disinfection of the premises to be carried out and consequently the minimum amount of dis-organisation to the normal routine of the premises.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

On one occasion abnormalities suggestive of Anthrax infection were found on post-mortem examination of a bullock. Microscopical examination by the Veterinary Officer of a sample of blood, taken from the enlarged and congested spleen did not, however, confirm the presence of the disease.

Fowl Pest Order, 1938.

Two suspected outbreaks were investigated during the year, but in only one case (involving several hundred birds) was the disease confirmed. All affected and contact birds were immediately slaughtered and the carcasses removed for incineration. This is the most effective method of disposal of infected carcasses of animals in a County Borough area, where burial or incineration on infected premises is not normally practicable.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act regulates the keeping and 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. One licensee subsequently gave up business. 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.

Eleven 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 	4	3	2	2

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	...	...	...	93
Grocers	...	...	...	375
Greengrocers	...	...	...	63
Butchers and Cooked Meat Traders	...	...	...	157
Fishmongers	...	...	...	31
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	...	...	...	47
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	62
Canteens, kitchens, etc.	...	...	...	68
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	66
Hotels, Licensed Clubs, etc.	...	...	...	162
Manufacturers of Ice Cream	...	...	...	2
Retailers of Ice Cream (including the two manufacturers)	...	...	...	331

(2) Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Acts, 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	...	...	331
TOTAL	...	...	470

(3) Number of inspections of Food Premises

Meat and other Cooked Foods	...	298
Ice Cream	... ..	179
TOTAL		<u>477</u>

ANAYLSIS OF SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS TAKEN DURING 1960.

Total Samples 606	
Genuine	Adulterated
565	41

All these were informal samples.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1960.

<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, Section 154.	Giving toys in exchange for rags to two children under the age of 14 years.	Not proved.
2	Public Health Act, 1936, Section 154.	Giving toys in exchange for rags to two children under the age of 14 years.	Fined £5.5.0d. plus £4.4.0d. advocate's fee. Total - £9.9.0d.
3	Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Movement of Animals Record Order, 1960.	Failing to keep records of movement of animals.	Fined £20. Advocate's fee £3.3.0d.
4	Section 2. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Dead flies found in milk bottles. Two cases.	Fined £50 and £7.7.0d. costs.

SECTION XVIIMISCELLANEOUS.Medical Examinations.

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1960:-

PURPOSE	No. of Examinations
Retirement of Local Authority staff	12
Workmen's Compensation Act	6
Fitness for employment (Superannuation) ...	274
Road Traffic Act	178
Fitness to Work	65
School Meals Service	73
Accidents	5
Teachers - Admissions to Training College	66
Others	2
TOTAL	681

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	13.56	4.87	4.56
Total dissolved matter	7.29	5.53	6.64
Total deposit	20.85	10.40	11.20
Sulphate as SO_4 "	1.85	1.33	1.62
Chlorine as Cl'	2.36	1.67	2.24

THE WEATHER OF 1960 COMPARED WITH 1959
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperatures				No. of days of Ground Frost	Mean Relative Humidity
	Total amount in Hrs.	No. of days of sun	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Total Fall in ins.	No. of days of rain	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Mean in Shade	Mean Range	Mean Earth 1 foot	Mean Earth 4 feet		
Average 40 years	1074.1	269	15.3 hrs. on 7/6/21 and 29/6/21	42.31	210	2.420 ins. (9/10/41)	47.2°	12.4°	47.7°	48.8°	112	82.2%
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%
1960	1266.6	275	14.3 hrs. (3rd June)	48.69	222	1.64 ins. (3rd Dec.)	47.1°	11.9°	49.4°	48.5°	87	83.8%

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED DURING 1960.

LAT : 53° 47' 30N

LONG : 2° 14' 30W

Barometer Cistern 655 feet above Mean Sea Level at Marsden Hospital.

1960	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		No. of Days				Total of 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	Am ^t ount		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	HALE	FOU (at obs. hour)	GROUND FROST	GALE
2	15	11	5	15	87	1

* No reading taken. 1 ft. Thermometer out of order.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer

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

1960

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer

LUKE J. COLLINS, M.B. B.S. (LOND.)

1960

I N D E X

	Page		Page
Artificial Sunlight Treatment	29 : 40	Meals and Milk	32
Attendances at Clinics	22	Medical Inspection in Schools	10-13
Audiometry	3 : 13	Medical Treatment	21
Blind and Partially Sighted Children	34-36	Ministry of Education - Statistical Tables	43-52
B.C.G. Vaccination	18-21	Miscellaneous Examinations	15
Camp School	31	Miscellaneous Information	41
Child Guidance	4 : 37-38	Nursery Schools and Classes	6 : 11
Clinics	7	Open Air School	40
Clothing and Footgear	12	Poliomyelitis Vaccination	3
Convalescent Homes	31	Provision of Cod Liver Oil and Malt	32
Co-ordination and Co-operation with other Health Services, Voluntary Bodies, etc.	8-9	Provision of Meals	32
Deaf Children	34-36	Provision of Milk	32
Delicate Children	34-35 : 40	Physical Condition	13
Dental Inspection	30-31	Physically Handicapped Children	41
Diphtheria Immunisation	3 : 18	Sanitary Supervision of Schools	9
Education Committee	2	School Baths	32
Education in hospital	37	School Clinics	6-7
Epileptics	34-36	School Journeys	32
Facts disclosed by Medical Inspection ...	11-13	School Population	5-6
Following Up	16	Special Schools	6
Handicapped Pupils -		Speech Defects	34-35 39-40
Blind and Partially Sighted	34-36	Staff	8
Deaf	34-36	Statistical Tables	43-52
Diabetic	37	Treatment of Defects -	
Delicate	34-35 : 40	Dental Diseases	30-31
Educationally subnormal	33-35	Eye and Visual Defects	26
Epileptics	34-36	Ear, Nose and Throat	25
Maladjusted	34-35	Minor Ailments	23-25
Physically Defective	41	Orthoptic	27-28
Speech Defects	34-35	Physiotherapy	28-29
Height and Weight	13	Pre-School Children	25
Hygiene Inspections	12	Speech Defects	39-40
Immunisation against Diphtheria	18	Tuberculosis	41
Infectious Diseases	16-17	Vaccination against Poliomyelitis	3
Inspection Clinic	14	Vaccination against Tuberculosis	18-21
"Light" Treatment	29 : 40		

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

For the Municipal Year 1960 - 61

is constituted as follows:-

- HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Mr. Alderman T. Holgate, J.P.).
- * Mrs. Alderman M. A. Battle, J.P.
- Miss Alderman A. Proctor.
- * Alderman G. Hale, J.P. (Chairman).
- * " G. Hollinrake.
- Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P.
- * Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling.
- Mrs. Councillor M. Tomlinson.
- Councillor F. Jackson.
- * " 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. H. Rigby.
- The Rev. L. W. Morgan, B.A.
- Mr. T. Conroy.

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

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
Burnley.

1st May, 1961.

The Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present to you my second Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service. During the year, the establishment was increased by one whole-time School Medical Officer, and I am pleased to welcome Dr.A.Afnan to the staff.

1960 saw an increase in audiometric work amongst school children. Organised sweep frequency tests were carried out on school entrants by the School Nurses. Children failing this preliminary test were given a full test by the School Medical Officers.

The departure of the Chief Dental Officer to another post left the School Dental Clinic without a whole-time officer, but with the help of two part-time local dental surgeons emergency dental work continued to be undertaken. Once more, I would point out that it is absolutely necessary to upgrade the Dental Clinic, and I hope this will be effected as soon as possible in 1961.

During the year, Diphtheria Immunisation 'booster' injections were mainly given in schools, with the result that the immunity index of children from 5 years to 14 years inclusive rose from 31.6% to 47.7%. One thousand nine hundred and ninety children received these 'booster' injections.

Measles and German Measles were present in epidemic form, there being a total of 1522 cases the majority of which occurred during October and November. Of this number, 523 were children of school age. One hundred and twenty school children suffered from Whooping Cough and 50 from Scarlet Fever.

There were no cases of Acute Poliomyelitis notified during 1960, and it is encouraging to report that the majority of our children are protected against this disease, approximately 90% having received their primary injections and 60% their first 'boosters'.

The Mental Health Act, 1959 amended the Education Act, 1944 and introduced certain changes in the law relating to children who suffer from a disability of mind which makes them unsuitable for education at school. Ministry of Education Circular No.12/60 outlined the new procedure to be followed from the 1st November, 1960. The effect of the changes is mainly to extend the rights of parents, alter some legal procedure and simplify administration.

It is interesting to note that the work done in the Child Guidance Clinic increased during the year. One hundred and forty seven children were examined, this figure being 22 more than in 1959. The problems encountered are mainly those of an educational nature, although quite a few result from behaviour difficulties in the home. The report of the Educational Psychologist is rather enlightening.

May I in conclusion express my sincere thanks to the members of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee for the help they have given during the year and for the interest shown in the work done. My thanks are also due to the Director of Education and the Head Teachers for their continued help. I must also pay tribute to the members of my own staff for the efficient and loyal manner in which they have performed their duties.

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

Lube J. Collins

Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL INFORMATIONSCHOOLS.

In December, 1960 the total number of pupils enrolled in the Schools was 55 more than in December, 1959.

At the end of 1960, the numbers of children on the rolls were as follows:-

Nurseries, 483; Infants' Departments, 2747; Junior Departments, 4532; Modern Secondary and Technical High Schools, 4495; Academic Secondary Schools, 1361; Special Schools, 162; Total = 13780.

The numbers in the schools are:-

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll at 31st December, 1960.
Nursery Classes. Infants Dept. Junior Dept.

Barden	...	...	-	155	217
Burnley Wood	...	...	-	102	-
Lionel Street	...	...	-	177	388
Stoneyholme	...	...	23	141	269
Rosegrove	...	...	-	109	-
Hargher Clough	...	...	-	-	445
Habergham	...	...	-	59	-
Heasandford	...	...	-	186	314
Coal Clough	...	...	-	167	-
Todmorden Road	...	...	-	273	506
Whittlefield	...	...	19	78	-
Rosehill	...	...	-	144	304
Healey Wood	...	...	-	65	119
Lowerhouse	...	...	-	-	309
St. Peter's	...	...	-	43	98
Holy Trinity	...	...	-	98	194
St. Stephen's	...	...	-	115	291
St. Andrew's	...	...	-	46	110
Wood Top	...	...	-	38	82
Lane Head	...	...	-	31	72
Myrtle Bank	...	...	11	164	-
St. Mary's R.C.	...	...	-	169	180
St. Thomas's R.C.	...	...	-	65	102
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	...	...	-	108	207
St. John's R.C.	...	...	-	153	236
St. Augustine's R.C.	...	...	-	61	89

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll

Accrington Road Nursery School	...	...	69
Habergham Nursery School	...	...	35
Rockwood Nursery School	...	...	42
Rosehill Nursery School	...	...	38
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	...	...	36
Lionel Street Nursery School	...	...	37
Elm Street Nursery School	...	...	38
Howard Street Nursery School	...	...	40
Rosegrove Nursery School	...	...	40
Barden Lane Nursery School	...	...	37
Springfield Nursery School	...	...	18

MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll

Barden Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	563
Burnley Wood Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	445
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	594
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	497
St. Mary's R.C. Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	357
St. Hilda's R.C. Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	398
Walshaw Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	704
Walshaw Girls' Modern Secondary (Annexe)	...	...	281

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll

Burnley Technical High School	...	...	656
(Boys = 333; Girls = 323)			

ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll

Grammar School for Boys	...	...	681
High School for Girls	...	...	680

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally			
Sub-normal children	...	...	77
Open Air School	...	...	85

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 17884, a decrease of 7809 on the number for the previous year. This reduction is largely due to the fact that during the year B.C.G. treatments and Freedom from Infection examinations for Hest Bank Camp School were done in the schools. In addition, the shortage of Dental Officers resulted in a reduction in attendances at the Dental Clinic.

The School Clinic was open on 295 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.D., L.M., D.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	...	C.Burns, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.
School Medical Officers	...	E.P.Whitaker, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R. A.Afnan, M.D.(Teheran), L.A.H., D.P.H.
Chief Dental Officer	...	Vacancy.
Assistant Dental Officer	...	Vacancy.
Part-time Dental Officers	...	K.Jackson, L.D.S. A.Grice, L.D.S.
Ophthalmic Specialists (part-time)	..	K.R.Brown, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O. R.S.Ritson, M.B., Ch.B.
Paediatrician (part-time)	...	W.M.L.Turner, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.L.
Four Health Visitor-School Nurses:		One Physiotherapist.
One Orthoptist	:	One Educational Psychologist.
One Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time)	:	One Speech Therapist.
Five Clerks	:	Two Clerk/Dental 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 in 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 1960 only a Senior Orthoptist was employed, there being no applicants for a vacant post of Orthoptist.

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. Three 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 26th April to 11th October and one hundred and twenty Burnley school children benefited from the holidays provided.

The School Medical Officers provide information for the use of 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, particularly in the Second and Third age groups, despite the fact that they are invited by letter to attend. The numbers of parents who actually attended these inspections were:-

With the Entrants	...	...	1340	or	70.6%
With the Second Age Groups	...	...	629	or	36.0%
With the Third Age Groups	...	...	32	or	2.2%

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation

The conveniences of all schools in the Borough are modern and hygienically satisfactory. Frequent inspections by the public health inspectors ensure that they are maintained in a clean condition.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils inspected in the schools was 5637 which is 40.9% of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 5641, so that altogether 11278 examinations were made. This is an increase of 1784 over the figure for 1959.

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	49	74	228	470	59	36	23	30	969	724	65	53	35	877	640	53	71	1	6	1	772	284
GIRLS	46	79	200	435	86	25	35	23	929	707	69	55	38	869	556	29	96	6	18	2	707	230
TOTALS	95	153	428	905	145	61	58	53	1898	1431	134	108	73	1746	1196	82	167	7	24	3	1479	514

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Routine Inspections ...	2902	2735	5637

Other Inspections:-

No. of Special Inspections
and Re-inspections:-

	<u>Special Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>	<u>Total</u>
At Schools ...	74	4534	4608
At School Clinic ...	899	134	1033
	<u>973</u>	<u>4668</u>	<u>5641</u>

Visits of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:-

For Routine Medical Inspection:	370
For "Following-up" Defects:	1

The 514 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 at the age of 10 years.

At the completion of the routine inspections in each school, the Medical Officers also saw children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection. Owing to time being devoted to vaccination against poliomyelitis, only one follow-up visit was made to a school.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. At the end of the year the eleven nursery schools had 430 young children on the roll and the nursery classes in three other schools had 53 making a total of 483 children under five years of age receiving nursery care. Frequent visits for the supervision of these young children were made during the year, and 498 were given a full routine medical examination.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The statistical tables will be found on Pages 43-52.

The statistics of routine inspections show that of 5637 pupils inspected in the various age groups, 1099 were found to require treatment, apart from dental attention. In the entrant group the percentage of children with defects requiring treatment was 16.3%, as compared with 16.4% in 1959. In the second age group, the percentage in 1960 was 22.3% as compared with 18.0% in 1959 and in the third age group the percentage with defects requiring treatment was 20.9% as compared with 13.3% in 1959. Of the total children inspected routinely, 19.5% required treatment, as compared with 16.1% in 1959 and 15.3% in 1958.

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 average percentage of children found to have defects requiring treatment over the last thirty years are shown below:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Average Percentage</u>
1960	19.5
1955 - 59	13.1
1950 - 54	11.6
1945 - 49	12.5
1940 - 44	18.5
1935 - 39	24.4
1930 - 34	32.8

Of the 1099 found to require treatment, 517 had vision defects which were mainly errors of refraction. This is 9.2% of the total inspected. In 1959, 6% were found to have defective vision. Two hundred and seventy three children were examined by the eye specialist for the first time and 541 who had been under supervision in previous years were re-examined. Two hundred and thirteen children were prescribed spectacles for the first time and 410 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, 243 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 thirteen children were found to squint.

At both routine and special inspections there were 565 children 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 133 required to be referred to the specialist for further opinion or treatment.

Diseases of the heart and circulation showed a similar incidence to that of the previous year, being present in 1.4% of those inspected, and this compares favourably with the average incidence of 1.2% during the decennium 1950 - 1959. 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.

Hygiene Inspections. The health visitors made 102 surveys in schools for general cleanliness and to detect vermin infestation. Twenty eight thousand six hundred and twenty five inspections were made of individual pupils. Eight hundred and twenty seven instances of infestation in respect of 648 pupils were found. The usual home visits were made and mothers were advised on appropriate measures to take in order to cleanse children's hair and prevent re-infestation.

This is not a serious problem in schools today, the instances of infestation being 2.9% 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 in families who are otherwise unsatisfactory, the children being generally neglected, mothers thriftless, and homes dirty.

Clothing and Footgear. As in previous years, careful inspection was made 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 5637 children shows that none had defective clothing or footwear.

		<u>Clothing.</u>		<u>Footgear.</u>	
		<u>No. of</u>		<u>No. of</u>	
		<u>children.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>children.</u>	<u>%</u>
Children classified as very good	...	5581	99.0	5592	99.2
Children classified as good	...	56	1.0	45	0.8
Children classified as bad	...	-	-	-	-

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.

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	74	79	470	435	724	707	640	556
Average height in inches	37.3	36.6	43.1	43.0	53.5	53.7	62.4	60.9
Average weight in pounds	35.9	34.3	43.2	42.1	70.4	71.3	106.7	104.5

Physical Condition. The physical condition of children at all ages continues to be very satisfactory, and evidence of malnutrition is now very rare. Of 5637 pupils, whose physical condition was noted, none were considered to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition. Of the pupils classified for this purpose all were considered to be satisfactory.

Audiometry.

In May, sweep frequency tests in schools were commenced. During the seven months, 44 sessions were held.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 899 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 1033. Nine hundred and seventy 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 58 attendances.

Fifteen cases of scabies and 38 cases of impetigo were found at the Inspection Clinic. One case of scabies was found during the routine inspection of 5637 children in schools. Two cases of impetigo were found during routine inspections, and forty seven were treated at the clinic, together with one case of ringworm.

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

			<u>Requiring</u> <u>Treatment</u>	<u>Requiring</u> <u>Observation</u>
Ringworm	...	...	-	-
Scabies	...	...	15	-
Impetigo	...	...	38	-
Other skin diseases	...	...	53	1
Eye defects	...	...	166	33
Ear defects	...	...	32	7
Nose and throat defects	...	...	41	17
Speech defects	...	...	20	5
Lymphatic gland enlargement			2	-
Heart and circulation defects			2	2
Lung diseases	...	...	9	4
Development defects		...	9	1
Orthopaedic defects		...	36	8
Nervous system defects		...	7	3
Psychological conditions		...	14	6
Abdomen	...	...	2	2
Other conditions		...	259	11
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			705	100
			<hr/>	<hr/>

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	...	...	...	2
For suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	...	...	...	117
Prior to admission to Residential Schools and Approved Schools	...	...	...	41
Children to be boarded out (Children's Department)	...	...	...	88
For fitness for employment on leaving school	...	...	...	21
Reports for Juvenile Court	...	...	...	21
For suitability for employment out of school hours	...	...	...	232
For fitness to take part in Juvenile Entertainment	...	...	...	-
Miscellaneous Inspections by nurses	...	...	...	190

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 5,584 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	...	...	...	4097
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	200
Other Defects	...	...	...	1287
				<hr/>
				5584
				<hr/>

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

During 1960, measles was prevalent in epidemic form. One thousand four hundred and eighty six cases of measles and 36 cases of german measles occurred, and of these 523 were in children of compulsory school age.

Of 89 cases of scarlet fever, 50 were in children between 5 and 14 years of age.

No cases of acute poliomyelitis occurred during 1960.

Of 300 cases of whooping cough, 179 were in the 0 to 4 age group and 120 in the 5 to 14 age group.

One case of pneumonia occurred in a child of compulsory school age.

Notifications of tuberculosis in children under fifteen years of age numbered three. Two of these were in the 5 to 14 years age group and one was under five years of age. One child in the age group 5 to 14 years, was an early case of respiratory tuberculosis, and a family contact. There was one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis in a child of school age.

During the past eleven 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 fifteen years:-

1946 - 71	1952 - 1	1958 - Nil
1947 - 33	1953 - Nil	1959 - Nil
1948 - 16	1954 - Nil	1960 - Nil
1949 - 9	1955 - Nil	
1950 - 1	1956 - Nil	
1951 - Nil	1957 - Nil	

There was a decrease in the incidence of Sonne Dysentery during the year, 12 cases (all ages) being notified. Of these, three were in children of compulsory school age and 8 in children under 5 years of age. It was mild in type and half of the total cases occurred in the last quarter 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:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of notifications</u>
Scarlet Fever	50
Whooping Cough	120
Diphtheria	-
Measles and German Measles ...	523
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia ..	1
Meningococcal Infection	-
Dysentery	3
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Food Poisoning	1
Acute (Virus) Encephalitis ...	1

There were no deaths during the year from any infectious diseases.

Diphtheria Immunisation. In 1960, the number of children immunised against diphtheria under the Local Health Authority's arrangements was 1575. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1960, the child population of the Borough consisted of 6,100 children under five years of age and 11,900 between five and fifteen years. Of these only 61.23% of the under fives and 79.85% of the five to fifteen years age group have been immunised against diphtheria. The number of "booster" injections, mainly given in the schools, (all ages) was 1990.

The percentage degrees of immunity in respect of three age groups of children are as follows:-

Under 1 year	...	...	35.0
1 - 4 years, inclusive	...	...	67.7
5 - 14 years, inclusive	...	...	47.7
Total under 15 years			52.3

The numbers dealt with during 1960 were:-

	Primary Inoculations		Total	"Booster" Injections. (All ages)	Total No. of children protected
	Under 5 years	5-14 years			
At L.A.Clinic	719	584	1303	1927	3230
By Medical Practitioners	255	17	272	63	335
TOTAL ...	974	601	1575	1990	3565

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

In 1960, the number of parents who consented to the vaccination of their children was less than in the previous year, the acceptances being 54.9% of the children in the appropriate age group, as compared with 59.5% in 1959 and 57.4% in 1958.

The following statistics give details of the numbers vaccinated during 1960, and a review of those who were vaccinated in the previous year.

Vaccination was offered to 1582 pupils of whom 869 (54.9%) accepted it. Of these 728 (83.7%) were found to be suitable and were vaccinated.

Particulars are as follows:-

<u>No. of Pupils in 13 year age group (1960).</u>			<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a)	To whom B.C.G. vaccination was offered	...	799	783	1582
(b)	No. of above (a) who accepted	...	379	490	869
(c)	No. of (b) who were found to be:-				
	(i) Mantoux negative	} Heaf method	319	409	728
	(ii) Mantoux positive		60	81	141
	(iii) Left town or consent revoked before test	...	-	-	-
(d)	No. of (c) (i) who were given B.C.G. vaccination	...	319	409	*728
(e)	No. of (d) whose Mantoux test (Heaf method) was positive after B.C.G. vaccination or successful on inspection	...	318	406	724
(f)	No. who required a further B.C.G. vaccination as not rendered Mantoux positive after 1st vaccination	...	-	-	-

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

Members of the School Health Service staff visited schools in connection with the above and only 53 attendances were required to be made at the School Clinic.

Children vaccinated with B.C.G. in 1959.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was positive after B.C.G. vaccination during 1959	343	305	648
No. of the above pupils whose Mantoux test was still positive during 1960	316	286	602
No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was negative and required a further B.C.G. vaccination ...	22	16	38
No. of pupils who left town before annual test was due	5	1	6
No. of pupils whose parents withdrew consent for the annual test	-	2	2

Members of the School Health Service Staff visited schools in connection with the above cases and only 318 attendances were made at the School Clinic.

No. of 13 year old children given B.C.G. vaccination since the inauguration of the Scheme in 1954 3730

During 1959 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. Particulars of those taking advantage of the scheme are as follows:-

No. of Pupils of 14 years and over group (1960):-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
(i) Number Mantoux Negative	11	21	32
(ii) Number Mantoux Positive	5	6	11
Number at item (i) who were vaccinated	11	21	*32
Number who were Mantoux Positive (Heaf Method) after vaccination, or successful on inspection	11	18	29

* Includes 3 girls who left town before post vaccinal test was due.

Treatments for these were carried out at the schools.

Students in attendance at establishments for further education:-

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
(i) Number Mantoux Negative	...	10	11	21
(ii) Number Mantoux Positive	...	5	2	7
Number at item (i) who were vaccinated	... ..	10	11	*21
Number who were Mantoux Positive (Heaf method) after vaccination, or successful on inspection	...	9	11	20

* Includes 1 male who failed to attend for post vaccinal test.

Attendances in respect of the above ... 61

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

School children	...	...	...	371
Students	...	...	...	61

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The arrangements for the treatment of school children during 1960 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, 44 school children and 7 pre-school children were examined, the attendances being 50 and 7 respectively. The interest and co-operation of the paediatrician is most valuable.

There were 17,884 attendances for all purposes at the School Clinic.

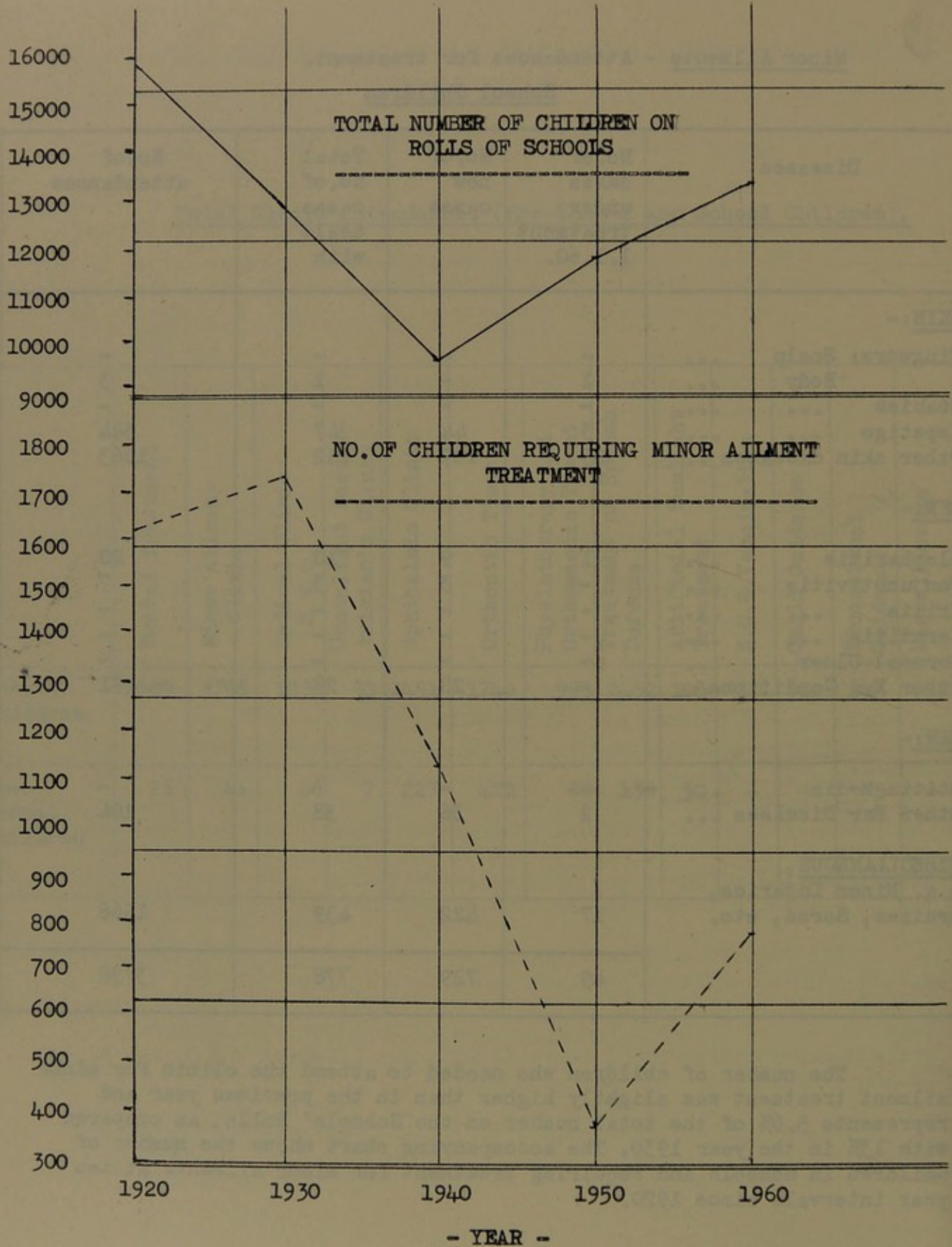
Total Clinic Attendances (Pre-School and School Children).

	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	2609	3798	1033	50	2451	1740	995	2452	108	371	300	203	712	168
Pre-school children	23	44	86	7	227	422	60	138	50	-	-	5	-	10

Minor Ailments - Attendances for treatment.School Children

Diseases	No. of cases under treatment 1.1.60.	No. of new cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of attendances
<u>SKIN:-</u>				
Ringworm: Scalp ...	-	-	-	-
Body ...	1	-	1	3
Scabies 	-	-	-	-
Impetigo 	3	44	47	344
Other skin diseases ..	25	187	212	1663
<u>EYE:-</u>				
Blepharitis ...	1	9	10	20
Gonjunctivitis ...	-	3	3	7
Iritis 	-	-	-	-
Keratitis 	-	-	-	-
Corneal Ulcer ...	-	-	-	-
Other Eye Conditions	-	28	28	91
<u>EAR:-</u>				
Otitis Media ...	-	-	-	-
Other Ear Diseases ...	2	36	38	104
<u>MISCELLANEOUS,</u> e.g. Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.				
	17	422	439	1566
	49	729	778	3798

The number of children who needed to attend the clinic for minor ailment treatment was slightly higher than in the previous year and represents 5.6% of the total number on the Schools' Rolls, as compared with 13% in the year 1930. The accompanying chart shows the number of children in schools and requiring treatment for minor ailments at ten year intervals since 1920.



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	...	...	-	-	-
Impetigo	...	...	7	29	
Other Skin Conditions	...	...	1	1	
EYE:-					
Blepharitis	...	...	-	-	-
Conjunctivitis	...	...	-	-	-
Other Eye Conditions	...	...	-	-	-
EAR:-					
Otitis Media	...	...	-	-	-
Other Ear Conditions	...	...	1	1	
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g.					
Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	...	...	3	13	
Total	...	...	12	44	

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 76 examinations of children referred to him by the School Medical Officers and performed 36 operations. In addition, 219 children had operations by arrangements otherwise than through the School Health Service. At the end of the year twenty six pupils on the school clinic list were awaiting admission to hospital for operations.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Sessions held	...	...	...	85
No. of children examined for errors of refraction, etc:-				
New cases	...	...	...	273
Re-examinations	...	...	...	541
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:-				
New cases	...	...	...	213
Re-examinations	...	...	...	410
Attendances for approval of spectacles ..				817
Attendances for atropine drops			...	529
Total attendances		...	...	2451
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital				21

ERRORS OF REFRACTION

Classification of patients dealt with in 1960.

<u>Defect</u>				<u>New</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Old</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	15	20	35
Optic Atrophy	...	...	...	-	1	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	42	90	132
Myopia	...	...	...	49	64	113
Myopic Astigmatism		...	...	15	45	60
Mixed Astigmatism		...	...	11	33	44
Nystagmus	...	...	...	-	1	1
Anisometropia	...	...	...	63	46	109
Epicanthus	...	...	...	-	1	1
STRABISMUS						
plus hypermetropia	...	...	...	7	66	73
plus hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	9	108	117
plus Myopia	...	...	...	-	-	-
plus Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	1	-	1
plus Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	-	5	5
plus Anisometropia	...	...	...	9	34	43
Ptosis	...	...	...	-	1	1
Blepharitis	...	...	...	-	-	-
Not yet classified	...	...	...	-	2	2
Found to have normal vision		...	...	52	24	76
				273	541	814

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT

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

	<u>School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Pre-</u> <u>School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
NO.OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN SEEN AT THE ORTHOPTIC CLINIC ...	722	207	929
ATTENDANCES:-			
(a) For Orthoptic Examination ...	183	40	223
(b) For Treatment ...	135	-	135
(c) For Inspection and Super- vision ...	1422	382	1804
	1740	422	2162
CHILDREN REFERRED FOR OPERATIVE TREATMENT ...			
	19	2	21
CHILDREN RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT ...			
	21	2	23
No.of Sessions devoted to treatment or supervision ...	...	...	212

THE SENIOR ORTHOPTIST SUBMITS THE FOLLOWING REPORT:-

As it has not been possible to appoint an assistant orthoptist, the work of the department during the year has been carried out on a limited basis.

All the children referred have been examined and the necessary treatment carried out, whilst regular orthoptic exercises have been given where possible.

The routine visual screening of three-year old children has of necessity been suspended, and it is unlikely that this will re-commence until an assistant orthoptist is appointed.

During the latter part of the year, and consequent upon the resignation of one of the ophthalmologists, the waiting list of children for sight testing became rather lengthy, and help was given in screening these children, so that urgent cases were given priority. Some of the older children who had no defect of binocular vision, were referred to opticians.

A short paper on the early treatment of strabismus was read at the Annual Clinical Meeting of the Burnley Division of the British

Medical Association which was held at Reedley Hall in June. This was attended by doctors on the staff of the local hospitals and by general practitioners. It proved an invaluable opportunity to stress the need for early diagnosis and treatment of squint, and to discuss the facilities provided by the school health service.

Finally, it is gratifying to report the increasing tendency of all concerned to refer children as soon as possible, and to say that the interest and co-operation of parents and general practitioners continues to be good.

THE PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon held 15 Consultant Clinic Sessions in the School Clinic premises. As the majority of cases requiring orthopaedic treatment or hospital care are now dealt with in the Orthopaedic Clinic of Victoria Hospital, the children attending the School Clinic 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	...	45	27
Old cases examined	...	62	6
Attendances of old cases	..	104	15

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon referred 5 school children and 1 pre-school child to the physiotherapist for remedial exercises and corrective treatments. The school children made thirty two attendances and the pre-school children made two attendances at the clinic.

<u>School Children</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Classification of Defects:-

Infantile Paralysis	...	...	11	-
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	5	-
Deformities of feet:-				
(a) talipes	...	...	3	-
(b) other	...	...	56	16
Other deformities of lower limbs	...		13	12
Spina Bifida	...	...	1	-
Other deformities of spinal column			5	-
Torticollis	...	...	-	4
Schlatter's disease	...	...	-	-
Dislocation of hip joint		...	4	-
Arthritic diseases	...	...	1	-
Tuberculous bone and joint disease			-	-
Traumatic and Postural conditions	..		3	-
Other conditions	...	...	5	1
			<u>107</u>	<u>33</u>

Twenty one school children and 8 pre-school children were supplied with splints, plaster cases and other surgical appliances.

Four cases were receiving hospital treatment on 1st January, 1960; six were admitted to, and ten were discharged from, hospital during the year, leaving none in hospital at the end of the year. The average duration of stay in hospital of those discharged was 67 days.

At the end of the year, 76 children remained on the register (55 school children; 21 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, 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 direct to the physiotherapist for treatment.

			<u>School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Pre-School</u> <u>Children</u>
No. of patients	...	...	212	3
No. of attendances	...	...	814	16
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Treatments: For remedial exercises			232	15
For breathing exercises			566	1
For corrective treatment			105	-
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			903	16
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The total attendances at the clinic were 1055.

Artificial Sunlight:-

		<u>School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Pre-School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of patients	...	10	3	13
No. of attendances	...	108	50	158

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SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

In May, the Chief Dental Officer resigned his post. This eventually meant that the School Dental Service had no whole-time officer during the remaining part of the year, as all attempts to recruit suitable officers failed. A rather limited service was provided, however, by two part-time dental practitioners, but this was restricted to emergency dental work undertaken in the dental clinic. Dental inspection of children in schools could not be carried out.

It is with deep regret that I have to refer to the death in November of Mr. N. Wild, the Orthodontic Consultant. Mr. Wild's work in Burnley was most appreciated by the parents of children and his professional colleagues.

During the forthcoming year, it is hoped to provide the long awaited improvements to the dental clinic premises, and perhaps our staffing problems will, in consequence, be resolved.

Number inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment			Number with Defects Requiring Treatment		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1478	1097	2575	1013	779	1792	465	318	783

Number found, at school inspection, to require treatment	...	...	...	...	783
Number of casual attenders who required treatment	...	...	...	...	1173
				Total	1956
Number treated	...	...	...	...	1616
Attendances by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	2609
Parents indifferent and no treatment received or treatment received privately, or left school or town	...	...	...	...	286

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 Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Perm- anent Teeth	Total other opera- tions
3	506	509	1496	864	2360	1173	5	452	457

No. of orthodontic cases under treatment on 1.1.60.	...	...	27
No. of orthodontic cases commenced during the year	...	...	17
No. of orthodontic appliances provided (18 patients)	...	...	18
No. of repairs or alterations to appliances	...	...	6
No. of cases undergoing orthodontic treatment on 31.12.60.	...	...	10
No. of other appliances provided - Crowns	...	...	6
Pinlays	...	...	1
No. of partial dentures provided (20 patients)	...	...	20
Repairs to partial dentures	...	...	5
No. of patients whose treatment was completed or discontinued	...	...	19
No. of patients referred to see Orthodontist at Victoria Hospital	...	...	70
No. of patients provided with a full upper and full lower denture	...	...	1

Camp School. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe, was opened on the 25th March and closed on the 7th October. Four hundred and three boys and 230 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight each. This entailed the medical examination in schools of 664 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes, was open for the reception of children from the 26th April to the 11th October. Fifty nine boys and sixty one 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 31.12.60.</u>	<u>During year</u> <u>ended 31.12.59.</u>
Breakfasts (approx.)	49,831	89,209
Dinners 	1,350,338	1,248,083
Teas 	186,222	184,943
	<u>1,586,391</u>	<u>1,522,235</u>

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of breakfasts provided, but the numbers of dinners and teas have increased. The total figures show an increase of 64,156 meals provided over those of 1959.

The highest number of children receiving meals in any one week was 30,205 and the lowest 27,814, the average, excluding holidays, being 29,009.

Milk. In December, 1960, 10,656 children (7,101 Primary and Nursery, 3,400 Secondary and 155 Special) were receiving milk. This is 77.3% of the school population.

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 nine children received cod liver oil and malt preparations (total 134 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. Ninety three thousand three hundred and fourteen attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 111,903 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 the 20th January, 1961.

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 1960 and 16 were transferred to special schools.

Ten children left the Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils during 1960. Of these, four reached school-leaving age and commenced work. One was reported to the Local Authority as unsuitable for education in school, one pupil was admitted to a residential special school and four were transferred to ordinary schools.

Eight children were reported to the Local Health Authority either under Section 57(3) prior to 1st November, 1960 or under Section 57(4) from 1st November, 1960, and three under Section 57(5) prior to 1st November, 1960, of the Education Act, 1944.

On 31st December, 1960, there were 41 subnormal children under 16 years of age as follows:-

		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under Supervision	...	10	20	30
In Hospitals	... ..	6	5	11
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		16	25	41
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Seven boys and sixteen girls were in attendance at the Local Health Authority's Junior Training Centre for subnormal children at the end of 1960.

Wennington Hall Residential Special School for Boys is controlled jointly by Blackpool, Bury, Barrow-in-Furness and Burnley Education Authorities. Eight maladjusted boys from Burnley were on the School Register on 1st January, 1960. During the year two boys were newly placed, and one left to start work on attaining 16 years of age. Nine 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, 1960 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) Malad-justed	(9) Epi-leptic	(10) Speech Defects	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes? See Note (1)).	-	1	1	-	14	1	16	3	1	-	37
B. Were newly assessed as needing special educational treat-ment at special schools or in boarding homes?	-	-	1	-	14	1	13	2	2	1	34
On or about 20th January 1961 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	-	-	78	-	75	-	-	-	154
(b) as boarding pupils	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	10	-	-	12
2. non-maintained special schools											
(a) as day pupils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) as boarding pupils	2	2	6	3	1	3	-	1	1	-	19
(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)).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL C	2	3	6	4	79	3	76	11	1	-	181

DEAF CHILDREN. In December, 1960 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
Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester	5	1
Bridge House School for the Deaf, Harewood, nr. Leeds	-	1

During the year one boy was ascertained as deaf and was placed in the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston, and one boy left this school on attaining the age of 16 years to take up employment in a local electrical appliance manufacturing firm. The parents of one partially deaf boy in the Thomasson Memorial School for the Deaf, Bolton, left town during the year and the boy ceased to be the responsibility of the Burnley Authority.

BLIND CHILDREN. In December, 1960 the number of blind and partially sighted children being educated in residential special schools were:-

	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Partially Sighted</u>
Henshaws Institution for the Blind, Manchester	1	-
Preston Residential Special School for Partially Sighted Pupils	-	2

One blind boy suffering also from spastic diplegia was expected to be admitted to the Rushton Hall Residential Special School for Blind Children, near Leicester, early in January, 1961.

In December, one partially sighted boy was in attendance at the Corporation Park Day Special School for Partially Sighted Pupils, Blackburn, and during the year one partially sighted boy was admitted to the Residential Special School for Partially Sighted Pupils, Preston.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN. During the year two boys were found to be in need of education in a residential special school for epileptic children. One was placed in the Maghull Residential Special School for Epileptics, Liverpool, and the other is expected to be placed there early in 1961.

In December, apart from the one boy in the residential special school, there were sixteen boys and eight girls suffering from epilepsy who were in attendance at ordinary day schools. Of these, nine suffer from major epilepsy and fifteen from minor epilepsy. Twenty one have been under supervision for a number of years, and three were new cases.

DIABETIC PUPILS. Only two school children are known to be suffering from diabetes, and they were able to continue attendance at ordinary day schools.

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 Ward of Burnley General Hospital.

This has been extended to include a second ward at the Burnley General Hospital, and also a ward at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley. Children are received into the hospitals from Burnley County Borough and the adjacent part of Lancashire County. Two teachers and equipment are 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 Council Authority.

About twenty children in all are divided between the two wards at the General Hospital and the ward at the Marsden Hospital. In one ward at the General Hospital long term patients receive five two-hour sessions per week, and in the remaining ward at this hospital and the ward at the Marsden Hospital the children receive one two-hour session per week.

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The total number of children examined individually was 147. Five hundred and eight attendances were made for intelligence testing, coaching and play therapy.

The work is mainly divided into two categories (a) that dealing with behaviour difficulties in the home circle; and (b) that dealing with the educational problems among the school children of Burnley.

In the first category, twenty seven children (including seventeen new cases) have been attending the Child Guidance Clinic for periodical treatment, and have made 300 attendances. Of the seventeen new cases, five were referred for truancy and wandering; four for stealing; three for general unhappiness and for being socially unacceptable; two for sex play; one for dreaminess and inattentiveness; one for temper tantrums and one for possible psychosis.

The following are results of some of these referrals. Of the five truanters one was reformed completely and one was finally transferred to Wennington Hall Residential School for Maladjusted Boys after developing more serious symptoms. A third boy reformed as a result of a change in parental handling and understanding. The fourth child has improved greatly, and the fifth is on trial at Wennington Hall Special School.

During the last three years the clinic has dealt with many cases of truanting and we have observed that three things seem to crystallise as factors in the causation. Firstly, when both parents work, the child has too much freedom and eventually authority is flouted at will. Odd half day absences finally graduate to a complete refusal to go to school at all. Secondly, many children have adventurous spirits and go off for the day to seek and explore beyond the confines of their crowded homes and known school environment. Thirdly, many young boys and girls have so much responsibility at home for doing chores, looking after younger children and bringing home the family shopping, etc., that "playing truant" is their only opportunity of being a 'young thing' without responsibility; to be able to wander about, play and be themselves. In all three of these different types of wandering and truanting, it is reasonable to say that they are partly caused by working parents.

Of the adolescent boy or girl approaching fifteen, who resents the last year of school life, looking on it as an intolerable imposition which prevents his or her entry into industry and assumption of independence, much has already been written. Now that it is agreed that due to improved hygiene and feeding, adolescents mature much more early, it is possible that some compromise between industry, life and education may become general.

It is interesting to note that in the cases referred for truancy none have been due to a dislike of the conditions or treatment in school. In our Burnley schools the dull child is understood and catered for, the timid child can find a niche, and fear of school does not apparently exist.

Of the four children referred for stealing, one, a boy from a good home with marital disagreements, has recovered completely, is now second in his class and is considered one of the most satisfactory cases dealt with. The remaining three are progressing well and two at least will soon finish attendance.

In the second category, 120 children (including five under school age) have been seen. Some were transferred to Opportunity Class; some to Day Special School, some to Junior Training Centre and a small number to hospitals for subnormal. These children made 208 attendances.

In conclusion, it is regretted that during 1960 no child under five was referred for personality disorders. Any deviation from normal behaviour is so much more easily tackled in a young child and the prognosis so much more hopeful. It is wrong to wait until such children reach adolescence and become so confirmed in their troubles, misbehaviour and problems that alleviation is a long process, even perhaps necessitating removal from home.

TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

During 1960 the School Medical Officers referred 63 new cases to the Speech Therapist. In addition to the children already under treatment, and the 16 cases awaiting treatment at the end of 1959, 49 of these 63 cases were accepted for treatment, thus leaving 14 new cases on the waiting list at the end of the year.

One hundred and eighty nine school children were given treatment for speech defects. Of this number, 122 were dyslalics, 54 were stammerers, 9 were cases of delayed speech development, and 4 had cleft palate.

By the end of the year, 58 patients had been discharged from treatment, 34 as cured, a further 4 were discharged as they had improved so much that they were able to continue practising at home without supervision; 6 children had left school or the town before completion of treatment and 14 children were discharged due to persistent non-attendance. Twenty one children were placed under observation.

Of the 189 school children, 130 were boys and 59 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 stammerers, the ratio has risen this year so that the boys out-number the girls by as much as fifteen to one. One hundred and fifty three of the children were in attendance at primary and secondary modern schools, and a further 6 were at similar schools in the county areas surrounding Burnley. Twelve attended special schools. These children made a total of 2,452 attendances for speech therapy. In addition to visits to schools for consultation with head teachers on individual cases, the Speech Therapist interviewed and advised 122 parents in regard to their children's speech defects.

Eighteen pre-school children were also under treatment for speech defects, 7 of which were newly referred during the year. Of the eighteen children, 4 were referred for delayed speech development, 5 required treatment for stammering and 9 for defective articulation. Some of these children have progressed quite well, but two were discharged for non-attendance. Three have been discharged speaking normally. Five of the 18 children have been placed under observation 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 18 children made a total of 138 attendances. It is interesting to note here, that in the pre-school age group, there are ten girls to eight boys.

Of the 6 county cases seen, one had been newly referred. Most of these children are referred by Dr. W. M. L. Turner, the Consultant Paediatrician for the area. Of the 6 children, 5 had defective speech and 1 a stammer. During the year, 3 were discharged, 1 unfortunately for persistent non-attendance. The children from the county area, all of whom were boys, made a total of 139 attendances.

The Speech Therapist has also seen and treated 4 adult patients. These cases, with the exception of one, who was treated for a short period as an in-patient at the General Hospital, Burnley, received treatment at the authority's clinic premises. Of this number there was 1 stammer, 1 cleft palate, 1 laryngectomy and 1 with recurrent voice trouble. Of the 4 adult cases seen, 2 have been discharged. These adult patients made a total of 87 attendances.

"LIGHT THERAPY" Ten children were given 108 treatments at the School Clinic.

DELICATE PUPILS. Fourteen children were ascertained for the first time during 1960 and classified as "delicate". Thirteen were transferred to the Day Open Air School and one to West Kirby Residential School for Delicate Pupils.

THE DAY OPEN AIR SCHOOL, in which delicate children and others handicapped in various ways are educated, dealt with the following cases during 1960:-

		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admitted during 1960	...	10	3	13
Discharged during 1960	...	16	10	26
Average number of children on roll	...	...	...	91
Average attendance throughout the year	..	...	...	70
Average duration of stay of those discharged	...	...	3 years 5 months	
Average gain in weight since admission of those discharged	...	...	...	26.0 lbs.
Average gain in weight per child during the year				7.0 lbs.

Reasons for Admission:-

Muscular Dystrophy	...	...	2
Migraine	...	...	1
General Debility	...	...	5
Asthma	...	...	2
Quiescent Tb.	...	...	2
Chronic Nasal Infection	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			13
			<hr/>

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. At the end of December, 1960, three physically handicapped pupils were receiving home tuition, one of whom was considered to require education in a residential special school, but his parents were not willing to give their consent.

During the year a physically handicapped boy and a physically handicapped girl were withdrawn from residential special schools and admitted to the authority's day special school for educationally sub-normal pupils. A physically handicapped boy was withdrawn from a residential special school and took up employment with a local light electrical engineering firm on attaining the age of 16 years. One physically handicapped girl was placed in a residential special school and another physically handicapped girl was found to require residential special school education.

At the end of the year, there were three physically handicapped pupils in residential special schools and one awaiting placement. In addition to these, one hundred and nineteen 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 in 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 232 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading.

For list of other miscellaneous examinations carried out see page 14.

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</u> <u>employed at 31st</u> <u>December, 1960.</u>
Delivery of Newspapers	...		209
Delivery of Milk	....	...	1
Carrying or Delivery of			
Food or Parcels	....	...	11
			<hr/>
			221
			<hr/>

Two hundred and twenty seven certificates were issued during the year and 7 ceased. No licence was granted in respect of street trading by a young person between the ages of 16 and 18 years. No licences were suspended or revoked, and none was refused. No children were certified by a medical officer as unfit for street trading.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960.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, 1961 13851

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)				
1956 and later	429	429	100%	-	-
1955	750	750	100%	-	-
1954	741	741	100%	-	-
1953	320	320	100%	-	-
1952	95	95	100%	-	-
1951	66	66	100%	-	-
1950	819	819	100%	-	-
1949	685	685	100%	-	-
1948	138	138	100%	-	-
1947	94	94	100%	-	-
1946	806	806	100%	-	-
1945 and earlier	694	694	100%	-	-
TOTAL	5637	5637	100%	-	-

**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)
1956 and later	8	47	49
1955	28	92	109
1954	40	116	139
1953	19	50	61
1952	9	19	22
1951	4	13	16
1950	92	102	177
1949	75	82	143
1948	21	24	41
1947	9	25	26
1946	114	78	178
1945 and earlier	98	51	138
TOTAL	517	699	1099

TABLE C - OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	.....	973
Number of re-inspections	.....	4668
	TOTAL	5641

TABLE D - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in school by school nurses or other authorised persons	28625
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	648
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	19
(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, 1960.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4.	Skin	27	59	17	13	35	61	79	133
5.	Eyes - a. Vision ...	87	50	211	31	225	54	523	135
	b. Squint ...	60	16	38	3	85	11	183	30
	c. Other ...	2	4	3	3	6	6	11	13
6.	Ears - a. Hearing ...	4	13	1	6	3	18	8	37
	b. Otitis Media	5	45	2	18	7	27	14	90
	c. Other ...	10	5	2	3	19	7	31	15
7.	Nose and Throat ...	55	215	8	22	26	176	89	413
8.	Speech	23	82	1	1	-	-	24	83
9.	Lymphatic Glands ...	1	25	1	7	15	33	17	65
10.	Heart	2	34	2	14	2	25	6	73
11.	Lungs	13	93	3	14	15	65	31	172
12.	Developmental -								
	a. Hernia ...	2	9	-	-	3	8	5	17
	b. Other ...	7	38	4	16	10	59	21	113
13.	Orthopaedic -								
	a. Posture ...	1	1	1	4	3	2	5	7
	b. Feet ...	20	36	5	8	14	28	39	72
	c. Other ...	13	30	10	32	20	50	43	112
14.	Nervous System -								
	a. Epilepsy ..	2	2	1	1	5	4	8	7
	b. Other ...	2	8	1	10	1	19	4	37
15.	Psychological -								
	a. Development	6	23	15	12	36	20	57	55
	b. Stability	3	19	1	3	3	17	7	39
16.	Abdomen	4	12	1	3	1	4	6	19
17.	Other	2	2	2	-	1	2	5	4

TABLE B - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defects or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring treatment (3)	Pupils requiring observation (4)
4.	Skin ...	108	3
5.	Eyes - a. Vision ...	131	38
	b. Squint ...	17	1
	c. Other ...	32	2
6.	Ears - a. Hearing ...	6	1
	b. Otitis Media ...	4	-
	c. Other ...	23	7
7.	Nose and Throat ...	44	19
8.	Speech ...	21	6
9.	Lymphatic Glands ...	2	1
10.	Heart ...	2	3
11.	Lungs ...	11	5
12.	Developmental -		
	a. Hernia ...	-	-
	b. Other ...	9	1
13.	Orthopaedic -		
	a. Posture ...	2	4
	b. Feet ...	19	4
	c. Other ...	19	3
14.	Nervous System -		
	a. Epilepsy ...	2	-
	b. Other ...	5	4
15.	Psychological -		
	a. Development ...	11	5
	b. Stability ...	3	2
16.	Abdomen ...	2	2
17.	Other ...	259	11

MINISTRY OF EDUCATIONMEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960.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 ...	51
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1065
TOTAL	<u>1116</u>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	<u>866</u>

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 ...	4
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	248
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	3
Received other forms of treatment ..	67
TOTAL	<u>322</u>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
(a) In 1960	4
(b) In previous years	6

TABLE C - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' departments ...	107
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	29
TOTAL	<u>136</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 ...	-
Impetigo ...	50
Other skin diseases ...	255
TOTAL	<u>306</u>

TABLE E - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	27

TABLE F - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists ...	189

TABLE G - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ...	520
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	120 *
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	812
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above -	
Minor ear defects ...	60
Artificial light ...	10
	—
TOTAL	1522
	—

* These 59 boys and 61 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, 1960.LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY - COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.Part 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	...	2575	
(b) As specials	...	1173	
	Total (1)		3748
(2) Number found to require treatment	...		1956
(3) Number offered treatment ..	...		1810
(4) Number actually treated ...	...		1616
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11(h) overleaf			2609
(6) Half days devoted to:-			
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	...	19	
(b) Treatment	...	401	
	Total (6)		420
(7) Fillings: (a) Permanent Teeth			
	...	506	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	3	
	Total (7)		509
(8) Number of teeth filled:-			
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	505	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	3	
	Total (8)		508
(9) Extractions:-			
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	864	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	1496	
	Total (9)		2360

(10) Administration of general anaesthetics
for extraction 1173

(11) Orthodontics:-

(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	17
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year		27
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	12
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	7
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	18
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	16
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	... ...	2
(h)	Total attendances	... ...	256

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth 21

(13) Other operations:-

(a)	Permanent teeth	...	452
(b)	Temporary teeth	...	5
	Total (13)		457