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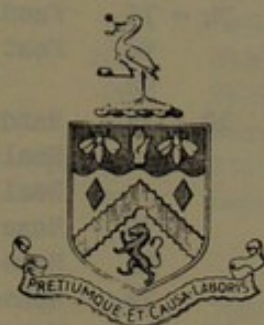
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



REPORT OF THE Medical Officer of Health ON THE Public Health and Sanitary Administration FOR THE YEAR **1961**

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

Medical Officer of Health.

Principal School Medical Officer.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE1961 - 62

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(MR. COUNCILLOR E.SANDY, 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.A.Bailey.
- * Councillor F.Bates.
- * Councillor L.K.Crossley, B.E.M.
- Councillor F.Margison.
- Councillor H.P.Simpson.

- * 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 1962.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is my third Report on the health of the Borough. It is pleasing to note that the Registrar General's population figure of 80,590 for mid 1961 shows an increase for the first time since 1950. Whilst this increase is only 30, it may well mean that the industrial and social development of the town has, after ten years, arrested the decline in our population. We shall look forward to the figure for mid 1962 with added interest.

In comparison with the figures for England and Wales, the death rate continues to be high, whilst the birth rate, which has slowly increased each year since 1954, remains somewhat similar.

Four cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified in 1961, one of which was non-paralytic. None of the cases had received protecting vaccination against the disease.

A further extension to the programme of vaccination against Poliomyelitis was introduced in the early part of the year, the Ministry asking that a second boosting dose be given to children in the 5 - 11 years age group. This programme extension was completed by mid-year, practically six thousand children receiving this fourth dose.

At the beginning of the year, triple antigen was offered for protection of children against Tetanus as well as Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. This triple antigen was used in the great majority of primary inoculations given.

No infectious disease during 1961 reached the epidemic stage. One hundred and forty four cases of Scarlet Fever were, however, notified and two were removed to hospital.

Statistics supplied by the Consultant Venereologist of the local hospital group, shows a sharp rise in the incidence of gonorrhoea. Forty new cases were diagnosed during 1961 and this is the highest figure since 1948. The increased incidence of gonorrhoea is not only evident locally, but is becoming a problem nationally. Early treatment by a venereologist is, of course, essential where symptoms become apparent.

The risk of transmission of infection, such as Poliomyelitis, Scarlet Fever and Brucellosis to human beings through the medium of raw milk is still a major public health problem. Whilst in this area, all milk is obtained from tuberculous-free cattle, a majority of consumers erroneously presume that tuberculin tested milk is, ipso-facto, disease free. Samples of tuberculin tested (farm bottled) raw milk are reported with increasing frequency as being infected with either B.Abortus or B.Melitensis strains of Brucellosis. Further, a number of acute cases of this infection in the human subject, although not a notifiable disease, have been reported to me. Reference to this particular subject is also made on Page 94 of the Report.

I would like to refer to the unsatisfactory condition of the Public Abattoir, the condition of which precludes compliance with many of the provisions of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. It is, however, anticipated that the report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, will shortly receive official approval so that the Council's scheme of modernisation of the existing premises can be implemented without further delay. Administration of the Public Abattoir became the responsibility of the Health Department in May.

The eradication of slum property continues, but it has to a large extent been regulated by the speed of re-housing.

Although many householders had signified their intention to object to No.1 (Palace House) Smoke Control Area, only a few attended the Public Inquiry, and the Minister's Order covering approximately 1,200 premises was confirmed in January and became operative in November.

A Health and Cleansing Exhibition held in conjunction with the Cleansing and Transport Department marked the Borough Centenary. It afforded an extra opportunity for Health Education and demonstrated the vast progress during the past century. One feature worthy of note in this Exhibition was the section which featured the work of two well-known local persons. I refer to Sir James McKenzie's investigation into heart conditions and Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth's efforts for improving the health of the public and for being instrumental in establishing a system of government school inspection.

May I, in conclusion, express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year. I would also like to pay tribute to all members of my staff for their excellent and loyal service.

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

SECTION 1STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961.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. GENTILL, 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	...	...	P.J. FROST, B.D.S., L.D.S.
Dental Officer	...	...	I.H. PARSONS, L.D.S.
Part-time Dental Officer	...	...	K. JACKSON, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst	...	...	H. DEDICAT, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEAT INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Act	...	...	F. SHUTTLEWORTH, Cert. R.S.H. Cert. R.S.H. (Meat and Foods)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	M. STOTT, Cert. R.S.H. Cert. R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) Cert. R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors)
Food Hygiene Inspector	...	...	F. ARCHER, Cert. R.S.H. Cert. R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) 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). D.WHITEHEAD, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H.(Meat and Foods). J.HOLLOWS, Cert.R.S.H. F.WALTON, Cert.R.S.H. J.MAGRATH, Cert.R.S.H. A.WORSLEY, Cert.R.S.H.
Meat and Food Inspectors	...	...	J.PATON, Cert.Meat and Other Foods R.S.A.(Scotland), Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H. W.CATHCART, Cert.Meat and Other Foods R.S.A.(Scotland), Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H.
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	...	...	W.TURNER : J.BINEHAM : J.N.POLLARD.
Disinfector/Rodent Operatives	...	...	4.

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. 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.J.EMMOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS.W.BATEY, S.R.N., C.M.B.Cert.(Part 1), H.V.Cert.
Tuberculosis Visitor	...	...	MRS.M.J.GRINDLEY, S.R.N.
Student Health Visitor	...	...	MRS.S.AFNAN, 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.I.M.HYLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS.D.I.E.SAGAR, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	...	MISS M.FIRTH, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert.(Part 1), Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.Cert.
Assistant Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	...	MRS.A.REID, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
District Nurses - whole-time	...	...	Six 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 (Part-time)	...	...	MRS.K.SMITH, B.A.
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	...	...	10.
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	...	...	C.SPENCER, R.M.N. J.DEWHURST. MRS.A.SAGAR, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.

Junior Training Centre -

Supervisor	...	...	MRS.D.MARSDEN, T.C.Teacher.
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	MRS.M.ASHWORTH, R.M.P.A. MRS.M.BENSON, Dip.N.A.M.H.

Adult Training Centre -

Supervisor	...	...	MR.W.HOWARTH.
Assistant Supervisor	...	...	MRS.B.BOLTON.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Organiser	...	...	MISS E.O'HORO.
Assistant Organiser	...	...	MRS.K.HEWITT.
Domestic Helps	...	...	50 whole-time.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	...	...	W.MILLS.
Station Officers	...	...	C.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.M.ROBINSON. MRS.W.G.SIMPSON. MISS I.MADEN.
Senior Shorthand Typist	...	...	MRS.M.CHADBAND.
Shorthand Typist	...	...	MISS M.DENTON.

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	...	...	...	3,410 acres
Population, Census 1961	...	...	...	80,588
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1961	...	...	...	80,590
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre built upon	...	...	...	23.6
Number of inhabited houses (April 1961) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	28,588
* Number of houses in Burnley, December 1961	...	...	...	29,399
Number of New Houses erected in 1961	...	...	...	115
Rateable Value (April 1961)	...	...	...	£926,037
Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1961/1962	...	...	...	£3,770

* 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.	1961 Total	1960 Total	
Live Births:	Legitimate	...	624	593	1217	1199
	Illegitimate	.....	56	45	101	89
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			680	638	1318	1288
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

			M.	F.	1961 Total	1960 Total
<u>Crude Birth Rate</u> per 1,000 of estimated resident population						
	...	...	...	...	16.35	15.99
Adjusted for A.C. Factor (1.04)						
	...	...	...	...	17.00	16.63
<u>Stillbirths:</u>						
Legitimate	...	...	19	11	30	33
Illegitimate	...	...	-	-	-	2
			-	-	-	-
			19	11	30	35
			-	-	-	-
<u>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births</u>						
	...	...	...	...	22.26	26.45
<u>Illegitimate live births</u> per cent. of total live births						
	...	...	...	...	7.66%	6.9%
<u>Number of Deaths</u> (Males 662, Females 717)						
	...	...	...	...	1379	1275
<u>Crude Death Rate</u> per 1,000 of estimated resident population						
	...	...	...	...	17.11	15.83
Adjusted for A.C. Factor (0.96)						
	...	...	...	...	16.43	15.51
<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>						
	...	...	...	...	35	31
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-</u>						
All Infants per 1,000 live births						
	...	...	...	...	26.55	24.07
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate livebirths						
	...	...	...	...	25.47	22.52
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths						
	...	...	...	...	39.60	44.94
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (First four weeks) per 1,000 related live births						
	...	...	...	...	20.48	18.63
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (First week) per 1,000 related live births						
	...	...	...	...	18.21	16.30
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (Stillbirths and deaths during the first week) per 1,000 related live and still births						
	...	...	...	...	40.06	42.33

		1961 Total	1960 Total
<u>Death Rates per 1,000 population from:-</u>			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	0.05	0.09
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	0.05	0.09
Respiratory diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		2.38	1.46
Influenza	... ..	0.39	0.05
Cancer	... ..	2.56	2.57
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	0.00
<u>Deaths from Measles (all ages)</u>	... ..	-	-
<u>Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis</u>	... ..	1	-
<u>Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)</u>	... ..	-	-
<u>Deaths from Meningococcal Infections</u>	... ..	-	-
<u>Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age</u>	..	-	-

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births

One thousand seven hundred and forty two live births (905 males, and 837 females) were registered in Burnley during 1961. After correction for 37 inward and 461 outward transferable births, a net total of 1318 births, or an increase of 30 on the total for 1960 is obtained.

The live birth rate was 16.35 as compared with 15.99 in 1960. 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 1961 is 17.00 and is similar to the rate for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births was 12 more than in the previous year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 7.7 as compared with 6.9 in 1960.

Stillbirths

During the year there were 30 stillbirths, giving a rate of 22.26 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 26.45 in 1960.

Deaths

One thousand nine hundred and four civilian deaths were registered. Of this number 577 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Hospitals, are excluded, leaving 1327 deaths of residents. To this number must be added 52 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1379 deaths is obtained (males 662, females 717) giving a crude death rate of 17.11 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.83 for 1960 and 15.46, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate for Burnley is 16.43, and is considerably higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which has a rate of 12.0.

There were 41 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 2.9% of the total deaths; of these 35 were children under 1 year of age. Five deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age; 53 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 309 between 45 and 65 years; and 971 or 70.4% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

92.8% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age.

Ages			1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1961 %
Under 1 year	...	...	19	8	6	2.8	2.5
1 - 4 years	...	...	7	4	2	0.9	0.4
5 - 14 years	...	...	3	2	1	0.8	0.4
15 - 44 years	...	...	15	15	10	5.3	3.9
45 - 64 years	...	...	26	31	30	25.9	22.4
65 years and over	...	...	30	40	51	64.3	70.4

The table given on Page 15 shows that 70.4% of the deaths occur in people over sixty-five years of age, whereas forty 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 forty years ago.

Trend of Population.

The Registrar General's Estimate of Population at the middle of 1961 is 80,590; 30 more than that of 1960. The population figure at the 1961 Census was 80,588.

The decline in the population of the Borough, which has continued for over 37 years, brings the population to less than it was in the last decade of the 19th century. The highest census record of population was in 1911 when the peak figure of 106,322 was reached. The present population is only 76% of that figure. During the seven years prior to 1961, the decrease averaged about 390 a year.

Crematorium.

The Burnley Crematorium was opened in September, 1958. The following table shows the annual number of cremations authorised by the Medical Referees.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Cremations</u>
1958	216
1959	778
1960	935
1961	1064

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 1961.

(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		
<u>BIRTHS</u> -			
Live 	17.4	18.7	17.00(c)
Still )	0.34 19.1(a)	0.34 18.3(a)	0.37 22.25(a)
<u>DEATHS</u> -			
All Causes ...)	12.0	11.9	16.43(c)
Malignant Neoplasm of)	0.49	0.67	0.53
Lungs and Bronchus)			
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.07	0.10	0.05
Whooping Cough ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria 	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza 	0.15	0.08	0.40
Coronary Disease ...	2.07	2.05	2.68
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis) ...)	0.00	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia 	0.65	0.76	0.76
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
Deaths under one year of age 	21.6(b)	21.5	26.55

(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 1961 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
1951	84,280	1,510	1,254	14.88	1,813	21.51	446	83	41	32.69	1,450	17.20
1952	83,860	1,482	1,182	14.09	1,515	18.06	392	72	37	31.30	1,195	14.25
1953	83,290	1,478	1,200	14.41	1,513	18.16	364	54	33	27.50	1,203	14.44
1954	83,090	1,475	1,176	14.15	1,561	18.76	407	49	37	31.16	1,203	14.48
1955	82,870	1,494	1,181	14.25	1,699	20.50	426	42	27	22.86	1,315	15.86
1956	82,350	1,579	1,257	15.26	1,757	21.33	449	39	36	28.64	1,347	16.36
1957	81,760	1,643	1,264	15.46	1,685	20.61	474	51	36	28.48	1,262	15.44
1958	81,360	1,641	1,282	15.76	1,601	19.68	415	59	36	28.08	1,245	15.30
1959	81,080	1,641	1,273	15.70	1,760	21.70	551	44	34	26.71	1,253	15.45
1960	80,560	1,648	1,288	15.99	1,780	22.10	570	65	31	24.07	1,275	15.83
Average years	82,450	1,559	1,236	14.99	1,668	20.24	449	56	35	28.15	1,275	15.46
1961	80,590	1,742	1,318	16.35	1,904	23.63	577	52	35	26.55	1,379	17.11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS - YEAR 1961.

	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	17.4	12.0	21.6	19.1	X	.065	0.007	0.27	0.07	0.33
Birkenhead	19.4	14.0	32.8	22.9	43.1	0.09	0.01	0.37	-	0.37
BURNLEY	17.00	16.43	26.55	22.25	40.06	0.049	-	-	-	-
Bury	17.67	15.08	27.20	17.51	32.25	0.01	-	0.92	-	0.92
Halifax	16.35	15.98	32.50	19.99	36.23	0.12	0.01	-	-	-
Liverpool	22.1	12.4	28.3	22.5	38.3	0.107	0.008	0.118	-	0.118
Manchester	19.69	13.49	29.84	21.89	39.94	0.08	0.01	0.23	-	0.23
Oldham	17.83	15.22	35.51	19.55	41.01	0.06	-	-	0.48	0.48
Preston	17.99	15.17	33.87	28.61	50.07	0.04	0.02	-	-	-
Rochdale	17.1	15.6	20.0	20.0	28.7	0.07	0.01	-	-	-
Salford	19.48	13.96	28.16	26.14	40.34	0.135	0.006	-	-	-
St. Helens	17.59	12.67	28.30	26.53	40.31	0.09	-	-	-	-
Stockport	18.03	13.52	25.77	24.39	39.63	.042	.007	.381	-	.381
Wallasey	18.00	14.08	19.38	20.56	31.63	0.11	-	-	0.53	0.53
Wigan	15.71	13.91	21.77	20.54	32.39	0.09	0.01	-	-	-

x Provisional

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
1961	80,590	16.35	16.43	0.05	2.38	2.56	1.00	26.55	22

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1961.

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	3	14
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	5	15
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	1	20	12	5	38
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	1	13
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	5	12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	1	-	-	1	14	20	17	53
	F	-	-	-	-	4	24	11	12	51
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	M	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
16. Diabetes	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	1	-	2	17	18	25	63
	F	-	-	-	1	1	12	42	62	118
	M	-	-	-	-	8	46	48	28	130
18. Coronary disease, angina	F	-	-	-	-	-	21	44	21	86

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1961 - continued.

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
19.Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	12
20.Other Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	4	9	18	48	80
	F	-	-	-	-	5	14	23	69	111
21.Other circulatory disease...	M	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	17	31
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	28	41
22.Influenza	M	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	14
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	18
23.Pneumonia	M	4	2	-	-	4	7	7	13	37
	F	1	-	-	1	1	3	6	12	24
24.Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	1	26	24	9	60
	F	-	-	-	-	1	8	14	6	29
25.Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
26.Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
27.Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
28.Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
29.Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
30.Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.Congenital malformations ...	M	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	7
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
32.Other defined and ill- defined diseases	M	12	-	2	-	1	5	6	35	61
	F	9	-	-	-	-	14	14	84	121
33.Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	2	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
34.All other Accidents	M	-	2	1	-	-	5	1	2	11
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	18	24
35.Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	3	14
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
36.Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all causes)	M	23	5	5	5	30	177	189	228	662
	F	12	1	-	2	16	131	199	356	717

Causes of Death

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

Diseases of the heart continue to cause the highest number of deaths, 30.96% of the deaths being attributed to cardiac lesions. Over half of these deaths were due to coronary disease. The 216 deaths from coronary disease compare with 241 for the previous year and all but eight were in persons of or over 45 years of age. Sixty per cent. of the deaths from coronary disease occurred in men. The death rate from this disease in Burnley is somewhat higher than that of the country as a whole.

Deaths from cancer took second place, with deaths from respiratory diseases and intra cranial vascular lesions in third and fourth places respectively. (The winter months of 1961 produced a considerable increase in deaths from respiratory diseases. A large number of influenza deaths were associated with an increased death rate from pneumonia and bronchitis).

All forms of malignant neoplasms (including leukaemia) accounted for 109 deaths of men and 97 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 fourteen months.

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 decreased by one compared with 1960. Thirty eight lung cancer deaths occurred in men and five in women.

Deaths from tuberculosis decreased by three compared with 1960 and are 0.29% of all deaths.

	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Diseases	427	30.96
Malignant Neoplasms	206	14.94
Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	192	13.92
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.)	181	13.12
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	72	5.22
Accidents, Violence, etc.	48	3.48
Influenza	32	2.32
Suicides	18	1.41
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	0.58
Nephritis	4	0.29
All forms of Tuberculosis	4	0.29

Deaths in Hospitals.

One thousand one hundred and forty nine 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	368	313	681
Victoria Hospital	152	140	292
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	25	24	49
Marsden Hospital	51	76	127
TOTAL	596	553	1149

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

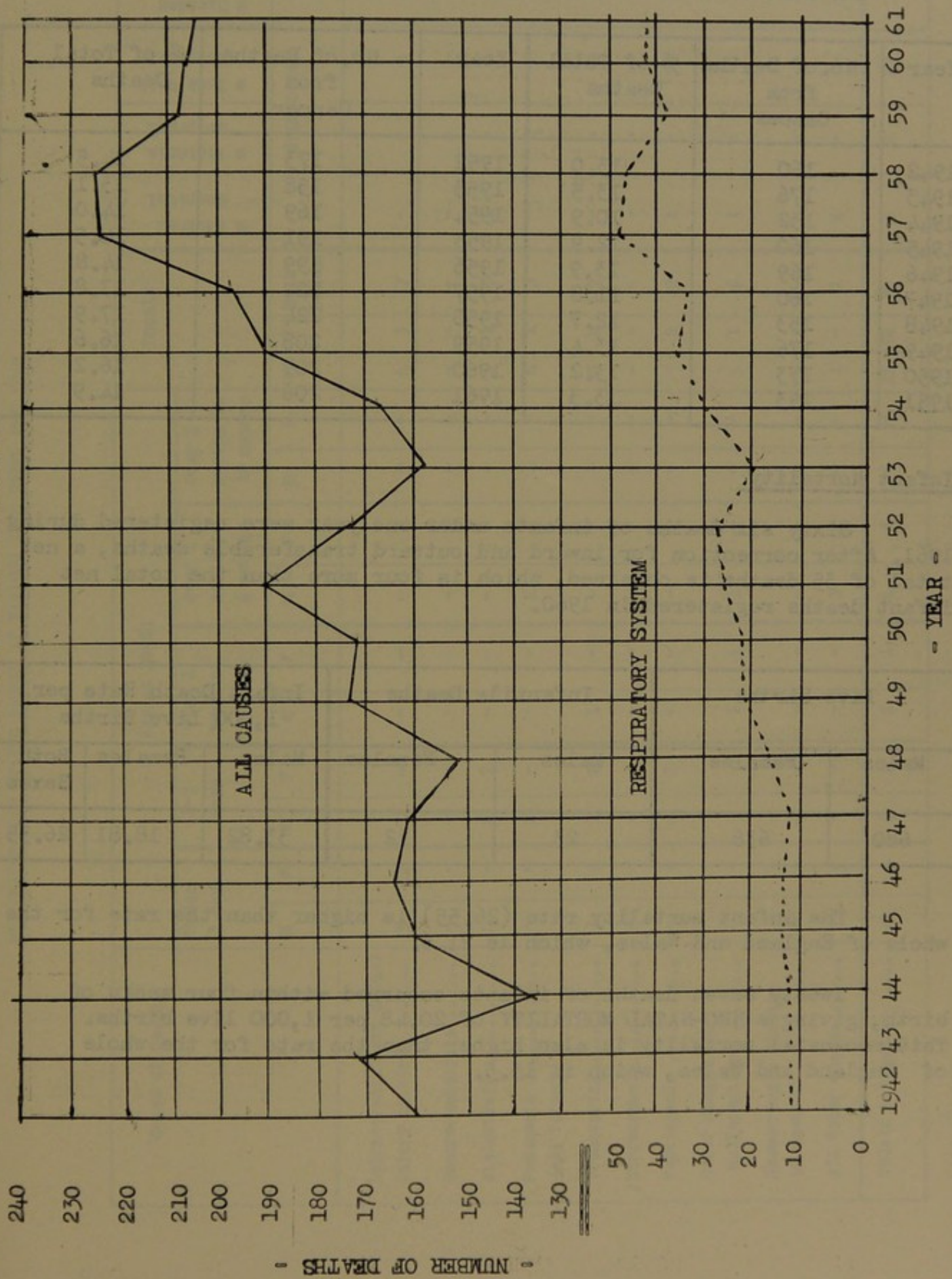
During the year no deaths occurred from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years of age.

Malignant Neoplasm

Cancer deaths as a percentage of total deaths

Average for years 1942 - 46	12.8%
Average for years 1947 - 51	12.9%
Average for years 1952 - 56	14.2%
Average for years 1957 - 61	16.7%

DEATHS FROM CANCER - 1942 - 1961



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
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
1951	193	13.3	1961	206	14.9

Infant Mortality

Sixty six deaths of infants under one year were registered during 1961. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 35 deaths is obtained, which is four more than the total net infant deaths registered in 1960.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
680	638	23	12	33.82	18.81	26.55

The infant mortality rate (26.55) is higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 21.6.

Twenty seven deaths of infants occurred within four weeks of birth, giving a NEO-NATAL MORTALITY of 20.48 per 1,000 live births. This neo-natal mortality is also higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 15.5.

NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR

Cause of Death	Age at Death								Totals			Both Sexes					
	Under 1 day		1-7 days		Over 1 week to 4 weeks		Over 1 month to 6 months		Over 6 months to 12 months		M					F	Both Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
															General Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall Hospital
Intra-cranial and spinal injury at birth	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	6	1
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	1	-	5	-
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	5	-	1	2	1
(all forms)																	
Prematurity	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	6	-
Microcephaly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicaemia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-
Other Congenital Malformations	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	1	6	1	-	3	-
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Totals all causes	8	4	8	4	2	1	4	3	1	-	23	12	35	4	1	23	2

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

28
SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1961 are as follows:-

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Population	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	144	1.79	-
Whooping Cough	16	0.20	-
Diphtheria	-	0.00	-
Measles	471	5.81	-
Dysentery	16	0.20	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0.01	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	0.04	-
Erysipelas	4	0.05	-
Acute Poliomyelitis..	4	0.05	1
Food Poisoning	8	0.10	-

One hundred and forty four cases of SCARLET FEVER were notified, of which 73 occurred in the first six months of the year. Two cases were removed to hospital.

Sixteen cases of WHOOPING COUGH were notified as compared with 300 in the previous year. Fourteen of these were children under five years of age. Five of the notified cases had been previously vaccinated against whooping cough, but in these the disease was very mild.

Four hundred and seventy one cases of MEASLES were notified, and were scattered generally throughout the Borough. Three hundred and eighteen were children under school age. It was not necessary to admit any cases to hospital.

GERMAN MEASLES numbered 358 during 1961 and these occurred mainly in the third and fourth quarters of the year. Of these rather more than half were in the five to nine years age group.

Of the 3 cases of PUERPERAL PYREXIA, 2 were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

DYSENTERY notifications numbered 16, of which 8 were children under fifteen years of age. Three cases occurred in children attending nursery schools and 4 were children under five years of age not attending school.

Eight cases of FOOD POISONING were notified, four of which were single cases. The causal organism in one case was identified as *Salmonella Typhimurium*. Four cases were notified as a family outbreak suffering from *Salmonella Typhimurium*, and in the three remaining single cases, no infecting agent was found.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS - four cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Three were of the paralytic type and one was non-paralytic. The paralytic cases were within the 25 - 45 age group, and a three year old girl attending a local Nursery School was notified as suffering from the non-paralytic form of the disease. There was one death from acute paralytic poliomyelitis - a man aged 38 years.

Age Grouping of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1961.

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	144	1	5	10	19	20	79	10	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	16	2	3	2	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Membr. Croup....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	471	22	46	81	77	92	144	5	3	1	-	-	-	-
German Measles	358	12	14	19	20	35	214	29	9	5	-	1	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	32	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	10	12	7
Acute Influenzal														
Pneumonia	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	16	-	1	2	-	-	4	1	2	1	3	2	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (excl. Para-Typhoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	2	8	4	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Acute Virus Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	-
Totals	1096	41	69	114	121	152	447	49	25	13	10	33	22	32

DISINFECTION - INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	745
Total number of houses disinfected	50
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	1777
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons, scabies cases, etc.	206

Vaccination against Smallpox.

In 1961, the 332 infants vaccinated were 25.1 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 531.

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

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1961.

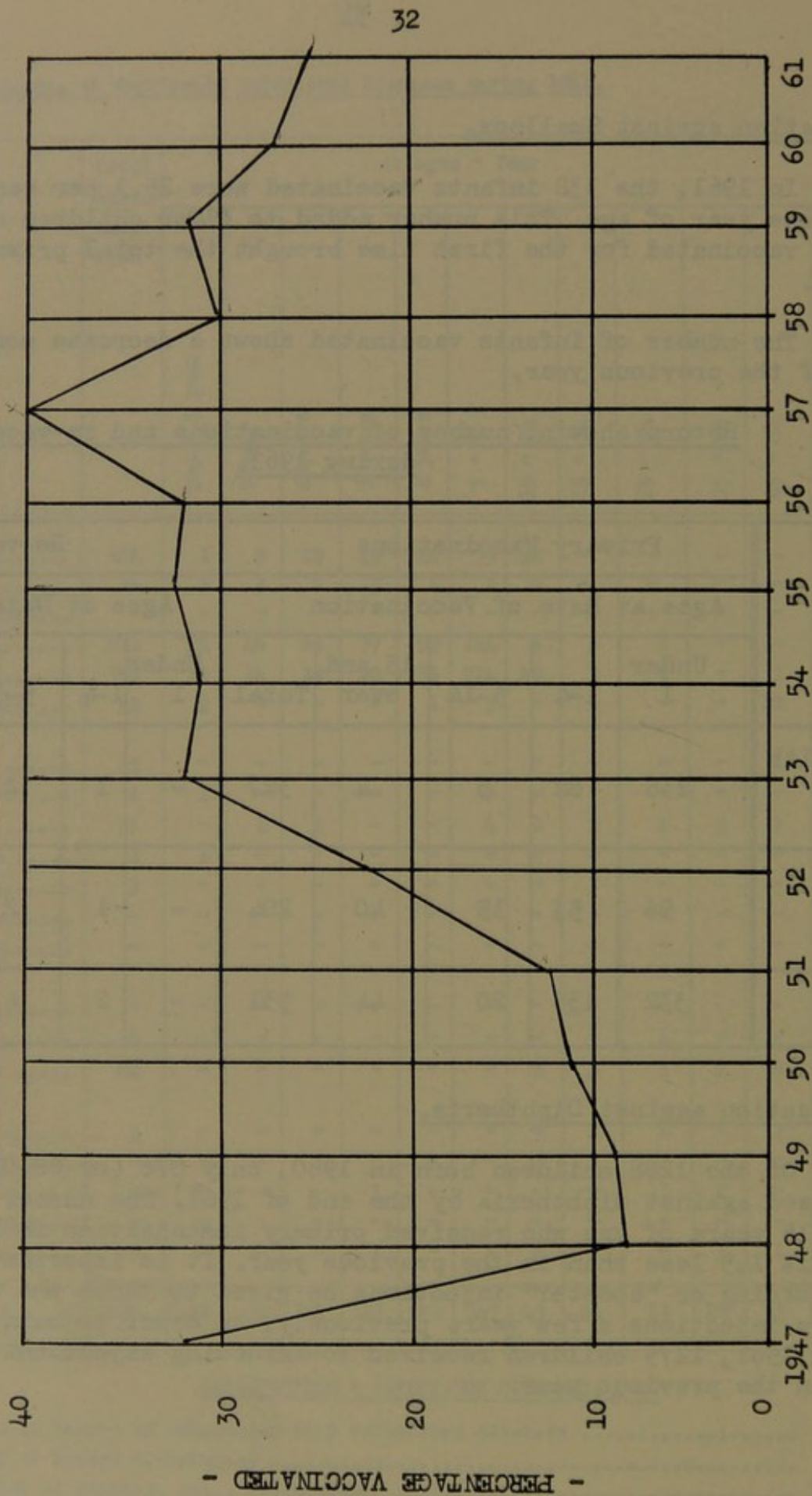
	Primary Vaccinations					Re-vaccinations				
	Ages at Date of Vaccination					Ages at Date of Re-Vacn.				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Local Health Authority Clinics	236	82	5	4	327	-	1	2	21	24
Medical Practitioners	96	53	15	40	204	-	1	2	42	45
TOTALS	332	135	20	44	531	-	2	4	63	69

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Of the 1288 children born in 1960, only 876 (or 68.01%) were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1961. The number of children under 15 years of age who received primary immunisation in 1961 was 1430, which is 145 less than in the previous year. It is important that re-inforcing or "booster" injections be given to those who were given primary injections a few years previously, in order to maintain full immunity. During 1961, 1279 children received re-inforcing injections compared to 1990 in the previous year.

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 calculation takes into account the numbers considered to be still immune following primary injections, and those whose immunity has been maintained by re-inforcing doses. In spite of the fact that, at some time in their lives 62.48% of the children under five years of age and 80.59% of those aged 5 to 14 years received injections, the effective immunity index is only 55.4%.

Diphtheria has not been prevalent for over 12 years, due to the effectiveness of immunisation. 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 55.4% of the children is not satisfactory and, therefore, it is most important that parents should realise the desirability of children receiving 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, 1961.

<u>Age Group</u>			<u>Immunity Index</u>
Under 1 year	...	...	34.8%
1 - 4 years inclusive	...	...	69.8%
5 - 14 years inclusive	...	...	51.4%
Total under 15 years			55.4%

Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

The scheme for protective inoculation against whooping cough has been in operation for eight years. During 1961, 997 children were given primary vaccinations and 59, who were vaccinated earlier in life, were given re-inforcing injections. Since the official inauguration of the scheme, 6820 primary whooping cough vaccinations and 387 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 1961.

			L.A. Clinics	Medical Practit- ioners	Total
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation only:</u>					
Primary ...	Under 1	...	-	-	-
	1 - 4	...	45	2	47
	5 - 14	...	383	5	388
Booster ...	1 - 4	...	130	2	132
	5 - 14	...	1073	17	1090
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:</u>					
Primary ...	Under 1	...	56	28	84
	1 - 4	...	20	18	38
	5 - 14	...	1	11	12
Booster ...	1 - 4	...	-	4	4
	5 - 14	...	-	13	13
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/Tetanus:</u>					
Primary ...	Under 1	...	538	194	732
	1 - 4	...	45	70	115
	5 - 14	...	-	14	14
Booster ...	1 - 4	...	3	8	11
	5 - 14	...	-	29	29
<u>Tetanus only:</u>					
Primary ...	Under 1	...	7	-	7
	1 - 4	...	19	-	19
<u>Whooping Cough only:</u>					
Primary ...	Under 1	...	-	-	-
	1 - 4	...	-	-	-
	5 - 14	...	-	-	-
Booster ...	5 - 14	...	-	2	2
Total immunised against Diphtheria ...			2294	415	2709
Total immunised against Whooping Cough ...			663	391	1054

Diphtheria Immunisation - Children Immunised

Year of Immunisation

Year Born	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1961 = 3,874
1961															396	396	
1960														424	452	876	
1959													431	387	75	893	
1958												389	409	50	26	874	
1957											168	555	52	29	31	835	
1956										183	541	50	18	49	70	911	
1955									155	475	67	18	15	120	107	957	
1954								128	498	77	21	25	9	129	30	917	
1953							56	564	65	20	14	13	6	73	26	837	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December, 1961 = 4,440
1952						75	504	82	30	22	15	8	5	60	17	818	
1951					58	618	78	21	15	17	3	5	1	57	76	949	
1950				33	611	150	38	21	17	10	6	6	-	131	102	1125	
1949				67	607	62	25	25	8	4	3	2	4	56	6	961	
1948		83	730	92	14	41	22	22	7	7	4	2	2	9	9	1044	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December, 1961 = 5,312
1947	19	929	155	23	14	29	10	19	6	4	10	4	4	-	7	1233	

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in 1956. During the year under review all persons up to 39 years of age were offered the necessary injections. The year 1961 saw a further extension of the scheme to include a fourth injection for children in the 5 - 11 age group.

By the end of the year, it is estimated that over 90 per cent. of all eligible children had received three injections and a fourth dose had been given to all applicants in the 5 - 11 age group. In addition, a fair proportion of adults up to age 39 years had received a third injection, and visits were made by the Assistant Medical Officers to local industrial concerns for this purpose.

During 1961, four cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified, and one death occurred - a man aged 38 years.

Poliomyelitis vaccination statistics since the inception of the scheme until 31st December, 1961, are shown in the following table:-

Local Authority Clinics, etc. (including General Practitioners).

Year	Primary Course (Two injections)				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	-
1961	1443	1209	1944	270	2917	5818
TOTALS	19466	5267	4108	368	21757	5818

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SECTION IV

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1961 was 25. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were:-

Age Periods:		New Cases														Totals	
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		75-
Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	-	18
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

In addition to the primary notifications, ten cases were transferred from other areas, three formerly "recovered" cases were restored to the register and one case was notified posthumously. The total new cases were, therefore, 39, of which 36 were respiratory and 3 non-respiratory. This is 13 less than the number ascertained in 1960.

The number of Burnley patients on the Notification Register at the end of 1961 were: Respiratory 518, Non-Respiratory 53 - Total 571.

The chart on Page 40 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
osis of Respiratory System F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tubercu- M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
osis of Nervous System F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tubercu- M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
osis of Other Systems F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	1	11
other than Tubercul-osis F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3

Of the four persons who died from respiratory tuberculosis during 1961, two lived for 2 years, and two lived for more than 10 years after notification.

The average age at death of persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 59 years. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.05 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.00.

After-Care and Prevention.

Visits by Health Visitors -

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	...	...	86
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	...	...	1703
Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints)	...	...	12077
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	...	...	9600
Bottles of Disinfectant supplied	...	...	65

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
1961	...	...	880	717

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 72 children. Twenty two of these were children of tuberculous parents, 8 were brothers or sisters of patients and the remainder lived in close contact with tuberculous relatives or friends.

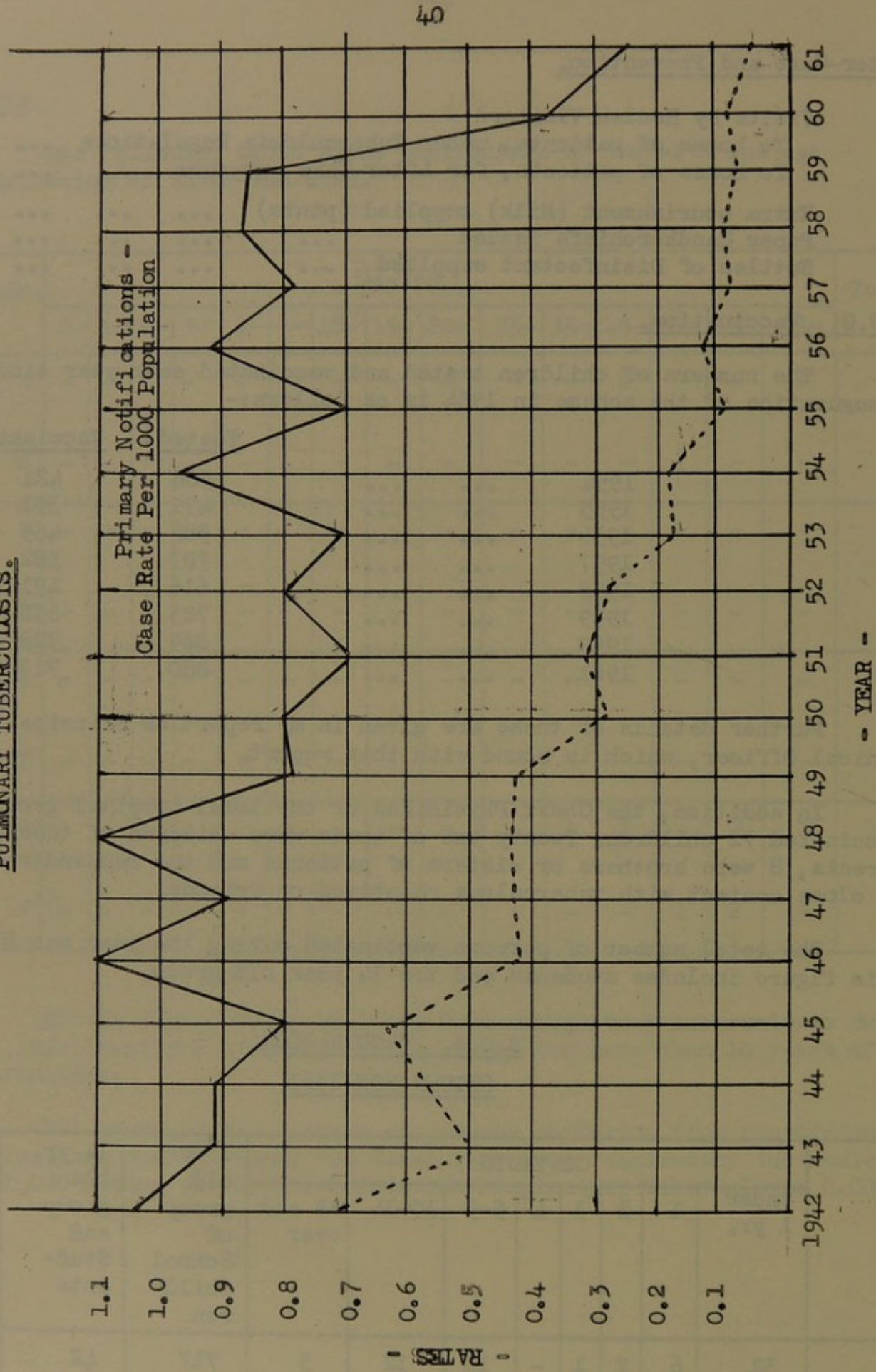
The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 831. This figure includes students and the 14 year old group.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONRETURN FOR 1961

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	32	6	2	1	-	16	12	3	717	42	831

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

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.



SECTION V.VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1961 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 1961 was 476 (Syphilis 120; Gonorrhoea 101; Other Conditions 255), and the total attendances made were 1876. At the beginning of the year, 176 patients were under treatment, 300 patients attended for the first time, including 6 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the Services.

Of the new patients, 111 (or 37%) were diagnosed as suffering from syphilis (23 cases) and gonorrhoea (88 cases).

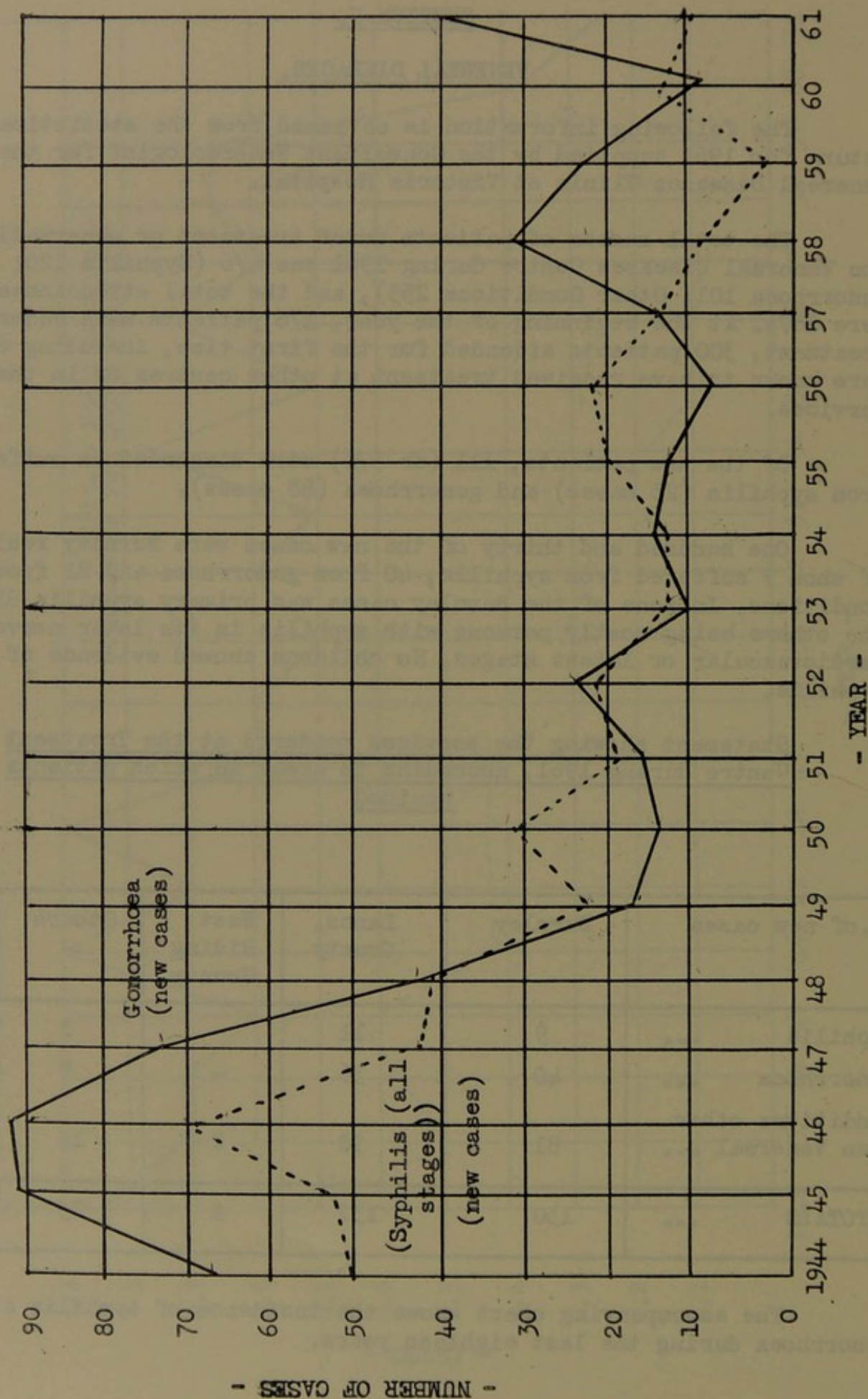
One hundred and thirty of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 9 suffered from syphilis, 40 from gonorrhoea and 81 from other conditions. In none of the Burnley cases was primary syphilis diagnosed, the others being mostly persons with syphilis in its later nervous, cardiovascular or latent stages. No children showed evidence of congenital syphilis.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during 1961, according to areas in which patients resided

No. of new cases	Burnley	Lancs. County	West Riding County	Others	Total
Syphilis ...	9	11	-	1	21
Gonorrhoea ...	40	36	-	9	85
Conditions other than Venereal ...	81	90	2	15	188
TOTALS ...	130	137	2	25	294

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

VENEREAL DISEASES -- BURNLEY RESIDENTS
(treated in Hospital Clinic)



Chiropody Service.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No.11/1959, a temporary service was set up in the latter half of 1960 with the help of the Burnley Council of Social Service. This temporary service continued until it was possible to obtain a chiropodist who satisfied the conditions of training laid down in the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations, 1954.

On the 7th March, 1961, two fully qualified Chiropodists commenced work on a part-time sessional basis, and the Chiropody Scheme was launched. The scheme provides treatment, free of charge, to elderly persons - men over 65 years and women over 60 years - registered physically handicapped persons, and expectant mothers, provided the family income consists only of retirement pension, old age pension, national assistance grants, or national insurance benefits.

Clinic sessions are held in the central School Clinic premises and in the Gannow Clinic premises, which is situated in the west end of the town. Domiciliary treatments are also given where the patient cannot reasonably attend a clinic.

Statistical details are as follows:-

CHIROPODY

Table showing number of treatments given

<u>CLINICS</u>						Total	<u>DOMICILIARY SERVICE</u>						Total	Grand Total
Elderly			Physically Handicapped				Elderly			Physically Handicapped				
1st	Subs	Total	1st	Subs	Total		1st	Subs	Total	1st	Subs	Total		
224	1060	1284	4	13	17	1301	102	287	389	6	22	28	417	1718

No. of patients treated in the Clinics	-	Elderly	201
	-	Physically Handicapped	2
	-	Expectant Mothers	-

203

No. of patients treated in their own homes	-	Elderly	90
	-	Physically Handicapped	9
	-	Expectant Mothers	-

99

No. of clinic sessions	189		
No. of domiciliary sessions	97	..... TOTAL	286

SECTION VICARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

There are seven infant welfare centre clinics held weekly as follows - Gannow Clinic and Mount Pleasant Church Hall 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 on Friday.

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

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 58% of the infants born during the year attended the infant welfare centres. Of the total attendances at the centres 62.9% were made by infants in their first year of life. The total attendances were 16,756 which is 642 more than in 1960.

Fifteen thousand one hundred and forty four routine infant visits were made by the Health Visitors. Five thousand eight hundred and seventy nine were made to children under one year of age, and 9,265 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, the Health Visitors made 424 ante-natal visits, 745 visits to cases of infectious disease and 54 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, 6,262 less than in the previous year, and the sale of orange juice fell by 14,771 bottles. The sales of Vitamin A and D tablets shows a decrease of 1220 packets, and there were 1,978 less bottles of cod liver oil distributed.

The amounts sold and distributed from 1st January to 31st December, 1961, were:-

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (Packets)	Orange Juice (Bottles)
18 Nicholas Street, Burnley.	14,599	2,252	2,945	17,332
Infant Welfare Centres.	4,709	1,267	814	7,599
Combined Total Issues.	19,308	3,519	3,759	24,931
Issues to: Institutions, Nursery Schools, Day Nurseries and Classes.	24	12	-	360

In addition to the above, 109 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 1353. (One thousand three hundred and twenty three live births and 30 still births). This is 47 more than in the previous year.

The 1353 live and still births were notified by the following:-

Midwives	...	...	...	...	528
Doctors	...	...	...	...	1
Maternity and General Hospitals	...	...	...	...	824
					<hr/> 1353

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made showed that of the 1614 confinements which occurred in the Borough -

1 was attended by a doctor only.
 129 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
 393 were attended by midwives only.
 1091 occurred in the local hospitals.

Although 393 confinements were attended by midwives only, 289 of these women had engaged medical practitioners for their confinements, but the practitioners were not present at the births.

Of the 1,293 births notified from hospitals, 490 were in respect of mothers who reside beyond the Borough.

Stillbirths.

Thirty stillbirths (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1961 as compared with thirty four in 1960. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the stillbirths.

Anencephalus	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	1
Infarcted placenta	...	...	...	...	1
Lack of Liquor Amnii	...	...	...	...	1
Foetal anoxia	...	...	...	...	1
Transverse Lie - Cord round neck	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of cord	...	...	...	...	2
True knot in cord	...	...	...	...	1
Pressure on cord	...	...	...	...	1
Hydropic Foetus	...	...	...	...	1
Macerated Foetus - Premature	...	...	...	...	3
Intra Uterine Death - B.B.A.	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	2
Pre-eclampsia	...	...	...	...	1
Shoulder Presentation - Podalic version	..	..	..	..	1
Mother Rh.Neg. - Antibodies +++	...	...	...	...	1
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	9
					<hr/>
					30
					<hr/>

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case was notified during 1961.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Care of Premature Infants.

Seventy seven Burnley babies, representing 5.8% 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 77 premature infants, 22 were born at home and 55 in hospital. The 22 infants born prematurely at home represents 4.2% of the total domiciliary live births, whilst the 55 born in hospital are equivalent to 6.9% of the live births in hospitals. This higher rate in hospital births is due to the fact that expectant mothers in whom difficulties or complications are present or anticipated are advised to enter hospital for their confinements. Of the 22 infants born at home 10 were transferred to hospital for special care, 2 died within 24 hours of birth and 4 survived beyond 28 days. Of the 12 who were nursed at home all survived beyond 28 days. Of the 55 born in hospital, 46 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 six new cases were investigated during the year. In 16 instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers, and 15 babies were placed for adoption. At the end of the year 5 children were unborn. Eight mothers were advised and assisted in connection with Affiliation Orders. In twenty eight cases no information was available regarding the putative fathers.

Arrangements were made through the House of Help for 12 of the expectant mothers to be admitted to moral welfare homes, the local authority contributing towards the cost of maintenance in six cases.

Maternal Mortality.

No Burnley women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth during 1961.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Of these, two were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, and one was a domiciliary confinement.

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 40 at Bank Hall Nursery (54 places) and 20 at Hargher Clough Nursery (26 places). In Bank Hall Nursery the majority of children were under three years of age, and in Hargher Clough Nursery under two years of age.

Children between three and five years of age are accommodated in the Education Authority's eleven nursery schools and three nursery classes. The total number on the rolls of these schools and classes at the end of the year was 520.

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 8 child minders registered to provide for the care of 31 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	
			1961	1960	1956-59		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years			Under 1 year	1-5 years
GANNOW	98	180	159	143	259	561	2437	777	1094	4308	44	1039	402
COLNE ROAD	50	85	106	99	138	343	1260	354	612	2226	44	501	157
MT. PLEASANT	61	171	172	127	139	438	2083	450	660	3193	52	762	147
FLORENCE STREET ...	51	112	114	114	117	345	1448	300	406	2154	42	571	209
BANK HALL	79	148	116	147	124	387	1693	287	356	2336	30	772	164
QUEENSGATE	52	102	103	96	99	298	1612	455	472	2539	49	541	173
TOTALS	391	798	770	726	876	2372	10533	2623	3600	16756	261	4186	1252

Details of Work of Health Visitors during 1961.Maternity and Child Welfare

Visits to newly born infants	...	...	1267	
Re-visits 1st year	...	...	4612	
2nd year	...	...	2634	
3rd year	...	...	2347	
4th year	...	...	2140	
5th year	...	...	2144	... 15,144

Visits in connection with:-

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	745
Still births and infant deaths	...	...	...	46
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	-
After-Care	...	Care of the Aged	...	120
		Other after-care and convalescent cases	...	51
Enquiries re Nursery Children	...	...	...	229
Midwives supervision	...	...	...	242
Ante-Natal cases (187 visits re admission to Maternity Hospital)	...	...	...	424
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	54
Others (including accidents in the home)	...	...	...	349
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	1852
Number of sessions at Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	...	391
Number of attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	...	...	...	1122
Number of attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors	...	...	...	24

Tuberculosis

Visits to Tuberculous Cases by T.B. Health Visitor:-

Visits to new patients	...	....	....	26
Visits to contacts of new cases	....	....	....	171
Re-visits for after-care purposes	....	....	....	1463
Ineffective visits	...	....	....	181
Patients attendances at Chest Clinic	....	....	....	1713
Number of sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day - 93: Evening - 33)	...	....	....	126

School Medical Service.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	...	252
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	17,919
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	...	...	6,454
Number of surveys of Schools for Hygiene Inspection	...	...	119
Number of pupils examined at Hygiene Inspection	...	...	32,656

SECTION VIIMIDWIFERY SERVICEMidwives' Act.

Twenty nine midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1961.

They were employed as follows:-

In the Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	19
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives				10
In private practice as Maternity Nurses	...			-

Domiciliary Midwifery.

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

A total of 1614 confinements occurred in the Borough, including women who came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 1091 took place in hospitals, 522 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority on domiciliary midwifery (393 as midwives and 129 as maternity nurses). Five babies received oxygen by means of the Sparklette Oxygen Resucitator, which was used for the first time during the year.

In 1961 domiciliary confinements were 32% 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, 574 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 two years ago and works quite successfully. It 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 telephone or other means direct to the midwife concerned. Transport is always available where necessary for the non-mobile midwives.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Twenty three 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 18 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 5 of conditions in the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) was summoned on nine occasions during the year to assist when complications in a confinement arose. There was one case of transverse lie and prolapsed anus, three cases of post partum haemorrhage, four cases of partially adherent placenta and one case of totally adherent placenta. One mother was admitted to hospital and the other eight stayed at home.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care.

All general practitioners in the town, with two exceptions, are included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

The great majority of 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	808	625	3143	180

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			
8	422	293	-	-	715

Eight 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 1251 first attendances and 8915 subsequent attendances were made there by women for ante-natal examinations and 963 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.

Thirty expectant mothers were referred to the dental clinic from the ante-natal clinics of the domiciliary midwifery service and the maternity hospital. In addition, 24 nursing mothers were referred. These numbers were small because for six 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, 6 failed to attend, 14 received part treatment only, and 30 together with 5 carried over from 1960 completed their treatment. Four patients were awaiting further treatment at the end of the year.

Twelve patients were provided with dentures. Two dentures were re-lined and one repaired.

In addition to the treatment figures shown in the following tables, 34 dressings and 37 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. Seven children were referred to the dental clinic from infant welfare centres.

Numbers provided with dental treatment.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	59	59	53	35
Children under 5 years of age	7	7	7	7

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	15	61	-	2	76	17	11	2	2
Children under 5 years of age	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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SECTION IX

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year, assistance was given to 609 households. Ninety three point two per cent. of the cases were chronic sick, aged and infirm; 4.6% were maternity cases; 1.2% were tuberculous persons and 1% suffered from other illnesses.

Help is given in accordance with the estimated need of applicants, the major problem being the provision of adequate assistance for the elderly 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.

Fifty five households received night attendance. This service, which is usually of a short duration, is meant to provide care for sick people living alone who cannot be left unattended prior to admission to hospital, or until more permanent arrangements are made for their care. Assistance is also given to persons needing a short rest from the strain of 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.

Domestic Help Service.

Type of Case	Remain- ing 1st Jan. 1961	New Cases	Total cases attended		Cases completed		Cases remaining on books at 31.12.1961	
			No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age
Maternity	2	26	28	4.6	27	10.5	1	0.3
Tuberculosis	6	1	7	1.2	3	1.2	4	1.2
Illness of housewife	2	4	6	1	6	2.3	-	-
Chronic sick	88	36	124	20.3	45	17.5	79	22.4
Aged & Infirm	286	158	444	72.9	176	68.5	268	76.1
	384	225	609	100.0	257	100.0	352	100.0

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December 1961 Whole-time - 50

Part-time
T.B. cases - 1

Night Attendant Service.

No. of part-time Attendants	...	...	...	6
Cases assisted during 1961	...	...	...	55
No. of nights service given	...	...	...	387

No. of visits by the Organiser and her Assistant to homes of patients in connection with the Domestic Help and Night Attendance Services, etc. ... 2538

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SECTION X

HOME 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. In addition, three bath attendants were employed to attend to patients who only require beds making, and bed bathing.

A considerable portion of the nurses' time continues to be taken up in the administration of drugs by injection.

One thousand four hundred and sixty seven patients were nursed during the year. This number is slightly less than in 1960. The 44,346 nursing visits were 813 less than in 1960. The work done which represents an average of 3284 nursings per whole-time nurse has been performed with efficiency and loyalty.

The statistics which follow show that 45 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, 1960	...	...	393
Number of new patients during 1961	...	...	1074
Total number of patients nursed	...	...	1467
Total number of patients discharged or died	...	...	1090
Number of patients remaining on the Books,			
December 31st, 1961	...	...	377
Number of nursing visits made during the year	...	...	44,346

METHOD OF DISCHARGE

Number of patients convalescent	...	...	565
Number of patients died	...	...	262
Number of patients removed to Hospital	...	...	211
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes			52
			<hr/>
			1,090
			<hr/>

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	1122	278	8	26	12	21	1467	658	14	457
Number of visits paid	32690	7662	154	3418	101	321	44346	28839	136	33981

The 1074 new cases were referred by:-

Doctors	816
Burnley Victoria Hospital	131
Burnley General Hospital	25
Social Services Department	13
Bank Hall Hospital	2
Hospitals in other Areas	7
Burnley Public Health Department..	31
Applications by relatives	49

1074

The classification of the new cases is as follows:-

	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Cases</u>
Infective and parasitic diseases	-	Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22	Diseases of the Skin and cellular tissue	40
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	Diseases of the bones and joints	28
Neoplasms	74	Diseases of early infancy	1
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic & nutritional diseases	23	Senility and other conditions of old people	98
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	43	Accidents, poisonings and violence	29
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	20	Gynaecological diseases (other than Genito-Urinary)	11
Diseases of Circulatory System	126	Enema (prior to X-ray examinations)	128
Diseases of Respiratory System (other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis)	41	Enema (constipation, obstruction, etc.)	137
Pneumonia	18	Various post-operative conditions	83
Diseases of Digestive System	7	Cerebral cases (not included above)	86
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	10	Infectious Diseases	8
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	7	Congenital Malformations..	-
		Others	21

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

The care of the elderly 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 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.

"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 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 hot ovens. Each meal is delivered in an individual two-compartment container and the local W.V.S. help in their distribution. The meals cost 2s.3d. each, and the recipients are expected to pay 1s.0d. Special Christmas fare is provided free of charge.

During 1961 approximately 50 meals were supplied daily. A total of 10,503 meals were provided at a cost of £1,167.12s.9d. The income received was £519.4s.9d.

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.

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

Epilepsy.

At the end of 1961, twenty-six epileptic children of school age were known to the School Health Service. Nine of these suffer from major epilepsy and seventeen from minor epilepsy. During the year, two children were receiving education in a residential special school. The remaining children are able to attend ordinary day schools and are kept under frequent supervision.

The comprehensive register of handicapped persons maintained by the Social Services Department contains the names of thirty-four adult epileptics, of whom fourteen are in Colonies or Homes and twenty 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 one case is on the register of the Welfare Authority, and this person resides in an old people's hostel. Four male and one female adults are also mentally subnormal and under the supervision of the Mental Health Service. Two of these are employed in the local Remploy factory, one attends the Adult Training Centre and two are low grade and unemployable. One spastic child is also mentally subnormal and attends the Junior Training Centre.

At the end of 1961, nine spastic children of school age were able to attend ordinary schools in the Borough, three attended the Special Day School and three attended the Open Air School; three were in residential special schools and one was receiving tuition at home. Two school children were awaiting admission to a residential school, one of whom was receiving home tuition, and the other attending an ordinary school. Two children under five years of age were under supervision by the Child Welfare Service and one child who is mentally subnormal is in hospital.

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 2 were stammerers and 1 a post laryngectomy case. One patient had hysterical aphonia and, in view of the psychotic disturbance involved, was considered unsuitable for speech therapy. One case of stammering has now largely cleared up, and the patient, who has become well adjusted towards the odd "outbreak", has been discharged. These adults made a total of 82 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 1961, the register contained the names of one carrier of B. Typhosus, one of Paratyphosus B and one of Salmonella Typhi-murium.

Convalescent Treatment.

Twenty six 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	9	-	-	13	25
Westwood Convalescent Home, Blackpool.	2	-	-	-	2	4
Milne Convalescent Home, Southport.	-	4	-	-	4	8
Church Army Convalescent Home, Southport.	-	1	1	-	2	4
Seabright Convalescent Home, St.Annes-on-Sea.	-	1	-	-	1	2
Mrs.Whitwell's Convalescent Home, Ulverston.	4	-	-	-	4	8
	10	15	1	-	26	51

In addition, 123 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 1961.

Mackintosh Sheets	126	Sandbags	-
Bed Pans	168	Air Beds	9
Air Rings	77	Feeding Cups	9
Urinals	47	Beds	-
Wheel Chairs	38	Bed Tables	-
Back Rests	75	Bed Cradles	19
Crutches (pairs)	4	Commodore	20
Walk Aid	2	Mattresses	-
Sputum Cups	-	Inhalers	-
Weigh Scales	1	Pillows	-
		Bed blocks (sets)	-
			<hr/>
		TOTAL	595
			<hr/>

Health Education.

During 1961 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 most successful Health and Cleansing Exhibition was held in the Central Library from 25th August to 2nd September. This exhibition was organised as part of the town's Centenary Celebrations, and attracted many visitors who showed wide interest in the many and varied exhibits.

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 5 persons.

Five hostels, Healey Grange, Whiteacres, Gorse Hill, Hameldon House and Fir Grove are administered by the Social Services Committee, together with the five cottages of "Moorfields" situated in the grounds of the General Hospital. Fir Grove was opened in September and provides accommodation for both sexes. The 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, 1961.

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Persons in Homes provided by the Council.</u>						
"Moorfields"	...	...	...	33	46	79
"Healey Grange"	...	...	...	-	30	30
"Whiteacres"	...	...	...	30	-	30
"Gorse Hill"	...	...	...	10	14	24
"Hameldon House"	...	...	...	15	16	31
"Fir Grove"	...	...	...	14	16	30
				<u>102</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>224</u>

Male Female Total

Persons in Accommodation provided by
other Local Authorities and Voluntary
Organisations.

The Hostel - Palatine Square	...	...	-	16	16
Homes for the Blind	...	...	2	3	5
Homes for Epileptics	...	...	4	9	13
Homes for Aged	...	...	-	2	2
			-	-	-
			6	30	36
			-	-	-

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

Numbers on Registers at 31st December 1961.

	Sex	Children under age 16	Persons 16 - 64	Persons aged 65 and over	Total
Register of Blind	M	1	35	38	74
	F	1	40	83	124
Register of Partially Sighted	M	3	5	15	23
	F	-	16	43	59
Register of Deaf	M	13	29	4	46
	F	2	22	13	37
Register of Hard of Hearing	M	3	8	5	16
	F	-	30	20	50
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)	M	21	121	43	185
	F	18	151	88	257

Workshops for the Blind

No. employed 31st December 1961.

	<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 three persons were examined by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon during 1961 for the first time, in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind Persons. Eighteen were certified as blind. Of the fifteen not certified as blind, three were likely to become so at a later date. He also re-examined seventy patients already on the Register.

The ages at the time of examination and sexes of the thirty-three 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	3	1	3	2
Females	3	-	-	1	2	1	5	3	2	1	3

Cases certified as Blind.

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

Details in connection with blind children are shown on Page 37 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer.

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 last 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 implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959 has been fully carried out during the year with expansion to units and added social facilities wherever possible.

Close co-operation with the Consultant Psychiatrist and his staff is evident in all our work and, in fact, with the various sections of the Group Hospitals as a whole. More domiciliary work with the Consultant was carried out and this was found to be of benefit to the mental welfare officer and to the patient.

Day hospital facilities have expanded and, because of the great number of psycho-geriatric cases being dealt with, a waiting list is now in existence for this type of case.

Interest is maintained in the North East Lancashire Branch of the National Association for Mental Health and the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer serve on the Executive Committee of this organisation.

In its fourth year of existence, the successful Psychiatric Social Club offers to both in-patients and former patients something cultural and entertaining each Friday throughout the year. An interesting addition to this service is the sewing group which meets every Wednesday evening and holds a successful Sale of Work once a year.

The Adult Training Centre has expanded during the year and some 42 people are employed in various jobs. We have managed to keep a steady flow of production throughout the year, and in this respect have been greatly helped by industrial concerns in the town. A social club which is associated with the Adult Training Centre meets once a month and is appreciated to the full by the trainees.

Some eight people have been engaged in the home training scheme which has now become well established.

The Junior Training Centre has continued to progress and several trainees have advanced to the Adult Training Centre. A new feature has been the inauguration of the Junior Training Centre Club which meets once a month. The object of this club is to provide simple recreational and entertainment facilities for a group of subnormal adolescents.

A large detached house has been purchased by the Corporation and is being adapted as a residential hostel for the mentally disorderd, who it is expected will be accommodated for varying periods prior to full return to community life. It is envisaged that the hostel will open in early 1962.

PART II.	Mentally ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	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	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
	-	-	75	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	122	197
(a) General practitioners	-	-	38	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	60	104
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Local Education Authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	6
(e) Police and courts	-	-	6	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	15
(f) Other sources	-	-	29	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	32	32	65

No. of Reports sent to Hospitals	548
No. of visits made to hospitals, patients' homes, etc...	4978
No. of office interviews	634

	<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, 1961	29	5	34
No. of admissions	6	-	6
No. of discharges	5	1	6
No. remaining on Register, 31st December, 1961	30	4	34

Parkside Adult Training Centre.

No. of trainees on Register 1st January, 1961	28
No. of trainees who received training during the year	55
No. of trainees on Register 31st December, 1961	47
No. of trainees transferred to Open Industry	6

SECTION XIIIAMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1961, the ambulances made 8,275 journeys, carried 30,262 patients and covered 128,653 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>
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
1961	8,275	30,262	128,653

The number of patients carried shows an increase of 424, the journeys increased by 363 and the total mileage was 5,629 miles more than in 1960. The miles per patient carried is 4.25.

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 128,653, 35.2% or 45,264 miles were in respect of 674 journeys made to other towns. The average mileage per "out of town" journey being 67.15.

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 1961, 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.

Two unserviceable ambulances were replaced by new diesel engine vehicles during the year.

The staff establishment consists of one ambulance officer, four station officers and twenty driver/attendants.

AMBULANCE STATISTICS FOR 1961.

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
483	712	1704	1773	5376	28489	8275	30262	81783	46870	128653

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SECTION XIV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1961 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,418,479,291 gallons - approximately one hundred and twelve million gallons more than in the previous year.

The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 51.97 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 48.75 inches and the highest 54.31 inches.

The total number of samples of tap water taken and submitted to bacteriological examination and chemical analysis was thirty one. Throughout the year the water was of very good quality, and found to be free of B.Coli.

All the dwellinghouses, hospitals, hostels and homes within the Borough, and in consequence the town's population, are supplied with water direct from public water mains.

Public Baths.

Twenty two samples of bath water were examined bacteriologically and chemically. The water was found to be most satisfactory.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of refuse. No alterations in methods of collection and disposal were made during 1961.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
(a) Refuse taken to tip:-		
Plant Screenings ("tailings")	6790	
Screened Dust	7148	
Tipped direct	<u>2436</u>	16374
(b) Refuse burned		2749
(c) Salvage materials sold		<u>4831</u>
(d) Total refuse dealt with		23954
Clinker arising from (b)		<u>895</u>
		<u>24849</u>

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1961.

No. of Premises
31,278

No. of Dustbins
33,445

General Sanitary Inspection.

Three thousand three hundred and seven complaints were received and dealt with.

				<u>No.</u>
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	...	...		264
" " Factories without Mechanical Power	...	...		3
" " Bakeries	...	...		199
" " Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	...	...		64
" " Milk and Grocers' Shops	...	...		395
" " Ice-Cream Manufactories and Shops	...	...		99
" " Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' premises	...	...		23
" " Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	...	...		16
" " Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	...	...		173
" " Marine Store and Offensive Trades	...	...		17
" " Stable Manure Pits	...	...		21
" " Premises where animals are kept	...	...		45
" " Common Lodging Houses	...	...		19
" " Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...		87
" " Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...		41
" " Other Dwellings	...	...		8,951
" " Reported Dirty Dwellings	...	...		155
" " Premises where nuisances exist	...	...		5,304
" " Properties in Smoke Control Areas	...	...		2,641
" " Colliery Tips	...	...		230
" " Properties in Clearance Areas	...	...		631
Drains Tested	...	...		289
No. of Legal Notices served	...	...		631
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	...	...		1,005
No. of Verbal Notices given	...	...		393
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...		51
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	...	...		237
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	...	...		1,102
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc. re Property	...	...		1,803
Interviews with Firemen	...	...		171
Inspection re Rats and Mice Infestations	...	...		258
Visits to School Premises	...	...		14
" " Theatres and Cinemas	...	...		40
" " Public Institutions	...	...		2
" under Shops Act	...	...		2
Defects found and dealt with	...	...		3,620
Defects remedied during the year	...	...		3,545
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	...	...		1,699

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

Section 39 - Unsatisfactory Drainage	...	...	149
Section 45 - Closets requiring repair	...	...	91
Section 93 - General Nuisances (other defects of property)	196

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925 -

Section 53 - Defective Drains	195
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Clean Air.

The implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was continued during the course of 1961. The problem is two-fold and falls into two categories, i.e. industrial and domestic.

Industrial.

The task of securing the compliance of industry with the requirements of the Act was carried on throughout the year, and in this connection a total of 345 smoke observations were carried out and 171 visits made to premises by public health inspectors.

A very large proportion of industrial boiler plant within the borough has now been modified or replaced with modern equipment, so as to enable the requirements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations to be implemented. The adaptations that have been carried out have consisted of either the fitting of modern coking stokers to the boilers in place of obsolete sprinkler types, thus enabling bituminous coal to be burnt relatively smokelessly; or alternatively, the conversion to oil firing.

The present position is that, with very few exceptions, industry in the town is complying with the statutory requirements and most of the smoke at the present time originates from domestic sources. The few industrial premises which are not yet equipped to enable them to comply with the Act have in all cases been contacted by officers of the department, and informed of the modifications considered to be necessary. In most cases the firms have made preliminary enquiries and investigations preparatory to carrying out the necessary works.

Domestic.

The Palace House Smoke Control Order comprising approximately 1,200 premises was confirmed and came into operation during the year. The task of carrying out detailed inspections in the houses within the proposed No.2 (Hargher Clough) Smoke Control Area was also completed.

The operation of the first smoke control area inevitably led to certain difficulties, but these have proved to be of a minor nature and have in all cases been resolved following visits by the public health inspectors.

It was found upon investigation that complaints of difficulty with smokeless fuels were almost invariably due to incorrect use of the appliance or the use of fuel of an unsuitable type or grade. In every case where officers of the department have visited following the receipt of a complaint, they have been able to demonstrate that, with the correct technique and fuel, the appliance could be operated satisfactorily.

Considering that this is the first Smoke Control Area, the number of complaints has not been excessive, and it is felt that fewer complaints will be received when future areas are dealt with and the public has accepted the idea of smoke control.

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. Nineteen visits were made and seven 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	...	46	ADULTS - Males	...	53
Two-roomed	...	-	Females	...	14
Three-roomed	...	14	Infants under one year	...	-
Four-roomed	...	8	Children, aged 1 to 10		
			years	...	4
		68			71

Offensive Trades.

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

Gut Scraper	...	...	...	1
Marine Stores	...	...	...	5
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	...	19	Inspections	...	21
No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies	...	...	...	...	19

Dirty Houses.

Seventy seven houses were suspected of being dirty, and ten 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 1961 are as follows:-

Clean Water Closets	...	...	24,339
Waste Water Closets	...	...	12,605
Latrines (37) with Closets	...	...	173
Privies	...	...	86

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 561 conversions of waste-water closets. In May, the local authority began to operate a scheme whereby a grant of £10 is made, under certain conditions, towards the cost of the conversion of a waste water closet, and there has been a good response to the scheme.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 86 of which 81 are pails and 5 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 78 of these.

Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in the Borough	...	...	...	1,439
No. of Shops only	...	...	...	753
Total inspections of shops	...	...	...	581
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 38				2

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 199 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	...	...	...	88
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	7
Informal (written) Notices	...	...	...	35
Number of Defects	...	...	...	240

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December 1961	62
No. of inspections	64
Defects found	61
Informal Notices	9

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	...	...	567
Visits paid by rodent operatives to dwellinghouses			1138
Visits paid by rodent operatives to business premises			2818
Visits paid by rodent operatives to Local Authority			
premises	...	...	808
Special Inspections by Public Health Inspectors	...		258

During the year, the sewers were test baited once and received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. Three hundred and ninety five manholes were baited and of these 78 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 £107, 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 fourteen 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 1961.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	122	202	35	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	419	264	16	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	541	466	51	-

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)	49	35	-	3	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	102	207	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork) ...	141	83	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	293	326	-	4	-

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111) - NIL

85
SECTION XV

HOUSING

Types of Dwellinghouse in the Borough at the end of 1961:-

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	27,697
Combined houses and shops	...	...	1,439
Houses without through ventilation:-			
(a) Back-to-back houses	...	...	212
(b) Single houses	...	...	47
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	4
TOTAL			29,399

Houses without through ventilation.

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses and single roomed dwellings	....	....	263
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed or demolished during 1961	....	....	80

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:-

Hopwood Street.
Gretna Place.
Barden Lane.
Briercliffe Road.
Haslam Street.
Hope Street.
New Ground Top.
Hufling Court.
Havelock Place.
Gannow Top.
Ashworth Street.
Park Hill Terrace.

The total number of houses in the above areas is 211.

The following areas were inspected during 1961, but will not be represented until 1962:-

Bankhouse Street.
 Thomas Street.
 Lowerhouse Fold.
 Lowerhouse Lane.
 Glen Square.
 Halstead Street.
 John Street.
 Lonsdale Yard.
 Hammerton Street.

The total number of houses in these areas is 159.

Confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government was received in respect of Orders concerning the areas - Burrows Yard, Riding Street, Mosley Street, Brunshaw Road, Gannow Lane (No.2), Brook Street, Piccadilly Road, Palm Street.

During the year 12 families were removed from Clearance Areas to Corporation houses by the Health Department staff.

Fourteen Closing Orders and 10 Demolition Orders were made and 4 Undertakings not to re-let were obtained in respect of individual unfit houses. One undertaking to make the house fit was accepted and subsequently complied with.

Rent Act, 1957.

Twenty visits to premises were made during 1961, following applications by tenants for certificates of disrepair.

UNFIT HOUSES

(Action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts)

I. 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	238
--	-----	-----	-----

II. 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 | ... .. | 436 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices - | | |
| (a) By Owners | ... .. | 156 |
| (b) By Local Authority, in default of owners | | 34 |

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

- | | | |
|--|--------|----|
| (a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | 10 |
| (b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | 12 |
| Number of persons displaced (under C(b)) | ... | 8 |

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

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

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

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	14
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	...	...	4
Number of persons displaced (under E(1))	...	...	31
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were revoked and Demolition Orders made	...	...	2

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 fifty houses were disinfested by insecticides.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1961.

Number of dwellings erected during the year:-

By Corporation	...	...	...	63
By private enterprise	...	...	...	52
With State assistance under the Housing Acts				-
Total number erected				115

SECTION XVIINSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMeat Inspection.

There have been no private slaughterhouses in the Borough for over 80 years. One Public Abattoir is provided by the Authority.

Two Meat Inspectors, under the supervision of the Veterinary Officer, carry out systematic ante and post-mortem inspection of all livestock passing through the Abattoir. All carcasses and offals found after inspection to be free from disease are meat-marked "Home Killed - Burnley".

Public Abattoir.

These premises, which have been in continual use since 1878, are outdated, despite minor improvements from time to time. Undoubtedly, the most economical and ideal layout is that of the factory abattoir operating on a modern "line system".

The Council will shortly submit to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food its proposals for the modernisation of the abattoir, in accordance with the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. It is anticipated that this modernisation scheme, when completed, will result in the building being one of the most hygienic in the country, and will permit of some considerable increase in the throughput.

Negotiations with the Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd., are taking place, and it is envisaged that within the next twelve months an agreement will have been completed whereby the Corporation will lease the Abattoirs to the said Company for a specific number of years. This agreement provides for the lessees acting as slaughtering contractors to the local authority.

The following table gives details of the number of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs during the year-end review. It will be noted that the number of these has increased each year during the preceding five years.

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

Year	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
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
1961	4,575	706	69	29,201	3,598	38,149

It will be noted that the number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoirs during the year under review totalled 38,149, this being an increase of 6.2% on those slaughtered during the year 1960.

No incidence of tuberculosis was encountered in cows slaughtered during the year 1961. Thirteen cases or 0.2% were, however, detected in fat cattle. Two of these were in home produced livestock, the circumstances of which were immediately reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The other 11 cases were in (non-attested) Irish cattle imported under special licence, the Burnley Abattoir being one of the six Abattoirs in Lancashire specially authorised to receive such cattle for immediate slaughter.

Consequent upon the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, there has been a considerable reduction in the amount of meat and offal rejected on account of both this and other diseased conditions. There is no doubt that tuberculous infection lowered the animals' resistance, thereby permitting other diseased conditions to develop much more rapidly. Although such other diseased conditions are still encountered, their incidence and severity is by no means as pronounced as encountered when tuberculosis was rife in cattle.

Cysticercus bovis infection in cattle was 50% less than in the years 1959 and 1960. Sixty per cent. of the cases detected during the year were again encountered in imported Irish cattle, and the incidence in these animals appears to be far greater than in home bred stock. It would appear that the reduction in this infection is directly associated with the practice now prevalent of slaughtering animals at a younger age. Thus, there is either less opportunity of the animal becoming infected from pasture contaminated with human excreta or, alternatively, insufficient time for the cysts to develop in the animals' musculature after infection.

Details of animals slaughtered and the types of diseased conditions found on such examination are shown in the table overleaf.

TYPES OF DISEASED CONDITIONS											
No. of animals slaughtered and examined	Tuberculosis				Diseases other than Tuberculosis			Cysticercosis			
	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	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	5	8	0.28	1	4	0.11	3	3	3	-	
Cows	-	-	-	7	6	1.84	-	-	-	-	
Calves	-	-	-	4	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	
Sheep and Lambs	-	-	-	55	41	0.33	-	-	-	-	
Pigs	2	5	0.19	17	12	0.81	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	7	13	0.01	84	63	0.38	3	3	3	-	

The amount of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption was:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of tuberculosis ...	2	12	3	18
On account of other conditions	26	13	2	3
	<hr/>			
TOTAL ...	29	6	1	21
	<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	...	...	...	1290 lbs.
Meat, tinned	...	...	...	1289 lbs.
Fish, fresh	...	...	...	874 lbs.
Fish, canned	...	...	...	103 lbs.
Fruit, fresh	...	...	...	48 lbs.
Fruit, canned	...	...	...	3720 lbs.
Vegetables, fresh	...	...	...	6751 lbs.
Vegetables, canned	...	...	...	1465 lbs.
Ham, canned	...	...	...	912 lbs.
Soups, canned	...	...	...	426 lbs.
Eggs, frozen liquid	...	...	...	42 lbs.
Milk, canned	...	...	...	129 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	-
Jams and other preserves	...	...	...	282 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	-
Bacon	...	...	...	59 lbs.
Raisins	...	...	...	162 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	212 lbs.
Condiments	...	...	...	3 lbs.

Total:- 7 tons, 18 cwts. 2 qrs. 15 lbs.

I am pleased to report that all retail butchers are hygiene conscious and their shops are maintained at a high standard. All have closed windows and readily cleansed counters, the majority formica covered. Almost all have refrigerated window displays and/or counters.

The principal fish and poultry dealers have also modernised their premises.

The public demand for "oven ready" or "cooked" chickens which had been increasing during the previous 2 years or so suffered a check in the early summer, since which time demand has fallen. Although the price of dressed poultry meat has gradually fallen, so that it is no longer a delicacy, the price per pound of actual meat is still much higher than that of fresh meat.

A number of disused cotton mills in Lancashire have been taken over by broiler producers, but two applications to use such redundant mills in the County Borough area for a similar purpose were strongly opposed. In one case an appeal to the Ministry against such refusal was lodged, but subsequently withdrawn. Although if efficiently managed at all times there may be no nuisance arising from such premises, the smallest failure on the part of the management may result in the production of obnoxious smells entering nearby residential property or such premises becoming vermin infested.

Milk Supply.

All milk distributed in the County Borough area is of designated grade. There is approximately an equal amount of raw Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled), Pasteurised and Sterilised milks consumed. Almost every general shop in working class districts sells Sterilised milk. Four hundred and fifty eight such shops are licensed to distribute this grade of milk - approximately one to every 200 of the population. Undoubtedly, the longer keeping quality of sterilized milk is the prime factor of its popularity.

Samples of all grades of milk are regularly taken in the course of distribution for both analytical and bacteriological examination.

During recent years there has been a considerable increase in the demand by the general public for Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk. Because this milk is retailed at a higher price than pasteurised, the bottles being invariably sealed with a gold coloured cap, the public erroneously presume that such milk is of higher quality and free from infection. It is extremely difficult, in the absence of specific labelling, for the general public to realise that all milk is now obtained from tubercule-free dairy cows.

Milk as a Source of Infection.

During the previous half century considerable publicity was given to the risk of the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to the human subject through the medium of infected milk. Today, a complacent attitude appears to have developed in regard to the risk of human infections originating from raw milk.

Experience has shown that samples of raw milk ("Tuberculin Tested" (Farm Bottled)), not only frequently contain streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms which may cause sporadic outbreaks of sore throats and food poisoning in the human subject, but such samples are increasingly found on biological examination to be infected with Brucella organisms. These latter organisms may be transmitted through the medium of raw milk to man, in whom they can produce a serious disease known as Undulant Fever. The cases most frequently reported are of the acute type, although the more common type of infection in the human subject is of a chronic nature producing general ill-health. This may persist for upwards of 5 or 6 years. The specific diagnosis of the cause of the illness in such cases is often very difficult.

There appears to be an increase in the infection of dairy cattle with both the abortus and melitensis strains of Brucellosis. Carrier animals are often the source of the introduction of the infection to a clean herd, the disease being then transmitted to the udders of healthy animals by means of the teat cups of the milking machine now in universal use. Explosive outbreaks of clinical contagious abortion in dairy herds are now much less frequently encountered than in previous years, suggesting either that much greater immunity to the acute form of the disease has been developed by the bovine species or, alternatively, that this organism has lost some of its virulence. Investigations carried out in numerous herds from which the milk has been reported to have been found infected with B.Abortus, have revealed no special incidence of clinical abortion amongst the dairy cows.

As the majority of such infected milks are produced on farms adjacent to, but just outside the Burnley Borough boundary, the detection and elimination of the infected animal or animals often presents difficulty.

It is to be regretted that this disease, which undoubtedly is a serious factor and the cause of ill-health amongst a proportion of the population in this country, is not as yet either notifiable in the human subject or in cattle, as obtains in many continental countries.

In my opinion, the eradication of Brucellosis infection in cattle and the risk of transmission of the infection to the human subject through the medium of raw milk is almost as serious a factor in public health as was bovine tuberculosis.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have, I understand, under consideration the introduction of a free calf vaccination scheme. Whilst such a scheme has its advantages in that the vaccine will confer a high degree of immunity against Brucellosis infection in the animals inoculated before the age of 9 months, it will be at least 5 years before there is any appreciable reduction in the number of susceptible or infected animals in the dairy herds. Pasteurisation of milk is the only effective safeguard to milk-borne diseases.

Although present day public health measures, combined with the stricter control on milk distribution, have to a very large extent reduced the risk of milk-borne diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., such risk is, however, still present in the case of raw milks. In one instance during the year it was necessary to serve a notice under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, requiring the milk supply of a producer/retailer to be heat treated before sale. Such notice was served following a suspected case of scarlet fever in one of the children residing at the farm. Whilst the notice was in force, the infection was subsequently transmitted to at least one other child and two other adults on the premises.

School Milk.

All milk supplied to children in schools is pasteurised, as this is the only type of milk free from risk of infection.

Samples of this milk are taken regularly in the course of delivery to ensure that the standard required is always maintained.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Early in the year, milk previously treated at the only pasteurising establishment in the Borough was diverted to a central dairy situated in the area of an adjacent local authority, where it could be pasteurised more economically. As a result, the Burnley plant, which was entirely modernised 5 years ago, ceased to operate.

Dealers' Licences granted under the above Regulations for the distribution of:-

* Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)	...	...	18
Pasteurised Milk and T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	45
Sterilised Milk	...	...	458

- * In addition, some 32 producer/retailers who are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, also retail tuberculin tested (farm bottled) milk in the County Borough area.

DETAILS OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR KEEPING QUALITY, ETC., ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

Biological Examination of Milk Samples (Evidence of infection in milk)

During the year 1961, 112 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:-

Positive to Brucella Infection	...	14 or (13%)
Negative	...	98
Total		112

Examination for keeping quality or effective heat treatment of Milk.(a) Raw Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled milks)

Total No. of samples examined	No. failed Meth. Blue Test	No. failed 5 minute boil test	No. failing both tests	Total number failing tests	% failing tests
344	40	3	20	63	18.5

It will be noted that 63 samples (18.5%) of Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk taken in the course of delivery to consumers, failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. This is three times the number of those failing the tests in 1960, when the percentage was 6%. The increase in the number of failures may be partly due to the alterations in the tests for such milk which were revised in October last year. Notwithstanding this, the number of unsatisfactory samples, almost 1 in 5 are to be deprecated, in view of the fact that the summer was a particularly cool one.

- (b) Pasteurised Milk ... 51 samples taken. 2 Failed Meth. Blue Test only.
- (c) T.T. Pasteurised Milk 29 samples taken. 1 Failed Meth. Blue Test only.
- (d) Sterilised Milk ... 21 samples taken. All satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

No. of registered distributors of milk
(majority distributing sterilised milk) ... 462

No. of dairy premises and vehicles inspected ... 431

There are no dairy premises in the Borough, other than farms in which milk is now bottled, all distributors receiving their supplies of either pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) pre-packed. Thus, such dairy premises are in fact virtually storage depots, all being equipped with refrigeration.

In the majority of instances the producer and bottler of tuberculin tested milk requires the distributors he is supplying to ensure that the bottles are washed and sterilised before being returned to the farm. These are dealt with by being passed through bottle washing machines operated on a semi co-operative basis in two different premises in the town. The washing and sterilising efficiency of these machines is checked periodically.

In one instance proceedings were instituted against a dairy company for contravention of Regulation 27, i.e. failing to ensure that bottles used for containing milk were in a state of thorough cleanliness before use. The circumstances of this case were that a large quantity of black material was found at the bottom of two bottles of milk supplied to a large works. Examination of this material showed it to comprise of a large number of date-sugar flies. A fine of £20 and costs was imposed. The dairy premises at fault were outside the County Borough area.

Premises used for the preparation of Foods (Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955).

All premises in which food is handled or prepared and from which it is distributed, including wholesale premises, whether these fall within the above Section of the Food and Drugs Act or not, are periodically inspected by Officers of the Public Health Department. Special attention is directed to the hygienic conditions under which such food is handled in order to obviate any risk of contamination thereto.

In one instance, proceedings were taken under Sections 8 and 111 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, against a person found to be storing cooked meats for sale under unhygienic conditions. A quantity of the foodstuffs was in an early stage of decomposition.

Disease of Animals Act, 1950 - Duties of Local Authority.

No. of special visits of inspection carried out				
under the above Act	...	...	...	76

Swine Fever Orders 1938/1959.

Swine Fever (Infected Area Restrictions) Orders, 1956/1958.

The Veterinary Officer was called upon to deal with a suspected outbreak of swine fever in a large piggery. Initially, he suspected the disease to exist in some 23 of 211 pigs then on the premises. The Veterinary Officer's opinion was subsequently confirmed by the Central Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and as a result all the pigs on the premises were later slaughtered.

Three other cases of unexplained illness in pigs were investigated by the Veterinary Officer, but were found to be due to causes other than those of scheduled disease.

Owing to the prevalence of swine fever in the North Western area of the country during the early part of the year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food declared a large part of the County, including the County Borough, to be an infected area under the provisions of the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Orders, 1956/58. During the period of operation of these Orders, movement of pigs could only take place in accordance with a licence granted by an inspector of the local authority.

On two occasions, pigs were received on licence for slaughter at the Abattoirs, such animals having originated from swine fever infected premises.

Foot and Mouth Disease Orders, 1956.

Although numerous outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred in other parts of the country, restricting the movement of livestock in the adjoining areas, none of these were contiguous to the County Borough area, which therefore remained free of restrictions. On two occasions, however, the Veterinary Officer received information from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that certain animals received at the Burnley Abattoirs were "contact animals" - that is, had passed through a market with other animals which had subsequently been found to be infected with this disease.

As such animals could be in the incubation stage of the disease, which is a period of from 10 to 21 days, it is essential that no other animals are admitted to the premises, and all those in the lairs are immediately slaughtered. Alternatively, the premises are placed under movement restrictions which results in some disorganisation of the trade. The Veterinary Officer received the full co-operation of the owners of the animals concerned, and they were slaughtered without delay, thus avoiding the necessity of closing the premises.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

On two occasions abnormalities found in steers during post-mortem examination were suggestive of anthrax infection. Microscopical examination carried out by the Veterinary Officer on samples of blood taken from the congested spleens did not, however, confirm the presence of the disease.

A pig brought in for emergency slaughter following a suspected injury to the throat from a fish hook showed, on post-mortem examination, lesions suggestive of the chronic form of the disease, i.e. the type most

frequently encountered in the porcine species. Bacteriological examination, however, failed to reveal the actual presence of B. Anthrax, but confirmed the presence of a septicaemic condition. The carcass and organs were seized as unfit for human consumption and disposed of by sterilization. There is no doubt that the lesions found in this animal were in fact those of Anthrax in spite of the fact that bacilli were not isolated. This not an unusual factor in chronic cases of the disease in pigs.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

This Order places the onus on local authorities to ensure that all persons collecting certain classes of waste food, i.e. kitchen waste for animal feeding purposes, should adequately sterilise such food under licence before it is fed to animals. Pig keepers are, of course, the main persons concerned. The Order is a somewhat difficult one to enforce, requiring constant supervision and visits to premises by local authority officers. Further, the Regulations do not apply to persons keeping under 4 pigs or 25 head of poultry.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act regulates the business of keeping and sale of pet animals of all types under a licence granted by a local authority.

Whilst some licensees conduct their businesses in an excellent manner, other premises unfortunately require constant supervision in order to ensure that the high standard demanded is maintained.

9 licences were granted or renewed.

3 licensees under the Act ceased business.

Bacteriological Examinations.Ice-Cream

Seven 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 ...	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.

Other Foods.

Three bacteriological samples of mussels were submitted for analysis and found to be satisfactory.

Food Premises.

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

Bakeries 	88
Grocers 	550
Greengrocers 	68
Butchers and Cooked Meat Traders 	153
Fishmongers 	30
Cooked Meat Manufacturers 	43
Fish and Chip Shops 	62
Canteens, kitchens, etc. 	72
Cafes and Restaurants 	58
Hotels, Licensed Clubs, etc. 	148
Manufacturers of Ice-Cream 	2
Retailers of Ice-Cream (including the two manufacturers) 	338

(2) Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1955 (included in (1)).

Butchers manufacturing sausages and/or potted meat	...	...	87
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	...	...	10
Shopkeepers who also prepare small quantities of cooked meats	...	...	43
Retailers and Manufacturers of ice-cream	...	...	338
		TOTAL	478

(3) Number of inspections of Food Premises.

Meat and other Cooked Foods	...	...	310
Ice-Cream	...	...	99
		TOTAL	409

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS TAKEN DURING 1961.

Total Samples 679	
Genuine	Adulterated
656	23

All these were informal samples.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1961.

<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 93, and Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 16.	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice to abate nuisance caused by emission of smoke from tip.	Order made by Court to abate nuisance. Costs of £4.7s.6d. awarded against defendant.

SECTION XVIIMISCELLANEOUS.Medical Examinations.

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1961:-

PURPOSE	No. of Examinations
Retirement of Local Authority staff	9
Workmen's Compensation Act	5
Superannuation	312
Road Traffic Act	185
Fitness to Work	64
School Meals Service	60
Accidents	9
Teachers - Admission to Training College ...	61
Others	3
TOTAL	708

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	10.68	5.21	4.07
Total dissolved matter	6.64	5.77	5.40
Total deposit	17.32	10.98	9.47
Sulphate as So_4''	2.40	1.86	1.97
Chlorine as Cl'	1.29	1.22	1.14

THE WEATHER OF 1961 COMPARED WITH 1960
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 1 foot	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%
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%
1961	1123.9	293	14.9 hrs. on 29/6/61	45.99	201	1.55 ins. (16.10.61.)		47.3°	11.7°	48.3°	48.5°	89	83.7%

LAT : 53° 47' 30N

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED DURING 1961.
LONG : 2° 14' 30W

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

1961	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level.	THERMOMETERS										Mean Relative Humidity	RAINFALL			BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.															
		IN SCREEN						Mean Min. on Grass	IN GROUND		No. of days		Total Fall	Most in a day		No. of days of sun	Total amount	Daily mean	Most in a day		NO. OF DAYS OF:														
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature				Mean 1 ft.	Mean 4 ft.				Amount	Day of Mth.				Amount	Day of Mth.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm						
					Highest	Date	Lowest																							Date					
	M'bars Inches												Ins.	Ins.			Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.																
Jan	1010.7 29.846	40.3	31.5	35.9	51	29/1	23	11/1	27.6	37.4	42.3	90.4	24	5.91	.59	5/1	19	27.1	0.9	4.3	10/1	-	4	7	8	-	1	-	3	8					
Feb	1016.2 30.010	46.3	37.5	41.9	54	19/2	30	3/2	31.5	40.8	42.1	90.3	17	3.85	.70	10/2	18	41.2	1.5	6.1	3/2	1	2	4	-	-	7	-	6	8					
March	1023.3 30.220	50.3	39.3	44.8	63	16/3	28	19/3	32.6	43.4	43.6	86.5	14	1.88	.62	29/3	24	80.1	2.6	8.1	5/3	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	9	11					
April	1008.6 29.786	53.8	41.1	47.4	62	16/4	29	4/4	37.1	46.5	45.5	82.0	20	4.60	.82	1/4	22	78.5	2.4	8.7	24/4	-	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	17					
May	1017.2 30.041	56.5	41.0	48.7	69	13/5	31	27/5	37.5	50.2	48.1	77.7	13	2.61	1.16	4/5	27	154.0	5.0	13.2	31/5	3	4	-	1	2	3	-	13	5					
June	1017.1 30.036	61.9	47.8	54.8	76	30/6	38	2/6	41.6	53.9	50.3	72.7	11	1.91	.58	10/6	28	156.6	5.2	14.9	29/6	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	14	9					
July	1016.3 30.013	61.5	49.1	55.3	69	1/7	43	14/7	45.7	56.7	53.5	80.9	14	3.40	.84	12/7	30	111.4	3.6	12.6	5/7	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	8	13					
August	1015.5 29.990	63.1	49.9	56.5	81	29/8	40	12/8	46.2	56.7	54.3	81.3	18	5.72	1.27	3/8	29	155.3	5.0	11.7	28/8	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	13	11					
Sept	1012.7 29.906	63.8	50.4	57.1	81	2/9	38	25/9	46.5	57.1	55.1	82.1	16	4.13	1.13	2/9	27	115.8	3.9	11.6	1/9	-	4	-	7	-	2	-	3	14					
Oct	1007.5 29.753	54.8	44.0	49.4	62	4/10	34	29/10	40.5	51.8	53.3	84.8	23	5.50	1.55	16/10	29	105.2	3.4	9.5	2/10	1	2	-	12	-	1	2	6	7					
Nov	1014.2 29.950	46.2	37.5	41.9	56	1/11	28	10/11	34.3	45.4	49.0	87.3	16	3.44	1.33	29/11	23	60.8	2.0	6.6	5/11	-	3	-	4	-	2	2	5	14					
Dec	1013.7 29.936	39.5	28.8	34.2	53	10/12	12	31/12	25.4	40.3	45.3	88.7	15	3.04	.78	4/12	17	37.9	1.2	5.6	24/12	-	1	-	6	1	3	1	4	15					
Whole Year	1014.4 29.957	53.2	41.5	47.3	81	29/8	12	31/12	37.2	48.4	48.5	83.7	201	45.99	1.55	16/10	293	1123.9	3.1	14.9	29/6	7	26	13	49	6	30	17	85	132					

NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

SNOW OR SLEET	SNOW LYING (at obs. hour)	THUNDER HEARD	HAIL	FOG (at obs. hour)	GROUND FROST	GALE
7	5	5	3	8	89	3

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

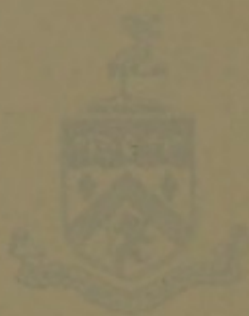
Principal School Medical Officer

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

1961

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer

LUKE J. COLLINS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

1961

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THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

For the Municipal Year 1961 - 62

is constituted as follows:-

- * HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Mr.Councillor E.Sandy, J.P.). (Vice-Chairman)
- * Mrs.Alderman M.A.Battle, J.P.
- Miss Alderman A.Proctor.
- Miss Alderman E.Utley.
- * Alderman G.Hale, J.P. (Chairman).
- * " T.Holgate.
- Mrs.Councillor S.Ennis, J.P.
- * Mrs.Councillor R.I.Pilling.
- Mrs.Councillor M.Tomlinson.
- Councillor T.Burrows.
- * " F.Flynn.
- * " G.Hollinrake.
- * " J.Hudson.
- " W.Mills.
- * " P.Mullen.
- * " A.Proctor.
- " W.Roberts.
- * " T.Rushton.
- " H.P.Simpson.
- * " E.J.Willis.

The Rt.Rev.The Bishop Suffragan of Burnley.

- * The Rev.H.Rigby.
- The Rev.A.D.Savage, B.A., B.D.
- Mr.T.Conroy.

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

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
Burnley.

4th July, 1962.

To The Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service during 1961. In July, I was pleased to welcome to the staff, Mr.P.J.Frost, Chief Dental Officer, and Mr.I.H.Parsons, Dental Officer. The conservation of teeth in children is most important, and Mr.Frost's report on the work of the School Dental Service is most interesting and enlightening. It is now undisputed that the level of dental decay in school children should improve if the normally low level of fluorine in the town's water supply was increased. Large scale schemes for fluoridation have been operating in the United States for more than 10 years, with beneficial results and pilot schemes for treating drinking water with fluoride have been in operation for some 5 years at Watford, Anglesey and Kilmarnock. According to the official report issued by the Ministry of Health at the time of writing, children living in these areas have shown only half the tooth decay as the average child, and many more children than formerly have sound teeth. At 5 years of age the children in treated zones had only half as much dental trouble as those outside the treated zones.

Improvements to the dental clinic premises were commenced and these should be complete in 1962. They include new surgery apparatus, floor coverings, decorations and new waiting room furniture.

There were no epidemics of infectious disease in 1961. Three hundred and ninety two school children were notified as suffering from measles or german measles; eighty nine suffered from scarlet fever and only two from whooping cough.

It is worth noting that none of the infectious diseases proved fatal, and in fact few deaths result nowadays from infectious diseases. This is due in some cases to a change in the virulence of the causative organisms, but much credit is also due to modern drugs in cutting down the severity of diseases and complications which are rare nowadays.

It is consoling to think that diseases, once dreaded, have altered with time --- in the year 1861 out of 900 cases of scarlet fever occurring in Burnley approximately 700 cases died --- what a change when one compares the centenary year of 1961 when no deaths occurred and few, if any, complications among the 89 children who developed scarlet fever!

There were four cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year, but none were children of school age. The programme of vaccination against this disease continued in a most satisfactory manner, over 90% of all eligible children having received primary protection and two "boosting" injections. In addition, at the Ministry's request, the age group of 5 - 12 years were given a fourth injection before the summer holidays began.

Immunisation against diphtheria is still not satisfactory despite the small rise in the percentage degrees of immunity. Booster injections continued to be given in schools with reasonable success.

The acceptance rate for B.C.G. vaccination increased by 9% over the rate for 1960. It is hoped that this increase in the number of parents consenting to the vaccination of their children will continue in future years.

It has still not been possible to recruit an Assistant Orthoptist and, in consequence, the routine survey of eyesight of three year old children, which had to be discontinued in 1960, could not be recommenced. I feel that such a routine survey should be an essential part of the child welfare services, and I trust that the day is not far distant when the scheme can be put into operation again.

Arrangements were made in 1961 for another part-time Eye Specialist to provide extra eye clinic sessions. This helped to reduce the waiting list for treatment at the Eye Clinic.

The work of the School Psychological Service continues to function in a most efficient manner, although in order to provide better facilities for child guidance it is necessary to recruit the services of a child psychiatrist. However, efforts to secure such services have proved unsuccessful.

An important milestone in the care of handicapped children was the opening of Brunlea Special School with facilities for 150 delicate or physically handicapped pupils. This school replaced the old traditional type Open Air School, which lacked the facilities now common to most modern schools. The new school has full provision for physiotherapy, including a special bath for hydrotherapy. Ultra-violet light treatment

is given regularly. Classes for postural drainage and breathing exercises are held, the Physiotherapist attending twice weekly. The School Medical Officer also visits once a month, in order to check the progress of any delicate or physically handicapped child.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Members of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee for the interest shown and help given during the year. I am also grateful for the assistance and co-operation given to me by the Director of Education and the Head Teachers. Again, I must record my appreciation of members of my own staff who have performed their duties with efficiency and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

Luke J. Collins

Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL INFORMATIONSCHOOLS

In December, 1961 the total number of pupils enrolled in the Schools was 39 more than in December, 1960.

At the end of 1961, the numbers of children on the rolls were as follows:-

Nurseries, 520; Infants' Departments, 2868; Junior Departments, 4404; Modern Secondary and Technical High Schools, 4517; Academic Secondary Schools, 1361; Special Schools, 149: Total = 13819.
The numbers in the schools are:-

<u>PRIMARY SCHOOLS.</u>	<u>No. on Roll at 31st December, 1961.</u>		
	<u>Nursery Classes. Infants Dept. Junior Dept.</u>		
Barden	-	157	217
Burnley Wood	-	99	-
Lionel Street	-	185	388
Stoneyholme	24	151	252
Rosegrove	-	111	-
Hargher Clough	-	-	418
Habergham	-	50	-
Heasandford	-	214	286
Coal Clough	-	185	-
Todmorden Road	-	307	484
Whittlefield	18	76	-
Rosehill	-	150	310
Healey Wood	-	70	116
Lowerhouse	-	-	294
St. Peter's	-	48	89
Holy Trinity	-	117	198
St. Stephen's	-	122	278
St. Andrew's	-	45	108
Wood Top	-	40	62
Lane Head	-	32	68
Myrtle Bank	20	169	-
St. Mary's R.C.	-	157	243
St. Thomas's R.C.	-	57	98
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	-	117	188
St. John's R.C.	-	149	213
St. Augustine's R.C.	-	60	94

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll

Ascrington Road Nursery School	...	...	75
Habergham Nursery School	...	...	31
Rockwood Nursery School	...	...	40
Rosehill Nursery School	...	...	41
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	...	...	33
Lionel Street Nursery School	...	...	38
Elm Street Nursery School	...	...	36
Howard Street Nursery School	...	...	62
Rosegrove Nursery School	...	...	39
Barden Lane Nursery School	...	...	44
Springfield Nursery School	...	...	19

MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll

Barden Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	554
Burnley Wood Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	444
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	560
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	516
St. Theodore's R.C. Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	369
St. Hilda's R.C. Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	411
Walshaw Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	726
Walshaw Girls' Modern Secondary (Annexe)	...	...	295

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll

Burnley Technical High School	...	...	642
(Boys = 325; Girls = 317).			

ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

No. on Roll

Grammar School for Boys	...	...	674
High School for Girls	...	...	687

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally			
Sub-normal children	...	...	70
Open Air School	...	...	79

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 17919, an increase of 35 on the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 252 days.

CLINICS

Medical inspection in schools - approximately ten sessions each week.
 General ailments - daily.
 Dental inspection in schools - approximately two 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.
Orthodontic	- one session bi-monthly.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	...	L.J.Collins, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
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.C.P. A.Afnan, M.D. (Teheran), L.A.H., D.P.H.
Chief Dental Officer	...	P.J.Frost, B.D.S., L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officer	...	I.H.Parsons, L.D.S.
Part-time Dental Officers	...	K.Jackson, 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.O.
Health Visitors - combined duties	:	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 1961 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 18th April to 3rd October and one hundred and twenty three 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. 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	...	919	or	69.0%
With the Second Age Groups	...	504	or	36.1%
With the Third Age Groups	...	53	or	2.8%

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 4949 which is 35.8% of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 5929 so that altogether 10878 examinations were made. This is a decrease of 400 below the figure for 1960.

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	82	180	260	30	36	33	31	701	531	64	38	24	657	872	24	66	5	10	1	978	188
GIRLS	64	61	166	239	43	19	19	20	631	586	75	42	35	738	803	21	69	-	12	1	906	150
TOTALS	113	143	346	499	73	55	52	51	1332	1117	139	80	59	1395	1675	45	135	5	22	2	1884	338

		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Routine Inspections	...	2524	2425	4949
Other Inspections:-				

No. of Special Inspections
and Re-inspections:-

		<u>Special Inspections</u>	<u>Re-Inspections</u>	<u>Total</u>
At Schools	...	47	4992	5039
At School Clinic	...	689	201	890
		<u>736</u>	<u>5193</u>	<u>5929</u>

Visits of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:-

For Routine Medical Inspection:	340
For "Following-up" Defects:	-

The 338 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. No follow-up visits were made to schools during the year.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. At the end of the year the eleven nursery schools had 458 young children on the roll and the nursery classes in three other schools had 62 making a total of 520 children under five years of age receiving nursery care. Frequent visits for the supervision of these young children were made during the year, and 481 were given a full routine medical examination.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The statistical tables will be found on Pages 45 to 54.

The statistics of routine inspections show that of 4949 pupils inspected in the various age groups, 866 were found to require treatment, apart from dental attention. In the entrant group the percentage of children with defects requiring treatment was 15.5%, as compared with 16.5% in 1960. In the second age group, the percentage in 1961 was 19.2% as compared with 22.3% in 1960 and in the third age group the percentage with defects requiring treatment was 17.4% as compared with 20.9% in 1960. Of the total children inspected routinely, 17.5% required treatment, as compared with 19.5% in 1960 and 16.1% in 1959.

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>
1961	17.5
1956 - 60	14.9
1951 - 55	11.2
1946 - 50	12.4
1941 - 45	14.9
1936 - 40	25.1
1931 - 35	29.9

Of the 866 found to require treatment, 408 had vision defects which were mainly errors of refraction. This is 8.2% of the total inspected. In 1960, 9.2% were found to have defective vision. One hundred and eighty eight children were examined by the eye specialist for the first time and 516 who had been under supervision in previous years were re-examined. One hundred and fifty four children were prescribed spectacles for the first time and 428 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, 339 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. One hundred and sixty children were found to squint.

At both routine and special inspections there were 441 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 71 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 1.1% of those inspected, and this compares favourably with the average incidence of 1.2% during the decennium 1951 - 1960. 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 119 surveys in schools for general cleanliness and to detect vermin infestation. Thirty two thousand six hundred and fifty six inspections were made of individual pupils. One thousand two hundred and ten instances of infestation in respect of 966 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 3.7% 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 4949 children shows that only three 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 ...	4867	98.3	4870	98.4
Children classified as good	81	1.6	77	1.5
Children classified as bad	1	0.1	2	0.1

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	82	61	260	239	531	586	872	803
Average height in inches	38.0	37.4	42.5	42.2	53.5	53.0	61.8	61.3
Average weight in pounds	34.2	34.2	42.5	40.7	70.4	68.8	104.7	107.6

Physical Condition. The physical condition of children at all ages continues to be very satisfactory, and evidence of malnutrition is now very rare. Of 4949 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.

During 1961, sweep frequency tests in schools were continued and 48 sessions were held.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 689 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 890. Eight hundred and twenty nine 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 61 attendances.

Eighteen cases of scabies, 42 cases of impetigo and one case of ringworm were found at the Inspection Clinic. One case of scabies was found during the routine inspection of 4949 children in schools. Six cases of impetigo were found during routine inspections and forty nine were treated at the clinic.

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

			<u>Requiring Treatment</u>	<u>Requiring Observation</u>
Ringworm	.....	.....	-	1
Scabies	.....	.....	18	-
Impetigo	.....	.....	42	-
Other skin diseases		.....	41	-
Eye defects	.....	.....	156	26
Ear defects	.....	.....	29	4
Nose and throat defects	.....	.....	31	4
Speech defects	.....	.....	19	1
Lymphatic gland enlargement			1	1
Heart and circulation defects			-	-
Lung diseases	.....	.....	14	2
Development defects		.....	9	-
Orthopaedic defects		.....	33	8
Nervous system defects		.....	15	2
Psychological conditions	.....	.....	12	-
Abdomen	.....	.....	4	-
Other conditions		.....	268	-
			<hr/> 692	<hr/> 49

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	...	...	...	-
For suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes			...	262
Prior to admission to Residential Schools and				
Approved Schools	...	...	...	60
Children to be boarded out (Children's Department)			...	110
For fitness for employment on leaving school	...	...	...	16
Reports for Juvenile Court	...	...	...	14
For suitability for employment out of school hours			...	212
For fitness to take part in Juvenile Entertainment			...	-
Miscellaneous Inspections by nurses	...	...	...	352

FOLLOWING UP

Pupils with defects were followed up by the 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 6454 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	...	...	4611
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	227
Other Defects	...	...	1616
			<hr/>
			6454
			<hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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

During 1961, there were 471 cases of measles and 358 cases of german measles. Of these, 392 were in children of compulsory school age.

Of 144 cases of scarlet fever, 89 were in children between 5 and 14 years of age.

Four cases of acute poliomyelitis occurred during 1961, but none of these were in children of school age.

Of 16 cases of whooping cough, 14 were in the 0 to 4 age group and 2 in the 5 to 14 age group.

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

Notifications of tuberculosis in children under fifteen years of age numbered two. Both were in the 10 to 14 years age group, and were early cases of respiratory tuberculosis. There were no cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis in children 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 sixteen years:-

1946 - 71	1952 - 1	1958 - Nil
1947 - 33	1953 - Nil	1959 - Nil
1948 - 16	1954 - Nil	1960 - Nil
1949 - 9	1955 - Nil	1961 - Nil
1950 - 1	1956 - Nil	
1951 - Nil	1957 - Nil	

There was a slight increase in the incidence of Sonne Dysentery during the year, 16 cases (all ages) being notified. Of these, five were in children of compulsory school age and 3 in children under 5 years of age. It was mild in type and 75% of the total cases occurred in the first 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	89
Whooping Cough	2
Diphtheria	-
Measles and German Measles	392
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	3
Meningococcal Infection	-
Dysentery	5
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Food Poisoning	3
Acute (Virus) Encephalitis	-

There were no deaths of school children from infectious disease during 1961.

Diphtheria Immunisation. In 1961, the number of children who received primary inoculation against diphtheria under the Local Health Authority's arrangements was 1430. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1961, the child population of the Borough consisted of 6,200 children under five years of age and 12,100 between five and fifteen years. Of these, 62.48% of the under fives and 80.59% 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 1279.

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

Under 1 year	...	34.8
1 - 4 years, inclusive	...	69.8
5 - 14 years, inclusive	...	51.4
Total under 15 years	...	<u>55.4</u>

The numbers dealt with during 1961 were:-

	Primary Inoculations		Total	"Booster" Injections (All ages)	Total No. of children protected
	Under 5 years	5-14 years			
At L.A.Clinic	704	384	1088	1206	2294
By Medical Practitioners	312	30	342	73	415
TOTAL	1016	414	1430	1279	2709

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

In 1961, the number of parents who consented to the vaccination of their children was 11 more than in the previous year, the acceptances being 64% of the children in the appropriate age group, as compared with 54.9% in 1960 and 59.5% in 1959.

The following statistics give details of the numbers vaccinated during 1961, and a review of those who were vaccinated in the previous year.

Vaccination was offered to 1374 pupils of whom 880 (64%) accepted it. Of these 717 (81.6%) were found to be suitable and were vaccinated.

Particulars are as follows:-

<u>No. of Pupils in 13 year age group (1961).</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) To whom B.C.G. Vaccination was offered	698	676	1374
(b) No. of above (a) who accepted	415	465	880
(c) No. of (b) who were found to be:-			
(i) Mantoux negative) Heaf method	346	371	717
(ii) Mantoux positive)	69	94	163
(iii) Left town or consent revoked before test	-	-	-
(d) No. of (c) (i) who were given B.C.G. vaccination	346	371	717
(e) No. of (d) whose B.C.G. vaccination was successful on inspection	346	371	717
(f) No. requiring a further B.C.G. vaccination who were found to be unsuccessful after 1st vaccination	-	-	-

Members of the School Health Service staff visited schools in connection with the above and 354 attendances were required to be made at the School Clinic.

Children vaccinated with B.C.G. in 1960.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was positive after B.C.G. vaccination or whose vaccination was found to be successful on inspection during 1960	318	406	724
No. of the above pupils whose Mantoux test was positive during 1961	290	393	683
No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was negative and required a further B.C.G. vaccination ...	16	4	20
No. of pupils who left town before annual test was due	12	6	18
No. of pupils whose parents withdrew consent for the annual test	-	3	3

Members of the School Health Service Staff visited schools in connection with the above cases and only 156 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 4447

The B.C.G. Scheme was extended in 1959 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 (1961):-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
(i) Number Mantoux Negative ...	19	8	27
(ii) Number Mantoux Positive ...	4	2	6
Number at item (i) who were vaccinated	19	8	*27
Number whose B.C.G. vaccination was successful on inspection	19	7	26

* Includes 1 girl 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	...	7	8	15
(ii) Number Mantoux Positive	...	4	3	7
Number at item (i) who were vaccinated	... ..	7	8	15
Number whose B.C.G. vaccination was successful on inspection		7	8	15

Attendances in respect of the above ... 59

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

School children	...	...	... 510
Students	...	...	... 59

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The arrangements for the treatment of school children during 1961 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 satisfactorily.

The consultant paediatrician sees cases referred to him by the school medical officers and from the infant welfare centres, at clinics held in the School Clinic premises. During the year, 79 school children and 11 pre-school children were examined, the attendances being 91 and 16 respectively. The interest and co-operation of the paediatrician is most valuable. Due to the increased number of children referred, 16 sessions were held during 1961.

There were 17,919 attendances for all purposes at the School Clinic.

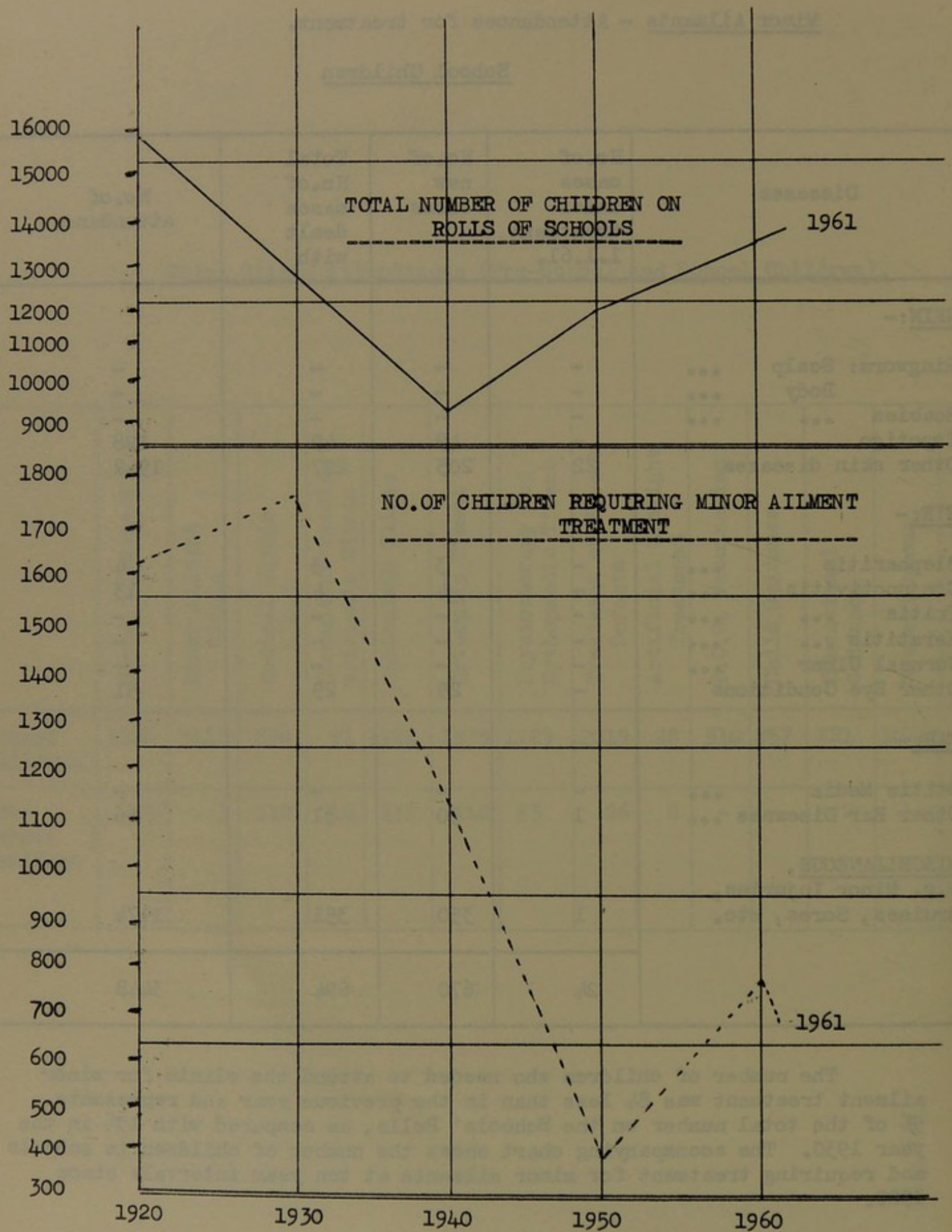
Total Clinic Attendances (Pre-School and School Children).

	Dental Treatment	Minor Ailment Clinic	Medical Clinic S.M.O.	Consultant Paedia- trician'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	3802	3448	890	91	1921	1979	1129	2019	28	510	257	221	1026	17321
Pre- school children	7	3	112	16	131	240	53	26	8	-	-	2	-	598

Minor Ailments - Attendances for treatment.School Children

Diseases	No. of cases under treatment 1.1.61.	No. of new cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of attendances
<u>SKIN:-</u>				
Ringworm: Scalp ...	-	-	-	-
Body ...	-	-	-	-
Scabies ...	-	-	-	-
Impetigo ...	-	49	49	198
Other skin diseases	22	205	227	1942
<u>EYE:-</u>				
Blepharitis ...	-	3	3	4
Conjunctivitis ...	-	4	4	13
Iritis ...	-	-	-	-
Keratitis ...	-	-	-	-
Corneal Ulcer ...	-	-	-	-
Other Eye Conditions	-	29	29	51
<u>EAR:-</u>				
Otitis Media ...	-	-	-	-
Other Ear Diseases ...	1	30	31	66
<u>MISCELLANEOUS,</u> e.g. Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.				
	1	350	351	1174
	24	670	694	3448

The number of children who needed to attend the clinic for minor ailment treatment was 84 less than in the previous year and represents 5% 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	...	...	1	2	
Other Skin Conditions	...	...	1	1	
EYE:-					
Blepharitis	...	...	-	-	-
Conjunctivitis	...	...	-	-	-
Other Eye Conditions	...	...	-	-	-
EAR:-					
Otitis Media			-	-	-
Other Ear Conditions	...		-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g.					
Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.			-	-	-
			-	-	-
TOTAL		...	2	3	

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects. Children requiring tonsil and adenoid operations are admitted to a ward 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. The specialist made 84 examinations of children referred to him by the School Medical Officers and performed 53 operations. In addition, 183 children had operations by arrangements otherwise than through the School Health Service. At the end of the year thirty six pupils on the school clinic list were awaiting admission to hospital for operations.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.Ophthalmic Clinic

Sessions held	...	...	...	71
No. of children examined for errors of refraction, etc:-				
New cases	...	...	...	188
Re-examinations	...	...	...	516
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:-				
New cases	...	...	...	154
Re-examinations	...	...	...	428
Attendances for approval of spectacles	...	...	...	630
Attendances for atropine drops	...	...	...	342
Total attendances	...	...	...	1921
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital	...	...	...	18

Errors of Refraction

Classification of patients dealt with in 1961.

<u>Defect</u>			<u>New</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Old</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hypermetropia	...	...	13	18	31
Ptosis	...	...	-	2	2
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	48	72	120
Myopia	...	...	29	46	75
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	13	42	55
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	11	32	43
Nystagmus	...	...	-	2	2
Anisometropia	...	...	27	47	74
Epicanthus	...	...	1	1	2
STRABISMUS					
plus hypermetropia	...	...	6	59	65
plus hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	7	137	144
plus Myopia	...	...	1	1	2
plus Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	-	3	3
plus Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	2	6	8
plus Anisometropia	...	...	5	39	44
Ptosis	...	...	-	-	-
Blepharitis	...	...	-	-	-
Not yet classified	...	...	-	1	1
Found to have normal vision	...	...	25	8	33
			188	516	704

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 ...	800	108	908
ATTENDANCES:-			
(a) For Orthoptic Examination	168	17	185
(b) For Treatment ...	218	-	218
(c) For Inspection and Supervision ...	1593	223	1816
	<u>1979</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>2219</u>
CHILDREN REFERRED FOR OPERATIVE TREATMENT	15	5	20
CHILDREN RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT	14	4	18
No. of Sessions devoted to treatment or supervision ... ..	...	...	198

The Senior Orthoptist submits the following report:-

The work of the Orthoptic Department has again been carried out on a limited basis, as it has still not been possible to obtain an Assistant Orthoptist.

A paper on the work of an orthoptic clinic in the school health service was read at the Students' Conference organised by the British Orthoptic Society which was held in Manchester in September. This gave an invaluable opportunity to inform the students that working in a school clinic can be both interesting and rewarding, and to encourage them to accept posts within the school health service.

The practice of early referral of children for treatment continues to be good, as also is the co-operation of school teachers and general practitioners.

THE PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon held 13 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	...	76	20
Old cases examined	...	56	12
Attendances of old cases		83	32

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon referred 12 school children to the physiotherapist for remedial exercises and corrective treatments. These children made sixty two attendances at the clinic.

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

Classification of Defects:-

Infantile Paralysis	...	...	5	-
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	6	-
Deformities of feet:-				
(a) talipes	...	...	3	-
(b) other	...	...	79	13
Other deformities of lower limbs	...		7	12
Spina Bifida	...	...	1	-
Other deformities of spinal column			6	-
Torticollis	...	...	1	3
Schlatter's disease	...	...	-	-
Dislocation of hip joint	...	...	5	1
Arthritic diseases	...	...	1	-
Tuberculous bone and joint disease			-	-
Traumatic and Postural conditions	...		5	-
Other conditions	...	...	13	3
			<u>132</u>	<u>32</u>

Sixteen school children and 10 pre-school children were supplied with splints, plaster cases and other surgical appliances.

There were no cases receiving hospital treatment on 1st January, 1961; two were admitted to, and two were discharged from, hospital during the year. The average duration of stay in hospital of those discharged was 11 days.

At the end of the year, 76 children remained on the register (61 school children; 15 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 Children</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>
No. of patients	...	...	229	1
No. of attendances	...	...	908	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Treatments: For remedial exercises			209	-
For breathing exercises			685	1
For corrective treatment			52	-
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			946	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>

The total attendances at the clinic were 1182.

Artificial Sunlight:-

		<u>School Children</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
No.of patients	...	4	1	5
No.of attendances	...	28	8	36

Report on the work of the School Dental ServiceBy Mr.P.J.Frost, B.D.S., L.D.S.

For the first six months of the year an emergency service was maintained by two part-time dental officers. In July, Mr.P.J.Frost, B.D.S., L.D.S., and Mr.I.H.Parsons, L.D.S., commenced duties as Chief Dental Officer and Dental Officer respectively, thus enabling routine treatment to be undertaken once again.

More emphasis is now being placed on the conservation of teeth, rather than extraction, and it is interesting to note that more fillings have been inserted than in previous years with a full staff, and for the first time the numbers of teeth filled - and presumably saved - exceed the numbers extracted. In the case of permanent teeth, over twice as many. Indeed, more than six and a half times as many deciduous teeth have been filled in six months than in the total of the previous five years.

A new consultant in Orthodontics was appointed to the local hospitals group - Mr.D.J.Timms, L.D.S., D.Orth., who also took up his duties in July, and has since given much valuable help and advice. Orthodontics is by far the most expensive and time-consuming of all forms of treatment regularly given in the clinic, and it is distressing to note that most of the cases treated appear to have been caused, or at least aggravated, by the premature loss of deciduous teeth.

Perhaps the most valuable work the School Dental Service can do is to educate both parents and children to the fact that dental diseases are, to a large extent, both preventable and treatable. Attempts at education for the prevention of dental caries have for the most part been disappointing in the past, but experiments now in progress on massive publicity campaigns with fairly intensive follow-up, are being watched with interest.

Undoubtedly, advice given at the chair-side is more often heeded, and this continues. The fact that deciduous teeth can, and should, be saved by simple fillings before the holes get big enough to cause pain and result in the loss of the tooth, with possible later disfigurement, is also more easily put over by personal contact in the surgery.

All too often, however, this point of view comes as a surprise to mothers, who have hitherto regarded dental caries, toothache, and extractions as an inevitable part of childhood or, if they have wanted their children's deciduous teeth filled, have been unable to get them done by the overworked private dental practitioners.

It should be noted that although there have never been more than two full-time Dental Officers in Burnley, this is far less than would be required to give a comprehensive service to all the school children of the town. The suggested minimum staff recommended by the Ministry of Education is one full-time Officer, or equivalent, for every 3,000 children. This would mean, in Burnley, the equivalent of five full-time Dental Officers. The present staff is in the ratio of 1 : 6,900, and this is perhaps slightly worse than the national average.

As this is a national problem, the Government has decided to carry out an experiment in the training and employment of ancillary dental workers, known as Dental Auxiliaries. They will be trained to perform routine fillings of deciduous teeth, in the same way that nurses carry out much routine medical treatment prescribed by the doctor. It is hoped to employ one of the Dental Auxiliaries when available, but as only 60 are to be trained each year and the first training course being held in London ends in August 1962, it will probably be quite some time before such an appointment is made.

By a purely subjective estimate, the teeth of Burnley's school children would seem to be considerably more carious than those of the Home Counties, though whether this may be due to a difference in diet, poor oral hygiene, the absence of an appreciable amount of fluoride in the water supply - or even merely the shortage of dentists - is impossible to say.

Certainly, the lack of fluoride is a matter which should be remedied as soon as possible, and it would seem a pity, when so much evidence is already available of the value of bringing the fluoride concentration in the water supply up to the optimum value of 1 or 2 parts per million, that Local Authorities should have to wait for the result of yet another demonstration by the Ministry of Health before they can adopt this measure for reducing the incidence of decay in the mouths of school children, particularly in the younger age groups. However, some results of this demonstration are shortly expected, and it may be possible to remedy the defect in the near future.

Another fact which gives rise to some concern is that in some schools biscuits are sold to the children at the morning break, in direct contradiction of the advice that biscuits between meals are a major cause of dental decay.

Modernisation of the clinic premises is now under way. Three spittoons with running water have been fitted for the recovery of gas patients; the linoleum on the surgery floors has been renewed, and new operating equipment is expected early in the new year.

Once again, the staff of the Radiography Department at the Victoria Hospital have given their assistance and patient co-operation. Rather more X-rays than previously have been requested, particularly in connection with the large back-log of orthodontic work, and this places a great strain on an already crowded and over-worked department. It is hoped that a dental X-ray machine may be obtained some time for the School Dental Clinic, thus relieving the hospital staff of this increasing work.

Thanks are also due to the Head Teachers for their co-operation, and to the two Clerk/Dental Attendants in the Clinic.

Number inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment			Number with Defects Requiring Treatment		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
554	517	1071	186	180	366	368	337	705

Number found, at school inspection, to require treatment	...	...	...	...	705
Number of casual attenders who required treatment	...	...	...	...	1436

TOTAL 2141

Number treated	...	...	...	...	1445
Attendances by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	3802

Parents indifferent and no treatment received or treatment received privately, or left school or town	351
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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
797	1339	2136	630	516	1146	429	243	951	1194

No. of orthodontic cases under treatment on 1.1.61.	...	...	10
No. of orthodontic cases commenced during the year	...	...	39
No. of orthodontic appliances provided (42 patients)	...	...	47
No. of repairs or alterations to appliances	...	...	6
No. of cases undergoing orthodontic treatment on 31.12.61.	...	...	35
No. of other appliances provided - Crowns	...	...	8
Gold Inlays	...	...	4
No. of partial dentures provided (20 patients)	...	...	24
Repairs to partial dentures	...	...	4
No. of patients whose treatment was completed or discontinued	...	...	14
No. of patients referred to see Orthodontist at Victoria Hospital	...	...	5
No. of patients provided with a full upper and full lower denture	...	...	-

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, 1962.

Educationally Subnormal and Maladjusted Pupils. On the above date, 68 educationally subnormal pupils were receiving education in special schools, 67 being in attendance as day pupils at Coal Clough Special School, the other one being in a residential special school. Six educationally subnormal pupils who required special education were ascertained during 1961 and 9 were transferred to special schools.

Nineteen children left the Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils during 1961. Of these, eight reached school-leaving age and commenced work. Two were reported to the Local Authority as unsuitable for education in school. One pupil was admitted to a residential special school, three were transferred to ordinary schools, one left town and four were admitted to approved schools.

Six children were reported to the Local Health Authority under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944.

On 31st December, 1961, there were 46 subnormal children under 16 years of age as follows:-

		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under Supervision	...	13	24	37
In Hospitals	... ..	5	4	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		18	28	46
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Nine boys and sixteen girls were in attendance at the Local Health Authority's Junior Training Centre for subnormal children at the end of 1961.

Wennington Hall Residential Special School for Boys is controlled jointly by Blackpool, Bury, Barrow-in-Furness and Burnley Education Authorities. Nine maladjusted boys from Burnley were on the School Register on 1st January, 1961. During the year five boys were newly placed, and two left to start work on attaining 16 years of age. Twelve Burnley boys were resident there at the end of the year.

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1961.		1. Blind. 2. Partially Sighted.		3. Deaf. 4. Partially Deaf.		5. Physically Handicapped. 6. Delicate.		7. Maladjusted. 8. E.S.N.		9. Epileptic. 10. Speech Defects.		TOTAL Cols. 1 - 10. (11)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
A.	How many handicapped pupils were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes?	-	-	-	2	-	26	10	6	-	-	44
B.	(i) of the children included at A, how many were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	-	-	-	-	-	26	5	6	-	-	37
	(ii) of the children assessed prior to 1st January, 1961, how many were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	5
	Total (B(i) and B(ii))	1	-	-	-	-	26	5	9	1	-	42
On or about 20th January 1962 how many handicapped pupils from the Authority's area -												
(i) were requiring places in special schools - TOTAL -												
	(a) day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	6
(ii) included at (i) had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting -												
	(a) day places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.	(iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) day places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or in Boarding Schools. (contd)

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1961.	1. Blind. 2. Partially Sighted. (1) (2)	3. Deaf. 4. Partially Deaf. (3) (4)	5. Physically Handicapped. 6. Delicate. (5) (6)	7. Maladjusted. 8. E.S.N. (7) (8)	9. Epileptic. 10. Speech Defects. (9) (10)	TOTAL Cols. 1-10. (11)
(i) were on the registers of (1) maintained special schools as - (a) day pupils (b) boarding pupils (2) non-maintained special schools as -	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) day pupils	1	-	82	67	-	150
(b) boarding pupils	-	-	-	14	-	16
(2) non-maintained special schools as -	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) day pupils	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) boarding pupils	1	4	3	2	1	20
TOTAL	1	5	3	16	1	186
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (D(i) and D(ii))	1	5	3	16	1	186
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (D(i), (ii) and (iii))	1	5	3	16	1	186
On or about 20th January, 1962, how many handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944. (i) in hospitals ... (ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes) ... (iii) at home	-	-	17	-	-	17
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

D.

E.

DEAF CHILDREN. In December, 1961 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 two boys were ascertained as partially deaf. One was awaiting placement in early 1962, and a decision regarding the placement of the other boy was deferred pending a further examination in respect of his suitability for a special school.

BLIND CHILDREN. In December, 1961 the number of blind and partially sighted children being educated in residential special schools were:-

	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Partially Sighted</u>
Rushton Hall Residential Special School for Blind Pupils, nr. Leicester ...	1	-
Preston Residential Special School for Partially Sighted Pupils, Preston ...	-	1

During the year, one blind boy reaching the age of sixteen years left Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester, to commence a course on engineering at Letchworth, and one blind boy was admitted to the Rushton Hall Residential Special School for Blind Pupils.

One boy who was being educated as a partially sighted pupil at Preston Residential Special School was withdrawn when his vision improved to such an extent that it was considered he could be educated in an ordinary school.

In December, 1961 one partially sighted boy was in attendance at the Corporation Park Day Special School for Partially Sighted Pupils, Blackburn.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN. In December, 1961 two boys were receiving education in the Maghull Residential Special School for Epileptics, Liverpool. One of the boys being newly placed during the year. In December, 1961, apart from these two boys, there were fifteen boys and eleven girls suffering from epilepsy and were in attendance at ordinary day schools. Of these, nine have major epilepsy and seventeen have minor epilepsy. Twenty two have been under supervision for a number of years and four were new cases.

DIABETIC CHILDREN. Only one school child is known to be suffering from diabetes and during the year he was able to continue in attendance at school.

EDUCATION IN HOSPITAL. On the 7th October, 1957, an arrangement came into operation by which the Local Education Authority provides education for children of school age who are undergoing treatment in the Children's Ward of the Burnley General Hospital and subsequently to include a Children's Ward at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

During 1960, a second ward was included at the General Hospital, but in July, 1961 one ward only was used and this continued through the year.

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 Education Authority.

About twenty children in all are divided between the two wards. Five two-hour sessions per week are held in the ward at the Burnley General Hospital, and two two-hour sessions are held in the ward at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The year 1960-61 has been a year of steady work in the Child Guidance Clinic. Thirty-one children have attended for special psychological help, of which nine were carried over from the previous year, and two hundred and fifty seven attendances have been made by these children. The largest group this year has been eight boys ranging from 7 - 14 years, who were both out of control at home and truanting from school (4); two who were wandering from home; and two who were truanting from school only. Seven more children of varied ages were referred for stealing and general difficulties; two boys for difficulties in school adjustment caused by the eleven plus transfer which were found to be inherent in personality deviations rather than in the educational environment; two girls for various fears which were diagnosed as manifestations of anxiety hysteria; one boy for enuresis of longstanding; and one boy of serious delinquent trends, who was referred by the Children's Department for advice as to future schooling. Temper tantrums and adolescent sexual interests were the remaining problems on which help was sought.

Of these 31 children, 30 have been discharged during the year as satisfactorily improved, and one boy has had to be suspended owing to serious illness in various elderly members of the family, which has made attendance temporarily impossible. Six boys have been admitted to Wennington Hall Residential School for Maladjusted Children and are making

very good progress. One girl was already in the care of the Probation Officer and has continued to be helped by her, and one girl has been transferred to the care of Dr. Downham, the Consultant Psychiatrist of the local hospitals group.

Seventy five children have been referred for failing to make progress in school and have made 221 attendances. Individual intelligence tests have been administered to all of them, their family and social environments reviewed, together with their medical history, and where it has been found advisable a type of schooling more suited to their abilities or temperaments has been recommended or, if the child has been found to be unsuitable for education in school, a vacancy has been offered at the Junior Training Centre, or residential care has been advised. As a result of sympathetic interviews, the co-operation of the parents has been secured in every case.

In addition to the normal interviews with the parents which take place at the initial attendance at the clinic, 64 parents have been helped by the part-time psychiatric social worker, who has given 138 clinic interviews, paid 37 home visits, 56 school visits and 3 additional follow-up supportive visits to former patients.

TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

During the year the School Medical Officers referred 89 new cases to the Speech Therapist. In addition to the children already under treatment, and the 14 cases awaiting treatment at the end of 1960, 73 of these 89 cases were accepted for treatment, thus leaving 16 new cases on the waiting list at the end of the year.

During the twelve months under review, 212 school children were given treatment for speech defects. Of this number, 139 were dyslalics, 61 were stammerers, 6 were cases of delayed speech development, 5 had defective speech arising from a cleft palate and 1 had a voice disorder.

By the end of the year, 59 patients had been discharged from treatment, 38 as cured, and a further 2 were discharged having improved so much that they were able to continue practising at home without the Speech Therapist's supervision. Three children had left school or the Borough before the completion of treatment. Sixteen children were discharged due to persistent non-attendance, and 31 children were placed under "observation only".

Of the 212 school children, 144 were boys and 68 girls. This ratio has remained constant over a number of years, except in the case of stammerers, where there is some fluctuation from year to year; this year the boys out-number the girls by six to one, whereas last year they out-numbered them by as much as fifteen to one. One hundred and seventy seven of the children were in attendance at primary and secondary modern

schools, and a further 7 were at similar schools in the county areas surrounding Burnley. Fifteen attended special schools. These children made a total of 2,019 attendances for speech therapy. In addition to visits to schools for consultation with head teachers on individual cases, and to a day spent at Rodney House, Manchester, where there is specialised treatment for spastics, the Speech Therapist interviewed and advised 110 parents regarding their children's speech defects.

In addition, 12 pre-school children were under treatment for speech defects, 11 being cases newly referred. Of the twelve children, 2 were referred from the Infant Welfare Clinics for delayed speech development, 4 required treatment for stammering and 6 defective articulation. None of these children have re-acted very well to treatment and 2 were discharged for non-attendance. In view of this, 8 of the 12 children were, towards the end of the year, placed under "observation only", as treatment was deemed unpractical owing to their lack of years and concentration. The mothers of all these children, however, have been advised on the best approach of their child's individual problems. Altogether, the 12 children made only 26 attendances. This year (as opposed to last year when, in this particular age group, the girls out-numbered the boys) the ratio of boys to girls is the same as in the over-all figures for the school children given above, i.e. there are two boys to every girl.

Of the 7 county cases seen in 1961, 4 were newly referred. These are all children from the surrounding areas of Burnley. Most of these cases are referred to the authority's clinic by Dr. Turner, the Consultant Paediatrician. All the 7 children suffered gross multiple dyslalia, and are making slow but steady progress. One child has been discharged and another unfortunately was discharged for non-attendance. The six boys and one girl who attend for speech therapy from the county area made a total of 200 attendances.

The Speech Therapist during the year saw and treated 4 adult patients. These patients were all treated at the authority's clinic premises. Of this number, 2 were stammerers and one a post-laryngectomy case. One patient had hysterical aphonia and in view of the psychotic disturbance involved was considered unsuitable for speech therapy. One case of stammering has now largely cleared up and the patient, who has become well adjusted towards the odd "outbreak", has been discharged. These adult patients made a total of 82 attendances.

"LIGHT THERAPY". Four children were given 28 treatments at the School Clinic.

DELICATE PUPILS. Twenty six children were ascertained for the first time during 1961 and classified as "delicate", and these twenty six were transferred to the Day Open Air School. At the end of the year, one boy was discharged from the West Kirby Convalescent Home and admitted to an ordinary school.

THE DAY OPEN AIR SCHOOL, in which delicate children and others handicapped in various ways are educated, dealt with the following cases during 1961:-

		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admitted during 1961	...	16	10	26
Discharged during 1961	...	11	12	23
Average number of children on roll	...	...	...	82
Average attendance throughout the year	...	...	...	66
Average duration of stay of those discharged	...	...	3 years 7 months	
Average gain in weight since admission of those discharged	...	...	28.0 lbs.	
Average gain in weight per child during the year	...	...	8.0 lbs.	

Reasons for Admission:-

Chest Complaints	...	...	...	4
Nervous Debility	...	...	...	4
Spasticity	...	...	...	2
General Debility	...	...	...	5
Asthma and Eczema	...	...	...	2
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	2
Nephritis	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	1
Tb. Lymphadenitis	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	1
Old Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Cyclical Vomiting (Periodic Syndrome)	...	...	...	1
Fibrocystic Disease of the Pancreas	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 26 <hr/>

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. At the end of December, 1961, four physically handicapped pupils were receiving home tuition, one of whom was considered to require education in a residential special school, but whose parents were not willing to give their consent. There were also three physically handicapped pupils receiving education in residential special schools and one awaiting placement was attending an ordinary school meanwhile.

In addition to those above, 118 children who were to varying extents physically handicapped, did not come within the "physically handicapped" category as prescribed in the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, as they could be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cod Liver Oil. Forty eight children received cod liver oil and malt preparations (total 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 five hundred and twenty three attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 93,314 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.

Camp School. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe, was opened on the 17th March and closed on the 6th October. Four hundred and twenty two boys and 274 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight each. This entailed the medical examination in schools of 721 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from the 18th April to the 3rd October. Fifty eight boys and sixty five girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two weeks.

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 212 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading.

For list of other miscellaneous examinations carried out see Page 15.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information:-

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

<u>Occupations.</u>	<u>Number of children employed at 31st December 1961.</u>
Delivery of Newspapers ...	207
Delivery of Milk ...	3
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels ...	10
	<hr/> 220 <hr/>

Two hundred and twenty four certificates were issued during the year and 4 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.

Meals Provided:-

	<u>During year ended 31.12.61.</u>	<u>During year ended 31.12.60.</u>
Breakfasts (approx.) ...	17,701	49,831
Dinners ...	1,382,184	1,350,338
Teas ...	2,975	186,222
Snacks ...	191,444	-
	<hr/> 1,594,304 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,586,391 <hr/>

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of breakfasts provided, but the numbers of dinners has increased. The total figures show an increase of 7,913 meals provided over those of 1960.

The highest number of children receiving meals in any one week was 32,060 and the lowest 28,500, the average, excluding holidays, being 30,280.

Milk. In December, 1961, 11,287 children (7,169 Primary and Nursery, 3,987 Secondary and 131 Special) were receiving milk. This is 81.6% 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.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961.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, 1962 13652

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)
1957 and later	388	388	100%	-	-
1956	582	582	100%	-	-
1955	446	446	100%	-	-
1954	103	103	100%	-	-
1953	69	69	100%	-	-
1952	111	111	100%	-	-
1951	732	732	100%	-	-
1950	418	418	100%	-	-
1949	118	118	100%	-	-
1948	69	69	100%	-	-
1947	1166	1166	100%	-	-
1946 and earlier	747	747	100%	-	-
TOTAL	4949	4949	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) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1957 and later	3	41	39
1956	18	95	99
1955	18	70	83
1954	8	15	21
1953	4	9	12
1952	6	7	11
1951	55	73	116
1950	52	49	96
1949	21	18	33
1948	6	11	15
1947	139	73	196
1946 and earlier	78	74	145
TOTAL	408	535	866

TABLE C - OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	736
Number of re-inspections	5193
TOTAL	5929

TABLE D - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in school by school nurses or other authorised persons	32656
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	966
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	13
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	1

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

TABLE A - PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

RETURN FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS			
			ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL
4.	Skin	T	14	13	25	52
		O	58	31	59	148
5.	Eyes - a. Vision ...	T	44	213	152	409
		O	77	115	143	335
	b. Squint ...	T	28	35	49	112
		O	20	6	22	48
	c. Other ...	T	2	2	2	6
		O	6	4	12	22
6.	Ears - a. Hearing	T	4	2	6	12
		O	12	7	14	33
	b. Otitis Media	T	4	1	5	10
		O	26	16	24	66
	c. Other ...	T	2	14	5	21
		O	5	2	3	10
7.	Nose and Throat ...	T	20	10	10	40
		O	177	39	148	364
8.	Speech	T	29	1	16	46
		O	58	5	25	88
9.	Lymphatic Glands ...	T	1	-	-	1
		O	9	3	6	18
10.	Heart	T	3	3	1	7
		O	12	9	24	45
11.	Lungs	T	10	4	14	28
		O	63	25	38	126
12.	Developmental -					
		T	1	-	-	1
	a. Hernia ...	O	9	1	6	16
		T	-	3	4	7
	b. Other ...	O	30	14	39	83

TABLE A - PERIODIC INSPECTIONS (Contd).

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS			
			ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL
13.	Orthopaedic -					
	a. Posture ...	T	1	1	1	3
		O	-	-	1	1
	b. Feet	T	51	8	21	80
		O	26	11	27	64
	c. Other	T	5	14	13	32
		O	20	30	27	77
14.	Nervous System -					
	a. Epilepsy ...	T	2	-	6	8
		O	4	-	1	5
	b. Other	T	4	3	8	15
		O	17	6	13	36
15.	Psychological -					
	a. Development ...	T	5	14	22	41
		O	26	20	24	70
	b. Stability ...	T	2	-	4	6
		O	6	8	7	21
16.	Abdomen	T	-	1	1	2
		O	7	1	3	11
17.	Other	T	1	1	2	4
		O	6	1	1	8

TABLE B - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defects or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring treatment (3)	Pupils requiring observation (4)
4.	Skin ...	102	1
5.	Eyes - a. Vision ...	129	28
	b. Squint ...	8	-
	c. Other ...	34	-
6.	Ears - a. Hearing	10	3
	b. Otitis Media	4	1
	c. Other ...	15	1
7.	Nose and Throat ...	31	6
8.	Speech ...	20	1
9.	Lymphatic Glands ...	2	1
10.	Heart ...	1	-
11.	Lungs ...	15	2
12.	Developmental -		
	a. Hernia ...	-	-
	b. Other ...	9	-
13.	Orthopaedic -		
	a. Posture ...	2	-
	b. Feet ...	18	9
	c. Other ...	14	-
14.	Nervous System -		
	a. Epilepsy	-	1
	b. Other	16	1
15.	Psychological -		
	a. Development	11	1
	b. Stability	1	-
16.	Abdomen ...	4	-
17.	Other ...	268	4

MINISTRY OF EDUCATIONMEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961.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	...	44
Errors of refraction (including squint)	... ..	1057
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	1101
		<hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	921
		<hr/>

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	...	3
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	... ..	231
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	... ..	3
Received other forms of treatment	...	73
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	310
		<hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -		
(a) In 1961	... ..	6
(b) In previous years	...	5

TABLE C - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' departments ...	80
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	50
TOTAL	<u>130</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	-
Scabies	1
Impetigo	55
Other skin diseases	275
TOTAL	<u>331</u>

TABLE E - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	31

TABLE F - SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists ...	212

TABLE G - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ...	409
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	123 *
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	772
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above -	
Minor ear defects	43
Artificial light	4
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1351
	<hr/>

* These 58 boys and 65 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, 1961.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	...	1071	
(b) As specials	...	1436	
Total (1)			2507

- (2) Number found to require treatment ... 2187

- (3) Number offered treatment ... 2141

- (4) Number actually treated ... 1445

- (5) Number of attendances made by pupils for
treatment, including those recorded at
ll(h) overleaf ... 3802

- (6) Half days devoted to:-

(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	...	9	
(b) Treatment	...	588	
Total (6)			597

- (7) Fillings: (a) Permanent Teeth ... 1339
(b) Temporary Teeth ... 797
Total (7) 2136

- (8) Number of teeth filled:-

(a) Permanent Teeth	...	1207	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	745	
Total (8)			1952

- (9) Extractions:-

(a) Permanent Teeth	...	516	
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	630	
Total (9)			1146

(10) Administration of general anaesthetics
for extraction 429

(11) Orthodontics:-

(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	39
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year		10
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	11
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year		3
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	42
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	44
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	3
(h)	Total attendances	... ...	318

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth 20

(13) Other operations:-

(a)	Permanent teeth	...	951
(b)	Temporary teeth	...	<u>243</u>
	Total (13)		1194

SOME TIGHT GUTTERS



