

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Burnley County Borough.

Contributors

Burnley (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1968

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mqce9qrc>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

11
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

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

1968

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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

1968

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

LUKE I. COLLINS, M.A., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

1968

SUMMARISED INDEX

	<u>Pages</u>
SECTION I - Staff	10 - 13
SECTION II - Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area	14 - 26
SECTION III - Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases	27 - 28
SECTION IV - Vaccination and Immunisation	29 - 33
SECTION V - Child Welfare and Maternity Services	34 - 39
SECTION VI - Domestic Help and Night Attendant Services	40
SECTION VII - Home Nursing Service	41
SECTION VIII - Prevention of Illness: Care and After-Care	42 - 52
SECTION IX - Mental Health Service	53 - 58
SECTION X - Ambulance Service	59
SECTION XI - Environmental Hygiene Services	60 - 80
SECTION XII - Miscellaneous	81 - 82

DETAILED INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Adult Training Centre (Mental Health) ...	54
Ambulance Service ...	59
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 ...	65
Ante-Natal Care ...	38
Area, Population ...	14 : 22
At Risk Register ...	35
Attendance at Birth ...	39
Bacteriological Sampling ...	75
B.C.G. Vaccination ...	32 - 33
Bank Hall Training Centre (Mental Health) ...	53
Baths - Public ...	61
Births - Live and Still ...	15 : 23 : 24 : 38
Blindness ...	50
Brucella Abortus ...	74
Burnley General Hospital (Mental Health) ...	54
Care of Aged and Sick and Infirm ...	42
Care of premature infants ...	39
Cancer ...	25 - 26
Causes of Death ...	25
Cerebral Palsy ...	47
Cervical Cytology ...	47
Child Guardianship ...	36
Child Health Centres ...	35
Child Minding ...	36
Children "At Risk" ...	35
Chiropody Service ...	43 - 44
Chronic Carriers of Infection ...	48
Committee ...	4
Conversion of Waste Water Closets ...	64
Co-ordination and Co-operation of Local Health Services ...	48 - 49
Congenital Malformations ...	35
Convalescent Treatment ...	46
Crematorium ...	22
Deaf Persons ...	50
Deaths ...	16 : 23 - 25
Dental Treatment - Mothers and Young Children ...	37
Dereliction ...	63
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	25
Diabetic Survey ...	45 - 46
Diphtheria Immunisation ...	30 - 32
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 ...	65
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957 ...	65
Disinfection and Disinfestation ...	70 - 71
Domestic Help Service ...	40
Domiciliary Midwifery ...	37 - 38
Early Neo-natal mortality ...	16
Epilepsy ...	46 - 47

	Page		Page
Factories Acts 1937 to 1959 - Inspection ...	77 - 78	Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	39
Food Control ...	71 - 76	Perinatal Mortality ...	16
Food and Drugs Sampling ...	74 - 75	Pet Animals Act, 1951 ...	65
Food-Borne Diseases ...	73	Play Group ...	36
Food Hygiene ...	71 - 72	Police Court Proceedings ...	81
Food Poisoning ...	72	Poliomyelitis Vaccination ...	30 - 32
Food - Unsound ...	76	Population ...	14 : 22
Foreign Substances in Food ...	76	Post-natal care ...	38
Fluoridation of Water Supplies ...	61	Poultry Inspection ...	74
		Premature Infants ...	39
Handicapped Persons ...	51 - 52	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	69 - 70
Health Visitors ...	34	Public Baths ...	61
Health Education ...	48	Public Cleansing ...	61
Home Nursing Service ...	41	Public Health Inspection ...	62 : 79 - 80
Housing ...	65 - 68	Puerperal Pyrexia ...	39
Housing Statistics ...	67 - 68		
		Rateable Value ...	14
Immunisation against Diphtheria ...	30 - 32	Registrar General's Classification of Causes of	
Incontinent Pads Service ...	42	Death ...	20 - 21
Infant Mortality ...	15 : 26	Riding Establishment Act, 1965 ...	65
Infectious and Other Diseases ...	27 - 28	Rodent Control ...	69 - 70
Junior Training Centre (Mental Health) ...	53	Sick Room Equipment ...	42
		Slum Clearance ...	66 - 67
Laundry Service for Incontinent ...	42	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	61 - 62
Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963	74	Smallpox Vaccination ...	29 : 32
		Smoke Control ...	68 - 69
Malignant Neoplasms ...	25 - 26	Staff ...	10 - 13
Mass Miniature Radiography Survey ...	44 - 45	Statistics ...	14 - 21
Maternal Mortality ...	16 : 39	Statistical Summary ...	23 - 26
Meals-on-Wheels Service ...	43	Stillbirths ...	15 : 23 : 24 : 39
Meat Inspection ...	73		
Medical Examinations ...	81	Tetanus - Vaccination ...	30 - 31
Mental Health Service ...	53 - 58	Thornleigh Hostel (Mental Health) ...	54
Meteorology ...	82	Tuberculosis - After-care ...	44
Midwifery Service ...	37 - 38	Tuberculosis - B.C.G. Vaccination ...	32 - 33
Milk Supply ...	74	Tuberculosis - Notifications and Deaths	28
Moral Welfare ...	36		
		Unfit Houses ...	66
Neo-natal mortality ...	16	Unsound Food ...	76
Night Attendant Service ...	40		
Noise Nuisance ...	64	Vaccination against Measles ...	31
Notification of Births ...	38	Vaccination against Poliomyelitis ...	30 - 32
Nursing Homes ...	43	Vaccination against Smallpox ...	29 : 32
Nursing Equipment ...	42	Vaccination against Tetanus ...	30 - 31
Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act 1948	36	Vaccination against Tuberculosis ...	32 - 33
		Vaccination against Whooping Cough ...	30 - 32
Offensive Trades ...	63	Venereal Diseases ...	28
Offices and Shops ...	62 - 63	Vital and General Statistics ...	14 - 21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	39		
		Waste Water Closet Conversion ...	64
		Water Supply ...	60
		Welfare Foods ...	36 - 37
		Welfare Services provided under the National	
		Assistance Act, 1948 ...	49 - 52
		Westway School (Mental Health) ...	53
		Weather ...	82
		Whooping Cough Vaccination ...	30 - 32

HEALTH COMMITTEE1968-69

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Mr. Alderman D. Newlove, J.P.)

- * Councillor B. Rourke (Chairman)
- * Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling (Vice-Chairman)
- Mrs. Councillor M. E. Durkin, J.P.
- * Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P.
- Mrs. Councillor J. Foulds
- * Mrs. Councillor M. Johnson
- Councillor T. Bradley
- * Councillor K. Butterworth
- * Councillor H. Coyne

* Members of the Standing Sub-Committee

Mr. H. Fawcett resigned his post of Borough Analyst in April and the authority decided not to appoint a successor because it was felt that the amount of work in that department did not now justify such an appointment. The Lancashire County Council Analyst was approved and appointed an Analyst for the County Borough under the Food and Drugs Acts and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act. Whilst this change in establishment will naturally cause some inconvenience, it will not affect the efficiency of the Food Hygiene Section of the Department.

As was expected, the "Szebach Report" was published and along with it the "Green Paper" on the Administrative Structure of the Medical Services in England and Wales. Whilst it must be admitted that both these reports

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
Burnley.

23rd May, 1969.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I trust that you will find my Annual Report for 1968 interesting and informative.

The principal legislation concerning local authority health and environmental services were the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, and the Clean Air Act, 1968. The former provides for extension of services already administered under the National Health Services Act, 1946. These include Midwifery, Health Visiting, District Nursing and Home Help Services, but extensions of this type are governed by the present economic situation. Extensions to the services provided by Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, became operative and local health authorities now have wider powers in the day care of young children.

Continued financial restrictions prevent provision of maximum services, and particularly in the Home Help Services, limitations have of necessity to be applied.

The Clean Air Act, 1968, which became operative on 1st April, 1969, makes further provisions for abating the pollution of the air. It provides inter alia for action to be taken in regard to the emission of dark smoke from industrial or trade premises, and where unauthorised fuel is bought or sold in a smoke control area. The Minister has also power to require the creation of smoke control areas particularly in the case of recalcitrant authorities.

Mr. R. Fawcett resigned his post of Borough Analyst in April and the Authority decided not to appoint a successor because it was felt that the amount of work in that department did not now justify such an appointment. The Lancashire County Council Analyst was approved and appointed as Analyst for the County Borough under the Food and Drugs Acts and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act. Whilst this change in establishment will naturally cause some inconvenience, it will not affect the efficiency of the Food Hygiene Section of the Department.

As was expected, the "Seebohm Report" was published and along with it the "Green Paper" on the Administrative Structure of the Medical Services in England and Wales. Whilst it must be admitted that both these reports

have much to commend them, the diversity of opinion of ministerial, professional and lay administrative personnel could delay for quite a time any definite action of the government on the subject matter of the reports. It appears that little will be done until the report of the Royal Commission on Local Government Reform is published.

Within the Authority, and with effect from the beginning of the Municipal Year 1968/69, a Scheme of Delegation and Streamlining of Committee Procedures became operative. This Scheme followed the Maud Report, and after one year's operation any "teething troubles" appear to have been resolved, and the Scheme works effectively.

One important aspect of 1968 was the introduction of a programme of measles vaccination involving both general practitioners and local health authorities. Details are given on Page 31 of this report.

The Secretary of State for Social Services has requested this year that information be included in my report regarding certain services provided under the National Health Service Acts, 1946-1968. These are referred to in paragraph 7 of Circular 1/69 of the Department of Health and Social Security and I would make the following points.

The local schemes of co-ordination and co-operation of the department's services with the hospital and family doctor services are reported on Pages 48 and 49. I forecast that these aspects of the health services will extend, particularly when our first purpose-built Health Centre becomes operational probably in 1971. No effort will be spared to encourage close liaison and integration which must of course benefit members of the general public.

The scheme whereby I receive notification of congenital defects at birth continues very satisfactorily. A complete register is maintained and monthly returns submitted to the General Register Office. An "At Risk" register is also maintained and is under constant review.

Despite several requests to approve the fluoridation of water supplies in accordance with Circulars 12/63 and 24/68, the Council is not willing to agree to this action. Reference to water supplies will be found on Pages 60 and 61.

Our Chiropody Service provides foot care free of charge for the elderly, registered physically handicapped, and expectant mothers in receipt of only government financial aid. Statistics are given on Pages 43/44 and it is pleasing to note that the local authority has recently approved the appointment of an additional whole-time Chiropodist to meet the increased need. It is however difficult to recruit qualified, registered chiropodists, but I hope that it will be possible to appoint one shortly when local students complete their examinations in Manchester and Salford.

I must bring attention to the unsatisfactory conditions of work and accommodation being experienced by our Ambulance Staffs. Following the structural collapse of the Central Transport Garage, they have been "housed" in sub-standard premises. To date, it has not been possible to find more suitable accommodation and it has become urgently necessary to up-grade as far as practicable the present premises in the Old Artillery Barracks until a new purpose-built ambulance station is provided by the authority, and this must be considered in the emergency category. I cannot but say that over many months and particularly during the last winter period the members of the Ambulance Service have suffered privations, and whilst on occasions their frustrations have been strongly voiced, they have not been without fair reason. Let us now put aside all thoughts of 'make do' premises, and provide an Ambulance Station that is necessary for the service and a credit to the town.

Eleven more lung cancer deaths occurred during the year, bringing the total to 52 and 15 more deaths occurred from respiratory disease other than tuberculosis, which accounted for 4 deaths.

Eleven more women than men died from coronary thrombosis, a condition to which men are normally more susceptible. I do not attach any statistical significance, but I must reiterate that there is a distinct link between cigarette smoking and heart disease, lung cancer and bronchitis in middle aged persons, and once the habit is established it is difficult to give it up. For those who manage to do so, it pays dividends in terms of health.

When the Edith Watson Maternity Unit was officially opened at the General Hospital in November 1968, Bank Hall which opened in December 1919, ceased to be a Maternity Hospital. Part of it is now being used as a 35 bed Geriatric Assessment Unit. In this area there is still an urgent need for more geriatric and psycho geriatric hospital beds, and the Regional Hospital Board will have to increase this allocation. There is increasing difficulty in getting such patients who need treatment into hospital.

Initial organisation of the introduction of Part II Midwifery Training at the new Maternity Unit of the General Hospital commenced and it is planned that the first students would start their training in mid-1969. Some of this training of course involves our domiciliary midwifery service and we are co-operating in full with the hospital in producing a planned programme of training. Our domiciliary midwives also work in close co-operation with the staff of this new modern maternity unit, particularly in the early discharge scheme, whereby they visit young mothers in their own homes following discharge from hospital after the third day until at least the tenth day. The majority of early discharges are around the seventh day.

Slowly but surely the face lift of the town continues with the continuance of our slum clearance and smoke control programmes. New developments appear as is evidenced in Trafalgar Gardens, and the Central area. Building painting and restoration is very evident, and the planting of hundreds of trees in various areas of the town is a project worthy of report.

In May, Her Majesty the Queen visited the town and gave great encouragement to those who had worked so hard towards the "Operation Spring Clean" Campaign.

It is to be hoped that such encouraging voluntary effort becomes an annual event. Public attention has been focused on our environment and improvements throughout the town clearly show what local authority planning coupled with voluntary effort can do for an old sooty smoke-blackened industrial town.

Without doubt, the smoke control programme is a major factor in the improvement of the town's image, and this has been spot-lighted by Sir William Mather, Chairman of the Campaign Council. No.10 Smoke Control Order was confirmed and becomes operative on the 1st August, 1969. Only two more Orders are necessary to make the town completely smoke controlled and this target should be reached by the autumn of 1971. During the year, I reported a reduction of 72% in smoke pollution in the town centre and a reduction by 35% in the sulphur dioxide content. The Council must be congratulated on their support of the officers in this important field of environmental health.

As I said in my last report, we must go forward with schemes to up-grade properties; clear derelict sites; provide green areas and plant trees in an effort to beautify the town generally. This can be, and will be done, and with the planned provision of cultural, social and entertaining amenities for our people, Burnley will be an attractive town by the mid-seventies.

Excellent co-operation in our field of work has been received from the members and officers of the Local Executive Council and Hospital Management Committee, and from general practitioners. I have also received valuable assistance from the Chief Officers of the local authority, the Engineer of the Calder Water Board, members of several voluntary organisations and the Press.

Once more I must express my thanks to all members of the staff of the department for their loyalty and the excellent manner in which they have carried out their duties. It would also be remiss of me not

to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support and interest.

Yours sincerely,

John G. Collins

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 1

STAFF at 31st December, 1968

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	...	...	...	...	E. P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Medical Officers, School Health Service and Care of Mothers and Children, etc.	...	...	...	...	MRS. I. LOGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.C.H., D.P.H. MRS. P. S. LIMAYE, M.B., B.S., (Poona), D.C.H. (London)
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	...	...	...	W. N. DUGMORE, M.B., D.O.B., F.R.C.S.E. 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.
Principal School Dental Officer	...	...	...	...	MR. C. F. TEHAN, B.D.S.
Senior Dental Officer	...	...	...	...	Vacancy

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	...	...	...	...	D. WHITEHEAD, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors)
District Inspectors	...	...	...	...	J. MAGRATH, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods), Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors) W. TURNER, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods), Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors) W. A. CLARKE, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) B. DUERDEN, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods), Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors) F. WALTON, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods), Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors) H. A. de FREITAS, (P.H.I. qualification West Indies - Ministry dispensation) J. N. POLLARD, P.H.I.'s Diploma. Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors)
Technical Assistant	...	...	...	...	B. POLLARD, (City and Guilds Full Tech. Cert - Plumbing)
Meat and Food Inspectors	...	...	...	...	J. PATON, Cert. Meat and Other Foods R.S.A. (Scotland), Food Hygiene Cert. R.S.H. W. CATHCART, Cert. Meat and Other Foods R.S.A. (Scotland), Food Hygiene Cert. R.S.H.
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	...	R. COULTER S. M. SHAW
Disinfector/Rodent Operatives	...	...	...	...	4

HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Health Visitor	...	...	...	MISS M. O'BRIEN, D.N.(London), S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
Senior Health Visitor	...	...	...	MISS I. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Health Visitors and School Nurses	...	...	...	MRS. M. SIMPSON, 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. M. N. DANN, 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. D. WOODHEAD, S.R.N. MRS. S. FRIZELLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS. W. BATEY, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert.(Part I), H.V.Cert. MISS A. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS. S. K. SAIZAL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS. L. M. TRUAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS. P. PRESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS. D. FRANCIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part-time) MRS. J. BOOTHMAN, S.E.N. MRS. K. PARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part-time) MISS H. V. DHANJI, S.R.N., K.R.M. (Nairobi), H.V.Cert.
Student Health Visitor	...	...	...	Two vacancies
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	...	...	...	MISS N. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	MRS. A. CHAMPION, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S. MRS. J. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS M. SIMPSON, S.C.M. MRS. A. C. LANCASTER, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS. F. FARRAR, S.E.N., S.C.M. MRS. K. BULCOCK, S.C.M. MRS. F. P. SMITH, S.C.M., S.E.N. MRS. D. COULTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS D. M. HAYNES, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS. M. CADMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	...	...	MRS. V. COOPER, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Assistant Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	...	...	MRS. M. HANSON, S.R.N.
District Nurses - whole-time	...	...	...	Seven S.R.N. Five S.E.N. (including 2 males)
part-time	...	...	...	One S.R.N. One S.E.N.
Bath Attendants - whole-time	...	...	...	Two
<u>MEDICAL AND DENTAL AUXILIARIES</u>				
Educational Psychologist	...	...	...	MRS. K. J. HAYWARD, B.A.(Hons. Psychology)
Social Work Assistant	...	...	...	MISS D. CAVELL
Senior Orthoptist	...	...	...	MISS S. SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.
Orthoptist	...	...	...	Vacancy
Physiotherapist	...	...	...	MRS. P. A. CHADWICK, M.C.S.P. (part-time)
Speech Therapist	...	...	...	MRS. J. KELLY, L.C.S.T.
Chiropodist	...	...	...	MRS. H. J. LYNCH, M.Ch.S.
Dental Auxiliary	...	...	...	MISS M. L. SLATER

MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	...	R. FELL, B.E.M., S.R.N., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O.
Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	...	D. FOLLEY, S.R.N. D. HARGREAVES MRS. M. GRINDLEY, S.R.N.
<u>Westway School</u>				
Supervisor	...	...	...	MRS. A. RATCLIFFE, R.M.P.A.
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	...	MRS. S. WHITTAKER, N.N.E.B. MRS. C. RILEY, N.N.E.B. MRS. M. I. LUPTON, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
Trainee Teacher	...	...	...	MISS L. EDDISON
General Assistant	...	...	...	MRS. D. COUNCIL
Other staff	...	...	...	One cleaner Two transport supervisory assistants (part-time)
<u>Bank Hall (Intermediate) Training Centre</u>				
Supervisor	...	...	...	MRS. M. RAWCLIFFE, S.R.N., R.F.N.
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	...	MRS. E. ATHERTON MISS G. HARRISON
Other staff	...	...	...	One cleaner (part-time) Two transport supervisory assistants (part-time)
<u>Parkside Adult Training Centre</u>				
Superintendent	...	...	...	R. A. CANSFIELD, Cert.C.T.C.
Senior Instructor	...	...	...	J. W. ROBINSON
Instructors	...	...	...	MRS. B. BOLTON MRS. E. CASSIDY C. LEIGHTON
Other staff	...	...	...	One caretaker One cook (part-time)
<u>Thornleigh Hostel</u>				
Warden	...	...	...	MRS. A. MARSH
Deputy Warden	...	...	...	MISS I. POLLARD
Cook/Assistant Warden	...	...	...	MRS. L. SPENCER
Other staff	...	...	...	One gardener (part-time) One cleaner (part-time)

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Organiser	...	...	...	MISS E. O'HORO
Assistant Organiser	...	...	...	MRS. K. HEWITT
Domestic Helps	...	...	...	54 whole-time : 1 part-time

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	...	...	...	W. MILLS, F.I.A.O.
Station Officers	...	...	...	I. NICOLSON R. GREGSON M. McLOUGHLIN C. H. PATCHETT
Driver/Attendants	...	...	...	23

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Administrative Officer A. PILLING

Public Health Service -

Administrative Assistant H. SIMPSON

Senior Clerk MISS H. TAYLOR

M. & C. W. Clerk MRS. D. E. GANN

General Clerks MR. L. K. BARKER

MR. K. JOHNSON

MISS J. POTTS

MRS. M. M. ROBINSON

MISS D. DENT

MR. S. C. NORCLIFFE

MR. D. GARRETT

Senior Shorthand Typist MRS. M. CHADBAND

Shorthand Typists MISS S. E. HEYWORTH

MISS C. A. STOWELL

School Health Service -

Senior Clerk S. JACKSON, S.E.N.

General Clerks MRS. P. PITT

MISS C. A. LOFTUS

MISS B. C. ROBINSON

MRS. K. SLATER

Shorthand Typist/Clerk MISS H. GREENHALGH

Dental Surgery Assistants MRS. P. M. KELLY

MRS. D. JOHNSON

* This figure includes houses temporarily uninhabited
and houses which have been the subject of clearance
orders or demolition orders, but are not demolished.

18.02 18.61
legitimate live births per 1000

20.33 14.28
illegitimate live births per 1000

SECTION IISTATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREAGENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Statute Acres	...	...	...	...	4,695 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	...	...	...	...	3,324 acres
Population, Census 1961	...	...	...	...	80,588
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1968	...	...	...	...	76,880
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre built upon	...	...	...	...	23.1
Number of inhabited houses (April 1968) according to Rate Books (including shops with living accommodation)	...	...	...	...	27,589
* Number of houses in Burnley, December 1968	...	...	...	...	29,506
Number of new dwellings erected in 1968	...	...	...	...	391
Rateable value (April 1968)	...	...	...	...	£2,477,989
Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1968/1969	...	...	...	...	£9,900

* This figure includes houses temporarily uninhabited and houses which have been the subject of Clearance, Closing or Demolition Orders, but are not demolished.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>			<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
			<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.		
Legitimate	576	497	1073	1105
Illegitimate	71	69	140	121
	<u>647</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>1213</u>	<u>1226</u>
Crude Rate per 1000 population			15.78	15.71
Rate adjusted for A.C. Factor (1.12)			17.67	17.59
Illegitimate live births (per cent. of total live births)			11.54%	9.87%
<u>Still Births</u>	M.	F.	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	8	17	25	12
Illegitimate	1	4	5	3
	<u>9</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>
Rate per 1000 total live and still births			24.14	12.09
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>			1243	1241
<u>Infant Deaths</u> (deaths under one year)			22	27
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>				
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births			18.14	22.02
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births			18.64	20.81
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births			14.28	33.06

VITAL STATISTICS

	1966	1967
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births) ...	10.72	16.31
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births) ...	9.89	12.23
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births) ...	33.79	24.17
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)		
No. of deaths ...	1	-
Rate per 1000 total live and still births ...	0.80	-
<u>Deaths</u>		
Numbers - (Males 568 : Females 637) ...	1205	1134
Crude Rate per 1000 population ...	15.67	14.53
Rate adjusted for A. C. Factor (0.94) ...	14.73	13.95
Rates per 1000 population from:-		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.05	0.08
Respiratory diseases (excl. Pul. Tb.) ...	2.19	1.96
Influenza ...	0.08	0.03
Cancer ...	2.54	2.56
Rate per 1000 live births from:-		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years ...	0.82	-

- VITAL STATISTICAL TABLE -

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 1000 BIRTHS

Year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Mortality Rate per 1000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1000 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
1957-1961	81,070	15.85	15.69	0.07	1.82	2.64	0.36	26.78	22
1962-1966	79,410	16.70	15.54	0.04	1.89	2.57	0.16	27.83	20
1967 ...	78,060	15.71	14.53	0.08	1.96	2.56	0.00	22.02	18
1968 ...	76,880	15.78	15.67	0.05	2.19	2.54	0.82	18.14	18

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS - 1968.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths	Perinatal Mortality rate	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Live and Stillbirths		
						Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	Due to abortion	Total Maternal Mortality
England and Wales (provisional)	16.9	11.9	18	14	25	0.18	0.06	0.24
Birkenhead	17.5	12.0	26	17	29	-	-	-
BURNLEY	15.78	15.67	18.14	24.14	33.79	0.80	-	0.80
Bury	19.55	13.73	17.81	18.25	28.13	-	-	-
Halifax	17.10	14.60	29.16	17.04	28.60	-	-	-
Liverpool	17.2	11.6	22.1	18.2	30.7	0.083	-	0.083
Manchester	17.81	12.68	26.36	15.86	29.88	-	-	-
Oldham	17.69	14.92	24.86	21.8	38.02	-	-	-
Preston	17.95	13.1	25.81	14.83	24.89	0.53	-	0.53
Rochdale	19.25	13.58	24.65	18.24	30.86	-	-	-
St. Helens	19.0	12.8	25.7	17.2	33.9	-	-	-
Stockport	18.10	13.01	22.37	15.08	28.22	-	-	-
Wigan	18.9	13.1	19.0	19.0	29.0	0.66	-	0.66

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF
DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1968.

20

Causes of death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	All ages
1. Enteritis & other diarrhoeal diseases ...	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
3. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4. Malignant neoplasm - stomach ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	10	3	25
5. Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	4	13
6. Malignant neoplasm - breast	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	18	4	44
7. Malignant neoplasm - uterus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	8
8. Leukaemia ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	7	3	15
9. Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
10. Benign & unspecified neoplasms	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	8	19	17	48
11. Diabetes mellitus ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	8	12	33
12. Other endocrine, etc. diseases ..	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
13. Anaemias ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
14. Other diseases of blood, etc. ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
15. Mental disorders ...	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
16. Meningitis ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17. Other diseases of nervous system ...	M	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
18. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5
19. Hypertensive disease ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	2
20. Ischaemic heart disease	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	42	39	37	138
21. Other forms of heart disease ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	54	74	149
22. Cerebrovascular disease	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	14	24
23. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	28	28	37
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	35	28	69
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	16	133
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	30	25
	M	-	2	-	-	1	2	12	34	93	131	125	400
Carry forward ...	F	1	1	1	-	-	1	5	16	47	146	257	475

Cause of death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	All ages
Brought forward	M	-	2	-	-	1	2	12	34	93	131	125	400
24. Influenza ...	F	1	1	1	-	-	1	5	16	47	146	257	475
25. Pneumonia ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
26. Bronchitis and emphysema	F	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	6	8	24
27. Asthma ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	10	21	36
28. Other diseases of respiratory system	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	22	17	56
29. Peptic ulcer ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	14	32
30. Appendicitis ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
31. Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	8
32. Cirrhosis of liver ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
33. Other diseases of digestive system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	8
34. Nephritis and nephrosis	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
35. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
36. Other diseases, genito-urinary system	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
37. Other complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium ...	M	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
38. Other diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
39. Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
40. Congenital anomalies	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	6
41. Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	M	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
42. Other causes of perinatal mortality	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
43. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
44. Motor vehicle accidents	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
45. All other accidents	M	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	8
46. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	F	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	5	12
47. All other external causes	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	3	15	21
TOTAL all causes	F	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
	M	7	6	6	5	4	6	14	41	126	177	176	568

Trend of Population

The Registrar General's Estimate of Population at the middle of 1968 is 76,880 or 1180 less than that of 1967. The population figure at the 1961 Census was 80,588.

The present population is only about 72% of the peak figure of 106,322 recorded in 1911.

From 1960 to 1962 the population figure changed little, but in 1964 there was a considerable drop, bringing the figure to below 80,000, with further annual decreases.

The Registrar General's Estimate of the Child Population of Burnley at the middle of 1968 is:-

<u>0-1 year.</u>	<u>1-4 years.</u>	<u>5-14 years.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1190	5010	11,800	18,000

Crematorium

The Crematorium was opened in September 1958 and serves the town and the surrounding districts, including Nelson, Colne, Burnley Rural district and the townships in Rossendale Valley.

In 1968 there were 645 cremations of Burnley residents, and 954 of non-Burnley residents, giving a total of 1599.

The Medical Officer of Health is appointed Medical Referee with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and an Assistant Medical Officer of Health as Deputy Medical Referees.

The following figures are the number of cremations authorised by the Medical Referees since September 1958:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Cremations</u>
1958 (3 months)	216
1959	778
1960	935
1961	1064
1962	1144
1963	1222
1964	1263
1965	1370
1966	1468
1967	1466
1968	1599

STATISTICAL SUMMARYLive Births

One thousand eight hundred and eighty seven live births (972 males and 915 females) were registered in Burnley during 1968. After correction for 28 inward and 702 outward transferable births, a net total of 1213 births, or a decrease of 13 on the total for 1967 is obtained.

The crude live birth rate is 15.78 but in order 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 is 17.67 compared with 16.9 for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births shows an increase of 19 and the percentage of total live births is 11.54 as compared with 9.87 in the previous year.

Stillbirths

There were 30 stillbirths, giving a rate of 24.14 per 1000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 12.09 in 1967.

Deaths

One thousand seven hundred and twelve deaths were registered. Of this number, 562 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Hospitals, are excluded, leaving 1150 deaths of residents. To this number must be added 55 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts.

After these corrections the total is 1205 (males 568, females 637) giving a crude death rate of 15.67 per thousand of population, as compared with 14.53 for 1967 and 15.59, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate is 14.73 and is higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which is 11.9.

Thirty three children died under 5 years of age, representing 2.7% of the total deaths, but of these 22 were children under 1 year of age. Six deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age: 40 of persons aged 15 to 45 years: 255 aged between 45 and 65 years: and 871 or 72.28% of the total were aged 65 years and upwards.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age

Ages	1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1961 %	1968 %
Under 1 year	19	8	6	2.8	2.5	1.8
1-4 years	7	4	2	0.9	0.4	0.9
5-14 years	3	2	1	0.8	0.4	0.5
15-44 years	15	15	10	5.3	3.9	3.3
45-64 years	26	31	30	25.9	22.4	21.2
65 years and over	30	40	51	64.3	70.4	72.3

The table above shows percentage comparison of deaths over the years and it is interesting to note the reduction in deaths of those in the younger age groups compared with the year 1921.

BIRTH RATES AND SELECTED DEATH RATES, 1968.
(ENGLAND AND WALES & BURNLEY)

	England & Wales (Provisional figures)	Burnley
	Rates per 1000 Home Population	
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live	16.9	17.67(b)
Still	0.24	0.39
	14.0(a)	24.14(a)
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	11.9	14.73(b)
Malignant Neoplasms of Lungs and Bronchus..)	0.59	0.68
	Rates per 1000 Live Births	
Deaths under one year of age	18.0	18.14

(a) Per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Adjusted by Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor figure.

Causes of Death

The following table gives the chief causes of death:-

	<u>Number of deaths</u>	<u>Percentage of total deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Population</u>
Coronary Disease	287	23.82	3.73
Intra-cranial vascular lesions (Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.)	202	16.76	2.63
Malignant Neoplasms	195	16.18	2.54
Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	168	13.94	2.19
Other Heart Diseases	84	6.97	1.09
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	69	5.73	0.90
Accidents, Violence, etc.	46	3.82	0.60
Suicides	17	1.41	0.22
Nephritis	10	0.83	0.13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9	0.75	0.12

Deaths attributed to cardiac lesions continue to be the highest showing 30.79% of the total number. Of those due to coronary disease, there were eleven more women than men, and four were of persons under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were 15 more than in the previous year. Deaths from influenza numbered six compared with two in 1967.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis

There was one death from gastro-enteritis in children under two years of age.

Malignant Neoplasms

There were one hundred and ninety five deaths from all causes of cancer (including leukaemia) - 119 males and 76 females. By far the greatest number of deaths occurred in people over the age of 45 years, although twelve died under that age.

Respiratory or lung cancer deaths showed an increase of eleven. It is very significant that more men die of lung cancer than women, the respective figures being forty four and eight.

The statistical table shows the number of deaths from all causes of cancer, with the figure also as a percentage of the total deaths, and the number of deaths from cancer of the respiratory system (lungs, bronchus and larynx) over a period of twenty years.

Year	Cancer - all causes		Cancer of Respiratory System			Year	Cancer - all causes		Cancer of Respiratory System		
	No.	%age of total deaths	M.	F.	Total		No.	%age of total deaths	M.	F.	Total
1949	176	13.4%	19	5	24	1959	208	16.6%	32	7	39
1950	173	13.2%	16	6	22	1960	207	16.2%	36	8	44
1	193	13.3%	24	5	29	1	206	14.9%	38	5	43
2	173	14.5%	27	4	31	2	193	15.2%	31	4	35
3	158	13.1%	19	1	20	3	201	15.6%	48	8	56
4	169	14.0%	26	5	31	4	208	17.6%	50	4	54
5	191	14.5%	35	5	40	5	221	18.3%	28	13	41
6	199	14.8%	27	7	34	6	200	16.3%	42	4	46
7	224	17.8%	41	8	49	7	200	17.6%	38	3	41
8	224	17.9%	42	5	47	8	195	16.2%	44	8	52

Infant Mortality

Twenty two infants died under the age of one year, being five less than the number registered in 1967.

The infant mortality rate is slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales at 18.14 compared with 18.0.

Of the twenty two deaths, thirteen occurred within four weeks of birth giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 10.72, which is less than the rate for England and Wales at 12.3. During the first week of life twelve babies died and the early neo-natal mortality rate was 9.89.

The causes of death are shown in the Registrar General's Classification table on Pages 20 and 21.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever - Thirty one cases were notified. This number is only one-third of the cases notified in the previous year. None were removed to hospital.

Whooping Cough - It is pleasing to note that throughout the year only 7 cases of whooping cough were notified.

Measles - There were 244 notifications. These occurred mainly in the second half of the year and were mainly in the pre-school age group. In addition, 186 cases of German Measles were notified.

Dysentery cases numbered 4. Three of these were removed to hospital.

Infective Jaundice - This disease became notifiable in 1968 and there were 13 cases notified.

Food Poisoning - There were 11 cases reported.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum - 2 notifications were received from hospital.

Acute Meningitis - There were 2 cases notified and these were from hospital.

Changes in Notification of Infectious Diseases.

From 1st October 1968 there were changes in the list of notifiable infectious diseases. Acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia and puerperal pyrexia were removed from the list of notifiable diseases and infective jaundice was added.

AGE GROUPING OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1968.

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 and over	No. removed to hospital
Scarlet Fever	31	1	-	-	6	7	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria and Memb.Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	244	14	45	38	53	36	52	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles	186	9	10	14	14	14	103	15	4	3	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4	5	3	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Virus Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	11	3	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	7
Infective Hepatitis	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	-
TOTALS	530	31	58	57	73	60	175	32	11	10	7	10	6	27

Tuberculosis

Below is shown the number of primary notifications received, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis occurring during the year. In addition to the primary notifications, which are four less than the previous year, three patients were transferred from other areas. There was also one posthumous notification.

Age Group	Notifications		Deaths	
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.
4 - 9	-	1	-	-
10 - 14	1	-	-	-
15 - 19	2	-	-	-
20 - 25	1	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	2	-	-
35 - 45	4	-	-	-
45 - 55	4	1	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	1	-
65 - 75	-	-	2	-
75+	1	1	1	-
	15	5	4	-

The number of patients remaining on the "live" Notification Register at the end of 1968 were:-

Respiratory	...	...	405
Non-Respiratory	...	...	70
			TOTAL 475

Primary and subsequent visits made to patients by the staff of the Health Visitors' section numbered 104 and 253 respectively.

Venereal Diseases

Information supplied by the Consultant Venereologist of the local hospital group shows that new cases dealt with totalled 440 (Syphilis 3: Gonorrhoea 154: Other Conditions 283). This figure is 21 less than in 1967.

Two hundred and seventy six of the 440 new cases treated at the Centre were residents of Burnley.

29
SECTION IV

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In 1968 the Ministry of Health recommended a change in the schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation procedures as follows:-

During the first year of life - a basic course of vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple vaccine) together with oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

During the second year of life - Measles vaccination and Smallpox vaccination with suitable interval between the two.

At five years of age or school entry - Diphtheria and tetanus reinforcing dose plus oral poliomyelitis reinforcing dose and Smallpox revaccination.

Between 10 and 13 years of age - B.C.G. vaccine for tuberculin negative children.

At 15-19 years of age or on leaving school - poliomyelitis vaccine, Tetanus reinforcing dose and Smallpox revaccination.

Vaccination against Smallpox

As recommended by the Ministry, children are vaccinated between the ages of 1 and 2 years of age.

Five hundred and thirty one primary vaccinations and 343 revaccinations were carried out. These figures show an increase over those for 1967. It is also interesting to note that more vaccinations and revaccinations are being done by general practitioners.

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1968

	Primary Vaccinations					Re-Vaccinations				
	Ages at Date of Vaccination					Ages at Date of Re-Vaccn				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Local Health Authority Clinics	1	266	12	2	281	-	2	4	11	17
Medical Practitioners	25	115	18	92	250	-	7	38	281	326
TOTALS	26	381	30	94	531	-	9	42	292	343

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Of the 1226 children born in 1967, 831 or 65.33% were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1968. The number of children under 16 years of age who received primary injections in 1968 was 866 which is 294 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, so that immunity is maintained. During 1968, 1416 children received re-inforcing injections compared with 1794 in the previous year. Most of these "booster" injections were given in schools.

It is, of course, known that diphtheria has not been prevalent for a number of years. Continued protection of our children is most essential and it is important that they receive primary and re-inforcing injections at the appropriate ages. This cannot be stressed too strongly upon parents.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough

Since the scheme for protective vaccination against Whooping Cough came into operation fifteen years ago, some 12,808 primary and 4,009 re-inforcing injections have been given. During the year under review, 679 children received primary vaccination and 567 who had been vaccinated earlier in life were given a "booster" injection. The majority of these inoculations were given in combination with inoculations against diphtheria and tetanus.

Vaccination against Tetanus

Vaccination for protection against Tetanus is mainly given by means of Triple Antigen (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Vaccine) but 270 children were, however, given a complete primary course for tetanus only. These children were principally between 5 and 12 years of age and were children who had not received tetanus injections as babies. Most of the injections were given in schools.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in 1956. Children now receive a complete course of oral vaccine during the first year of life. A "booster" dose is given at five years of age. This is mainly given in schools. In addition to the number of children vaccinated and shown in the table, 5 adults received a completed course. Since the commencement of the scheme, 50,974 completed courses and 46,710 reinforcing doses have been given.

Vaccination against Measles

In 1968 a scheme was introduced for vaccination against measles. The vaccine was made available for children who had not suffered the disease and priority was given to those in the pre-school age groups, and in infants schools. It is now available to all children.

The vaccine is now offered to children aged about 13 months old, as a routine vaccination. Only one injection is necessary.

Table showing number of Vaccinations, Immunisations and
Re-inforcements carried out during 1968.
(Diphtheria - Whooping Cough - Tetanus - Poliomyelitis - Measles)

	Year of Birth						Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others under age 16	
<u>Diphtheria</u>							
Primary Vaccination	109	483	41	19	136	78	866
Booster	-	119	331	34	441	491	1416
<u>Whooping Cough</u>							
Primary Vaccination	109	481	40	18	29	-	679
Booster	-	117	326	31	86	7	567
<u>Tetanus</u>							
Primary Vaccination	109	483	40	19	147	337	1135
Booster	-	120	331	36	441	462	1390
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>							
Primary Vaccination	55	504	66	34	43	6	708
Booster	-	9	30	6	136	9	190
<u>Measles</u>							
Primary Vaccination	-	146	158	186	829	44	1363

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

The following table shows the percentage vaccinated together with the equivalent national figures:-

	Children born in 1967			Smallpox (Children under 2)
	Whooping Cough (1)	Diphtheria (2)	Poliomyelitis (3)	
England and Wales	76	78	74	38
Burnley	68	68	52	24

The figures in columns (1) - (3) are calculated to show the percentage of children born in 1967 who have been vaccinated at any time.

Column 4 includes only children who were vaccinated during 1968 and were under 2 years old at the time, and is calculated as a percentage of children born during 1967. This is considered to give a reasonable estimate of the proportion of young children being vaccinated against smallpox.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

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
1962	...	...	...	776	665
1963	...	...	...	681	558
1964	...	...	...	656	572
1965	...	...	...	659	506
1966	...	...	...	786	674
1967	...	...	...	758	705
1968	...	...	...	773	728

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

In addition, the Chest Physicians of the local hospital group vaccinated 75 children. Twenty of these were children of tuberculous parents, 5 were brothers and 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 803. This figure includes students and the 14 year-old group.

RETURN FOR 1968

Age	CONTACTS								School children and students	Total
	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over		
No. vaccinated	28	8	4	6	8	16	5	-	728	803

Since the commencement of B.C.G. vaccination, ten thousand four hundred and sixty five, excluding hospital nurses, have been vaccinated.

34
SECTION V

CHILD HEALTH AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Health Visitors

The Section is assisted in its school work and clinical sessions by one S.R.N. and one S.E.N. working full-time and one S.R.N. working part-time.

The Health Visitors have assisted in the training of students of the Bolton College of Technology's Health Visitors' Course by providing field work instruction.

As in previous years, two of the staff attended approved refresher courses.

Short instructional groups are arranged for other nurse students and these vary from two weeks for student nurses and two days for pupil nurses from the local hospital group. Visits of observation, talks and demonstrations are arranged and given by various members of the staff.

Health Education talks have been given to women's organisations and to senior school children.

The following table shows in particular the number of home visits made during the year under review:-

Children under 5 years of age

Primary visits to newly born infants	...	...	1246	
Re-visits to infants born in 1968	...	...	2284	
Visits to infants born in 1967	...	...	3294	
Visits to infants born in 1963-1966	...	...	5537	... 12,361

Miscellaneous visits:-

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	53
After-care - Elderly and infirm	...	...	...	...	773
- Mentally disordered persons	...	...	...	...	100
- Convalescent Cases	...	...	...	...	15
- Persons discharged hospital	...	...	...	...	15
Maternity Hospital Bed Bureau enquiries	...	...	...	...	841
Others (incl. accidents in the home)	...	...	...	...	802

Tuberculosis

No. of households visited primarily during 1968	...	...	104
No. of subsequent visits	...	...	244

Child Health Centres

There are ten clinic sessions held each week. Of the infants born during the year, approximately 64% attended the Centres. Attendances totalled 18,834 and 30.7% of these were made by the children born in 1968.

The treatment and specialist clinics provided for school children are available also for children referred from these Centres.

A statistical summary of the year's work is shown below:-

CENTRE	Ebenezer	Gannow Clinic	Mount Pleasant	Florence Street	Bank Hall	Queensgate	Fulledge	Totals
No. of sessions held	37	103	50	49	13	100	149	501
No. of children attending -								
Born in 1968	110	144	81	96	25	124	189	769
Born in 1967	20	196	73	110	87	133	209	828
Born in 1963/1966 ..	40	352	88	139	77	181	424	1301
Total	170	692	242	345	189	438	822	2898
Total no. of attendances	1375	4616	1382	1947	501	3677	5336	18834
Average attendance	36	44	28	40	38	36	36	258

Congenital Malformations

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, a Register is maintained of all congenital malformations observed in the newborn. Nineteen babies were found to be suffering from congenital defects, of which two were stillborn babies.

Register of children "at risk"

At the end of the year, there were 203 children on "at risk" register.

Moral Welfare

The Committee of Management of the House of Help continued to undertake, through their social worker, the care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children on behalf of the Local Authority. Fifty-five cases were investigated during the year.

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

Child Guardianship

To provide for the emergency care of any child in the priority classes, three guardians may be appointed to receive in their homes, at very short notice, not more than two children each. Annual retaining fees may be paid to the guardians.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 amended the above Regulations, and brought into operation from 1st November 1968 extensions to the 1948 Act to include premises (other than those used wholly or mainly as private dwellings) in which children are received for a total of two hours or more in the day, and persons who in their own homes and for reward look after one or more children under the age of 5 years to whom they are not related, for similar periods.

The maximum penalties for failure to register are substantially increased. Wide publicity was given to the amended regulations and by the end of the year fifty-five child minders were registered.

Playgroup

There are two private groups in the town. One provides for between four and six children under 5 years of age on any of four mornings each week, and the other for between twenty four and thirty children three mornings each week.

Welfare Foods

These are available from the central distribution point in the Health Department and from the Child Health Centres. The sales of national dried milk still continue to fall and this is probably due to the fact that more mothers are buying the widely advertised proprietary brands.

During the year, 8,929 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,391 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 17,202 bottles of orange juice and 1,209 packets of A. and D. tablets were sold or distributed.

Dental Treatment

No separate sessions are held for maternity and child welfare patients. Inspections and treatments are carried out during the normal school dental service sessions.

From the table below, it will be seen that the number of referrals are comparatively small.

	<u>Children</u> <u>0-4 years</u>	<u>Expectant and</u> <u>Nursing Mothers</u>
No. of primary inspections ...	58	10
No. requiring treatment ...	48	10
Courses of treatment completed ...	43	6
Treatment given:-		
Teeth filled ...	32	18
Teeth extracted ...	79	5
General anaesthetics ...	40	2
Patients x-rayed ...	-	-
Scalings, etc. ...	2	1
Teeth otherwise conserved ...	4	-
Emergency treatments ...	30	1

Domiciliary Midwifery

Seventy midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during the year. Fifty nine of these were employed in the Maternity Hospital. The non-medical Supervisor of Midwives made two hundred and thirteen supervisory visits.

The domiciliary midwives have a rota system of duty which has, over the years, proved very successful in providing a maximum of off-duty time.

The control room of the ambulance service takes all midwifery calls and transmits them immediately to the midwife concerned. Transport is available where required for midwives without their own cars.

A total of 1,927 confinements occurred in the town, including mothers who came from other areas. Of this figure, 290 were domiciliary confinements attended by the Department's midwives, and represents 15% of the total. In addition, the domiciliary midwives attended 790 mothers delivered in hospital and discharged before the tenth day.

Maternity outfits are provided free of charge to expectant mothers who require them for confinements in their own homes, and 336 outfits were distributed. Eight outfits were also issued to mothers discharged early from hospital.

Under Rule E.13 of the Central Midwives' Board, the midwives requested medical aid on forty one occasions. Of these, twenty seven were on account of conditions of the mothers, and fourteen of conditions of the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit was summoned on four occasions to assist in complications of confinement. Three patients remained in their own homes, and one was admitted to hospital. One case was given a blood transfusion.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

Expectant mothers receive ante-natal supervision from their own general practitioner, or the local health authority or hospital services. Close liaison is maintained between the three services and arrangements operate for the complete clinical care and supervision of expectant mothers, for the selection of maternity cases for admission to hospital, and for the availability of the emergency obstetric unit. In addition, the Home Help Service is available to any mother who requires it during pregnancy or the puerperium.

The local authority provides three ante-natal clinics weekly, two of which are attended by a medical officer. The number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinic was 490.

Fourteen mothers attended the clinic specifically for post-natal examination, but of course post-natal visits are made by the midwives and the majority of mothers are given a post-natal examination by their own general practitioners.

Attendances at the clinic for investigation of Rh.factor and Wassermann reaction of the blood, totalled 451. Of this figure, twenty four were for haemoglobin test only.

Notification of Births

The numbers of Burnley live and still births notified after adjustment for transfers were 1200 and 29 respectively, making a total of 1229. This figure is 5 less than in the previous year.

Notifications were received from domiciliary midwives in respect of 290 live births, and from the local hospitals in respect of 889 live births and 29 still births.

Attendance at Birth

Enquiries show that of the 1927 confinements occurring in the Borough, 53 were attended by both doctor and midwife; 237 were attended by midwives only, and 1637 occurred in the local hospitals.

Still Births

After adjustment for transferred notifications, twenty nine still births were recorded.

Care of Premature Infants

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

Eighty three babies, or 6.8% of the total live births, weighed 5½ lbs. or less at birth. After the midwife ceased to attend, or after discharge from hospital, frequent follow-up visits were made by the Health Visitors.

Seventy four of the infants were born in hospital, and 9 at home, representing 8.3% of hospital live births, and 3.1% of domiciliary live births. Of those born at home, one required transfer to hospital for special care, but survived beyond twenty eight days. Of those born in hospital, ten died within twenty four hours of birth, and one within seven days.

Equipment provided for the needs of babies born prematurely at home is loaned where necessary.

Maternal Mortality

One Burnley woman died in consequence of childbirth during 1968.

Puerperal Pyrexia

No cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia and Pemphigus Neonatorum

There were two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified.

SECTION VITHE DOMESTIC HELP AND NIGHT ATTENDANT SERVICES

The recruitment and supervision of the staff is the responsibility of the Organiser and her Assistant, who also personally investigate all applications for the services provided.

A person employed as a Domestic Help needs to possess understanding and kindness, as well as a wide knowledge of normal domestic tasks. The work is hard and at times unpleasant when one considers that they work principally in the homes of the elderly sick, aged and infirm.

Domestic Help Service

The number of households receiving assistance totalled 840. Chronic sick, aged and infirm accounted for 94.9% of those helped. The Organiser and her Assistant made 2402 visits to households.

At the end of the year 54 whole-time and 1 part-time Help were employed.

This service is ever increasing and strict assessment of need is important.

Statistical Details

	Type of Case					Totals
	Maternity	T.B.	Illness of Housewife, etc.	Chronic Sick	Aged and Infirm	
No. receiving help at 1.1.68.	-	2	22	116	412	552
New cases	5	-	14	51	218	288
Total	5	2	36	167	630	840
No. completed..	3	2	28	139	97	269
No. receiving help at 31.12.1968 ...	2	-	8	28	533	571
Percentage related to type of case assisted .....	.6%	.2%	4.3%	19.9%	75%	100%

Night Attendant Service

This service is principally offered to those who live alone and are awaiting hospital care and treatment. Assistance is also given to relatives caring for their sick elderly and who are in need of temporary relief.

During the year under review, 26 households received assistance for varying periods, and the number of 'service nights' given totalled 73. The

SECTION VIIHOME NURSING SERVICE

This service has suffered staffing difficulties from time to time yet has always managed to carry out the onerous tasks in a most efficient manner.

The number of nursing visits paid to patients during the year was 719 more than in 1967 and shows an average weekly visit figure of around 765.

Fifty eight per cent. (789) of the patients nursed were over the age of 65 years and the majority of these were chronic invalids. The number of children under 5 years of age attended by the nurses numbered eleven.

The following table gives statistical information for the year under review.

Number of new patients -

Referred by - general practitioners	...	...	676	
- hospitals	...	...	113	
- local authority departments	...	...	71	
- relatives	...	...	68	928
Total number of patients nursed	...	...	...	1349
No. of patients died	...	...	...	193
No. of patients discharged -				

- to convalescence	...	...	381	
- transferred to hospital	...	...	238	
- for other reasons	...	...	48	667

Total number of nursing visits made 39,779

During the year items of equipment loaned numbered 351.

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

The Health Department and Welfare Services Department provide extensive facilities for the care of the elderly and, in addition, home visits are made by members of the Burnley Council of Social Service and the Churches Visiting Scheme.

Close liaison is maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician of the local hospital group. District Nurses and Health Visitors occasionally attend the Geriatric Out-patient Clinic for instruction in the latest methods of nursing in this field.

Laundry service for incontinent persons

This service is available for incontinent patients where assistance of this kind is obviously required. Bed gowns and sheets are provided by the authority. These are delivered, collected and laundered free of charge to patients in need and recommended by general practitioners and the staff of the Home Nursing Service.

During the year 7 persons received help from this service.

Incontinence pads service

Incontinence pads are available for the benefit of the elderly incontinent. These are largely issued through the District Nursing Service.

In addition, supplies can be obtained from the Health Department at a nominal charge by anyone requiring them.

The use of these soluble pads helps to supplement the laundry service previously referred to, but of course they are used mainly in cases of emergency. They are not considered suitable for use over long periods.

Where difficulties of disposal of soiled pads arise in households, appropriate disposal facilities are provided in co-operation with the authority's Cleansing and Transport Department.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

Items of nursing equipment are available on loan to patients who are nursed at home, and these include invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, bed cages and commodes, etc. The articles are issued from the Public Health Department central offices at a nominal charge.

During the year items of equipment loaned numbered 351.

Meals on Wheels Service

This service is financed in the main by the Burnley and District Sick Poor Fund, although the local health authority makes an annual grant to the Charity.

The day-to-day administration of the scheme is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department on behalf of the Trustees of the Charity.

Those receiving meals are elderly sick persons who find difficulty in preparing mid-day meals for themselves and have no relatives immediately available to help.

Two course meals are served on five days each week, and persons receive dinners on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of one week and Tuesday and Thursday of the alternate week. The meals are prepared and cooked at "Thornleigh" Mental Health Hostel, 317 Colne Road, and are delivered by members of the local W.R.V.S. The two course meal now costs the recipient 1/6d. but special Christmas fare is always provided free of charge.

Approximately 54 meals are provided each day with a total figure of 13,508 for the year.

Nursing Homes

During 1968 two Nursing Homes closed. There remains but one Nursing Home registered in the County Borough. This was opened in 1954 and provides accommodation for 20 patients, of the medical and chronic sick category.

Chiropody Service

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 11/1959, a chiropody service is provided, free of charge, for 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, supplementary pension, or national insurance benefits.

One whole-time Chiropodist is employed and clinic sessions are held in the Health Department premises and in the Gannow Clinic which is situated in the west end of the town. Domiciliary treatments are provided for patients who are physically unable to attend a clinic.

In the new year the establishment will be increased by one Chiropodist thus enabling the Authority to provide an extended and improved service.

The following table gives statistical details of the treatments given under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

1. No. of persons treated

Elderly, aged 75 years and over	...	...	544
Physically handicapped	...	...	15
Expectant Mothers	...	...	- <u>Total</u> 559

2. No. of treatments given

In clinics	...	...	2123
In patients homes	...	...	758 <u>Total</u> 2881

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons and Contacts

One whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor undertakes the routine after-care of patients discharged from hospitals and is also responsible for the supervision of patients in their own homes.

Close co-operation with the Chest Physicians, the general practitioners and industrial medical officers ensures the examination of contacts of patients. There is also good liaison between local health authority officers and the local officials of the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Security.

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.

Nursing requisites are provided where required, and the District 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 a special consideration to families requiring re-housing.

The scheme for providing free milk for T.B. patients ended in March 1967. An extra allowance is provided by the Ministry of Social Security for this purpose.

Mass Miniature Radiography Survey

During November and December, No.1 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board carried out a survey which catered in the main for general public sessions in the Town Hall. There was a good response and attendances at these sessions exceeded those of 1967.

Statistical details are as follows:-

<u>Type of Examinee</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Industry/Offices	577	208	785
General public	1361	2824	4185
General practitioner referrals	34	22	56
Hostel residents	43	28	71
	<u>2015</u>	<u>3082</u>	<u>5097</u>

Diabetic Survey

A Diabetic Survey was held in Burnley during November and December 1968, in conjunction with the Mass Miniature Radiography Survey. All X-ray examinees were invited to take part in this Survey and Clinistix and Report Cards were issued by members of the staff of the M.M.R. Unit. All persons with an initial positive report were invited to carry out a second test.

Statistical Details

Clinistix and Report Cards issued 3932

Report Cards returned:-

Negative 1790

Positive after 1st test 135

Positive after 2nd test 45

Total 1970

The 45 persons found positive after two tests were investigated further by their general practitioners who co-operated fully in the survey.

Result of General Practitioners Investigations

Negative	...	...	...	12
Negative but under G.P. supervision	...			2
Positive - under G.P. supervision	...			8
Positive - referred to Diabetic Clinic	...			5
Not indicated whether Positive or Negative - referred to Diabetic Clinic	...	...		5
Known Diabetic	...	...	...	2
No follow-up information received or patient failed to attend	...	...	...	11
			Total	45

Convalescent Treatment

Convalescent care is available in Homes usually at the seaside, for those in need, and recommended principally by general practitioners. The scheme provides for the convalescent care of people after illness, accident or operation, prior to resuming their employment. During 1968 six persons had periods of convalescence. In addition, arrangements were made for a mother and her child to have convalescent care.

From April 1968 the Thursby Children's Home, St. Annes-on-Sea, was upgraded and organised to remain open throughout the year to accommodate not only children requiring convalescent holiday, but also children referred by the Children's Officer and mentally handicapped children for short-term care. The length of stay varies according to individual circumstances.

During the year 263 children were admitted to the Home as follows:-

Mentally handicapped children on short-term care	...	37
Children referred by Children's Officer	...	15
Children selected through School Health Service	...	187
Children referred by No.6 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council	...	24 - 263

Epilepsy

The comprehensive register of handicapped persons maintained by the Welfare Services Department contains the names of adult epileptics, some of whom are in Colonies or Homes.

In April, 1968, there were 58 persons suffering from epilepsy on the Disablement Register at the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Information regarding children suffering from epilepsy is given on Page 20 of my Report as Principal School Medical Officer which is bound with this Report.

Cerebral Palsy

There is no reliable information available regarding the number of persons who suffer from cerebral palsy. However, three male adults are under the supervision of the Mental Health Service, one being employed in the local Remploy factory and two attend the Adult Training Centre.

Eleven spastic children were able to attend ordinary schools; two attended Coal Clough Special Day School; seven the Brunlea School for Physically Handicapped and there was one in a residential special school. There are no children under five years of age under supervision by the Child Health Service. Three spastic children are on the register of the Special Care Unit of Westway School for severely subnormal children.

Cervical Cytology

The scheme continues to be available free of charge through the Authority's services. Smear testing is carried out in the Pathological Laboratory of Burnley General Hospital.

Additional to the local authority service there are those of the local Family Planning Association and general medical practitioners.

This field of preventive medicine is well publicised and women are advised to avail themselves of this service.

The policy regarding the population screening for cancer of the cervix is detailed in Ministry of Health Circular 18/16 of October 1966.

Statistical details of smears taken in the local health authority Cytology Clinic are as follows:-

No. of smears taken	...	...	...	349
No. of satisfactory reports received	...	...	...	313
No. of positive smears	...	...	...	3
No. of referrals to general practitioners for advice or treatment of other conditions found	...	...	...	33

Chronic Carriers of Infection

A register is kept of persons known to be chronic carriers of infection. Supervision ensures 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 1968, the register contained the name of one carrier of B.Typhosus.

Health Education

Progress in this important field is not being maintained, principally because of the financial restrictions placed upon the Authority.

Health education continues on a basic level, with talks in homes, child health centres, senior schools and at meetings of various organisations. These talks or illustrated lectures are in the main given by Doctors, Mental Welfare Officers, Health Visitors and the Food Hygiene Inspector.

Organised lecture programmes with visual aids and tours of observation are provided annually for student nurses from the local hospital group and senior student nurses of Calderstones Hospital. Programmes are also available for students of Harris College, Preston, who are seconded for varying periods to our Junior and Adult Training Centres, and trainee administrators from the Regional Hospital Board are given every facility in support of their studies.

Close co-operation with the press ensures educational articles being brought to the attention of the public throughout the year. Articles of this type cover subjects such as immunisation, vaccination, venereal diseases, smoke control, mental health, smoking and lung cancer, and personal hygiene.

Posters, leaflets, display sets and visual aid material are always available for use.

There is also a close co-operation with the North-East Lancashire Association for Mental Health and other local voluntary bodies regarding the promotion of lectures, educational film shows and discussions on matters affecting the mentally handicapped and their relatives.

Co-ordination and Co-operation in Local Health Services

Domiciliary staffs of the Department work closely with the staffs of the hospital service and with general practitioners.

The mental welfare officers have excellent liaison with the staff of Calderstones Hospital and the Psychiatric Unit of the Burnley General Hospital. The latter hospital authority provides room, heat and light for the Psychiatric Social Club.

Health Visitors and District Nurses are afforded facilities to visit the geriatric wards of the local hospital.

All general medical practitioners have been offered a 'liaison' service with Health Visitors. Six practices have accepted this offer and Health Visitors visit surgeries weekly, accept referrals, and take part in discussions. It is hoped that the scheme will expand and this is more than probable when our first purpose-built Health Centre is operative in about two years time.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Executive Committee, the Local Medical Committee, the Victoria Hospital House Committee, the Joint Planning Group set up by the Regional Hospital Board and, along with the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, is a member of the Local Maternity Liaison Committee.

Welfare Services provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

I am indebted to the Director of Welfare Services for supplying the following information of the services which are under his control.

Residential Accommodation

Residential accommodation is now provided by the Council in seven small Homes - "Healey Grange" (30 elderly women); "Whiteacres" (31 elderly men); "Gorse Hill" (25 elderly men and women); "Hameldon House" (31 elderly men and women); "Fir Grove" (32 elderly men and women); "Ebor House" (45 elderly men and women); "Noyna" (14 elderly men and women); and under a joint user agreement, in part of the former Poor Law Institution, "Moorfields" (56 elderly men and women). In addition, 27 residents are accommodated in other Homes belonging to voluntary organisations and other local authorities.

The staff of "Ebor House" also provide assistance in an emergency to the elderly occupants of the adjoining bungalows and flats. To achieve this object, a speech inter-communicating system has been installed connecting each bungalow and flat to "Ebor House". For a small charge, the occupants of the dwellings may also use the laundry facilities and have meals there if they so desire.

A number of elderly men and women are also brought to "Ebor House" on four days a week for day care. These elderly people arrive at the Hostel after breakfast and return home around tea-time. This provides a small but welcome relief for relatives who are bearing the strain of looking after elderly parents or relatives.

"Noyna" is a short stay residential Home where 14 elderly men and women who normally live with relatives or friends or alone, can be accommodated for a short stay of about two to four weeks at a time. The main object of the stay is to allow the relatives and friends of the elderly people a short relief from the burden of caring for them. In the case of those elderly persons who normally live alone, the object is to rehabilitate them so they continue to live an independent life in their own homes.

One Home for aged persons is registered with the local authority under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, being a voluntary home with accommodation for 12 women.

Persons in Residential Accommodation at 31st December 1968.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
In accommodation provided by the Council	111	151	262
In accommodation provided by other local authorities and voluntary organisations	5	22	27

Welfare Services for the Blind and Partially Sighted

These are provided directly by the Council and two full-time Welfare Officers are employed and their duties include teaching blind persons Braille, Moon, Handicrafts and other occupations in their own homes, together with social casework.

The Burnley and District Society for the Blind act as agents for the Council in the provision of recreational and social activities.

Library facilities are provided through the National Library for the Blind and the Talking Book Library for the Blind.

At the end of the year, the numbers on the Registers were 223 blind persons of whom 2 were children under 16 years of age; and 97 partially-sighted persons.

Forty persons were examined by the Consultant Surgeon during 1968 for the first time in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind Persons. Twenty three were certified to be blind. He also re-examined 110 persons already on the Blind and Partially Sighted Registers.

The Council's Workshops for the Blind, Todmorden Road, Burnley, which provided sheltered employment for blind workers, was closed on the 30th September, 1968. This closure was caused by the decline in the number of blind persons requiring this type of employment.

Welfare Services for the Deaf or Dumb and Hard of Hearing

The Council provides a direct service for the welfare of the deaf or dumb and hard of hearing and employs a full-time Welfare Officer for the Deaf whose duties consist of visiting the deaf or dumb and hard of hearing in their own homes, and giving advice and guidance to them or their relatives. The Council maintain the Institute for the Deaf, Hebrew Road, Burnley, where church services and social events are held for the deaf or dumb and hard of hearing of Burnley and the surrounding County area.

The Registers contain 44 deaf persons with speech, including 6 children; 33 without speech, including 7 children and 102 persons hard of hearing, including 4 children.

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons (General) including aged and infirm

Four Welfare Officers and four Welfare Assistants are employed and their duties consist of visiting aged or infirm and handicapped persons in their own homes, giving advice and guidance to them or relatives.

Occupational service is provided at an organised Work Centre. At present this Centre caters for 35 physically handicapped persons who attend on four days per week and undertake work obtained from local industrialists and for which they receive a small weekly remuneration.

The full-time staff consists of one qualified occupational officer and one unqualified assistant.

A specially adapted vehicle is provided to transport the physically handicapped to and from the Work Centre.

The Authority employs eight social workers, four who are designated Welfare Officer and four designated Welfare Assistant. Their duties consist briefly, of visiting aged or infirm and handicapped persons in their own homes, giving advice and guidance to them or their relatives and, by various means, encouraging these aged and infirm or handicapped persons to live with their disabilities and remain as independent as possible in their own homes. One of the above Welfare Officers is now attending a two year Course for the Certificate in Social Work at Manchester.

An occupational service is provided at a Work Centre which is situate in Brunswick Street. At present this Centre caters for 35 physically handicapped persons who attend on four days per week to carry out work which has been obtained from local industrialists and for which the handicapped

person receives a small weekly remuneration. The full-time staff of the Centre consists of one Occupational Officer with the Diploma in Occupational Therapy and one unqualified Assistant Occupational Officer.

The welfare services also include the provision of a vehicle which has been specially adapted to convey physically handicapped persons; adaptations at the homes of handicapped persons to enable them to become more independent; holidays, including the provision of short-stay residential accommodation.

Social and recreational activities for the handicapped are provided through the Burnley Branch of the Inskip League of Friendship for Disabled Persons and the Women's Royal Voluntary Service.

The register of handicapped persons (General) totals 516 and this figure includes 33 children under the age of 16 years.

Daily Social Centres

The Council has erected eight small Social Centres for old persons which are open daily for the recreational use of old people.

Weekly Clubs

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service, the Rosehill Townswomen's Guild, the Ightenhill Townswomen's Guild, the Brunshaw Pensioners' Fellowship and the Salvation Army provide one-day-a-week clubs for old people in various parts of the town.

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service operates a Luncheon Club for elderly persons on one day a week at the Lane Bridge Social Centre.

SECTION IXMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The services provided under the Mental Health Act, 1959, are comprehensive and include one Hostel with accommodation for both sexes to a maximum of 16 residents; one Adult Training Centre catering for males and females of all categories; one "Intermediate" Training Centre providing facilities for mentally subnormal adolescents, and a Junior Training Centre incorporating a Nursery Class for children under 5 years of age, and a Special Unit for severely subnormal children with special difficulties.

These units are most successful as evidenced in the following paragraphs. This is due to the enthusiasm of the staffs concerned and to the help and co-operation, given by local industrialists.

Junior Training Centre

In August, the Health Committee approved the re-naming of the Centre, Westway School. Progress is maintained by means of an organised curriculum which provides domestic and vocational training for the older child. A Special Unit exists for the care of the severely subnormal child with physical handicaps or behaviour problems. During the year three more children were admitted to this Unit making a total of eleven.

Two of the children in the main school were transferred to Brunlea Day School for Physically Handicapped; one child left town and one child died. Thirty eight children remained on the register of the School at the end of the year.

It is pleasing to record that the Supervisor and an Assistant Supervisor in September commenced a one-year teacher's qualifying course at the Harris College, Preston, and in September 1969 it is envisaged that two more of the staff will be seconded to similar courses of academic training.

Good liaison continues with the local branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Bank Hall (Intermediate) Training Centre

Simple commercial work is undertaken by the trainees of this unit, and include packing of small plastic items and small toy display assemblies. Payment for work undertaken is made to the trainees.

There were two admissions and two discharges leaving a total of nineteen trainees at the end of the year. One trainee was transferred to the Adult Training Centre, having made good progress in this field of training and one left the town.

The Social Club meets on the second Wednesday of each month, and affords parents the opportunity to discuss their children with members of the Centre staff.

In early 1969 the Unit will become part of the new purpose-built Adult Training Centre.

Adult Training Centre

Contract work continues to be available and the various commercial firms are quite satisfied with the work carried out in the centre on their behalf. A steady sale of our own manufactured products has been maintained.

Trainees continue to make progress and seven were found jobs in open industry during the year. This continues to be most encouraging.

Thirty one admissions were made during the year and twenty eight left the Centre, including those progressing into open industry. At the end of the year, the register contained the names of seventy four trainees.

The Social Club meets on the third Monday of each month, and has a membership of some 40 to 45 trainees. The variety of entertainments and activities organised are very appreciated.

After many years of waiting, a new purpose-built Adult Training Centre was opened on the 13th January 1969, providing every facility for the trainees in this Centre and the Intermediate Centre. The new Centre is called Meadow Bank Adult Training Centre.

Thornleigh Hostel

This sixteen-bedded Hostel successfully serves as a half-way house between Hospital and community care.

During the year under review, the whole sixteen beds were occupied. Twenty five new admissions were made and twenty five were discharged. Of those discharged, eight were re-admitted to hospital.

Burnley General Hospital

Excellent liaison continues between the Consultant, Registrars, and Nursing Staff and the Mental Welfare Officers.

The staff of the Psychiatric Unit also co-operates well with our domiciliary staff.

The bed state for acute psychotic cases holds no problems, and the geriatric situation is assisted by the Day Centre.

The Hospital Workshop has fifteen Burnley patients under instruction.

The Psychiatric Social Club, in its twelfth year, continues to flourish each Friday evening and has an average attendance of 45 to 50

NUMBER OF PERSONS REFERRED TO LOCAL AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1968.

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				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		
	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)	
(a) General practitioners	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	(17)
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	11	24	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	30
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment..	-	-	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
(d) Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
(e) Police and courts	-	-	5	4	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	3
(f) Other sources.....	-	-	7	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	15
(g) Total	-	-	52	70	1	-	4	4	-	1	5	5	2	1	-	-	145

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AWAITING ENTRY TO HOSPITAL, ADMITTED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE OR ADMITTED TO GUARDIANSHIP DURING 1968

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(9)									
1. Number of persons in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at end of year									
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	5	6	1	-	12
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
(c) Total	-	-	-	-	7	9	1	-	17
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family)									
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	-	-	-	2	14	10	3	-	29
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Elsewhere	14	14	2	1	3	3	-	-	37
(d) Total	14	14	2	3	17	13	3	-	66

PREMISES PROVIDED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1968

Age Group provided for	Mental category provided for	Training Centres including Special Care Units				No. of Social Centres and Clubs	Homes and hostels	
		Number of Centres	Number of places		Number of homes or hostels		Number of places	
			Junior	Adults				
Under 16	(a) Mentally ill	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(b) Mentally Subnormal	1	40	-	1	-	-	
16 and over	(a) Mentally ill	1	-	75	1	1	16 } } }	
	(b) Mentally Subnormal	1	-	20	1	1		
	TOTAL	3	40	95	3	1	16	

Special units within Junior Training Centre providing for the severely subnormal with gross physical handicaps or gross behaviour difficulties	(a) Number of Units	1
	(b) Number of places	10

SECTION XAMBULANCE SERVICE

The fleet is radio-telephone controlled and consists of five ambulances, two dual-purpose vehicles and two sitting case cars. The personnel consists of the Ambulance Officer, four Station Officers and twenty three driver/attendants.

Satisfactory co-operative working arrangements continue with the Ambulance Service of No.6 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council in respect of long distance journeys, thereby avoiding unnecessary duplication. In addition, there is complete liaison in dealing with emergency calls in adjacent County areas, particularly those areas that are served more quickly by the Burnley Ambulance Service.

The work continues to increase as is evidenced by the statistics below, and it is of interest to note that 31% of the total mileage run was in respect of 653 journeys made to hospitals and clinics in other towns.

The accommodation provided on a temporary basis in the Old Barracks is very poor indeed, and it is hoped that in the not too distant future the Authority will be able to build a new Ambulance Station. Meanwhile, it is intended to improve the present premises to enable the service to continue to function efficiently, and to provide reasonable mess accommodation, etc. for the staff.

STATISTICS FOR 1968

Abortive and Service Journeys	Gas and Air, Oxygen, Blood, etc. Journeys	Accident and Emergency		Others		Totals		Mileage		Total
		Journeys	Patients carried	Journeys	Patients carried	Journeys	Patients carried	Amb.	Car	
387	177	2399	2499	6371	36037	9334	38536	78605	66702	145307

Comparative Statement of Statistics
over the last five years

Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Journeys made	8,991	8,658	8,797	8,834	9,334
Patients carried	36,397	36,072	37,564	39,424	38,536
Mileage run	137,429	132,992	134,399	138,079	145,307

SECTION XIENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICESWater Supply

I am indebted to the Calder Water Board's Engineer and Manager for providing the following information regarding the area's water supply.

(a) Water consumption

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Total consumption for the whole of the Board's area ...	3,540 million gallons (9.699 million gallons daily)	3,461 million gallons (9.482 million gallons daily)

During 1968, the amount of water consumed within the County Borough area only, amounted to 1,682 million gallons (4.61 million gallons daily).

The water supply for the area has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

(b) Rainfall on local gathering grounds

Swinden (upper gauge)	=	55.01 ins.
Swinden (lower gauge)	=	52.73 ins.
Cant Clough (north gauge)	=	60.41 ins.
Cant Clough (south gauge)	=	58.96 ins.

I am also grateful to the Chief Chemist of the local authority for the following information concerning the quality of water supplies.

Bacteriological examination. One hundred and fifty one samples of water from the reservoirs were examined bacteriologically:-

Cant Clough	...	...	...	50
Hurstwood/Heckenhurst	...	...	...	53
Swinden	...	...	...	48 - 151

Three samples from Swinden and three from Heckenhurst were unsatisfactory in that they contained some B. Coli. The remainder of the samples were satisfactory.

Chemical examination. Thirty one samples of water were examined chemically and found to be satisfactory.

(c) Fluoridation of public water supplies. The natural fluoride content of water supplies in the Borough are:-

Cant Clough	...	...	0.15 parts per million
Heckenhurst	...	...	0.12 parts per million
Swinden	...	...	0.16 parts per million

Public Baths

Twenty eight samples taken from the Public baths were examined chemically and bacteriologically. All samples were satisfactory apart from one from Gannow Baths which contained some B.Coli.

Public Cleansing

Collection and disposal of refuse

In May 1967 the incineration of rubbish ceased. This was due to the excessive cost of converting the plant to comply with the smoke control regulations. All refuse is now disposed of at the Heasandford tip, but of course a new incineration plant is planned for building in the present Five Year Capital Programme.

Amount of refuse dealt with during the year ended December 1968

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
(a) Refuse taken to tip:-		
Plant Screenings ('tailings')	10,944	
Screened dust	3,879	
Tipped direct	4,232	19,055
(b) Refuse burned		-
(c) Salvage materials sold		4,069
(d) Total refuse dealt with		23,046
Clinker arising from (b)		-

Receptacles for refuse in use during 1968

<u>No. of premises</u>	<u>No. of dustbins</u>
31,400	34,100

Sewerage and sewage disposal

Less than one per cent. of the premises within the Borough are not connected to the sewerage system, and these are mainly rural in character. The remaining premises are drained to three treatment works which at the present time are coping adequately with the town effluent.

Modernisation of the disposal works at Wood End and Duckpits continued towards the second of a five stage project.

It is the intention of the Minister of Housing and Local Government to make an Order, creating a Joint Sewerage Board for the area, which will include the County Borough.

Public Health Inspection

The public health inspectorate continued unchanged during 1968 and comprised of the Chief Public Health Inspector and his deputy; a food hygiene inspector; 4 district inspectors; 3 inspectors who share duties connected with smoke control, slum clearance and the inspection of offices and shops; a technical assistant; 2 pupils and 2 meat inspectors.

Offices and Shops

The year has been one of consolidation. Revisits have been started on premises previously visited, and all the 136 new registrations during the year were inspected. One inspector was employed full time in connection with duties under the Act, and the food hygiene and district inspectors continued to inspect those food premises which are also registered under the Act. There were 1415 visits to premises covered by the Act compared with 97 the previous year.

Surveys were carried out in the main commercial areas of the Borough and as a result 122 premises were discovered which were not registered. All have since registered. It is apparent that many employers are ignoring their statutory obligation to register premises, and it may be necessary to institute court proceedings in the future for this kind of default, if only to bring attention to bear on the statutory requirements of the Act.

Again the main contraventions have been failure to provide a supply of hot running water, absence of handrails to staircases, inadequate first-aid kit and failure to display an abstract of the Act. Where contraventions have been discovered notices have been served on the employers and premises have been revisited to ensure that the contraventions have been remedied. During the year two shops closed rather than incur the expense of bringing the premises up to the standard required by the Act. The occupier of one office found alternative premises because of difficulty in complying with the overcrowding provisions.

In some older premises there were still in existence obsolete waste water closets. These appliances do not meet the standard of the regulations made under the act which require a water closet, to be flushed by clean water. Several conversions from waste water closets to clean water closets have been effected so as to comply with the Regulations.

One complaint was received regarding the absence of heating in a supermarket. Upon visiting it was found that difficulties were being experienced in replacing a defective part of the heating equipment. Temporary heating was provided until repairs were executed.

During the year eighteen accidents were reported, three of which were due to falls from ladders. Visits were made where necessary and none of the accidents was due to a failure to comply with any of the requirements of the Act.

Dereliction

The Council's policy of acquiring vacant and derelict houses has been continued during the year and a considerable number have now had door and window openings bricked up. This action helps to prevent a further reduction in the amenities of the area by making it more difficult for vandals to despoil the property or tip rubbish there. However, it is very much a stop-gap measure and does nothing towards the real solution of the problem which must be the rehabilitation of the older parts of the town so as to reverse the drift away from them. The problem is aggravated by the considerable period of time which elapses between the making of a compulsory purchase order in connection with a clearance area, the rehousing of the families, and the eventual demolition of the houses. The resulting dereliction inevitably has a damaging effect upon the area as a whole and tends to spread to the adjacent houses, which often are themselves only marginally better than those in the clearance area.

The surplus of terraced houses resulting from a declining population and the building of new houses is permitting a shift in population from the poorer streets and areas to the better ones. Although most of these houses were built at approximately the same time some of them had a better environment than others and have been maintained to a higher standard over the years. Thus in some areas the proportion of owner-occupiers has increased and as a consequence, amenities such as hot water systems, baths and clean water closets have been installed, whereas in others standards have remained poor. It is clear that as the difference between these areas becomes greater there is an increased tendency for migration to take place, bringing further problems of dereliction.

Offensive Trades

There are eight offensive trade premises within the Borough and these are all registered and inspected regularly. The eight are comprised of five marine stores, one gut scraper, one tallow melter, and one fellmonger. These premises are generally well conducted and do not give rise to much nuisance.

Conversion of waste water closets

The conversion of waste water closets continues, and at the end of the year 8724 were in use - a reduction of 523 compared with the previous year. The number of applications for grant towards the conversion of waste water closets to clean water closets, received during the year, was 458.

The rate of conversion was quickened by the Council's decision in March to increase the grant from ten pounds to a maximum of twenty pounds. A grant of half the cost of a conversion (where the cost does not exceed thirty six pounds) is now made, with a further grant of twenty five per cent. of any cost in excess of this sum up to a maximum of forty four pounds. This further financial inducement to property owners has resulted in an increase of fifty per cent. in the number of applications for grant as compared with the previous year. Other factors influencing the numbers of the two types of closet are the construction of new houses, the installation of clean water closets by means of a 'standard grant', and the demolition of unfit houses under the Housing Act.

Noise nuisances

Complaints continued to be received in respect of industrial premises. Following the pattern of previous years these were mainly complaints of noise at night. Once again the virtual impossibility of night shift working without nuisance, where factories are surrounded by domestic premises, was demonstrated. The truth is that almost any extraneous noise during the night can be a source of real annoyance to people who would not complain of very much louder noises during the day. The increasing trend towards shift working will inevitably lead to more and more complaints of this nature in the future. A considerable number of complaints were received from residents adjacent to an engineering works of a noise nuisance during the night. The trouble was traced to a fan and a pump supplying a furnace which had to be operated continuously. The firm concerned were most co-operative and quickly put in hand works to reduce noise emission. The steps taken included the re-siting of the offending equipment, the fitting of anti-vibration connections between the pump and fan and the associated piping and ducting, and the building of an acoustic shield. A second fan in another part of the factory was also equipped with a silencer. In addition, a number of openings in the factory wall, which had previously served as ventilator openings, were bricked-up so as to reduce noise transmission through the wall. The sum of these works brought about a considerable improvement in the position but inevitably some noise remains and there are undoubtedly complainants who are still not completely satisfied. A more unusual complaint received during the year concerned the weekly practice by a girls brass band in premises attached to a chapel. The occupants of an adjacent house found this too much to bear and complained to this department. A tactful approach by the district public health inspector to the minister and the band leader, and a suggestion that an alternative site be found appears to have solved the problem.

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

When the year began the epidemic of foot and mouth disease was at its peak and the story of this is now farming history. We were fortunate in Burnley in that we had no reported case of infection within the county borough or sufficiently near to our boundary to cause alarm. However, the fact that all animals coming into the abattoirs had to be licensed by this authority, caused a considerable amount of additional work. There were no cases of swine fever, fowl pest, or anthrax reported in the borough.

Disease of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

This Order requires persons utilising kitchen waste and other waste foods for animal feeding purposes to adequately sterilise the food in approved and licensed plant before bringing it into contact with livestock. This is to obviate the risk of the transmission of animal diseases. Regular supervision by the Department's officers is essential in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Order.

Pet Animals Act 1951

This Act provides for the supervision and licensing by the local authority of all persons carrying on the business of dealer in pet animals.

Six persons were licensed under the provisions of the Act.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

One licence was granted following a satisfactory report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Riding Establishments Act 1964

This Act requires all persons hiring out horses to be licensed. There was one application for a licence during the year. The premises were satisfactory and the licence was granted.

Housing

The inspection and representation of premises included in the Council's current slum clearance programme continued during the year. Houses in the Healey Wood, Russell Street, Argyle Street and Regent Street areas were inspected and represented.

Six families were removed from clearance areas to Corporation houses by the Health Department staff after inspection of the premises had revealed the evidence of vermin. The tenants effects were treated by an insecticide in each case. In two cases treatment was carried out by a private contractor.

There are two common lodging houses within the Borough comprising a total of 96 beds. These are inspected at regular intervals and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

There are no licensed camping sites in the town and isolated cases of the use of caravans have been dealt with by requiring their removal from the site.

Four hundred and forty six applications for grant were received in respect of the provision of standard amenities in houses. As in previous years the great majority of the applications came from owner/occupiers. Landlords of tenanted houses continue to make little use of the grant facilities.

Clearance Areas represented during 1968

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of premises</u>
Healey Wood	238
Russell Street	72
Argyle Street	64
Regent Street	67 - 441

Houses in Clearance Areas and unfit houses elsewhere

Houses demolished in Clearance Areas

Unfit for human habitation	195
On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957	15

Houses demolished (not in or adjoining clearance areas)

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.16 or Sec.17 (1) Housing Act 1957	31
Local Authority houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-

Unfit Houses Closed

Under Sec.16 or 17 of Housing Act 1957	5
--	---

Number of Persons Displaced

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	356
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	71
From houses to be closed	-

Families Displaced

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	121
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	23
From houses to be closed	-

Unfit houses made fit

After formal notice under Sec.16, Housing Act 1957	-
After determination of a closing order under Sec.27 Housing Act 1961	-

Houses in which defects were remedied (other than unfit houses made fit)

After formal notice under Public Health Acts	218
--	-----

Housing Statistics(a) Number of dwellings erected during the year:-

By the Corporation ...	66 houses
	11 bungalows
	124 flats
By private enterprise ...	115 houses
	75 bungalows
Total dwellings -	<u>391</u>

(b) Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1968

Houses with through ventilation	...	28,138
Combined houses and shops	... ..	1,333
Houses without through ventilation:-		
(a) Back-to-back houses	... ..	17
(b) Single houses	... ..	18
		<hr/> 29,506 <hr/>

(c) Houses without through ventilation

Total number of back-to-back houses,
single houses and single roomed dwellings ... 35

Total number of back-to-back and single
houses closed or demolished during 1968 ... -

Smoke Control

The implementation of the Council's smoke control programme continued during 1968. The Burnley No.10 Smoke Control Order was made in March and was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in August. The area covered by the Order is the largest to date and includes some 1145 acres and 6219 premises. The Burnley No.9 Order became operational on the 1st August and from that date approximately half of the town was subject to smoke control.

Daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide levels in the atmosphere are taken at three points in the town, situated along a line running approximately south west to north east; St. Hilda's school; the Town Hall; and the General Hospital. It is interesting and gratifying to note the reduction in atmospheric pollution as measured at these points over the period 1963 to 1968. The readings show a reduction in smoke ranging from 72% at the Town Hall to 40% at the General Hospital and a reduction in sulphur dioxide from 24% at St. Hilda's to 35% at the Town Hall site. It is particularly interesting to note that the total amount of smoke in the atmosphere is almost twice as great at the General Hospital site as at St. Hilda's school. The latter is in an operative smoke control area whereas the hospital is not. The overall reduction in pollution at the General Hospital site is almost certainly due to three causes. A reduction in industrial pollution due to the enforcement of the provisions of the Clean Air Act. A reduction in domestic pollution due to the trend towards gas fires and the various types of central heating. A reduction in the smoke and sulphur carried by the prevailing wind from the south west of the town due to existing smoke control areas.

The following table is a summary of the smoke control orders confirmed and becoming operative during 1968.

Orders confirmed	No. of premises	Acreage	Orders operative	No. of premises	Acreage
Burnley No.10	6,219	1,145	Burnley No.9	3,660	392

Smoke Control Areas

The figures below show the position at the end of December 1968

Total acreage of Borough	...	4,695
Acreage covered by operative orders	...	2,201
Part of Borough covered by operative orders expressed as a % of the whole	...	47%
Total premises in Borough	...	30,919
Premises covered by operative orders	...	15,849
Premises covered by operative orders expressed as a % of whole	...	51%

Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949

Four rodent operatives/disinfectors work under the control of the Chief Public Health Inspector in carrying out the administration of the above Act. The men are based at Royle Road disinfection centre.

The Department provides a service to aid occupiers in ridding their premises of rats and mice. This is carried out by operatives trained by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in rodent control methods. In addition the public health inspectors visit all complaints after treatment to advise on remedying the causes of the presence of the rodents. No charge is made for the treatment of dwellinghouses, but the cost of operatives' time and materials is recovered from the occupiers of business premises. Statistical details are as follows:-

Premises found to be infested by common rat	...	301
Premises found to be infested by house mouse	...	1462
Total visits paid by rodent operatives to dwellinghouses (including Council houses)	...	1687
Total visits paid by rodent operatives to business premises	...	746
Total visits paid by rodent operatives to local authority premises	...	386

Total visits paid by rodent operatives to agricultural premises	...	...	1
Total special inspections by public health inspectors	...	...	186

Surface infestations of rats continued to be treated with Warfarin. Some success has been gained in killing rats by the use of Alpha-Chloralose. This narcotic type poison was laid for mouse control, but on several occasions rats have eaten 1 or 2 teaspoonsful of the bait and have been killed, usually being found near the baiting point. This fact is being carefully watched.

Surface infestations are, wherever possible, followed by a block treatment of the sewers in the affected areas. This is intended to eradicate the rats at their source. The sewer treatments using Warfarin as poison were carried out in four separate periods during the year and have given the following results:-

No. of chambers receiving completed treatment	...	245
No. of chambers showing complete takes	...	32
No. of chambers showing partial takes	...	17
No. of chambers showing no takes	...	196

During the year Alpha-Chloralose became the main poison used against the house mouse. Considerable success was achieved against mice when using this in the form of a proprietary ready mixed bait. Improved results were obtained when the poison was purchased neat, and mixed with a finely ground bait base.

Infestations of house mice have outnumbered those of rats by some four hundred per cent.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The disinfection centre has been equipped with a tumbler drier, which now completes the equipment needed to spray, or fog-disinfect, materials in the gas tight room, which was reported upon last year.

The disinfestation service was called upon as follows:-

Treatment against bed bugs	.....	23
Treatment against fleas	.....	37
Treatment against cockroaches	.....	125
Treatment against other insects	....	21
Treatment of premises prior to occupants removal from clearance areas to Council houses	.....	8

214

The facilities at the centre were used on six occasions by neighbouring authorities to treat persons, living in those authorities, who were infected with scabies.

The number of cleansing baths given for all scabies treatments was 291, whilst the full total of baths given for all reasons was 1038.

Articles disinfected totalled	...	1448
Articles disinfested totalled	...	381

FOOD CONTROL

Food Hygiene

No legal proceedings were taken under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, although the threat of such action caused a number of occupiers of food business premises to either close down or construct new premises rather than repair their unsatisfactory ones. In one case the occupier voluntarily closed his food business for several days to enable repair, cleansing and decoration to be carried out to meet the requirements of the Regulations.

A number of occupiers of food businesses were requested to carry out work to meet the demands of the Regulations and most have been satisfactorily completed on an informal basis.

Most food business premises operate a 5½ or 6 day week, and many workers have been drawn into other industries by the lure of the 5 day week and other incentives. This has caused serious understaffing in many trades. In some cases the lack of staff, is used as an excuse for lack of cleansing and hygiene, but this is not admissible, as the law must be fully adhered to during the time the business is in operation.

Inspections of food vehicles and stalls, used in the course of food business operations, increased during the year. Many were found to fall below the standards set by the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 (as amended). However, only informal action has been taken, as yet, against those using the vehicles or stalls and has, in most cases, been found to be sufficient.

Details of food premises to which the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 apply are as follows.

Type of Trade	No.of premises	No.fitted to comply with Reg.16	No.to which Reg.19 applies	No.fitted to comply with Reg.19
Unlicensed Restaurants				
Cafes and Snack Bars...	32	28	28	28
Licensed Caterers	16	16	16	16
Works Canteens	30	30	30	30
School Meals Canteens and Sculleries	49	49	49	49
Licensed Premises (public houses and Clubs)	138	138	138	138
Wholesale Fish and poultry suppliers	2	2	2	2
Wholesale meat suppliers	7	7	7	7
Wholesale grocers	3	3	3	3
Wholesale greens and Fruit Suppliers	4	4	4	4
Supermarkets	5	5	5	5
Bakehouses	40	40	40	40
Fish fryers	57	57	57	57
Retail butchers	92	89	89	89
Retail grocers	419	419	419	419
Retail fish shops	18	18	18	18
Retail greengrocers	10	10	10	10
Ice Cream and Sweets ...	90	90	90	90

Food Poisoning

Nine outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year, involving eleven persons. Two were family outbreaks and involved four persons, the remainder being seven individual cases.

There were no deaths due to food poisoning.

All the seven individual cases were caused by salmonella typhimurium. Of the two family outbreaks one was due to salmonella London and the other to salmonella takoradi.

Salmonellae are the main food poisoning bacteria and there are some 450 types known to man.

Food borne disease

The routine of screening school meals workers after their absence from work with reported gastro-enteritis was continued during the year.

Several visits were made to check on the health of persons returning from holiday cruises. A number of such cruises call at ports where smallpox is endemic. If a cruise passenger is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination he must be placed under surveillance for fourteen days after his return. This is required by the Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1966.

Meat Inspection

The slaughterhouse at Royle Road, occupied and operated by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation (Meat) Ltd., continued as the only slaughterhouse in the Borough. All the animals slaughtered received one hundred per cent. inspection despite the shortage of staff due to ill-health. All carcasses and offal fit for human consumption were duly stamped as required by the Meat Regulations, 1963.

The use of any kind of wiping cloth for wiping down any carcass or offal was prohibited from the 1st November. All carcasses are sprayed with water to ensure their cleanliness.

The number of carcasses inspected during the year and the figures for the four preceding years are shown below:-

Year	Cattle excl.cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	TOTAL
1964	3155	403	24	19883	2368	-	25833
1965	2745	345	6	17884	2747	-	23727
1966	3001	1250	2	21088	2235	-	27576
1967	3545	1152	548	21422	3113	2	29564
1968	2872	809	14	14484	4157	-	22636

No lesions of tuberculosis were discovered in any of the animals slaughtered or otherwise inspected.

The amount of meat and offal rejected at the slaughterhouse was:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	3	15	1	26
Offal	18	13	1	9
	22	8	3	7

Milk supplies

The supplies of milk in the town are regularly sampled to ensure their quality, cleanliness and freedom from harmful bacteria. Samples of milk are taken from distributors, schools, dispensers in cafes, etc., and vending machines.

Untreated and pasteurised milk are the main types supplied in this area. One of the tests for these types of milk is the methylene blue reduction test which indicates the keeping quality of the milk, with special reference to the general cleanliness of the milk and its container. During the year 21 samples failed this test; all were untreated milk, and steps have been taken to make producers more aware of their responsibilities under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

The work of ensuring that untreated milk is kept free from Brucellosis was continued and a number of cases of brucella infection of milk were discovered during the year. In all cases the position was remedied by the removal from the herd of the infected animal or animals. The response and co-operation of the farmers was such that in only two cases was it necessary to serve notices requiring the milk to be heat treated.

During the year the milk supplied to the children at school commenced to be delivered in tetrahedron shaped waxed cartons instead of the usual bottle. The new system appears relatively successful in that it has eliminated the long-standing problem of foreign bodies in milk bottles and complaints of chipped and broken bottles.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the Borough.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry dressing stations within the Borough.

Food and Drugs Sampling

The continuity of sampling was disrupted when in April, the Borough Analyst resigned and in the succeeding months the Council decided to discontinue the use of the Analyst's Department for the purpose of analysing food and drug samples.

This decision affected the sampling for analysis of food and drugs and there was a gap of some four to five months before this work could be recommenced. In September, the Lancashire County Analyst was appointed Public Analyst for Burnley.

The examination and reporting of samples of milk for bacteriological and statutory tests may be done without the signature of a Borough Analyst. Samples of milk for these purposes were taken throughout the year and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Preston. There is no charge for this service.

The Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967, came into operation on the 31st May and among other items laid down standards for meat content and advertising of pies. The salient feature of these Regulations has been the standard of 12½% meat in a meat and vegetable pie. Samples taken during the year have shown that this standard was not being met and in one case the meat content was only 2%. Meat and vegetable pies with less than 12½% meat must be labelled and advertised as vegetable and meat pies.

Six hundred and fifty tests were carried out on the following samples:-

	Total	No. Unsatis.	Reason unsatisfactory
Food and Drugs Analysis of composition	67	14	3 - dairy cream (tinned) - low fat content. 1 - cough mixture - low chloroform. 1 - full fat soft cheese - trade marking. 4 - meat and potato pie - low meat content. 1 - dried Japanese mushrooms - presence of preservatives. 4 - milk - added water and low fat content.
Food other than milk (bacteriological test)	6	1	1 - Beef Stew - High plate count.
Bulk milk untreated	279	46	21 - failed methylene blue test. 18 - positive ring test. 7 - positive culture test.
Bulk milk heat treated	10	-	-
Individual milk samples (untreated)	283	22	17 - positive ring test. 5 - positive culture test.
Water samples. Special test for lead content in certain pipes	5	-	-
Total samples	650	83	

Unsound food

The weight of food, other than raw meat, condemned as unsound was 32 tons. 6 cwts. and 8 lbs.

The bulk of this food was tinned or otherwise pre-packed. However, on two occasions large quantities of potatoes were condemned due to a form of fungus disease which caused internal deterioration of the tuber without any noticeable external effects.

Foreign substances in food

Twenty five complaints were made by members of the public regarding the presence of foreign bodies in food. In each case the food was pre-packed and the object complained about was not discernible until the container was opened.

In all cases the offenders were warned regarding their need to guard against there being similar complaints in the future. No legal proceedings were taken.

Food other than milk (bacteriological test)	6	1	1 - Best Star - High plate count.
Bulk milk untreated	219	48	21 - Tailed gophers, blue test.
Bulk milk heat treated	10	-	15 - positive ring test. 4 - positive culture test.
Individual milk samples (untreated)	283	22	11 - positive ring test. 3 - positive culture test.
Water samples. Special test for lead content in certain pipes	5	-	-
Total samples	650	87	-

Factories Act 1961

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by the Public Health
Inspectors) during 1968.

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	19	3	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	418	282	14	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	437	285	17	-

Inspections re Unfitness ...
Houses let in Lodgings ...
Overcrowding ...
Removal from Clearance Areas ...
Standard Grants ...

370
56
2
208
447

Interviews with Owners, Public, etc.

1814

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	21	18	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	12	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	30	18	-	-	-
TOTAL	65	49	-	5	-

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134) - NIL

Details of inspections, etc., carried out by Public Health
Inspectors

Total

Atmospheric Pollution

Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	7089
Industrial Plant	...	...	...	90
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	63
Smoke Observations (Industrial)	...	...	...	388
Tips	...	...	...	153

Factories

With Mechanical Power	...	...	...	210
Without Mechanical Power	...	...	...	3
Outworkers	...	...	...	-
Bakehouses	...	...	...	72

Food Control

Food Hygiene (Ex Bakehouses)	1343
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	42
Food/Drug Sampling	...	...	...	112

General Public Health

Premises in Disrepair	...	...	...	4945
Filthy and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	99
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	54
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	5
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	24
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	16
Conversion of W.W.Cs.	...	...	...	1077
Other Premises	...	...	...	1011

Housing

Inspections re Unfitness	...	...	...	370
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	56
Overcrowding	...	...	...	2
Removal from Clearance Areas	...	...	...	208
Standard Grants	...	...	...	447

<u>Interviews with Owners, Public, etc.</u>	1814
---	-----	-----	-----	------

					Total
<u>Infestations</u>					
Rat Infested Premises	...	...	...	...	186
Other Infestations (insects, etc.)	...	...	...	...	211
<u>Noise Nuisance</u>					
Industrial	...	...	...	...	142
Domestic	...	...	...	...	35
<u>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises</u>					1415
<u>Schools</u>	...	...	...	...	8
<u>Pet Animals Act</u>	...	...	...	...	11
<u>Waste Food Order</u>	...	...	...	...	13
<u>Boarding Establishments</u>	...	...	...	...	6
<u>Magistrates' Court Proceedings taken</u>					2
<u>Number of:-</u>					
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	314
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	725
Informal notices remedied	...	...	...	...	658
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	274
Statutory notices remedied	...	...	...	...	218
<u>Other Premises</u>					
Conversion of W.O.s.	...	...	...	...	107
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	101
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...
Novelty Shows	...	...	...	...	...
Filthy Vermin Premises	...	...	...	...	...
Premises in Danger	...	...	...	...	...
Food Hygiene (Exhibition)	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...
Food/Bug Sampling	...	...	...	...	...
<u>Household</u>					
Inspections re Unfitness	...	...	...	...	370
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	56
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5
Removal from Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	208
Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	447
<u>Interviews with Owners, Public, etc.</u>					1814

SECTION XII
MISCELLANEOUS

Police Court Proceedings 1966

<u>No.of case</u>	<u>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
1.	Clean Air Act, 1956	Contravention of the Burnley No.8 Smoke Control Order.	Fined £5 plus Costs.

Medical Examinations

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1968.

<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>No.of examinations</u>
Retirement of local authority staff.....	18
Workmen's Compensation Act	-
Superannuation	392
Road Traffic Act	172
Fitness to work	46
School Meals Service	130
Accidents	2
Teachers	33
Admission to Training College	81
Others	76
TOTALS	950

THE WEATHER OF 1968 COMPARED WITH 1967

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperatures				No. of days of ground frost	Mean relative humidity
	Total amount in hours	No. of days of sun	Highest amount in 24 hours	Total fall in inches	No. of days of rain	Highest amount in 24 hours	Mean in shade	Mean range	Mean earth 1 foot	Mean earth 4 feet		
Average 60 years	1057.3	267	15.7 hrs. on 29.6.66. 28.5.66.	43.2	199	2.420 ins. on 9.10.41.	47.0°	12.1°	48.1°	48.3°	112	82.9%
1967	1169.7	293	13.3 hrs. on 20.8.67.	56.84	256	1.76 ins. on 8.8.67.	46.6°	10.66°	47.3°	47.5°	71 *	84.4%
1968	1060.4	244	16.0 hrs. on 14.6.68.	53.22	231	2.91 ins. on 20.9.69.	46.89°	11.89°	47.65°	47.6°	110	84.2%

Notes

- The grass minimum thermometer was broken at the beginning of 1967 and for 55 days records are not available.
- The sunshine recording sphere was stolen on 26th October 1968, and records are not available from that date to the end of the year.
- On the 14th June 1968, sixteen hours of sunshine were recorded. This is the highest amount of sunshine measured since recording first commenced in 1908.

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.

1968

1 INDEX

	Page		Page
Audiometry	13	Infectious Diseases	14
B.C.G. Vaccination	14	Inspection Clinic	13
Brunlea Day School for Physically Handicapped	21	Meals and Milk	24
Camp School	23	Medical Inspection in Schools	11-12
Child Guidance	22-23	Medical Treatment	15-16
Clinics	10	Ministry of Education - Statistical Tables	25-30
Clothing and Footgear	12	Minor Ailments	15
Committee	2	Miscellaneous Examinations	13
Convalescent Homes	23	Miscellaneous Information	23-24
Co-ordination and Co-operation with other Health Services, Voluntary Bodies, etc.	11	Nursery Schools	9
Dental Service	17-18 : 30	Physical Condition	13
Diphtheria and Immunisation	14	Physiotherapy Clinic	16
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	15	Psychological Service	22-23
Education Committee	2	School Baths	23
Education in Hospital	21	School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation	24
Employment of Children	24	School Meals	24
Enuresis Clinic	16	School Population	8-9
Eye diseases and Visual Defects	15	Special Schools	9
Facts disclosed by Medical Inspection	12	Staff	7
Following up	13	Statistical Tables	25-30
Handicapped Pupils	19-23	Transport	23
Blind and Partially Sighted	20	Tuberculosis	22
Deaf and Partially Hearing	19	Vaccination against Tuberculosis	14
Diabetic	21	Vitamin Preparations	23
Delicate	21		
Educationally Subnormal	19		
Epileptics	20		
Maladjusted	19		
Physically Handicapped	21		
Speech Defects	20-21		
Hygiene Inspections	12		

Members of the Special Schools and Services Committee have been asked to submit a report on the work done during the year 1956-57. The report should be submitted to the Committee by the 1st of December 1957. The report should be in the form of a statement of facts and figures, and should be accompanied by a list of references. The report should be submitted to the Committee by the 1st of December 1957.

Children receive reinforcing injections against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and most of these "booster" injections are given in schools. The total number of injections was slightly less than in 1957, but the reason for this could be that time was taken up giving the measles vaccine in accordance with the Measles Vaccination Scheme. Further time was also spent on our poliomyelitis "booster" scheme which was introduced for school entrants who had previously received a completed

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1968 - 69

* HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Mr. Alderman D. Newlove, J.P.).

* Mrs. Alderman M. A. Battle, J.P.

* Miss Alderman A. Proctor.

* Alderman T. Holgate.

* Alderman E. J. Willis (Chairman).

* Mrs. Councillor M. E. Durkin, J.P.

* Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P.

* Mrs. Councillor J. Foulds.

* Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling.

* Councillor R. M. Baldwin.

* Councillor H. Brown.

* Councillor K. Butterworth.

* Councillor S. L. Collinson.

* Councillor T. Davies.

* Councillor R. Edge.

* Councillor H. Holden.

* Councillor O. Nelson.

* Councillor N. Powell (Vice-Chairman).

* Councillor A. Proctor.

* Councillor A. F. Whittaker.

* The Rt. Rev. The Bishop Suffragan of Burnley.

* The Rev. C. Holgate.

* The Rev. H. Rigby.

* Mr. E. L. Herbert.

-----"-----

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

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
Burnley.

April 1969.

To The Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my Report on the School Health Service for the year 1968.

We had no serious outbreaks of infectious disease during the year apart from Measles and German Measles. Measles notifications were mainly in the second half of the year, 58 school children compared with 37 in the previous year. The total number of cases notified was higher than in 1967 but occurred mainly in the 0-4 age group. One hundred and eighteen cases of German Measles were notified in children of school age, and this was 9 less than in the previous year. It is pleasing to note that there were only 7 Whooping Cough cases notified and these included only one child of school age. Dysentery was no problem, only 2 cases being notified in school children, whilst 3 developed food poisoning. No cases of Poliomyelitis occurred and only two children developed Acute Meningitis. There were 5 cases of Infective Jaundice and Hepatitis.

During the year there were certain changes regarding notifications of infectious disease and infective jaundice became notifiable. This helps to keep a check on a fairly prevalent disease which can cause liver damage. Pneumonia has been excluded from the list of notifiable diseases.

In May, 1968, a National Scheme was introduced for vaccination against Measles. The vaccine was available to children who had never had the disease, and priority was given to children in the pre-school age groups and also to those in Infant and Junior Schools.

Children received reinforcing injections against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and most of these "booster" injections are given in schools. The total number of injections was slightly less than in 1967, but the reason for this could be that time was taken up giving the measles vaccine in accordance with the Measles Vaccination Scheme. Further time was also spent on our poliomyelitis "booster" scheme which was introduced for school entrants who had previously received a completed

primary course. One dose of vaccine was sufficient and it was administered orally in school, on a sugar lump.

Parents should take full advantage of vaccination schemes which are carried out free, either at the local authority clinics and centres or else by their own general medical practitioner.

Diphtheria protection began in 1940 and this once dreaded disease has now been almost eradicated.

Whooping Cough protection commenced in the early 1950s and with the help of antibiotic drugs the few cases that now occur are usually mild.

Poliomyelitis protection has proved its value and now Measles protection, although it can cause a slight reaction like a mild Measles, will probably be accepted, and in time will prevent much misery in children, and also help to prevent bronchitis which is a common complication of the disease.

I received two notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in school children, a boy of 14 and a girl of 15 years. Such notifications necessitate tracing of contacts and giving protective vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination which protects against the disease, is given with the parents consent to children in the 13 year old age groups at school.

Screening of children is done by the Tine test. We find this to be an advantage over the Hear test which we previously used, as much more time is saved.

When children have medical inspections in schools, parents are invited to attend. The attendance of parents is reasonable in Infant Schools, but disappointing in Junior and Senior Schools. This may be due to the fact that many parents are working, but they are always welcomed by the medical staff so that any problems relating to the health of the child may be discussed.

There were 6 deaths in school children during the year. Five of these were due to accidents.

The School Dental Department held a Dental Health Week in November and it was an undoubted success. It is dealt with in the body of my Report and the Chief Dental Officer is to be commended for promoting it. The school teachers helped and the pupils enjoyed the distribution of apples by a professional clown who spoke to them on the importance of dental hygiene, a health education approach which it is hoped they will remember.

A new system of convalescence at the Thursby Children's Home, St. Annes-on-Sea, was introduced. In future the Home will stay open all the year round and extra staff have been appointed. Much voluntary help given to the Home made it more comfortable, and the local authority has increased the contribution for each child who attends for convalescence.

During the year, 20 mentally handicapped children from Westway School went for periods of convalescence. They were medically recommended, and both parents and children benefited. These children were specially selected to fit into the routine of the Home, and no difficulty was experienced in accommodating them.

Our Children's Department referred 15 children for convalescence. A total of 217 Burnley children attended the Home as well as 24 children from the Lancashire County Council.

New toilets have been built during the year at some of the older schools and they replace most insanitary external toilet blocks.

Dr. H. C. Palin, Orthopaedic Consultant, who attends our School Clinic, discontinued his periodic visits towards the end of the year, as he was retiring from the hospital service. We are grateful to him for the contribution he has made for several years to our Orthopaedic Service.

We are still unable to recruit a full-time Physiotherapist, but we have the services of a Physiotherapist for one session weekly.

During the year, one of the School Medical Officers completed a course for Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils.

Several Health Visitors have attended audiology courses, and sweep tests of hearing are now carried out in all Junior Schools.

Health education is one of the most important duties of the Health Department personnel. This authority does not employ a full-time Health Education Officer and, as the subject matter varies such a lot, several members of the staff, including the Assistant Medical Officers, contribute when the occasion arises. The Health Visitors cope with increasing requests for more health education lectures in schools and in the community. Much time is taken in preparing suitable lecture material, including visual aids for practical instruction and a section for this purpose is gradually being built up.

Senior school children should have instruction on how to safeguard and maintain good health. We need to know more about their level of knowledge on topical subjects such as the known dangers of smoking and drug taking. Although parents endeavour to give advice to their children

4 General Clerks.
2 Dental Surgery Assistants.
Health Visitors (combined duties).

it is not always taken. School teachers, however, are in a position to help and the opportunity for doing this must not be overlooked.

During the year, the old voluntary body - the Central Council for Health Education - was taken over by the new Health Education Council of the Ministry of Health and came into being on the 1st April 1968. As our local authority makes a substantial contribution towards the running of this new Department, we hope to make good use of its services.

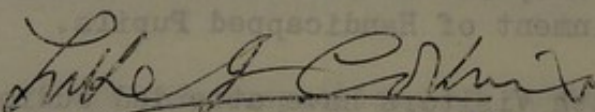
Close co-operation was maintained between the School Health Service and the local Hospital Specialist Services.

During the year, provision for new School Clinic facilities in a Health Centre was agreed for inclusion in the town's Development Plan, and it is to be hoped that by 1971 it will be a reality.

I must record my appreciation of the interest and encouragement of the members of the appropriate Committees, and of the co-operation of the Director of Education, his Deputy and Head Teachers.

May I also make grateful reference to the loyalty of all the members of my staff, who have worked so zealously and efficiently during the year.

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


Principal School Medical Officer.

Nursery SchoolsSTAFF as at 31st December 1968.

Principal School Medical Officer	-	L.J.Collins, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	-	E.P.Whitaker, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
School Medical Officers	-	Mrs.I.Logan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.C.H., D.P.H. Mrs.P.S.Limaye, M.B., B.S.(Poona), D.C.H.
Principal Dental Officer	-	C.F.Tehan, B.D.S.
Consultant Orthodontist (part-time)	-	Mr.D.J.Timms, D.Ortho.
Senior Dental Officer	-	Vacancy.
Ophthalmic Specialists (part-time)	-	W.N.Dugmore, M.B., D.O., F.R.C.S.E. 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.
Senior Orthoptist	-	Miss S.Sutcliffe, D.B.O.
Orthoptist	-	Vacancy.
Physiotherapist	-	Mrs.P.A.Chadwick, M.C.S.P. (part-time).
Educational Psychologist	-	Mrs.K.J.Hayward, B. A.(Hons.Psychology).
Social Work Assistant	-	Miss D.Cavell.
Speech Therapist	-	Mrs.J.Kelly, L.C.S.T.
Dental Auxiliary	-	Miss M.L.Slater.
Superintendent Health Visitor	-	Miss M.O'Brien, D.N.(London), S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
Chief Administrative Officer	-	A.Pilling.

1 Senior Clerk.
 1 Clerk/Shorthand Typist.
 4 General Clerks.
 2 Dental Surgery Assistants.
 Health Visitors (combined duties).

SCHOOLS

At the end of the year, there were 14,205 children on the school rolls. This number is 377 more than in the previous year, and the distribution is as follows:-

Primary Schools

Barden Junior and Infants	...	...	...	463
Burnley Wood Infants	...	...	...	227
Ightenhill Junior	...	...	...	375
Ightenhill Infants	...	...	...	220
Stoneyholme Junior	...	...	...	232
Stoneyholme Infants	...	...	...	182
Rosegrove Infants	...	...	...	104
Hargher Clough Junior	...	...	...	302
Habergham Infants	...	...	...	49
Heasandford Junior	...	...	...	417
Heasandford Infants	...	...	...	301
Coal Clough Junior	...	...	...	312
Coal Clough Infants	...	...	...	164
Todmorden Road Junior	...	...	...	466
Todmorden Road Infants	...	...	...	299
Whittlefield Infants	...	...	...	77
Rosehill Junior	...	...	...	326
Rosehill Infants	...	...	...	228
Healey Wood Infants	...	...	...	53
Lowerhouse Junior	...	...	...	283
St.Peter's Junior and Infants	...	...	...	181
Holy Trinity Junior and Infants	...	...	...	210
St.Stephen's Junior	...	...	...	267
St.Stephen's Infants	...	...	...	78
St.Andrew's Junior and Infants	...	...	...	148
Wood Top Infants	...	...	...	44
Lane Head Junior and Infants	...	...	...	97
Myrtle Bank Infants	...	...	...	228
St.Mary's R.C.Junior	...	...	...	346
St.Mary's R.C.Infants	...	...	...	218
St.Thomas's R.C.Junior and Infants	...	...	...	98
St.Mary Magdalene's R.C.Junior	...	...	...	190
St.Mary Magdalene's R.C.Infants	...	...	...	118
St.John's R.C.Junior	...	...	...	297
St.John's R.C.Infants	...	...	...	199
St.Augustine's R.C.Junior and Infants	...	...	...	199
			...	7,998

Nursery Schools

Accrington Road Nursery School	...	...	...	80
Habergham Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Rockwood Nursery School	...	...	...	60
Rosehill Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Lionel Street Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Elm Street Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Howard Street Nursery School	...	...	...	60
Rosegrove Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Barden Lane Nursery School	...	...	...	40 ... 480

County Secondary Schools

Barden County Secondary Boys' School	...	...	569
Burnley Wood County Secondary Boys' School	...	...	247
Rosegrove County Secondary Boys' School	...	...	441
Ivy Bank County Secondary Girls' School	...	...	591
Walshaw County Secondary Girls' School	...	...	598 ... 2446

Comprehensive Schools

St. Theodore's R.C. Boys' School	...	...	861
St. Hilda's R. C. Girls' School	...	...	522 ... 1383

Technical High School

Burnley Technical High School	...	...	518
(Boys = 261 : Girls = 257)			

Academic High Schools

Grammar School for Boys	...	...	596
High School for Girls	...	...	587 ... 1183

Special Schools

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children	...	...	98
Brunlea Day School for Physically Handicapped	...	...	99 ... 197

In the two Nursery Schools children are constantly supervised and 348 received a full medical examination.

GENERAL INFORMATION

School Clinic

All clinics of the School Health 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 school clinic was open on 253 days and the number of attendances made to the various clinics was 15,834 which is an increase of 377 on the previous year.

Clinics - General

Medical inspection in schools - approximately ten sessions each week.

General ailments - daily.

Dental treatment - daily.

Minor ailment treatment - daily.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, and vaccination against smallpox - one session each week.

Immunisations and vaccinations are also carried out in Schools.

Enuresis treatment - approximately at fortnightly intervals.

Orthoptic treatment - approximately six sessions each week.

Physiotherapy, etc. - one session each week at present.

∅ Artificial sunlight - two sessions each week.

Child psychological service - daily.

Speech therapy - daily.

B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis - sessions as required.

∅ Suspended owing to staff vacancy.

Clinics - Specialist

Ophthalmic	...	...	three sessions each week (average).
Orthopaedic	...	...	one session each month.
Paediatric	...	...	one session each month.
Orthodontic	...	...	one session each month.

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

Children referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist are seen at his Out-Patient Clinic held in the Burnley General Hospital.

Clinics for orthopaedics, eye defects, and paediatrics are held in the School Clinic premises and are attended by hospital Specialists.

The Orthoptic service is a joint one and provides for the school children of Burnley and Nelson, and also for the Ophthalmic Department of the Burnley Victoria Hospital. The present service is however limited, as for a number of years it has not been possible to recruit a second Orthoptist.

There is complete co-ordination in regard to services provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Information is made available for the use of the Youth Employment Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Bi-annual joint meetings are held between officers of the Education, Health, Welfare and Youth Employment Service, plus the Disablement Resettlement Officer and the Consultant Paediatrician, to discuss the employment prospects of Special School leavers. These children are further discussed at subsequent meetings.

Excellent co-operation continues with the officers of the Education Authority and the Head Teachers and staffs of the schools.

Information and advice is freely given and accepted between general practitioners, hospital staffs and the School Medical Officers in respect of all the children receiving the facilities afforded by the School Health Service.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

Each school was visited by a School Medical Officer during the year under review and the number of pupils examined was 5742. This figure is made up of 4713 routine medical inspections and 1029 special examinations and re-examinations of children suffering from defects or diseases. This total figure is 1223 more than the number inspected in 1967.

Children are examined by a School Medical Officer at least three times during their school life, that is as 'Entrants', at approximately 10 years of age and as 'Leavers'. The number examined in each category was 1728, 1521 and 1329 respectively. In addition there were 135 other periodic examinations made in respect of children who were examined primarily as 'Entrants' whilst attending Nursery Classes. These other examinations are made to bridge the gap before they are due for examination in the second age group.

In the ten Nursery Schools children are constantly supervised and 348 received a full medical examination.

Review of facts disclosed by medical inspection

The statistical tables giving details of the medical inspections carried out and the defects found and which are submitted to the Department of Education and Science can be found on Pages 25 to 28.

Of the 4713 children receiving routine medical examination, 1293 were found to require treatment. This is 27.4% of those examined and compares with 24.1% in the previous year.

Of the 1293 found to require treatment, 782 had vision defects which were mainly errors of refraction. This is 16.5% of the total inspected as compared with 13.8% in the previous year. Additional to this, eighty nine children were found to squint.

Nose and throat conditions were found in 587 children. Of these 147 required to be referred to the E.N.T. Specialist for further opinion or treatment.

Heart conditions found were mainly of a functional nature and affected 3.5% of those examined.

Parents are encouraged to attend routine medical inspections in schools and the Medical Officers are always available to discuss with them the physical condition of their children. However, children after leaving Junior School, are not anxious for parents to attend the medical inspections with the result that during the year only 3.5% of parents attended inspections of the 'leavers' group. Approximately 25% attended the inspection of the 'second age group' and 60% the 'entrants'.

Hygiene Inspections

One hundred and four surveys in schools for general cleanliness and to detect vermin infestation, were carried out by the nursing staff. These inspections resulted in the discovery of a number of infestations in children, and appropriate measures were taken to cleanse the hair and prevent re-infestation. It was found necessary to serve 53 'cleansing notices' on parents.

Clothing and Footgear

Careful inspection of children's clothing and footgear is always made at routine medical inspections, and only fifteen children were found to have unsatisfactory or defective clothing or footgear.

Physical Condition

The physical condition of children at all ages continues to be very satisfactory and evidence of malnutrition is very rare indeed.

Audiometry

Sweep frequency tests continue to be carried out in the schools by the nursing staff, and during the year it was possible to arrange sessions at thirty two schools. This service is meeting a need, and more children are being examined each year.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC

This clinic is held in the Elizabeth Street premises each Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning and is attended by a School Medical Officer.

Four hundred and sixty seven children were seen, the great majority of whom had defects which did not require exclusion from school. Only forty two certificates of exclusion for varying periods were granted.

Of 428 defects found on inspection, 232 required treatment and 196 required observation only. The greatest number of single defects found, were those of the eyes, ninety four requiring treatment and 24 observation. No cases of ringworm were discovered, but 33 cases of scabies and 16 cases of impetigo were found and treated successfully.

Re-inspections of children at the School Clinic numbered 184.

Follow Up

Pupils with defects are 'followed up' by the Health Visitors to ensure that treatment is received, and advice and guidance is given to parents and teachers where necessary. Follow-up visits totalled 2731, one hundred and twenty being in respect of defective vision.

Miscellaneous Examinations

In addition, 1011 examinations were carried out. These included inspections for admission to Convalescent or Holiday Homes, or Special Schools; for boarding out with foster parents; for fitness for employment out of school hours and prior to commencing employment on leaving school.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Notifications of measles and german measles were more than the previous year, but there was an appreciable decrease in whooping cough notifications. The number of children of school age suffered from infectious diseases as follows - Measles and German Measles 176: Scarlet Fever 17: Whooping Cough 1: Dysentery 2: Infective Jaundice and Hepatitis 5: Food Poisoning 3: Meningococcal meningitis 2: Respiratory Tuberculosis 1.

Diphtheria and Immunisation

Over a period of eighteen years there has been no incidence of Diphtheria. This is of course largely due to the continued protection of children by immunisation against the disease. The number of children under 16 years of age receiving primary inoculations was 866 whilst 1416 "booster" injections were given to children of all ages.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to 13 year old children, to those 14 years and over in attendance at senior schools, and to students attending the Municipal College and the School of Art, together with those in training at the Nursery Training Centre.

In the main age group of 13 years, vaccination was offered to 1119 children. Seven hundred and sixty nine acceptances were received and 707 of these were found to be Tine Test negative and subsequently vaccinated. Of the 769 tested, 22 had been vaccinated previously.

Since the inauguration of the scheme in August 1954, 8760 children in the thirteen year old age group have been vaccinated.

Twelve pupils of age 14 years and over were found to be Tine Test negative and were vaccinated.

Nine students at Further Education establishments were successfully vaccinated.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Facilities for the treatment of school children within the School Health Service continued as in previous years. Co-operation with local hospital staffs ensures interchange of clinical reports and information.

The interest and co-operation of the part-time Consultants is most valued. The Consultant Paediatrician examined 59 school children and 24 pre-school children especially referred to him.

Attendances at the School Clinic for all purposes, including dental treatment, numbered 15,834.

Minor Ailments

The number of children requiring treatment for minor ailments is relatively small. Only 559 received treatment for such things as bruises, sores, skins infections and minor injuries.

It is interesting to note that this figure represents only 3.9% of the total number on the Schools' Rolls.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

Operations for tonsils and adenoids are carried out in the Burnley General Hospital, and children remain in hospital for at least three days after an operation.

The E.N.T. Specialist examined 187 children referred to him by the School Medical Officers and performed 44 operations. In addition, 387 children had operations by arrangements made outside the School Health Service.

Eye diseases and visual defects

The Consultant Ophthalmologists examined 586 children for errors of refraction etc., 186 being new referrals. Children who received spectacles for the first time numbered 111. The total number of attendances at this specialist clinic was 1231.

The Senior Orthoptist, working single-handed, examined and gave orthoptic treatment to 477 school children and 114 pre-school children.

Twenty four children were referred for operative treatment, and from the list of those waiting, 24 including 3 pre-school children, had operations.

Early referrals of children for treatment continues satisfactorily and there is excellent co-operation from teachers and general practitioners.

Enuresis Clinic

This clinic, which began in January, 1964, is attended by a School Medical Officer, and there is close co-operation with the Consultant Paediatrician of the local hospital group.

Enuresis alarm outfits are available on loan following the recommendation of the medical officer.

During the year ninety seven school children and one pre-school child made one hundred and fifty two attendances at this clinic.

Physiotherapy Clinic

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon from the Hospital held six sessions in the School Clinic during 1968. As most cases requiring orthopaedic treatment are dealt with in the Orthopaedic Clinic at Victoria Hospital, the children seen at the School Clinic are principally those requiring physiotherapy and exercises.

Forty two school children and twenty eight pre-school children were seen because of orthopaedic defects, and a total of twenty four were recommended to have footwear fitted with wedges. Two children were admitted to hospital for treatment during the year.

The Physiotherapist working one session a week gave thirty eight treatments to four school children at the Clinic, and one hundred and thirty treatments to seven children at Brunlea Day Special School for Physically Handicapped Pupils. Eight treatments were given to one pre-school child. Children are referred by the Assistant Medical Officers.

During September, the Physiotherapist commenced weekly visits to Westway School for Mentally Handicapped Children, and during the year gave fifty five treatments to seven children.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report by Charles F. Tehan, Esq., B.D.S.
(Principal Dental Officer)

The outstanding factor which made 1968 such a successful year for the Dental Department was the holding of a Dental Health Week in November.

A Dental Health Exhibition held at the School Clinic was the central focus from which all the various projects of the week radiated. These consisted of a painting and essay competition for the Infant and Junior Schools - 12,000 entries; a lecture and film show to parents on the care of children's teeth; a walk through the main streets of the town by hundreds of school children carrying placards, advocating clean teeth, good food, etc., which terminated at the Town Hall where the children were greeted and addressed by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman D. Newlove, J.P., who was accompanied by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor B. Rourke, the Medical Officer of Health, the Director of Education and Mrs. Councillor M.E. Durkin; a visit from Pierre Picton, the clown, to all the Infant and Junior Schools - this was an unqualified success; a film 'Teeth Forever' was shown in all the senior schools; the liberal display of posters on buses, in shop windows and private cars; an attempt was made to get television coverage - but this failed; however, all the local newspapers and one national paper, co-operated whole-heartedly.

Space does not allow me to dwell at length on the importance of dental health education. Sufficient for me at this juncture to say that we in the Department of Health in Burnley are fully conscious of it as demonstrated by the fact that the number of sessions devoted to this subject has trebled in the last twelve months. Under the present system, the general dental practitioner's main efforts must be curative - the Hospital Dental Surgeon's work must also be one of cure; from this it can be seen that the role of the School Dentist should be to a much larger degree than at present - one of prevention.

The standard of dental health among the school children of Burnley is reasonably good. This is due in the main to the excellent work of the local dental practitioners. The parents should be very appreciative of this.

The routine work at the Dental Clinic proceeds at a steady pace. We have been fortunate in securing the services of John Brooks, B.D.S., as Senior Dental Officer. He is an old boy of Burnley Grammar School.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, Dr. L.J. Collins, for his interest and encouragement; also the head teachers and their staff for 100% co-operation at all times, but particularly before and during the Dental Health Week.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Miss Marjorie Slater, our Dental Auxiliary, deserves a special word of thanks for the trojan work she put into preparing the Dental Exhibition and all the other projects concerned with it. She was ably assisted by Mrs.P.Kelly and Mrs.D.Johnson, Dental Surgery Assistants.

In conclusion, may I mention Mr.Alan Pilling, our Chief Administrative Officer, whose administrative expertise contributed greatly to the success of all our undertakings during the year and particularly during the Dental Health Week.

Statistical details of the inspections and treatments carried out are to be found on page 30.

Space does not allow me to dwell at length on the importance of dental health education. But I want to say that we in the Department of Health in Barnley are fully conscious of it as demonstrated by the fact that the number of sessions devoted to this subject has tripled in the last twelve months. Under the present system the general dental practitioner's main efforts must be curative - the Hospital Dental Surgeon's work must also be one of cure. From this it can be seen that the role of the School Dental should be to a much larger degree than at present - one of prevention.

The standard of dental health among the school children of Barnley is reasonably good. This is due in the main to the excellent work of the local dental practitioners. The parents should be very appreciative of this.

The routine work at the Dental Clinic proceeds at a steady pace. We have been fortunate in securing the services of John Brooks, B.D.S., as Senior Dental Officer. He is an old boy of Barnley Grammar School.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, Dr.J.J.Gillies, for his interest and encouragement; also the head teachers and their staff for 100% co-operation at all times, but particularly before and during the Dental Health Week.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following information is of the handicapped children and the types of schools in which they were being educated on the 23rd January, 1969, the date appropriate to the statistical return submitted to the Department of Education and Science.

Maladjusted Children

Blackpool, Bury, Barrow-in-Furness and Burnley Education Authorities jointly administer Wennington Hall Residential Special School for Boys which is situated near Lancaster. During the year three boys were placed in the School and the parent of one boy already there came to live in Burnley. Three boys left to work and at the end of the period under review there were eighteen Burnley boys at the School. One boy and three girls were on registers of other Residential Special Schools and four girls were in attendance at a special class.

Educationally Subnormal Children

Ninety four children were receiving education in special schools, eighty five as day pupils at Coal Clough Special School and three children boarded out of town by our Children's Department, were attending day special schools. Eight new cases were ascertained and placed in Coal Clough Special School. Leavers from this school totalled ten, seven of whom commenced work. One left town and two were transferred to residential special schools. Six children were on the registers of such schools including the two transferred from Coal Clough Special School.

Three children were reported to the Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education at school under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944.

Deaf and partially hearing children

The number of pupils on the registers of residential special schools was fifteen. Four are placed at the Royal Cross School, Preston, five at the Liverpool School, Birkdale, five at the Thomasson Memorial School, Bolton, and one at the Rayner's School, High Wycombe.

During the year one partially hearing girl was ascertained as deaf, withdrawn from the Thomasson School and admitted to the Royal Cross School. One partially hearing boy awaiting placement at the end of last year was admitted to the Liverpool School.

It has not been possible to recruit a whole-time Peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf. Sessional work is however undertaken by an officer previously employed whole-time.

Blind Children

On the 23rd January, 1969, two blind girls were on the register of the Wavertree School for the Blind, Liverpool.

Epileptic Children

Ten boys and eleven girls who suffer from epilepsy are able to attend ordinary day schools.

Of the twenty one children attending day schools, four were new cases discovered during the year. One child was receiving education in hospital.

Treatment of Speech Defects

During the year the school medical officers referred 43 new cases to the Speech Therapist. In addition to the children already under treatment, and the 48 cases awaiting treatment at the end of 1967, 5 of the new cases were accepted for treatment, leaving 38 on the waiting list at the end of the year.

One hundred and sixty two children were given treatment for speech defects and of this number 113 were dyslalics and 36 were stammerers.

Sixty patients were discharged from treatment, 45 of these as cured. Eleven children were placed under 'observation only'.

Of the 162 children, 111 were boys and 51 girls. This ratio of roughly two boys to every girl remains constant. In the case of patients with stammers, the ratio rises to six boys to every girl. One hundred and thirty seven children attended primary and secondary modern schools, and 23 attended special schools. A total of 1718 attendances were made during the year.

Two pre-school children received treatment for speech defects, one being newly referred during the year.

1968 was the third year for continued service for the special schools. This originated in the final quarter of 1965, when it was decided that two sessions per week should be devoted to visiting these schools to give treatment. The children have continued to respond well although improvement in some cases is somewhat erratic and spasmodic. Some new vocal or articulative skill is learned, but it is noticeable that skills acquired some months previously and thought to be reasonably fluent start to deteriorate rapidly in some cases. However, it must be remembered that all these children are handicapped either physically or mentally, and where the latter is the case, improvement is very slow and unfortunately not always "sure". However, 3 children have been discharged, one now speaks normally and it is felt will continue to do so, and 2 have improved considerably.

Once a fortnight the therapist visits Westway School for the mentally handicapped child. Here, the low intelligence of the children concerned precludes much concrete therapy being given. These children need more or less constant, indirect therapy, and consequently much of the therapist's work is in an advisory capacity. The improvement shown by these children is due largely to the tireless members of staff and their unremitting work with them.

A total of 64 visits were made to the three special schools within the Borough.

Delicate Children

Fifteen children were classified as "delicate" during the year and admitted to the Brunlea School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Pupils. Altogether thirty four delicate children are on the register of this school. Two children were receiving education in hospital.

Diabetic Children

One girl of Junior School age, one boy of Senior School age and two girls of Senior School age were known to be attending ordinary schools.

Education in Hospitals

Education is provided in local hospitals for children of school age who are undergoing treatment. This scheme has been in operation since October 1957, and includes children from the adjoining areas.

Three teachers and equipment were provided by the Burnley Education Authority, and the cost shared by the authorities concerned.

Brunlea Day School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children

During the year 25 boys and 12 girls were admitted to the School, whilst 21 boys and 7 girls were discharged. The average number of children on the roll was 102 and the average attendance throughout the year was 80.

Three years, one month is the average duration of stay of the children.

Physically Handicapped Children

Eight children were on the registers of residential special schools. During the year one boy left such a school at 18 years and became the responsibility of the Welfare Services Department. Sixty four attended Brunlea School and seventeen were receiving education in hospitals.

One hundred and two other children with varying handicaps, did not, however, come within the "physically handicapped" category as prescribed in the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, as they could be educated quite satisfactorily in ordinary day schools.

Tuberculosis

Any case, or suspected case of respiratory tuberculosis, is referred to the Chest Physician of the local hospitals group who arranges the appropriate treatment or supervision.

Child Guidance Service

Mrs.K.J.Hayward, Educational Psychologist, presenting her report for the year states that there has been a distinct increase in the number of children referred for behaviour problems during the year. Furthermore, emphasis has been placed on repeated follow-up interviews with both behaviour, and educational referrals. The total number of children seen under these two categories was as follows:-

Educational Guidance:

Eighty one children were referred, 5 of whom were of pre-school age. A total of 144 interviews, however, were held at the Clinic concerning these children's difficulties, including regular special coaching for seven children.

Child Guidance:

Sixty one children were referred, one of whom was of pre-school age. A total of 290 interviews took place with these children, including repeated play therapy sessions for 18 children.

Of the 18 children receiving play therapy, the main categories of their behaviour difficulties were:-

School phobia	3	Emotionally disturbed	6
Petty pilfering	6	Personality difficulties ...	3

At the end of the year all but 5 had been discharged.

There has been an increase in contact with the schools, especially those providing specialised education which are now visited along with Dr. Whitaker, the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, at least once a term.

The service provided by the unit was able to develop in depth with the appointment at the beginning of December of Miss D. Cavell as Social Work Assistant. More can now be done to help the parents of these children, and more especially it becomes possible for a wider variety of behaviour problems to be undertaken.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vitamin Preparations

Four children received vitamin preparations.

School Baths

Arrangements exist for the attendance of classes of children at the three public swimming baths in the town, usually during school hours. Attendances for the year total 85,524.

Transport

By means of special 'bus tickets, children are enabled to travel free on public service vehicles to and from the school clinic, Brunlea School, the special day school and the special classes in day schools.

In addition, special transport is provided to and from school for the more severely handicapped on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer.

Camp School

The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe, was opened from the 25th March to the 4th October, and 459 boys and 296 girls attended the camp for periods of two weeks. All children are medically examined before admission.

Convalescent Home

The Thursby Children's Convalescent Home at St. Annes-on-Sea was opened from the 4th April to the 12th December, and 118 boys and 99 girls were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two weeks.

Entertainments

No children were submitted to the School Medical Officers for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainment.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation

The sanitary appliances of all schools in the Borough are modern and satisfactory. Frequent inspections are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in order to ensure a high standard of hygiene.

Employment of Children and Street Trading

In accordance with the provision of the appropriate byelaws, the School Medical Officers examined 182 children.

The number of children employed out of school hours at the end of the year was 171, 160 of whom were concerned with the delivery of newspapers, 1 with the delivery of milk, and 10 assisting in shops. The number of certificates issued total 195, and 24 certificates ceased during the year.

It was not found necessary to grant any licence for street trading by a young person between the ages of 16 and 18 years.

School Meals Service

Milk

In December 1968, 7715 children, or 54.3% of the school population, were receiving milk.

Meals

The total meals provided was 1,851,373. These were all dinners. Breakfasts and teas were not provided.

The total figure shows a decrease of 90,068 on the number of meals provided in 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1968.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY - BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January, 1969.	(1) Form 7 Schools	...	...	13794
	(11) Form 7M	...	...	202
	(111) Form II Schools	...	...	471
	TOTAL	...	...	14473

PART I - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.	for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964 and later						
1963	387	387	-	9	49	54
1962	405	405	-	24	47	67
1961	435	432	3	59	84	127
1960	315	314	1	33	55	78
1959	177	177	-	15	30	42
1958	92	92	-	16	32	37
1957	282	281	1	42	45	78
1956	637	637	-	138	65	192
1955	358	358	-	85	68	132
1954	279	279	-	38	51	74
1953 and earlier	376	376	-	84	41	116
	970	970	-	239	76	296
TOTAL	4713	4708	5	782	643	1293

Col.(3) total as a percentage of Col.(2) total ... 99.89%

Col.(4) total as a percentage of Col.(2) total ... 0.11% } to two places of decimals

TABLE B - OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	471
Number of re-inspections	...	1202
TOTAL	...	1680

TABLE C - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in school by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	22431
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	1288
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act 1944)	...	...	53
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act 1944)	...	...	-

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1968.

PART II - DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Entrants	Periodic Inspections		Total	Special Inspections
				Leavers	Others		
(1)	(2)						
4	Skin	T	2	3	3	8	53
		O	19	5	10	34	42
5	Eyes - a. Vision ...	T	147	317	318	782	75
		O	124	61	109	294	9
	b. Squint ...	T	35	20	24	79	8
		O	3	2	5	10	-
	c. Other ...	T	3	1	3	7	12
		O	1	-	4	5	15
6	Ears - a. Hearing ...	T	6	-	9	15	10
		O	16	2	4	22	12
	b. Otitis Media ...	T	4	2	2	8	1
		O	14	2	8	24	2
	c. Other ...	T	6	-	4	10	4
		O	11	2	7	20	5
7	Nose and Throat ...	T	75	17	45	137	10
		O	258	21	157	436	4
8	Speech	T	10	1	2	13	14
		O	23	1	4	28	9
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	T	1	-	1	2	-
		O	22	-	9	31	1
10	Heart	T	10	1	11	22	-
		O	102	9	32	143	1
11	Lungs	T	9	5	6	20	-
		O	30	9	11	50	2
12	Developmental - a. Hernia	T	2	-	-	2	-
		O	3	-	1	4	1
	b. Other	T	19	2	8	29	1
		O	28	4	22	54	3
13	Orthopaedic - a. Posture	T	1	1	1	3	-
		O	4	1	15	20	-
	b. Feet	T	20	1	15	36	8
		O	32	1	4	37	3
	c. Other	T	9	10	11	30	-
		O	17	9	10	36	3
14	Nervous System - a. Epilepsy	T	-	-	3	3	1
		O	-	-	1	1	-
	b. Other	T	7	3	8	18	15
		O	6	1	1	8	3
15	Psychological - a. Development	T	72	30	92	194	7
		O	9	-	-	9	-
	b. Stability	T	2	-	-	2	3
		O	1	-	-	1	1
16	Abdomen	T	-	-	1	1	-
		O	8	-	-	8	-
17	Other	T	3	1	-	4	12
		O	2	-	3	5	82

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1968.

LOCAL AUTHORITY - BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH

Part III - Treatment of Pupils attending maintained 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 ...	13
Errors of refraction (including squint)	902
TOTAL	<u>915</u>
Numbers of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	625

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	84
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	309
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	38
Received other forms of treatment	<u>97</u>
TOTAL	<u>528</u>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
(a) In 1968	6
(b) In previous years	27

TABLE C - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' departments	64
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	15
TOTAL	<u>79</u>

TABLE D - DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

						Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm - (a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	-
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	36
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	87
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	325
TOTAL						448

TABLE E - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

				Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	...	60

TABLE F - SPEECH THERAPY

				Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapist	...	...	...	162

TABLE G - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

						Number known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	...	279
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	*217
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	740
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above -						
Minor ear defects	...	...	...	...	...	16
Enuresis Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	97
TOTAL						1349

* These 118 boys and 99 girls of school age received convalescent treatment under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1. Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? ...

YES	NO
✓	
2. At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? ...

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		
3. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? ...

YES	NO
✓	
- (b) If so, at what age? ...

10+

- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? ...

BOYS
✓
4. (a) By whom is vision testing carried out? ... Health Visitor
- (b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? ... Health Visitor
5. (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school? ...

YES	NO
	✓
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine audiometric test carried out? ...

6+

- (c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? ... Health Visitor

**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1968.**

Number of Pupils on the Register of Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools
including Nursery and Special Schools in January 1968 as in Forms 7, 7M and 11 schools 14473

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	1431	1048	131	2610
Subsequent visits	1264	1596	232	3092
Total visits	2695	2644	363	5702
Additional courses of treatment commenced	10	16	2	28
Fillings in permanent teeth	566	1279	269	2114
Fillings in deciduous teeth	774	22	-	796
Permanent teeth filled	472	1330	247	2049
Deciduous teeth filled	742	21	-	763
Permanent teeth extracted	135	410	54	599
Deciduous teeth extracted	1318	431	-	1749
General anaesthetics	516	320	28	864
Emergencies	244	117	15	376

Number of Pupils x-rayed	107
Prophylaxis	436
Teeth otherwise conserved	54
Number of teeth root filled	4
Inlays	3
Crowns	17
Courses of treatment completed	1496

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	17
New cases commenced during year	23
Cases completed during year	17
Cases discontinued during year	2
No. of removable appliances fitted	36
No. of fixed appliances fitted	-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	9

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L.(first time)	-	-	-	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	1	15	4	20
Number of dentures supplied	2	17	4	23

ANAESTHETICS

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 302

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	2249
(b) First inspection at Clinic. Number of Pupils	2403
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	2998
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	2409
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	1377
Number of (c) found to require treatment	1369

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	844
Sessions devoted to inspection	15
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	89

