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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. F.R.S.H.

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1970

SUMMARISED INDEX

	<u>Pages</u>
SECTION I - Staff	8 - 12
SECTION II - Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area	13 - 26
SECTION III - Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases	27 - 29
SECTION IV - Vaccination and Immunisation	30 - 34
SECTION V - Child Welfare and Maternity Services	35 - 41
SECTION VI - Domestic Help and Night Attendant Services	42
SECTION VII - Home Nursing Service	43
SECTION VIII - Prevention of Illness: Care and After-Care	44 - 53
SECTION IX - Mental Health Service	54 - 59
SECTION X - Ambulance Service	60
SECTION XI - Environmental Hygiene Services	61 - 78
SECTION XII - Miscellaneous	79 - 80

DETAILED INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Adult Training Centre (Mental Health)	54 - 55
Ambulance Service	60
Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963	65
Ante-Natal Care	39
Area, Population	13 : 22
At Risk Register	36
Attendance at Birth	40
Bacteriological Sampling	74 - 75
B.C.G. Vaccination	33 - 34
Baths - Public	62
Births - Live and Still	14 : 23 : 24 : 40
Blindness	51
Brucella Abortus	73
Burnley General Hospital (Mental Health)	55
Care of Aged and Sick and Infirm	44
Care of Premature Infants	40
Cancer	25 - 26
Causes of Death	25
Cerebral Palsy	47
Cervical Cytology	47 - 48
Child Guardianship	37
Child Health Centres	36
Child Minding	37
Children "At Risk"	36
Chiropody Service	45
Chronic Carriers of Infection	48
Committee	4
Conversion of Waste Water Closets	64
Co-ordination and Co-operation of Local Health Services	49
Congenital Malformations	36
Convalescent Treatment	46 - 47
Crematorium	22
Deaf Persons	51
Deaths	15 : 23 - 25
Dental Treatment - Mothers and Young Children	38
Dereliction	63 - 64
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	25
Diphtheria Immunisation	31 - 33
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950	65
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957	65
Disinfection and Disinfestation	69 - 70
Domestic Help Service	42
Domiciliary Midwifery	38 - 39
Early neo-natal mortality	15
Epilepsy	47

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Factories Acts 1937 to 1959 - Inspection ...	75 - 76	Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	41
Food Control ...	70 - 75	Perinatal Mortality ...	15
Food and Drugs Sampling ...	74 - 75	Pet Animals Act, 1951 ...	65
Food Hygiene ...	71	Play Groups ...	37
Food Poisoning ...	71	Police Court Proceedings ...	79
Food - Unsound ...	73	Poliomyelitis Vaccination ...	31 - 33
Foreign Bodies in Food ...	73	Population ...	13 : 22
Fluoridation of Water Supplies ...	62	Post-natal care ...	39 - 40
Handicapped Persons ...	51	Poultry Inspection ...	73
Health Visitors ...	35	Premature Infants ...	40
Health Education ...	48	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 ...	68 - 69
Home Nursing Service ...	43	Public Baths ...	62
Housing ...	65 - 67	Public Cleansing ...	62
Housing Statistics ...	67	Public Health Inspection ...	63 : 77 - 78
Immunisation against Diphtheria ...	31 - 33	Rateable Value ...	13
Incontinent Pads Service ...	44	Registrar General's Classification of Causes of Death ...	19 - 21
Infant Mortality ...	14 : 26	Riding Establishments Act, 1965 ...	65
Infectious and Other Diseases ...	27 - 29	Rodent Control ...	68 - 69
Junior Training Centre (Mental Health) ...	54	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	62
Laundry Service for Incontinents ...	44	Sheltered Housing ...	52 - 53
Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963 ...	73	Sick Room Equipment ...	44
Malignant Neoplasms ...	25 - 26	Slum Clearance ...	66 - 67
Mass Miniature Radiography Survey ...	46	Smallpox Vaccination ...	30 : 33
Maternal Mortality ...	15 : 41	Smoke Control ...	67 - 68
Meadow Bank Training Centre ...	54 - 55	Staff ...	8 - 12
Meals-on-Wheels Service ...	53	Statistics ...	13 - 21
Meat Inspection ...	72 - 73	Statistical Summary ...	23 - 26
Medical Examinations ...	79	Stillbirths ...	14 : 23 : 24 : 40
Mental Health Service ...	54 - 59	Tetanus - Vaccination ...	31 - 32
Meteorology ...	80	Thornleigh Hostel (Mental Health) ...	55
Midwifery Service ...	38 - 39	Tuberculosis - After-care ...	46
Milk Supply ...	73	Tuberculosis - B.C.G. Vaccination ...	33 - 34
Moral Welfare ...	37	Tuberculosis - Notification and Deaths ...	29
Neo-natal mortality ...	15	Unfit Houses ...	66
Night Attendant Service ...	42	Unsound Food ...	73
Noise Nuisance ...	64 - 65	Vaccination against Measles ...	32
Notification of Births ...	40	Vaccination against Poliomyelitis ...	31 - 33
Nursing Homes ...	45	Vaccination against Rubella ...	32
Nursing Equipment ...	44	Vaccination against Smallpox ...	30 : 33
Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act 1948 ...	37	Vaccination against Tetanus ...	31 - 32
Offensive Trades ...	64	Vaccination against Tuberculosis ...	33 - 34
Offices and Shops ...	63	Vaccination against Whooping Cough ...	31 - 33
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	41	Venereal Diseases ...	29
		Vital and General Statistics ...	13 - 21
		Waste Water Closet Conversion ...	64
		Water Supply ...	61 - 62
		Welfare foods ...	37 - 38
		Welfare Services provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948 ...	49 - 53
		Westway School (Mental Health) ...	54
		Weather ...	80
		Whooping Cough Vaccination ...	31 - 32

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1970-71.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Mr. Alderman E.J. Willis).

- * Councillor B. Rourke (Chairman).
- * Councillor T. Davies (Vice-Chairman).
- Mrs. Councillor M. E. Durkin, J.P.
- * Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P.
- Mrs. Councillor J. Foulds.
- * Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling.
- Councillor J. Bradshaw.
- * Councillor F. A. Brown.
- * Councillor K. Butterworth.

* Members of the Standing
Sub-Committee.

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
BURNLEY. Tel. Burnley 25011.

June 1971.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present my Annual Report for 1970 which I trust you will find both interesting and informative.

The year has produced changes through legislation, particularly by means of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970. The new Social Services Committee entered upon the exercise of its statutory functions on 1st January 1971, and in consequence the Mental Health and Domestic Help Services, together with Child Minding, Play Group and Moral Welfare administration were duly transferred to the new department.

A White Paper on the Government's proposals for re-organisation of local government in England was to follow in early 1971, and the proposals for an integrated health service later. Speculation is of course rife in all fields of administration involved, but it is more or less determined that complete re-organisation will be effective from 1st April 1974.

An integrated health service is obviously aimed at providing a better service for the members of the public, and any Area Health Board and District Unit will probably be co-terminous with the boundaries of the new local government areas.

The next three years will be interesting though exceedingly busy ones. It is pleasing to note that each year brings closer co-operation and co-ordination between the staffs and services of the local health authority and the general practitioners. Our first health centre will add to this co-operation, and it is hoped that in the summer of 1971 preparation of the site will have commenced.

Atmospheric pollution is no longer a serious problem in Burnley and by the end of the year more than seventy per cent. of the town was smoke controlled. A slight set-back was suffered during the winter when it was expected that there would be a shortage of smokeless fuel, and some additional coal was burned. However, this eventually resolved itself and No.11 Smoke Control Order became operative from the 1st April 1971, the date having been deferred for six months, and No.12 Area which completes our programme, will become operative from 1st July 1972. The great majority of industrial plant work within the requirements of the Clean Air Act and only one or two furnaces which still have difficulty in complying are in process of conversion. May I add that the work undertaken

by members of my staff has been onerous though rewarding. They have carried out their duties with diplomacy and efficiency, and the members of the general public have responded magnificently to this programme of eradication.

There is some connection between the incidence of cancer of the lung and atmospheric pollution although the main culprit is the cigarette. No-one can doubt the relationship between smoking and lung cancer, and I must once again stress the need for people to stop smoking altogether. The local authority has reduced the risk from atmospheric pollution - smokers should follow this excellent example and reduce the risk still further by giving up smoking, as it is the largest single preventable cause of premature death in Britain today. Cigarette smoking is also one of a number of causes of cardiac disease and we are very much aware that coronary thrombosis now affects younger men. This correlates with the increased use of cigarettes but we also read that excess cholesterol and fat in the blood stream lead to coronary thrombosis. Limitation of fats and carbohydrates reduce overweight and improved health will follow but the determination either to diet or to discontinue smoking is often not strong enough to prevent relapse. It helps if people have or can be provided with a strong incentive. During the year, 284 Burnley residents died from coronary thrombosis, 22 of these being under the age of 55 years. Several coronary sufferers probably owe their lives today to the Intensive Care Unit which was opened during the year by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee.

It is important to evaluate the service provided by health education. It is aimed at exploring the economic aspects of preventing illness and promoting health, including of course dental health and hygiene. The time has come to appoint a Health Education Officer to organise and co-ordinate the facilities available in this important field, with the attendant services of our professional and technical and administrative staffs. The Department of Health and Social Security requires details of the development of local health educational efforts against venereal diseases. Apart from poster displays in public toilets by co-operation of the Director of Cleansing and Transport and occasional talks by Health Visitors, more intensive health education is required in this field of prevention, but this can only be done when we have a whole-time education officer.

It is pleasing to note that there was no change in the town's population between 1969 and 1970 unlike the gradual decrease we have had for some years.

Cancer deaths which have increased to 213 include 25 females who died from cancer of the breast and uterus. Not enough women take advantage of the screening services for preventing cervical cancer provided both by their doctor and by the Local Authority. Also regular self-examination of the breast by women would have prevented some of these deaths.

Reference to other vital statistics, infectious diseases, vaccinations and immunisations can be found in the body of the report, but I would like to mention the Department of Health and Social Security's scheme to offer vaccination against German Measles to girls aged 11-14 years, with the accent in the autumn and winter on girls 13 plus. All in this latter category have been offered vaccination and those accepting will be protected by the end of March 1971. The programme will of course continue and it is hoped that parents will ensure that their daughters are vaccinated against this disease which can cause certain foetal abnormalities in pregnancy. In the first programme referred to above only three quarters of those girls offered vaccination were protected. This will not do and I expect no-one to refuse vaccination unless they have already had German Measles. Home confinements have reduced considerably over the past three years. More deliveries by domiciliary midwifery sisters will be evident when the planned scheme for a 'Short Stay G.P. Unit' in the Edith Watson Maternity Unit of the General Hospital becomes operative. This scheme is intended to provide for admission, delivery and immediate transfer home of patients who will be dealt with by the domiciliary midwifery sister and the general practitioner concerned. These changes were envisaged by the Peel Committee which recommended an integrated maternity service in July 1970.

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

Mike J. Collins

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1STAFF at 31st DECEMBER, 1970.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., F.R.S.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	E.P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Medical Officers in Department (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.
Principal School Dental Officer	...	...	MR. C.F. TEHAN, B.D.S.
Senior Dental Officer	...	...	MR. H. LAYFIELD, L.D.S.
Dental Officer	...	...	Vacancy.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL AUXILIARIES

Educational Psychologist	...	...	MR. R.C. TWEED, 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.
Senior Chiropodist	...	...	MRS. H.J. LYNCH, M.Ch.S.
Chiropodist	...	...	MR. H. MITCHELL, M.Ch.S. (part-time).
Dental Auxiliary	...	...	MRS. M.L. DUTTON (1).

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEAT INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Act	...	...	M. STOTT, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b) (c)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	D. WHITEHEAD, (a) (b) (c)
Specialist Inspector	...	...	B. DUERDEN, (a) (b) (c)
District Inspectors	...	...	J. MAGRATH, (a) (b) (c) W. TURNER, (a) (b) (c) W. A. CLARKE, (a) (b) F. WALTON, (a) (b) (c) J. N. POLLARD, (c) (d) S. M. SHAW, (d)
Technical Assistant	...	...	B. POLLARD, (e)
Meat and Food Inspectors	...	...	J. PATON, (f) (g) W. CATHCART, (f) (g)
Pupil Public Health Inspector	...	...	D. B. CARTER.
Disinfector/Rodent Operatives	...	...	4.

HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND NURSING STAFF

Chief Nursing Officer	...	...	MISS M.O'BRIEN. D.N.(London), S.R.N.,S.C.M.,R.F.N.,H.V. Cert.
Superintendent 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. Cert.of Br.Tb.Assoc. 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.M., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS. M. ATKINSON, S.R.N., H.V.Cert. MISS M. HEYS, S.E.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., 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. C. M. BOLTON, S.E.N. (part-time). MRS. J. BOOTHMAN, S.E.N. MRS. K. PARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS. G. LONSDALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (part-time). One vacancy.
Student Health Visitor	...	...	MRS. D. WOODHEAD, S.R.N.
Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives	...	...	MISS N. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Senior Midwife	...	...	MRS. A. C. LANCASTER, 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. MRS. E. M. AIREY, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS. F. FARRAR, S.E.N., S.C.M. MRS. K. BULCOCK, S.C.M. MRS. I. WILLIAMS, S.E.N., S.C.M. MRS. D. COULTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS D. M. HAYNES, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS. E. PLANT, 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	...	...	MRS. A. McDONALD, S.R.N. MRS. B. WILDING, S.R.N. MRS. D. HOLDEN, S.R.N. MRS. M. P. PARKINSON, S.R.N. MRS. H. REYNOLDS, S.R.N. MRS. M. MCGOWAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS B. HARRING, S.R.N. MRS. L. GEBBIE, S.R.N. MRS. Y. HOPE. S.R.N. MR. N. STEWART, S.R.N. MRS. A. HAWORTH, S.E.N. MRS. A. M. BRADSHAW, S.E.N. MRS. N. KINNEAR, S.E.N. MR. C. BRADSHAW. S.E.N. MRS. E. THREADGOLD, S.E.N. (part-time)
Nurses Aides (whole-time)	...	...	Three

MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	R.FELL, B.E.M., S.R.N., R.M.N. (i).
Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	D. FOLLEY, S.R.N. D. HARGREAVES. MRS. M. GRINDLEY, S.R.N.

Westway School

Supervisor/Teacher	...	...	MRS. A. RATCLIFFE, R.M.P.A. (j).
Supervisors/Teachers	...	...	MRS. S. WHITTAKER, N.N.E.B. (j). MRS. C. RILEY, N.N.E.B. (j).
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	MRS. D. COUNCIL. MRS. J. BILLINGTON (Temporary).
Trainee Teacher	...	...	MISS L. EDDISON.
General Assistant	...	...	MRS. E. MORRIS (Temporary).
Other staff	...	...	One cleaner. Two transport supervisory assistants (part-time).

Meadow Bank Training Centre

Manager	...	...	J. W. ROBINSON (k)
Supervisor/Teacher	...	...	MRS. M. RAWCLIFFE, S.R.N., R.F.N., (k).
Senior Instructor	...	...	MRS. B. BOLTON.
Instructors	...	...	MRS. E. CASSIDY. C. LEIGHTON. W. G. ALLEN.
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	MRS. E. ATHERTON. MISS G. HARRISON. MR. E. TOWLER (temporary).
Other staff	...	...	One caretaker. Two cooks (part-time). Two cleaners (part-time). One gardener (part-time). Two transport supervisory assistants (part-time).

Thornleigh Hostel

Warden	...	...	MRS. A. MARSH.
Deputy Warden	...	...	MISS I. POLLARD.
Cook/Assistant Warden	...	...	MRS. E. KNIGHT.
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	...	...	40 whole-time. 14 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, (h) (i)
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Public Health Service -

Administrative Assistant	H, SIMPSON.
Administrative Assistant	MISS H. TAYLOR.
M. & U.W. Clerk	...	...	MRS. D. E. GANN.
General Clerks	...	...	MR. K. JOHNSON. MISS S. MULROONEY. MRS. M. M. ROBINSON. MRS. D. PARKES. MR. S. C. NORCLIFFE. MR. D. GARRETT. MRS. D. MURTAGH.
Senior Shorthand Typist	...	...	MRS. M. CHADBAND.
Shorthand Typists	...	...	MISS L. HOLDSWORTH. MRS. C. A. HARGREAVES.

School Health Service -

Administrative Assistant	...	...	S. JACKSON. S.E.N.
General Clerks	...	...	MRS. P. PITT. MISS C. A. LOFTUS. MISS B. C. ROBINSON. MISS J. POTTS.
Shorthand Typist/Clerk	...	...	MISS H. GREENHALGH.
Dental Surgery Assistants	...	...	MRS. P. M. KELLY. MRS. D. JOHNSON. MISS L. GRACE, (m)

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health in Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Smoke Inspectors Diploma of the Royal Society of Health.
- (d) Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board.
- (e) City & Guilds Full Technological Certificate in Plumbing.
- (f) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland in Meat and Other Foods.
- (g) Diploma of the Royal Society of Health in Food Hygiene.
- (h) Certificate of the Corporation of Secretaries Ltd.
- (i) Certificate of Declaration of Recognition of Experience in Social Work.
- (j) Diploma of Central Training Council for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Children.
- (k) Diploma of Central Training Council for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Adults.
- (l) Member of the British Association of Dental Auxiliaries.
- (m) Certificate of the Examination Board for Dental Surgery Assistants.

SECTION IISTATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREAGENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Statute Acres	4,695 acres
Area fully developed or in course of development	4,004 acres
Population, Census 1961	80,588
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1970	76,610
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre built upon	19.1
Number of inhabited houses (April 1970) according to Rate Books (including shops with living accommodation)	27,711
* Number of houses in Burnley, December 1970	28,455
Number of new dwellings erected in 1970	375
Rateable value (April 1970)	£2,547,572
Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1970/1971	£10,400

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

VITAL STATISTICSLive Births

			<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
	M.	F.	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	579	500	1079	1104
Illegitimate	88	80	168	133
	<u>667</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>1247</u>	<u>1237</u>
Crude Rate per 1000 population ...	...	...	16.27	16.15
Rate adjusted for A.C. Factor (1.12) ...	...	...	18.25	18.05
Illegitimate live births (per cent. of total live births) ...	...	...	13.47%	10.75%

Still Births

	M.	F.		
Legitimate	7	11	18	16
Illegitimate	—	—	—	2
	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>

Rate per 1000 total live and still births ... 14.23 14.34

Total Live and Still Births ... 1265 1255

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) ... 41 22

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births ...	...	...	32.88	17.78
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births ...	...	...	26.87	18.12
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births ...	...	...	71.43	15.04

		<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births) ...			
		21.65	8.89
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births) ...			
		19.25	7.28
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births) ...			
		33.20	21.51
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)			
No. of deaths ...	...	-	2
Rate per 1000 total live and still births ...		-	1.59
<u>Deaths</u>			
Numbers - (Males 618 : Females 564) ...		1182	1165
Crude Rate per 1000 population ...		15.43	15.21
Rate adjusted for A.C. Factor (0.95) ...		14.66	14.45
Rates per 1000 population from:-			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	0.05	0.08
Respiratory diseases (excl. Pul. Tub.) ...	...	2.64	2.40
Influenza ...	...	0.22	0.08
Cancer ...	...	2.77	2.53
Rate per 1000 live births from:-			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years ...	...	1.60	1.62

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	21.2	142
1887-1891	-	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	21.7	145
1892-1896	-	35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	20.2	151
1897-1901	95,038	30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	22.5	157
1902-1906	99,979	27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	20.2	134
1907-1911	104,605	26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	17.8	116
1912-1916	106,071	21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	15.9	102
1917-1921	99,454	18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	12.7	89
1922-1926	103,040	16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	10.8	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
1969	76,610	16.15	15.21	0.05	2.40	2.53	1.62	17.78	18
1970	76,610	16.28	15.43	0.05	2.64	2.77	1.60	32.88	18

	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Still birth rate and still births per 1000 live	Perinatal Mortality Rate.	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total live and still births		
						Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	Due to abortion	Total Maternal Mortality
England and Wales (provisional)	16.0	11.7	18	13	23	0.14	0.04	0.18
Birkenhead			Not yet available					
BURNLEY	16.28	15.43	32.88	14.23	33.20	-	-	-
Bury	17.73	12.96	25.96	9.95	20.72	-	-	-
Halifax	17.7	14.7	24	17	26	-	0.59	0.59
Liverpool			Not yet available					
Manchester	15.96	12.57	23.36	15.37	30	-	0.11	0.11
Oldham	18.06	14.97	27.14	15.13	32.78	-	-	-
Preston	17.7	13.2	26	16	32	0.55	-	0.55
Rochdale	19.1	14.0	27.4	15.2	33.7	-	-	-
Wallasey	16.3	13.6	18	17	31	0.60	-	0.60
St. Helens	18.8	12.9	27.9	24.2	40	-	-	-
Stockport	16.8	13.8	25	15	29	-	-	-
Wigan	19.9	13.7	19	17	27	-	-	-

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF
DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1970.

Causes of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	All Ages
1. Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3. Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
8. Malignant Neoplasm, intestine ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9. Malignant Neoplasm, larynx	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
10. Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
11. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
12. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
13. Malignant Neoplasm, prostate ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
14. Leukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15. Other Malignant Neoplasms	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
17. Diabetes Mellitus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
18. Other Endocrine, etc., diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
19. Anaemias	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
20. Mental Disorders	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
21. Multiple Sclerosis	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
22. Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
23. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
24. Hypertensive Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
25. Ischaemic Heart Disease	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Carried Forward	M	-	1	2	-	2	5	6	28	68	113	77	302
	F	-	2	1	1	-	1	7	17	36	81	119	265

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF
DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1970.

Causes of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	All Ages
SI* Causes of Death													
SS* Other Diseases													
SI* Causes of Death													
SS* Other Diseases													
26. Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	-	1	2	-	2	5	6	28	68	113	77	302
27. Cerebrovascular Disease	F	-	2	1	-	-	1	7	17	36	81	119	265
28. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13	21	37
29. Influenza	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	11	4	28	33
30. Pneumonia	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	14	20	36	72
31. Bronchitis and Emphysema	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	27	53	97
32. Asthma	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	16	30
33. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	21	27
34. Peptic Ulcer	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	9
35. Appendicitis	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	4	8
36. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	21	41
37. Cirrhosis of Liver	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	29	46
38. Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	26	20	59
39. Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	12	27
40. Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
41. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
42. Congenital Anomalies	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
43. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
44. Other Causes of Peri-natal Mortality	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
45. Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carried Forward	M	15	6	3	-	2	7	9	38	102	200	209	591
	F	12	5	2	1	1	1	8	23	64	148	277	542

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF
DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1970.

Causes of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	All Ages
Brought Forward	M	15	6	3	-	2	7	9	38	102	200	209	591
	F	12	5	2	1	1	1	8	23	64	148	277	542
46. Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	M	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	7
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
47. All Other Accidents	M	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	10
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	12
48. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	8
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	6
49. All Other External Causes ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	15	8	3	-	5	13	10	41	104	204	215	618
	F	12	6	2	1	3	2	10	23	66	151	288	564

Trend of Population

The Registrar General's Estimate of Population at the middle of 1970 is 76,610, which is the same as that of 1969. 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. However, with no change in the figure this year we are led to hope that the decline has been halted.

The Registrar General's Estimate of the Child Population of Burnley at the middle of 1970 is:-

<u>0-1 year</u>	<u>1-4 years</u>	<u>5-14 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
1,200	4,800	12,200	18,200

Crematorium

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

In 1970 there were 679 cremations of Burnley residents, and 1017 of non-Burnley residents, giving a total of 1696.

The Medical Officer of Health is appointed Medical Referee with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and a Medical Officer in Department as Deputy Medical Referees.

The following figures are the number of cremations authorised by the Medical Referees since September 1958 and these show a steady increase annually.

<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
1969	1674
1970	1696

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Live Births

Two thousand seven hundred and seventy four live births (1464 males and 1310 females) were registered in Burnley during 1970. This is an increase of over five hundred births and is probably due to the centralisation of hospital maternity services in the Edith Watson Maternity Unit of the Burnley General Hospital. After correction for 5 inward and 1532 outward transferable births, a net total of 1247 births, or an increase of 10 on the total for 1969 is obtained.

The crude live birth rate is 16.28 but in order to compare the local rate with the rate for England and Wales, it is 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 18.26 compared with 16.00 for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births shows an increase of 35 and the percentage of total live births is 13.47 as compared with 10.75 in the previous year.

Stillbirths

There were 18 stillbirths, giving a rate of 14.23 per 1000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 14.34 in 1969.

Deaths

One thousand eight hundred and eleven deaths were registered. Of this number 692 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in hospitals, are excluded, leaving 1119 deaths of residents. To this number is added 63 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts.

After these corrections the total is 1182 (males 618, females 564), giving a crude death rate of 15.43 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.21 for 1969 and 15.60, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate is 14.66 and continues to be higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which is 11.7.

Forty six children died under 5 years of age, representing 3.9% of the total deaths, but of these 41 were children under 1 year of age. This is nearly double the number of last year. There was one death between 5 and 15 years of age; 43 persons aged 15 to 45 years; 234 aged between 45 and 65 years; and 858 or 72.59% of the total were aged 65 years and upwards.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age

Ages	1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1961 %	1970 %
Under 1 year	19	8	6	2.8	2.5	3.5
1-4 years	7	4	2	0.9	0.4	0.4
5-14 years	3	2	1	0.8	0.4	0.1
15-44 years	15	15	10	5.3	3.9	3.6
45-64 years	26	31	30	25.9	22.4	19.8
65 years and over	30	40	51	64.3	70.4	72.6

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

BIRTH RATES AND SELECTED DEATH RATES, 1970
(ENGLAND AND WALES & BURNLEY)

	England & Wales (Provisional figures)	Burnley
	Rates per 1000 Home Population	
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live	16.0	18.26(b)
Still	(0.21 13.0(a)	0.23 14.23(a)
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes.....	11.7	14.66(b)
Malignant Neoplasms of Lungs and Bronchus)	0.61	0.72
	Rates per 1000 Live Births	
Deaths under one year of age	18.0	32.88

(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	284	24.03	3.71
Malignant Neoplasms	213	18.02	2.77
Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	202	17.09	2.64
Intra-cranial vascular lesions (Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.)	169	14.30	2.20
Other Heart Disease	92	7.78	1.20
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	57	4.82	0.74
Accidents, Violence, etc.	33	2.79	0.43
Suicides	14	1.18	0.18
Nephritis, Nephrosis and other diseases of the Genito-urinary system	11	0.93	0.14

Deaths attributed to cardiac lesions continue to be the highest showing 31.81% of the total number. Of those due to coronary disease, there were twenty eight more men than women and six were of persons under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were 18 more than in the previous year. Deaths from influenza numbered seventeen and this is eleven more than in 1969.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis

There were two deaths from gastro-enteritis in children under two years of age.

Malignant Neoplasms

There were two hundred and thirteen deaths from all causes of cancer (including leukaemia) - 117 males and 96 females. By far the greatest number of deaths occurred in people over the age of 45 years, although nine died under that age.

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

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
1951	193	13.3%	24	5	29	1961	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
9	208	16.6%	32	7	39	9	194	16.7%	50	4	54
1960	207	16.2%	36	8	44	1970	213	18.0%	48	7	55

Infant Mortality

Forty one infants died under the age of one year, this figure being nineteen higher than in the previous year.

The infant mortality rate of 32.88 is therefore much higher than the rate for England and Wales at 18.0.

Of the forty one deaths, twenty seven occurred within four weeks of birth giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 21.65, which is again much higher than the rate for England and Wales at 12.0. During the first week of life twenty four babies died and the early neo-natal mortality rate was 19.25.

The causes of death are shown in the Registrar General's Classification table on Pages 19 to 21.

SECTION IIIPREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

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

Scarlet Fever - Fifty cases were notified. This number is less than in the previous year and most of the cases were in children of school age. There were no admissions to hospital.

Whooping Cough - There were 82 cases of Whooping Cough compared with eleven notified in 1969.

Measles - Nine hundred and ten children were notified during the year. This figure was an increase of 666 over the year 1969. The disease was of a mild nature and occurred principally between April and September.

German Measles - Three hundred and forty seven cases were notified compared with 63 the previous year. Most cases occurred between April and June and the age group mainly affected was the 5-9 years group.

Dysentery - Cases numbered 9. Six of these were in elderly persons. Seven patients required hospital treatment.

Infective Jaundice - During the year 34 cases were notified. Five cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

Food Poisoning - Four notifications were received and all were members of the same family.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum - Two notifications were received from hospital.

Acute Meningitis - There was only one case notified during the year.

AGE GROUPING OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1970

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	No. removed to hospital
Scarlet Fever	50	-	-	-	3	6	30	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	82	5	10	10	9	11	28	8	-	-	1	-	-	3
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	910	33	98	128	163	134	341	10	2	1	-	-	-	14
German Measles	347	20	23	30	30	26	165	29	15	5	2	2	-	-
Acute Meningitis.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	6
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	4	-	2	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomye- litis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Virus Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	34	-	-	-	1	1	13	7	5	2	1	3	1	5
TOTALS	1459	62	131	169	209	178	578	65	28	13	10	7	9	45

Tuberculosis

The table below shows 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 two less than the previous year, two patients were transferred from other areas and two cases were restored to the Register. There were no posthumous notifications.

Age Group	Notifications		Deaths	
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.
2 - 3	2	1	1	-
4 - 9	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	2	-	-
25 - 34	4	-	-	-
35 - 44	4	1	-	-
45 - 54	-	1	-	-
55 - 64	-	1	2	-
65 - 74	1	-	-	-
75 +	1	-	1	-
	14	6	4	-

The number of patients remaining on the "live" Notification Register at the end of 1970 were:-

Respiratory 420
Non-Respiratory 75 TOTAL 495

Primary and subsequent visits made to patients by the staff of the Health Visitors section numbered 135 and 90 respectively.

Venereal Diseases

Information supplied by the Consultant Venereologist of the local hospital group shows that new cases dealt with totalled 472 (Syphilis 6: Gonorrhoea 159: Other Conditions 307). This figure is 7 less than in 1969.

Two hundred and forty one of the 472 new cases treated at the Centre were residents of Burnley.

Contact tracing in the control of venereal disease is carried out by the Charge Nurse of the Special Treatment Clinic of the local hospital. Any co-operation required of the staffs of the Health Department is freely given. Local educational efforts against the disease is at present restricted to poster displays and occasional talks by Health Visitors to groups of senior scholars and young mothers.

SECTION IV

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation procedures are as follows:-

During the first year of life: A basic course of vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple vaccine) followed by oral vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

During the second year of life: Measles vaccination and Smallpox vaccination with appropriate interval between the two.

At five years and ten years of age: Diphtheria and Tetanus reinforcing dose and oral reinforcing dose against Poliomyelitis.

At twelve years of age: B.C.G. vaccination for tuberculin negative children.

Between 11 and 14 years of age: Vaccination of girls against Rubella (German Measles).

Vaccination against Smallpox

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

Six hundred and sixty seven primary vaccinations and 437 revaccinations were carried out. The primary vaccinations show an increase over those for 1969. This increase is mainly in the 1-4 age group, relating to vaccinations done both in local authority clinics and by general practitioners. There is a decrease in the number of re-vaccinations.

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1970

	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	10	15	292	-	-	1	18	19
Medical Practitioners	3	235	25	112	375	-	13	17	388	418
TOTALS	4	501	35	127	667	-	13	18	406	437

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Of the 1237 children born in 1969, 624 or 50.44% were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1970. The number of children under 16 years of age who received primary injections in 1970 was 1311 which is 119 more than in the previous year. It is important that reinforcing or "booster" injections be given to those who were given primary injections a few years previously, so that immunity is maintained. During the year, 1344 children received reinforcing injections compared with 1879 in 1969. 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 although a number of cases occurred in the Manchester area during the year under review. Continued protection of our children is more than ever essential and it is important that they receive primary and reinforcing 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 seventeen years ago, some 14,694 primary and 4,276 reinforcing injections have been given. During the year under review, 933 children received primary vaccination and 71 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 24 children were, however, given a complete primary course for tetanus only. These children were 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. Eighteen persons over the age of 16 years were also given a primary course of vaccination.

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. "Booster" doses are given at five years and ten years of age. This is mainly given in schools. In addition to the number of children vaccinated and shown in the table, one adult received a completed course, and two a "booster" dose. Since the commencement of the scheme, 53,204 completed courses and 49,605 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 offered to children aged in their second year of life, as a routine vaccination. Only one injection is necessary.

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles)

During 1970 it was recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security that vaccination against German Measles be offered to all girls between the 11th and 14th birthday, and that the first group to be vaccinated should be those aged 13.

This is to ensure that as many girls as possible are protected against the disease before reaching child bearing age. The disease can cause certain foetal abnormalities in pregnancy and it is essential that all girls are protected against it.

One injection of the vaccine is all that is required to give full protection.

Four hundred and three girls (75%) aged 13 years or who would be 13 years before 31st March 1971 were vaccinated and most of the vaccinations were given in schools.

Table showing number of Vaccinations, Immunisations and Reinforcements carried out during 1970
(Diphtheria - Whooping Cough - Tetanus - Poliomyelitis - Measles - Rubella)

	Year of Birth						Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66	Others under age 16	
<u>Diphtheria</u>							
Primary Vaccination	46	587	206	66	207	199	1311
Booster	1	5	11	15	657	655	1344
<u>Whooping Cough</u>							
Primary Vaccination	46	587	206	66	28	-	933
Booster	1	5	11	14	30	10	71
<u>Tetanus</u>							
Primary Vaccination	46	587	207	66	212	217	1335
Booster	1	5	11	15	658	659	1349
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>							
Primary Vaccination	33	582	200	53	210	203	1281
Booster	-	6	11	2	634	653	1306
<u>Measles</u>							
Primary Vaccination	1	251	231	87	106	12	688
<u>Rubella</u>							
Primary Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	403	403

The following table shows the percentage vaccinated together with the equivalent national figures:- (These are provisional figures)

	Children born in 1968			Smallpox (Children under 2)
	Whooping Cough (1)	Diphtheria (2)	Poliomyelitis (3)	
England	79	81	79	35
Burnley	80	80	69	17

The figures in columns (1) - (3) are calculated to show the percentage of children born in 1968 who have been vaccinated at any time up to the end of 1970.

Column 4 includes only children who were vaccinated during 1970, and were under 2 years old at the time, and is calculated as a percentage of children born during 1969. This is not a reasonable estimate of the proportion of young children being vaccinated against smallpox, as in Burnley there are many infants receiving vaccination shortly following their second birthday and are therefore not included.

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. The figures for 1970 include children in the 12 year age group and students.

	<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
1969	1725	1655
1970	939	917

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 110 children. These were children of tuberculous parents, brothers and sisters of patients, or living in close contact with tuberculous relatives or friends.

The total number of persons vaccinated was 1027.

RETURN FOR 1970

Age	CONTACTS								School children and students	Total
	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over		
No. vaccinated	45	13	11	10	5	22	3	1	917	1027

Since the commencement of B.C. G. vaccination, 13,233 (excluding hospital nurses) have been vaccinated.

SECTION VCHILD HEALTH AND MATERNITY SERVICESHealth Visitors

The staffing difficulties experienced in 1969 continued until the second half of 1970 when two newly trained health visitors joined the staff full-time and one health visitor formerly employed by the County Borough returned to the staff part-time. The SRN employed in the School Health Section of the Service was accepted for health visitor training at Bolton College of Technology following her successful undertaking of the Obstetric Course at the Edith Watson Maternity Unit. As in previous years the Section was assisted in its school work and clinical sessions by two full-time SRNs and one part-time and one full-time SEN. Additional clerical assistance was employed both in the School Health Service and Health Visitor Section.

In April the change was made from geographical areas so that now each health visitor is responsible for visiting families in approximately three doctors' practices.

Throughout the year regular meetings of the medical staff and health visitors were arranged when various aspects of the work were discussed or films and tape-recordings of medical interest were used.

A variety of students visited the Department during the year and visits of observation, talks and demonstrations were arranged for them. The health visitors also arranged or took part on request, in talks away from the Department, in schools, parentcraft classes and to lay audiences.

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

Children under 5 years of age

Primary visits to newly born infants	...	...	1252	
Re-visits to infants born in 1970	...	...	1684	
Visits to infants born in 1969	...	...	2271	
Visits to infants born in 1965-1968	...	...	4118	... 9,325

Miscellaneous visits:-

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	217
After-care - elderly and infirm	...	...	...	...	988
- mentally disordered persons	..	...	...	...	62
- persons discharged hospital	..	...	...	...	26
Maternity Hospital Bed Bureau enquiries	...	...	...	...	2
Others (incl. accidents in the home)	...	...	...	...	844

Tuberculosis

No. of households visited primarily during 1970	...	...	134
No. of subsequent visits	...	...	89

Child Health Centres

There are ten clinic sessions held each week. Of the infants born during the year, approximately 60.8% attended the Centres. Attendances totalled 15,313 and 30.6% of these were made by the children born in 1970.

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	Florence Street	Fulledge	Gannow	Immanuel	Meadow Bank	Tarleton House	TOTAL
No. of sessions held	48	50	112	101	102	49	37	499
No. of children attending -								
Born in 1970	108	85	141	144	153	93	28	752
Born in 1969	100	122	158	143	119	66	13	721
Born in 1965/1968	124	117	214	227	142	43	10	877
Total	332	324	513	514	414	202	51	2350
Total No. of attendances	1891	2027	3200	2751	3776	1023	645	15313
Average attendances	39	45	28	27	37	29	17	222

Congenital Malformations

In accordance with instructions from the Department of Health and Social Security, a Register is maintained of all congenital malformations observed in the newborn. Twenty five babies were found to be suffering from congenital defects, of which three were stillborn babies.

Register of children "At Risk"

At the end of the year, there were 171 children on the "At Risk" register.

Moral Welfare

The Burnley and District Family Social Work Association formerly known as the Committee of Management of the House of Help continued to undertake, through their family case worker, the care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children on behalf of the Local Authority. Forty four cases were investigated during the year.

Arrangements were made through the case worker for fifteen expectant mothers to be admitted to moral welfare homes, the local authority contributing towards the cost of maintenance.

Child Guardianship

This service, which has not been required, is to provide for the emergency care of any child in the priority classes. Three guardians may be appointed to receive not more than two children each into their homes at very short notice. Annual retaining fees may be paid to the guardians.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act 1948

Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1948 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.

At the end of the year one hundred and seventy four child minders were registered.

Playgroups

There are five private groups in the town, providing for 108 children under 5 years of age.

Welfare Foods

These are available from the central distribution point in the Health Department, from the Child Health Centres and from the Ante-natal Clinic of the Edith Watson Maternity Unit. The latter distribution point is staffed and managed by members of the W.R.V.S. and their sales have steadily increased. The sales of national dried milk still continue to fall whilst the sales of orange juice and vitamin tablets have been rising.

During the year, 3045 tins of National Dried Milk, 1256 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 22871 bottles of orange juice and 2339 packets of A. and D tablets were sold.

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 figures shown below, it will be seen that the number of referrals are comparatively small, though the service given to children under 5 years shows an increase over the previous year.

	<u>Children</u> <u>0-4 years</u>	<u>Expectant and</u> <u>Nursing Mothers</u>
No. of primary inspections	116	6
No. requiring treatment	78	6
Courses of treatment completed..	63	8
Treatment given:-		
Teeth filled	91	9
Teeth extracted	83	5
General anaesthetics	39	3
Patients x-rayed	-	-
Scalings, etc.	8	7
Teeth otherwise conserved	8	-
Emergency treatments	27	-

Domiciliary Midwifery

The section was fully staffed throughout the year and we were pleased to have close co-operation with the staff of the Edith Watson Maternity Unit. 1970 was the first full year of participation with the Unit and Lancashire County Midwives in the second part Midwifery training given to students. All the students were successful in their examinations becoming State Certified Midwives and the midwifery prize went to one of the students who had spent three months with the Burnley midwifery sisters. During the year seventy three midwives notified their intention to practise, sixty two of these were employed in the Maternity Unit.

Refresher courses were attended by two of the staff, another two attended a course on Parentcraft Techniques and three attended a short course arranged by the Family Planning Association.

A total of 2766 confinements occurred in the town, including mothers who came from outside the borough. Of this figure, 83 were domiciliary confinements and represent 2.9% of the total. In addition, however, the domiciliary midwifery sisters attended 965 mothers delivered in hospital and discharged before the tenth day and of this number 161 or 16.5% were discharged home before the third day.

Guthrie Tests - 348 tests were made by the midwifery sisters at home - all were negative.

The midwifery sister today carries the most modern analgesic equipment, baby resuscitators and stimulants. Sterile disposable maternity outfits are provided free of charge to expectant mothers for delivery at home and 86 outfits were distributed. Eleven smaller sterile outfits were issued to mothers discharged early from hospital. Facilities are also made for the debris following delivery in smokeless zones to be incinerated.

Under Rule E.13 of the Central Midwives Board, the midwives requested medical aid on seventeen occasions, including mothers delivered in hospital and discharged before the tenth day. Of these, thirteen were on account of conditions of the mothers, and four of conditions of the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Service, "Flying Squad" was summoned on one occasion to assist when complications developed after delivery. The patient was admitted to hospital and returned home five days later.

Ante-natal and Post-natal care

The number of ante-natal clinic sessions provided by the local authority was reduced from three to two per week, one of these was attended by a medical officer. The number of expectant mothers who attended these clinical sessions during the year was 101. The domiciliary midwifery sisters were invited into four group practices of general practitioners to assist at their ante-natal clinics.

Blood specimens taken for investigation of Rh. factor and Wassermann reaction totalled 111 and there were 2 for haemoglobin test only..

There has been a growing amount of ante-natal follow-up visits in the home. These have been passed to the midwifery sisters from the local authority clinic, the general practitioners sessions, and the Edith Watson Maternity Unit.

Postnatally mothers are attended by the domiciliary midwifery sisters and may attend either at the local authority clinic or their own general medical practitioner specifically for a post-natal examination at approximately six weeks after delivery. The midwifery sister also assists one Group Medical Practice at a Family Planning session.

Notification of Births

The numbers of Burnley live and still births notified after adjustment for transfers were 1237 and 19 respectively, making a total of 1256. This figure is 13 more than in the previous year.

Notifications were received from domiciliary midwives in respect of 81 live births and one stillbirth and from the local hospitals in respect of 1155 live births and 18 still births.

Attendance at Birth

Enquiries show that of the 2766 confinements occurring in the Borough, 25 were attended by both doctor and midwife; 57 were attended by midwives only, one confinement had no attendant present and 2683 occurred in the local hospitals.

Still Births

After adjustment for transferred notifications, nineteen still births were recorded.

Care of Premature Infants

The special baby care unit at the Edith Watson Maternity Unit is able to accept all premature babies whether hospital or domiciliary born. A special incubator for transporting ill or premature infants is made ready for use at the Ambulance Station in case its use should be necessary whenever a midwifery sister is called out to a home.

One hundred and fifteen babies, or 9.3% of the total live births, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

One hundred and thirteen of the infants were born in hospital, and 2 at home, representing 9.8% of hospital live births, and 2.4% of domiciliary live births. Those born at home were transferred to hospital for special care, but survived beyond twenty eight days. Of those born in hospital, eleven died within twenty four hours of birth, four within seven days, and one within twenty eight days of birth.

Maternal Mortality

No Burnley woman died in consequence of childbirth during 1970.

Ophthalmia and Pemphigus Neonatorum

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified and there were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified.

Maternal Mortality		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum	
Year	No. of cases	Year	No. of cases	Year	No. of cases
1969	1	1969	2	1969	0
1970	0	1970	0	1970	0
1971	0	1971	0	1971	0
1972	0	1972	0	1972	0
1973	0	1973	0	1973	0
1974	0	1974	0	1974	0
1975	0	1975	0	1975	0
1976	0	1976	0	1976	0
1977	0	1977	0	1977	0
1978	0	1978	0	1978	0
1979	0	1979	0	1979	0
1980	0	1980	0	1980	0
1981	0	1981	0	1981	0
1982	0	1982	0	1982	0
1983	0	1983	0	1983	0
1984	0	1984	0	1984	0
1985	0	1985	0	1985	0
1986	0	1986	0	1986	0
1987	0	1987	0	1987	0
1988	0	1988	0	1988	0
1989	0	1989	0	1989	0
1990	0	1990	0	1990	0
1991	0	1991	0	1991	0
1992	0	1992	0	1992	0
1993	0	1993	0	1993	0
1994	0	1994	0	1994	0
1995	0	1995	0	1995	0
1996	0	1996	0	1996	0
1997	0	1997	0	1997	0
1998	0	1998	0	1998	0
1999	0	1999	0	1999	0
2000	0	2000	0	2000	0
2001	0	2001	0	2001	0
2002	0	2002	0	2002	0
2003	0	2003	0	2003	0
2004	0	2004	0	2004	0
2005	0	2005	0	2005	0
2006	0	2006	0	2006	0
2007	0	2007	0	2007	0
2008	0	2008	0	2008	0
2009	0	2009	0	2009	0
2010	0	2010	0	2010	0
2011	0	2011	0	2011	0
2012	0	2012	0	2012	0
2013	0	2013	0	2013	0
2014	0	2014	0	2014	0
2015	0	2015	0	2015	0
2016	0	2016	0	2016	0
2017	0	2017	0	2017	0
2018	0	2018	0	2018	0
2019	0	2019	0	2019	0
2020	0	2020	0	2020	0

SECTION VITHE DOMESTIC HELP AND NIGHT ATTENDANT SERVICES

This service continued to provide the necessary assistance to the many elderly and housebound people in the usual efficient and understanding manner. The work of a Domestic Help is difficult to say the least and anyone undertaking this type of employment needs to be kind and helpful with a thorough knowledge of day-to-day domestic chores.

Recruitment and supervision of staff continues to be the responsibility of the Organiser and Assistant Organiser who also investigate the need of all applicants for the service.

Domestic Help Service

The number of households receiving assistance totalled 898. Chronic sick, aged and infirm accounted for over 95% of those given help. The Organiser and her Assistant made 2609 visits to households.

At the end of the year 42 whole-time and 17 part-time Helps were employed.

Statistical Details

	Type of Case					
	Maternity	T.B.	Illness of Housewife, etc.	Chronic Sick	Aged and Infirm	Totals
No. receiving help at 1.1.70.	-	2	16	102	476	596
New cases	1	-	20	41	240	302
Total	1	2	36	143	716	898
No. completed	1	-	22	39	246	308
No. receiving help at 31.12.1970	-	2	14	104	470	590
Percentage related to type of case assisted	0.11%	0.22%	4.01%	15.93%	79.73%	100%

Night Attendant Service

Help 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.

Nineteen households received assistance for varying periods, and the number of 'service nights' given, totalled 38. The number of part-time Night Attendants in employment at the end of the year was 4.

SECTION VIIHOME NURSING SERVICE

Staff shortages were a continuous worry during 1970 due to staff changing posts and a series of illnesses of longer than average duration so that the remaining nursing sisters carried a heavy work load and responsibility.

Student and pupil nurses from the Burnley Group of Hospitals spend days and half days in the section as part of their community services programme.

Invitations were accepted for two nursing sisters to hold weekly treatment sessions in two group practices of general medical practitioners, and one nursing sister also assists in a group practice at the Family Planning and immunisation sessions. These alternate weekly.

The number of nursing visits paid to patients in their own homes or hostels during the year was 1445 more than in 1969 and shows an average weekly visit figure of approximately 763.

Sixty three per cent. of the patients were over 65 years of age and the majority of these were chronic invalids. The number of children under 5 years of age attended by the nursing sisters numbered ten - three of these were little girls with pulmonary tuberculosis.

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

Number of new patients -

Referred by - general practitioners	...	...	642	
- hospitals	...	...	256	
- local authority departments	...	...	69	
- relatives	...	...	49	..... 1016
Total number of patients nursed	...	...	...	... 1620
No. of patients died	...	...	...	... 195
No. of patients discharged -				
- to convalescence	...	...	605	
- transferred to hospital	...	...	247	
- for other reasons	...	...	109	..... 961
Total number of nursing visits made	...	...	...	39,705

SECTION VIII

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Care 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 Nursing Sisters and Health Visitors regularly attend the Geriatric Out-patient Clinic.

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 8 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 355.

Nursing Homes

One Nursing Home is registered in the County Borough. This home is long established 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.

Two whole-time chiropodists were employed until one resigned in August. There is difficulty in recruiting a replacement but the service has been supplemented by a chiropodist working on a sessional basis. The service includes the care of the residents in the hostels of the Welfare Services Department.

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.

The following table gives statistical details of the service:-

1. No. of persons treated.

Elderly, aged 60 years and over	...	...	699
Physically handicapped	...	...	8
Expectant mothers	...	...	-
Hostel residents	...	...	<u>290</u>
TOTAL			<u>997</u>

2. No. of treatments given.

In clinics	...	...	3187
In patients homes	...	...	862
In hostels	...	...	<u>868</u>
TOTAL			<u>4917</u>

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons and Contacts

One whole-time Officer 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 twelve and 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 available when necessary.

Following the recommendations of the Chest Physicians and the Medical Officer of Health, the Housing Committee of the local authority give a special consideration to families requiring rehousing.

Mass Miniature Radiography Survey

The No.1 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit did not undertake any public sessions during the year under review. Two large industrial firms, however, requested a survey and these were carried out.

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. Two persons were provided with two-week periods of convalescence.

The Thursby Children's Home, St. Annes-on-Sea, is open throughout the year to accommodate not only children requiring convalescent holiday but mentally handicapped children for short-term care and children referred by the Children's Officer. The length of stay varies according to individual circumstances. The Home is now available for children from other Lancashire Authorities in order to ensure continued service from this voluntary administered establishment.

During the year 55 Burnley children were admitted to the Home as follows:-

Mentally handicapped children on short-term care ...	3
Children selected through School Health Service ...	52 ... 55

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 1970, there were 61 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 Meadow Bank Training Centre.

Eleven spastic children were able to attend ordinary schools; one attended Coal Clough Special Day School; six the Brunlea School for Physically Handicapped and there were three in residential special schools. There are four children under five years of age under the supervision of 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	432
No. of satisfactory reports received	395
No. of positive smears	1
No. of referrals to general practitioners for advice or treatment of other conditions found	36

Chronic Carriers of Infection

For many years a register has been 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 periodically. The register now contains the name of only one carrier of B. Typhosus.

Health Education

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 have been provided 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.

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, personal hygiene and cervical cytology.

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

This field of preventive medicine can only be extended to meet an obvious need when the Council approves the appointment of a whole-time Health Education Officer who will plan, promote and organise health education activities, assisted where necessary by the professional, technical and administrative staffs of the department.

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 local 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.

Health Visitors are now based upon the practices of the local general medical practitioners and the attachment is working very well in most instances. Midwifery and District Nursing sisters also work with a number of general practitioners, and it is true to say that integration is developing well.

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 the new Social Services Department for supplying the following information on the services under his control.

Residential Accommodation

Residential accommodation is now provided by the Council in eight 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); "Lower Ridge" (46 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" (24 elderly men and women). In addition, 26 residents are accommodated in other Homes belonging to voluntary organisations and other local authorities.

The staff of "Ebor House" and "Lower Ridge" 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" and "Lower Ridge". 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" and "Lower Ridge" 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 1970.

Persons in accommodation provided by the Council

	Male	Female	Total
"Moorfields"	8	16	24
"Healey Grange"	-	29	29
"Whiteacres"	30	-	30
"Gorse Hill"	11	14	25
"Hameldon House"	11	19	30
"Fir Grove"	13	17	30
"Ebor House"	17	29	46
"Lower Ridge"	21	25	46
"Noyna"	4	8	12
	<u>115</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>272</u>

Persons in Accommodation provided by other Local Authorities and Voluntary Organisations

	Male	Female	Total
The Hostel, Palatine Square	-	12	12
Homes for the Blind	-	3	3
Homes for Epileptics	2	5	7
Homes for the Aged	-	1	1
Homes for the Handicapped	1	2	3
	<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>26</u>

Welfare Services for the Blind and Partially Sighted

The Welfare Services for the blind and partially sighted are provided directly by the Council. Two full-time Welfare Officers for the Blind are employed whose 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 238 blind persons including 3 children under 16 years of age, and 95 partially sighted persons.

Forty nine persons were examined by the Consultant Surgeon for the first time in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind persons. Thirty seven were certified to be blind. He also re-examined 83 persons already on the Blind and Partially Sighted Registers.

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 36 deaf persons with speech, including 5 children; 30 without speech, including 7 children; and 83 persons hard of hearing, including 3 children.

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

The Council employs eight social workers, four who are designated Welfare Officers and four designated Welfare Assistants. 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 36 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 two unqualified Assistant Occupational Officers.

The welfare services also include the provision of a vehicle which has been especially 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 607 and this figure includes 28 children under the age of 16 years.

Daily Social Centres for Old Persons

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

Weekly Clubs for the Elderly

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 Lanebridge Social Centre.

Sheltered Housing Scheme

Sheltered housing is the establishment of groups of bungalows and flats for old people with certain communal welfare facilities provided within the Group. The establishment of such groups enable the old people in the groups to maintain their independence longer.

A Warden is appointed and resides in a dwellinghouse adjacent to the Group. Her role is to allow the tenants to have the maximum amount of independence, but at the same time to provide some security and support.

The residents of the bungalows and flats are linked to the Warden's house by a speech intercommunicating system.

There are at present two sheltered housing schemes in operation in Burnley and two further schemes are planned for 1971.

Meals-on-Wheels Service

The Welfare Services Department assists the Burnley Sick Poor Fund Charity in the administration of a "meals-on-wheels" service to elderly people.

The meals are produced by the Education Department at their Burnley Wood, Todmorden Road and Harold Street Canteens, and delivered to the recipients in five vans, one belonging to the W.R.V.S and the other four to the Burnley Sick Poor Fund Charity.

The service has been expanded by the provision, during the year, of three extra vans. This has made it possible to increase the number receiving meals from 169 to 180 and to deliver to each recipient five meals per week as opposed to the previous five meals per fortnight arrangement.

Owing to the rising cost of producing the meals, it was found necessary to raise the charge to the recipient from 1s.9d. to 2s.0d. per meal with effect from the 1st May 1970.

SECTION IX

MENTAL 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; 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.

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, one child was admitted to residential accommodation, three children were admitted to hospital permanently and one child left town. Twenty nine children remained on the register of the School at the end of the year.

It is pleasing to record that an Assistant Supervisor successfully completed a one year teacher's qualifying course at the Harris College, Preston, in August 1970. Two more of the staff were seconded to similar courses of academic training.

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

Meadow Bank Training Centre

The new purpose-built Adult Training Centre which was opened on the 13th January 1969, provides every facility for the trainees. The Centre has one hundred and twenty places. Of these places, ten are made available to the West Riding County Council for their trainees.

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.

Twenty six admissions were made during the year and thirteen left the Centre, including those progressing into open industry. At the end of the year the register contained the names of one hundred and fifteen trainees.

The Social Club meets on the third Monday of each month, and has a membership of some 50 to 60 trainees. The variety of entertainments and activities organised are most appreciated.

Thornleigh Hostel

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

During the year under review, twenty six new admissions were made and twenty nine were discharged.

Burnley General Hospital

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

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

The Hospital Workshop continues to provide facilities for in-patients and out-patients, a number of which are resident in Burnley.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AWAITING ENTRY TO HOSPITAL, ADMITTED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE OR ADMITTED TO GUARDIANSHIP
DURING 1970

	Mentally Handicapped				Severely Mentally Handicapped				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)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
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	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
(c) Total	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	6
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family)									
(a) to N.H.S. hospitals...	8	2	4	-	11	3	-	-	28
(b) to L.A. residential accommodation	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
(c) elsewhere	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	6
(d) Total	9	2	7	1	12	4	-	-	35

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 Handicapped	1	40	-	-	-	-	
	(b) Severely Mentally Handicapped							
16 and over	(a) Mentally Handicapped	1	-	120	1	1	16	
	(b) Severely Mentally Handicapped							
	TOTAL	2	40	120	1	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 30.57% of the total mileage run was in respect of 670 journeys made to hospitals and clinics in other towns.

The accommodation provided in the Old Artillery Barracks Buildings was recently upgraded, but is far from satisfactory. It is hoped that a purpose-built Ambulance Station will be provided in the near future and sited as centrally as possible.

Statistics for 1970

Abortive and service journeys 347
Gas & Air, Oxygen, Blood etc.journeys. 39

Accidents and Emergencies

Journeys 2669
Patients carried 2816

Others

Journeys 6713
Patients carried 39895

Total -

Journeys 9768
Patients carried 42711

Mileage -

Ambulance 89398
Car 69287
Total 158685

Comparative Statement of
Statistics over 10 years

	<u>Journeys</u>	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Mileage</u>
1961	8275	30,262	128,653
1962	8546	32,707	135,733
1963	9273	33,961	137,227
1964	8991	36,397	137,429
1965	8658	36,072	132,992
1966	8797	37,564	134,399
1967	8834	39,424	138,079
1968	9334	38,536	145,307
1969	9615	38,637	156,357
1970	9768	42,711	158,685

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>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Total consumption for the whole of the Board's area	3,839 million gallons (10.520 million gallons daily)	3,784 million gallons (10.367 million gallons daily)

During 1970, the amount of water consumed within the County Borough area only, amounted to 1,759 million gallons (4.820 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)	=	51.33 ins.
Swinden (lower gauge)	=	48.40 ins.
Cant Clough (north gauge)	=	49.58 ins.
Cant Clough (south gauge)	=	51.55 ins.

I am also grateful to the Chief Chemist of the Mid-Calder and Hyndburn Joint Sewerage Board for the following information concerning the quality of water supplies.

Bacteriological examination. Fifteen samples of water from the reservoirs were examined bacteriologically:-

Cant Clough	5
Hurstwood/Heckenhurst	5
Swinden	5 - 15

All samples were found to be satisfactory.

Chemical Examination

Fifteen samples of water were examined chemically. One sample from Cant Clough was reported as unsatisfactory but further samples from this supply were 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

Thirteen samples taken from the Public Baths were examined chemically and bacteriologically. All samples were satisfactory.

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 Monkhall Quarry 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 1970

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
(a) Refuse taken to tip:-		
Plant Screenings ('tailings')	16,195	
Screened dust	1,542	
Tipped direct	703	18,440
(b) Refuse burned		-
(c) Salvage materials sold		2,744
(d) Total refuse dealt with		21,778

Receptacles for refuse in use during 1970

<u>No.of premises</u>	<u>No.of dustbins</u>
31,589	35,063

Sewerage and sewage disposal.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are adequate.

On the 1st April 1970 the then Ministry of Housing and Local Government set up the Mid-Calder and Hyndburn Joint Sewerage Board which incorporates Burnley County Borough, Burnley Rural District, Padiham, Clayton-le-Moors, Great Harwood, Rishton, Church, Oswaldtwistle and Accrington.

Public Health Inspection

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

The principal staffing change during the year was the retirement in November of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Fred Shuttleworth, following a period of almost 50 years service in the Public Health Department, first as a junior clerk then as sanitary inspector and finally as Chief Public Health Inspector. Many tributes were paid to Mr. Shuttleworth for this marathon service by members of the Council and his colleagues alike and all joined in wishing him a long and happy retirement.

Offices and Shops

One inspector was employed full-time in connection with duties under the Act and the food hygiene and district inspectors continued to carry out inspections in respect of food premises which they had to visit for purposes connected with food hygiene legislation. This arrangement prevents the duplication of visits by inspectors and is less likely to result in irritation on the part of the shopkeeper caused by too frequent and unnecessary visiting of his premises.

It is still necessary to remind some occupiers of their statutory obligation to register premises to which the Act applies and for this purpose the inspectorate keep a sharp look out for the opening of new premises which may come within the scope of the Act.

Contraventions found, continue to be mainly concerned with lack of cleanliness, absence of handrails and defective floor surfaces, inadequate heating arrangements and lack of first-aid requisites.

A total of 26 accidents were notified during the year, showing an increase of 8 over the previous year. Fortunately none was fatal and all were of a relatively minor nature. The great majority were strains and bruises due to slipping, and cuts from knives and other equipment.

Dereliction

The Council's policy of securing the sealing of doors and windows in vacant and derelict dwellings continues to operate reasonably well and is a good example of liaison between public health and building inspectors. However, the basic causes of this situation have still to be

identified and the policies necessary to remedy the position have yet to be adopted. Obviously no one can be happy with a situation where the number of bricked-up houses increases year by year. It is very much more a question of choosing the lesser of two evils than a solution to the problem. We continue to build houses at a faster rate than we demolish them and with a declining or at best static population a surplus is inevitable. Clearly there will continue to be vacant properties so long as supply exceeds demand and in some parts of the town at least a house need not be vacant long before it is wrecked by vandals. Generally this is a problem of the declining areas of the town where properties are not yet unfit within the meaning of the Housing Acts but where investment by the owners is at a minimum and little if any use is being made of grant facilities. In these areas the standard of properties is often low and the environment poor, and one is forced to the conclusion that failure to carry out comprehensive re-development will result inevitably in further deterioration into slums.

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 7090 were in use, a reduction of 516 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 271, a reduction of 68 compared with 1969.

Other factors influencing the numbers of the two types of closets 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

Rather more visits in connection with complaints of noise were made during the year than in 1969. Nevertheless the pattern of complaints was much the same, ranging from industrial noise to that provided by a 'beat' group at a licensed club. The latter complaint was dealt with most effectively by the Committee of the Club concerned who promptly stopped the 'beat' session. The nuisance from the oil-fired kiln referred to in

last year's report was virtually abated by the end of the year. Co-operation between the firm and the public health inspectorate resulted in the design of baffles for the oil burners which brought about a considerable reduction in noise. A decision of the management to switch from oil to butane gas as a kiln fuel is expected to bring further improvement in the near future.

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Routine visits were carried out during the year in connection with duties under the above act. These were mainly concerning the movement of pigs into and out of the borough. There were no cases of swine fever, fowl pest, anthrax or foot and mouth disease reported during the year.

Diseases 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. Nine persons were licensed under the provisions of the Act.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963.

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

Riding Establishments Act 1964.

This Act requires all persons hiring out horses to be licensed. There were no applications for licences during the year, and there is currently no licensed establishment within the Borough.

Housing

The inspection and representation of unfit houses included in the Council's second post-war clearance programme was virtually completed in 1969 and although a further 350 houses requiring clearance were identified during that year it was the Council's decision that these should not be dealt with until 1971. With the exception therefore of a very small area in Padiham Road and sundry individual houses represented for closure,

there was no progress during the year so far as slum clearance is concerned.

There are two common lodging houses within the Borough comprising a total of 16 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. Five hundred and seventy five applications for grant were received in respect of the provision of standard amenities in houses. There were also 104 applications for improvement grants.

<u>Clearance Areas represented during 1970</u>	<u>Number of premises</u>
------------------------------------------------	---------------------------

Padiham Road	2
--------------	---

Houses in Clearance Areas and unfit houses elsewhere
Houses demolished in Clearance Areas.

Unfit for human habitation	287
On land acquired under Section 43 (2)	
Housing Act 1957	1

Houses demolished (not in or adjoining clearance areas)

As a result of formal or informal procedure	
under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act 1957.....	22
Local Authority houses certified unfit by the	
Medical Officer of Health	-

Unfit Houses Closed

Under Section 16 or 17 of Housing Act 1957	9
--------------------------------------------------	---

Number of Persons Displaced

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining	
clearance areas	196
From houses to be demolished not in or	
adjoining clearance areas	25
From houses to be closed	-

Families Displaced

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	78
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	8
From houses to be closed	-

Unfit houses made fit

After formal notice under Section 16 Housing Act 1957	-
After determination of a closing order under Section 27 Housing Act 1961	1

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

After formal notice under Public Health Acts	191
After informal notice under Public Health Acts	497

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

By the Corporation	10 houses
	- bungalows
	198 flats

By private enterprise	119 houses
	48 bungalows

Total dwellings 375

(b) Dwellinghouses (including Council houses and shops with living accommodation) 28,455

(c) Total number of back-to-back houses = 14

Smoke Control

The implementation of the Council's smoke control programme continued during 1970. The Burnley No.12 Smoke Control Order was made in July. The area covered by the Order includes some 700 acres and

4,700 premises. The Order includes premises in the Stoneyholme, Daneshouse and Queensgate areas of the town in the main, and will be operative on the 1st July 1972. This will complete the Council's programme, the implementation of which will have been carried out over a period of some eleven years.

Already the benefits of clean air are very apparent and when this final area is in operation we shall have at last a town which will be virtually smoke free. The air over Burnley should then be cleaner than it has been for perhaps more than one and a half centuries. Future health statistics should reveal the true effects of this major public health measure and there is every reason to believe that both the physical and mental well-being of the population will benefit from the improved conditions. There can be no doubt that the actions of the Council over the last decade will benefit generations yet unborn.

The shortage of solid smokeless fuels was a temporary set back to the programme during the year and caused the postponement of the date of operation of the No.11 Order from the 1st September 1970 to the 1st April 1971. There was one official objection to the No.12 Order. However, this had to be dealt with at a 'hearing' attended by an inspector of the Minister for the Environment and was undoubtedly the reason for the Order not being confirmed during 1970. It says much for our democratic processes and the rights we afford minorities when one considers that there are more than four thousand premises in the area and this was the only objection received.

Smoke Control Areas

The figures show the position at the end of December 1970.

Total acreage of Borough	4695
Acreage covered by operative orders	3346
Part of borough covered by operative orders expressed as percentage of whole	71%
Total premises in Borough	30718
Premises covered by operative orders	22068
Premises covered by operative orders expressed as a percentage of whole	71%

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

The Department continued to operate a rodent control service, enabling occupiers of premises infested with rats or mice to eradicate the infestation and thus comply with the requirements of the above Act. Though many larger premises are served by specialist vermin eradication companies, the local authority service appears to carry out the bulk of this type of work within the Borough.

Four Rodent Operatives/Disinfectors are used in the service which is supervised by the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Food Hygiene Inspector.

Statistical details for the year are:-

Premises found to be infested by the common rat	262
Premises found to be infested by the house mouse	1041
Total visits by Rodent Operatives to dwellinghouses (including Council houses)	1228
Total visits by Rodent Operatives to business premises	409
Total visits by Rodent Operatives to local authority premises	167
Visits to agricultural premises	5

All surface infestations of rats were treated with Warfarin .05% there being no evidence of any resistance to this type of rodenticide at the present time.

The sewer treatment carried out during the year using Warfarin as the poison bait gave the following results:-

No.of chambers receiving complete treatment	670
No.of chambers showing complete take	52
No.of chambers showing partial take	60
No.of chambers showing no take	558

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The incidence of flea infestation in the town remained high during 1970, and in an effort to encourage people to seek the help of the department in combating the pest it was decided that no charge should be made for treatment. The number of treatments for scabies was also up appreciably during the year. The number of baths given at the disinfection centre was more than double the previous year's figure and was due in the main to the treatment of children for head lice which surprisingly is still very much a problem.

The Disinfestation Service was called upon to treat premises as follows:-

Bed bugs	39
Fleas	72
Body lice	1
Cockroaches	127
Other insects, i.e. wasps, silverfish, flies, spider beetles	34
Treatment of premises upon removal of occupants from Clearance Areas to Council houses	19
Removals of furniture from clearance area premises..	1

The facilities at the Centre were used as follows:-

Articles disinfected including incontinent laundry..	1134
Articles disinfested	75
Scabies treatments	132
Scabies treatment for neighbouring authorities	9
Total baths given	638
No. of library books disinfected	25

Food Control

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

These Regulations apply to almost all food business premises where persons engage in the handling of food for human consumption. The types of trade involved and the numbers involved are shown below:-

Type of Trade	No. of premises
Unlicensed Restaurants, Cafés and Snack Bars ...	32
Licensed Caterers	18
Works Canteens	30
School Meals Canteens and Sculleries ...	50
Licensed premises (public houses and clubs) ...	133
Wholesale fish and poultry suppliers ...	2
Wholesale meat suppliers	9
Wholesale grocers	4
Wholesale greens and fruit suppliers ...	4
Supermarkets	7
Bakehouses	45
Fish fryers	55
Retail butchers	83
Retail grocers	400
Retail fish shops	18
Retail greengrocers	10
Ice cream and sweets	87

Mentioned as pending in the 1969 report, the case against a meat processing factory was taken and found proved. Fines totalling £350 were imposed on five contraventions.

Several other food business occupiers were threatened with formal action, but took the necessary steps to comply with the law in time to obviate the need for proceedings. Other food traders received initial informal warnings which have proved effective or appear likely to do so. It was noted that in August, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 were laid before Parliament and will become operative on 1st March 1971. These regulations will give stricter control over the exposure of food and will be welcomed by this Department.

Summary of legal proceedings

<u>Legislation</u>	<u>Contraventions</u>	<u>Fines</u>
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	Reg.23	£100
	Reg.6(1)	£50
	Reg.6(1)(c)	£50
	Reg.6(2)	£100
	Reg.19(1)(c)	£50

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966
(as amended)

These Regulations apply to the food stalls in the market hall, all mobile and fixed stalls (including vending machines) and vehicles delivering food. Regular visits are paid by inspectors to the market hall and a number of spot checks are made on stalls and delivery vehicles as they are used to sell and deliver food in the Borough. This has included midnight visits to "Hot Dog" stalls in the town centre.

No legal action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

Food Poisoning

Only one outbreak of food poisoning was reported during the year. This was a family outbreak involving two adults and two children. The organism causing the bacteria was not discovered.

Meat Inspection

The F.M.C. (Meat) Limited continued to occupy and operate the public abattoirs which is the only slaughterhouse in the Borough. All animals slaughtered received 100% inspection, and regular visits were made to the premises to ensure they complied with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 (as amended) and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958.

All the slaughtermen are licensed annually by the authority. It is worth note that unless there is a considerable change in the current trends there could be a shortage of slaughtermen in the not too distant future. There is little to attract young men to this onerous trade. In this context the valuable work of the meat inspector should not be forgotten. Often conditions are damp and very cold and few would envy them their task in such circumstances.

No lesions of tuberculosis were found in any parts of animals slaughtered or otherwise inspected. The number of carcasses inspected during the year and the corresponding numbers for the preceding four years are shown below:-

Year	Cattle excl.cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	TOTAL
1966	3001	1250	2	21088	2235	-	27576
1967	3545	1152	548	21422	3113	2	29564
1968	2872	809	14	14484	4157	-	22636
1969	2818	968	-	10458	3406	-	17650
1970	2648	1657	1	15391	4754	-	22904

The amount of meat and offal rejected at the slaughterhouse as unfit for human consumption was:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Kilos.	Grms.
Meat	5	5	1	14	or	5353	301
Offal	18	7	3	5	or	18684	843
	<u>23</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19</u>	or	<u>24038</u>	<u>144</u>

Unsound Food

Food other than meat from the slaughterhouse, condemned as unsound totalled:-

9 tons. 10 cwt. 2 qtrs. 19 lbs. or 9686 kg. 428 grms.

Foreign Bodies in Food

A number of complaints were made during the year. In one case legal proceedings under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 were taken against the manufacturer/retailer of a meat pie which contained a nail. The case was found proved and the offenders were fined £25.00 with £20.65 costs.

Milk Supplies

All milk sold in the Borough is designated, i.e. untreated, pasteurised, sterilised or ultra-heat treated (UHT).

The sampling of untreated milk to check for the presence of Brucella Abortus bacteria continued. The results of samples taken are shown below in the section dealing with food and drugs and bacteriological samples. In every case where a sample gives a positive or equivocal milk ring test the producer is required to submit individual samples of milk from all cows in the herd. In this way all milk producing cows are checked whilst the initial bulk sample is undergoing culture. This method allows suspect animals to be isolated from the herd and in most cases removes the need to serve "heat treatment" notices on the producer if the bulk sample is eventually reported culture positive.

No notices under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 were served during the year. However, in the event of a "heat treatment" notice being served, this remains in operation until at least two negative bulk samples have been obtained from the herd. These are taken at weekly intervals.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation facilities within the Borough.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry dressing stations within the Borough.

Food and Drugs and Bacteriological Samples

Six hundred and nine samples were taken with the following results.

	Total	No. Unsatis.	Reason unsatisfactory
Food and Drugs Analysis of Composition and Labelling	150	18	3 - meat and vegetable pies - low meat content. 1 - skimmed milk - labelling offence. 1 - sponge pudding mixture - misleading label. 1 - untreated milk - contained detergent. 1 - glass of milk (from cafe) - excess water. 1 - stewed steak (canned) - low meat content. 3 - sausage - low meat content. 1 - sausage - undisclosed preservative. 1 - marzipan - undisclosed preservative. 1 - cream snowball - labelling offence. 1 - pineapple slices (canned) - excess tin. 1 - potato with butter - "butter" was margarine. 1 - lemon curd - deficient in egg content. 1 - Kreemy toffee - deficient in butter fat.
Food other than milk (bacter- iological test)	3	-	-
Bulk milk (untreated) (bacteriological)	278	49	21 - failed methylene blue test. 21 - positive milk ring test. 7 - positive culture test.
Bulk milk (heat treated) (bacteriological)	11	-	-
Special samples from individual cows (untreated) (bacteriological)	167	26	16 - positive milk ring test. 10 - positive culture test.
Total samples	609	93	

All the 150 food and drug samples were taken informally and the 18 found to be unsatisfactory were dealt with on an informal basis. In every case the producer or supplier was cautioned and took steps to ensure compliance with the law.

During March, the Labelling of Food Regulations 1967 (due to become operative in January 1971) were revoked and replaced by the Labelling of Food Regulations 1970 with the operative date now January 1973. These new regulations will require all foods to be properly described on the label. The amending law regarding artificial sweeteners in food and the Soft Drink (Amendment) Regulations 1969 and 1970 became operative, ensuring the absence of cyclamates from all foods, but allowing the words 'permitted artificial sweetener' to continue on labels of soft drinks until the end of next year.

Factories Act 1961

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by the Public Health
Inspectors) during 1970.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspection- s	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	17	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	425	168	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	442	173	3	-

Cases in which defects were found

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

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134) - NIL

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

Total

Atmospheric Pollution

Smoke control areas	...	...	...	3238
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	29
Industrial premises and plant	...	...	...	35
Smoke observations	...	...	...	209
Tips	...	...	...	2

Factories

With mechanical power	...	...	...	168
Without mechanical power	...	...	...	5
Outworkers	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	...	33

Food Control

Food Hygiene (Gen) ex. Bakehouses	1283
Food Hygiene (M.S.D.V.)	...	...	...	128
Inspection of Food	...	...	...	148
Food & Drug sampling	...	...	...	153
Milk & Dairies	...	...	...	12
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	38
Food poisoning	...	...	...	13

General Public Health

Premises in disrepair	...	...	...	4320
Filthy & verminous premises	...	...	...	88
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	70
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	8
Offensive trades	...	...	...	12
Places of public entertainment	...	...	...	4
Conversion of W.W.C's	...	...	...	592
Noise (industrial)	...	...	...	137
Noise (domestic)	...	...	...	71
Other premises	...	...	...	1180
Rat infested premises	...	...	...	153
Other infestations	...	...	...	199

Housing

Inspections re unfitness	...	...	...	520
Houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	25
Overcrowding	...	...	...	10
Removals from clearance areas	...	...	...	138
Standard grants	...	...	...	47

MiscellaneousTotal

Offices, Shops & Railway premises ...	...	1048
Rent Acts ...	...	11
Diseases of Animals Act ...	...	27
Pet Animals Act ...	...	29
Waste Food Order ...	...	37
Fertilizers & Feeding Stuffs ...	...	2
Rag Flock & Other Fillings ...	...	13
Animal Boarding Establishments ...	...	2
Interviews with Owners, etc. ...	...	1339

SECTION XIIMISCELLANEOUSPolice Court Proceedings 1970

<u>No. of case.</u>	<u>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
1	Public Health Act 1936	Failure to conform to Nuisance Order.	Fined £10 and £3 costs.
2	Food and Drugs Act 1955	Selling food not of the substance demanded by the purchaser.	Fined £25 and £20.13.0d. costs.
3	Food and Drugs Act 1955	Contravention of Food Hygiene Regulations.	Fined £350 plus £10 costs.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1970.

Purpose	Number
Retirement on superannuation	15
Admission re superannuation	343
Road Traffic Act	143
Fitness for Employment	153
School Meals	82
Accidents	4
Teachers	11
Admission to Teacher Training College	98
Others	53
TOTAL	902

THE WEATHER OF 1970 COMPARED WITH 1969

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperature				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%
1969	1194.9	253	15.1 hrs. on 9.6.69. 10.6.69.	36.85	197	1.34 ins. on 2.6.69.	44.25°	11.08°	46.43°	45.83°	151	80.4%
1970	1297.7	291	15.7 hrs. on 18.6.70.	44.57	188	1.50 ins. on 30.10.70.	46.5°	11.7°	47.5°	47.8°	110	87.1%

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.

1970

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY
Local Education Authority



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1970

I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Audiometry	12	Epileptics	20
B.C.G. Vaccination	14	Maladjusted	19
Brunlea Day School for Physically Handicapped	22	Physically Handicapped	22
Camp School	24	Speech Defects ...	20-21
Clinics	9	Hygiene Inspections ...	12
Clothing and Footgear ...	12	Infectious Diseases ...	14
Committee	2	Inspection Clinic	13
Convalescent Homes	24	Meals and Milk	25
Co-ordination and Co-operation with other Health Services, Voluntary Bodies, etc. ...	10	Medical Inspection in Schools	11-12
Dental Service... .. 17-18 : 31-32		Medical Treatment	15-16
Diphtheria and Immunisation ...	14	Ministry of Education - Statistical Tables	26-32
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	15	Minor Ailments	15
Education Committee	2	Miscellaneous Examinations ...	13
Education in Hospital	21	Miscellaneous Information ...	24-25
Educational Psychological Service	23	Nursery Schools	8
Employment of Children	25	Physical Condition	12
Entertainments	24	Physiotherapy Clinic	16
Enuresis Clinic	16	School Baths	24
Eye diseases and visual defects	15	School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation	24
Facts disclosed by Medical Inspection	11	School Meals Service	25
Following Up	13	School Population	7-8
Handicapped Pupils	19-22	School Psychological Service	23
Blind and Partially Sighted	20	Special Schools	8
Deaf and Partially Hearing	19	Staff	6
Diabetic	21	Statistical Tables	26-32
Delicate	21	Transport	24
Educationally Subnormal ...	19	Tuberculosis	22
		Vaccination against Tuberculosis - B.C.G.	14
		Vitamin Preparations ...	24

EDUCATION COMMITTEE1970 - 71

- * HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Mr.Alderman E.J.Willis).(Chairman).
- * Miss Alderman A.Proctor.
- * Alderman T.Holgate.
- * Mrs. Councillor M.E.Durkin, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor S.Ennis, J.P.
- * Mrs. Councillor J. Foulds.
- * Mrs. Councillor E. Roberts.
- * Mrs. Councillor S. Towler.
- * Councillor J. Bradshaw.
- * Councillor H. Brown.
- * Councillor G. Brownbill.
- * Councillor T. Davies.
- * Councillor R. Edge.
- * Councillor H. Holden.
- * Councillor O. Nelson.
- * Councillor A. Pickup, J.P.
- * Councillor A. Proctor.
- * Councillor M. Tate.
- * Councillor G. F. Taylor.
- * The Rt. Rev. The Bishop Suffragan of Burnley.
- * The Rev. E.Sainsbury.
- * The Rev. H. Rigby.
- * Mr. E. L. Herbert.

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

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
BURNLEY.

April 1971

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 1970.

Of the 910 cases of Measles notified, 351 were children of school age. These were mainly in the 5-9 age group. The disease was of a mild nature, and most cases occurred in the period from April to September.

Of the 347 cases of German Measles notified, 194 were children of school age. As with Measles, the largest number occurred in the 5-9 age group. They were mainly in the period April to June.

There was one notification of Respiratory Tuberculosis in a school child. It is pleasing to note that only one death occurred in the school age group compared with 7 the previous year. This death was due to natural causes. In 1969, 3 children of school age died from road accidents. This reflects some measure of success for the Safety First Campaign in schools.

During the summer of 1970, a number of girls (36) from the High School were given typhoid injections at school prior to departure on a Mediterranean cruise. As children now go abroad in groups, from several schools, it is necessary for parents to be aware that protection is necessary for their children against such diseases as Smallpox and Typhoid before travelling.

There were 39 cases of Scarlet Fever notified in children of school age compared with 46 the previous year.

The total number of cases of Whooping Cough notified was 82 compared with 11 the previous year. Thirty six occurred in children of school age.

There were 2 cases of Food Poisoning in School children. This was a family outbreak and the origin was unknown.

Infective Jaundice and Hepatitis has only been compulsorily notifiable since 1968. During 1970, 20 cases occurred in children of school age compared with 16 the previous year.

It has been recommended by the Ministry that vaccination against German Measles be offered to all girls between their eleventh and fourteenth birthday, and that the first group to be vaccinated should be those aged 13 years. During 1971, 403 girls aged 13, or who would reach that age before 31st March 1961, were vaccinated. Most of these vaccinations were given in the schools.

Reinforcing or "booster" injections against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis continue to be given in schools. The scheme also continues for B. C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis to be given to the 12 and 13 age groups.

We have had no cases of Smallpox, Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis, but we have had among other things, a surfeit of Measles and German Measles. It is to be hoped that these conditions will eventually disappear if parents will only take the trouble to avail themselves of the free immunisation and vaccination services provided for them at our clinics.

Fifty five children visited Thursby Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea, during 1970. This is a decrease on the previous year, but the Home is now available to children from other authorities. The number of beds reserved for Burnley children has been reduced.

The Mayor, who is also Chairman of our Education Committee, has diverted the proceeds of his Mayoral fund to finance the setting up of a special service for children handicapped by hearing defects.

During the year, 14 children attended residential schools for the deaf and 3 children are at present on the waiting list for places. When this new scheme comes into being in 1971, it will in fact provide a big financial saving for the authority as well as benefiting deaf children who in time will not have to leave home to attend residential schools.

Our Senior Dental Officer, Mr. J. Brooks, resigned from his post which was filled before the year end by Mr. H. Layfield who took up duties in January of this year. Our establishment was increased by one dental officer during the year following a recommendation by the Department of Education and Science Dental Inspector. This appointment will be made when we move into our new Health Centre.

The Educational Psychologist commenced a year's academic course in Manchester in September and until his return much of the work of the psychological service has been covered by the medical officers in department.

We look forward to the time when the Regional Hospital Board will be able to appoint a Child Psychiatrist for this area in order that we can run a Child Guidance Clinic. This is an expanding service where children with emotional, educational and social difficulties are assessed.

The Consultant Paediatrician continues to attend our School Clinic, and due to the many handicapping conditions on which he can advise it is most useful to have the services of this specialist.

The school health services functioned satisfactorily during the year. Our liaison schemes which are being developed between health visitors and general practitioners, as well as the hospital Paediatric Department, can only lead to a better all round working partnership. Emphasis is on early detection and treatment of handicapping conditions in order to permit better health and prevent educational retardation of school children.

Many doctors and health workers do not smoke and it may help if teachers and parents would show a similar example or at least be prepared not to smoke in the presence of school children.

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,

John G. Collins

Principal School Medical Officer.

S T A F F

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.
Medical Officers in Department	- 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.
Dental Officer	- Vacancy.
Ophthalmic Specialists (part-time)	- W.M.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	- R.C.Tweed, B.A. (Hons. Psychology).
Social Work Assistant	- Miss D.Cavell.
Speech Therapist	- Mrs.J.Kelly, L.C.S.T.
Dental Auxiliary	- Mrs.M.L.Dutton.
Chief Nursing Officer	- 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 Administrative Assistant.
- 1 Clerk/Shorthand Typist.
- 4 General Clerks.
- 3 Dental Surgery Assistants.
- Health Visitors (combined duties).

SCHOOLS

At the end of the year, there were 14,675 children on the school rolls. This number is 257 more than in the previous year, and the distribution is as follows:-

Primary Schools

Barden Junior and Infants	...	...	...	506
Burnley Wood Junior and Infants	...	...	...	326
Ightenhill Junior	...	...	...	390
Ightenhill Infants	...	...	...	236
Stoneyholme Junior	...	...	...	225
Stoneyholme Infants	...	...	...	201
Rosegrove Infants	...	...	...	120
Hargher Clough Junior	...	...	...	345
Habergham Infants	...	...	...	67
Heasandford Junior	...	...	...	446
Heasandford Infants	...	...	...	315
Coal Clough Junior	...	...	...	336
Coal Clough Infants	...	...	...	209
Todmorden Road Junior	...	...	...	457
Todmorden Road Infants	...	...	...	264
Whittlefield Infants	...	...	...	101
Rosehill Junior	...	...	...	341
Rosehill Infants	...	...	...	200
Healey Wood Infants	...	...	...	32
Lowerhouse Junior	...	...	...	291
St. Peter's Junior and Infants	...	...	...	181
Holy Trinity Junior and Infants	...	...	...	194
St. Stephen's Junior and Infants	...	...	...	265
St. Andrew's Junior and Infants	...	...	...	147
Wood Top Infants	...	...	...	50
Lane Head Junior and Infants	...	...	...	122
Myrtle Bank Infants	...	...	...	204
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	...	...	...	326
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	...	...	...	203
Christ the King R.C. Junior and Infants	...	...	...	180
St. Mary Magdalene's R. C. Junior	...	...	...	189
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C. Infants	...	...	...	116
St. John's R.C. Junior	...	...	...	308
St. John's R.C. Infants	...	...	...	173
St. Augustine's R.C. Junior and Infants	...	...	...	158

8224

Nursery Schools

Accrington Road Nursery School	...	...	...	77
Habergham Nursery School	...	...	...	38
Rockwood Nursery School	...	...	...	59
Rosehill Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	...	...	...	41
Lionel Street Nursery School	...	...	...	68
Elm Street Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Howard Street Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Rosegrove Nursery School	...	...	...	35
Barden Lane Nursery School	...	...	...	56
				494

Secondary Schools

Barden School	...	...	...	879
Ivy Bank School	...	...	...	1011
Walshaw School	...	...	...	665
St. Theodore's R. C. Boys' School	...	...	...	891
St. Hilda's R.C. Girls' School	...	...	...	594
Towneley Comprehensive School	...	...	...	681
Burnley Grammar School	...	...	...	541
Burnley High School	...	...	...	510
				5772

Special Schools

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children	...	...	97
Brunlea Day School for Physically Handicapped	...	...	88
			185

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 15,695 which is a decrease of 1146 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.

Child psychological service - daily.

Speech therapy - daily.

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

Clinics - Specialist

Ophthalmic	...	...	three sessions each week (average)
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 which is held in the Burnley General Hospital.

Clinics for 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 service has, however, been limited for a number of years because 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 Department of Employment and Productivity. Bi-annual meetings are held between officers of the Education, Health and Social Services Departments and the Youth Employment Service, plus the Disablement Resettlement Officer and the Consultant Paediatrician in order to discuss the employment prospects of Special School leavers. These children are further discussed at subsequent meetings.

Excellent co-operation continues with the Director of Education and other officers of the local 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 Medical Officers in Department in respect of all the children receiving the facilities afforded by the School Health Service.

Health Visitors became "practice based" in April and this obviously provides closer co-operation with the general practitioners. In 1971 it is planned to commence building our first health centre which will incorporate present school and maternity and child welfare services with general practitioner services thus producing further integration.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

Each school was visited by a Medical Officer during the year and the number of pupils examined was 5389. This figure is made up of 3816 routine medical inspections and 1573 special examinations and re-examinations of children suffering from defects or diseases. This total figure is 61 less than the number inspected in 1969.

Children are examined by a 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 1343, 1372 and 1101 respectively.

In the ten Nursery Schools, children are constantly supervised and 452 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 26 to 29.

Of the 3816 children receiving routine medical examination, 636 were found to require treatment. This is 16.8% of those examined and compares with 23.3% in the previous year.

Of the 636 found to require treatment, 259 had vision defects which were mainly errors of refraction. This is 6.8% of the total inspected as compared with 11.6% in the previous year. Additional to this, thirty five children were found to squint.

Nose and throat conditions were found in 178 children. Of these 27 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 3.2% 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 on leaving Junior School, are not desirous of parents attending medical inspections, with the result that only 1.0% of parents attended inspections of the 'leavers' group. Approximately 31.9% attended the inspection of the 'second age group' and 58% the 'entrants'.

Hygiene Inspections

One hundred and thirty six 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.

Clothing and Footgear

Careful inspection of children's clothing and footgear is always made at routine medical inspections, and only twenty one 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 seventeen schools.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC

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

Four hundred and forty four children were seen, the great majority of whom had defects which did not require exclusion from school. Only eighteen certificates of exclusion were granted.

Of 424 defects found on inspection, 191 required treatment and 233 required observation only. The greatest number of single defects found were those of the eyes, fifty four requiring treatment and thirty observation. Forty five cases of scabies and 10 cases of impetigo were found and treated successfully.

Re-inspections of children at the School Clinic numbered 154.

Follow Up

Pupils with defects are 'followed up' by Health Visitors to ensure that treatment is received, and advice and guidance is given to parents and teachers where necessary. Follow-up visits totalled 2351, two hundred and seventy seven being in respect of defective vision.

Miscellaneous Examinations

In addition, 631 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 Scarlet Fever were less than the 46 notified in the previous year and Measles including German Measles increased appreciably. The number of children of school age who suffered from infectious diseases were as follows - Measles and German Measles 545: Scarlet Fever 39: Whooping Cough 36: Infective Jaundice and Hepatitis 20: Respiratory Tuberculosis 1: Food Poisoning 2.

Diphtheria and Immunisation

Over a period of twenty years there has been no incidence of Diphtheria. This is, of course, 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 1311, an increase of 119, whilst 1344 "booster" injections were given to children of all ages, a decrease of 535.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to one thousand two hundred and seventy four 12 year old children. Of the 948 acceptances, 894 were found suitable for, and were given B.C.G. vaccination.

It was also given to 13 children age 13 years. Since the beginning of the Scheme in August 1954, 1669 children in the 12 year old group and 9548 in the 13 year old group have been vaccinated.

Four children age 14 years or over and 6 students at further education establishments were also vaccinated.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Facilities for the treatment of school children 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 37 school children and 17 pre-school children especially referred to him.

Attendances at the School Clinic for all purposes, including dental treatment, numbered 15,695.

Minor Ailments

The number of children requiring treatment for minor ailments is relatively small. Only 767 received treatment for such things as bruises, sores, skin infections and minor injuries, and an additional 18 children received treatment for skin conditions at the Cleansing Centre.

It is interesting to note that this figure represents only 5.2% 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 115 children referred to him and performed 53 operations. In addition, 292 children had operations by arrangements made outside the School Health Service.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects

The Consultant Ophthalmologists examined 663 children for errors of refraction, etc., 186 being new referrals. Children who received spectacles for the first time numbered 98. The total number of attendances at this specialist clinic was 1298.

The Senior Orthoptist, working single-handed, examined and gave orthoptic treatment to 479 school children and 101 pre-school children.

Twenty three children were referred for operative treatment, and from the list of those waiting, 25 including 4 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 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, sixty nine school children made one hundred and thirty seven attendances at this clinic.

Physiotherapy Clinic

The Physiotherapist resuming part-time duty in June gave eleven treatments to three children at the Clinic, seventy four treatments to five children at Brunlea Day Special School for Physically Handicapped Pupils and one hundred and two treatments to seven children at Westway School for mentally handicapped children.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

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

The year was marked by a change in our approach to Dental Education. This change came about as a result of advice given to me by the Professor of Preventive Dentistry at Manchester University, Professor Hardwick and his Senior Lecturer, Dr. Holloway. They suggested that, as schools were the places of learning, why not get the co-operation of Teachers in teaching Preventive Dentistry to their pupils. Therefore, with the consent of the Director of Education and the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of the Primary Schools, we organised a system whereby the Teachers gave a short lesson on Preventive Dentistry to their classes each week. Ideas and literature were supplied by us but, not surprisingly, in many instances I found that the Teachers came up with a more appropriate method of presenting the subject than the one suggested.

This project is under the supervision of Miss M. Slater, our Dental Auxiliary, who with the help of Mrs. P. Kelly, her assistant, also repeated last year's Puppet Show but with a different theme. Dental kits were distributed again to the Infant Classes. At one school the Head Mistress kept the kits in schools and had the children use them after school meals. This to my mind, is a thought provoking action.

We approached our pre-school children campaign by writing to all General Medical Practitioners in the area asking their support and enclosing a poster for display in their waiting rooms. The poster advises parents to seek regular dental inspections for their children from the age of 2½ years. The aid of the Superintendent of Health Visitors was sought - and given. Posters are displayed in Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Films were shown at the Secondary Schools. One of these "Out of the Mouths" is so impressive that my Authority agreed to purchase it.

At the Clinic work proceeded as usual. Mr. J.A. Brooks resigned in September, having had a period of sick leave previously. However, we were fortunate in securing the services of a very experienced Dental Surgeon in the person of Mr. H. Layfield, who commenced work as Senior Dental Officer on the 1st January 1971.

I would like to take the opportunity at this juncture, of mentioning the clinical work of our Dental Auxiliary. Despite the time she gave to Dental Education which I have mentioned above, Miss Slater managed to do 2,000 fillings during the year. Her work, generally, is of a very high standard.

Progress at the Clinic is bedeviled by the number of failed appointments during the summer months, this applies even to those patients who have a very good attendance record during the remaining months of the year. The number of children inspected in School was low because of the large backlog of patients waiting from the previous year, and of course the departure of Mr. Brooks also reduced the total work to some extent.

The following table gives some interesting percentages:-

<u>School Inspections</u>			
% Acceptances	54.50	Fillings per session	4.08
% Anatomically sound	12.00	Ratio of permanent teeth filled to extractions.	5.6 : 1
% Own Dentist	33.50	Ratio of permanent fillings to extractions.	6.4 : 1
		Ratio of deciduous teeth filled to extractions.	1.16 : 1
		Ratio of deciduous fillings to extractions.	1.25 : 1

My thanks are due to an enthusiastic staff, and in particular to my own assistant Mrs. D. Johnson, who is to leave the district shortly. During her three years with me, Doris became very expert at her job, and was very popular with staff, patients and parents. I wish her every happiness in the future.

Statistical details of the inspections and treatments carried out are to be found on Pages 31 and 32.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following information is of the handicapped children and the types of schools in which they were being educated on the 21st January 1971, 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 one boy was placed in the school and three left to start work. At the end of the period under review there were fourteen Burnley boys at the School. Two boys and two girls were on the registers of the other residential special schools and three girls were in attendance at a special class. Four boys were awaiting placement in residential schools.

Educationally Subnormal Children

Ninety one children were receiving education in special schools, eighty five as day pupils at Coal Clough Special School and one child boarded out of town by the Social Services Department also attended a day special school. Five children were on the registers of the Residential Special Schools.

Thirteen new cases were ascertained and placed in Coal Clough Special School during the year. Fourteen left to work, and one left town. Two boys left residential special schools, one to work and one was transferred to the Adult Training Centre. One child was the subject of a decision under Section 57 of the Education Act 1944.

Deaf and Partially Hearing Children

The number of pupils on the registers of residential special schools was fourteen. Four were placed at the Royal Cross School, Preston, four at the Liverpool School, Birkdale, five at the Thomasson Memorial School and one at the Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster.

During the year one girl was withdrawn from the Thomasson School, re-ascertained and placed in a day special school for E.S.N. pupils and one girl was withdrawn from Rayners School and admitted to a day special school for handicapped pupils and to receive special attention as a partially hearing pupil.

Three children were awaiting placement following ascertainment as partially hearing pupils.

Blind Children

On the 21st January 1971, two blind girls were on the register of the Royal Liverpool School for the Blind, Wavertree, Liverpool. During the year two children were ascertained as in need of education as blind pupils. One was placed in the Royal Liverpool School for the Blind, but his parents left Burnley and the other child was awaiting placement on the prescribed date.

Epileptic Children

Ten boys and eight girls who suffer from epilepsy are able to attend ordinary day schools and two boys and one girl attend Brunlea Special School. Of these twenty one children, seven were new cases discovered during the year. One child was receiving education in hospital.

Treatment of Speech Defects

During the year under review the medical officers referred 59 new cases to the speech therapist. In addition to the children already under treatment, and the 36 cases awaiting treatment at the end of 1969, 20 of these 59 cases were accepted, thus leaving 39 new cases on the waiting list at the end of the year.

One hundred and fifty one children were given treatment for speech defects. Of this number, 106 were dyslalics, 31 were stammerers, 6 were cases of delayed speech development, 4 had defective speech arising from a repaired cleft palate, one had a voice disorder and 3 children were deemed to be dysphasic following some cerebral catastrophe.

By the end of the year 50 patients had been discharged from treatment, 36 as cured. Ten children had left school or the Borough before completion of treatment. Four children were discharged due to persistent non-attendance. Fifteen children had improved so much that they were placed under observation only.

Of the 151 children, 91 were boys and 60 girls. One hundred and fourteen children were in attendance at primary and secondary modern schools and 31 attended special schools. These children made a total of 2085 attendances for speech therapy. In addition to visits to schools for consultation with head teachers on individual cases, the speech therapist interviewed and advised 64 parents at the clinic with regard to their children's speech problems.

Six pre-school children (3 boys and 3 girls) have had treatment for speech defects, 5 being newly referred during the year. Of the 6 children seen, 4 were referred for defective articulation, one for delayed speech development and one was queried autistic; unfortunately this last child left the area before any regular treatment became possible. One other child has been discharged. Three have been placed under observation only, due largely to their age, their concentration span and co-operation were so poor that it was felt necessary to postpone regular weekly treatment. In the meantime they are seen from time to time and the parents are advised on the best course of action to take. The children made a total of 9 attendances. Twelve pre-school children, newly referred, are awaiting treatment.

The therapist over the past twelve months has continued her weekly visits to the special schools, in all 81 visits being made. The children have continued, on the whole, to respond well to this service 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". The therapist visits Westway School for mentally handicapped children once a month. Here the low intelligence of the children concerned precludes much formal 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 work of the members of staff of this school.

Delicate Children

Seven children were classified as "delicate" during the year and admitted to the Brunlea School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Pupils. Altogether twenty four delicate children were on the register of this school, and one was on the register of a residential special school.

Diabetic Children

One girl of Infant School age, one boy of Junior School age and one boy and one girl 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, 15 boys and 9 girls were admitted to the School, whilst 12 boys and 15 girls were discharged. The average number of children on the roll was 90 and the average attendance throughout the year was 73.

Three years five months is the average duration of stay of the children.

Physically Handicapped Children

Five children were on the registers of residential special schools.

During the year two children were ascertained as requiring education in residential special schools and one was suitably placed along with another child who was ascertained in 1969.

One boy was awaiting placement in a residential special school. Forty two children were on the register of Brunlea Day Special School and 2 were receiving education in hospital. One boy was receiving home tuition.

Eighty four 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.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

(Report by R.C.Tweed, Esq., Educational Psychologist)

During 1970 the attendances of children were as follows:-

Child Guidance

				<u>Clinic Attendances</u>	
				<u>School</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
				<u>Children</u>	<u>Children</u>
Individuals	...	...	47	-	
Total Attendances	...	...	147	-	

Education Guidance

Individuals	...	...	90	2
Total Attendances	...	...	196	2

During the year effort was concentrated mainly on Educational Guidance although a certain amount of Child Guidance treatment was attempted. The latter included an attempt at Group Therapy which was only partly successful. It is intended to attempt more Child Guidance work during the next year and this will be particularly helped if it is in fact possible to set up a Maladjusted Junior Unit.

The activities of the Clinic have, of course, been greatly circumscribed by the Psychologist's attendance at a full time course at Manchester University. Educational assessments during this period have been undertaken by Dr.E.P.Whitaker, the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer.

It has, however, been possible to review a small number of behaviour problems from time to time. In addition, the Social Worker had been able to maintain contact with children who were already on the register.

In conclusion, it should be emphasised once again that the most pressing need is for the services of a child psychiatrist in order that we can implement a proper Child Guidance Service in this area in accordance with the recommendations of the Underwood and Summerfield Reports.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vitamin Preparations

Nine 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 108,987.

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 Deputy Principal School Medical Officer.

Camp School

The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe, was opened from the 25th March to the 16th October, and 364 boys and 276 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 all the year and 25 boys and 24 girls were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two weeks.

Entertainments

Two children were submitted 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 provisions of the appropriate byelaws, 170 children were examined.

The number of children employed out of school hours at the end of the year was 132, 112 of whom were concerned with the delivery of newspapers, 14 assisting in shops, one delivering milk and 5 carrying or delivering parcels of food. The number of certificates issued total 132, 3 certificates ceased during the year and one licence was refused.

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 September 1970, 8074 children, or 55.2% of the school population, were receiving milk.

Meals

The total meals provided was 1,928,171. These were all dinners. Breakfasts and teas were not provided.

The total figure shows an increase of 17,475 on the number of meals provided in 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1970.
LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY - BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January 1971.

(i) Form 7 Schools ... 14359
(ii) Form 7M ... 195
(iii) Form II Schools ... 486
15040

PART 1 - 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		Unsatisfactory No.	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		Satisfactory No.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)						
1966 and later	381	380		1	4	28	32
1965	284	284		-	14	15	24
1964	375	373		2	20	39	52
1963	91	91		-	5	23	26
1962	91	91		-	6	21	28
1961	93	92		1	4	31	34
1960	570	570		-	33	39	73
1959	596	596		-	55	56	108
1958	184	184		-	13	29	37
1957	39	39		-	-	22	22
1956	311	311		-	20	29	46
1955 and earlier	801	801		-	85	76	154
TOTAL	3816	3812		4	259	408	636

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 454
Number of re-inspections 1119
TOTAL 1573

TABLE C - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in school by school nurses or other authorised persons ... 21287
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... 2160
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act 1944) ... 1
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act 1944) ... 1

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1970

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 O	- 6	3 8	3 15	69 47
5	Eyes (a) Vision	...	...	...	...	T O	54 67	104 31	259 176	41 20
	(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	T O	18 8	5 1	23 12	6 -
	(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T O	1 1	2 3	3 5	10 10
6	Ears (a) Hearing	...	...	...	...	T O	12 19	4 -	25 30	11 6
	(b) Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	T O	1 54	2 4	6 72	- 1
	(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T O	1 7	2 4	8 12	1 16
7	Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	T O	12 105	5 5	23 144	4 7
8	Speech	...	...	...	...	T O	11 28	- -	13 28	23 5
9	Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	T O	- 6	- 1	- 8	1 1
10	Heart	...	...	...	...	T O	2 61	3 11	9 113	- 1
11	Lungs	...	...	...	...	T O	4 18	3 1	7 34	- 3
12	Developmental (a) Hernia	...	...	...	...	T O	5 1	- 2	5 4	1 -
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	T O	3 45	- 13	11 65	4 2
13	Orthopaedic (a) Posture	...	...	...	...	T O	1 3	1 -	3 4	- -
	(b) Feet	...	...	...	...	T O	14 20	5 1	24 25	3 3
	(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T O	4 3	3 -	7 9	3 2
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	T O	- 6	- 2	1 14	- 8
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	T O	4 67	- 51	7 211	3 4
15	Psychological (a) Development	...	...	...	...	T O	1 1	- 1	1 2	4 3
	(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	T O	- -	- 2	2 2	1 -
16	Abdomen	...	...	...	...	T O	- -	- -	- -	- -
17	Other	...	...	...	...	T O	5 5	4 1	9 9	5 105

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCEMEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1970LOCAL AUTHORITY - BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGHPart 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)	829
TOTAL	<u>842</u>
Numbers of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	503

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	91
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	237
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	17
Received other forms of treatment	57
TOTAL	<u>402</u>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
(a) In 1970	3
(b) In previous years	28

TABLE C - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Numbers known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' department	29
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	<u>12</u>
TOTAL	<u>41</u>

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

	Number of pupils known to have been treated						
Ringworm - (a) Scalp 	-						
(b) Body 	-						
Scabies 	45						
Impetigo 	39						
Other Skin Diseases... 	440						
	524						
	<hr/>						

TABLE E - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated			
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics 	47			

TABLE F - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated			
Pupils treated by speech therapist 	151			

TABLE G - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been dealt with				
(a) Pupils with minor ailments 	288				
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements 	*49				
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination 	936				
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above -					
Minor ear defects 	12				
Enuresis clinic 	69				
TOTAL	1354				
	<hr/>				

* These 25 boys and 24 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 1970

Number of Pupils on the Register of Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools including Nursery and Special Schools in January 1971 as in Forms 7, 7M and 11 Schools 15040

INSPECTIONS

- (a) First inspection - school
 (b) First inspection - clinic
 (c) Re-inspection - school or clinic
 Totals

Number of pupils		
Inspected	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment
4107	} 3226 } 725	} 3226
1839		
956		
6902	3951	3226

VISITS (for treatment only)

- First visit in the calendar year
 Subsequent visits
 Total visits

Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
1025	960	175	2160
1531	1692	319	3542
2556	2652	494	5702

COURSES OF TREATMENT

- Additional courses commenced
 Total courses commenced
 Courses completed

111	126	18	255
1136	1086	193	2415
-	-	-	2366

TREATMENT

- Fillings in permanent teeth
 Fillings in deciduous teeth

826	1968	427	3221
1477	38	-	1515

- Permanent teeth filled
 Deciduous teeth filled

693	1787	395	2875
1407	35	-	1442

- Permanent teeth extracted
 Deciduous teeth extracted

96	406	62	564
963	300	-	1263

- Number of general anaesthetics

395	259	26	680
-----	-----	----	-----

- Number of emergencies

182	102	18	302
-----	-----	----	-----

Number of pupils x-rayed	156
Prophylaxis	527
Teeth otherwise conserved	148
Teeth root filled	4
Inlays	9
Crowns	15

ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during the year	18
Cases completed during the year	18
Cases discontinued during the year	9
Number of removable appliances fitted	27
Number of fixed appliances fitted	-
Number of pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	6

DENTURES

Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time:-

- (a) with full denture
(b) with other dentures

Total

Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
-	1	-	1
-	10	2	12
-	11	2	13

Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time)

-	13	2	14
---	----	---	----

ANAESTHETICS

Number of general anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers ... 242

SESSIONS:

Adminis- trative sessions	Number of clinical sessions worked in the year					Total sessions
	School Service			M.& C.W.Service		
	Inspection at School	Treatment	Dental Health Education	Treatment	Dental Health Education	
46	20	691.4	4	26.6	-	788
-	-	387.8	31	5.2	8	432
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	20	1125.2	35	31.8	8	1220

DENTAL AUXILIARIES:VISITS (for treatment only)

First visit in the calendar year
Subsequent visit
Total visits

Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
346	195	26	567
582	379	69	1030
928	574	95	1597

COURSES OF TREATMENT

Additional courses commenced
Total courses commenced
Courses completed

81	46	7	134
427	241	33	701
-	-	-	622

TREATMENT

Fillings in permanent teeth
Fillings in deciduous teeth

480	717	127	1324
650	2	-	652

Permanent teeth filled
Deciduous teeth filled

372	625	117	1114
607	2	-	609

Deciduous teeth extracted

59	23	-	82
----	----	---	----

Prophylaxis

-	-	-	111
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