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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.

1971

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1971

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HEALTH COMMITTEE1971 - 1972

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Mr. Alderman D. Parkinson, J.P.)

- * Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P. (Chairman)
- * Councillor E. Hanson, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)
- Alderman F. A. Bailey
- Councillor K. Butterworth
- * Mrs. Councillor M. E. Durkin, J.P.
- * Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling
- * Councillor W. Roberts
- * Mrs. Councillor A. Smith
- Mrs. Councillor S. Towler

* Members of the Standing
Sub-Committee

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

September, 1972.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1971 and trust that you will find it informative.

The vital statistics for the Borough which are dealt with in greater detail in the body of the Report show an improvement. The total decrease in the number of deaths during the year was 72. Coronary disease still claims the highest number of deaths but the overall number of deaths from cancer have decreased. There was also an encouraging decrease in deaths from cancer of the lung, twelve fewer having been recorded. It is to be hoped that Government action and the wide publicity being given to the dangers of cigarette smoking will eventually curtail the habit and further reduce these untimely deaths.

It is pleasing to record that no maternal deaths were notified. There has been some reduction in the infant mortality rate which was higher in the previous year than it should have been. Although it is still above the National Average for England and Wales, fourteen fewer infants died during the year and a list of infant deaths is given in the Report but the majority of these are probably inevitable. Many result from immaturity and congenital causes but in time a way of preventing such conditions may be found.

Following recommendations from the Department of Health and Social Security to appoint a Director of Nursing Services for the Authority, our Chief Nursing Officer was promoted to this post.

During the year a special Health Visitor undertook liaison with the hospital Dermatology Department and another works closely with the Geriatric Unit, thus providing further links with the local authority.

In accordance with the Peel Committee recommendations, progress in the integration of the midwifery service was made in November when the "short stay" G.P. unit at the General Hospital came into use. Our District Midwives, along with those of our neighbouring No.6 Lancashire County Health Division, now have facilities for delivering patients at this Unit and in time probably very few mothers will remain at home for their confinement. Delivery in a fully equipped hospital unit could keep maternal and infant mortality down to the minimum. As the majority of mothers now only spend some six to 24 hours in hospital under the "Domino" Scheme, which is an abbreviation for "Domiciliary In and Out", it is still necessary for an efficient domiciliary

midwifery service to be maintained in order to attend to them on their return home.

Some further progress in integration was made during the year in attachment schemes for nurses to general practice. Health Visitors and Home Nurses as well as district midwives are gradually being "practice based" and not geographically based as many practices have no well defined catchment areas.

Following the Seebohm recommendations our Mental Health and Home Help Services were transferred to the Social Services Department which was re-organised and commenced on a new footing in January 1971. Organised district teams of social workers are now available, but any newly organised service takes time and experimentation before it runs smoothly and with full efficiency. These services which are being provided for the community, both medical, social and aided by some excellent voluntary agents, are being organised to work more closely in future so that the public will derive full benefit. Also a greater sense of work satisfaction will result from the closer working of nurse, social worker and general practitioner.

In September the building of our major Health Centre at Saunder Bank commenced, and it is intended to accommodate ten general practitioners as well as cope with local authority routine medical work and the School Health Service. There have also been discussions with the Executive Council concerning the provision of other small Health Centres and towards the end of the year we got approval for building one. It is now quite likely that a small Health Centre may be provided in the west end of the town.

Westway School, which was our former Junior Training Centre, was transferred from the Health to the Education Department in April under the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970. Children who attend this school are now included in the services provided by the local Education Authority and are no longer deemed to be "unsuitable for education in school" under the Education Act 1944. Staff members have been gradually re-trained as teachers of the mentally handicapped, but I must say that this school is very much sub-standard as a building and its replacement is a high priority.

Despite the curtailment in the Mass Miniature Radiography Service, the MMR Unit made a small survey during its annual visit, open sessions being held for only one week as opposed to three weeks formerly.

We again took the opportunity to run a small Diabetic Survey concurrently.

Our Ambulance Service is still housed in a temporary building, but it was pleasing to hear that approval for a new Ambulance Station was given. Much thought had gone into planning for this to occur and a suitable site not far from the town centre has been selected. The Service was kept up to full strength during the year and in accordance with the Working Party

recommendations of the Local Government Training Board that an ambulanceman's training should include experience in a hospital, it was arranged for this to be done during the year.

The natural fluoride content of our water supply is low and the Local Authority at the present time has agreed to fluoride being added. This followed a decision by Manchester to fluoridate their supplies probably at the Haweswater source from which their supplies come. We are also dependent upon Manchester Corporation for some of our water supplies which come from this source, but much discussion between the authorities will be necessary before we attain fluoridation.

The Family Planning Association continued to provide services on an agency basis at the School Clinic with the help of the local authority staff.

Cervical cytology testing is also carried out at the Clinic. In the new year we intend to join the national scheme, and this will mean that each person in future will be automatically recalled for a re-test every five years.

Before long the whole town will be covered by operative smoke control orders and our last smoke control order for No. 12 Area should be implemented on the 1st July, 1972. This is a remarkable achievement for an industrial town in a "black area", and the benefit of the residents and to the environment is worth noting.

Urban development is one of the interesting tasks which our town's Management Committee has to tackle. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of this Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector is a member of a project team for general improvement areas of the town. The health inspectors carry out the initial inspections and surveys for general improvement, thus the Health Department is involved in both major and minor schemes which can only bring about better living conditions for the population.

I would like to take the opportunity of thanking all transferred staff for their loyalty and hope that in future the new arrangements may provide them with an opportunity for greater endeavour.

The Tripartite National Health Service is now in the process of re-organisation and this is long overdue. The new service is intended to be completed by the 1st April 1974 and it is thus hoped that the medical and social services will then be able to provide better facilities in the future for the community.

We have had close co-operation between the L.H.A., G.P.s., and the Hospital Service, but over the next few years it will show much more improvement in order to ensure the smooth transition and integration of the health services with our neighbouring district. It is hoped to accomplish this transition by

new legislation which is coming into force and by the regular advice and reports issued by the Department of Health and Social Security. This present style of report by the Medical Officer of Health will be one of the last as the professional duties of the Medical Officer of Health will be covered by "Community Physicians" when the new Area Health Authority is set up. Any physician electing to practice community medicine will continue to give devoted public service as before and have as his main brief the total health of the people.

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

W. J. Collins

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION ISTAFF at 31st DECEMBER, 1971MEDICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	...	...	L.J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I., L.M., M.F.C.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.
Educational Psychologist	...	...	MR. R.C. TWEED, B.A. (Dip. Ed. Psych.)

MEDICAL AND DENTAL AUXILIARIES

Social Worker	...	...	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 (j)

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) I. BEARDSWORTH, (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, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert. (1)
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. Association MRS. M.N. DANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. MISS M.M. COWGILL, S.R.N., R.S.C.M., S.C.M., H.V. Cert (1) 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. D. WOODHEAD, S.R.N., 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)
Student Health Visitor	...	...	Vacancy
Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives	...	...	MRS. N. WHALLEY, 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. M. McGOWAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	...	MRS. V. COOPER, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Assistant Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	...	MRS. M. HANSON, S.R.N. (m)
District Nurses	...	...	MRS. A. McDONALD, S.R.N. (m) MRS. E. WOODS, S.R.N. MRS. D. HOLDEN, S.R.N. MRS. M.P. PARKINSON, S.R.N. MRS. H. REYNOLDS, S.R.N. MRS. D. BLACKBURN, S.R.N. MRS. M. CLEMENTS, S.R.N. MRS. L. GEBBIE, S.R.N. MRS. M. TOWLER, S.R.N. MRS. J. CUTHBERTSON, S.R.N. (part-time) MRS. M. WHITTAKER, S.R.N. (part-time) MRS. A. HAWORTH, S.E.N. MISS P. LAWRENCE, S.E.N. MRS. N. KINNEAR, S.E.N. (part-time) MR. C. BRADSHAW, S.E.N. MRS. E. THREADGOLD, S.E.N. (part-time) MRS. S. WINDSOR, S.E.N. (part-time)
Nurses Aides (whole-time)	...	...	Three

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	...	...	W. MILLS, F.I.A.O.
Station Officers	...	...	1. NICOLSON R.J. HORNE M. McLOUGHLIN C.H. PATCHETT
Driver/Attendants	...	...	23

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Administrative Officer	...	...	A. PILLING, (h) (i)
<u>Public Health Service -</u>			
Administrative Assistant	...	...	H. SIMPSON
Administrative Assistant	...	...	MISS H. TAYLOR
Administrative Assistant	...	...	MR. K. JOHNSON
M. & C. W. Clerk	...	...	MRS. M. M. ROBINSON
Clerks	...	...	MISS S. MULROONEY MRS. D. PARKES MR. K. LATHAM MRS. D. MURTAUGH
Senior Shorthand Typist	...	...	MRS. M. CHADBAND
Shorthand Typists	...	...	MISS L. HOLDSWORTH MISS C. L. AINSWORTH
<u>School Health Service -</u>			
Administrative Assistant	...	...	S. JACKSON, S.E.N.
Clerks	...	...	MRS. P. PITT MR. D. GARRETT MISS B. C. ROBINSON MISS J. POTTS
Shorthand Typist/Clerk	...	...	MRS. S. A. SMITH
Dental Surgery Assistants	...	...	MRS. P. M. KELLY MRS. M. KAYE MRS. E. WELBOURNE

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) Member of the British Association of Dental Auxiliaries.
- (k) Certificate of the Examination Board for Dental Surgery Assistants.
- (l) Diploma in Nursing (London).
- (m) National Certificate in District Nursing.

SECTION IISTATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREAGENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Statute Acres	4,695 acres
Area fully developed or in course of development	4,023 acres
Population, Census 1961	80,588
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1971 (This figure is a provisional estimate)	76,130
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre built upon	18.9
Number of inhabited houses (April 1971) according to Rate Books (including shops with living accommodation)	27,687
* Number of houses in Burnley, December 1971	28,379
Number of new dwellings erected in 1971	231
Rateable value (April 1971)	£2,634,430
Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1971/1972	£25,800

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

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>				<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
		M	F	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate		580	540	1120	1079
Illegitimate		77	63	140	168
		<u>657</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1247</u>
Crude Rate per 1000 population ...	...			16.55	16.27
Rate adjusted for A.C. Factor (1.12) ...	...			18.55	18.25
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	...	11.11%	13.47%
<u>Still Births</u>					
		M	F		
Legitimate		8	5	13	18
Illegitimate		5	3	8	-
		<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	...	...	...	16.39	14.23
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>		...	...	1281	1265
<u>Infant Deaths</u> (deaths under one year) ...	...	...	...	27	41
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>					
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	...	...	...	21.43	32.88
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	17.86	26.87
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	50.00	71.43

		<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)			
...	...	15.08	21.65
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)			
...	...	13.49	19.25
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)			
...	...	29.66	33.20
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)			
No. of deaths	...	-	-
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	...	-	-
<u>Deaths</u>			
Numbers - (Males 553 : Females 557)	...	1110	1182
Crude Rate per 1000 population	...	14.58	15.43
Rate adjusted for A.C. Factor (0.95)	...	13.85	14.66
Rates per 1000 population from:-			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	0.03	0.05
Respiratory diseases (excl. Pul. Tub.)	...	2.95	2.64
Influenza	...	0.05	0.22
Cancer	...	2.54	2.77
Rate per 1000 live births from:-			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years	...	-	1.60

Year	R.G.'s Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births				Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the District				
		Uncorrected Number	Number (Nett)	Crude Rate	Rate adjusted for A.C. Factor	Number	Rate	Non-Residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages		
										Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births			
1961	80,590	1,742	1,318	16.35	17.00	1,904	23.63	577	52	35	26.55	1,379	17.11	16.43
1962	80,540	1,854	1,391	17.27	17.96	1,785	22.16	588	70	39	28.04	1,267	15.73	15.10
1963	80,200	1,756	1,318	16.43	18.40	1,720	21.45	511	76	45	34.14	1,285	16.02	15.70
1964	79,250	1,892	1,380	17.41	19.50	1,651	20.86	535	68	28	20.29	1,184	14.94	14.64
1965	78,680	1,786	1,296	16.47	18.45	1,762	22.39	619	62	35	27.01	1,205	15.32	14.09
1966	78,380	1,768	1,247	15.91	17.82	1,800	22.97	633	61	37	29.67	1,228	15.67	14.88
1967	78,060	1,777	1,226	15.71	17.59	1,673	21.43	588	49	27	22.02	1,134	14.53	13.95
1968	76,880	1,887	1,213	15.78	17.67	1,712	22.27	562	55	22	18.14	1,205	15.67	14.73
1969	76,610	2,261	1,237	16.15	18.05	1,667	21.76	575	73	22	17.78	1,165	15.21	14.45
1970	76,610	2,774	1,247	16.28	18.26	1,811	23.64	692	63	41	32.88	1,182	15.43	14.66
Average 10 years	78,580	1,950	1,287	16.38	18.07	1,748	22.26	588	63	33	25.65	1,223	15.56	14.86
1971	76,130	2,776	1,260	16.55	18.55	1,722	22.62	675	63	27	21.43	1,110	14.58	13.85

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	-	38.0	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.0	212	142
1887-1891	-	35.0	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.0	217	145
1892-1896	-	35.1	21.0	2.06	5.27	0.44	20.9	202	151
1897-1901	95,038	30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.50	52.8	225	157
1902-1906	99,970	27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907-1911	104,605	26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912-1916	106,071	21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	20.0	159	102
1917-1921	99,454	18.0	15.0	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922-1926	103,040	16.0	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927-1931	99,910	14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932-1936	94,380	11.95	14.0	0.65	1.25	1.60	4.5	72.3	61
1937-1941	86,102	12.00	15.72	0.65	1.30	1.77	2.51	71.2	55
1942-1946	79,910	16.40	15.51	0.59	1.44	1.00	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	83,002	14.43	15.08	0.16	1.04	2.14	1.01	28.35	26
1957-1961	81,070	15.85	15.60	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	1.06	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
1971	76,130	16.55	14.58	0.03	2.95	2.53	0.00	21.43	18

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Still birth rate, per 1000 live and still births	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	11.6	18	12	22	0.13	0.03	0.17
Birkenhead	18.5	12.8	27	10	34	-	-	-
BURNLEY	16.55	14.58	21.43	16.39	29.66	-	-	-
Bury	18.25	12.31	15.27	16.60	22.92	-	-	-
Halifax	17.0	15.0	23	16	27	-	-	-
Liverpool	15.8	13.2	22	15.5	27.52	0.103	-	0.103
Manchester	16.46	13.15	23.52	15.22	28.89	-	-	-
Oldham	17.57	14.07	25.06	14.89	29.77	1.06	-	1.06
Preston	16.6	14.4	22	19	29	-	-	-
Rochdale	19.1	13.2	29	13	28	-	-	-
St. Helens	19.8	12.8	24.3	17.7	30.1	-	-	-
Stockport	16.6	13.2	21	15	26	-	-	-
Wallasey	14.7	12.9	24	15	32	-	-	-
Wigan	19.1	13.1	26.0	15.0	30.0	-	-	-

DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1971

[illegible]

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF
DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1971

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 F	-	1	1	2	2	2	3	35	66	92	70	278
26. Other forms of Heart Disease	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	35	77	60	231
27. Cerebrovascular Disease	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	16	27
28. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8	5	30	36
29. Influenza	M F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	6	21	26	50
30. Pneumonia	M F	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	8	56	97
31. Bronchitis and Emphysema	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	10	21
32. Asthma	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	26	33
33. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
34. Peptic Ulcer	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	10	21	40
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	10	57	83
36. Cirrhosis of Liver	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	27	24	66
37. Other Diseases of Digestive System	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	10	19
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40. Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
41. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
42. Congenital Anomalies	M F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
43. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
44. Other Causes of Peri-natal Mortality	M F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
45. Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carried Forward	M F	7 12	4 2	4 1	- 2	3 1	10 5	48 23	100 50	171 143	180 204	531 534	

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF
DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF HURNLEY DURING 1971

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													
46. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	7	4	4	1	4	3	10	45	100	171	180	531
	F	12	2	-	2	2	1	5	23	50	143	204	534
47. All Other Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	7
	F	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	7
48. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	9
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	14
49. All Other External Causes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	7	5	5	2	6	6	13	51	102	174	182	553
	F	12	3	-	3	2	2	5	24	52	149	305	557

Trend of Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at the middle of 1971 is 76,130 which is 480 less than in 1970. This figure is provisional. The final figure will be published when the results of the 1971 Census are available. The population figure at the 1961 Census was 80,588.

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

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

The Registrar General's estimate of the Child Population of Burnley at the middle of 1971 shows an increase of 500 more than in 1970:-

<u>0-1 year</u>	<u>1-4 years</u>	<u>5-14 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
1,180	5,020	12,500	18,700

Crematorium

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

In 1971 there were 670 cremations of Burnley residents, and 1103 of non-Burnley residents, giving a total of 1773.

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
1971	1773

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Birth and Death Rates - Area Comparability Factors

These cannot be calculated until 1971 Census figures are available. In order to allow approximate comparison of local and national rates the 1970 comparability factors are repeated.

Live Births

Two thousand seven hundred and seventy six live births (1447 males and 1329 females) were registered in Burnley during 1971. After correction for 31 inward and 1547 outward transferable births, a net total of 1260 births, or an increase of 13 on the total for 1970 is obtained.

The crude live birth rate is 16.55 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 18.55 compared with 16.00 for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births shows a decrease of 28 and the percentage of total live births is 11.11 as compared with 13.47 in the previous year.

Stillbirths

There were 21 stillbirths, giving a rate of 16.39 per 1000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 14.23 in 1970.

Deaths

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-two deaths were registered. Of this number 675 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in hospitals, are excluded, leaving 1047 deaths of residents. To this number is added 63 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts.

After these corrections the total is 1110 (males 553, females 557), giving a crude death rate of 14.58 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.43 for 1970 and 15.56, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate is 13.85 and continues to be higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which is 11.6.

Thirty-two children died under 5 years of age, representing 2.9% of the total deaths, but of these 27 were children under 1 year of age. There were 5 deaths between 5 and 15 years of age; 34 persons aged 15 to 45 years; 229 aged between 45 and 65 years; and 810 or 72.97% of the total were aged 65 years and upwards.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age

Ages	1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1961 %	1971 %
Under 1 year	19	8	6	2.8	2.5	2.4
1-4 years	7	4	2	0.9	0.4	0.4
5-14 years	3	2	1	0.8	0.4	0.5
15-44 years	15	15	10	5.3	3.9	3.1
45-64 years	26	31	30	25.9	22.4	20.6
65 years and over	30	40	51	64.3	70.4	73.0

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, 1971
(ENGLAND AND WALES & BURNLEY)

	England & Wales (Provisional figures)	Burnley
	Rates per 1000 Home Population	
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live	16.0	18.55 (b)
Still	(0.20	0.27
	(12.0 (a)	16.39 (a)
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	11.6	13.85 (b)
Malignant Neoplasms of)		
Lungs and Bronchus)	0.56	0.56
	Rates per 1000 Live Births	
Deaths under one year of age	18.0	21.43

(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	265	23.87	3.48
Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	225	20.27	2.96
Malignant Neoplasms	193	17.39	2.53
Intra-cranial vascular lesions (Cerebral haemorrhage etc.)	156.	14.05	2.05
Other Heart Disease	86	7.75	1.13
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	54	4.86	0.71
Accidents, Violence, etc.	37	3.33	0.49
Nephritis, Nephrosis and other diseases of the Genito-urinary system	12	1.08	0.16
Suicides	7	0.63	0.09

Deaths attributed to cardiac lesions continue to be the highest showing 31.62% of the total number. Of those due to coronary disease, there were forty-five more men than women and five were of persons under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were 23 more than in the previous year. Deaths from influenza numbered four and this is thirteen less than in 1970.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis

There were no deaths from gastro-enteritis in children under two years of age.

Malignant Neoplasms

There were one hundred and ninety three deaths from all causes of cancer (including leukaemia) - 103 males and 90 females. By far the greatest number of deaths occurred in people over the age of 45 years, although six died under that age.

Respiratory or lung cancer deaths showed a decrease of twelve. It is very significant that more men die of lung cancer than women, the respective figures being thirty-six 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 total deaths	M.	F.	Total
1952	173	14.5%	27	4	31	1962	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
1	206	14.9%	38	5	43	1	193	17.4%	36	7	43

Infant Mortality

Twenty-seven infants died under the age of one year, this figure being fourteen less than in the previous year.

The infant mortality rate of 21.43 is higher than the rate for England and Wales at 18.0.

Of the twenty-seven deaths, nineteen occurred within four weeks of birth giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 15.08, which is again higher than the rate for England and Wales at 12.0. During the first week of life seventeen babies died and the early neo-natal mortality rate was 13.49.

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 - Forty-eight cases were notified. This number is 2 less than in the previous year and most of the cases were in children in the 5 to 9 age group. There were no admissions to hospital.

Whooping Cough - There were thirty-four cases of Whooping Cough compared with eighty-two notified in 1970.

Measles - Four hundred and forty-three children were notified during the year. This figure was 467 less than in 1970. The disease was of a mild nature and occurred mainly in the first half of the year.

German Measles - One hundred and sixty cases were notified compared with 347 the previous year. The cases were spread throughout the year and the age group mainly affected was the 5 to 9 years group.

Dysentery - Cases numbered 19. All the cases were children and all were referred from hospital.

Infective Jaundice - During the year 68 cases were notified. Nine cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

Food Poisoning - Four notifications were received from hospital and all were in respect of children.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum - One notification was received from hospital.

Acute Meningitis - There were 16 cases notified during the year. Nine were children in the 5 to 14 age group. Seven of those notified were adults and 6 of them in the 20 to 34 age group. Six patients were admitted to hospital.

Para-Typhoid Fever - Three cases were notified, and all were members of the same family.

Acute Virus Encephalitis - Six cases were notified - three children and three adults. Two patients were given treatment in hospital.

AGE GROUPING OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1971

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 years and over	No. removed to hospital
Scarlet Fever	45	-	3	1	9	5	21	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	34	5	4	5	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	443	34	44	57	66	81	152	6	3	-	-	-	-	5
German Measles	160	14	11	14	10	16	75	12	4	4	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	16	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	4	-	-	-	6
Dysentery	19	2	3	6	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	1	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	5
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Virus Encephalitis ..	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Infective Hepatitis	65	-	1	-	3	1	23	23	7	6	3	1	-	9
TOTALS	819	50	66	86	96	105	280	61	22	10	6	9	1	61

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 three less than the previous year, one patient was transferred from another area. No cases were restored to the Register. There was one posthumous notification.

Age Group	Notifications		Deaths	
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.
2 - 3	-	-	-	-
4 - 9	-	1	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-	-
20 - 24	2	2	-	-
25 - 34	-	1	-	-
35 - 44	2	-	-	-
45 - 54	3	-	1	-
55 - 64	2	2	-	-
65 - 74	1	-	1	-
75+	-	-	-	-
	11	6	2	-

The number of patients remaining on the "live" Notification Register at the end of 1971 were:-

Respiratory 416

Non-Respiratory 79 TOTAL 495

Primary and subsequent visits made to patients by the staff of the Health Visitors section numbered 54 and 12 respectively.

Venereal Diseases

Information supplied by the Consultant Venereologist of the local hospital group shows that new cases dealt with totalled 536 (Syphilis 9: Gonorrhoea 139: Other Conditions 388). This figure is 64 more than in 1970.

Two hundred and eighty seven of the 536 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 are 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.

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

On the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, vaccination against Smallpox need no longer be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood.

The figures for vaccination and re-vaccination are shown to be less than in 1970 and number four hundred and seven primary vaccinations and only 315 re-vaccinations.

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1971

	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	-	193	8	8	209	-	-	6	26	32
Medical Practitioners	-	117	9	72	198	-	4	22	257	283
TOTALS	-	310	17	80	407	-	4	28	283	315

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Of the 1247 children born in 1970, 558 or 44.74% were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1971. The number of children under 16 years of age who received primary injections in 1971 was 1118 which is 193 less 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, 1220 children received reinforcing injections compared with 1344 in 1970. 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 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 15,602 primary and 4,288 reinforcing injections have been given. During the year under review, 908 children received primary vaccination and 12 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 8 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. Nineteen 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. Since the commencement of the scheme, 54,286 completed courses and 50,833 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)

Vaccination against Rubella continues to be available to girls between the 11th and 14th birthday.

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.

Three hundred and twenty nine girls aged 13 years 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						
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67	Others under age 16	Total
<u>Diphtheria</u>							
Primary Vaccination	20	512	173	97	210	106	1118
Booster	-	1	1	3	747	468	1220
<u>Whooping Cough</u>							
Primary Vaccination	20	511	173	97	107	-	908
Booster	-	1	1	-	8	2	12
<u>Tetanus</u>							
Primary Vaccination	20	512	173	97	211	113	1126
Booster	-	1	1	3	747	460	1221
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>							
Primary Vaccination	17	487	173	74	223	108	1082
Booster	-	-	-	7	761	460	1228
<u>Measles</u>							
Primary Vaccination	12	224	128	51	73	2	488
<u>Rubella</u>							
Primary Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	320	320

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

	Children born in 1969		
	Whooping Cough (1)	Diphtheria (2)	Poliomyelitis (3)
England	78	80	80
Burnley	64	64	64

The figures in columns (1) - (3) are calculated to show the percentage of children born in 1969 who have been vaccinated at any time up to the end of 1971.

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 1971 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
1971	.....	958	932

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 65 children. These were children of tuberculous parents, brothers and sisters of patients, or living in close contact with tuberculous relatives or friends. Forty-six babies were also vaccinated at birth in the Edith Watson Maternity Unit.

The total number of persons vaccinated was 1043.

RETURN FOR 1971

Age	CONTACTS								School children and students	Babies at Birth	Total
	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over			
No. Vaccinated	33	5	5	1	4	10	7	-	932	46	1043

Since the commencement of B.C.G. vaccination, 14,276 (excluding hospital nurses) have been vaccinated.

SECTION VCOMMUNITY NURSING SERVICES

As a result of the report on Management Structure in the Local Authority Nursing Services (Mayston Report) members of the working party visited the department in October 1971 and approved the new structure for the Nursing Services. The reason for these changes was to bring the Local Authority Nursing Services into line with the principles of the Salmon Report on senior nursing staff structure in hospital and to co-ordinate the Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Midwifery Services into one channel of communication and policy making.
(See details of structures and staff page 10)

Health Visitors Section

The changes made in 1970, whereby each Health Visitor's caseload was built up from the patients of General Medical Practitioners lists continued and the "attachments" were strengthened not least by the fact that the staff remained unaltered.

Liaison with the Burnley Hospital Group increased so that a Health Visitor now visits the Chest Clinic, Dermatological Department, Ante-natal, Paediatric Clinics and the Geriatric Relatives Clinic for their own education and interest but also for follow-up home and school visits, special reports and contact tracing.

Members of the staff attended study days and refresher courses during the year. Regular meetings of the medical staff and health visitors together with other senior nurses were continued.

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:-

<u>Children under 5 years of age</u>				
Primary visits to newly born infants	...	...	1250	
Re-visits to infants born in 1971	...	...	1898	
Visits to infants born in 1970	...	...	2549	
Visits to infants born in 1966-69	...	...	4398	... 10,095
<u>Miscellaneous visits:-</u>				
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	210
After-care - elderly and infirm	...	...	...	1301
- mentally disordered persons	..	...	...	35
- persons discharged hospital	..	...	...	26
Maternity Hospital Bed Bureau enquiries	...	...	...	-
Others (incl. accidents in the home)	...	...	...	1093
<u>Tuberculosis</u>				
No. of households visited primarily during 1971	...	...	...	54
No. of subsequent visits	...	...	...	12

Child Health Centres

There are ten clinic sessions held each week. Of the infants born during the year, approximately 61.7% attended the Centres. Attendances totalled 15,021 and 33.3% of these were made by the children born in 1971.

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	47	50	99	99	100	50	50	495
No. of children attending -								
Born in 1971	83	95	124	181	151	91	48	773
Born in 1970	92	74	127	100	146	80	38	657
Born in 1966-69	111	134	136	159	175	55	50	820
Total	286	303	387	440	472	226	136	2250
Total No. of attendances	1608	2116	2680	2678	3720	1141	1078	15021
Average attendances per session	34	42	27	27	37	23	22	212

In addition 75 sessions were held in General Medical Practitioner's premises and 719 children were seen and parents interviewed. On the whole then, there is an increase in the demand for advice made by young parents in the case of their children.

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-one babies were found to be suffering from congenital defects, of which four were stillborn babies.

Register of Children "At Risk"

At the end of the year, there were 94 children on the "At Risk" register.

Family Planning

This service has been operative for many years and organised by the local Family Planning Association. Accommodation has always been provided free of charge in the School Clinic premises. The introduction of the National Family Planning Agency Scheme in April 1971 brought about the adoption by the Local Authority of "Application 6". The Local Authority thus pays for consultations and supplies in respect of medical cases only, with restrictions to Local Health Authority residents only. The local Family Planning Association provides a private service to non-medical cases. One evening and one afternoon clinic are held weekly.

Catholic Marriage Advisory Council

Accommodation is provided for this service in the School Clinic premises and one session is held weekly in the evening.

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, 2,450 tins of National Dried Milk, 514 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 25,784 bottles of orange juice, 2,579 packets of vitamin A. and D. tablets, and 2,429 bottles of vitamin A.D. and C. drops 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	131	4
No. requiring treatment	81	4
Courses of treatment completed ...	76	7
Treatment given:-		
Teeth filled	73	6
Teeth extracted	69	1
General anaesthetics	29	-
Patients X-Rayed	1	3
Scalings, etc.	42	3
Teeth otherwise conserved ..	2	-
Emergency treatments	24	1

Domiciliary Midwifery

The section was fully staffed during the year and although the number of home confinements continues to fall the number of patients delivered in hospital and returning home early continues to increase; these patients are visited and supported by the trained midwife until at least the tenth day or for longer periods according to their needs. Six student midwives undertook domiciliary midwifery in the Borough as part of their training, and all were successful in their examination becoming State Certified Midwives.

In November, 1971 bookings began to be made for the short stay scheme whereby the Domiciliary Midwifery Sister would take the patient into hospital, deliver her, and return her to her home four to six hours later and continue to give expert nursing care to mother and baby for ten or more days.

During the year eighty midwives notified their intention to practise, ten of whom are employed in the domiciliary field.

Statutory refresher courses were attended by two of the staff and a further two attended a course on Parentcraft Techniques.

A total of 2,795 live births occurred in the town, including mothers who came from outside the borough. Of this figure, 68 were domiciliary births and represent 2.4% of the total. In addition, however, the domiciliary midwifery sisters attended 1,045 mothers delivered in hospital and discharged before the tenth day and of this number 132 or 12.6% were discharged home before the third day.

Guthrie Tests - 215 tests were made between January and July by the midwifery sisters at home - all were negative, Scliver Tests are now being performed by the Health Visitors. This is a screening test for metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria, and all were negative..

The midwifery sister today carries the most modern analgesic equipment, baby rescusitators and stimulants. Sterile disposable maternity outfits are provided free of charge to expectant mothers for delivery at home and 77 outfits were distributed. Twelve 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 thirty-eight occasions, including mothers delivered in hospital and discharged before the tenth day. Of these twenty-four were on account of conditions of the mothers, and fourteen of conditions of the new born infants.

Ante-natal and Post-natal care

The number of ante-natal clinic sessions provided by the Local Authority is two per week and one of these is attended by a medical officer. The number of expectant mothers who attended these clinical sessions during the year was 74. The domiciliary midwifery sisters continue to attend five group practices of general practitioners to assist at their ante-natal clinics, with an average monthly attendance of 258 patients.

Blood specimens taken for investigation of Rh. factor and Wassermann reaction totalled 80 and there were 26 for haemoglobin test.

There has been a growing amount of ante-natal follow-up visits in the home amounting to 1,112 patients visited and advised. These have been passed to the midwifery sisters from the Local Authority clinic, the general practitioners sessions, and the Edith Watson Maternity Unit.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

One session per week continues to be held at Tarleton House and appears to be appreciated by the mothers, partly because of the facilities there for the toddlers to play and be supervised.

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 sisters also assist two Group Medical Practices at Family Planning sessions.

Notification of Births

The number of Burnley live and still births notified, after adjustments for transfers, were 1,252 and 20 respectively making a total of 1,272 or 16 more than in 1970.

The domiciliary midwifery sisters notified 67 live births and general practitioners notified one live birth and two still births. Only ten births were attended by a doctor and midwife, the rest being attended by midwife only, with the exception of two still births with no one in attendance.

Notifications from the Edith Watson Maternity Unit totalled 2,727 live births and 38 still births, of which 1,184 and 18 respectively were in respect of Burnley mothers. Of the total figures, 2,375 were attended by midwife only and 390 by a doctor and midwife.

Still Births

After adjustment for transferred notifications, twenty 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 found to be

necessary whenever a midwifery sister is called out to a home.

Seventy-eight babies, or 6.2% 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.

Seventy-four of the infants were born in hospital, and 4 at home, representing 6.2% of hospital live births, and 5.8% of domiciliary live births. Those born at home were transferred to hospital for special care, but one died within twenty-four hours and another within seven days. Of those born in hospital, eight died within twenty-four hours of birth and two within seven days.

Maternal Mortality

No Burnley woman died in consequence of childbirth during 1971.

Ophthalmia and Pemphigus Neonatorum

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified and there were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified.

Home Nursing Service

In October 1971 the District Nursing Sisters were "attached" to General Medical Practitioners, so that the caseload of each sister was built up from patients on the lists of three Doctors, usually working in a Group Practice - instead of the former geographical basis for selection of patients for each sister. However, since only a small proportion of the staff were car drivers it was found necessary to increase the number of staff to maintain this service.

Places became available for S.R.N.'s to undertake the approved course at the Lancashire County Training School for District Nurses, two sisters completed the course and passed the examination thus gaining the National Certificate of District Nursing and a third member started the course towards the end of the year. It is our intention that all members of the staff both State Registered Nurses and State Enrolled Nurses should have the opportunity to take the course eventually. A fourth District Nursing Sister joined the Health Visitor working in the same group practice on a two day Family Planning Appreciation Course.

Treatment sessions continue in the surgeries of two group practices, during the year 102 sessions were held and 1,564 treatments given.

The number of nursing visits paid to patients in their own homes or hostels during the year was 1,626 more than in 1970 and shows an average weekly visiting figure of approximately 800. 59.8% of the patients were over 65 years of age compared with 63% in 1970 and the number of children under five years of age attended by the sisters numbered 31 as compared with ten

in the previous year. Another change in pattern was the increase in gynaecological conditions and minor orthopaedic surgery requiring visits, checking dressings etc.

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

Requests from local groups and schools for talks on the Home Nursing Service were accepted and given by members of the staff.

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

Number of new patients -

Referred by - general practitioners	...	...	634	
- hospitals	...	...	516	
- local authority departments	...	...	58	
- relatives	...	...	72	..... 1280
Total number of patients nursed	...	...	...	... 1743
No. of patients died	...	...	...	... 162
No. of patients discharged -				
- to convalescence	...	...	736	
- transferred to hospital	...	...	254	
- for other reasons	...	...	184	..... 1174
Total number of nursing visits made	...	...	...	41,331
Teaching and supervisory visits by Nursing Officers				627

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

The Health Department and Social 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 10 persons received help from this service.

Incontinence Pads Service

There has been an increase in the use of incontinence pads which are available for the benefit of the incontinent patient. 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.

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

Provision of Nursing Equipment

A limited number of items of nursing equipment are available on loan to patients who are nursed at home, and these include invalid chairs, ripple 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 212.

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, and also post-operative cases.

Chiropody Service

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 11/1959, a chiropody service is provided, free of charge, for elderly persons - men over 65 years and women over 60 years - registered physically handicapped persons, and expectant mothers, provided the family income consists only of retirement pension, old age pension, supplementary pension, or national insurance benefits.

One whole-time and one part-time chiropodist working on a sessional basis were employed during the year. The service includes the care of the residents in the hostels of the Social 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.	<u>No. of persons treated</u>			
	Elderly, aged 60 years and over	...	...	805
	Physically handicapped	...	...	14
	Expectant mothers	...	...	-
	Hostel residents	...	...	260
	TOTAL			1079
2.	<u>No. of treatments given</u>			
	In clinics	...	...	2824
	In patients homes	...	...	790
	In hostels	...	...	853
	TOTAL			4467

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 and Diabetic Surveys

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit held public sessions at the Drill Hall, Kingsway, during one week in October 1971 and also visited local industry. The staff of the Unit again co-operated in the administration of the Diabetic Survey by issuing to each person attending for X-Ray, a Clinistix and Report Card.

Both Surveys were carried out satisfactorily and statistical details are given below:-

(a) Mass Miniature Radiography Survey

<u>TYPE OF EXAMINEE</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Industry/Offices	412	694	1,106
General Public	716	1,259	1,975
Contacts	13	32	45
General Practitioner Referrals	17	6	23
Persons in contact with children	18	66	84
	<u>1,176</u>	<u>2,057</u>	<u>3,233</u>

(b) Diabetic Survey

Clinistix and Report Cards issued 2,100

Report Cards returned:-

Negative	990
Positive after 1st Test	50
Positive after 2nd Test	19
	<u>1,059</u>

The nineteen persons found positive after two tests were investigated further by their own doctors who co-operated fully in the survey.

Result of General Practitioners Investigations -

Negative	3
Negative but under General Practitioner Supervision	4
Positive - under General Practitioner Supervision	3
Positive - referred to Diabetic Clinic	1
Not indicated whether Positive or Negative - referred to Diabetic Clinic	3
No follow-up information received or patient failed to attend	5
	<hr/>
Total	19
	<hr/>

Epilepsy

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

In April 1971, there were 48 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 19 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 Social Service Department, one being employed in the local Remploy factory and two attend Meadow Bank Training Centre for the mentally handicapped.

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 two in residential special schools. There are three children under five years of age under the supervision of the Child Health Service. Four 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.

A national system of recall is to be introduced in 1972. The patient will be recalled every five years. A further test will be given, however, in under five years, if requested.

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	318
No. of satisfactory reports received	297
No. of positive smears	NIL
No. of referrals to general practitioners for advice or treatment of other conditions found	21

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 one carrier of B.Typhosus, and one of Salmonella Paratyphi B.

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.

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.

Food hygiene lectures were given at regular intervals to school boys, school meals service staff and to Health Department staffs.

Co-ordination and Co-operation in Local Health Services

Domiciliary staffs of the Department work closely with the staffs of the hospital service, general practitioners and the new Social Services Department.

Health Visitors and District Nurses are afforded facilities to attend the Dermatological Clinic, the geriatric wards, the maternity unit and the Chest Clinic of the local hospital group.

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

The Medical Officer of Health maintains close association with voluntary organisations e.g. Cancer Research Campaign; Diabetic Association; local branch of the National Association of Mental Health and Council of Social Service etc.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Executive Committee, the Local Medical Committee, the Hospital Management Committee, the Liaison Committee of the Regional Hospital Board, and along with the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, is a member of the Local Maternity Liaison Committee.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of the Area Branch of the Family Planning Association.

SECTION VIIAMBULANCE SERVICE

The fleet is radio-telephone controlled and consists of six ambulances, two dual-purpose vehicles and two sitting case cars. The personnel is made up of one Ambulance Officer, four Station Officers and twenty-five 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.

All drivers are now seconded to courses of training at the Lancashire County Council Ambulance Service Training School. These courses vary between 2 and 6 weeks according to an ambulanceman's service. Training in the use of Entonox and training within hospital premises will shortly be undertaken.

The work continues to increase as is evidenced by the statistics below.

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

Statistics for 1971Accidents and Emergencies

Journeys	2726
Patients carried	2630

Others

Journeys	6515
Patients carried	39938

Total -

Journeys	9241
Patients carried	42568

Mileage -

Ambulance	76619
Dual-purpose vehicles	83798
Total	160417

Comparative Statement of Statistics over 10 years

	<u>Journeys</u>	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Mileage</u>
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
1971	9241	42,568	160,417

SECTION VIII

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES

Water 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) <u>Water consumption</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total potable consumption for the whole of the Board's area	4,150 million gallons (11.370 million gallons daily)	3,839 million gallons (10.520 million gallons daily)

During 1971, the amount of water consumed within the County Borough area only, amounted to 1,750 million gallons (4.795 million gallons daily).

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

(b) <u>Rainfall on local gathering grounds</u>		<u>Long Term Average</u>
Swinden (upper gauge)	= 37.42 ins.	48.99 ins.
Swinden (lower gauge)	= 35.83 ins.	47.56 ins.
Cant Clough (north gauge)	= 41.81 ins.	51.33 ins.
Cant Clough (south gauge)	= 40.70 ins.	52.46 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 Twelve samples of water from the reservoirs were examined bacteriologically:-

Cant Clough	4
Hurstwood/Heckenhurst	4
Swinden	4 - 12

All samples were found to be satisfactory.

Chemical Examination

Fourteen samples of water were examined chemically and found to be satisfactory.

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

Cant Clough	...	...	...	0.13 parts per million
Heckenhurst	...	...	...	0.11 parts per million
Swinden No. 1	...	...	...	0.11 parts per million

The local authority has, in 1972, agreed to the fluoridation of water supplies.

Public Baths

Nine 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 1971

	<u>Tons</u>
(a) Refuse taken to tip:-	
Plant Screenings ('tailings')	15,239
Screened dust	2,153
Tipped direct	1,082
(b) Refuse burned	-
(c) Salvage materials sold	2,323
(d) Total refuse dealt with	20,797

Receptacles for refuse in use during 1971

<u>No. of premises</u>	<u>No. of dustbins</u>
31,643	35,423

Sewerage and sewage disposal

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

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(Mr. M. Stott, M.A.P.H.I.)

The public health inspectorate comprises the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Deputy; 1 Senior District Inspector and 6 District Inspectors; 1 Technical Assistant; 1 Pupil and 2 Meat Inspectors.

A change in the staffing structure resulted in a redivision of the Borough to form six districts instead of four and the abolition of specialist duties. Each District Inspector is now responsible for all types of premises on his district. A Senior District Inspector's post was created to co-ordinate the work of the District Inspectors.

This re-organisation appears to be working satisfactorily.

Nuisances

Premises prejudicial to health or a nuisance

Much of an Inspectors work is taken in dealing with complaints of the state of premises and of nuisances allegedly being caused by another's act or neglect. Often the line between actionable complaints and those where no statutory nuisance occurs is very fine and must be defined initially by the individual District Inspector.

166 formal notices were served under the Public Health Act 1936

38 formal notices were served under the Public Health Act 1961

22 formal notices were served under the Burnley Borough Improvement Act 1895

Smoke Nuisances

During the year complaints were received from the inhabitants of the Rossendale Road area, of smoke drifting into the Borough from a private tip in the Rural Area. The Burnley Rural District Council were asked to investigate.

Noise Nuisances

Numerous complaints of this type of nuisance have been received during the year. Many visits have been made often late at night and in the early morning and due recognisance should be made here to the Inspectors concerned.

Last year it was reported that a reduction in noise from a kiln at an earthenware manufacturing plant had been obtained by designing baffles for the oil burners and that further improvements were expected when gas burners were introduced. In fact the installation of the gas burners did reduce the noise for a time but when the remaining kilns were also converted to gas the noise

increased to levels similar to those appertaining when complaints were first received.

The noise is due to primary air rushing into access holes in the burners. Difficulty has been experienced in finding a practical solution to this problem.

The re-opening of Lodge Mill, Barden Lane, after several years of disuse during which time a new housing development was built within very close proximity, brought a number of complaints from the residents of the new houses. The situation was worsened by the fact that the company now occupying the mill began operating a 24 hour day for 7 days per week.

Noise pressure readings were taken and the company were asked to take measures to reduce the noise and at the end of the year were actively engaged on work of insulation to try to reduce the noise to acceptable levels within practicable means. Twelve other noise complaints were received during the year.

All the complaints were presented as a summary report to the Health Committee of the Personal Services Group.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

The re-organisation of the districts has resulted in each Inspector taking the responsibility for inspections and visits to premises on his district that are covered by the Act. Twenty-two accidents were notified during the year. All were non-fatal.

A machine, not specified as dangerous, was thought by the Public Health Inspector concerned to present a potential hazard to young females with the currently fashionable long hairstyles. There was a possible risk of the hair being caught up in moving rollers. After dissension by the manufacturers of the machine the advice of the Superintending Inspector of Factories was sought. He agreed with the Public Health Inspector and the machine was modified.

Legal proceedings were taken against the occupier of a dry cleaners branch shop where clothes for treatment were deposited and collected by the public. Four contraventions were complained of, all were found proved and the occupier was fined. Details of the case can be found under the heading "legal proceedings".

Factories Act 1961

This Act is mainly operated by Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, but the inspection of sanitary accommodation in all factories, and certain provisions for health in factories without power are administered by the local authority.

Twenty-one informal notices were served during the year concerned 41 defects in sanitary facilities.

Some 331 power factories and 3 non-power factories are registered in the Borough.

Factories Act 1961

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by the Public Health
Inspectors) during 1971

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	331	253	21	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	334	254	21	-

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	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	38	17	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	41	19	-	1	-

Out work (Sections 133 and 134) - NIL

Clean Air ActsDomestic

The final stage in the programme for covering of the Borough by smoke control orders was begun during the year. The No. 11 Order became operative on the 1st April and the No. 12 Order was confirmed by the Department of the Environment in March - to become operative on the 1st July, 1972.

The confirmation of the No. 12 Order during the latter stages of the implementation of the No. 11 Order meant that the Department had to deal with the completed works and accounts in the No. 11 Area and the proposals for new work in the No. 12 Area at the same time. This was no mean task, especially as within 2 weeks of the No. 12 Order being confirmed some 1,500 proposals had been submitted. It is perhaps pertinent to reflect that when the No. 1 Order was confirmed in 1961 it was met with considerable antagonism and there was certainly no rush to comply with the requirements of the Order. Times have changed!

Some relaxation of the existing smoke control orders was inevitable during the early period of the year when premium fuels were in very short supply. However, in April supplies began to return to normal and the Public Health Inspectors sought out regular offenders against the Orders and warned them of the penalties involved due to non-compliance with the law. A number of coal merchants were also warned regarding the delivery of bituminous coal to houses in operative smoke control areas though possibly it was delivered under pressure from householders.

The sale of 28 lb. bags of bituminous coal from "corner shops" has accounted for a large number of the contraventions. Unfortunately this type of sale is not an offence and cannot be controlled or restricted. However, those who buy coal for use in an operative smoke control area are liable to be prosecuted.

Industrial

Most industrial heating plant complied with the Clean Air Act and the Dark Smoke "Permitted Periods" Regulations 1958. One notable exception was the Bank Hall Colliery chimney which gave considerable offence and caused nuisance during the time the pit was being closed down. The fact that the boiler plant used a water spray to remove grit from the flue gases and that this process constantly produced steam from the chimney did not assist matters as the steam often appeared to be heavy smoke to the untrained eye.

Smoke Control Areas (Position at end of 1971)

Total acreage of Borough	4695
Acreage covered by operative Orders	4082
Percentage of Borough covered by operative Orders	86.2%
Total premises in Borough	30696
Premises covered by operative Orders	26977
Percentage of premises covered by operative Orders	87.8%

Housing

The inspection and representation of a proportion of the unfit houses included in the current Clearance Programme was carried out during the year. The remainder of the properties will be dealt with next year with the exception of a number of houses in Garstang Street which have been included in an enlarged Clearance Area in Whittlefield, to be dealt with in 1973.

There are now no common lodging houses registered within the Borough. Two houses formerly registered are now classed as houses in multiple occupation. The definition of a common lodging house, i.e. "a house for accommodating by night, poor persons, not being members of the same family, who resort thereto and are allowed to use one common room for the purpose of eating and sleeping", is thought no longer to apply to the type of houses that were previously registered.

There are no licensed caravan sites in town.

Six hundred and forty two applications were received in respect of standard amenities in houses and 312 applications were made for improvement grants. The inspectorate has to check each application as to the estimated life of the property concerned. It is not an easy task to forecast if "marginal" properties will still be standing in the early years of the 21st century, and the acceptance by the Council of a map showing areas of the town which should be redeveloped rather than improved has gone a long way towards simplifying the position.

During the year two improvement area projects were carried out. The initial inspection of several hundred houses and correlation of the opinions of the residents of the areas was carried out by the public health inspectorate. The speed, diligence and accuracy of the work, done as an additional duty, often at nights and weekends, by the Inspectors is to be highly commended.

<u>Clearance Areas represented during 1971</u>	<u>Number of premises</u>
Blenheim Street (nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4)	79
Every Street	19
Layfield Street	54
Simpson Street	14
Tarleton Street (nos. 1, 2 & 3)	24
Waterloo Road	19
	<u>209</u>

Houses in Clearance Areas and unfit houses elsewhere

Houses demolished in Clearance Areas

Unfit for human habitation	242
On land acquired under Section 43 (2)	
Housing Act 1957	61

<u>Houses demolished (not in or adjoining Clearance Areas)</u>	<u>Number of premises</u>
--	---------------------------

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	1
--	---

Local Authority houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-
--	---

Unfit Houses Closed

Under Section 16 or 17 of Housing Act 1957	7
--	---

Number of Persons Displaced

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining Clearance Areas	315
---	-----

From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	19
---	----

From houses to be closed	5
--------------------------------	---

Families Displaced

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining Clearance Areas	102
---	-----

From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	19
---	----

From houses to be closed	1
--------------------------------	---

Unfit houses made fit

After formal notice under Section 16 Housing Act 1957	4
--	---

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	144
--	-----

After informal notice under Public Health Acts	327
--	-----

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

By the Corporation	107 houses
	- bungalows
	16 flats
By private enterprise	79 houses
	23 bungalows
	6 flats
	—
Total dwellings	231
	—

(b) Dwelling houses (including Council houses
and shops with living accommodation) 28,379

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

Dereliction

The Council's policy of securing the sealing-off of doors and window openings in vacant and derelict dwellings continued during the year. There appeared to be a slight decrease in the numbers of houses involved and it is encouraging to note that there was one application for an improvement grant in respect of a house which had been sealed off for some time.

The Council's policy of defining areas that will need redeveloping, should, if the policy is followed through and houses are demolished or improved, gradually remove declining areas of the town which are, for the most part, the areas where dereliction is most prevalent.

Conversion of Waste Water Closets

During the year 396 applications were received for conversion of waste water closets using the Council's Grant Aid Scheme, an increase of 125 over the figure for 1970.

It is estimated that some 6,400 waste water closets are in use at the present time, a reduction of 690 compared with 1970. It is hoped to carry out a survey during 1972 which should result in a more accurate assessment of the situation.

Offensive Trades

There are three offensive trade premises within the Borough and each is registered and receives inspection. The trades are comprised as follows:-

1 Gut Scraper	1 Tallow Melter	1 Fellmonger
---------------	-----------------	--------------

Five marine stores have in past reports been included as offensive trades, but as only rags and not both rags and bones are involved it is considered that they do not come within the definition of an offensive trade.

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Routine visits were carried out during the year in connection with duties under the above Act. These mainly concerned 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.

In addition to the above a number of visits were made to premises where kitchen waste and other waste foods are fed to animals reared for food for human consumption. The waste food must be properly sterilized by boiling in plant licenced under the Disease of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1947. There are 9 such licensed plants within the Borough.

Pet Animals Act 1951

This Act provides for the supervision and licensing by the Local Authority of all persons carrying on the business of a dealer in pet animals. Eight persons are so licensed.

An unusual matter concerning the size of a cage for a small ape, arose during the year when such an animal was found to be kept in a small cage. The assistance of the R.S.P.C.A. was sought and they recommended a suitably sized cage which was duly provided by the dealer.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

One licence was granted for the use of premises as a dog and cat boarding establishment after a satisfactory report by the Inspectors.

Riding Establishment Act 1964

Currently there are no licensed establishments within the Borough.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

The Department continued to operate a rodent control service, the use of which, assists 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.

The numbers of complaints and treatments for mice and rat infestations has increased slightly over the previous years figures; i.e. 23% and 38% respectively; there appears to be some apathy on part of sections of the public against making any attempt at rodent proofing after the free treatments have been completed.

Premises found to be infested by the common rat	323
Premises found to be infested by the house mouse	1372
Total visits by Rodent Operatives to dwelling houses (including Council houses)	1185
Total visits by Rodent Operatives to Local Authority premises	154
Total visits by Rodent Operatives to business premises	400
Visits to agricultural premises	-

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 .05% as the poison bait gave the following results:-

No. of chambers receiving complete treatment	540
No. of chambers showing complete take	56
No. of chambers showing partial take	17
No. of chambers showing no take	467

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The incidence of flea infestations increased during 1971, and in a continuing effort to encourage people to seek the help of the Department in combating the pest it was again decided that no charge should be made for treatment. The very low standard of personal hygiene in many of the problem families is a contributory factor in the 29% increase of flea infestations.

The number of treatments for scabies decreased by over 50%.

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

Bed bugs	28
Fleas	102
Body lice	-
Cockroaches	170
Other insects, i.e. wasps, silverfish, flies, spider beetles	48
Treatment of premises upon removal of occupants from Clearance Areas to Council houses	9
Removals of furniture from Clearance Area premises	3

Treatment of vacant houses prior to demolition 75

The facilities at the Centre were used as follows:

Articles disinfected including incontinent laundry	826
Articles disinfested	39
Scabies treatments	56
Scabies treatment for neighbouring authorities	4
Total baths given	1633
No. of library books disinfected	12

The increase over last years numbers of baths given is mainly on account of the service being provided at Royle Road on two half days per week by the Health Visitors for the children of problem families.

Food Control

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

These Regulations were in force until the 1st March, 1971 when they were revoked by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970. The new Regulations whilst similar to those of 1960 widen the scope of work to be carried out by the public health inspectors.

Legal proceedings were taken under the new Regulations in one instance. This was in fact a second prosecution against a cooked meat manufacturer who had again failed to comply with the law. The case was found proved and fines of £125.00 were imposed plus £10.00 costs.

In one other instance, also a cooked meat manufacturer, it was decided to institute proceedings but this case will not be heard until early 1972.

A number of owners and occupiers of food business premises were warned of the possibility of legal action being taken against them and this was sufficient to cause compliance with the law.

The majority of the food premises in the Borough comply with the requirement of the law at all times. It is only in a few cases where carelessness or neglect bring about the need for action by the Department. Those who disregard the basic legal standards regarding clean food handling must expect to receive the punishment that the law provides for non-compliance.

The numbers and types of trade covered by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 are shown below:-

Type of Trade	No. of premises
Unlicensed Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	31
Licensed Caterers	15
Works Canteens	28
School Meals Canteens and Sculleries	50
Licensed premises (public houses and clubs)	134
Wholesale fish and poultry suppliers	2
Wholesale meat suppliers	9
Wholesale grocers	5
Wholesale greens and fruit suppliers	5
Supermarkets	5
Bakehouses	41
Fish Fryers	57
Retail butchers	75
Retail grocers	232
Retail fish shops	6
Retail greengrocers	52
Ice cream and sweets	45

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

The Regulations apply to all food stalls, mobile or fixed (including vending machines); vehicles delivering food, and food stalls and perimeter units in the Market Hall.

Delivery vehicles are stopped and inspected when in use, and where necessary evening or night visits are made to check on late night vendors of food from stalls. No legal action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

Food Poisoning

Four notifications of food poisoning were received during the year. Each of these was notified from hospital where the cases were under treatment. All were individual cases and the organism involved in each case was of the Salmonella group, i.e. S. Typhimurium (2) S. Enteritidis (1) and S. Agona (1).

Four cases of gastro enteritis in school meals workers were investigated without significant results. School meals workers must give negative stool specimens before returning to work after illness of a gastro enteric nature.

Meat Inspection

The F.M.C. (Meat) Limited continued to occupy and operate 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.

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:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl. cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
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
1971	2528	1343	-	12494	6252	-	22617

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

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>		<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>Kilos</u>	<u>Grms.</u>
Meat	2	7	3	7		2	428	989
Offal	15	2	2	17	or	15	375	430
	17	10	1	24		17	804	419

Unsound Food

Food other than meat and offal from the slaughterhouse that was condemned as unsound totalled:-

<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>		<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>Kilos.</u>	<u>Grms.</u>
9	5	2	9	or	9	427	924

Foreign Bodies in food and unsound food

During the year 35 complaints were received. All were investigated and where necessary the manufacturers or retailers of the affected food were contacted and warned regarding the need to intensify the care in preparing and storing food.

In one instance proceedings were instituted against a retailer for allegedly selling mouldy bread. However, the case was withdrawn after four adjournments, difficulty being experienced with legal technicalities and the inability to produce the prosecution witness due to circumstances outside the control of the department.

Milk Supplies

All milk sold within the Borough must be designated i.e. Untreated, Pasteurised, Sterilized and Ultra Heat Treated (UHT).

During the year 6 producers of untreated milk were shown to have Brucella Abortus organisms present in their milk on sale to the public. In every case but one the farmers removed the affected cow or cows from the herd and thus no further action was needed. In one case, however, the farmer refused to remove the affected cows even after it was proved the organism was present in the milk being sold and it was found necessary to serve a notice under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 which requires any milk produced on the affected farm to be suitably heat treated, to render it free from harmful organisms, before it can be sold for human consumption.

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 thirteen samples were taken and gave the following results.

	Total	No. Unsatis.	Reason Unsatisfactory
Food and Drugs Analysis of Composition and Labelling (Formal)	3	-	1 - Energy tablets - labelling matter 1 - Milk Cakes - lack of milk solids 1 - Hazel Nut Spread - low nut content 2 - Sausage - undisclosed preservative
(Informal)	103	8	1 - Dried Apple Rings- undisclosed preservative 1 - Protein food drink - Lack Vitamin A 1 - Meat and Potato Pie - low meat content
Food other than milk (bacter- iological test)	14	5	5 - Ice Cream with poor methylene blue results
Bulk milk (untreated) (bacteriological)	309	42	31 - failed methylene blue test. 11 - positive Milk Ring Test (of which 6 proved positive on culture test)
Bulk milk (heat treated) (bacteriological)	12	-	-
Milk samples from individual cows (untreated) (bacteriological)	172	7	16 - positive Milk Ring Test (of which 3 proved positive on culture test)
Total samples	613	62	

All of the eight unsatisfactory food and drugs samples were taken informally and 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.

Summary of legal proceedings

Legislation	Contraventions	Result
Public Health Act 1936	Section 92(1)(a)	Nuisance Order. Local Authority did work in default.
	Section 39(1)(c) Section 92(1)(a)	Work done in Default. Nuisance Order. Local Authority did work in default.
	Section 45 (1) Section 39(1)(c)	Work done in default. Work done in default.
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	Section 6	Fined £5.00)
	Section 9	Fined £5.00) £5.00
	Section 10	Fined £12.00) costs
	Section 16	Fined £3.00)
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970	Regulation 6	Fined £50.00) £10.00
	Regulation 7	Fined £75.00) costs

Details of inspections, etc., carried out byPublic Health InspectorsTotalAtmospheric Pollution

Smoke control areas	4799
Smoke nuisances	96
Industrial premises and plant	75
Smoke observations	134
Tips	28

Factories

With mechanical power	248
Without mechanical power	5
Outworkers	4
Bakehouses	25

Food Control

Food Hygiene (General) ex. Bakehouses	1743
Food Hygiene (M.S.D.V.)	136
Inspection of Food	135
Food & Drug sampling	76
Milk & Dairies	24
Slaughterhouses	23
Food poisoning	30

General Public Health

Premises in disrepair	4031
Filthy and verminous premises	148
Moveable dwellings	4
Common lodging houses	7
Offensive trades	31
Places of public entertainment	13
Conversion of W.W.C's	742
Noise (industrial)	270
Noise (domestic)	119
Other premises	1822
Rat infested premises	475
Other infestations	431

Housing

Inspections re unfitness	481
Houses in multiple occupation	234
Overcrowding	7
Removals from Clearance Areas	135
Standard and Improvement Grants	456

MiscellaneousTotal

Offices, Shops and Railway premises	640
Rent Acts	69
Diseases of Animals Act	29
Pet Animals Act	25
Waste Food Order	5
Fertilizers & Feeding Stuffs	5
Rag Flock & Other Fillings	2
Animal Boarding Establishments	8
Interviews with Owners, etc.	1637
Improvement Area Surveys	793

SECTION IX
MISCELLANEOUS

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1971

Purpose	Number
Retirement on superannuation	10
Admission re superannuation	347
Road Traffic Act	133
Fitness for Employment	135
School Meals	49
Accidents	12
Teachers	9
Admission to Teacher Training College	77
Others	39
TOTAL	811

THE WEATHER OF 1971 COMPARED WITH 1970

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperature (F)				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 mm	No. of days of rain	Highest amount in 24 hours	Mean in shade	Mean Range	Mean earth 30 cm	Mean earth 100 cm		
Average 60 years	1057.3	267	16.0 hrs on 14.6.65	1007.2	100	61.5 mm on 9.10.41	47.0°	12.1°	48.1°	48.3°	112	82.0%
1970	1297.7	201	15.7 hrs on 18.6.70	1132.1	188	38.1 mm on 30.10.70	46.5°	11.7°	47.5°	47.8°	110	87.1%
1971	860.1	176	14.1 hrs on 14.5.71	881.3	154	45.2 mm on 18.10.71	47.5°	10.6°	48.8°	48.7°	104	84.0%

These figures for 238 days only
Sunshine sphere stolen on the night of the 26th August 1971.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY
Local Education Authority



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

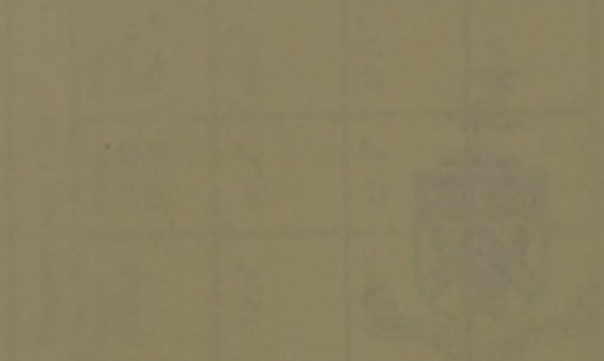
Principal School Medical Officer

LUKE J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H. F.R.S.H.

1971

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY Local Education Authority



1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Principal School Medical Officer

THE L. COLLINS MEDICAL PRACTICE

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
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1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
------	------	------	------	------

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
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EDUCATION COMMITTEE1971 - 72

* HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman D. Parkinson. J.P.)
 * Miss Alderman A. Proctor
 * Alderman T. Holgate
 Alderman J. A. Smith
 * Alderman E. J. Willis
 * Mrs. Councillor M. E. Durkin, J.P.
 * Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P.
 * Mrs. Councillor E. Roberts
 * Mrs. Councillor A. Smith
 * Mrs. Councillor S. Towler
 Councillor J. Bradshaw
 Councillor G. Brownbill
 Councillor E. Fisk
 Councillor A. Hotchkiss
 Councillor E. Lyle
 * Councillor M. A. Noble (Vice-Chairman)
 Councillor A. Pickup, J.P.
 * Councillor A. Proctor (Chairman)
 * Councillor M. Tate
 Councillor G. F. Taylor
 The Rt. Rev. The Bishop Suffragan of Burnley
 The Rev. E. Sainsbury
 * The Rev. J. Groarke
 * Mr. E. B. Ashworth

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

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

June 1972.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present my report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1971.

There was no serious outbreaks of infection in schools. The incidence of Measles, German Measles, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever was reduced and a small number of cases of Acute Meningitis and Viral Encephalitis were notified. Forty-six cases of Infective Hepatitis occurred but the majority were not serious. I am concerned that the primary immunisation and booster injections against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis should continue to decrease. It should not be forgotten that cases of Diphtheria caused a scare in Manchester during the year, in children who had not been protected against the disease. Parents should avail themselves of the opportunities to have their children immunised by either attending their doctor or coming to the Local Authority clinics where the services are free.

We have been fortunate in retaining our existing staff in the School Health Section which continues to run smoothly on the same general lines as in previous years.

Early detection of conditions which handicap children is one of the main aims of this Service so that medical and special educational treatment can be commenced as soon as possible.

Developmental paediatrics has taken up new importance in relation to infants and children under school age. In accordance with Ministry recommendations, one of our departmental Medical Officers, who has been specially trained, now attends the local hospital "Assessment Centre" as a team member with the Consultant Paediatrician. This improves liaison between the school, the hospital and community health services and it should be invaluable in finding handicapping conditions in children well before school entry.

The assessment of hearing and vision still receives high priority, vision tests being carried out frequently, and most children have a sweep frequency hearing test at the age of 6 years.

An innovation was the provision during the year of a special class for maladjusted junior children at the Old Grammar School and a

Special Class for Deaf Children under the charge of a trained teacher of the deaf has been planned to open early in 1972 at Todmorden Road School.

The possibility of change-over to selective medical inspections in schools will have to be considered. Medical Officers could then re-inspect all children with known defects and examine those referred by School Nurses and others for suspected defects.

The health education programme continues as planned combining with an active dental health education section. The general inspection of the School Dental Health Service this year is referred to in my Report.

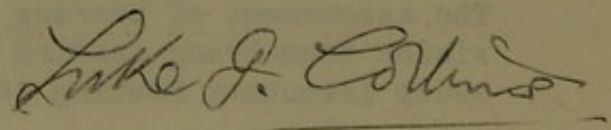
As a result of Government policy only 26.9% of the school population now receives milk. A pilot scheme to provide soup for children in some selected schools during the winter months as an alternative measure is being tried out by the Education Committee. As a result of increased charges there has been an enormous reduction in the number of school meals supplied. I have, therefore, requested the Health Visitors to keep a close watch on the nutrition of needy families in the poorer areas of the town. Malnutrition is quite rare nowadays, only nine children in the Borough having been classified as "delicate" during the year, and they were all admitted to Brunlea School.

It is with regret that I have at the time of writing this report to record the impending retirement of our Director of Education, Mr. R. O. Beeston. I have appreciated his assistance and co-operation over many years and as a result both the Education Department and the School Health Services work in harmony.

It can only be hoped that the same will occur after Re-organisation. The fate of the School Health Service is in the balance, and no one will know its future until the next White Paper is published some time in 1972.

I must record my appreciation of the interest of the members of the Education Committee and the co-operation of the various Chief Officials, Head Teachers, General Practitioners, and the Press. Also to all members of my staff, I extend my appreciation for their high standard of work and for their efficiency and loyalty during the year.

Yours sincerely



Medical Officer of Health

S T A F F

Principal School Medical Officer	- L.J. Collins, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., F.R.S.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	- H. Layfield, L.D.S.
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, Dip. Ed. Psych.
Social Work Assistant	- Miss D. Cavell
Social Worker	- Mrs. A. Cockroft, S.R.N. (a) (b)
Speech Therapist	- Mrs. J. Kelly, L.C.S.T.
Dental Auxiliary	- Mrs. M.L. Dutton
Chief Nursing Officer	- Miss M. O'Brien, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert. (e)
Chief Administrative Officer	- A. Pilling (c) (d)
Other Staffs	- 1 Administrative Assistant 1 Clerk/Shorthand Typist 4 Clerks 3 Dental Surgery Assistants Health Visitors (combined duties)

(a) N.N.E.B. Certificate

(b) Home Office Letter of Recognition in Child Care

(c) Certificate of the Corporation of Secretaries Ltd.,

(d) Certificate of Declaration of Recognition of Experience
in Social Work

(e) Diploma in Nursing (London)

SCHOOLS

At the end of the year, there were 14,915 children on the school rolls. This number is 240 more than in the previous year, and the distribution is as follows:-

Primary Schools

Barden Junior and Infants	...	...	...	515
Burnley Wood Junior and Infants	...	...	...	330
Ightenhill Junior	...	...	...	415
Ightenhill Infants	...	...	...	232
Stoneyholme Junior	...	...	...	228
Stoneyholme Infants	...	...	...	168
Rosegrove Infants	...	...	...	110
Hargher Clough Junior	...	...	...	366
Habergham Infants	...	...	...	71
Heasandford Junior	...	...	...	472
Heasandford Infants	...	...	...	306
Coal Clough Junior	...	...	...	319
Coal Clough Infants	...	...	...	216
Todmorden Road Junior	...	...	...	441
Todmorden Road Infants	...	...	...	248
Whittlefield Infants	...	...	...	101
Rosehill Junior	...	...	...	363
Rosehill Infants	...	...	...	200
Healey Wood Infants	...	...	...	34
Lowerhouse Junior	...	...	...	301
St. Peter's Junior and Infants	...	...	...	179
Holy Trinity Junior and Infants	...	...	...	180
St. Stephen's Junior and Infants	...	...	...	258
St. Andrew's Junior and Infants	...	...	...	142
Wood Top Infants	...	...	...	57
Lane Head Junior and Infants	...	...	...	150
Myrtle Bank Infants	...	...	...	226
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	...	...	...	318
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	...	...	...	208
Christ the King R.C. Junior and Infants	...	...	...	201
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C. Junior	...	...	...	190
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C. Infants	...	...	...	104
St. John's R.C. Junior	...	...	...	295
St. John's R.C. Infants	...	...	...	157
St. Augustine's R.C. Junior and Infants	...	...	...	152.... 8253

Nursery Schools

Stoneyholme Nursery School	...	...	...	22
Accrington Road Nursery School	...	...	...	84
Habergham Nursery School	...	...	...	32
Rockwood Nursery School	...	...	...	57
Rosehill Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	...	...	...	39
Lionel Street Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Elm Street Nursery School	...	...	...	43
Howard Street Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Rosegrove Nursery School	...	...	...	40
Barden Lane Nursery School	...	...	...	49..... 486

Secondary Schools

Barden School	...	...	...	907
Ivy Bank School	...	...	...	1037
Walshaw School	...	...	...	714
St. Theodore's R.C. Boys' School	...	...	...	939
St. Hilda's R.C. Girls' School	...	...	...	670
Towneley Comprehensive School	...	...	...	811
Burnley Grammar School	...	...	...	453
Burnley High School	...	...	...	436... 5967

Special Schools

Westway School for S.S.N. Children	...	...	34
Coal Clough School for E.S.N. Children	...	...	91
Brunlea Day School for Physically Handicapped	...	...	84..... 209

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 255 days and the number of attendances made to the various clinics was 16,436 which is an increase of 741 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.

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.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

Each school was visited by a Medical Officer during the year and the number of pupils examined was 4243. This figure is made up of 3112 routine medical inspections and 1131 special examinations and re-examination of children suffering from defects or diseases. This total figure is 1146 less than the number inspected in 1970.

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 1628, 567 and 917 respectively.

In the eleven Nursery Schools, children are constantly supervised and 80 received a full medical examination.

The reduction in the number of examinations carried out compared with 1970 is a result of members of the medical staff being seconded to appropriate training courses, and prolonged illness of one doctor.

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 27 to 33.

Of the 3112 children receiving routine medical examination, 419 were found to require treatment. This is 13.5% of those examined and compares with 16.8% in the previous year.

Of the 419 found to require treatment, 84 had vision defects which were mainly errors of refraction. This is 2.7% of the total inspected as compared with 6.8% in the previous year. Additional to this, twenty-four children were found to squint.

Nose and throat conditions were found in 291 children. Of these 40 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 1.6% 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 0.8% of parents attended inspections of the 'leavers' group. Approximately 19.9% attended the inspection of the 'second age group' and 43.6% the 'entrants'.

Hygiene Inspections

One hundred and thirty two 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 nine children were found to have unsatisfactory or defective clothing or footgear.

Physical Condition

The physical conditions 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 twenty eight 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 five children were seen, the great majority of whom had defects which did not require exclusion from school. Only four certificates of exclusion were granted.

Of 383 defects found on inspection, 158 required treatment and 225 required observation only. The greatest number of single defects found were those of the eyes, seventy seven requiring treatment and twenty seven observation. Fifty three cases of scabies and 45 cases of impetigo were found and treated successfully.

Re-inspections of children at the School Clinic numbered 106.

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 1681, one hundred and ten being in respect of defective vision.

Miscellaneous Examinations

In addition, 700 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 and inspections carried out by clinic nurses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Notifications of Scarlet Fever were less than the 39 notified in the previous year and Measles including German Measles decreased appreciably. The number of children of school age who suffered from infectious diseases were as follows - Measles and German Measles 245; Scarlet Fever 29; Whooping Cough 10; Infective Jaundice and Hepatitis 46; Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis - 1 ; Food Poisoning 1; Dysentery 5; Acute Meningitis 9; Viral Encephalitis 3; Para Typhoid Fever 1.

Diphtheria and Immunisation

Over a period of many 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 118, a decrease of 193, whilst 1220 "booster" injections were given to children of all ages, a decrease of 124.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to one thousand two hundred and eighty six 12 year old children. Of the 958 acceptances, 914 were found suitable for, and were given B.C.G. vaccination.

It was also given to 9 children age 13 years. Since the beginning of the Scheme in August 1954, 2583 children in the 12 year old group and 9557 in the 13 year old group have been vaccinated.

Eight children age 14 years or over and 1 student at a further education establishment 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 53 school children and 21 pre-school children especially referred to him.

Attendances at the School Clinic for all purposes, including dental treatment, numbered 16,436.

Minor Ailments

The number of children requiring treatment for minor ailments is relatively small. Only 896 received treatment for such things as bruises, sores, skin infections and minor injuries, and an additional 75 children received treatment for skin conditions at the Cleansing Centre.

It is interesting to note that these figures in total represent only 6.5% 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 93 children referred to him and performed 44 operations. In addition, 426 children had operations by arrangements made outside the School Health Service.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects

The Consultant Ophthalmologists examined 662 children for errors of refraction, etc., 157 being new referrals. Children who received spectacles for the first time numbered 97. The total number of attendances at this specialist clinic was 1352.

The Senior Orthoptist, working single-handed, examined and gave orthoptic treatment to 418 school children and 101 pre-school children.

Twenty two children were referred for operative treatment, and from the list of those waiting, 23 including 8 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, 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, thirty six school children made ninety three attendances at this clinic.

Physiotherapy Clinic

The Physiotherapist employed part-time gave seventy seven treatments to seven children at the Clinic, three hundred and fifty two treatments to fifteen children at Brunlea Day Special School for Physically Handicapped Pupils and one hundred and thirty five treatments to five children at Westway School for S.S.N. children.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

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

This year our School Dental Service was reviewed by Mr. E. G. Everett from the Department of Education and Science. The subsequent report was considered by my Authority to be satisfactory. Of course, it contained criticisms of certain aspects of the Service, but with the promise of increased staff and our impending removal to the new Health Centre there should be a general overall improvement in the future.

In the field of inspection and treatment of the pre-school child, we have drafted a letter of advice-cum consent form, which is sent to the parents on the child's third birthday. This scheme has got under way only this year but the response to date is very promising.

The Dental Health Education programme continues to expand and develop. During 1971 a mobile dental exhibition was obtained and attended by parties from all schools. An interesting project was tried out with a class of Secondary School boys, the basis of which was to interest them in teeth leading on to an interest in the care of teeth. This was achieved by getting them:

1. to take a survey of dental habits in the school
2. to make models of teeth
3. to investigate methods of cleaning teeth

Interests ran high and the boys did begin to think of the care of their own teeth. Several other schools in the town have expressed interest in this project. We carried out also our normal programme of films and talks; and the puppet shows for Infant Schools.

For the success of this programme my thanks are due to the Head Teachers and staff of the schools for their co-operation; and to our Dental Auxiliary, without whose skill and enthusiasm an education programme as comprehensive as ours would not be possible.

Statistics of the work carried out at the Clinic are given elsewhere, but the following ratios, comparative figures and histogram may be of interest.

RATIO OF FILLINGS TO EXTRACTIONS 1971

<u>Permanent Teeth</u>	7.49 fillings for every extraction
<u>Deciduous Teeth</u>	1.43 fillings for every extraction

There were approximately 2 fillings done on each patient who completed a course of treatment. Approximately 0.64 extractions on each patient who completed a course of treatment.

0.8 fillings done for each visit

0.36 extractions done for each visit

COMPARATIVE FIGURES 1960 : 1971

Ratio of Fillings to Extractions

1960 1 filling to 4.65 extractions
1971 3.22 fillings to 1 extraction

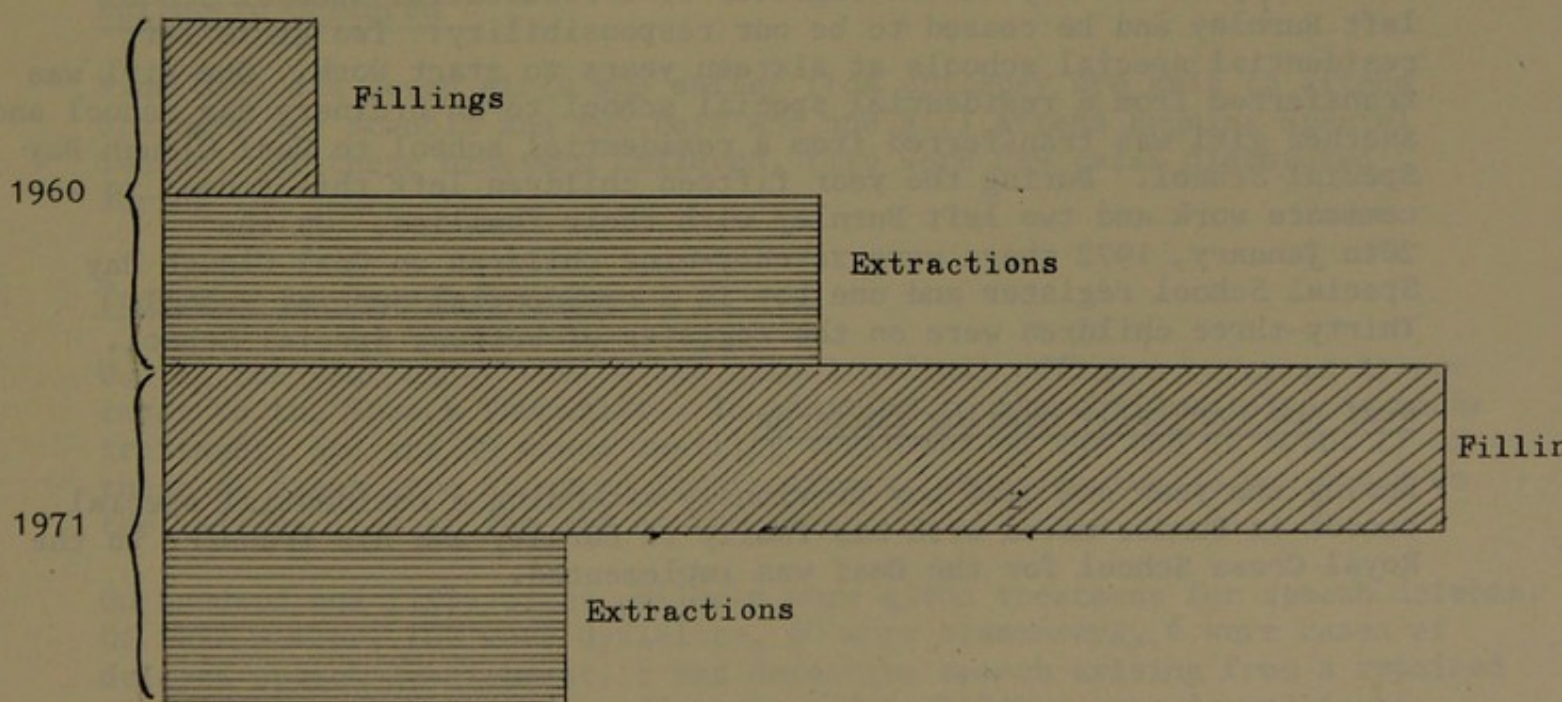
Number of Fillings per Session

1960 fillings per session - 1.04
1971 fillings per session - 3.57

Number Treated

1960 1616
1971 5628

HISTOGRAM SHOWING RATIO OF ALL FILLINGS
TO EXTRACTIONS 1960 : 1971



HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following information is of the handicapped children and the types of schools in which they were being educated on the 20th January, 1972, 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 two boys were placed in the school and five left to start work. At the end of the period under review there were eleven Burnley boys at the school.

Four boys and two girls were on the registers of other residential special schools and one girl was receiving home tuition. One girl was awaiting placement in a residential special school.

Four were on the register of Brunlea Special School.

Educationally Subnormal Children

During the year fifteen children were newly assessed as educationally subnormal. Fourteen were placed in Coal Clough Day Special School and one in a residential special school.

The family of one boy on the register of a residential special school left Burnley and he ceased to be our responsibility. Two girls left residential special schools at sixteen years to start work. One girl was transferred from a residential special school to an ordinary day school and another girl was transferred from a residential school to Coal Clough Day Special School. During the year fifteen children left this school to commence work and two left Burnley with their families. On the 20th January, 1972 there were seventy-nine children on Coal Clough Day Special School register and one boy in a residential special school. Thirty-three children were on the register of Westway Special School.

Deaf and Partially Hearing Children

During the year one deaf boy previously attending a residential special school in Dundee moved with his family to Burnley and his transfer to the Royal Cross School for the Deaf was implemented.

A partially hearing boy left Burnley with his parents and his attendance at Liverpool School for Partially Hearing Pupils ceased to be Burnley's responsibility. One boy was transferred from Thomasson School to the Royal Cross School.

On the 20th January, 1972 there were fourteen children on the registers of residential special schools. Six at the Royal Cross School, Preston, one at the Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster, four at the Thomasson Memorial School, Bolton, and three at the Liverpool School, Birkdale.

One boy was newly ascertained as requiring residential special school education as a partially hearing pupil and along with three more pupils was awaiting placement.

Three children were on the register of Brunlea Special School.

Blind Children

During the year one girl was transferred from the Royal Liverpool School for the Blind, Wavertree, Liverpool to the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Albrighton Hall, Broad Oak, Near Shrewsbury.

Another girl was on the register of the Royal Liverpool School for the Blind and one boy ascertained as requiring education as a blind pupil was awaiting placement.

Two partially sighted children were on Brunlea Special School register.

Epileptic Children

Nine boys and seven girls who suffer from epilepsy are able to attend ordinary day schools and two boys and one girl attend Brunlea Special School. Of these nineteen children, five were new cases discovered during the year.

Treatment of Speech Defects

During the year under review the school medical officers referred 47 new cases to the Speech Therapist. In addition to the children already under treatment, and the 39 cases awaiting treatment at the end of 1970, 17 of these 47 cases were accepted for treatment, thus leaving 30 new cases on the waiting list at the end of the year.

One hundred and fifty-eight children were given treatment for speech defects. Of this number, 102 were dyslalics, 40 were stammerers, 6 were cases of delayed speech development, 6 had defective speech arising from a repaired cleft palate, 2 had a voice disorder and 2 children were deemed to be dysphasic following some cerebral catastrophe.

By the end of the year 44 patients had been discharged from treatment, 33 as cured. Seven children had left school or the Borough before completion of treatment. Two children were discharged due to the fact that the parents decided that they did not wish them to have treatment, and one child was discharged for persistent non-attendance. One child was discharged as he had improved so much that it was felt he could manage the last lap on his own; and 16 children had improved so much that they were placed under observation only.

Of the 158 children, 96 were boys and 62 girls. One hundred and twenty one children were in attendance at primary and secondary modern schools. Thirty children attended special schools. These children made a total of 2199 attendances for speech therapy. In addition to visits to schools for consultation with Head Teachers on individual cases, the Speech Therapist interviewed and advised 57 parents at the Clinic with regard to their children's speech problems.

Seven pre-school children, 6 boys and 1 girl, have had treatment for speech defects, 2 cases being newly referred during the year. Of the 7 children seen, 4 were referred with a stammer, 2 had defective articulation and 1 delayed speech development. One child has been discharged. Four of the children have been placed under observation only; due largely to their age, their concentration span and co-operation were so poor that it was felt at this time wiser 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 21 attendances. Eight 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 75 visits were 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 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 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 tireless members of staff and their unremitting work with them.

Delicate Children

Nine children were classified as "delicate" during the year and admitted to the Brunlea School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Pupils. Altogether eighteen delicate children were on the register of this school. One who was on the register of a residential special school was withdrawn and admitted to an ordinary school.

Diabetic Children

One boy of junior school age and two girls of senior school age were known to be attending ordinary schools.

Education in Hospitals

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

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

Brunlea Day School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children

During the year, 19 boys and 7 girls were admitted to the School, whilst 12 boys and 22 girls were discharged. The average number of children on the roll was 86 and the average attendance throughout the year was 68.

Two years ten months is the average duration of stay of the children.

Physically Handicapped Children

During the year one girl was transferred from a residential special school to Brunlea Day Special School and one boy left a residential special school at the statutory age of sixteen years to work.

Three boys were on the registers of residential special schools and one was awaiting placement. There were forty five children on the register of Brunlea Day Special School, nine were receiving education in hospital, and two at home.

Ninety-nine 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 the first six months of 1971 the Educational Psychologist was absent from duty, completing his professional training at Manchester University. Very little work was, therefore, done in child guidance during this period, apart from the many visits made by the Social Work Assistant, Miss D. Cavell. Occasional visits were made by the Educational Psychologist to the Authority, and contact was thus maintained at a reasonable level.

After the Educational Psychologist had returned to duty, discussions were held with the Director of Education and the Medical Officer of Health concerning various aspects of the running of the School Psychological Service, and it was agreed that a system of direct referral should be available, so that children could be referred to the Psychologist directly, and not via the Education or Health Departments. Corollary to this the Educational Psychologist was to report back directly to the referring agency, and although this system has been applied, difficulties have arisen which require clarification. This procedure is essential if the Psychologist is to carry out a proper treatment role and responsibility for maladjusted children.

Discussions were also held during the latter part of 1971 about possible extensions of forms of treatment available in Burnley. In particular, a teacher was appointed to run a small class for maladjusted Junior School children, which was to start in January 1972. Visits were paid by the Educational Psychologist and teacher appointed to various centres of this kind in Lancashire so that ideas about effective methods of running such a class could be collated and analysed. It was also proposed that a Play Therapist should be appointed to work part-time, and this suggestion was agreed to by the Director of Education. A visit was paid in December 1971 to Wennington Hall Residential School, which is the Authority's residential school for maladjusted boys, and it is proposed to maintain more close contact with this school in the future.

There were also developments with regard to the education of mentally handicapped children. In particular, the Educational Psychologist undertook weekly sessions working with the children and advising the teachers at Westway School, which is now part of the Education Authority's responsibilities. In addition, the special class at Brunlea School was discussed in detail and it was decided that this should be run exclusively as an assessment class in order to ascertain the best educational provision for children placed there.

Miss Cavell, the Social Work Assistant, was successful in gaining a place at the Harris College, Preston, to undertake the two-year course leading to the Certificate in Social Work. Mrs. A. Cockcroft was appointed as Social Worker, both to replace Miss Cavell during her absence from January 1971 to January 1973, and also to be permanently on the establishment to deal with the expanded case load.

During October and November, a project was carried out involving detailed observation and assessment of a disturbed child in a normal class setting. This particular case is mentioned because it reflects the changing nature and scope of psychologists' work in local authority schools.

In summary, although 1971 was again a very disturbed year for the School Psychological Service in Burnley, many developments were suggested and begun which will hopefully bear considerable fruit during 1972. There are many aspects of this service which require revision and improvement, not merely in Burnley but throughout the entire country, and it is the Educational Psychologist's determined intention to provide the Local Authority with an up-to-date, effective, and comprehensive School Psychological Service.

The following is a summary of children seen during 1971.

1. CHILD GUIDANCE

	<u>Clinic Attendances</u>	
	<u>School Medical</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
<u>Individuals</u>	31	0
<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>0</u>

2. EDUCATION GUIDANCE

	<u>Clinic Attendances</u>	
	<u>School Medical</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
<u>Individuals</u>	66	4
<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>4</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

Vitamin Preparations

Seven children received vitamin preparations.

Schools Baths

Arrangements exist for the attendance of classes of children at the three public swimming baths in the town, usually during school hours. Attendance for the year total 110,042.

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.

A minibus service is provided for the pupils attending Westway Special School.

Camp School

The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe, was opened from the 29th March to the 15th October, and 501 boys and 357 girls attended the camp for periods of two weeks. All children are medically examined before admission.

Entertainments

No 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, 91 children were examined.

The number of children employed out of school hours at the end of the year was 75, 62 of whom were concerned with the delivery of newspapers, and 13 assisting in shops. The number of certificates issued total 75 and 4 certificates ceased during the year.

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

School Meals Service

The reduction in the figures when compared with the previous year is as a result of the Government's new policy in this field.

Milk

On 31st December, 1971, 4014 children, or 26.9% of the school population, were receiving milk.

Meals

The total meals provided was 1,699,385. These were all dinners. Breakfasts and teas were not provided.

The total figure shows a decrease of 228,786 on the number of meals provided in 1970.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1971

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY - BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January 1972

(i) Form 7 Schools ... 14616
(ii) Form 7M ... 215
(iii) Form II Schools ... 716
15547

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		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)	
		Satisfactory Number	Unsatisfactory Number	for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at PART II
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1967 and later					
1966	71	71	-	6	5
1965	400	400	-	8	33
1964	820	820	-	24	56
1963	203	203	-	8	20
1962	70	70	-	5	22
1961	54	54	-	-	24
1960	294	294	-	10	32
1959	230	230	-	10	27
1958	31	31	-	-	31
1957	17	17	-	-	17
1956 and earlier	220	220	-	7	29
	702	702	-	6	52
TOTAL	3112	3112	-	84	348
					419

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2)100%
Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) to two places of decimals
total 0%

TABLE B - OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections 410
Number of re-inspections 721
TOTAL 1131

TABLE C - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in school by school nurses or other authorised persons ... 24146
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... 2233
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act 1944) ... -
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act 1944) ... -

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1971

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

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Entrants	Periodic Inspections		Total	Special Inspections
				Leavers	Others		
(1)	(2)						
4	Skin	T	2	2	-	4	24
		O	10	6	1	17	49
5	Eyes (a) Vision	T	52	13	19	84	38
		O	78	16	41	135	18
	(b) Squint	T	10	-	1	11	15
		O	11	1	1	13	-
	(c) Other	T	-	-	1	1	24
		O	1	-	2	3	10
6	Ears (a) Hearing	T	22	6	1	29	20
		O	59	4	8	71	9
	(b) Otitis Media	T	10	4	9	23	2
		O	131	14	24	169	7
	(c) Other	T	2	-	-	2	4
		O	22	1	2	25	7
7	Nose and Throat	T	16	6	4	26	14
		O	210	14	17	241	10
8	Speech	T	4	-	-	4	7
		O	36	-	-	36	5
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	-	-	-	-	-
		O	35	2	1	38	-
10	Heart	T	-	3	1	4	-
		O	37	1	7	45	1
11	Lungs	T	3	-	1	4	-
		O	17	5	6	28	3
12	Developmental (a) Hernia	T	3	-	-	3	1
		O	4	-	1	5	-
	(b) Other	T	7	-	2	9	1
		O	32	7	4	43	-
13	Orthopaedic (a) Posture	T	1	-	1	2	-
		O	3	-	1	4	2
	(b) Feet	T	9	-	1	10	1
		O	15	-	1	16	1
	(c) Other	T	2	1	2	5	3
		O	5	2	2	9	-
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	T	-	1	-	1	-
		O	1	1	1	3	-
	(b) Other	T	12	-	1	13	-
		O	11	2	-	13	1
15	Psychological (a) Development	T	58	52	82	192	-
		O	9	-	1	10	1
	(b) Stability	T	-	-	-	-	6
		O	2	-	-	2	1
16	Abdomen	T	-	-	-	-	-
		O	3	-	1	4	-
17	Other	T	3	1	1	5	1
		O	19	12	4	35	102

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCEMEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1971LOCAL 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	14
Errors of refraction (including squint)	<u>815</u>
TOTAL	<u>829</u>
Numbers of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	506

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	135
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	204
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	131
Received other forms of treatment	<u>103</u>
TOTAL	<u>573</u>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
(a) In 1971	1
(b) In previous years	29

TABLE C - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Numbers known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' department	34
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	<u>54</u>

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

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm - (a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	2
Scabies	57
Impetigo	49
Other Skin Diseases	<u>385</u> <u>493</u>

TABLE E - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

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

TABLE F - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	158

TABLE G - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	513
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	948
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above -	
Minor ear defects	24
Enuresis clinic	<u>36</u>
<div style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</div>	<u>1521</u>

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, 1971**

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 15547

INSPECTIONS

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

Inspected	Number of pupils	
	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment
8243	) 3406	) 3406
1564	) 1083	
1799		
11606	4489	3406

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
818	815	184	1817
1307	2116	388	3811
2125	2931	572	5628

COURSES OF TREATMENT

Additional courses commenced
Total courses commenced
Courses completed

279	236	46	561
1097	1051	230	2378
-	-	-	2293

TREATMENT

Fillings in permanent teeth
Fillings in deciduous teeth

664	1921	523	3108
1244	255	-	1499

Permanent teeth filled
Deciduous teeth filled

566	1762	486	2814
1188	244	-	1432

Permanent teeth extracted
Deciduous teeth extracted

70	321	24	415
767	250	-	1017

Number of general anaesthetics

327	213	11	551
-----	-----	----	-----

Number of emergencies

198	99	17	314
-----	----	----	-----

Number of pupils X-Rayed 162
Prophylaxis 686
Teeth otherwise conserved 104
Teeth root filled 5
Inlays 2
Crowns 7

ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during the year 51
Cases completed during the year 8
Cases discontinued during the year 8
Number of removable appliances fitted 51
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
-	-	-	-
-	5	5	10
-	5	5	10

Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time)

-	5	5	10
---	---	---	----

ANAESTHETICS

Number of general anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers ... 136.

SESSIONS:

Dental Officers (incl. P.S.D.O.)
Dental Auxiliaries
Dental Hygienists

Total

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	79	895.0	10	24.0	-	1054
-	-	371.5	98	9.5	-	479
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	79	1266.5	108	33.5	-	1533

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
251	203	38	492
563	404	59	1026
814	607	97	1518

COURSES OF TREATMENT

Additional courses commenced
Total courses commenced
Courses completed

134	90	6	230
385	293	44	722
-	-	-	651

TREATMENT

Fillings in permanent teeth
Fillings in deciduous teeth

366	578	122	1066
612	139	-	751

Permanent teeth filled
Deciduous teeth filled

279	522	114	915
570	136	-	706

Deciduous teeth extracted

49	30	-	79
----	----	---	----

Prophylaxis

-	-	-	206
---	---	---	-----

REMARKS

Area	Area	Area	Area
10	1	2	1
10	1	2	1

Number of pages listed with
 Number of pages listed with
 (a) with full details
 (b) with other details

Number of pages reported
 (List of pages reported)

ADDITIONAL

Number of pages reported by other sources, etc.

Period	Number of pages reported in the year				Total
	1941	1942	1943	1944	
1941	10	1	2	1	14
1942	10	1	2	1	14
1943	10	1	2	1	14
1944	10	1	2	1	14

Number of pages reported
 (List of pages reported)

REMARKS

Number of pages reported

Area	Area	Area	Area
10	1	2	1
10	1	2	1

Number of pages reported
 (List of pages reported)

REMARKS

Area	Area	Area	Area
10	1	2	1
10	1	2	1

Number of pages reported
 (List of pages reported)

REMARKS

Area	Area	Area	Area
10	1	2	1
10	1	2	1

Number of pages reported
 (List of pages reported)

Area	Area	Area	Area
10	1	2	1
10	1	2	1

Number of pages reported
 (List of pages reported)

Area	Area	Area	Area
10	1	2	1
10	1	2	1

Number of pages reported
 (List of pages reported)

Area	Area	Area	Area
10	1	2	1
10	1	2	1

Number of pages reported
 (List of pages reported)

