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County Borough
of Bury



Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

**Principal
School Medical Officer**

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

1970



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County Borough of Bury

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1970

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Members of the Health Committee 1970

The Mayor (Deputy Chairman) - Councillor W. Kirkman

Chairman - Alderman W.K. Heaton

Alderman Spurr #

Councillor Holden

Councillor Clegg

,, Hurst #

,, Davies

,, Lancaster #

,, Falshaw

,, Scholes

,, Flacks

,, Stott #

,, Forkin

,, Yates #

,, Froggatt

Co-opted Members

Mrs. L. Roberts #

Miss E.V. Jackson

Mr. R.B. Harrison

Dr. D.R. Cole

Miss L.A. Rowland #

Dr. B.E.G. Garson

Mrs. V.B. Dickinson, J.P.

Sub-Committees

Health Standing Sub-Committee

Staff

Medical Officer of Health ...	G.A. Levell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	M.S. Gilbody, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (from 2.2.70)
Medical Officer in Department ...	*E.W.M. Shaw, M.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon ...	J. McLenachan, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon ...	A.I. Goodman, M.D. F.R.C.S.(Ed.) B.Sc.
*Consulting Gynaecologist ...	G.H. Ellidge, M.B., M.R.C.O.G.
*Consulting Psychiatrist ...	L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., D.M., D.P.M.
Dental Surgeon ...	F.J. Heap, L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon ...	F.M. Heap, B.D.S. (to 21.6.70)
Dental Auxiliary ...	Mrs. K.M. Admans
*Borough Analyst ...	C.J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Improvement Officer ...	A.E. Snodgrass, F.I.P.H.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector...	A. Hinkley, 8, 9 (from 27.8.70)
District Public Health Inspectors	A. Hinkley, 8, 9 (to 27.8.70) A. Mather, 8, 9 E.A. Rogers, 8, 9, 10 N. Hardman, 8, 9 (from 9.11.70) E. Eckersley, 10, 11 (from 16.2.70) K. Alldred, 11 P.L. Taylor, 11 P.S. Brown, 11 (from 24.8.70)
Smoke Control Survey Assistant...	F. Leeming
Superintendent Nursing Officer...	Miss K. Yates, 1, 4, 7
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer ...	Mrs. B. Dunleavy, 1, 2, 4, 7
Health Visitors ...	Miss C.E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4 Mrs. D.R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 Mrs. L.I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4 Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4, 7 Mrs. M. Miller, 1, 2, 4 *Mrs. J. Wright, 1, 2, 4 Mrs. C.M. Reynolds, 1, 2, 4 (to 26.9.70) Miss J. Farries, 1, 2, 4 (from 1.4.70) Mrs. D. Stevenson, 1, 4 (from 28.9.70)
Tuberculosis Nurse... ..	*Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1
Visiting Nurses	Miss D.M. Bond, 1 Mrs. F. Hobbs, 1 Miss J. Blackley, 1 (from 9.2.70)
Municipal Midwives... ..	*Mrs. W. Calleja, 1, 2 Mrs. S. Kealey, 1, 2 Miss N.M. Smith, 2, 5 (to 31.5.70) Mrs. M.B. McIntosh, 1, 2, 3 Mrs. P. Pattrick, 1, 2, 7 Mrs. J. Barry, 2 Mrs. G. Willis, 2, 5 (from 1.8.70) Miss B.E.V. Reid, 1, 2, 6 (from 14.9.70) *Mrs. J.E. Bisson, 1, 2 (from 5.1.70)

Staff (continued)

Home Nurses	Mrs. J. Franks, 1, 7
	*Mrs. S. Garvey, 1
	Mrs. K. Greenlees, 1, 7 (from 5.1.70)
	Mrs. J. Greenwood, 1, 7
	Mrs. D. Griffiths, 1, 7 (from 26.1.70)
	Mrs. A. Harding, 1, 7
	Mrs. B. Haslam, 1, 2, 7
	*Mrs. K. Hastings, 1
	Mrs. S. Hewitt, 1, 7
	Mrs. V. Heywood, 1, 7
	*Mrs. A. Latham, 1 (from 6.4.70)
	Mrs. J. Lawrence, 1, 7
	Mrs. V. Murphy, 1, 7
	Mrs. J. Saltmore, 5
	*Mrs. A. Tyson, 5
	*Mrs. B. Walker, 1 (from 25.5.70)
	Miss I. Walton, 1, 7
	Mrs. M. Smith, 5 (from 20.7.70)
	*Mrs. D. Sutton, 5
	Mrs. Rice, 1
	Miss Melanefy, 1
	Mrs. Howard, 1, 2
Speech Therapist	Mrs. S.M. Boothman
*Orthoptist	Mrs. K.M. Rogerson
Chiropodists	*H. Cocker (to 30.9.70)
	Miss J. Hurst
	Mrs. C.A. Ferrier (to 15.3.70)
	Mrs. C. Wells (from 16.3.70)
	Mrs. M. Carey (from 7.12.70)
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft	Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2
Training Centre Superintendent	Mr. J. Ramsden
Training Centre Supervisor ...	Miss N. Ford
Mental Welfare Officers... ..	Mrs. E.M. Lloyd
	A. Wardle
	C.A.H. Clarke
Trainee Mental Welfare Officer	Miss M. Butterworth
Ambulance Officer... ..	A. Chadwick (to 3.12.70)
Home Help Organiser	Miss L. Pollard
Chief Administrative Assistant	P. Butterworth
Administrative Assistants ...	G.F. Schofield
	Miss M. Exley

S t a f f (continued)

Clerical Staff 	Miss F.B. Appleby Mrs. E. Leigh Miss K. Turner Miss J. Harper Mrs. M. Murray Mrs. I. Whitehead Mrs. D. Simpson Mrs. M. Cordwell Miss J. Harker
Pupil Public Health Inspectors...	P.S. Brown (to 24.8.70) D. Gibson J.R. Ghorst (from 14.9.70)
Welfare Foods Distribution Assistant/Clerk 	Mrs. N.G. Reynolds

* Part-Time

1. S.R.N.
2. S.C.M.
3. S.R.F.N.
4. Cert. H.V.
5. S.E.N.
6. S.R.C.N.
7. Q.I.D.N.
8. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board
9. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health
10. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health
11. Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year 1970.

The vital statistics for the Borough show little change in crude death rate, or in infant mortality rate, which remains high compared with England and Wales as a whole. The perinatal mortality rate, however, which takes stillbirths as well as infant deaths into account, shows a welcome reduction to a level somewhat below that for the rest of the country. The birth rate has also fallen after several years at a high level, and led to lower attendances at antenatal and child health clinics.

The attachment of Home Nurses to the General Practitioners has continued to be very successful, and I would like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the Nurses' devotion and professional skill. There was again an increase in the number of patients they attended, and in the total number of visits to patients. It is of interest that the number of cases of bronchitis and other chest diseases attended dropped from 51 the previous year to 34 in 1970. This can be considered to strengthen the evidence from the fall in bronchitis deaths also noted in 1970. The conclusion is that cleaner air may now be showing some measurable benefit to health.

The ambulance service once again carried more patients than ever before. Mr. A. Chadwick, the Ambulance Officer, retired at the end of the year after 29 years tenure of the post, and the Health Committee placed on record their appreciation of his services.

The chiropody service also continued to expand, and it was necessary to increase the establishment of chiropodists from three to four in order to cope with the numbers requiring treatment. All services concerned with providing mainly for the elderly are under pressure to expand as the proportion of old persons in the population continues to grow. The Home Help Service was also involved in this tendency, and there was again an increase in cases attended.

The year was noteworthy for its high incidence of measles. In fact there were more cases than in any year since 1963, despite the number of children vaccinated against measles. The vaccine gives good individual protection, but the disease was occurring in those who had not had the vaccine.

A scheme of vaccination against rubella (German measles) was commenced during the year. The vaccine was offered to 13 year old girls, and 76% accepted and were subsequently vaccinated. It is to be expected that in the course of time the incidence of congenital abnormalities attributable to maternal rubella will decline.

In preparation for the first General Improvement Area which was subsequently declared in February 1971, the Chief Public Health Inspector was appointed to be Improvement Officer, and the staff was strengthened by the appointment of two additional Public Health Inspectors.

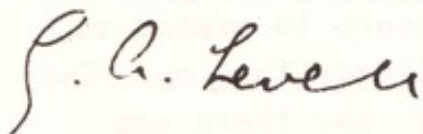
The slum clearance programme was revised at the beginning of the year in accordance with a circular from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The programme was increased to 2,923 houses to be cleared between 1955 and 1976, of which 1,846 houses had been closed or demolished by the end of the year.

Progress with smoke control continues, despite the temporary suspension of three Orders affecting 3,224 houses during December. In the same month the Secretary of State for the Environment confirmed the Bury (No. 8) Smoke Control Order 1969. This was to become operative on the original date of 1st June 1971, although some delay had been expected, due to the holding of a public enquiry. A survey of premises to be included within the No. 9 Smoke Control Order was completed during the year.

Finally I should like to thank my staff for their enthusiasm and hard work during the year. My thanks are also due to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

30th October 1971

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Summary of Statistics 1970

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

Position...	...	Latitude	53° 36'N	Longitude	2° 18'W	
Elevation above sea level (Mean)...	...					300 ft
Geological Formation - Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures						
Rainfall (inches)	...					43.94
Area in acres	...					7,434
Population (Census 1961)	...					60,149
Population (Estimated Civilian Population 1970)	...					67,880
Persons per acre	...					9.13
Inhabited Houses (Census 1961)	...					20,960
Private Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1961)	...					21,067
New Houses Completed 1970	...					316
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1970						2
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December 1970						23,758
Rateable Value...	...					£2,279,247
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...					£21,840
Deaths	...					880
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)...	...					12.93
Average Death-rate (1966-1970)	...					12.95
Heart and Circulation Death-rate...	...					4.89
Cancer Death-rate	...					2.07
Respiratory Death-rate	...					1.35
Tuberculosis (all forms)	...					0.02
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)						Nil
Live Births (Male 637; Female 557)						
(Legitimate 1087; Illegitimate 107)...	...					1,194
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	...					17.73
Average Birth-rate (1966-1970)	...					19.37
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...					8.96
Still-Births (Male 6; Female 6) (Legitimate 12; Illegitimate 0)						12
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	...					9.95
Total Live and Still-Births	...					1,206
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...					31
Infant Mortality Rates:						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	...					25.96
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births						28.37
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births						9.34

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	...	14.23
Early ,, ,, ,, ,, (per 1,000 total live births)	...	10.88
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	...	20.72
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	16.0
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.7
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)		18.0

Births

After remaining high for many years in contrast to a declining birth-rate in England and Wales, the Bury birth rate declined to 17.73 per thousand population in 1970. This compares with a birth rate of 19.72 per thousand population the previous year.

Illegitimate live births increased from 8.01 per cent of total live births in 1969 to 8.96 per cent of total live births in 1970.

Deaths

The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1970 was 12.93. There were altogether a total of 1,276 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 517 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 759, to which must be added 121 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 880.

Bury County Borough Statistics 1877-1970

Year	Popul- ation	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1970	67,880	12.93	17.73	26	28	9	9.95	Nil	0.02
1969	67,070	12.64	19.72	27	24	57	12.68	Nil	Nil
1968	65,960	13.73	19.55	18	20	47	18.25	Nil	Nil
1967	64,540	12.37	19.24	23	25	25	20.50	Nil	0.01
1966	63,620	13.04	20.60	11	12	Nil	23.09	Nil	0.04
1965	62,710	12.80	20.18	25	27	33	17.84	Nil	0.04
1964	62,080	13.14	20.05	22	24	11	19.68	Nil	0.01
1963	61,740	14.69	19.59	21	21	27	17.05	Nil	0.03
1962	61,120	14.79	18.80	26	22	86	17.10	0.85	0.03
1961	60,270	15.08	17.67	27	20	35	17.51	0.92	0.01
1960	59,290	14.79	17.56	13	14	Nil	25.28	Nil	0.05
1959	58,230	14.34	16.59	31	26	72	26.21	Nil	0.03
1958	58,090	15.13	15.61	24	20	86	23.68	Nil	0.07
1957	58,210	13.59	15.51	27	24	65	21.67	Nil	0.10
1956	58,210	13.74	15.03	17	14	62	16.85	Nil	0.05
1955	58,140	14.40	14.40	37	38	Nil	30.12	Nil	0.21
1954	58,320	14.25	14.66	33	32	57	25.09	1.14	0.26
1953	58,150	14.84	14.94	18	18	23	27.96	Nil	0.14
1952	58,310	14.20	14.68	30	26	102	31.67	1.13	0.31
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.03	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26

Bury County Borough Statistics 1877-1970 (cont.)

Year	Popul- ation	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths.	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	-	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	-	8.2	1.74
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	-	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	-	5.8	2.40
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	-	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	-	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	-	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	-	-	-	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	-	-	-	4.9	2.19
Phthisis is only									
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	-	-	-	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	-	-	-	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	-	-	-	-	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	-	-	-	-	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	-	-	-	-	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	-	-	-	-	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	-	-	-	-	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	-	-	-	-	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	-	-	-	-	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	-	-	-	-	1.45
1888	56,449	21.06	31.77	144	-	-	-	-	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	-	-	-	-	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	-	-	-	-	-
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	-	-	-	-	-
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	-	-	-	-	-
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	-	-	-	-	-
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	-	-	-	-	-
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	-	-	-	-	-
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	-	-	-	-	-
1879	50,928	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1878	50,297	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1877	49,674	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate (25.96) showed a slight reduction from the previous year's rate of 26.45. The table on the next page breaks infant deaths in the first year of life into age groups and causes. The picture is roughly the same as that of the previous year. The biggest single cause of death of infants is again prematurity, although only ten deaths from this cause were registered in 1970 compared with 12 in 1969. Congenital abnormalities, the next biggest cause of death, were responsible for the deaths of eight infants, compared with ten the previous year.

A reduction in the number of still-births from 17 to 12 combined with a reduction in early infant deaths has combined to give a Perinatal Mortality Rate of 20.72, which compares favourably with the provisional figure for England and Wales as a whole (23.0).

The usual table of vital statistics for north west County Boroughs appears on page 20, and once again reflects their unfavourable environment and standard of living compared with England and Wales as a whole.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES OR VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN BURY 1970

Causes of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year		Total
										M	F	
Prematurity	8	1	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
Congenital abnormality	3	1	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	6	2	8
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	5	5
Asphyxiation	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	1	4
Gastroenteritis	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
Rhesus incompatibility	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	13	3	-	1	17	9	2	-	3	17	14	31

COMPARITIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR 1970

Birth Rate (Crude)	Birth Rate (Crude)	Death Rate (Crude)	Infantile Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)		
						Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (Provisional)	16.0	11.7	18	13	23	0.14	0.04	0.18
Burnley	16.28	15.43	32.88	14.23	33.20	-	-	-
Bury	17.73	12.96	25.96	9.95	20.75	-	-	-
Halifax	17.7	14.7	24	17	26	-	0.59	0.59
Manchester	15.96	12.57	23.36	15.37	30	-	0.11	0.11
Oldham	18.06	14.97	27.14	15.13	32.78	-	-	-
Preston	17.7	13.2	26	16	32	0.55	-	0.55
Rochdale	19.1	14.0	27.4	15.2	33.7	-	-	-
St. Helens	18.8	12.9	27.9	24.2	40	-	-	-
Stockport	16.8	13.8	25	15	29	-	-	-
Wigan	19.9	13.7	19	17	27	-	-	-
Wallasey	16.3	13.6	18	17	31	0.60	-	0.60

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1970

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District								
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
All causes Certified	880	31	6	5	3	20	202	233	380
Uncertified... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Tuberculosis, inc. late effects	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other infective & parasitic diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc.	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
" " Oesophagus	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" " Stomach... ..	28	1	1	1	1	2	8	9	9
" " Intestine	23	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	6
" " Larynx	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" " Lung, bronchus	37	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	3
" " Breast	14	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	4
" " Uterus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" " Prostate	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Leukaemia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other malignant neoplasms	38	1	1	1	1	5	17	8	7
Diabetes Mellitus	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Other Endocrine etc. diseases	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Anaemias	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Mental Disorders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	14	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	3
Hypertensive Disease	11	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	228	1	1	1	1	4	66	65	93
Other Forms of Heart Disease	33	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	20
Cerebrovascular Disease	134	1	1	1	1	2	19	39	74
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	87	1	1	1	1	1	7	13	66
Influenza... ..	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	3
Pneumonia... ..	56	7	2	1	1	1	4	13	29
Bronchitis and Emphysema	38	1	1	1	1	1	10	14	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Peptic Ulcer	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia... ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of Skin-Subcutaneous Tissue	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Congenital Anomalies	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
All other accidents	20	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	12
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
All other external causes	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Avitaminoses etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	880	31	6	5	3	20	202	233	380

In the 1969 Report attention was drawn to a marked reduction in deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, from 152 in 1968 to 114 in 1969. It will be seen from the accompanying table of Causes of Death in 1970 that the corresponding figure for 1970 is 134, and it would be unwise to reach any conclusion.

There is again a reduction in deaths from bronchitis and emphysema from 48 in 1969 to 38 in 1970, which may be ascribed to cleaner air in the last few years. The number of deaths from carcinoma of the lung and brochus rose from 34 to 37 and of course cigarette smoking is the major causative factor here.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms generally were higher than previously. The total of deaths at all ages from malignancies was 125 in 1969 and 154 in 1970.

R a i n f a l l

Bury Corporation Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
January	5.09	4.24	0.35	1.43	4.18	1.76	2.55	5.14	3.80	3.52	inches
February	3.44	3.06	0.38	1.14	0.25	6.57	3.05	1.96	2.44	5.21	,,
March	1.36	1.77	2.87	3.79	1.58	1.93	1.78	3.57	2.68	3.16	,,
April	3.93	1.05	2.90	2.78	2.62	3.96	1.34	2.50	3.13	4.16	,,
May	2.31	2.63	2.30	3.44	3.27	4.47	5.71	4.27	4.16	1.09	,,
June	2.20	0.74	4.02	2.24	2.47	3.98	3.58	3.95	3.29	2.80	,,
July	3.62	2.90	2.02	4.56	4.18	3.13	3.67	3.29	1.60	3.40	,,
August	5.41	6.17	4.26	3.85	2.88	4.34	5.46	2.03	2.82	3.38	,,
September	3.52	3.31	4.26	1.93	6.80	2.75	4.85	8.76	2.24	3.41	,,
October	4.81	1.89	3.58	2.95	2.26	4.56	7.22	6.28	1.54	4.45	,,
November	2.80	1.85	5.27	3.39	3.48	3.98	3.41	3.48	7.05	7.16	,,
December	3.36	3.99	0.85	5.68	10.03	5.54	2.67	1.16	3.48	2.20	,,
Total	41.85	36.60	33.06	37.18	44.00	46.97	45.29	46.39	38.23	43.94	,,

PART II

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Co-operation with Family Doctors

Most of the District Nurses are now attached to family doctors. The arrangement works smoothly and it is hoped that when the Health Centre is built it will be possible to "attach" the remaining District Nurses. Some of the local doctors perform child health clinics, school medical inspections and examinations of Corporation employees on behalf of the department. A family doctor, representing the Local Medical Committee sits on the Health Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Medical Committee and the Executive Council.

Co-operation with the Hospital Service

Health Visitors attend the paediatric and diabetic out-patients clinics. The tuberculosis visitor maintains a close liason with the Chest Clinic. Consultants perform several local authority clinics - ante-natal, ear, nose and throat, ophthalmic, child guidance and mental subnormality. The consultant geriatrician conducts a weekly clinic on local authority premises and is accompanied by a local authority nurse on many of his domiciliary visits. Mental Welfare Officers work in close liason with the consultant psychiatrist and attend his out-patient clinics. District nurses attend patients after hospital discharges and prepare people for X-rays when requested. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee. Medical Officers of the department participate fully in tutorials and seminars held at Bury General Hospital.

Health Centre

During the year agreement was reached with the Department of Health and Social Security on the cost of the Health Centre, and building has now commenced. When completed, four family doctors will practice from the Health Centre, working in close relationship with local authority staff. The School Health Service will also use the new premises, thus vacating the Wylde Clinic.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Health Clinics

No new clinics were opened during 1970. There was a slight fall in attendances at all clinics except the Wylde, due partially to a reduced birth rate and partially to more infants being taken to their family doctor for immunisation and vaccination.

It is to be hoped that the Department of Health and Social Security will agree to the commencement of the planned clinic on the Mile Lane site, because of the considerable growth of population in the area. At present mothers face a bus journey to the centre of Bury or a long walk to Tottington Road Clinic.

Table of Child Health Clinics in Bury 1970

	The Wylde	Totting- ton Road	Huntley Mount	Sunny- Bank	Brandles- holme	Walm- ersley	Total
Number of sessions held	154	100	50	100	50	50	504
Total Attendances made:							
Infants under 1 year	3741	2334	1659	2878	900	1054	12566
Children 1 to 5 years	2203	1524	1161	850	788	574	7100
Number of Doctors' Consultations	1924	1023	761	885	298	197	5088
Average attendance per session	38	39	56	37	38	32	-

71% of children born attended a Child Health Clinic

The medical staffing of clinics continued to be a problem and it was necessary to employ outside doctors on a sessional basis in order to cope. It is a great advantage to have full time medical officers with a special interest in preventive medicine and developmental paediatrics to staff child health clinics, otherwise only a basic service can be given, including immunisation and vaccination procedures.

The sale of Welfare Foods was continued at all Child Health Clinics. These consist of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, and Vitamins A and D tablets. For the convenience of mothers attending the clinics a selection of proprietary brands of infant foods was also on sale.

During the year Health Visitors performed screening tests for hearing defects on 405 children under the age of 5 years. The tests were performed on clinic premises.

Phenylketonuria

Although rare this disorder will lead to severe mental handicap unless the infant is fed with a special diet, and it is therefore vitally important to detect cases as early in life as possible. The urine test formerly used has now been discarded, and from the beginning of 1970 the Scrivers test has been used. This is a blood test taken from a simple heel prick performed on all infants aged 10-14 days. It enables other disorders of amino acid metabolism as well as phenylketonuria to be detected.

Except in the case of infants still in hospital, the blood specimens are taken by Health Visitors and are despatched to the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, for the laboratory investigation.

Results: 1,027 tests taken - all negative.

Day Nursery

Castlecroft Day Nursery provides day nursery care for children of any age below five years of age. It is able to accommodate 40 children including 8 babies and is open from 7-00 a.m. to 7-00 p.m. daily except for weekends and public holidays. The staff consists of a matron, deputy matron, two staff nursery nurses and two nursery assistants. In addition there are two student nursery nurses who attend the nursery nursing course at Salford

Technical College on a day-release basis. A Medical Officer visited the nursery on 16 occasions during the year and examined 72 children. A charge is made for children attending the nursery which varies according to the nett family income. The highest rate charged is £1 per day but this reduces to 10p. per day at the bottom of the scale. The charge includes the cost of meals.

There is always a waiting list for admission but priority is given in cases of social need, for example where the mother is unsupported and has to go out to work.

No. of children on register on 31.12.70	45
-----------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Average attendance	32
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

The nursery was erected during World War II and although soundly constructed of brick is of a somewhat utilitarian design and appearance. The boiler is designed to burn coke and may well have to be converted to oil firing. The building is quite conveniently situated near to the town centre but is rather close to the inner relief road which is under construction and is elevated at this point. Traffic noise may prove to be a nuisance.

When the Social Services Department of the Corporation comes into operation on 1st January 1971 it will become responsible for the administration of the Day Nursery.

Child Minding

Although it had been necessary for many years for persons minding children for reward to register with the local health authority this only applied where two or more children were minded for a "substantial portion of the day". From 1st February 1969 however, it became necessary to register with the local health authority even if only one child was minded for reward. Furthermore, much stricter requirements in regard to the health and suitability of the child minder had to be complied with. This included a declaration of health by the adults who would be coming into contact with the child and a chest X-ray every three years. The house itself was to be inspected in case it was not suitable. In addition to this many local authorities, of which Bury County Borough is one, insist on planning permission being sought.

During 1970, 14 new child minders registered bringing the total of registered child minders up to 28 at the end of December. One suspects that many more might have sought registration if there had been less formality. (It is not thought that there is much unregistered child minding as it is comparatively uncommon for the Health Visitors to encounter it). Anyone desirous of minding children in her own home for reward should enquire at the Health Department for advice. (After 31st December 1970 enquiries should be made to the Social Services Department).

Nurseries and Playgrounds

There are only two private nurseries registered with the local health authority and one of these is maintained by a local works for the benefit of its female employees. There has been a continuing increase in pre-school playgroups however, from 8 at the end of 1968 to 13 at the end of 1970. Most of these use church halls or similar accommodation.

There is no doubt that playgroups are a great help in preparing the child for school entry and assisting his development generally.

Co-operation with the Children's Department

During the year, the Health Department continued to provide medical advisory service to the Children's Department.

A total of 76 children were medically examined at the Child Welfare or School Clinics at the request of a member of the Children's Department Staff for a variety of reasons including:-

- (a) prior to admission into care
- (b) prior to discharge from care
- (c) prior to transfer from one foster home to another
- (d) prior to return to residential school
- (e) annual medical examinations of children in long term care

In addition to this, a member of the Health Department Medical Staff now visits the Children's Homes at Beryl Avenue and Dora Butler House, twice annually, to carry out the annual medical examination of the children on the premises, and also to inspect the premises, the diet books etc. under the provisions of the regulations of the Home Office applicable to Children's Homes.

A total of three visits were made and 16 medical examinations were carried out.

It is intended that these regular twice-yearly visits should continue in the future, and will take place during school holidays so that the children concerned do not have to have any time off school.

The most important feature of these visits, however, is the opportunity it offers for a good relationship to develop between the staff of the Children's Homes and the Medical Advisory Staff.

Moral Welfare Work

The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The local authority makes an annual grant and commencing in the financial year 1968-69 the basis of the grant was changed from a fixed contribution of £150 per annum to a per capita grant of £7.10s.0d. There is good liaison between the Health Department and the Bury and District Moral Welfare Committee as well as liaison at a working level between the Moral Welfare Worker and Health Visitors and other officers.

The following information which was kindly supplied by the Moral Welfare Worker, shows the number of Bury cases dealt with by him during the year:-

Total number of new cases with unsupported mothers	17
Old cases still helped...	7
Adoption queries...	4
Other social problems	16
Types of cases (unsupported parents)			
Unmarried mothers	11
Married women with illegitimate children...	5
Marital problems...	1

Dealt with as follows:

3 girls admitted into a mother and baby home	1 baby fostered pending mother's decision
1 referred to another social work agency	7 girls kept their babies
1 returned home to Ireland	1 child was adopted
4 awaiting birth of the baby	1 was aborted
8 were delivered in local hospitals/ maternity homes	1 the parents (girl's) adopted

Family Planning

The National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967 enables local health authorities to provide family planning advice and treatment (including supplies) for those whom pregnancy would be detrimental, on either medical or social grounds. In order to take advantage of this the Health Committee asked the Family Planning Association to act as their agent in providing a family planning service to include "Social" as well as "Medical" cases. The local health authority agreed that this service should be available for the unmarried as well as married people.

The Family Planning Association conducts evening sessions twice weekly at the Wylde Clinic and a session once weekly at Sunnybank Clinic at which the intra-uterine device can be inserted.

The number of cases referred by Health Visitors in 1970 was 15, which was well below the number that had been anticipated.

List of Congenital Malformations reported during the year 1970

Case Reference	Defects Observed
I/70	Other defects of alimentary system
E548	Spina Bifida. Hychrocephalus
E756	Other defects of Male Genitalia
F83	Unspecified malformations of brain, spinal cord and nervous system
F214	Talipes

Dental Treatment

Two dental clinics were fully staffed throughout the year and treated expectant and nursing mothers and children under five as follows:-

Numbers Provided with Dental Care

	Number of persons examined during the year		Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year		Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and nursing mothers	2	26	2	26	2	20
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	94	85	84	54	24	65

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings and Gum Treatment		Fillings		Silver Nitrate Treatment		Crowns or Inlays		Extractions		General Anaesthetics		Dentures provided full upper or lower	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	-	7	-	87	-	-	-	-	27	28	-	-	-	3
Children under Five	-	-	49	163	-	-	-	-	94	93	-	-	-	-

Physiotherapy

A part-time physiotherapist treated children at the Wylde Clinic mostly referred from Child Health Clinics as follows:-

Physiotherapy of children under the age of 5

	Remedial Exercises	Ultra-Violet therapy
Cases treated	40	12
Number of treatments	191	108
Average attendance per child	5	9
Number of children discharged	34	11
Number of children defaulted	6	1
Number of children still attending at year end	0	0

Premature Infants

The Health Department is notified when a premature infant is discharged from hospital. In 1970 there were 95 (94 in 1969). There was a reduction in the number of infant deaths ascribed to prematurity from 11 in 1969 to 9 in 1970. The number of premature stillbirths (10) was unchanged.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Staff

One full-time midwife left during the year, and two were recruited, so the year ended with a full establishment of midwives. Three of the domiciliary midwives are recognised as teachers by the Central Midwives Board, and each takes a pupil when required. Eight pupils were taken during the year.

Number of confinements

The following table shows the number of confinements at home and in hospital during 1969 and 1970. 79% of confinements took place in hospital in 1970 compared with 78% the previous year.

Year								Hospital confinements	Domiciliary confinements
1969	1027	296
1970	942	252

In many areas of the country it is reported that domiciliary midwives are not having enough deliveries to perform because nearly all are taking place in hospital. It will be seen from the Table that this is certainly not the case in Bury, where the domiciliary midwives are still performing at least 40 deliveries a year each.

Early discharges

During the year 797 mothers were discharged from hospital before the tenth day after confinement and were supervised at home by a domiciliary midwife. Of these 94 were discharged from hospital at or before 48 hours after confinement.

Organisation

Each domiciliary midwife has a defined geographical area for which she is responsible. It has not been possible to introduce an attachment scheme with family doctors because more midwives would be required, but the possibility of some other scheme such as a liaison scheme is still open.

Ante-natal Clinics

The following table shows attendances during 1970:-

	Wylde Clinic	Tottington Rd. Clinic	Huntley Mount Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic	Total
No. of new cases	182	24	31	83	320
No. of attendances	848	146	141	297	1432

Not all mothers who first attended local authority antenatal clinics continued to attend there. A proportion were considered to require delivery in Hospital and were therefore referred to the antenatal clinic at Fairfield General Hospital.

The following table shows the results of blood tests of mothers attending the local authority antenatal clinics:-

	Negative	Positive
Wasserman reaction	242	0
Rhesus factor	30	222

Physiotherapy

Relaxation classes were conducted weekly at The Wylde and Sunnybank Clinics by a physiotherapist. They continued to be very popular.

Health Education

A midwife gave weekly talks illustrated by filmstrips and followed by discussions with the mothers attending the antenatal clinic. Mothercraft lectures were also given in schools to the senior girls by a Health Visitor.

Midwives' Notifications of Intention to Practise

The number of midwives registered as practising during 1970 was 60, Of these, 9 were Municipal Midwives and 51 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital.

Health Visiting

At the beginning of 1970 the Department's authorised establishment of Health Visitors was 10, but there were only $8\frac{1}{2}$ in post. Although the authorised establishment was raised to 14 by the Council during the year, recruitment was difficult, and the year ended with $10\frac{1}{2}$ in post. Indeed two of these nurses were not qualified Health Visitors, but were recruited to assist by performing work for which the full skills of a Health Visitor were not required.

The introduction of the Scrivers test at the beginning of the year caused a considerable increase in work load.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors

	1970
First visits to notified births	1315
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3762
Re-visits to children from one to two years	2427
Re-visits to children from two to five years	5209
Visits to expectant mothers	418
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	13
Visits to premature infants	645
Visits re infectious diseases	22
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	1053
Visits re Hospital discharges	739
Visits to Old People	2403
Visits for other causes	264
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Visits effective	18270
Number of visits where no access was gained	3381
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Visits	21651
<hr/>	<hr/>
Attendances at Clinics:-	
Infant Welfare Centres	639
Hospital Out-Patient Clinics	184
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	152
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Attendances at Clinics	975
<hr/>	<hr/>

**CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE - CHILDREN NEGLECTED
OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES**

Joint Circular from the Home Office (157/50),
Ministry of Health (78/50), Ministry of Education (225/50)

Report on the work of the Committee during 1970

The Co-ordinating Committee met at the Town Hall on six occasions during the year. The average attendance of members was twelve.

The circumstances of children in 67 families have been dealt with since the first meeting of the Committee in May 1952. Cases have been referred to the Committee as follows:-

By the Medical Officer of Health	37
By the Borough Treasurer (Housing)	7
By the N.S.P.C.C. Officer	7
By the Chief Area Officer, Ministry of Social Security	2
By the Children's Officer	4
By the Director of Education	3
By the Teachers' Association Representative	1
By the Probation Officer	5
By the Liaison Officer, County Police	1

Seven new cases were brought forward during 1970, and fourteen family cases previously reported made a total of twenty-one considered during the year. The number of children involved is 93, of which 59 are of school age.

'Battered Babies'

Occasionally parents will cause serious injury to their infant in a fit of rage. The parents will thus usually take the child to their doctor or to the Casualty Department of a hospital with a misleading story. It is important that the truth is discovered not only so that the parents can be tried, but particularly as experience has shown that such parents are quite likely to "batter" their children again. A meeting of interested parties was held in Bury and it was agreed that if such a case presented itself at the Casualty Department of Bury General Hospital that the Director of Social Services and the Medical Officer of Health should be informed.

Home Nursing

Prior to commencement of the National Health Service in 1948 the Bury District Nursing Association, affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, was the voluntary body providing District Nurses in the area. After the Appointed Day it became a duty of the local health authority to provide a home nursing service and this was done in co-operation with the Bury District Nursing Association. The local health authority employed the nursing staff and was responsible for their deployment, whilst the voluntary committee continued to provide nursing comforts and equipment out of its funds and to sponsor home nurses on training courses organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing leading to the award of Q.I.D.N. certificate.

The Queen's Institute training courses ceased in 1969 and were replaced by a government course of district nursing training leading to a District Nursing Certificate. Three nurses successfully undertook and completed this training in 1970. The Committee of the Bury District Nursing Association, which includes two representatives of the local health authority as well as the Medical Officer of Health, meets once monthly and receives a report from the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

The day-to-day management of the Home Nurses is the responsibility of the Superintendent Nursing Officer, who is in her turn responsible through the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee.

Visits made by Home Nurses 1970

Number of patients on register at 1st January	386
Number of new patients during the year	1135
Number of patients on register at 31st December	418

Visits made by District Nurses 1970

	Cases	Disposal					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis and Chest	34	9	4	10	5	6	637
Diabetes ...	27	1	5	2	5	14	2926
Blood Diseases ...	240	35	15	13	37	140	6962
Cerebral ...	100	12	41	22	6	19	3080
Senility ...	91	8	26	19	5	33	2963
Cardiac ...	51	18	8	11	4	10	1230
Surgical ...	405	255	29	11	45	66	9994
Gynaecological ...	39	20	7	-	7	5	302
Neoplasm ...	61	6	16	28	3	3	1772
Intestinal ...	10	3	2	1	2	2	398
Prep. for X-ray ...	80	4	73	-	2	1	273
Rheumatoid Arthritis	25	5	1	2	3	14	1482
Nervous Conditions	58	12	3	1	5	37	3357
Skin ...	6	3	-	-	2	1	217
Medical ...	289	83	67	36	40	53	2607
Tuberculosis ...	4	-	-	1	3	-	234
Infectious Diseases	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Children (under 5 yrs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1521	474	297	157	175	418	38435

Attachment to Group Practices

The majority of doctors in Bury are now in two group practices, and this has provided an opportunity for the attachment of district nurses to them. All are agreed that attachment has been a success. In addition, a nurse is on duty at the Health Department until 9.00 p.m. If she is out on a visit, messages are received on her behalf at the Ambulance Depot.

Treatment after discharge from hospital

Home nursing is provided, if necessary, after discharge from hospital. A discharge notice from the hospital gives details of the treatment required and is preceded by a telephone call if necessary. A considerable number of visits are made to patients houses to prepare them for X-rays.

Provision of Nursing Requisites

The Bury District Nursing Association supplies a wide range of nursing equipment such as wheelchairs, commodes, elbow crutches, bedpans and more sophisticated equipment such as ripple beds and patient hoists. When this is not out on loan it is kept in the district nursing clinic in the Town Hall.

Incontinent patients

Incontinent pads are provided for the incontinent patient and bed linen is laundered free of charge at the Combined Training Centre Laundry.

Ambulance Service

The number of calls upon the ambulance service increased over the previous year and a total of 45,414 patients were transported compared with 41,719 in 1969. They are analysed in the following table:-

Number of calls dealt with	45,414
Number of general removals	43,345
Number of Accident cases	2,069

Summary of Accident Cases

Street accidents (other than motor) (Day 460; Night 127)	587
Motor accidents	214
Works accidents	174
Home accidents	1,094

Analysis of types of Removals

Hospital admissions	1,687
Hospital discharges	2,512
Transfers between hospitals	1,400
Out-patients (X-rays, Massage, etc.)	16,310
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	23
Maternity cases, hospital admission	385
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	146
Municipal Midwives	81
Accidents	2,069
Training Centre passengers	20,640
Mortuary cases	44
Infectious Diseases	6
Emergencies	83
To Railway Stations	28

45,414

There was again an increase in the number of mentally handicapped children transported to the Junior Training Centre (now Goshen School), together with a further increase in the number of patients transported to and from hospital out-patient appointments.

The following table shows that the work of the ambulance service has continued to increase year by year:

Patients removed annually

Year	Total cases			
1946	6,465	Increase 579 on previous year
1947	7,605	Increase 1,140
1948	8,486	Increase 881
1949	12,556	Increase 4,070
1950	14,097	Increase 1,541
1951	13,503	Decrease 594
1952	14,108	Increase 605
1953	12,928	Decrease 1,180
1954	13,914	Increase 986
1955	15,116	Increase 1,202
1956	13,747	Decrease 1,369
1957	14,713	Increase 966
1958	22,302	Increase 7,589*
1959	24,277	Increase 1,975
1960	31,984	Increase 7,707†
1961	33,173	Increase 1,189
1962	33,197	Increase 24
1963	32,973	Decrease 224
1964	33,281	Increase 308
1965	35,135	Increase 1,854
1966	38,179	Increase 3,044
1967	40,375	Increase 2,196
1968	39,813	Decrease 562
1969	41,719	Increase 1,906
1970	45,414	Increase 3,695

* Part of this increase is due to an alteration in the method of recording outpatient attendances. They are now recorded as two journeys (i.e. there and return).

† A large increase here is due to extended facilities provided for the Mental Health Services which are developing. Transport is provided to take patients to the Training Centres and also as day patients to hospitals.

Prevention of Illness, Care, and After-care

Cervical Cytology

In March 1966, a new service was commenced to prevent cancer of the neck of the womb by examination of smears. It was discovered some years ago by Papanicolaou that cells from the neck of the womb showed suspicious changes many years before cancer actually developed. A simple technique has been devised which consists of scraping the neck of the womb with a wooden spatula and smearing this on to a glass slide. The slide is then examined microscopically for the presence of suspicious cells. The process of obtaining the smears is quite painless and takes only a minute or two.

	The Wylde Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic
No. of Clinics	17	11
No. of smears taken	119	87
No. referred for further investigation	1	-

The procedure if suspicious cells are found in the smear is to refer the patient to the gynaecological out-patients department at Fairfield General Hospital. Here a consultant will examine her and arrange for further investigation and any necessary preventive measures.

Married women aged 35 or over are strongly advised to have the test which should be repeated every three years. In fact cancer of the cervix does occasionally occur below this age and it has not been our policy to turn younger married women away if they request the test.

Health Clinic for the Elderly

This is a new venture, commenced in May 1969 in co-operation with the Consultant Geriatrician. The intention is to examine elderly persons who in the opinion of the visiting nurse or of their family doctors are not as fit as they might be having regard to their age, yet are not obviously in need of treatment. The clinic thus differs from "open" geriatric advice clinics in that firstly there is selection of suitable persons for examination and secondly the agreement and comments of the family doctor are sought.

The clinic is held at Huntley Mount Clinic. Patients are transported by sitting-case ambulance vehicle if necessary. It is staffed by two nurses and a shorthand typist provided by the Local Authority together with the consultant geriatrician. Each patient is weighed, measured, vision tested and urine tested by one nurse, whilst the other interviews the patient to obtain the social circumstances and medical history. The consultant then conducts his medical examination and takes blood for haemoglobin, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and blood urea, as a routine.

A report is sent to the family doctor in each case together with any recommendation of the consultant.

Thirteen men and twenty-two women were examined during the year.

Number of clinics held	10
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Chiropody

The chiropody service has grown continuously since the Health Department assumed responsibility in 1960. At the end of 1970 3 full-time and 1 part-time chiropodists were directly employed by the Health Department, assisted by 3 chiropodists in private practice who also accepted patients under the Corporation scheme. The following table shows the number of treatments given each year:-

Year	Treatments at Clinics	Domiciliary Treatments	Treatments of Schoolchildren	Treatments under the Scheme by Private Chiropodists	Total Treatments
1970	5660	1448	1270	512	8890
1969	4792	997	432	1707	7928
1968	5048	1449	452	1591	8540
1967	4086	1162	422	1356	7026
1966	3270	846	249	935	5300
1965	2340	507	469	817	4133
1964	2237	600	342	767	3946
1963	1879	639	308	855	3681
1962	203	68	38	659	968
1961	951	292	-	698	1941
1960	246	130	-	843	1219

The chiropody service is available to the elderly, the physically handicapped, expectant mothers and school children. A charge of 2s. 6d. is made for each treatment except in the case of school children, who are treated free. The great majority of cases treated are elderly persons.

Since October 1969 treatments have been performed at Huntley Mount Clinic on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday morning in addition to the usual facilities at the Wylde Clinic in the town centre.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service caters for the following classes in order of priority:- (1) Maternity Cases, (2) Non-infectious sickness in the home, (3) Infirmary due to old age. In 1970, 33 whole-time and 9 part-time home-helps were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment, and charges are made according to an approved income scale.

The amount of assistance available during the year was limited by a financial ceiling fixed by the Council. This was fixed on a realistic view of the urgent needs of patients.

The number of cases attended are as follows:-

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Maternity Cases	19	31	19	26	32	42	26	18	11	9
Sickness Cases	82	67	85	96	76	75	58	105	107	73
Chronic sick, inc. aged and infirm	403	455	451	469	450	459	471	453	475	551
Total cases attended	504	553	555	591	558	576	555	576	593	633
Old cases on books at 1st January	283	353	375	408	363	362	343	359	384	425
New cases during year	221	200	180	183	195	214	212	221	219	202

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service

The standard charge was 35p. per hour. Applicants were able to apply for the charge to be reduced in accordance with the following scale:-

11. From the gross weekly income of applicants as adjusted in accordance with the Second Schedule of the National Assistance Act 1948 (total income in the case of husband and wife living together and including Family Allowances) deduct:-
 - (i) Rent and rates
 - (ii) Compulsory National Insurance
 - (iii) An allowance of £5.70 for each adult or £9.00 for two adults over pension age. £5.20 for each adult, £8.50 for two adults under pension age
 - (iv) An allowance which varies according to age for each dependent child
 - (v) A household domestic allowance of £1.50

These allowances have since been revised

2. Of the remaining net income the following amounts are taken:-

Quarter of the first £
 Three-eighths of the second £
 Half of the third £
 Three-quarters of the fourth and all of the remainder

3. Add ten per cent. to the figure calculated at 2 above to cover travelling time etc.
4. The resultant figure represents the charge for twenty hours' attendance.
5. No charge to be made to applicants whose income consists solely of National Insurance pensions, or such pensions supplemented by Ministry of Social Security benefits.

There was close co-ordination between the Hospital Social Worker, General Practitioner and the Health Department in arranging for the supply of Home Helps where most necessary.

From 1st April 1971 the Home Help Service became the responsibility of the Social Services Department.

Mental Health

Following the report of the Seebohm Committee and the subsequent passing of the Social Services Act 1968, the Corporation set up a Social Services Department which was to become responsible for mental health services among other functions. Administrative preparations were therefore made for the transfer of mental health functions to the new Department on 1st April 1971. Further legislation was to transfer the Health Department's responsibility for mentally handicapped children to the Education Department at the same time.

In the meantime, the mental health staff of three Mental Welfare Officers and a trainee, together with the staff of the William Kemp Heaton Combined Training Centre continued to work as normal.

Care of the Mentally Handicapped

Throughout 1970 the William Kemp Heaton Combined Training Centre continued to be administered as a single unit. Suitable training was provided in the junior section for 30 mentally handicapped children of school age. The adult training centre consisted of laundry and workshop, and provided training for 40 adult mentally handicapped. Suitable work was performed under contract to local firms, and included the preparation of dressing packs for the district nurses.

A hot mid-day meal was cooked for trainees attending the Centre as well as for mentally handicapped children attending Wolman House. Trainees were transported to and from the Centre by the Ambulance Service where necessary, but those adults capable of using the bus were encouraged to do so, and were provided with bus tokens.

Out patients clinics were held at the Training Centre every two months, at which a consultant from Brockhall Hospital was available for consultation. The Physiotherapist attended weekly, and a chiropodist as required. Dental treatment was available at the Wylde Clinic.

A social club for adult trainees met at the Training Centre on one evening each week. It has proved to be very popular.

There were 170 cases of severe subnormality in the Borough known to the Health Department. Short term care has been provided by the Regional Hospital Board at Brockhall Hospital, and this facility is much appreciated.

Holidays have been arranged by the Bury branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, with the assistance of the department's staff in the collection of suitable candidates.

Wolman House provides day care and training for approximately 20 mentally handicapped children aged from 3 to 5 years. The unit is managed by a voluntary committee, including representatives of the local authority, and is financed by grant from the local authorities, supplemented by voluntary funds. The local authority grant was 60% of the cost of maintaining the Unit in 1970, but has subsequently been raised to 95%.

Child Guidance

The Child Guidance team consists of a psychiatrist, social worker, and educational psychologist. As its name implies it is concerned mainly with the behavioural and emotional problems of childhood. Cases are referred to the Clinic by teachers, family doctors and school medical officers as well as the Juvenile Court. The appropriate treatment of counselling of the parents is undertaken as required in co-operation with the patient's family doctor.

Mental Illness

Close liaison with the local hospitals was maintained. One Mental Welfare Officer co-operated in clinical work at the Fairfield General Hospital. All Mental Welfare Officers attended weekly meetings under the direction of the Consultant Psychiatrist at Fairfield General Hospital. General Practitioners in the town have been encouraged by the speed with which they can obtain out-patient appointments and treatment of their patients and by the supportive treatment afforded under the after-care services. Statutory admission under the Mental Health Act 1959, was undertaken in cases of urgent medical necessity.

"On Call" - a 24 hour mental health service was provided in conjunction with two neighbouring divisions of Lancashire County Council.

A day hospital service organised by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee was operated, transport being provided by the Ambulance Department. A hostel for elderly confused patients at Beech Grove was administered by the Welfare Department of the Corporation until responsibility was assumed by the new Social Services Department in April 1971.

Rehabilitation

Special care is taken with the rehabilitation into industry of many patients, and financial assistance has been available through the Department of Health and Social Security. The Regional Disablement Resettlement Officer, Psychiatrist and Mental Welfare Officer have met regularly, with the result that many of the mentally handicapped have availed themselves of the advantages of registration as Disabled Persons. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Bury and District Disablement Advisory Committee. A member of the staff attends the local Co-ordination Committee for children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes.

We are grateful for the help received from many voluntary bodies for their material assistance which supplemented the statutory help which we were able to provide.

RETURN OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1970

	No. of cases in- volved	No. of visits under- taken
Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals ...	38	74
Application for compulsory admission to hospital:		
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25) ...	9	43
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26) ...	-	-
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29) ...	38	74
Admission to hospital through Courts ...	-	-
Application for reception into guardianship ...	-	-
Admission to Guardianship through Courts ...	-	-
Statutory visiting requirements for guardianship ...	-	-
Preparation of case histories ...	24	27
Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital ...	1	2
Progress reports in cases on licence ...	-	-
Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended ...	233	45
Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after care		
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely sub-normal)	312	493
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill ...	895	2069
(iii) Child Guidance Cases ...	196	275
Visits to hospitals to interview patients ...	106	144
Liaison meetings attended ...	-	144
Duties in relation to Training Centres ...	-	49

Patients referred to Local Authority

	Mentally Ill				Severely Subnormal			
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Referred by								
(a) General Practitioners ...			9	14			1	
(b) Hospitals on discharge from in-patient care ...			5	6				
(c) Hospitals after or during out-patient or day treatment... ..			1	4				1
(d) Local Education Authorities ...					1			
(e) Police and Courts								
(f) Other Sources			7	16				

Persons with Severe Subnormality in Hospitals

Brockhall Hospital	18	22	40
Calderstones Hospital	12	3	15
Cranage Hall Hospital, Holmes Chapel	2	-	2
Mary Dendy Home, Alderley Edge ...	1	-	1
Moss Side Hospital	-	-	-
Newchurch Homes	1	1	2
Rampton Hospital... ..	-	-	-
Royal Albert Hospital	3	4	7
Swinton Hospital... ..	1	-	1
St. Joseph's Hospital	-	1	1
Other	5	1	6
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 75

Severe Subnormality Cases in Community Care

Cases under Supervision	56	39	95
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Part III

Control of Infectious Diseases

Incidence

The first table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases (except tuberculosis, which is dealt with on a later page) in Bury during 1970.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than tuberculosis)	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT													Total Cases Removed to Hosp.	Deaths of Notified Cases	
	At all ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65			
Scarlet Fever	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	31	-	-	-	-	1	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	37	4	5	9	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	747	29	81	131	125	128	242	3	3	4	1	-	-	2	-	-
Meningitis	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Parathypoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	16	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	844	34	87	140	128	130	297	13	4	9	2	-	-	3	-	-

Despite intensive measles vaccination in 1970 and in the previous year, there were 747 cases notified. It is clear that although the child who receives measles vaccination is adequately protected, there were still large numbers of non-immune children in the community, a fertile soil for the spread of the disease. We would expect measles to become rare in the community when about 90% of children were measles vaccinated.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1960 to 1970

Disease	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	29	17	12	18	5	17	16	5	7	2	9
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	5	5	5	2	1	5	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	12	11	6	7	5	1	9	-	5	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	74	29	138	9	9	30	11	10	12	32	2
Whooping Cough	42	22	14	45	31	18	47	29	5	12	37
Measles	664	578	111	1207	617	376	713	343	310	243	747
Food Poisoning	-	3	3	1	4	1	1	-	4	30	31
Meningococcal Infections	-	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	2	-	2
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	16
Total	822	668	290	1299	682	450	802	394	346	352	844

Prophylaxis against many infectious diseases is available either at local authority clinics or from family doctors. The following two tables show the number of primary causes and reinforcing dose given in infants and school children.

**Protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough,
Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Measles**

Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966		
Measles	-	239	388	214	152	7	1000
Diphtheria	11	666	221	25	72	5	1000
Whooping Cough	11	663	220	24	26	1	945
Tetanus	11	666	222	25	94	98	1116
Poliomyelitis	9	685	225	29	66	18	1032

Reinforcing Doses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966		
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	16	78	21	906	32	1053
Whooping Cough	-	16	69	20	145	16	266
Tetanus	-	16	79	22	910	44	1071
Poliomyelitis	-	14	88	21	896	47	1066

Rubella Vaccination Scheme

During the year, the Department of Health and Social Services recommended Rubella (German Measles) vaccination for little girls during their thirteenth year of life.

The vaccination procedure is intended to protect young adult women from the dangers of Rubella during pregnancy. This, usually, mild and almost trivial childhood illness can cause very severe abnormalities in the unborn child including deafness, congenital heart disease, blindness, mental retardation, liver and spleen disorders etc. As the vaccine is a freeze dried preparation of living attenuated virus, the vaccination scheme is limited to young girls who are unlikely to be pregnant, and the Department of Health is not at the present time recommending any extension of the scheme to cover older girls or young women.

To facilitate the campaign the Department of Health provided the necessary vaccine free of charge.

During the month of September 1970, the parents of girls born between 1st September 1957 and 31st March 1958, received a letter from the Principal School Medical Officer outlining the scheme and inviting their consent to include their daughter in the vaccination programme.

A total of 228 girls were vaccinated against Rubella, the total number in the seven months age group being approximately 300. These figures give an acceptance rate of approximately 76%, which, I believe, is considerably better than many other areas in the vicinity.

Smallpox

No cases of smallpox occurred and the following tables show the number of persons vaccinated against this disease in 1970:-

Number of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated against Smallpox in 1970

Age at date of vaccination i.e. born in years		0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	1 year 1969	2-4 yrs 1966-68	5-14 yrs 1956-65	15 or over before 1955	TOTAL
Vaccin- ations	At Clinic	1	-	4	6	144	86	6	-	247
	P.M.A.	-	1	2	7	79	54	19	62	224
	TOTAL	1	1	6	13	223	140	25	62	471
Re-Vaccin- ations	At Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	10
	P.M.A.	-	-	-	-	3	11	26	206	246
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	3	12	26	215	256

The Department of Health and Social Security has now recommended that smallpox vaccination in infancy should cease as a routine measure. The success of the smallpox eradication campaign conducted by the World Health Organisation has significantly reduced the chance of smallpox being imported into this country from abroad. A small stock of smallpox vaccine will continue to be held by the Health Department for the use of family doctors who wish to vaccinate overseas travellers.

	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus	Poliomyelitis	B.C.G.	Smallpox (excluding epidemic vaccinations)
	%	%	%	%
Local authority staff	69.3	70.7	100	35.4
General practitioners	30.7	29.3	-	64.6

Tuberculosis

A total of 17 new cases were notified. 13 of these were male and 4 female. The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per thousand population in each of the last five years.

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1966	12	0.01	1	-
1967	11	0.01	3	-
1968	9	0.01	1	-
1969	8	0.01	5	-
1970	14	0.01	3	-
Average for 5 years	11	0.01	-	-

A full-time tuberculosis visitor employed by the local authority investigates the social and domestic circumstances of every case of pulmonary T.B. She does her work in close liaison with the Chest Clinic and takes such action as is necessary to prevent infection of others. This includes the tracing of contacts and arranging for chest X-rays or Heaf tests, health education, and arranging for urgent re-housing if necessary. No cases needed re-housing in 1970.

The tuberculosis visitor made 1,053 home visits in 1970.

Routine Chest X-rays

It is Corporation policy that certain personnel in frequent contact with children should have chest X-rays on appointment and at not less than three-yearly intervals:-

Staff of Children's Homes	Clinic Nurses	Midwives
Residential Nursery Staff	Welfare Assistants	Dental Staff inc.
Day Nursery Staff	Child Guidance Clinic Staff	Receptionists
Junior Training Centre Staff	School Nurses	Child Care Officers
School Caretakers	Health Visitors	School Secretaries

In addition, the registration of child minders and private nurseries is made dependant upon satisfactory Chest X-rays of those in contact with the children. The X-rays are performed at Bury General Hospital.

The following tables show the result of Heaf Tests of Bury school children performed as part of the B.C.G. vaccination scheme since 1960. The reduction of positive reactors since then is some evidence that infectious pulmonary T.B. is less widespread. The table also shows that new notifications of pulmonary T.B. are still occurring.

B. C. G. Vaccination (Against Tuberculosis)

School Children's Scheme (under 14 years of age)

1. Number Heaf tested	800
2. Number found positive...	29
3. Number found negative...	736
4. Number vaccinated	734

Arrangements are made to vaccinate school children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis thus giving them protection during early adult life, where experience has shown the disease is most likely to occur. The procedure is carried out either at school or local authority clinic, and involves a single skin test in the forearm, which causes no upset, and by which the doctor can tell if the child requires vaccination. B.C.G. vaccination is performed on the upper part of the arm, just like smallpox vaccination, although the reaction is slower and the resulting scar normally much smaller.

Consent forms are circulated to all the parents of children of the appropriate age for them to indicate whether or not they wish their children to be protected.

By arrangement with Bury General Hospital those children who give a strongly positive skin test have a chest X-ray at the Chest Clinic.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
% positive tuberculin reaction (Heaf Test) in 13 year old schoolchildren	14.4	24.1	14.8	13.6	15.5	11.5	7.6	7.1	4.1	5.1
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	16	8	18	17	11	12	11	9	9	14

Brucellosis

Although one sample of untreated milk gave a positive brucella culture no human cases of brucellosis occurred in the Borough. Following the positive culture, heat treatment of the milk supply was instituted. Further details are given in the section on Inspection and Supervision of food.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Bury General Hospital Out-Patients Department. The Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Males - Tuesday 4-30 to 7 p.m. Friday 10 a.m. to 12 noon

Females - Tuesday 4-30 to 7 p.m. Friday 10 a.m. to 12 noon

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board

Incidence

There were 200 new cases compared with 162 last year.

Of the new cases attending 8 were Syphilis, 53 Gonorrhoea, and 139 other conditions.

Bury residents accounted for 44% of the new cases attending the Clinic.

PART IV

Sanitary Circumstances

I am indebted to Mr. A.E. Snodgrass, Chief Public Health Inspector for the following part of the Report.

Inspection of the District

The number and nature of inspections made by Public Health Inspectors to the premises detailed and action taken.

	Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts	4268	1067	399	802	307
Noise Nuisance	233	1	1	-	-
Land and Tips	27	-	-	-	-
Offensive smells	158	-	-	-	-
Vermin	291	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	290	75	65	79	73
Tents, Vans, Sheds	387	171	171	171	171
Houses in multiple occupation	23	-	-	-	-
Schools	10	-	-	-	-
Ashes accommodation	96	14	13	6	6
Accumulations	541	88	65	70	64
Animals or Birds	30	2	2	1	1
Stable Premises	18	-	-	-	-
Rats and Mice	260	1	1	-	-
Drainage - Inspected	1419	357	305	200	197
Tested	132	-	-	-	-
A.R.P. Shelters	14	-	-	-	-
Closets - Water	175	158	106	83	67
Urinals	1	-	-	-	-
Septic tanks	10	-	-	-	-
Sewers and Street Gullies	55	-	-	-	-
Public Conveniences	5	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Animals Act	28	-	-	-	-
Milkshops and Dairies	46	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream premises	15	-	-	-	-
Markets	176	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	1291	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	1231	-	-	-	-
Food Preparing Premises	293	-	-	-	-
General Food Premises	3646	49	13	86	19
Food Inspection	309	-	-	-	-
Bakehouses - Factory	1	-	-	-	-
Non-factory	12	-	-	-	-
Shops Act	99	22	6	-	-
Licensed Premises	22	-	-	-	-
Hairdressing Premises	18	-	-	-	-
Offices and Business Premises	244	80	25	74	21
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	18	-	-	-	-
Merchandise Marks Act	3440	-	-	-	-
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	13	-	-	-	-
Weeds Act	4	-	-	-	-
Offensive trades	3	-	-	-	-
Factories (with mechanical power)	91	29	13	27	10
(without mechanical power)	5	-	-	-	-

Outworkers	18	-	-	-	-
Suspected food poisoning	269	-	-	-	-
Infectious diseases	152	-	-	-	-
Disinfection	94	-	-	-	-
Housing - Consolidated Regulations	861	-	-	-	-
Other visits (including Improvement Areas)	1231	-	-	-	-
Disinfestation	126	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	47	-	-	-	-
Rent Act	4	-	-	-	-
Rag Flock Premises	10	-	-	-	-
Smoke Abatement Observations	65	4	3	-	-
Premises Visited	36	-	-	-	-
Smoke Control Areas	4547	-	-	-	-
Smoke Control Areas Premises - Observations	7	-	-	-	-
Atmospheric Pollution	753	-	-	-	-
Pet Animals Act	3	-	-	-	-
Rivers Pollution Acts	4	-	-	-	-
Watercourses	8	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous visits	1155	-	-	-	-
Interviews, Owners, Tradesmen etc.	1872	-	-	-	-
Samples - Food & Drugs - Formal	346	-	-	-	-
Informal	74	-	-	-	-
Rag Flock Act - Formal	20	-	-	-	-
Informal	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act - Formal	3	-	-	-	-
Informal	27	-	-	-	-
Water - Bacteriological	76	-	-	-	-
Chemical	13	-	-	-	-
Clean Milk - T.B. Exam.	25	-	-	-	-
Bacteriological	123	-	-	-	-
Pathological specimens	150	-	-	-	-
Other Foods	10	-	-	-	-
Shellfish	3	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream	67	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	31644	2118	1189	1599	936

Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated

Number of Informal notices served	853
Number of informal notices complied with	702
Number of statutory notices served	336
Number of statutory notices complied with	234
Number of nuisances or defects abated on informal notices	1438
Number of nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices	161
Number of enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	2319

These recorded enquiries related to official enquiries usually made on conveyance or when property is offered on sale or lease. The numbers of such enquiries have increased during recent years, entailing additional duties in searching departmental records, further increased by supplementary verbal enquiries. There is abundant evidence that the greater percentage of existing dwellings, other than Council houses, continue to become owner/occupied.

Total number of complaints received	1259
Number of complaints referred to other Corporation departments	171

One hundred and thirty drains were cleared of obstruction in default of owners and occupiers of premises under the provisions of Section 146, Bury Corporation Act 1932.

Legal proceedings were instituted in four cases where landlords failed to comply with statutory notices served under Sections 93 and 45 Public Health Act 1936. The Borough Justices granted the Council three Nuisance Orders and awarded £8.40 costs in these cases.

Work subject of Section 45 Notice (Closet Defects) was executed in default and cost recovered from owner.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars of the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	17	5	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	387	91	15
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	11	-	-
Total	415	96	15

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	15	15	11
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-
Total	15	15	11

Outworkers

Number of Lists of outworkers received	5
Number of visits to outworkers premises	12
Number of Outworkers employed in the Borough	22

Eleven are engaged in the making of wearing apparel. Eleven are engaged in the making of Christmas Stockings.

Water Supply

The provisions of the Bolton Water Order 1961, became operative on 1st April, 1963, by which the water resources of the former Irwell Valley Water Board are vested in Bolton Corporation Waterworks Department. The County Borough is supplied from mains passing through the area, which come from five different sources of upland surface water. All houses supplied derive their water direct from the mains.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, Bolton Corporation Waterworks, for the following information.

Particulars Required	Remarks
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory:- (a) in quality (b) in quantity	(a) Yes (b) Yes
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained; the results of any chemical analysis.	RAW WATER - 671 samples submitted to bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis. 24 samples submitted to full chemical analysis. 1573 samples of treated and filtered water submitted to bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis. 31 samples submitted to full chemical analysis. 98% of samples reported satisfactory
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis	NIL
4. Action in respect of any form of contamination	Nil found
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and proportions of the population supplied from public water mains. (a) direct to houses (b) by means of standpipes	(a) 99.79% (b) Nil

The following extensions and renewals of water mains were carried out in 1970.

Size				Existing Property	New Property	Other Development	Renewals
2"	66 yds.	1980 yds.	39 yds.	-
3"	232 yds.	1142 yds.	124 yds.	314 yds.
4"	-	458 yds.	-	5 yds.
6"	-	238 yds.	-	127 yds.
8"	-	-	-	14 yds.
12"	-	-	-	14 yds.
15"	-	-	-	313 yds.
18"	-	-	-	86 yds.

Fluoride content of towns' water is equivalent to 0.05/ 0.06 parts per million fluorine.

Water Sampling by Local Authority

Sources of Supply	Chemical Examination		Bacteriological Examination		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	13	1	15	-	29
Private Wells and Springs	10	-	7	5	22
Total number of Samples	23	1	22	5	51

Five samples of water reported to be unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination were taken from four dairy farms supplied by wells and springs. Further samples were taken and three farms were found to be satisfactory. The sample of towns water found to be unsatisfactory on chemical examination was found to be due to the flushing of a newly laid concrete main. Further samples at the same point were found to be satisfactory. Arrangements were made to improve the run-off point of supply at the other dairy farm concerned.

Swimming Baths

Thirteen samples of water were obtained from three swimming baths within the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Pathologist reports all samples to be satisfactory.

Sixteen samples of water were taken from an open air public bathing pool and submitted for bacteriological examination. Eleven samples were reported by the Pathologist to be of acceptable standard. The bathing pool is supplied with water from a natural upland surface source and is daily chlorinated manually. The cause of the unsatisfactory samples was excessive use of the pool during admirable weather conditions.

Provision of Separate Water Services

The Council make a grant of £15 towards the cost of providing separate water services to houses previously supplied by joint water services on "string pipes" when the supply is insufficient within the terms of Section 138 Public Health Act 1936, as amended by Section 30, Water Act 1945.

In these cases Bolton Corporation Waterworks will renew or lay new towns mains to readily accessible points to facilitate this work, where necessary, free of cost.

Number of new water services provided	14
Number of grants paid	13

Private Water Supplies

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.21%. These houses using wells and other sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from towns mains.

Drainage and Sewerage

A smoke or water test is applied to all new constructed drainage so far as is practicable.

Number of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed ... 11

Number of premises where new drainage was provided ... 17

Closet Accommodation

Since 1st April 1967, the Council have made a payment of £20 towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to closets of the fresh water flushing type unless such work is already subject to grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959.

No applications for such grants were received during the year.

The number of new or additional fresh waterclosets installed was 216, of which 214 were provided with financial assistance under Housing Act 1959.

The number of privy closets converted to pail closets was 6.

Storage of Household Refuse

Number of dustbins renewed by Cleansing and Sewage
Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme ... 3053

Number of Notices served to abolish wallbins ... 2

Number of Notices served to abolish wallbins complied with ... 2

The Council have operated a dustbin maintenance and renewal scheme since April 1950, the dustbins supplied being to B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet standard.

Dustbins of 3 cubic feet capacity are, however, supplied to premises situate in smoke control areas.

The Health Committee provide free dustbins in replacement of ashpits and wallbins converted in accordance with the Council's specification.

There are now no known insanitary ashpits or wallbins remaining in use within the Borough, although a number of former ashpit structures remain to give service as dustbin shelters without any prior conversion of the original structure for this purpose.

**Table Giving Particulars of Conversions
during the past six years**

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Total
Closets abolished:-							
(a) Privy closets	-	2	3	-	-	-	5
(b) Pail closets	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
(c) Waste Water closets	3	1	-	-	1	-	5
Privy Closets converted to Pail closets	-	13	3	-	-	6	22
Conversion to Fresh Water closets from							
(a) Privy closets	-	-	-	8	4	-	12
(b) Pail closets	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
(c) Waste Water closets	32	17	22	19	12	-	102
Additional Fresh Water closets provided at:-							
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	220	51	33	37	22	216	579
(b) Factories and other premises	18	55	38	31	25	24	191
Total number of Fresh Water closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises	270	123	93	95	66	240	887
Fixed ashpits etc. converted to dustbins:-							
(a) Privy Middens	-	-	-	4	4	-	8
(b) Dry Ashpits	29	22	18	1	2	-	72
(c) Wallbins	2	6	3	2	5	2	20
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits etc.)	37	48	27	35	28	2	167

Types and Number of Conveniences in the Borough

Number of Waterclosets	29,251
Number of Waste Waterclosets	615
Number of Dustbins	26,952
Number of Pail Closets	88

68 Pail closets are in connection with dwellings sited considerable distance from public sewers.

The remaining Pail closets are due for demolition under Clearance Order procedure under the Housing Act 1957.

Pet Animals Act

Four premises are licensed under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner. Five Boarding Establishments are also licensed and are kept satisfactorily.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

Number of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis...	2
Number of samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	9
Number of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	3

No premises within the Borough are licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

Offensive Trades

Number of registered offensive trades	13
Number of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	36

Disinfestation of Verminous Premises

A disinfestation service free of charge to all dwellinghouses is provided.

The disinfestation of all unfit houses prior to re-housing of tenants is undertaken together with the tenant's effects where necessary. All such houses are subjected to a further treatment prior to demolition or closure. The number of such houses showing evidence of vermin or rodent infestation is declining rapidly.

The disinfectants normally used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in Kerosene or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) or Gammexane powder.

In some cases where an alternative treatment has been desirable 10% preparations of chlordane and Lethane have proved effective.

Total number of houses disinfested	75
Total number of Council houses disinfested	36

Number of houses infested:

Bed bugs	12
Cockroaches	39
Other vermin	24
Number of food and other premises disinfested	21

In addition 70 houses due for demolition under the Housing Acts were disinfested before the removal of the tenants to alternative accommodation, and again before the demolition of the houses.

Average quantity of materials used per case:

Liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.85 galls.
Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	3.40 lbs.
Total number of visits re vermin infestation	205

Having regard to the recommendation of the Wilson Committee on the Use of Persistent Organochlorine Pesticides accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food this is the last occasion upon which such materials will be used owing to their suspected cumulative toxicity to man. Local experiments are being undertaken with less toxic materials to find suitable effective disinfestants at an economic price.

Pharmacy and Poisons

Number of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons ...	43
Number of registered premises	41

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

Number of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	14
Number of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	2

All were reported to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Noise Nuisance

Forty complaints of excessive noise were received during the year all of which were confirmed and 38 abated informally. Two complaints were subject of abated notices under Section 1, Noise Abatement Act 1960.

The commonest causes of complaint were barking dogs, "Beat" groups on club and other premises, radio receivers, motor vehicle repairs on private premises and noise from industrial sources.

233 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors investigating these complaints.

Rodent Control

The following tabulation gives details of work undertaken during the year prepared in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than sewers		
1. Number of properties in district	25,960	46
2.(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,274	1
(b) Number infested by:-		
(i) rats	570	1
(ii) mice	704	-
3.(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	50	-
(b) Number infested by:-		
(i) rats	50	-
(ii) mice	-	-

I am informed by the Borough Engineer that 3,000 sewer manholes throughout the Borough received a blanket treatment with fluoroacetamide prior to a test baiting of the whole of the sewerage system during 1971.

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	10	198	10
Retail shops	17	332	17
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	23	1
Catering establishments, open to the public, canteens	5	56	5
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	33	610	33

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act ... 289

Total number of registered premises received initial general inspection ... 610

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of contraventions found	Section	Number of contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 9	13	Sitting facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) -
6	Temperature 13	15	Eating facilities -
7	Ventilation 5	16	Floors, passage & stairs 11
8	Lighting 1	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery 2
9	Sanitary conveniences 8	18	Protection of Young persons from dangerous machinery -
10	Washing facilities 9	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery -
11	Supply of drinking water -	23	Prohibition of heavy work -
12	Clothing accommodation 1	24	First aid 9
			Other matters 17
			Total 85

Number of notices served in respect of these contraventions ... 25

Number of notices abated... 21

Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Fatal	Reported Non-Fatal	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			
				Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No action
Offices	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
Retail shops	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	-	3	3	-	-	1	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	3	3	-	-	1	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	12	12	-	-	3	-

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	1	-	-
Falls of persons	-	-	1	1	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	1	1	1	1	-
Handling goods	-	1	-	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	1	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	1	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	1	-	-	1	-

Estimated number of premises to which Act applies	630
Total number of Registered Premises	610
Total number of Registered Premises received initial general inspection	610

During the year a large area of the Town Centre has been undergoing extensive re-development and modernisation. This has entailed the demolition of a large number of shops, offices and business premises of all kinds. Re-building has proceeded at a steady rate throughout the year under review and towards the end of this period a small number of retail shops were beginning to open for business. Forms O.S.R.I, were either sent or delivered to occupiers of appropriate premises and advice and encouragement regarding registration was given by Public Health Inspectors. A general inspection of the premises was usually undertaken at this time. In some instances repeated requests had to be made to the occupiers concerned to return the completed registration forms to the Council.

Generally speaking contraventions in newly built premises were minor, due primarily to the fact that plans submitted for Building Bye-law approval were also seen by Public Health Inspectors, and that the observations of the Department thereon taken into consideration were subject of such approval.

The most frequent contravention found during the year still appears to be a failure of occupiers to display an Abstract of the Act, despite the fact that it has been made widely known that one may be purchased from this Department. Other common offences were found to be concerned with inadequate contents of First Aid Boxes, lack of intelligent use of existing facilities for ensuring the proper ventilation of the premises, and in some instances a general lack of maintenance and cleanliness.

The reported number of accidents is again slightly higher than last year. This slight rise does not in any way alleviate the feeling that the majority of accidents are still not reported, and in this respect it is felt that this failure is due to ignorance rather than intent to conceal. Of the twelve reported accidents four were concerned with persons falling on a staircase or steps leading from one floor level to another, and three involved persons being injured by a falling object. All accidents were investigated and only in one case was it found necessary to take further action. In this case an employee was injured operating an internal platform hoist, in a warehouse. Inspection revealed that the hoist did not comply with the provisions of Section 22 of the Act. The provisions of the Hoist and Lift Regulations made under the Act in 1968, were not applicable in this case. The occupier was advised to discontinue the use of this hoist pending the provision of alternative arrangements. The other cases investigated appear to have arisen due to genuine mishaps by employees who fortunately sustained no serious injury.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

Consideration was given to the notes on methods of inspection circulated by the H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories during the year. It was decided that for the present at least the existing local system of inspection be retained as detailed in the previous year's report.

During the year Public Health Inspectors paid ninety-nine visits to shops under the provisions of the Shops Act 1950.

These were mainly in connection with the investigation of Sunday Trading offences. 22 defects or offences were recorded in respect of which six notices were served under the Act.

No further progress has yet been made on Home Office proposals for the revision of the Act, which have been in circulation in various forms amongst interested bodies and parties since 1966. Indeed, the various organisations involved appear to be irrevocably opposed to the underlying principal in these proposals; i.e. a complete "laissez-faire" attitude towards retail trading, with six day trading for unlimited hours and restrictions removed from most forms of Sunday Trading.

Prevention of Air Pollution

		Ringelmann No. 2 and over Dark Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 0 Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		73.5	119.0	677.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		2.50	3.76	23.30
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	1	4	6½	19½
	75	23	7	-
	73	5½	-	24½
	73	12	-	48
	78	30	-	-

The amount of dark smoke emitted from industrial chimneys per observation is 66% more than last year probably accounted for by the fact that numerous observations were taken of chimney No. 73 in the Register which was the subject of two successful legal prosecutions before the Borough Magistrates, this chimney being in connection with a brick-works.

The other offences arose from chimneys in connection with Lancashire boilers at a slipper works and dyeworks, and a paper mill.

On each occasion the occupiers of the premises were notified of the offence as required by Section 30, Clean Air Act 1956. An inspection of the boiler plant was made and advice offered to operators and management.

Number of notifications to install furnaces received	...	6
Number of applications for prior approval by Council of installation of furnaces	6
Number of such applications approved	6
Number of chimney heights determined	6

Two objections were received against the provisions of the Bury (No.8) Smoke Control Order 1969, mainly due to adverse publicity given to the temporary national shortage of smokeless solid fuel and the doubts about future production of same which arose in the early summer. In the event both proved groundless. Indeed no shortage of smokeless solid fuel was experienced within the Borough during the winter of 1970/71. Nevertheless, at the express request of the local fuel trade the Council temporarily suspended the provisions of the Bury Nos. 2, 3 and 5 Smoke Control Orders in December for a period of three months terminating on 31st March 1971. Orders Nos. 2 and 3 were made by the Council pre 1963. Householders in these areas were mainly dependant on the use of improved open firegrates designed to burn gas coke. Although the No. 5 Order was made in 1965, it was known that a number of Council tenants in this area were still dependant on the use of the same type of firegrate. Fuel merchants specifically requested the Council to consider temporary suspension of this Order for this reason. In total 3,224 dwellings were the subject of temporary suspension of smoke control.

The Department of the Environment conducted a public inquiry into the provisions of the Bury (No. 8) Smoke Control Order 1969, during August. Contrary to expectation the Department confirmed the Order to become operative on the original date requested by the Council, i.e. 1st June 1971. This Order was confirmed on 7th December, four days after the Secretary of State had confirmed the temporary suspension of Nos. 2, 3 and 5 Smoke Control Orders.

The No. 8 Smoke Control Order relates to 1,225 dwellings (of which 212 are Council dwellings) and 39 other premises in 540 acres. Along with the Council's No. 7 Smoke Control Order, operative since 1st July 1969, it brings the greater part of the residential area of Moorside Ward under smoke control. The estimated total cost of firegrate conversions is £46,371 of which £25,409 represents grant payable to private owners and occupiers. The nett cost to the Council in respect of private and Council premises after receipt of Departmental grant will be £21,036. The operation of this Order will bring 9,060 premises under smoke control out of a total of 9,436 premises the Council seek to control by 1971.

In the establishment and operation of these areas close contact has been maintained with the Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council, the Manchester and Salford Coal Merchants Association, the North Western Gas Board, the North Western Electricity Board, the National Coal Board and the Press, which has resulted in the dispersal of a great deal of information concerning the Council's Clean Air Policy and helped to combat potential opposition to the operation of the Orders. The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation also staged a mobile exhibition within the Borough during the year in connection with the implementation of the Bury (No.8) Smoke Control Order and the Coal Utilisation Council operated a demonstration house within this area.

A total of 4,547 visits were made to premises within smoke control areas for all purposes.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and the National Society for Clean Air and are represented on the North West Divisional Council of the latter organisation.

During the year the survey of the Bury (No. 9) Smoke Control Area was completed. This area in the Blackford Bridge district, links together the existing No. 2 and 3 Smoke Control Orders and was reported to the Health Committee in January 1971.

The Area comprises 772 premises in 243 acres including 222 Council houses. Firegrate conversions in the Area are estimated to cost £24,808 of which £17,516 will be paid by the Council in grants to owners and occupiers of dwellings. The Council expects to receive £9,923 Exchequer grant towards this expense.

Observations on Air Pollution

Observations recorded by two standard deposit gauges stationed within the Borough.

Rainfall and Deposits 1970

Period, 1970	Rainfall in inches		Total deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	3.21	2.86	15.23	21.69
February	4.39	3.24	16.39	16.08
March	2.75	-	14.0	-
April	3.01	3.23	17.38	14.69
May	1.16	0.39	27.46	13.15
June	1.78	2.10	16.77	20.61
July	3.11	3.02	8.77	11.84
August	2.17	3.08	14.92	15.54
September	4.01	4.44	13.31	16.69
October	4.03	3.50	16.15	16.61
November	-	5.20	-	23.69
December	2.23	2.20	33.79	33.35
Total	31.85	33.26	194.17	203.94
Monthly average	2.90	3.02	17.65	18.54
Mean total for 12 months on both stations			199.05	

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Recordings

The Council maintain three stations for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions.

1. Town Hall (Classification D1) Commercial area.
2. Huntley Mount Clinic (Classification B2) - a residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate, surrounded by other built up areas but interspersed with some industrial undertakings.
3. Sunnybank Clinic - (Classification B3/E) - Residential area with medium density housing surrounded or interspersed with areas of low potential atmospheric pollution, e.g. parks, fields, etc. Situated in a smoke control area.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Emissions

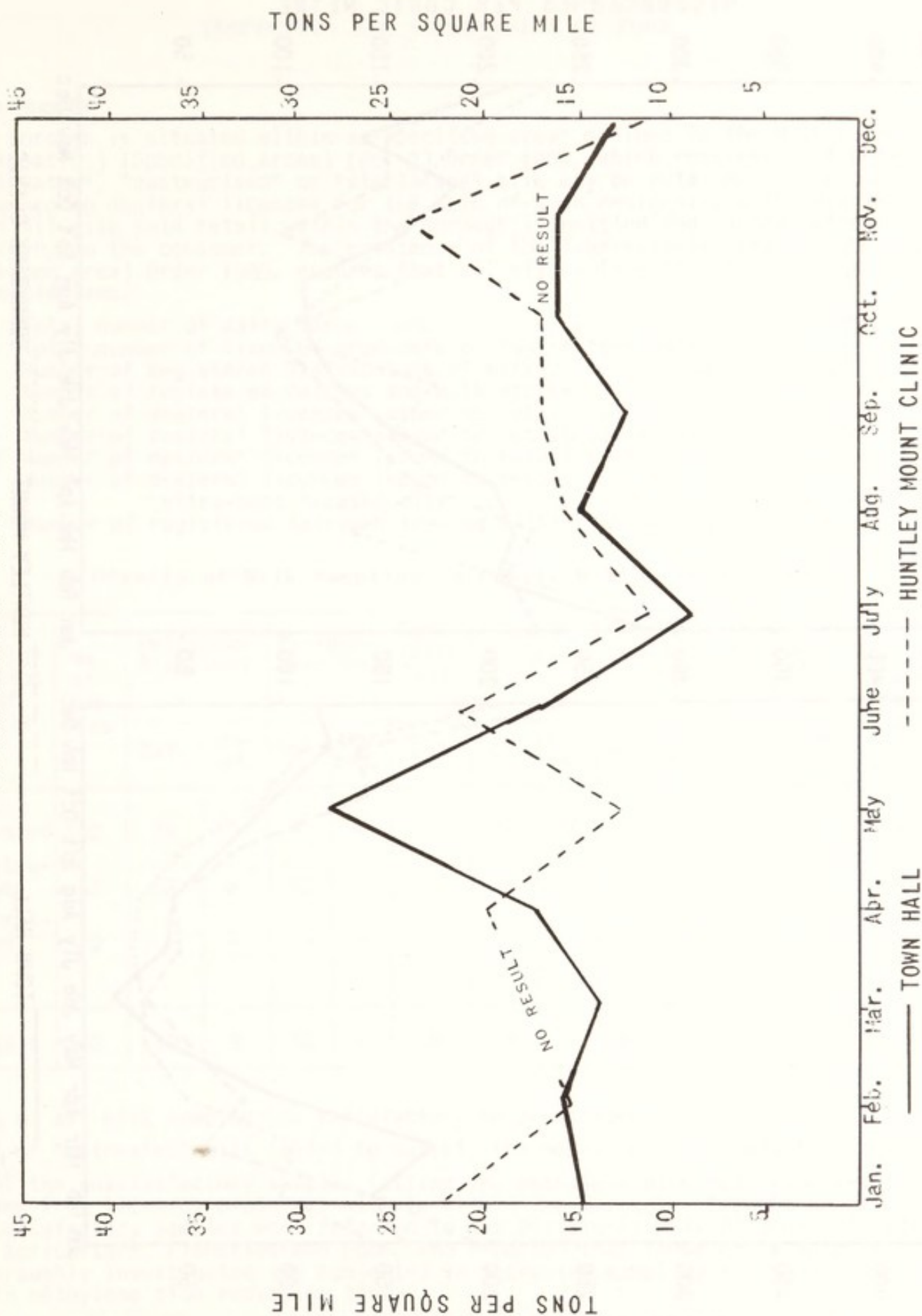
Measured in microgrammes per cubic metre

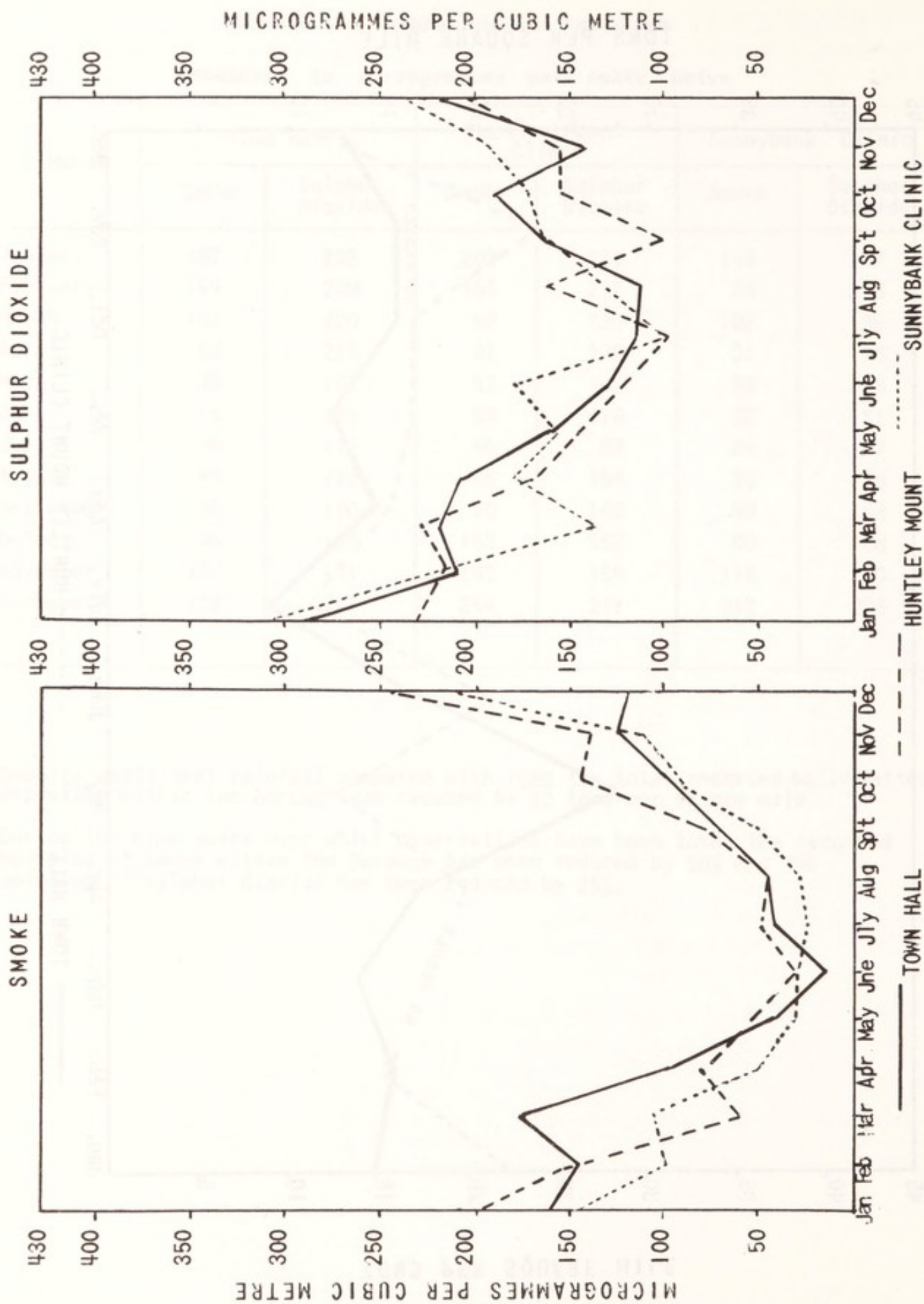
Month	Town Hall		Huntley Mount Clinic		Sunnybank Clinic	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	162	293	202	231	146	307
February	144	209	153	212	98	218
March	180	220	56	230	102	135
April	63	215	81	170	51	176
May	39	161	57	142	33	156
June	15	129	30	120	32	181
July	40	115	45	97	26	97
August	44	113	45	156	30	128
September	65	160	70	100	49	158
October	94	188	143	152	90	168
November	127	141	142	154	118	190
December	122	219	244	211	212	236

Despite additional rainfall compared with 1969 the total recorded solid matter deposited within the Borough was reduced by 22 tons per square mile.

During the nine years over which observations have been taken the recorded emission of smoke within the Borough has been reduced by 50% and the emission of sulphur dioxide has been reduced by 25%.

TOTAL SOLIDS 1970





INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The Borough is situated within a "specified area" defined in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order 1954, which requires that only "untreated", "pasteurised" or "sterilised" milk may be retailed. Conditions attached to dealers' licences for the sale of such designated milks ensure that all milk sold retail within the Borough is bottled and capped before delivery to the consumer. The existence of the Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order 1960, ensures that all milk sold within the Borough is tubercle free.

Total number of dairy farms	42
Total number of licensed producers of "untreated" milk...	14
Number of Registered Distributors of milk	271
Number of registered dairies and milk stores	5
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail "untreated" milk	25
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	68
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail sterilised milk	277
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail ultra-heat treated milk	180
Number of registered dairymen trading within the Borough	38

Details of Milk Sampling by Public Health Inspectors

Designation of milk	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	M.R.T. Brucella Test		Brucella Culture Test		Brucella Innoculation Test		No. of Tests Applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	
Un-treated	142	28	9	-	-	-	98	7	6	1	-	4	153
Pasteurised	52	52	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
Sterilised	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Totals	203	80	9	52	-	9	98	7	6	1	-	4	266

92% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

33% of "untreated" milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

5 of the unsatisfactory samples failing the methylene blue reduction test were taken from licensed producers situate within the Borough. Reports on 9 unsatisfactory samples were referred to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who reported that these cases were thoroughly investigated and subjected to increased sampling for compliance with methylene blue reduction test.

A licensed producer within the Borough was involved in the samples reported to contain evidence of brucella infection after culture. In this case milk from the infected cows was heat treated, by voluntary agreement prior to removal of infected cows from farms.

Producers of untreated milk have been sampled systematically in accordance with the recommendations of Ministry of Health Circular No. 17/66.

Since July 1962, all heat treated milk sold within the Borough has been produced and bottled at premises in outside districts. For the previous forty-one years the majority of pasteurised milk retailed locally was produced in the Borough. The local pasteurising dairy closed following financial mergers in national dairy interests.

Ice Cream Premises

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949. Manufacturers and Vendors, including Mobile Vendors are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act 1932.

Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also required to be registered under the Bury Corporation Act 1932, as a form of food preparation where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a traders business.

Registration at 31st December 1970

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (shops)	Retail Vendors (vehicles)	Manufacturers of ice-lollies
Hot mix process 1	326	26	12

Approximately 92% of ice-cream vendors in the Borough are engaged in the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

Samples taken during the year Bacteriological examination

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
27	27	-	21	6	-	-

Ten samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and seventeen samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

Thirteen samples of ice lollies (five manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis

No. of Samples of Ice Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages	
		Fat	Milk Solids
19	19	9.26%	8.20%

Twenty samples of ice lollies (seven manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst and reported to be genuine.

Meat Inspection

Number of slaughtermen licensed by the Borough Council ... 19

Number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1970

Beasts	3,102
Sheep and Lambs	14,264
Pigs	1,045
Calves	150
Total							<u>18,561</u>

Total weight in tons: 1,460

The number of carcasses examined requiring special attention was 2,679 - of which 6 were affected with tuberculosis in varying degree. Ten carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis in a degenerate state. There were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of 14 days after affected organs and portions had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Amount of Imported Port Killed Meat received at the Abattoir during 1970

Carcasses of mutton and lamb	4,589
Carcasses of pork	47
Boxes and bags of offal	906

Percentage of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis

Beef ... 0.032% Pork ... 0.478%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir

Steers ... 1 Pigs ... 5

Number of Carcasses Condemned for Diseases and Conditions other than Tuberculosis

Beasts ... 1 Calves ... 1 Sheep ... 18 Pigs ... 2

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption:-

25,039 lbs. (11.16 tons) or 0.7%

Total amount of meat condemned due to tuberculosis ... 95 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of diseases other than tuberculosis
24,943 lbs. - of which weights were -

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
500	19,363	880	2,727	665	731	48	29

In addition 115 lbs. of meat were condemned comprising imported, port killed and canned meat and home killed meat on account of decomposition.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of to contractors outside the Borough appointed by the Council for processing into inedible fat and glue.

The infected materials are sterilised during the process and are stained in an approved manner with naphthaline green prior to removal from the Abattoir. Contact is maintained with the other local authority concerned to ensure that adequate supervision is exercised over the transport and processing of the diseased material in order that it should comply with the provisions of the Meat (Sterilising and Staining) Regulations 1960.

Animals Infected and Condemned in whole or in part

Carcases Inspected and Condemned	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,318	784	150	14,264	1,045
Number inspected	2,318	784	150	14,264	1,045
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	1	1	18	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	759	569	4	1,099	210
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	32.7%	72.6%	3.3%	7.8%	20.3%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.05%	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.5%
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Number of animals found on post mortem inspection to be affected with conditions and diseases other than tuberculosis

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abscesses	202	18	11	2
Actino-bacillosis	9	-	-	-
Actinomycosis	5	-	-	-
Arthritis	1	-	1	-
Ascariasis	-	-	5	-
Bruising	1	1	-	-
Cav. Angioma	51	-	-	-
Catarrh	3	-	-	-
Congestion	8	21	26	-
Contamination	183	17	9	-
Cysts - bovis	10	-	-	-
Cysts - ovis	-	62	-	-
Cysts - others	22	25	1	-
Deformities	-	-	-	1
Distomatosis	972	178	-	-
Emaciation (pathological)	1	11	-	-
Emphysema	6	-	-	-
Fly blown	4	-	-	-
Gangrene	1	-	-	-
Haematoma	1	-	-	-
Hepatitis	1	-	-	-
Hydronephrosis	5	-	2	-
Inflammation	1	-	-	-
Johnes Disease	1	-	-	-
Leukaemia	1	-	-	-
Mastitis	55	-	6	-
Melanosia	1	-	-	-
Moribund	-	3	1	-
Necrosis	-	-	1	-
Nephritis	8	-	1	-
Oedema (Generalised)	-	1	-	-
Parasites	20	498	11	-
Pericarditis	4	6	6	-
Peritonitis	4	4	2	-
Pleurisy	74	8	11	-
Pneumonia	47	65	81	-
Pyaemia	-	-	-	1
Pyelonephritis	2	-	-	-
Pyrexia	1	-	-	-
Tumours	2	-	-	-
Xanthosis	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	24	11	-	-

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during the past ten years

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
1961	5926	32552	931	681	40090	2887
1962	5432	25230	934	647	32243	2472
1963	4867	21885	1103	491	28342	2206
1964	4119	18967	1163	220	24469	1493
1965	3471	17920	1043	118	22552	1676
1966	3598	20587	1329	268	22792	1771
1967	3649	18265	913	446	23283	1749
1968	3394	16031	824	276	20525	1592
1969	2822	12801	971	186	16736	1323
1970	3102	14264	1045	150	18561	1460

Diseases of Animals

1. Anthrax

One suspected case of anthrax was notified in respect of a pig found dead in Abattoir lairage but diagnosis was not confirmed after further investigation by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

2. Rabies

A suspected case of rabies in a dog in private ownership was notified at a time when there was an outbreak of this disease in another part of the country. Diagnosis was not confirmed after further investigation by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

3. Waste Food Order 1957

The provisions of the Order require that all raw foodstuffs and swill shall be boiled before being fed to livestock and poultry.

This is an essential precaution against the spread of contagious animal disease.

Boiling plant approved for this purpose is required to be licensed by the Borough Council

Number of operative licences issued	9
Number of registered piggeries other than dairy farms	11

Inspection of other foods

Number of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation	108
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Amount of food condemned during the year has been -
6 tons 7 cwts. 2 lbs.

All foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption have been destroyed either by incineration at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, or where suitable by controlled tipping. Where the quantity and value of goods involved have warranted and necessary control arrangements could be affected, a few individual consignments have been salvaged on private trade premises.

Twenty-five complaints were received of food containing foreign matters or unsound. Cautionary letters were sent to the traders concerned in eight cases. Prosecutions were instituted in nine cases, resulting in imposition of penalties and cost amounting to £237.95. Details of these cases are given in page (76). Details of complaints are as under.

Commodity	No.	Foreign Body or Condition
Milk	6	Dirt in milk (2) milk sour. Glass in bottle. Foreign matter in bottle (2)
Bread	3	Glass, carbon and cardboard in loaf
Meat pie	3	Mould. Glass. Fly in sausage rolls
Confectionery	5	Glass in cake. Potato root in potato pie. 2 mouldy. Fruit beetle
Other	8	Burnt dates, mould in lemons, dusty sweets, wire in soup powder, maggots in prepacked meal, insect in canned fruit, cigarette and metal in meat

In all other cases further action could not be taken by the Council as the complainants indicated their satisfaction with investigations undertaken and expressed their reluctance or blank refusal to become involved in further action.

Twenty-six samples of sugar confectionery and two samples of frozen egg were submitted for bacteriological examination. All the samples were reported by the Pathologist to be satisfactory.

Registered Premises at 31st December 1970

All food preparing premises, bakehouse and fried fish shops are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act 1932, Section 16, which operates within the Borough viz. Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Food Preparing Premises

	No. of Visits
Bakehouses 23	13
Fried Fish Shops 37)	
Restaurant Kitchens... .. 19)	298
Industrial canteens... .. 54)	
	133
Meat Shops 45	306
Licensed Premises 100	1231*
	22

General Food Premises

Confectioners... ..	16
Grocers	106
Fishmongers	1
Fruit and Greengrocery	29
Miscellaneous... ..	71

* Includes Visits to 115 Market Food Stalls	223	3646*
Totals	501	5202

Regulation (19) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 applies to 435 premises

Record of Action Taken

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	49	13	86	19

During the year two new Supermarkets dealing in foodstuffs, a bakehouse, a confectioners and a miscellaneous food shop were opened. One licensed premises, an industrial canteen, two grocers and two butchers shops, and a fruit and greenery shop were closed during the year, either voluntarily or as part of the Central Areas Comprehensive Redevelopment.

	Re-conditioned	Re-decorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing facilities provided *
Licensed Premises	-	-	3
Food Preparing Premises	11	6	2
Total	11	6	5

*Included the provision of sinks and washbasins. Regulation 19 applies to these premises.

There are no liquid egg pasteurising plants licensed within the Borough under the provisions of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurising) Regulations 1963.

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

Food Hygiene

Public Health Inspectors have continued their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling. Experience has proved that such training is best undertaken at the place of employment. Opportunity to demonstrate clean food practices is taken whenever inspectors visit various types of food premises for any purpose.

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred at a primary school involving 69 pupils and staff. After partaking of a meal of lamb, cabbage, roast potatoes, gravy, fruit tart and custard, 34 persons suffered from an attack of diarrhoea. Subsequently a non-heat resistant strain of *Cl. welchii* was isolated from a sample of the meat and vegetable meal and the faeces of the infected persons, plus 27 other pupils and staff.

The meat in 5-6lbs. joints had been cooked for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours at approximately 350°F and was subsequently cooled for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the kitchen at a temperature of 70°F before being served cold or re-heated. The proportionately small number of persons infected appears to indicate that the cooking time and temperature was insufficient to effectively penetrate the centre of some of the 6lb. meat joints; as obviously not all joints were affected. The subsequent cooling process was too protracted, due to high ambient temperature in the kitchen and this enabled bacteria which had survived the cooling process to multiply. The appropriate recommendations were made.

Three cases of confirmed food poisoning arose in a family. Investigations failed to reveal the host of the causal organism, which was salmonella typhi-murium.

Merchandise Marks Act

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale. Meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry, cucumber.

General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marketing Orders has been good.

Public Health Inspectors paid 3,440 visits to food shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders and other requirements of the Acts.

The provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, which became operative in November 1969, continue for a period of three years after the passing of the Act those requirements of the Marking Orders under the above Act relative to food.

The provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act are also not applicable to the labelling and advertising of food which is subject to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, and Regulations made thereunder.

Markets

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall and an open market on three week days, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. In addition the open market is occupied several days per week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, meat, fruit and greengrocery.

The present market hall is a temporary structure replacing the original hall destroyed by fire in December 1968. Fortunately this disaster did not destroy the original communal sanitary and washing accommodation for tenants, so that with the additional facilities provided with the temporary structure, food traders are amply provided with such facilities.

The New Market Hall being provided within the Central Development area is anticipated to be completed and in service by October 1971. A new Open Market site adjoins the new Market Hall. This site will be complete with permanent type roofed stall structures. Both markets will open simultaneously. Generous communal washing and sanitary accommodation is provided for the use of market traders, and in addition services to food stalls in both the Open Market and the Market Hall will enable washing facilities to be provided on the stalls.

Food and Drugs Sampling

Particulars of articles of food and drug samples during the year.

Articles	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	For- mal	Inf- ormal	Total	For- mal	Inf- ormal	Total	For- mal	Inf- ormal	Total
Different varieties of food samples	-	52	52	-	51	51	-	1	1
Milk	133	1	134	128	-	128	5	1	6
Ice Cream	-	17	17	-	17	17	-	-	-
Ice lollies	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	-	-
Sausage and Sausage rolls	12	1	13	10	1	11	2	-	2
Miscellaneous drugs, vitamins and medicated products	1	13	14	1	12	13	-	1	1
Beer, Wine, Spirits etc.	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-
Soft drinks	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-
Sugar confectionery	-	25	25	-	25	25	-	-	-
Total	158	135	293	151	132	283	7	3	10

Average percentage composition of milk other than 'Channel Island' milk examined during the year

Period	Milk Fat per cent	Solids not fat per cent
1st January to 31st December 1970	3.60	8.58

Number of samples certified to be naturally deficient in solids-not-fat, but genuine 17

Number of milk samples tested for presence of anti-biotics and found or reported to be otherwise satisfactory 13

One sample was found to contain a slight excess of penicillin.

A further sample was taken from the same producer and found to be satisfactory.

Action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine or otherwise adulterated

	Article	Adulteration	Action taken
Medicated Product	Indian Brandee	Incorrectly labelled as Glycerine, Honey & Blackcurrant syrup	Warning letter to manufacturer
Milk	Milk bottle	12% deficient in fat	Natural deficiency of fat. Warning to vendor and referred to Dairy Husbandry Advisor of Min. Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Milk	Milk bottle	Delivered in sour condition	Warning to dairy
Milk	Milk served from dispenser	36.6% deficient in fat	Snack Bar. Prosecuted. See Legal Prosecution Table
Milk	Milk Hot	Contained 8% added water	Warning to vendor
Milk	Milk bottle	Contained 4.8% added water	Producer prosecuted. See Legal Prosecution Table
Milk	Milk bottle	11% deficient in fat	Natural deficiency. Warning to vendor and referred to Dairy Husbandry Advisor of Min. Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Sausage	Beef	4.2% deficient in meat content	Warning to vendor
Sausage	Beef	11.0% deficient in meat content	Manufacturer prosecuted. See Legal Prosecution Table
Confectionery	Custard pie	Quality impaired by staining of pastry with bilberry	Brought to attention of baker

Survey of Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs

Further to the 1966 Report (page 58) the Council continued their initial programme of submitting three samples of foodstuffs per month to their Consultant Analyst, although the National Survey initiated by the Association of Public Analysts and Local Authority Associations terminated in 1968.

Summary of results of samples analysed by Consultant

Foodstuffs Sampled	No.	Pesticide present			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Type and range of pesticides found
		Organo-chlorine	Organo-phosphorus	Metals			
Vegetables and fruit	21	3	-	-	21	-	Lindane 0.01 p.p.m. Aldrin 0.02 p.p.m. / 0.002 p.p.m.
Foodstuffs	6	-	-	-	6	-	
Milk and Cheese	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Meat and Fish	2	-	-	-	2	-	
Total	30	3	-	-	30	-	

The Consultant Analyst reports finding various amounts of pesticide in 3 out of 30 samples submitted by this local authority. This is a further reduction in number of food samples submitted found to contain traces of pesticide compared with 1969.

HOUSING

I. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

1.	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for house defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	756
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4268
2.	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1932	288
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	861
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	131
4.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	621

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	50
Number of houses demolished	38

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

B - Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	139
2.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a) by owners	79

C - Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957

1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..	5
2.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	2
	Number of Council dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of unfitness orders	6
3.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17	4
	Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	4

IV. Housing Act - Overcrowding

A - 1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ...	8
2.	Number of families dwelling therein	8
3.	Number of persons dwelling therein	49½
B - 1.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
C - 1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
2.	Number of persons concerned in such cases	64

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

Particulars of new houses etc. erected during 1970

1.	Total, including numbers given separately under (1)						
	(i) by the local authority (a) temporary	Nil	
		(b) permanent	26	
	(ii) by other local authorities	Nil	
	(iii) by other bodies and persons	316	
2.	Total number of houses erected in each Ward, all permanent houses:						
	Moorside	60	
	East	6	
	Church	134	
	Redvales	11	
	Elton	36	
	Unsworth	95	
						342	
3.	Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes	Nil	
4(a)	Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for improvement of dwellinghouses under the provisions of the Housing Act 1949-59						
	(i) Standard grants	209	
	(ii) Discretionary grants	33	
(b)	Total value of financial grants issued	£32,893.55		
(c)	Total value of grants issued to date is £298,090						
					in respect of 2,457 houses		
(d)	Number of houses provided during the year with "standard grant" amenities	217	
(e)	Number of houses improved during the year to "discretionary grant" standard	25	
(f)	Number of amenities provided:-						
	Fixed Bath	152		
	Wash hand basin	189		
	Hot water supply	202		
	Internal watercloset	214		
	Sinks	58		
	Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with the prescribed standard amenities	80%	

General Improvement Areas

On the 10th February 1971, the Council declared the Chesham No. 1 General Improvement Area, for which most of the survey work had been undertaken during 1970, after the Council had appointed the Chief Public Health Inspector as Improvement Officer in August. The establishment of Public Health Inspectors was increased by two to facilitate this work. The area relates to 200 dwellings in an area of the Borough where 80% of the houses, although approximately 80 years old possess some of the standard modern amenities. The area represents the first stage for improving a total of 540 houses of similar type in the same section of the Borough.

Qualification Certificates

The issue of Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act 1969, in respect of houses already possessing the prescribed amenities has been delegated to the Town Clerk and Medical Officer of Health. The effect of this procedure is to assist the Rent Officer to determine fair rents under the Rent Act 1968, in respect of such houses. 109 applications were received during the year, but only five were granted due to the defective condition of 104 houses subject of application.

The greater number of tenanted houses within the Borough do not qualify for the prescribed procedure until 1st January or 1st July 1971.

Clearance Areas

Nine Clearance Areas as detailed hereafter totalling 124 houses and involving 264 persons were represented to the Health Committee together with seven individual unfit houses. Objections were received against the Barlow Fold Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of which the Secretary of State for the Environment arranged to hold a local Public Inquiry during 1971.

The re-housing of tenants in the Parrs, How Lane, Hamilton Street and Brooksmouth Clearance Areas was completed during the year and the demolition of houses commenced. The re-housing of tenants in the Chesham Fold Road, Brown Street, Baker Street and Bentley Lane Clearance Areas was also commenced. Demolition of houses in Brown Street and Baker Street Clearance Areas was commenced and completed in Bentley Lane Clearance Area.

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of houses concerned	No. of persons concerned
Prior to January 1970	Details given in previous Reports	Seventy Areas	1165	2509
25th February 1970	28th November 1970	Eden Street	21	30
25th February 1970	15th July 1970	York Street	8	11
2nd April 1970	16th October 1970	Wash Lane No. 1	7	12
28th May 1970	23rd November 1970	Parr Lane No. 3	4	13
3rd July 1970		Barlow Fold	6	18
30th July 1970	8th May 1970	Nuttall Square No. 1	22	40
30th July 1971	17th December 1970	Nuttall Square No. 2	7	14
15th October 1970		Wellington St. (No. 1)	14	48
24th November 1970		Fern Street	35	78
		Total	1289	2793

By the end of the year 1659 houses had been represented and 1846 houses demolished or closed. The Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses requires 2923 such houses to be considered by 1976. The programme was revised in January in accordance with Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 92/69.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Five notices were served under Section 15, Housing Act 1961, in respect of twenty defects.

Public Health Inspectors made 23 visits to these premises. The majority of owners and occupiers have complied with conditions brought to their notice on preliminary intimations. General conditions in such houses have remained fair and it has not been necessary to take any statutory proceedings. Five houses of this category were closed during the year, three voluntarily and two as the results of a Closing Order and a Clearance Order, respectively, made by the Council under the Housing Act 1957.

There is also reasonable anticipation that eight such houses within the proposed Chesham No. 1 General Improvement Area will be converted into self-contained flats by the existing owners with financial assistance from the Council.

The number of known houses surveyed is thirty-one providing accommodation for 186 persons in 189 rooms in 171 separate lettings. Details of occupances of separate houses:

No. of separate occupances in house	No. of houses
2	3
3	4
4	1
5	7
6	6
7	3
8	6
9	1

It has not been found necessary to implement any of the extended provisions of the Housing Acts 1964/1969 in respect of these premises.

Close co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer has been maintained concerning the means of fire escape from these premises.

Common Lodging House

There are no registered premises remaining within the Borough, the last of such premises being demolished in March 1968, within the provisions of the Bury (Central Area) Comprehensive Redevelopment No. 1 Order 1962.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

During the year twenty sites within the Borough (nine owned by the Council) were occupied by a total of 137 caravans on 42 occasions.

These caravans and those arriving for the two Annual Pleasure Fairs were visited by Public Health Inspectors on 387 occasions.

Those caravans not occupied by bona fide members of the Showman's Guild were dealt with as trespassers either by the Council or private landowners with the assistance of Police protection.

The Council have agreed to provide a site for itinerant caravaners visiting the Borough to comply with the provisions of the Caravan Sites Act 1968. It is anticipated the site will become available in the summer of 1972.

**Type and Number of Premises in the Borough
on 31st December 1970**

Number of dwellinghouses	25,020
Number of factories	415
Number of Lock-up Shops	520
Number of Commercial Premises	574
Number of Licensed Premises...	100
Number of Social Clubs	50
Number of Places of Entertainment...	8
Number of Public Premises	34

Legal Proceedings

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 8	Sale of sweet containing piece of metal	Conviction	£10.00	-
-do-	Sale of mouldy potato cake	Conviction	£40.00	£11.25
-do-	Beef curry unfit for human consumption	Conviction	£20.00	£10.50
-do-	Sale of bacon unfit for human consumption	Conviction	£30.00	£12.60
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 2	Stone or piece of concrete in bottle of milk	Conviction	£20.00	£8.40
-do-	Cigarette filter tip in potato pie	Conviction	£10.00	-
-do-	Piece of broken glass in bottle of coffee	Conviction	£20.00	£15.75
-do-	Milk not of substance or of the quality demanded	Conviction	£5.00	£5.25
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 94	Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance	Nuisance Order	-	£5.25
-do-	-do-	Nuisance Order	-	£3.15
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 94 and 95	Premises and watercloset in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance	Nuisance Order	-	-
Highways Act 1961 and Clean Air Act 1956, Section 16	Demolition of houses without provision of hoardings and Smoke nuisance from demolition site	Conviction	£50.00	£10.00
Caravan Site and Control of Development Act 1960, Section 1	Inlicensed Caravan Site	Conviction	£25.00	£9.45
Clean Air Act 1956, Section 1 & The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1956	Prolonged emission of black smoke (two offences)	Conviction	£20.00	-
	TOTAL		£250.00	£91.60

Part V

Miscellaneous

Applications for Re-Housing on Medical Grounds

The proportion of persons over retiring age is steadily increasing and the vast majority of these are able to live at home often with some degree of ill health or disability. Some have difficulty in coping with their houses and wish to move to smaller accommodation which is easier to keep clean. Others have difficulty with stairs, yet others wish to be re-housed nearer relatives who could give some support. The result is a steady stream of applications for re-housing, usually supported by medical certificates which swells in volume year by year.

Each applicant for re-housing on medical grounds is visited by a geriatric nurse who completes a social assessment. This, together with the certificate or letter from the family doctor, enables points to be allocated by the Medical Officer of Health according to the degree of urgency of the situation.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

The object of adding fluoride to the public water supply is to reduce the incidence of dental caries. Dental decay is extremely common in all areas with a low fluoride content in the water supply. In Bury the water contains only 0.05 parts per million fluoride and as would be expected, dental caries is common.

In 1963 Bury Corporation decided in favour of fluoridation but reversed their decision in 1965 and have maintained this position since then.

Medical Examinations by Health Department's Medical Officers for other Departments

Superannuations

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	179
-------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	261
Routine 3-yearly Examinations of Firemen over 40 years of age	4	4
Heavy Goods Vehicle Driver's Licences	3

Transport - Selnec (to 16-10-70)

(a) Superannuation	15
(b) Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service...	...	30
(c) P.S.V.	8
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	81
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age...	...	5

Children's Department

Examinations of children	76
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Training of Students etc.

Bury is recognised by the Ministry of Health as a practical training Authority for the new Certificate of District Nursing.

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 43 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Three students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and three visited the Health Dept. on instructional visits.



County Borough of Bury
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

School Health Service

FOR THE YEAR

1970

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Principal School Medical Officer - Medical Officer of Health

Members of Education Committee

The Mayor (Councillor Kirkman)
Alderman Shaw (Chairman)
Councillor Lord (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman Derbyshire

„ Lord
„ Manners
„ Spurr

Councillor Davies

„ Dewhurst
„ Flacks
„ Forkin
„ Fowler
„ Lancaster
„ Oakley
„ Scholes
„ Skellern
„ Studholme
„ Swinnerton
„ Wootton
„ Wright

Rev. J.R. Smith

Rev. J. McClelland

Mr. O.H. Austin

Mr. J.G. Banks

Miss E.V. Jackson

Miss L.A. Rowland

Mr. H.C. Knott

Mr. J. Glenholme

Dean J. Chew

Professor G.B. Kerford

Staff

Principal School Medical Officer

G.A. Levell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

Mary S. Gilbody, M.B., B.Ch. B.A.O., D.P.H. (From 2.2.70)

School Medical Officers

*A.J. Maclean, L.R.C.P.I.

*T.K.J. Leese, M.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon

*J. McLenachan, M.B., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

*A.I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed)

Psychiatrist

*L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.D., D.P.M.

Principal School Dental Officer

F.J. Heap, L.D.S.

Senior School Dental Officer

F.M. Heap, B.D.S.V.U. (Manc.) (To 21.6.70)

Dental Auxiliary

Mrs. K.M. Admans

Physiotherapist

*Mrs. J.M. Fishwick

Speech Therapist

Mrs. S.M. Boothman

Orthoptist

*Mrs. K.M. Rogerson

Educational Psychologist

*Mrs. A. Bunney

Senior Chiropodists

Miss J. Hurst

Mrs. C. Wells (From 16.3.70)

*Mrs. M. Carey (From 9.3.70)

Superintendent School Nurse

Miss K. Yates

Deputy Superintendent School Nurse

Mrs. B. Dunleavy

School Nurses

Mrs. W. Stansfield

Mrs. J.A. Wildman

Mrs. R. Bullock

Miss J. Wolstenholme

Nursing Assistants

Mrs. M. Smith (To 17.7.70)

Mrs. J. Mellor (From 21.9.70)

Social Work Assistant

*Mrs. J. Howarth (From 3.8.70)

Administrative Assistant

Miss N. Hargreaves

School Medical Clerks

Mrs. J. Butterworth (To 30.4.70)

Mrs. S.M. Shaw

Mrs. H. Darlington (From 23.4.70)

Dental Surgery Assistants

Mrs. D. Kirkby (To 1.11.70)

Mrs. J. Woodcock (To 29.5.70)

Mrs. P. Hodson (From 8.6.70)

* Part Time

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for 1970.

Despite our continued inability to recruit full time Medical Officers in Department, it was possible to continue to fulfil our statutory requirements to medically examine school children on commencing or leaving school, by means of part-time medical staff. We were however fortunate in filling the post of Deputy Principal School Medical Officer which had remained vacant since September 1969.

The general physical condition of children examined at school remained at a high level. Only six children were classed as being unsatisfactory in this respect, the same number as in the previous year.

The number of children treated at the school clinics for scabies was still large, but showed a significant decline from the high levels of 1968 and 1969. In contrast the number of cases of impetigo treated at the clinics was increased.

The Speech Therapist, in the body of the Report, rightly refers to her increasing waiting list, and I am happy to report that since she made that observation we have been able to recruit a second Speech Therapist, thus filling a vacancy of long standing.

The mental health section of the Report is remarkable for a fivefold increase in the number of children whose I.Q. was tested by the Educational Psychologist, compared with the previous year. This followed from a request to head teachers to submit the names of children thought to be in need of extra reading help.

The great majority of these children only required remedial teaching, and this has been arranged. Most of the relatively small proportion who required special education have been transferred to special schools, and it is anticipated that the remaining handful of children needing special education will be accommodated in the very near future.

During September Pierre the Clown visited primary schools in the Borough in a programme of dental health education. Needless to say he was very well received by the children, and it is hoped that his message was taken to heart.

Finally I should like to thank my staff for their hard work throughout the year, and the Committee for their continued encouragement and support.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

P. A. Levene

Principal School Medical Officer.

30th October 1971

Schools in the Borough

The school population was 10,615 for maintained schools and 2,115 for direct grant schools in the town.

Primary Schools or Departments

County	13
Controlled	9
Aided	7

Secondary Schools

County	5
Aided	1
Special Agreement	1
Nursery School	1
Special School (E.S.N.)	1

In addition there are three Direct Grant Grammar Schools: Bury Grammar School for Boys, Bury Grammar School for Girls and Bury Convent Grammar School, for which the Bury Education Committee provide school health services.

Routine Medical Inspections

Every child commencing school has to have a medical examination. Normally this is performed during the first term. The "intermediate" examination of children on transfer to secondary education was discontinued several years ago. School leavers are medically examined during their last year at school. Normally all such medical examinations are performed in school by a Medical Officer of the School Health Department, although in recent years it has been necessary to employ other doctors on a sessional basis because of staffing difficulties. Parents are invited to attend when their child has its medical examination.

During the year, 1318 school entrants and 726 school leavers were medically examined. In addition 170 other medical examinations were performed making a total of 2214. To this total should be added 251 medical examinations performed at the Convent Grammar School and 422 at the Bury Grammar Schools.

School Medical Officers also performed 3315 reinspections and special inspections at schools or school clinics.

Parents' Attendance

The percentage of parents attending at routine inspection was:

"Entrants"	81.9%
"Leavers"	8.7%

Parents are encouraged, and previously notified as to time and place of the routine medical inspections, so that the defects found may be pointed out and steps taken to remedy the abnormality discussed. A record of the child's history of infectious and other diseases is asked for from the parents.

The number of parents who have accompanied their children to the Clinics is 491 at The Wylde, 3 at Huntley Mount Clinic and 22 at Sunnybank Clinic.

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1970

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T 0	8 24	5 10	- 2	13 36	458 2
5	Eyes - a. Vision	T 0	37 27	61 9	7 -	105 36	335 242
	b. Squint	T 0	20 21	2 2	1 -	23 23	113 92
	c. Other	T 0	2 11	6 6	1 -	9 17	40 4
6	Ears - a. Hearing	T 0	8 31	- 1	- 1	8 33	6 5
	b. Otitis Media ...	T 0	6 31	1 4	- 7	7 42	3 -
	c. Other	T 0	- 9	- 4	- -	- 13	4 1
7	Nose and Throat	T 0	10 118	- 10	- 8	10 136	2 2
8	Speech... ..	T 0	11 30	- 1	- 2	11 33	4 -
9	Lymphatic Glands	T 0	- 13	- -	- 2	- 15	3 -
10	Heart	T 0	1 32	- 4	- -	1 36	2 2
11	Lungs	T 0	1 40	1 8	- 2	2 50	3 1
12	Developmental - a. Hernia	T 0	3 4	- 1	- -	3 5	- -
	b. Other	T 0	3 19	- 3	- 2	3 24	1 -
13	Orthopaedic - a. Posture	T 0	4 5	- 3	- -	4 8	1 -
	b. Feet	T 0	7 21	2 8	- -	9 29	40 -
	c. Other	T 0	5 17	1 9	- 2	6 28	27 4
14	Nervous System - a. Epilepsy	T 0	- 5	- 1	- -	- 6	- 3
	b. Other	T 0	- 11	- 1	- 1	- 13	5 1
15	Psychological - a. Development	T 0	1 20	- 1	- 2	1 23	54 7
	b. Stability	T 0	1 26	- 2	- 2	1 30	5 1
16	Abdomen	T 0	2 11	1 -	1 2	4 13	- 1
17	Other	T 0	2 18	2 1	- 2	4 21	22 3

Results of Medical Inspections

There was an increase in the number of children with visual defects requiring glasses. A similar increase occurred in the number of children with squints needing treatment. Most were found at special inspections subsequent to school nurses' vision screening visits to schools.

There was again a rise in the number of skin defects found at special inspections, mostly due to an increase in the number of cases of impetigo attending school clinics.

An apparent increase in the number of children with foot defects found at special inspections is thought to be due to medical staff changes, and the differing views held by different doctors on the subject of flat feet in children.

A large number of children were ascertained by medical officers as being educationally subnormal during the year, and are included in the table of defects under the heading "psychological development". The Educational Psychologist reports more fully on this in her section of this Report.

The Work of the School Nurses

During the year School Nurses have carried out the following visits.

Home Visiting by Nurses:

Ophthalmic Cases	25
Minor Ailments	21
Infectious Disease	26
Cleanliness	180
Other visits	211
Total								463

Visits to Schools with Medical Officers 194

Other visits to Schools by Nurses -

(a) For cleanliness	201
(b) Other visits	372

No. of examinations of children for head infestation 19341

No. of examinations at which infestation found 1392

School Clinics

The main School Clinics are held in the Wylde Joint Clinic. This building is very well situated in the centre of Bury but it is now nearing the end of its useful life and it is planned to replace it with a modern building within the next few years. Meanwhile a considerable range of services continues to be provided, as is seen in the table following.

Minor ailments of school children can be attended to at the Wylde, Huntley Mount and Sunnybank Clinics before 10 a.m. daily.

Uncleanliness

Following the rise in the proportion of children with head infestation noted in the previous year, there was a determined effort to effect an improvement in 1970. An average of 6 visits was made to each school by the school nurse responsible for cleanliness. A total of 19,341 head inspections were made and treatment and advice offered in appropriate cases.

Head infestation with nits or lice was found at 1,392 such examinations in 641 individual children. Difficult or persistent cases were treated at the school clinics.

The 641 children found to be infested represent 6.1% of the school population of maintained schools in the Borough.

In 1970 a change was made to a treatment with a more persistent effect

Baths and cleansing facilities are available at Huntley Mount Clinic to assist in the treatment of difficult cases, and also for the treatment of scabies. Steel combs are on sale at school clinics for nit treatment.

Scabies

50 cases of scabies were treated at school clinics during the year, a considerable decrease from last year.

Arrangements for Treatment of School Children

NAME OF CLINIC	WHERE HELD	TIME
Minor Ailments	The Wylde Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Minor Ailments	Huntley Mount Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. (during Term)
Minor Ailments	Sunnybank Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Tues. Fri. 9 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.
Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment
Physiotherapy U.V.L.	The Wylde Clinic	Tuesday a.m. Wednesday p.m.
	Sunnybank Clinic Limefield School	Thursday a.m. Friday a.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	As required
Ophthalmic Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	Tuesday 8-45 a.m. and Wednesday 8-45 a.m.
Dental Clinic	The Wylde	By appointment
Dental Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic	Vacant
Ear, Nose and Throat	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.
Audiometric Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment
Orthoptic	Huntley Mount Clinic	Tuesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Huntley Mount Clinic	Daily. By appointment
Speech Therapy	Sunnybank Clinic	Monday afternoon and Tuesday afternoon
Psychologist	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment
Psychiatrist	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays by appointment
Chiropodist	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment Mon.-Thurs. 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
	Huntley Mount Clinic	Friday 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. By appointment

Minor Ailments Clinics

						The Wylde	Huntley Mount	Sunny- bank
No. of Children attending from 1969				4	-	-
No. of Children discharged during 1970				608	126	22
No. of Children still attending at end of 1970						-	-	-
No. of fresh children who attended during 1970						604	126	22
No. of attendances	1068	356	37
Clinic open	252 days	200 days	252 days
Average attendance per child			1.8	2.8	1.7
Average daily attendance		4.2	1.7	0.15

Altogether 516 parents were seen at the Clinics during the course of the year.

CASES ATTENDING CLINICS

The nature of the cases treated at all Minor Ailments Clinics are given below:

Ringworm, Scalp	-
Ringworm, Body	1
Scabies	50
Impetigo	111
Other skin diseases	296
Minor Eye defects - External and other (but excluding defective vision and squint)	40
Minor Ear defects	13
Miscellaneous	40

Infectious Diseases in Children of School Age

Measles	245
Scarlet Fever	5
Dysentery	1
Tuberculosis	3
Whooping Cough	18
Infective Jaundice	11
Salmonella	30
Total									313

Physiotherapy

A part-time Physiotherapist attends the Wylde Clinic and also Limefield Special School, at regular intervals. Treatment is given in accordance with medical recommendations.

The work done by the Physiotherapist on behalf of the School Health Service in 1970 is as follows:

						Wylde Clinic		Limefield School	
Remedial Exercises									
Number of new patients			18		7	
Number of attendances			52		165	
Number discharged		13		3	
Number defaulted		5		-	
Analysis of Cases									
Pes Planus		7		2	
Pes Valgus		3		-	
Intoeing		4		1	
Asthma...		2		-	
Hammer Toes		-		1	
A.P.M.		1		-	
Spastics		-		3	
Lack of co-ordination		1		-	
Home Visits									
Hydrocephalic		1	
Attendances		12	
Ultra Violet Light									
Number of New Patients		8	
Number of Attendances		65	
Number Discharged		7	
Number Defaulted		1	
Analysis of Cases:									
General debility		2	
Swollen glands...		1	
Bronchitis		2	
Acne		3	

Eye Defects

The commonest condition encountered is defective vision due to errors of refraction. A simple vision test is performed by the school nurse during the child's first year in school, at the ages of 7 years, 11 years, 13 years and again in the final year at school. In addition to this the nurse tests the vision of children if the teacher reports any suspicion of poor eyesight, or at the request of the parent.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon attends the Wylde Clinic on two mornings every week to see cases of suspected visual defect referred to him.

Orthoptic Clinic

I am indebted to Mrs. K.M. Rogerson for the following report:

The total number of Bury school children attending the Orthoptic Clinic during 1970 was 257. Of these 129 were new cases referred by Mr. McLenachan, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, from Eye Clinics held at the Wylde and Bury General Hospital. 23 children had surgery for squint at Birch Hill Hospital. In addition children from areas outside Bury were seen by arrangement with Bury General Hospital and Lancashire County Council to observe and treat their cases of squint.

Ear Disease and Hearing

A clinic is conducted on alternate Fridays at the Wylde Clinic by the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, Mr. A.I. Goodman. 19 clinics were held during the year.

Attendances were as follows:

First consultation with Surgeon	62
Second or subsequent consultation with Surgeon...	57
				Total		<u>119</u>

Analysis of new cases:

Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids	25
Otitis Media	3
Sinus Infection	3
Partial deafness...	21
Other conditions...	8
Otorrhoea	2
				Total		<u>62</u>

Audiometry

A Peter's Basic Diagnostic audiometer is available in the Department.

This year 1371 children were examined at school. In addition 153 pure tone tests were carried out at the Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

All children with defects discovered by audiometry are referred to the School Medical Officer for further investigation and treatment.

Speech Therapy

I am indebted to Mrs. S.M. Boothman for the following report:

The total number of school children receiving treatment for speech defects during 1970 was 116 (84 boys, 32 girls). In addition, 15 pre-school children (12 boys, 3 girls) attended one of the clinics, as did 4 children (3 boys, 1 girl) from the Junior Training Centre.

Analysis of cases:

1. School Children

Stammer	7
Dyslalia	74
Sigmatism... ..	11
Retarded Speech Development...	3
Retarded Speech Development and Dyslalia	10
Hearing impediment contributing to Retarded Speech Development and Dyslalia	4
Stammer and Dyslalia	4
Dysarthria Spastic Hemiplegia	2
Cleft Palate	1
Total	<u>116</u>

2. Pre-school Children

Dyslalia	3
Retarded Speech Development...	7
Retarded Speech Development and Dyslalia	4
Cleft Palate	1
Total	<u>15</u>

3. Junior Training Centre

Retarded Speech Development...	4
--------------------------------	---

Attendances totalled 1894 during the year and 543 appointments were failed. 59 children attended with their parents for interview and of these 48 were admitted for treatment: 35 school children and 13 pre-school children.

Travelling has unfortunately had to be curtailed this year, due to lack of transport necessary to make regular journeys practicable in terms of time and possible in terms of carrying the required equipment. Limefield Special School for the educationally subnormal and the Junior Training Centre have not been visited and children from here now have to attend one of the clinics for their speech therapy. All 4 children from the Training Centre, 2 of whom have removed from the district during the year, have been brought regularly for treatment by their parents, but it is notable that only 2 pupils from Limefield School have availed themselves of the service, leaving 15 children with incomplete courses of treatment.

Huntley Mount Clinic remained the centre for Speech Therapy and two sessions weekly were held at Sunnybank Clinic. In addition a regular session, held at Greenhill Primary School, was recommenced in September. During the year there were 7 school visits and 107 home visits.

The number of children discharged was 48:

- 39 have been cured
- 2 have improved
- 4 have removed from the district
- 2 ceased attending towards the end of treatment
- 1 has been returned to the waiting list, due to constant defaulting, despite severe speech difficulties

A further 31 school children and 2 pre-school children have received treatment and are now under observation for varying lengths of time.

At the end of the year the waiting list stands at 116, an ever increasing number. 20 of these children have had appointments sent to them but have failed to attend.

Students from Manchester School of Speech Therapy have continued to attend the clinic on two days each week during college terms, to gain practical experience. They have been able to do some useful work under supervision.

It is regrettable that there has been, as yet, no increase in the permanent staff in the department, so that there is no hope of keeping pace with the growing amount of work.

Co-operation from Medical Officers, teachers, nurses and staff has been invaluable and much appreciated. Parental co-operation too has been in general very willing and often extremely able, thus speeding the inevitably slow process of speech correction.

Chiropody

A Chiropodist is available each morning either at the Wylde Clinic (Monday to Thursday) or Huntley Mount Clinic (Friday) between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. to deal with cases referred by the School Medical Officers.

222 children made 1270 attendances, 190 of these were suffering from Verrucae.

Diabetes

There are 6 children on the Diabetic register at Bury General Hospital, 2 of whom have had in-patient treatment.

X-Ray Examinations

X-ray examinations of School Children referred from the Clinic are performed at Bury General Hospital.

The majority of these have been X-rays of the nasal sinuses.

Medical Reports on Court Cases

The School Health Service is frequently asked to submit reports in cases of children due to appear in the Juvenile Court. During 1970, 58 reports have been requested concerning 52 children. On 39 occasions there was nothing relevant to report but on 19 occasions it was possible to submit information for the benefit of the Court.

Child Guidance Clinic

I am indebted to Dr. L. Grimshaw (Consultant Psychiatrist) for the following report:

The main interesting feature of the year has been the debate on the effects of the Abortion Act on the work of the Child Guidance Clinic.

There has been a steady increase during the year of women requesting abortions at the local hospital. A high proportion of such women are single girls facing the prospect of an illegitimate child.

It seems likely that fewer births of unwanted children might well lead to a decline in the number of children requiring psychiatric attention in the future.

Individual children treated at Clinic	59
Number of attendances	104
New cases referred by:						
Educational Psychologist	13
General Practitioners	20
Bury General Hospital	1
School Medical Officers	8
Parents	1
Children's Department	4
Head Teachers	3
Total						50

Educational Psychologist's Report

I am indebted to Mrs. A. Bunney (Educational Psychologist) for the following report:

At the end of the school year Summer 1970, all Head Teachers were asked to submit names of children who were thought to be in need of extra reading help. Approximately five hundred names were put forward, 322 of these children have had intelligence tests, reading tests and brief interviews performed on them. As a result of this investigation our day E.S.N. School and our Junior Training Centre (now called Goshen School) have been filled. Our four Remedial Reading Teachers, employed on a peripatetic basis are now fully occupied, each teacher having between 40 and 35 children to be seen in groups of no more than five, two or three times a week. Much of the testing and interviewing of the children has been carried out in the schools to reduce the amount of time wasted by the Educational Psychologist because of failed clinic appointments. Of the children put forward by Head Teachers thought to

be in need of reading help approximately 20% were in the E.S.N. category and 1.5% were severely subnormal. At present it is not possible to accommodate all such children with our existing facilities, but it is hoped that in the future accommodation will be made available.

At present we have an immigrant class for secondary school children situated in one of our schools. It is hoped that because of the increasing incidence of immigrant children in junior and infant departments that in the year 1971 we may be able to have the use of a small centre and a teacher with special immigrant experience to help these children when they are first introduced into Bury education system.

Distribution of I. Q.

I.Q. below 50	14 severely subnormal
I.Q. 50-74	61 E.S.N.
I.Q. 75-89	198 below normal
I.Q. 90-109	193 average
I.Q. 110-135	24 above average

Distribution of ages

Pre-school	18
Infant school	79
Junior school	323
Secondary school...	69

Provision of Meals and Milk

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme the supply of milk continued during 1970 to children attending maintained primary schools and to Bury children attending Bury Grammar School Preparatory Department.

During 1970 1,114,129 x 1/3 pint bottles of milk were supplied to school children.

During the year 1,280,271 dinners were supplied to children in attendance at maintained schools. At 25 schools the meals were cooked and served on the premises and 11 schools were supplied with dinners from Elton Secondary School Kitchen and Willow Street Central Kitchen. A new kitchen on the Fishpool County Infant School premises was brought into operation on 2nd March 1970.

The School Meals Service continued to supply dinners to the Castlecroft Nursery during the year.

Home Tuition

During 1970 home teaching was provided for an asthmatic child from January to the end of March and again in December when the child was unfit to attend school. Home teaching was also provided for a period of two months for a child with a fractured pelvis and for a period of four months for a child suffering from foot trouble and unable to walk.

Nursery School

Elton Nursery School continued with an average number on roll of 40 children aged 3-5 years.

Sampling of Swimming Pool Water

	Bacteriological		Chemical	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Swimming Pool	11	-	-	-
Technical School Pool	1	-	-	-
Bury Grammar School Pool	1	-	-	-

Report of the Organiser of Physical Education

Primary Schools

Past reports emphasised the need for all our primary schools to be fitted with apparatus to meet the physical needs of the children in our care. It is pleasing to report that the last year has seen the opening of new buildings for the pupils of St. Marie's and St. Peter's schools thus giving these pupils a long awaited opportunity to partake in in-door physical education lessons on apparatus and with a lesson content so designed to develop both their physical and mental needs. It was disappointing to see that less consideration had been given to the infants at St. Marie's School.

The Plowden Report on Primary Education stresses the need for a balanced programme to include games, dance, gymnastics, drama, swimming and outdoor pursuits. Until such times as more financial aid for physical education is forthcoming such a balance will be difficult to achieve for the pupils of our town's primary schools.

Swimming continues to be a popular physical activity and during the last school year 717 swimming certificates were awarded to children for swimming 25 yards and 300 certificates to pupils who are able to swim greater distances and carry out life saving methods and artificial respiration.

There has been a slight improvement in the willingness of pupils in some of our primary schools to change from outdoor clothes to a more satisfactory dress for the physical education lesson.

In the interest of hygiene and safety, parents' co-operation is sought in the further encouragement to their children to change from their outdoor clothes for physical exercise.

Secondary Schools

The secondary schools' physical education programme provides for all degrees of ability giving opportunities for experience and understanding of movement principles through practise in gymnastics, games, dance, swimming and athletics.

Some of our secondary schools include outdoor pursuits in this programme in an attempt to increase the pupils' educational experiences and prepare them for after school life.

Inter-school activities give the pupils opportunities for social integration and is an important means for preparing them for the society in which they live.

It is most unfortunate that lack of funds limits one in the full development of the physical education programme in our secondary schools when so much can be done to benefit the pupils in health and social training.

Over-use of our school playing fields is causing some concern especially when the schools' games period are curtailed for periods of one month due to the grounds being unfit for play.

Medical Inspection and Treatment

Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1970

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

(i) Form 7 Schools	10,913
(ii) Form 7M	111
(iii) Form 11 Schools	53
Total							<hr/> 11,077 <hr/>

**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)		
		Satis- factory No.	Unsatis- factory No.	for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1966 and later	39	39	-	-	7	7
1965	1034	1032	2	35	77	109
1964	245	244	1	2	9	10
1963	26	26	-	2	1	3
1962	34	34	-	1	2	3
1961	26	26	-	2	1	3
1960	23	23	-	1	-	1
1959	27	26	1	-	1	1
1958	19	18	1	-	-	-
1957	15	15	-	1	-	1
1956	16	16	-	-	-	-
1955 and earlier	710	709	1	61	21	80
TOTAL	2214	2208	6	105	119	218

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total ... 99.73%

Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total ... 0.27%

TABLE B. - Other Inspections

NOTES - A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	1,897
Number of Re-inspections	1,418
					<hr/> 3,315 <hr/>

TABLE C. - Infestation with Vermin

NOTES - All cases of infestation, however slight, should be included in Table C. The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	19,341
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	641
(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)	...

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	40
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1537
	<hr/>
Total	1577
	<hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	924
	<hr/>

TABLE B. - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear	5
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	145
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	26
Received other forms of treatment	15
Total	<u>191</u>
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December 1969 known to have been provided with hearing aids:	
(a) during the calendar year 1970	1
(b) in previous years	11

TABLE C. - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	23
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	-
	<u>23</u>

TABLE D. - Diseases of the Skin

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part 1)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm - (a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	1
Scabies	50
Impetigo	111
Other skin diseases	296
Total	<u>458</u>

TABLE E. - Child Guidance Treatment

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	<u>59</u>

TABLE F. - Speech Therapy

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	<u>116</u>

TABLE G. - Other Treatment Given

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	22
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	734
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify	
Physiotherapy	34
Immunisation etc.	1811
Orthoptic	257
Chiropody	222
Pure Tone Testing	153
Total (a)-(d)	<u>3233</u>

Screening Tests of Vision and Hearing

- 1.(a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? Yes
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out? -
2. At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? 7, 11, 13 and 15 years
- 3.(a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? Yes
- (b) If so, at what age? 15 years
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? ... Yes
- 4.(a) By whom is vision testing carried out? Vision screening by School Nurses. Referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon
- (b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? School Nurses. Abnormals then tested by School Medical Officers
- 5.(a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school? Yes
- (b) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? A School Nurse specialising in the work

PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS: INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS:

As at 21st January 1971		Blind (1)		P.S. (2)	
	Children from the authority's area awaiting places in special schools other than hospital special schools	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A	(1) Under 5 years of age				
	(i) waiting before 1st Jan. 1970				
	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Newly assessed since 1st January 1970				
	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
	(i) Waiting before 1st Jan. 1970				
	(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school				
	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
	(b) others				
B	(2) Aged 5 years and over				
	(i) Waiting before 1st Jan. 1970				
	(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school				
	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
	(b) others				
	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Newly assessed since 1st Jan. 70				
	(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school				
	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
C	(3) Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools - total of (1) and (2) above				
	(a) day places	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-
	(i) Maintained Special Schools (other than hospital Special Schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) regardless by what authority they are maintained				
	(a) day	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Non-maintained Special Schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special School) wherever situated				
	(a) day	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding	-	1	-	-
	(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority				
	(a) day	-	-	-	-
	(b) boarding	-	-	-	-
D	(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school				
E	Children from the Authority's area boarded in homes and not already included in B above				
		-	-	-	-
	Handicapped pupils (irrespective of the area to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act 1944				
	(i) in hospitals	-	-	-	-
	(ii) in other groups e.g. units for spastics	-	-	-	-
	(iii) at home	-	-	-	-
	Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools: receiving education in special schools: independent schools: special classes and units: under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944: and board in homes. Totals of A (3): B (i) to (iv): C: D (i) to (iii)				
		-	1	-	-

Return of Handicapped Children

New assessments and placements

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1970

Blind P.S. Deaf Pt.Hg. P.H. Del. Mal. E.S.N. Epil. Sp.Def. Total

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)

A	Number of handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	boys	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	35	1	1	44
		girls	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	19	-	-	24

B	Number of children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	(i) of those included at A above	boys	-	-	-	-	1	2	35	1	-	39
		(ii) of those assessed prior to Jan. 1970	girls	-	-	-	-	3	-	19	-	-	22
	(iii) TOTAL newly placed B(i) & (ii)	boys	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	35	1	-	39
		girls	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	19	-	-	22

Children found unsuitable for education at school

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1970

(i) Children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act 1944	8
(ii) Reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act 1944	...
(iii) Decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act 1944	...

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

				Number of Pupils		
				Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Offered Treatment
First inspection - school	5409)	3394	3394
First inspection - clinic	1145)		
Re-inspection - school or clinic	196	163	163
Totals	6750	3557	3557

Visits (for treatment only)				Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year	1307	702	110	2119
Subsequent visits	1889	899	143	2931
Total visits	3196	1601	253	5050

Courses of Treatment

Additional courses commenced...	85	55	-	140
Total courses commenced	1392	757	110	2259
Courses completed	-	-	-	1481

Treatment

Fillings in permanent teeth	1371	1452	233	3056
Fillings in deciduous teeth	2235	146	-	2381
Permanent teeth filled...	1100	1209	207	2516
Deciduous teeth filled...	1743	132	-	1875
Permanent teeth extracted	107	196	32	335
Deciduous teeth extracted	1301	247	-	1548
Number of general anaesthetics	-	-	-	-
Number of emergencies	219	112	13	344
Number of pupils X-rayed	10
Prophylaxis...	19
Teeth otherwise conserved	2
Number of teeth root filled	4
Inlays	-
Crowns	1

Orthodontics

New cases commenced during the year	-
Cases completed during the year	-
Cases discontinued during the year	-
Number of removable appliances fitted	-
Number of fixed appliances fitted	-
Number of pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	3

Dentures

Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time:				Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
With full dentures		-	-	-	-
With other dentures		-	-	-	-
Total				-	-	-	-
Number of dentures supplied (first and subsequent time)				...	-	-	-

Anaesthetics

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

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	750
Sessions devoted to inspection	33
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	53

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