

[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health, Castle Donington R.D.C.

Contributors

Castle Donington (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1946

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CASTLE DONINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
CASTLE DONINGTON,
Near Derby.

6th August, 1947.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1946

TO THE MINISTER OF HEALTH
THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
CASTLE DONINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



Gentlemen,

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 13/47 dated 13th March, 1947, this report, on grounds of economy, deals only briefly with the matters of public health within my responsibility. Some statistical analyses of current interest are shown and as requested by the Minister special information related to the drinking water supply is included along with copies of reports of the chemical and bacteriological findings.

The general health of the area continued to be very good and despite a mild epidemic of whooping cough in the spring there were only one hundred and sixty notifications of infectious disease - a fall of one hundred and eighty four. The high figure for 1945 was due to a measles epidemic which produced two hundred and fifty nine notifications. Of the one hundred and eleven cases of whooping cough which occurred thirty eight were notified from Kegworth, twenty three from Castle Donington, twenty from Diseworth and eighteen from Belton. Although there were a few secondary pneumonias whooping cough was responsible for no deaths.

Acute primary pneumonia was reported sporadically throughout the year and there was an increase from twenty five to thirty four cases with, however, only one death.

For the second successive year there were no cases of diphtheria. 1945 was the first year since records have been kept that there were no cases of this serious disease noted in the Annual Report. In apparent association with our immunisation scheme the numbers have steadily fallen from forty two in 1942.

All medical practitioners in the area cooperated in the working of the Council's scheme and great assistance was given by the Health Visitors attached to the County Council.

Thirteen hundred and nineteen children under fifteen years of age have been immunised out of an estimated mid-year population of eighteen hundred and fifty three. This aggregate was good, but the percentage of immunised pre-school-age was still much too low, although it had improved slightly during the year. In 1945 two hundred and fifty two children under five years of age had been immunised out of a total of six hundred and fifty. This figure improved during the year to three hundred and sixteen out of six hundred and eighty three - an increase in the age group of 7.6 per cent. As diphtheria in young children is a very dangerous disease the percentage of forty six cannot be considered nearly good enough.

A few features of the vital statistics are of interest. The death rate was 11.8 per thousand of the total population, an increase of 0.3 per thousand on the previous year's figure. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5, for the great towns 12.7, and for the smaller towns 11.7.

The concreted total live births was one hundred and eighty five to give a live birth rate of twenty per thousand of the total population. The rate for England and Wales was 19.1 and the comparable figures in 1945 were Rural District 16.8, England and Wales 16.1.

There were five stillbirths representing a stillbirth rate of 0.62. The rate for England and Wales was 0.53 and for the area in 1946, it was 0.5.

A considerable increase occurred in the deaths of children under one year of age. Eleven children died in this group as against five in 1945. We had thus an infantile death rate of 59.5 compared with the previous year's rate of 37 and the England and Wales rate of 43 per thousand related births.

There were no deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years. The rate per thousand live births for England and Wales was 4.4.

Once again it was pleasing to note that there were no maternal deaths.

The quality of domestic water was good and details are shown in the appendage to this report. Frequent complaints of lack of water pressure were made from Castle Donington. Diminution of pressure was most noticeable, of course, at the times of greatest use and affected especially The Barroon, Moira Dale and Park Lane districts.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. MONIFORD.

Medical Officer of Health.

The rate for England and Wales was 1.5% and for the rest of the U.K. 2.0%.

A comparison of the rate of increase in the number of children under 16 years of age in 1951 and 1952 shows that the rate of increase was 1.5% in 1951 and 2.0% in 1952.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

APPENDAGE TO ANNUAL REPORT, 1947.

WATER SUPPLY

	<u>Bacteriological</u> <u>Samples taken.</u>	<u>Chemical</u> <u>Samples taken.</u>
By Leicester Corporation	Each month All satisfactory	Each month All satisfactory.
By Loughborough Corporation	Each month All satisfactory	Half yearly Both satisfactory
By Long Eaton Urban District Council	Each month All satisfactory	Frequently All satisfactory
By Castle Donington Rural District Council		
Kegworth (Leicester Tap Supply)	Satisfactory	
Long Whetton (Loughborough Tap Supply)	Satisfactory	
Castle Donington (Long Eaton and Leicester Tap Supply)	Satisfactory	

Particulars of the proportion of dwelling houses and population supplied from public mains :-

Houses in district	2423
Houses supplied by Public mains	1981
Proportion of houses on mains	81.7%
Proportion of population on mains	82.0%

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

TABLE

[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
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[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]

Particulars of the population of [Illegible] and [Illegible]

[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]
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ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF THE WATER SUPPLIED BY LEICESTER CORPORATION

	<u>20th November, 1946</u>		<u>23rd December, 1946</u>		<u>22nd January, 1947</u>	
	<u>Raw.</u>		<u>Raw</u>		<u>Raw.</u>	
Total Solids dried at 180°C	9.00		10.00		10.00	
Suspended matter	absent		absent		absent	
Chlorides as Chlorine	1.05		1.42		1.42	
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent		absent		0.12	
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent		absent		0.0003	
Free Ammonia	0.0008		0.0012		0.0036	
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0028		0.0008		0.0028	
Temporary Hardness	2.00		1.50		1.50	
Permanent Hardness	4.500		4.50		5.00	
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F	0.080		0.080		0.080	
pH value	8.90		7.40		6.70	
Appearance	Clear and bright		clear and bright		clear and bright	
Odour	none		none		none	
Taste and colour	normal		normal		normal	
Heavy metals and free chlorine	absent		absent		absent	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C in 72 hours	19		5		2	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 24 hours	1		0		1	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 48 hours	4		4		1	
Coli-aerogenes per 100 mls. at 37°C in 48 hours	0		0		0	
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hours	0		0		0	
Bacillus Coli (presumptive)	absent in 100 mls.		absent in 100 mls.		absent in 100 mls.	

ZYMOTIC DISEASE

NOTIFICATION RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION

Notifications	Castle Donington Rural District Council	England and Wales.	Great Towns	Smaller Towns
Primary Pneumonia	4.23	0.89	1.02	0.72
Scarlet Fever	0.38	1.38	1.51	1.33
Erysipelas	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.22
Whooping Cough	13.81	2.28	2.48	2.05
Measles	0.76	3.92	4.73	3.7
Typhoid Fever	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	Nil	0.02	0.02	0.01

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location
1910	Jan	15	10:00	St. Paul
1910	Jan	20	11:00	St. Paul
1910	Jan	25	12:00	St. Paul
1910	Jan	30	13:00	St. Paul
1910	Feb	5	14:00	St. Paul
1910	Feb	10	15:00	St. Paul
1910	Feb	15	16:00	St. Paul
1910	Feb	20	17:00	St. Paul
1910	Feb	25	18:00	St. Paul
1910	Feb	30	19:00	St. Paul