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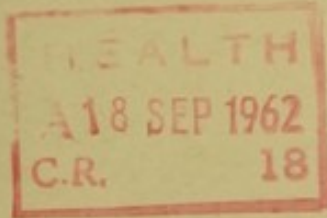
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CONSETT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

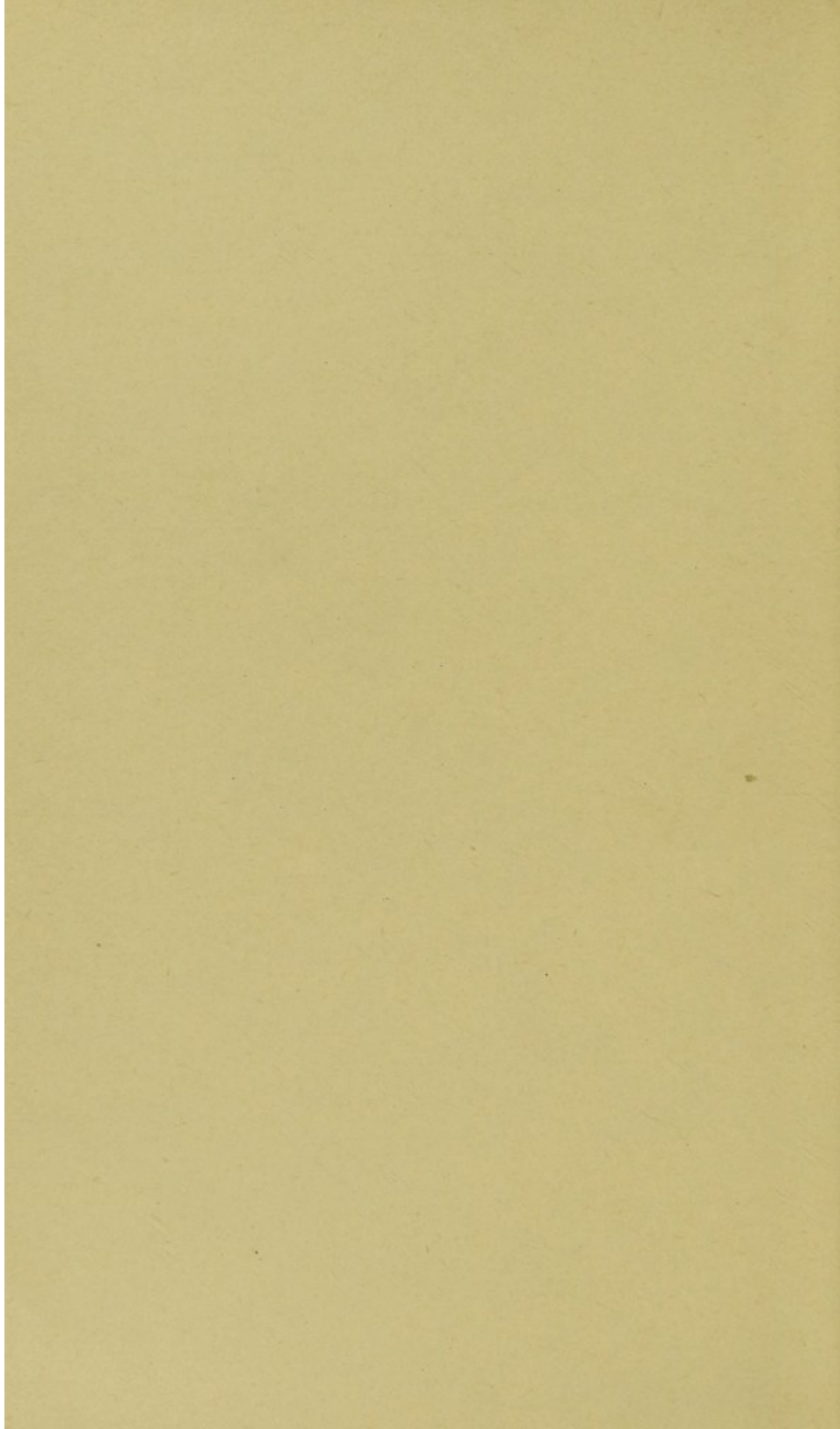
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.



CONSETT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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INDEX OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. General and Vital Statistics relating to the Consett Urban District	5
II. Health Services in the Area	12
A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services.	
(a) General — Water, Sewage Disposal, Atmospheric Pollution, etc.	12
(b) Housing and Factories	14
(c) General Inspections	16
(d) Inspection and Supervision of Food	18
(e) Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases	19
B. Local Health Authority Services	31
C. Hospital Services in the Area	35
III. Annual Report of Rainfall, etc.	37
<i>Appendices:—</i>	
A. Trend of Vital Statistics since 1937	38
B. Analysis of notified and confirmed cases of Notifiable Diseases	39
C. Statistics in relation to Prevention of Damage by Pests	40
D. Act	41
E. Statistics in relation to Factory Inspections	41
F. Details of Food Catering, Manufacturing and Retail Premises	44
G. Meat Inspection — Carcases Inspected and Condemned	45

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Medomsley Road,
Consett,
Co. Durham.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CONSETT URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1961.

It has been a satisfactory year with an increase in the birthrate, a decrease in the deathrate and a very marked fall in the stillbirth rate and infantile mortality rate—both of these rates being the lowest ever recorded and comparing very favourably with the rates of the country as a whole.

The incidence of infectious disease was low, apart from an epidemic of measles. Although the number of deaths from tuberculosis has fallen, there is not a corresponding reduction in the number of notified cases, many of which occur in older people.

Early in the year a campaign of poliomyelitis vaccination was organised. This started by a visit of the Mobile Poliomyelitis Unit and was followed by a full programme in the schools and clinics.

A diphtheria immunisation scheme was also carried out in the schools, as a big proportion of school children had not been recently protected against diphtheria.

Towards the end of the year a beginning was made in health education against smoking in one of the secondary schools.

The investigation of perinatal deaths (stillbirths and infant deaths) first started six years ago by my predecessor Dr. Ludkin, was continued during the year. The scope of this survey has increased from year to year. Each case is investigated in detail and as far as possible a post-mortem examination is carried out in every case. This year the number of perinatal deaths was the lowest ever recorded.

Liaison with general practitioners and hospital medical officers remains good.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Members of the Council for their continued support and the Staff of the Department for their loyal co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ROSETTA HILL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and County Area Medical Officer for Consett and Stanley Urban and Lanchester Rural District:

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. WALTON, M.A.P.H.I., Registered Architect, Certificate S.I.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

T. E. HODGSON, M.A.P.H.I., Certificate S.I.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

T. J. BURDUS, Certificate S.I.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

D. HUBBICK, Certificate S.I.B., (appointed 29th July, 1961, terminated appointment 8th December, 1961).

B. ARMSTRONG, Certificate S.I.B. (appointed 1st December, 1961).

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

D. HUBBICK, qualified as Public Health Inspector, May, 1961.

B. ARMSTRONG (attending Salford "Sandwich" Course), qualified as Public Health Inspector, November, 1961.

Rodent Officer and Market Inspector:

R. URWIN.

Clerical Staff:

MISS P. E. BARROW, MRS. E. WINTER, MISS J. JOHNSON.

I. GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE CONSETT URBAN DISTRICT

Area (Acres)	10,042
Population (Estimated)	38,720
(i) Estimated number of children:—	
Under 5 years	3,300
5 - 14 years	6,300
Marriages in the Area during 1961 (Estimated)	261
Number of Inhabited houses	11,998
(i) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	56
(ii) Number of Council Aged Persons' Homes	240
(iii) Number of Council houses (Including Aged Persons)	3,704
(iv) Number of Houses and Shops combined	135
(v) Number of Lock-up Shops	306
(vi) Number of Occupied Houses under Closing or Demolition Orders	5
Rateable Value, April 1st., 1961	£574,318
Net Product of a Penny Rate April 1st, 1961	£2,345

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
	16,229	4,449	20,678

The above figures include small numbers of employable persons in the Lanchester, Hexham, Weardale Rural and Blaydon Urban Districts.

UNEMPLOYED AND DISABLED

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Employable Persons out of work at the end of 1961	499	206	705
(ii) Persons registered as Disabled	775	74	849
(iii) Percentage of Registered Disabled who were on the Tuberculosis Register			5
(iv) Disabled persons trained	—	1	1
(v) No. of persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1961	3	1	4
(vi) No. of T.B. persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1961	—	—	—
(vii) Tuberculosis persons trained during 1961	—	—	—
(viii) No. of Registered Blind Persons	24	37	61
(ix) No. of Partially Sighted Persons	3	16	19
(x) No. of Registered Physically Handicapped Persons	24	33	57
(xi) No. of Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons	10	9	19
(xii) No. of Registered Hard of Hearing Persons	2	1	3

DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

(see Appendix A)

		<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Durham County</i>
LIVE BIRTHS:—			
Number	692	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	17.8	17.4*	18.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.4	—	3.1
STILLBIRTHS:—			
Number	10	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	14.2	19.1*	22.2
Total Live and Stillbirths	702	—	—
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	10	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY RATES:—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	14.4	21.6*	23.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.4	—	23.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil	—	27.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.0	15.5*	16.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	11.5	—	13.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	25.6	32.2*	35.7
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion):—			
Number of deaths	Nil	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	Nil	0.33*	0.45
DEATHS:—			
Number	441	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	11.3	12.0*	11.2
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:—			
Number	2	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.05	0.07*	0.08

* *Provisional figures*

The standardised birth and death rates for the area, *i.e.* rates calculated in such a way that allowances are made for the age and sex composition of the population, were 17.6 and 14.2 respectively.

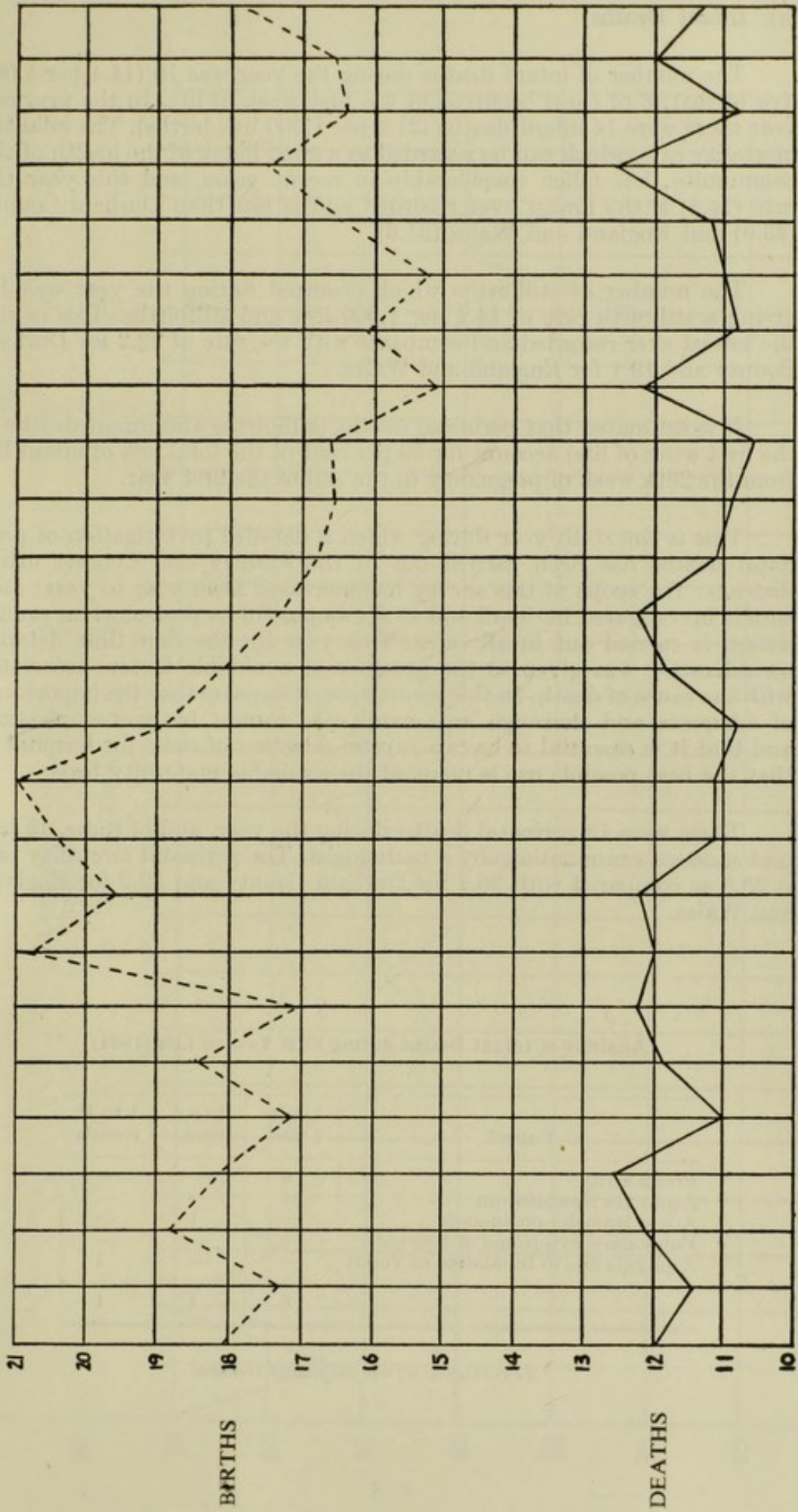
BIRTHS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Live Births			
Legitimate	345	323	668
Illegitimate	11	13	24
	356	336	692
(b) Still Births			
Legitimate	4	6	10
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	4	6	10

DEATHS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths during the year	261	180	441
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	—	—	—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION SINCE THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE PRESENT URBAN AREA



1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961

YEAR

(a) Infant Deaths

The number of infant deaths during the year was 10 (14.4 per 1,000 live births); 8 of these occurred in the first week of life. In the previous year there were 14 infant deaths (21.5 per 1,000 live births). The infantile mortality rate, which can be regarded as a good index of the health of the community, has fallen considerably in recent years, and this year the rate (14.4) is the lowest ever recorded and is less than Durham County (23.0) and England and Wales (21.6).

The number of stillbirths which occurred during the year was 10, giving a stillbirth rate of 14.2 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. This is also the lowest ever recorded and compares with the rate of 22.2 for Durham County and 19.1 for England and Wales.

It is estimated that perinatal deaths (stillbirths and infant deaths in the first week of life) account for 80 per cent of the total loss of infant life from the 28th week of pregnancy to the end of the first year.

This is the sixth year during which a detailed investigation of perinatal deaths has been carried out in the Stanley and Consett urban districts. The scope of this survey has increased from year to year; each case is investigated in detail and as far as possible a post-mortem examination is carried out in all cases. This year for the first time detailed consideration was given to the presence of avoidable factors associated with the cause of death. In this connection, it appears that the importance of adequate and thorough ante-natal care cannot be over-emphasized and that it is essential to have a careful selection of cases for hospital so that the best possible use is made of the available maternity beds.

There were 18 perinatal deaths during the year, and of these, 15 had post-mortem examinations by a pathologist. The perinatal mortality rate is 25.6 as compared with 35.7 for Durham County and 32.2 for England and Wales.

Analysis of Infant Deaths during First Year of Life (1961)

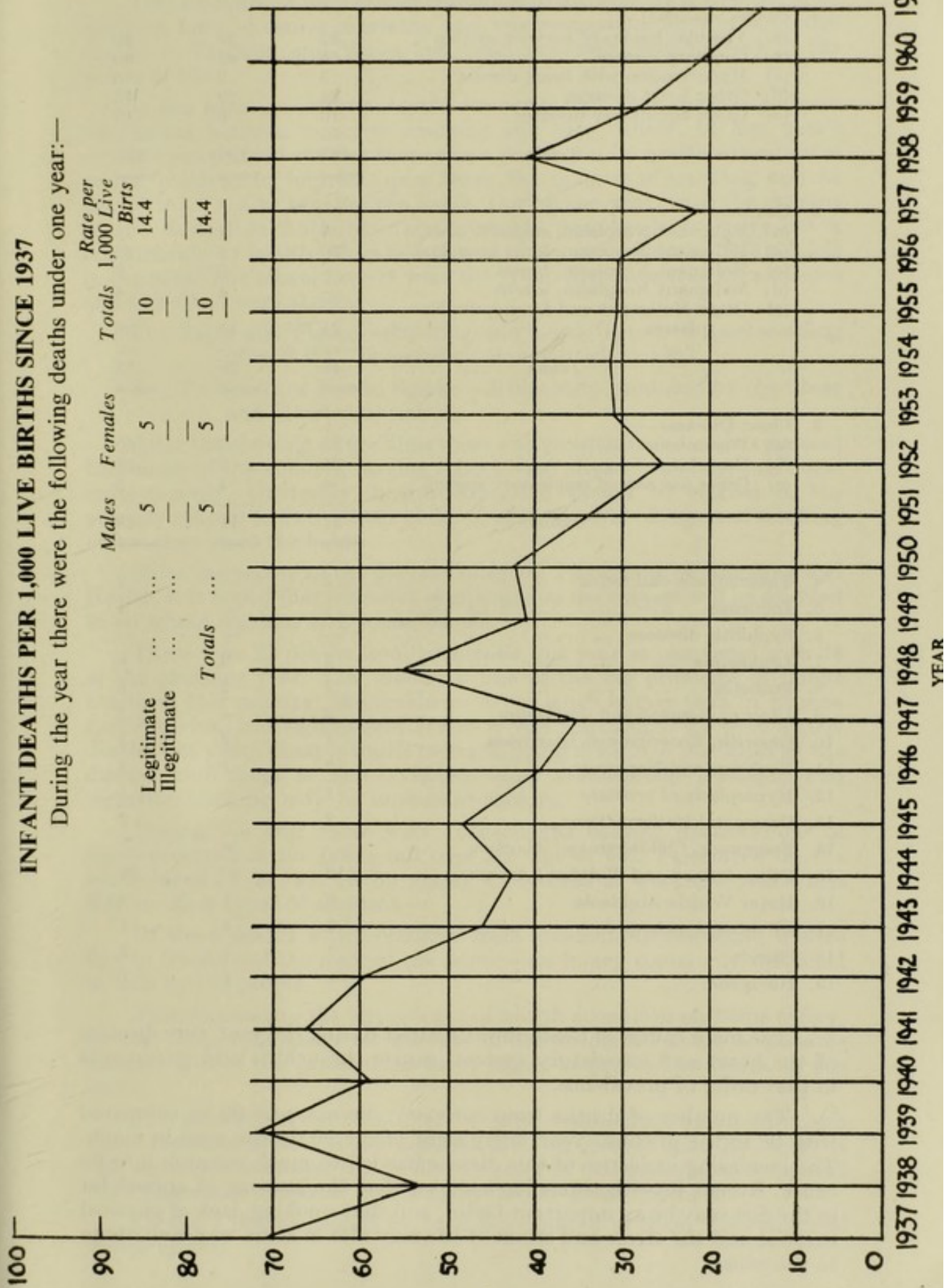
<i>Cause*</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 to 4 weeks</i>	<i>1 to 12 months</i>
Prematurity	6	—	—
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Acute Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	—
Pulmonary Syndrome of Newborn	1	—	—
Asphyxia due to Inhalation of Vomit	—	—	1
	8	1	1

**As classified by the Registrar General*

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS SINCE 1937

During the year there were the following deaths under one year:—

	Males	Females	Totals	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Legitimate	5	5	10	14.4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—
Totals	5	5	10	14.4



(b) Deaths (General)	Male	Female	Total
ALL CAUSES	261	180	441
1. Cardio vascular:—			
(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	32	28	60
(b) Coronary disease	58	41	99
(c) Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	2	5
(d) Other heart diseases	24	29	53
(e) Other circulatory diseases	10	9	19
<i>Totals</i>	<u>127</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>236</u>
2. Cancer:—			
(a) Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	7	1	8
(b) Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	20	2	22
(c) Malignant Neoplasm, breast ...	—	3	3
(d) Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ...	—	4	4
(e) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	21	15	36
<i>Totals</i>	<u>48</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>73</u>
3. Chest Diseases:—			
(a) Pneumonia	12	8	20
(b) Bronchitis	21	2	23
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1	5
<i>Totals</i>	<u>37</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>48</u>
4. Tuberculosis—all forms	2	—	2
5. Influenza	1	—	1
6. Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—
7. Leukaemia	3	3	6
8. Diabetes	1	2	3
9. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—	2
10. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	2	3
11. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
12. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
13. Congenital Malformations	2	—	2
14. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	—	—	—
15. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	19	20	39
16. Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	1	7
17. All other Accidents	7	4	11
18. Suicide	2	1	3
19. Homicide	—	1	1

The main causes of death in the district during the year were diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer, bronchitis and pneumonia in that order of prevalence.

The number of deaths from coronary disease was 99 as compared with 98 in the previous year. Fifty-eight of the 99 deaths were in males. The increasing incidence of this disease has led to much research into its cause. Recent investigations have shown that the amount of animal fat in the diet may be an important factor, and that smoking, lack of physical exercise and the stress and strain of life may also in some way contribute to the cause.

There were 22 deaths from cancer of the lung, 20 of whom were males. In 1960 there were 16 deaths (14 males).

The incidence of lung cancer continues to increase. It is now the most common form of cancer mortality and was responsible for almost 23,000 deaths in England and Wales last year, predominantly in men in the prime of life.

It has been generally accepted for some time that there is a direct association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. In last year's report it was pointed out that there was a great need for health education of school children to impress upon them the dangers of smoking and to advise them not to take up the habit. During the year, with the consent of the Education Authority, arrangements were made to carry out a trial scheme of health education in one of the secondary modern schools in the area. The school leavers were the group first chosen as an audience and two films were shown:—

1. Facts and Figures—Smoking and Lung Cancer. A telerecording of a B.B.C. programme transmitted in 1957.
2. To Smoke or Not to Smoke—A film strip produced by the Chest and Heart Association.

After the showing of the films there was group discussion. It appeared that most of the children leaving school were already smoking and some quite heavily. Obviously, health education should be started in the primary schools to instruct the children of the possible dangers of smoking before they start the habit.

Since the report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health, it is hoped that intensive campaigns on the subject will be directed to all school children and young people.

There were 23 deaths from bronchitis this year as compared with 24 in the previous year. This disease is one of the big problems in public health in this country; the incidence being much higher than in Europe and America. In England and Wales it was responsible for over 30,000 deaths last year. There is much research being done into the cause of the disease and there is now evidence that atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking may be important factors.

During the year there were 18 accidents causing deaths. Four of these occurred in the home (all over the age of 65), 7 occurred on the roads (aged 21, 23, 47, 58, 59 years), 1 occurred at work (23 years) and 6 from other types of accident.

Of the 4 deaths which occurred from accidents in the home, 3 were due to fracture of the neck of the femur—an injury commonly sustained in falls by old people.

This emphasizes the importance of health education on home safety, so that those responsible for the care of old people are aware of possible dangers and of the precautions to be taken to prevent accidents in the home.

It is pleasing to note that there were no deaths from burns. Although flame resistant materials are now available in greater quantity, there is still disinterest amongst the public. The cost of this material as compared with flammable material deters many people from buying it.

Of the 7 deaths caused by road accidents, 2 of them were riders of motor cycles.

II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services

(a) GENERAL

Water. The Sunderland and South Shields and Durham Water Board's new Derwent Reservoir is still under construction. Adverse weather conditions have held up work during the latter part of the year.

Sampling of mains water has been carried out and the bacteriological quality has been satisfactory. One chemical sample was taken and was described by the Analyst as being of satisfactory organic purity despite the somewhat high free ammonia content.

Only four houses in the Area are without a proper piped supply of mains water and these houses rely on spring water. Regular sampling shows that they are contaminated and the occupants have been warned to boil all water before it is used for drinking purposes.

Ward	No. of		Type of Supply				Method of Distribution				
	Houses	Occu- pants	Public	Private	Spring	Well	Carried	Gravi- tation Piped	Pumped	House Service	
										Inside	Out
Consett South	3	—	—	3	3	—	1	3	—	2	1
Leadgate ...	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals</i> ...	4	2	—	4	4	—	2	3	—	2	2

Fourteen samples were forwarded to the Bacteriologist and results graded in accordance with the Ministry of Health Report, "The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies, 1949," are as follows:—

	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Public Water Supply ...	1	—	—	—	1
Other Sources of Supply (Springs, Wells, etc.)	4	1	—	8	13
<i>Totals</i> ...	5	1	—	8	14

Drainage and Sewage. A new sewerage scheme has been approved and commenced for the village of Iveston. Previously, these forty houses were without a proper disposal system.

Two new disposal works, consisting of reinforced concrete settlement tanks and filters, are to be built at each end of the village.

Sanitary Conveniences

The type of closet in use in the Council's area are as follows:—

Water-closets	...	...	...	13,737
Ash-closets	...	...	...	71
Privy Middens	...	...	...	8

Atmospheric Pollution

The recording of atmospheric pollution by means of four deposit gauges and five lead peroxide gauges was continued throughout the year. Towards the end of the year the Council decided to introduce measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method, as these are recognized as being the most useful measurements in medical investigation into the connection between atmospheric pollution and disease. Arrangements were made for measurements to be taken at three sites in the Area as approved by the Warren Spring Laboratory to represent three different types of area.

- (a) Y.M.C.A. Building, Parliament Street, Consett, representing an industrial area
- (b) Council Yard, Leadgate, representing an area of high residential population
- (c) Garage, St. Pius Church, Moorside, representing an area of low residential population.

Recordings were commenced early in 1962 and are being submitted to the Warren Spring Laboratory.

Prevention of damage by Pests

During the year, 1,278 inspections were made to private dwellings, business premises, Local Authority's properties and agricultural premises. (*See Appendix C*).

Infestations in dwelling houses are dealt with free of charge. In the case of business premises, farms, etc., a charge is made for work done. Methods used in the destruction of rodents are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and full co-operation has been maintained with the Divisional Pests Officer at Durham.

The maintenance and treatment of sewage and sewage disposal works was again carried out. (*See Appendix D*).

Disinfestation

Forty-six houses were treated for the eradication of bed bugs, insects, beetles, etc.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

During the year, one licence for the keeping of pet animals was issued and routine inspections were carried out.

(b) **HOUSING AND FACTORIES**

(i) **General**

During the year, the following Council houses were erected:—

<i>Locality</i>	<i>Two Bedroomed</i>	<i>Three Bedroomed</i>	<i>Total</i>
Delves Lane	6	33	39
Aged Persons, Delves Lane ...	5	—	5
	11	33	44

In addition, certificates of completion were issued in relation to 137 private houses.

Since the war a total of 2,707 houses have been completed in the district:—

	<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private</i>
1946	58	10
1947	238	16
1948	268	29
1949	195	12
1950	134	13
1951	109	12
1952	116	12
1953	146	29
1954	170	35
1955	136	35
1956	107	47
1957	130	58
1958	104	54
1959	76	81
1960	44	52
1961	44	137
	<u>2,075</u>	<u>632</u>

(ii) **Improvement Grants**

Ninety-six preliminary applications were made for improvement grants during the year, as provided by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Two hundred and three discretionary and 144 standard grants have been approved since the inception of the scheme, and of these, 238 have been completed and the properties brought up to the necessary standard.

(iii) **Houses Unfit for Human Habitation**

Individual

Fourteen demolition orders and four closing orders were made.

Clearance Areas

No more clearance areas have been made.

During the year, 13 families, a total of 40 persons, were rehoused by the Council.

(iv) **Common Lodging Houses**

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Area.

(v) **Closing and Demolition of Houses**

A. Formal Action

(i) Number of houses demolished during year as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action	9
(ii) Number of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action	14
(iii) Number of houses in Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses demolition of which temporarily postponed	—
(iv) Number of houses in use as temporary accommodation	—

B. Informal Action

(i) Number of houses permanently discontinued as dwellings as a result of informal action and not included above	—
---	---

(vi) **Reconditioning and Repair**

Number of houses made fit during year by procedure under Housing Acts (excluding temporary accommodation) or Public Health Acts:—

(a) As a result of informal action	88
(b) By owners as a result of statutory notice	2
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners... ..	—

(vii) **Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair**

The following is a statement of applications and subsequent action taken under the Rent Act:—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	1
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	1
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
(6) Number of Certificates issued	1

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority, for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. There are no caravan sites in this district.

Factories

One hundred and seventy-one visits were made to factories in which persons were employed. (See Appendix E).

Outworkers. Three persons were notified as being outworkers.

(c) GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Analysis of inspections and notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts:—

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. of INFORMAL Notices served</i>	<i>No. of STATU- TORY Notices served</i>	<i>Defects remedied after Notice</i>
Housing:				
Public Health and Housing Acts ...	1,560	135	—	356
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient ...	2	—	—	—
Defective ...	30	4	—	4
Drainage ...	294	46	2	45
Water Supply ...	22	12	—	2
Food Premises ...	753	154	—	138
Shops Act ...	—	—	—	—
Dairies ...	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses:				
Public ...	—	—	—	—
Private ...	2,233	67	—	54
Tents, Vans, etc. ...	142	12	—	10
Offensive Trades ...	—	—	—	—
Factories & Workplaces ...	171	43	—	25
Keeping of Animals ...	72	4	—	4
Insanitary Ashpits & Receptacles ...	235	222	—	222
Offensive accumulations ...	72	14	—	13
Smoke Nuisances ...	83	8	—	7
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	1,278	93	—	93
Notifiable Diseases ...	467	—	—	—
Deposit Gauges ...	161	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	12	9	—	9
Infestations ...	166	46	—	42
<i>Totals</i> ...	7,753	869	2	1,024

(d) **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

(i) **General**

Seven hundred and fifty-three inspections were carried out to the 341 premises in which food is manufactured, stored or sold. Appendix F. gives details of various types of premises visited and the circumstances found which warranted notices being served to conform with the various Acts and Byelaws.

(ii) **Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960**

From 1st January, 1961, all dealers' licences in milk were issued by the Food and Drugs Authority, Durham County Council.

(iii) **Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

Routine inspections were carried out at all premises used for the manufacture, sale and storage of food.

The following premises were registered under the Act:—

Ice Cream manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream Sale and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	142
Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages, Potted or Pressed Food	...	...	...	...	...	35
Preparation or Manufacture of Fish and Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	12

In addition there are the following premises:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	9
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	23
Shops:—						
General Dealers and Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	128
Green Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	19
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	37
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	12
Licensed Premises (Hotels, Public Houses, Inns)	...	...	...	...	...	70
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	5

Appendix F. gives the number of notices served and the defects remedied.

(iv) **Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 and 1948**

All premises used for the manufacture and storage of ice cream were regularly inspected and a very high standard of hygiene has been maintained. Periodic sampling provided the following satisfactory results.

Ice Cream Sample Results:—

Grade I	...	...	...	No. of Samples	66
Grade II	...	...	...		3
Grade III	...	...	...		2
Grade IV	...	...	...		3
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...		74

(v) Milk Sampling

Sixty-three samples of milk were taken and the following results obtained:—

Type of Sample	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Tuberculin Tested ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	27	27	—	27	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	23	23	—	23	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	12	—	—	—	—	12	—

(vi) Meat and Other Foods

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—Ten slaughterhouses were licensed during the year but one of these was not in use due to the butcher retiring from business. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-three visits were made to these slaughterhouses which are situated at Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge and Broomhill, Ebchester.

In accordance with The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a report was made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the existing and probable future requirements of this district for slaughterhouse facilities, having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons, also the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet these requirements.

It was stated by the Council that six of the ten slaughterhouses in the Area could not comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. This report was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the appointed day being 1st January, 1962, when the Regulations were to be fully implemented.

Since 1st January, 1962, three of these slaughterhouses have complied with the aforementioned Regulations, and licences have been issued. The slaughterhouses are situated as follows—two in Consett and one at Broomhill, near Ebchester, which is approximately half a mile from Consett.

Those butchers to whom slaughterhouse licences have not been issued because of non-compliance with the Regulations, are now taking their animals to the three slaughterhouses in the Area for slaughter.

Condemned meats are forwarded to two by-product firms, one at Gateshead and the other at Witton-le-Wear, Co. Durham, who specialise in this type of work.

Altogether 15,081 animals were slaughtered during the year.

						<i>Animals slaughtered from Collecting Centres</i>
Bulls ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bullocks ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,340
Heifers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722
Cows ...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Calves ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sheep ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,319
Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629
<i>Total</i> ...						<u>15,081</u>

Food found to be unfit for human consumption:—

544 tins Fruit	24 tins Pudding
214 tins Meat	23 tins Fish
195 tins Tomatoes	21 tins Ham
155 tins Vegetables	2 tins Cream
42 tins Soup	120 jars Jam
36 tins Milk	3 bottles Sauce
32 tins Cereals	1 gross Sweets
28 tins Fruit Juice	

The total weight condemned was 1 ton 3 cwts. 16 lbs. 13½ ozs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 and Amendment Act, 1954

There were 31 licensed slaughtermen on the register at the end of the year.

Market Square

The market operates on Fridays and Saturdays when approximately fifty stalls are in attendance. These include stalls from which greengrocery and confectionery are sold. There are also specially-equipped vans from which are sold meatstuffs, bread and cakes and groceries.

(e) PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 897 cases of notifiable diseases during the year compared with 77 last year. The increase was mainly due to an epidemic of measles.

For analysis of notified and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases see Appendix B.

Laboratory Facilities

These continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Newcastle General Hospital.

All specimens for animal inoculation are sent to the laboratory attached to the General Hospital, Newcastle.

The service of the Public Health Laboratory has continued to be used extensively by General Practitioners.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Specimens Submitted</i>	<i>Positive</i>
1947	111	32
1948	54	18
1949	71	14
1950	99	35
1951	64	22
1952	431	83
1953	1,325	484
1954	773	175
1955	589	81
1956	584	83
1957	433	21
1958	536	21
1959	1,050	156
1960	628	23
1961	1,108	106

The following table gives particulars of specimens sent in by the Health Department and the Medical Practitioners in the Area for examination during the year:—

Bacteriological Examinations

	<i>Number of Specimens Submitted</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Faeces:		
(a) Enteric Fever	} 366	90
(b) Dysentery		
(c) Food Poisoning		
(d) Other Organisms		
Swabs (Throat, Nasal and Ear):		
(a) Diphtheria	} —	—
(b) Haemolytic Streptococci		
(c) Other Organisms		
Sputum for Tuberculosis	620	16
Water	14	—
Ice Cream	74	—
Miscellaneous	34	—
<i>Totals</i>	1,108	106

Notifiable Diseases reported during the year 1961

During the year all infectious diseases needing hospitalisation were admitted to Chester-le-Street Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) in the Area during the year:—

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Total Number of Cases Notified</i>	<i>Total Number of Cases Confirmed</i>	<i>Cases Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	4	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	12	12	—	—
Measles	842	842	1	—
Pneumonia	9	9	—	—*
Puerperal Pyrexia	19	19	—	—
Food Poisoning	31	11	—	—
	917	897	1	—

* *In notified cases.*

Scarlet Fever. There were 4 cases notified compared with 21 last year. The infections were mild in type; no cases were admitted to hospital.

Measles. There were 842 cases notified compared with 14 in the previous year. Of the 842 cases notified, 517 were under the age of 5 years and only 1 was admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough. There were 12 cases notified throughout the year as compared with 27 in the previous year. None of the cases were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

The reduction in the number of cases is probably due to the increased numbers being immunised. Whooping cough can still be a dangerous disease in childhood, particularly in infants under one year. For this reason it is important that immunisation should be commenced early in infancy, at the age of two or three months. It can be given either as whooping cough vaccine alone or in a combined vaccine (whooping cough/diphtheria combined) or triple vaccine—(whooping cough/diphtheria/tetanus).

The percentage of children immunised against whooping cough during the year—children born in 1960 and 1961, and immunised during 1961, expressed as a percentage of live births during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1961—was 73 per cent as compared with 58 per cent for Durham County and 69 per cent for England and Wales.

Poliomyelitis. It was arranged that a poliomyelitis vaccination campaign should be carried out by a Mobile Unit in the North East of England during the Spring. Consett was one of the places chosen and the Unit's first visit was on Monday, 20th March. It operated continuously from 9.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. altogether, 317 people were vaccinated. The Unit was due to attend again on Friday, 21st April, but unfortunately was diverted to another district where mass vaccination was taking place following an outbreak of poliomyelitis. At very short notice the Venture Transport Company kindly agreed to let us have the use of a bus-caravan, which served the purpose very well, and we were able to carry out our vaccination programme as planned. The numbers vaccinated were greatly in excess of those of the previous month; altogether 440 were vaccinated.

For the third year in succession there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified.

In the month of April, in view of the markedly greater risk of infection to which children in school are exposed, it was recommended by the Ministry of Health that a reinforcing fourth dose should be offered to children when they entered school (normally at the age of five), and also to children of five and over already at school, who had not reached the age of twelve. In all cases the reinforcing dose was to be administered not earlier than one year after the third dose, but as soon thereafter as possible. As there were approximately 1,700 children in this area who required fourth injections, special sessions were held in all the infants and junior mixed schools. At these sessions, as well as fourth injections, all children who had received no previous injections were vaccinated, subject to the parents' consent. Details of the numbers vaccinated in each school are given in the accompanying table.

Since the inception of the vaccination scheme, 1,836 children have received fourth injections, 7,684 persons three injections and 2,770 persons two injections. These figures include those vaccinated by general practitioners in their surgeries.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION SCHOOL SCHEME—CONSETT AREA

<i>School</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis Vaccination</i>				
	<i>No. of Injections Given</i>				
	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brooms R.C. J.M. (Sen. Sch.)	17	—	—	60	77
Brooms R.C. J.M.	6	3	1	62	72
Leadgate Church of England	3	—	—	14	17
Leadgate County Infants	13	—	2	56	71
Leadgate County Junior Mixed	19	—	3	113	135
Blackhill R.C. Infants	17	—	1	74	92
Blackhill R.C. Junior Mixed	10	—	4	47	61
Benfieldside County Infants	3	—	1	48	52
Benfieldside County Junior Mixed	11	1	2	166	180
Blackhill County Infants	4	—	3	57	64
Shotley Bridge Junior Mixed and Infants	14	—	2	105	121
Ebchester Church of England	9	—	—	17	26
Westwood County	2	—	—	76	78
Low Westwood R.C.	13	—	4	9	26
Grove County	20	—	—	92	112
Consett R.C. Senior	15	1	—	60	76
Consett R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants	22	1	1	73	97
Consett County Infants	11	—	1	139	151
Consett County Junior Mixed	15	—	2	176	193
Consett Church of England	7	—	1	9	17
Delves Lane County	17	—	1	127	145
Medomsley Church of England	—	—	—	24	24
Grove R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants	22	1	2	53	78
	270	7	31	1,657	1,965

Food Poisoning. Eleven cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Details of the infecting organism were as follows:—

<i>Infecting Organism</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Salmonella thompson ...	6
Salmonella manhattan ...	3
Salmonella reading ...	1
Salmonella tyhpi-murium ...	1

An outbreak of salmonella thompson gave rise to 6 cases, all of whom had eaten ham purchased from one butcher's shop. On investigation, it was found that six of the food handlers in this shop were symptomless excretors of salmonella thompson. All food samples gave negative results.

Dysentery. There were no cases of dysentery notified as compared with 7 in the previous year.

Diphtheria. No cases of this disease were notified. The last case in the district occurred in 1952 and the last death in 1943. Nevertheless it must be remembered that this very satisfactory position has been achieved by immunisation and it can only be maintained by continuing to keep the immunity of the children at a high level. It is important to secure immunisation of not less than 75 per cent of babies before their first birthday.

In last year's report it was pointed out that 51 per cent of children under 5 years had received the necessary injections within the last four years and only 15 per cent of school children could be considered to have adequate immunity. As this is a dangerously low level, a scheme was planned for diphtheria immunisation in all of the infants and junior mixed schools in the district and was carried out in the months of April, May and June. Altogether, 23 schools were visited and details of the numbers of children immunised are set out in the following table:—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SCHOOL SCHEME—CONSETT AREA

<i>School</i>	<i>Diphtheria Immunisation</i>			
	<i>No. of Injections Given</i>			
	<i>One Inj.</i>	<i>Two Injs.</i>	<i>Booster</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brooms R.C. J.M. (Sen. Sch.)	5	42	51	140
Brooms R.C. J.M.	4	39	27	109
Leadgate Church of England	—	8	13	29
Leadgate County Infants	6	29	33	97
Leadgate County Junior Mixed	3	62	107	234
Blackhill R.C. Infants	3	29	32	93
Blackhill R.C. Junior Mixed	5	24	48	101
Benfieldside County Infants	3	8	21	40
Benfieldside County Junior Mixed	5	37	198	277
Blackhill County Infants	1	8	17	34
Shotley Bridge Junior Mixed and Infants	1	31	67	130
Ebchester Church of England	—	5	32	42
Westwood County	11	35	60	141
Low Westwood R.C.	5	18	32	73
Grove County	10	47	54	158
Consett R.C. Senior	4	18	50	90
Consett R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants	10	63	46	182
Consett County Infants	2	31	42	106
Consett County Junior Mixed	15	41	218	315
Consett Church of England	2	11	13	37
Delves Lane County	2	58	85	203
Medomsley Church of England	3	11	18	43
Grove R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants	21	70	64	225
	121	725	1,328	2,899

The total numbers (all age groups) immunised during the year were as follows:—

Primary Injections	... 1,412
Boosters	... 1,665

Numbers of cases and deaths from diphtheria since 1937 are as follows:—

	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
1937	180	15
1938	154	14
1939	73	11
1940	10	3
1941	18	1
1942	18	2
1943	29	2
1944	33	—
1945	13	—
1946	14	—
1947	1	—
1948	2	—
1949	1	—
1950	—	—
1951	—	—
1952	1	—
1953-1961	—	—

Smallpox. The following table gives the numbers vaccinated against smallpox during the year:—

<i>Total No. Primary Vaccinations</i>	<i>No. Infants under 1 year Vaccinated</i>	<i>No. Re-vaccinated</i>
340	268	356

The significant figure in smallpox vaccination is the proportion of infants vaccinated under one year. In Consett this figure is 38.7 per cent. In England and Wales the proportion is 40 per cent and in Durham County 33 per cent. The importance of vaccination in infancy cannot be over-emphasized, as with increasing air travel there is always the risk of smallpox being introduced into this country. When infants reach the age of three months, a pamphlet regarding vaccination is sent to the parents by the County Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis. Twenty-three cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with 22 in 1960. There were 2 deaths (men aged 47 and 67 years); in the previous year there were 4 deaths. This points to the fact that tuberculosis still remains a problem in the older age group of men.

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year in a pupil attending Consett Technical College. Investigation was undertaken of all his class contacts and teachers. Twenty-five pupils were given a skin test and nineteen of these who were positive reactors were referred for X-ray. The negative reactors were given B.C.G. vaccination. Twenty-one pupils and six teachers attended for X-ray at the Consett Chest Clinic and all showed negative results, except one, who was recalled to the Chest Clinic and advised to reattend in six months' time.

For the second year a scheme for offering B.C.G. vaccination to school leavers was carried out in the schools. This year the scheme applied to all children of 12 years and upwards attending school. The idea is to offer protection to school children at the age when they are most susceptible to tuberculosis.

A report from the Medical Research Council shows that B.C.G. vaccine has been found by clinical trial in England to confer a substantial measure of protection against tuberculosis in adolescence and early adult life.

During November and December vaccination sessions were carried out in 10 schools and all of the eligible children whose parents had given consent were vaccinated.

1. Statistics

				<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) No. of new cases notified during the year:						
Males	...	...	...	14	1	15
Females	...	...	...	6	2	8
				20	3	23
				20	3	23

(b) No. of deaths registered:

Males	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Females	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

(c) No. of cases on the Tuberculosis Register:

Males	...	...	...	...	...	181	89	270
Females	...	...	...	...	...	212	70	282
<i>Totals</i>	...	...	...	...	...	<u>393</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>552</u>

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows:—

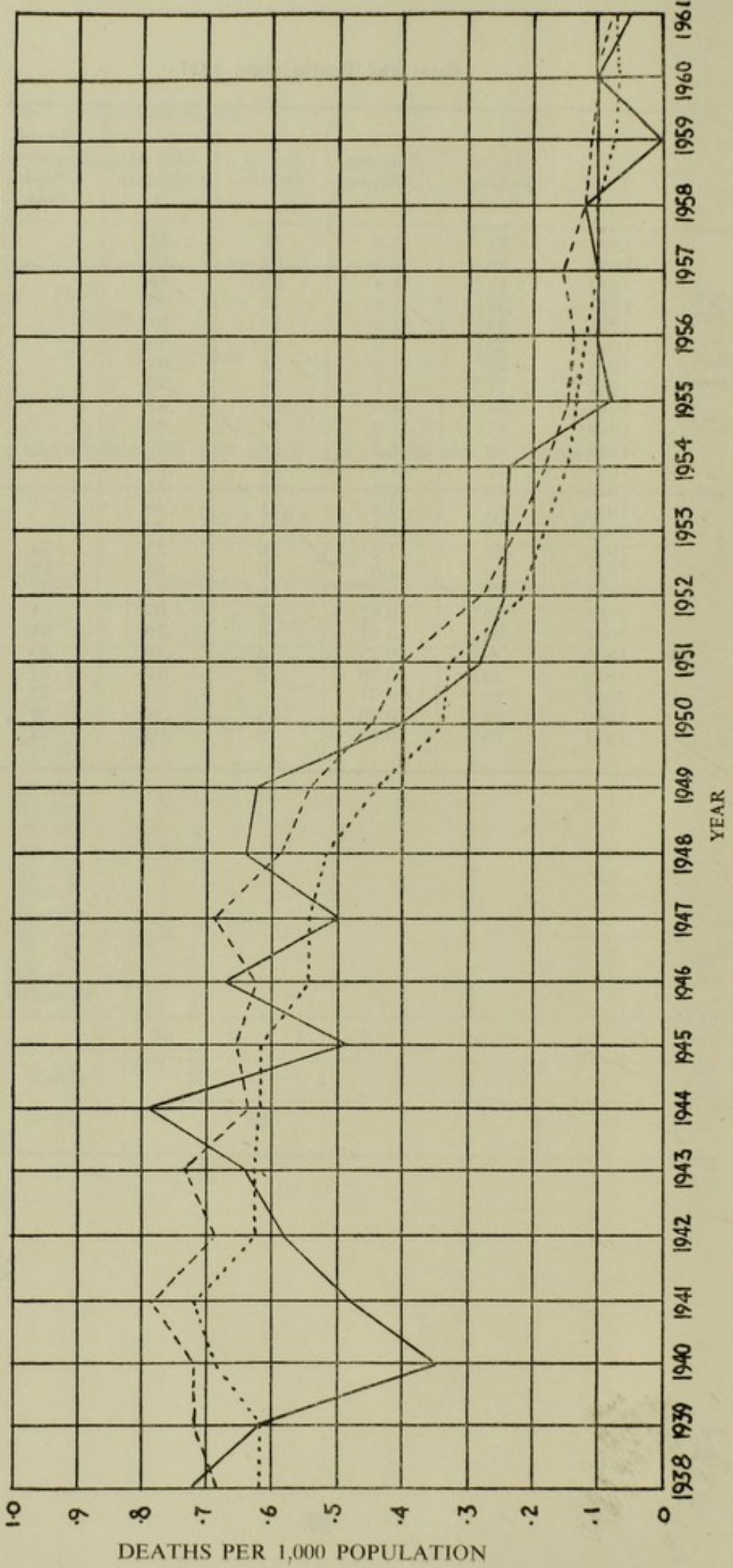
Age Period	C A S E S				D E A T H S			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-20	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
21-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26-30	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
31-35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
36-40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41-45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
46-50	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
51-55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56-60	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66-70	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
71-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	14	6	1	2	1	—	1	—
	20		3		1		1	
	23				2			

Cases and Deaths since 1937

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Notifica- tions</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 pop.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 pop.</i>	<i>No. of Sanatoria Admiss- ions</i>
1937	53	1.4	15	.51	
1938	49	1.3	27	.72	
1939	49	1.3	23	.66	
1940	39	1.0	13	.43	
1941	39	1.0	18	.51	
1942	39	1.0	12	.58	
1943	43	1.2	24	.67	
1944	77	2.1	18	.79	
1945	54	1.5	28	.48	
1946	47	1.2	17	.68	
1947	59	1.5	20	.50	
1948	72	1.8	22	.66	
1949	49	1.2	25	.61	
1950	91	2.3	11	.40	
1951	76	1.9	11	.28	
1952	47	1.2	10	.25	34
1953	40	1.0	10	.25	42
1954	38	0.97	10	.25	37
1955	26	0.67	3	.07	34
1956	34	0.87	4	.10	34
1957	30	0.77	4	.10	30
1958	23	0.59	5	.12	25
1959	20	0.51	—	—	23
1960	22	0.56	4	.10	30
1961	23	0.59	2	.05	28

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES 1938-61

CONSETT U.D.C. —————
 DURHAM COUNTY - - - - -
 ENGLAND & WALES



(i) At the Chest Clinic at Villa Real, there are special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. During the year 94 contacts were skin tested and 64 were found to be tuberculosis negative and 59 of these were vaccinated with B.C.G.

(ii) Those needing sanatorium treatment are in the main admitted to Maiden Law Tuberculosis Unit; those needing major surgical treatment being transferred to Seaham Hall, Poole or Wolsingham Sanatorium. During the year 28 cases of tuberculosis were admitted for hospital treatment.

(iii) There were 552 patients on the tuberculosis register at the end of the year. Most cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are registered by the Ministry of Labour as disabled persons and each patient is assessed at the Chest Clinic before returning to work. There is close co-operation between the Chest Physician and the Disablement Resettlement Officer, and if thought suitable, a course of industrial rehabilitation at Felling Unit is arranged and some patients are referred to Finchale Abbey Training Centre for further training.

(iv) The vaccination of eligible school children with B.C.G. was carried out in the autumn term in the schools. Altogether, 759 children attending 10 schools were tuberculin tested and 538 were given B.C.G. vaccine. See details on page 30.

(v) The Mass Radiography Unit visited Consett in June and October, and wide publicity was given.

It is particularly important for all men over 45 years of age to have an annual X-ray of the chest as it is in this age group that the highest incidence of chest disease is now found. The X-rays used for this purpose employ only a tiny charge of radiation, and the machines are specially designed to protect the body from this small amount.

The following are the detailed results of two surveys:—

No. X-rayed	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) No. miniature films	1,640	1,832	2,031
Abnormalities			
(a) Malignant Neoplasm	1	—	1
(b) Tuberculosis—cases notified	—	1	1
No. referred to Chest Clinic	31	18	49

B.C.G. Vaccination of eligible School Children in the Consett Urban District November and December, 1961

(1) <i>School</i>	(2) <i>Consents</i>		(3)* <i>Given Skin Tests</i>		(4) <i>Positive Reactors</i>		(5) <i>Negative Reactors</i>		(6) <i>Negative Reactors Given B.C.G.</i>		(7) <i>No. Absent at time of Readings</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	
Brooms R.C. ...	53	94.34	3	6.00	43	86.00	42	84.00	4		
Benfieldside Modern ...	108	95.37	21	20.39	80	77.67	80	77.67	2		
Moorside Modern... ..	164	85.37	27	19.29	98	70.00	98	70.00	15		
Consett Grammar	157	97.45	44	28.76	101	66.01	100	65.36	8		
Consett R.C.	120	93.33	28	25.00	80	71.43	80	71.43	4		
Consett Modern School ...	150	93.33	41	29.29	86	61.43	86	61.43	13		
Westwood R.C.	14	71.43	1	10.00	9	90.00	9	90.00	—		
Blackhill R.C.	44	93.18	2	4.88	38	92.68	37	90.24	1		
Dr. Barnardo's Homes Children vaccinated at Consett Clinic	13	76.92	1	10.00	6	60.00	6	60.00	3		
<i>Totals</i>	823	92.22	168	22.13	541	71.28	538	70.88	50		

NOTES: *Column 3 (b) gives % of acceptors given skin tests. The Heaf Multiple Puncture Skin Tuberculin Test was used. B.C.G. was given in doses of 0.1ml. intra-dermally. It will be noted that 22.13% of those given a Tuberculin test were found to be positive, as compared with 17.5% in November and December, 1960, and 17.6% in March and April, 1960. In November and December, 1961, 71.28% were Tuberculin Negative.

B. Local Health Authority Services

In 1948, the County Council adopted the Ministry approved scheme of dividing the Administrative County into Areas for each of which an Area Health Sub-Committee was appointed. Lanchester Rural, Consett Urban and Stanley Urban Districts, with a total population of approximately 103,000 comprise No. 3 Area, meetings of the Area Health Sub-Committee being held quarterly. The Area Office is situated at the Health Department, Council Offices, Tantobie.

The County Medical Officer has kindly agreed to the incorporation in this report of the statistics relating to the personal health services.

(a) Clinics

(i) *Birth Control*

Clinics for the above are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, on alternate Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(ii) *Ante and Post-Natal*

Clinics for the above are held at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett as follows:—

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—Tuesdays weekly 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

POST-NATAL CLINIC—Alternate Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(iii) *Child Welfare*

Clinics are held as follows:—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, WETHERALL HOUSE, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT—Fridays all day, and alternate Tuesday mornings.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HALL, BLACKHILL—Alternate Thursdays all day.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE HALL, THE GROVE, CONSETT—Alternate Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(iv) *Immunisation and Vaccination*

This has been carried out at:—

- (a) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area and
- (b) By General Practitioners by personal arrangement with parents.

When a child reaches the age of three months, propaganda material is sent to all parents. Details of the facilities together with consent forms for smallpox vaccination and diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation are enclosed with this literature. When a child reaches the age of twelve months and 4 years 9 months, further propaganda pamphlets regarding diphtheria immunisation are sent.

Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1961

<i>Diphtheria Immunisation Either Single or in Combination</i>		<i>Whooping Cough Immunisation Either Single or in Combination</i>		<i>Tetanus given with Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immu- nisation</i>	<i>Smallpox</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis (Injections)</i>			<i>B.C.G.</i>
<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Vaccination</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>Vaccination</i>
1,412	1,665	604	229	212	396	2,130	986	1,836	597

(v) *School Clinic*

Separate accommodation is set aside in Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, for this clinic. It is attended on Tuesdays and Fridays by the School Medical Officer who also carries out the routine inspection of children at the schools in the urban district.

(b) **Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Services**

(i) *Midwifery*

During the year 702 live and stillbirths were assigned to the area and 53 per cent of these occurred in hospital. There were 331 domiciliary deliveries and of these, nine were delivered in the presence of a doctor. There were no maternal deaths—10 stillbirths and 8 deaths in the first week of life.

All midwives are trained in the use of and possess apparatus for gas and air analgesia. Seventy-seven per cent of domiciliary cases were given gas and air analgesia and 0.9 per cent were given trilene.

(ii) *Domiciliary Nursing*

Six nurses made a total of 17,204 home visits during the year, 9,860—57 per cent of which were made to patients over the age of 65 years.

The following is an analysis of these visits and the types of cases nursed:—

	<i>AGE GROUPS</i>			<i>CLASSIFICATION</i>						
	<i>0—5 yrs.</i>	<i>5—65 yrs.</i>	<i>65 + yrs.</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Surgical</i>	<i>Infectious Diseases</i>	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Maternal Complica- tions</i>	<i>Injections only</i>	<i>Others</i>
New Cases	7	191	244	283	121	—	38	—	—	—
Visits	124	7,220	9,860	11,449	2,490	—	3,069	—	6,013	196

(c) **Health Visitor Service**

There were five Health Visitors in the Consett Urban District, the following domiciliary visits being made during the year:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	9,334
Tuberculosis	641
Mental Deficiency	331
Schools	458
General Health	66
Aged People	516

(d) **Ambulance Service**

The needs of the Urban district are served jointly by the County Ambulance depots situated at Villa Real, Consett and East Street, Stanley, details of the establishment of personnel and vehicles at each being as follows:—

	<i>Consett</i>	<i>Stanley</i>
Depot Superintendents	1	1
Driver Attendants	11	27
Telephonists	—	1
Ambulances	6	7
Light Sitting-case Ambulances ...	1	2

The Consett depot functions from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday to Friday; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday and is closed on Sunday.

The Stanley depot provides a 24 hour service, acting as a reception point for calls arising in the North-West portion of the County and being responsible for the emergency service in the whole of the area, besides having capacity to handle out-patients from the Stanley area attending hospitals for examination and treatment. Both depots function under the overall supervision of the Central Control at Durham, Stanley being linked by a direct telephone line. An additional measure of control is achieved by having radio installed on one vehicle at Consett and three vehicles at Stanley.

To further improve co-ordination in the area, a liaison officer operates at the Shotley Bridge General Hospital.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken by both depots during the year. Whilst the bulk of the work at Consett depot relates to patients residing in the urban district, the co-ordination of journeys results in a certain number of patients residing outside the area being included. Similarly, whilst the figures for the Stanley depot relate mainly to residents of Stanley urban district, a proportion will consist of residents of Consett, particularly in view of the emergency work undertaken by this depot.

	<i>Journeys Undertaken</i>	<i>Cases carried</i>			<i>Mileage</i>
		<i>Stretcher</i>	<i>Sitting</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Consett ...	3,670	3,033	2,992	6,025	115,940
Stanley ...	6,864	4,835	16,926	21,761	176,038

(e) **Domestic Help Service**

At the beginning of January, 1961, 262 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 81 new cases during the year and of the 343 receiving the service, 323 (94 per cent were chronic sick, aged and infirm). At the end of the year there were 298 cases in the area, 45 cases having been terminated during the year.

(f) Mental Health Services

Occupation Centre for Mentally Handicapped Children

The Villa Real Centre has continued to be used for mentally defective children excluded from school under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Twelve males up to the age of 16, 14 females under 21 and 4 females over 21 from the North-West of Durham travel daily to this Centre. The Education Department arrange for the provision of school meals and free milk for these pupils and for transport to and from the Centre.

(g) Local Health Authority Hostel Accommodation

Admission of those needing care and attention to local health authority hostels is arranged directly with the County health department, but cases requiring urgent attention are often referred by their own doctors to the local health department.

Glenroyd House has accommodation for 38 residents and is providing much needed accommodation in this area and preventing local residents being admitted to hostels far away from their homes.

Ten people were admitted to Residential Accommodation as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Glenroyd House, Consett	4	2
Heath House, Houghton-le-Spring	1	—
Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester—Part III Accommodation	1	2

During the year it was necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948–51 for compulsory removal of one old person. The case was that of an old lady, aged 79, who was aged, infirm and was unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. She was removed to Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester.

(h) Welfare of Physically Handicapped

A Club run by and for the physically handicapped operates very successfully in this district. Meetings are held every Tuesday in the Y.M.C.A. Hall and all handicapped persons are welcome.

During the year the Council proceeded with the building of six houses specially equipped for physically handicapped persons. The County Council had agreed to contribute to the additional costs involved. A full report was made of the physically handicapped applicants for these houses and in May the Council selected the six tenants to be allocated houses. At the time of writing the houses have been completed and all of them occupied by the tenants.

These specially adapted houses should prove a boon to the physically handicapped and their families.

(i) Chiropody Service for the Aged

During the year the Chiropody Service run by the Consett and District Old People's Welfare Committee continued to operate at two centres in the area, one in Consett and one in Shotley Bridge.

This is one of the services of most benefit to older people, as disabilities of the feet so often render the sufferer immobile to a degree out of all proportion to the seriousness of the condition. The demand for the service in this area shows that it is much appreciated and has been a great help to those old people who have received treatment.

(j) Meals on Wheels

During the year the Consett and District Old People's Welfare Committee decided to start a "Meals on Wheels" service, operated by the Women's Voluntary Service. The Council were fortunate in receiving from the Members of the Consett Round Table the gift of a van for the purpose of distributing the meals on wheels, and this overcame one of the chief obstacles in starting the service.

The Durham County Council agreed to contribute to both capital and running costs of the scheme. It was decided in the first case to begin in the central Consett area and limit the number of meals to twenty-four, to be supplied twice weekly. Old people who were considered to be most deserving were selected for the provision of meals. The service was commenced on 21st November, and was running satisfactorily at the end of the year.

C. Hospital Services in the Area

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the North-West Durham Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The Secretary has kindly provided the following information on the Hospitals and Clinics serving this Area.

Malden Law Hospital

At 31st December, 1961, the following number of beds were available:

Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	30
Chest Unit (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	60
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	24
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	<u>114</u>

Lee Hill Hospital

This Hospital with a complement of 307 beds (62 of which are used as Part III accommodation for the County Council) and a Medical Out-patients' Department, deals with the Chronic Sick and includes a section for Orthopaedic Tuberculosis cases.

Bed allocation is as follows:—

Orthopaedic	...	...	...	28
Psychiatric	...	...	...	44
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	173
Part III Accommodation	...	...	...	62
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	<u>307</u>

Shotley Bridge General Hospital

Out-patients facilities for all the Specialities exist at this Hospital. The 529 beds are allocated as follows:—

Surgical	...	...	...	...	108
Medical	...	...	...	...	94
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	43
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	71
Paediatrics	...	...	...	...	4
Thoracic Surgery	...	...	...	...	114
Radiotherapy	...	...	...	...	50
Plastic Surgery	...	...	...	...	45
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>529</u>

South Moor Hospital

Bed allocation is as follows:—

Thoracic	...	...	...	...	14
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	8
General Surgery	...	...	...	...	16
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>38</u>

Richard Murray Hospital

There are 32 Obstetric beds at this Hospital.

Infectious Diseases Hospital

Patients in the Area suffering from infectious diseases were admitted to the Chester-le-Street Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Chest Clinic, Villa Real

This clinic provides a full chest clinic service, including B.C.G. and resettlement sessions as follows:—

Tuesday	9.15 a.m.	Contacts of known cases
	1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Male)
Wednesday	9.15 a.m.	Males
	1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Female)
Friday	9.15 a.m.	Females
	2.00 p.m.	Children up to 16 years and B.C.G. vaccination
		X-ray session (expectant mothers)

Venereal Diseases

In view of the increasing incidence of venereal disease, and following a request from a local hospital, it was decided that some publicity should be given as to where treatment could be obtained. Accordingly, a notice giving details of the hospitals providing treatment was displayed in each public convenience.

Treatment and diagnostic facilities are provided by Clinics outside the Area as follows:—

NEWCASTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL, WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Males and Females:—

Monday to Friday: 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Saturday: 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

DURHAM COUNTY HOSPITAL

Females: Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Males: Monday 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

III. ANNUAL REPORT OF RAINFALL, Etc., 1961

The Surveyor and Engineer has kindly provided me with the following information:—

Month (1961)	Rainfall in ins.		No. of days rain fell		Heaviest Daily Fall	
	West- wood	Crook- hall	West- wood	Crook- hall	Ins.	Date
January ...	4.65	5.11	24	23	0.81	2nd
February ...	1.65	1.62	13	11	0.34	8th
March	0.92	0.96	4	6	0.67	29th
April	2.15	2.18	18	16	0.43	4th
May	2.01	1.96	12	10	0.84	4th
June	1.75	2.12	12	9	0.96	10th
July	4.66	4.92	13	11	1.35	12th
August	3.28	3.28	19	15	0.74	11th
September ...	1.59	1.86	13	16	0.53	2nd
October	2.93	3.09	19	22	0.52	19th
November ...	1.60	1.23	15	16	0.34	29th
December ...	3.44	3.59	19	16	1.26	29th
	30.63	31.92	181	171		

The heaviest daily rainfall was on 12th July, when 1.35 inches of rain fell, and the wettest month was January, with 5.11 inches. The total rainfall was 31.92 inches compared with 39.21 inches in 1960. The driest month was March with 0.92 inches of rain.

APPENDIX A.

Year	Popu- lation	Deaths	Death Rate	Live Births	Birth Rate	Infan- tile Deaths	Infant- Death Rate	Neo- Natal Deaths	Neo- Natal Death Rate	No. of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified							Tuber- culosis		
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Polio- myeli- tis	Dysentery	Enteric	Food Poisoning	Pul.	Non Pul.
1937	37,280	448	12.0	677	18.1	48	70.9	—	—	147	—	—	180	—	3	—	—	29	24
1938	37,340	435	11.5	670	17.9	36	53.7	—	—	169	—	—	154	—	19	1	—	23	26
1939	37,420	453	12.1	705	18.8	51	72.3	—	—	54	6	34	73	—	—	3	35	14	14
1940	37,040	469	12.6	676	18.2	40	59.1	—	—	28	1,243	196	10	—	—	47	25	14	13
1941	37,040	409	11.0	639	17.2	42	66.9	—	—	47	376	120	18	—	—	—	26	17	22
1942	36,210	433	11.9	671	18.5	40	59.6	—	—	83	299	75	18	2	—	—	17	31	12
1943	35,320	432	12.2	602	17.0	28	46.5	—	—	62	291	72	29	—	—	—	31	45	32
1944	35,050	434	12.0	732	20.8	32	43.0	—	—	15	306	65	33	1	—	—	45	34	20
1945	35,310	435	12.3	694	19.6	34	48.9	—	—	48	117	11	13	—	—	1	34	33	14
1946	36,760	415	11.2	751	20.4	30	39.5	—	—	41	218	108	14	—	—	—	33	43	16
1947	37,040	415	11.2	780	21.0	28	35.8	—	—	64	385	29	1	7	—	—	43	53	19
1948	38,820	417	10.7	737	18.9	41	55.6	—	—	111	522	104	2	—	5	—	53	40	9
1949	38,900	463	11.9	708	18.2	29	40.9	17	24.01	52	142	19	1	—	—	—	40	79	12
1950	39,130	482	12.3	684	17.4	30	43.8	15	23.39	59	375	212	—	—	3	—	79	62	14
1951	39,020	435	11.1	659	16.8	23	34.9	17	25.79	24	740	85	—	—	5	—	62	39	8
1952	38,840	427	10.9	647	16.6	17	26.2	10	15.45	61	281	143	1	—	—	—	39	32	8
1953	38,740	413	10.6	650	16.7	20	30.76	10	15.38	45	332	244	—	—	—	255	32	27	11
1954	38,830	477	12.2	587	15.1	19	32.3	11	18.7	15	114	130	—	—	—	32	27	21	5
1955	38,770	419	10.8	627	16.1	19	30.3	12	19.1	14	771	23	—	—	—	23	21	29	5
1956	38,770	430	11.0	596	15.3	18	30.2	13	21.8	16	24	148	—	—	—	16	29	24	6
1957	38,780	436	11.2	644	16.6	14	21.7	11	17.0	41	997	45	—	—	—	3	24	22	1
1958	38,890	490	12.6	682	17.5	28	41.0	23	33.7	6	26	58	—	—	3	—	22	16	4
1959	38,940	423	10.8	640	16.4	18	28.1	14	21.8	22	832	108	—	—	81	—	16	17	5
1960	39,080	469	12.0	649	16.6	14	21.5	13	20.0	21	14	27	—	—	7	—	17	20	3
1961	38,720	441	11.3	692	17.8	10	14.4	9	13.0	4	842	12	—	—	—	11	20	—	—

APPENDIX C.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Type of Property</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>	<i>All other (including Business and Industrial)</i>	
I. No. of Properties in Local Authority's District	94	11,998	55	2,030	14,177
II. No. of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1961 as a result of:—					
(a) Notification ...	10	52	2	39	103
(b) Otherwise ...	40	380	44	257	721
III. No. of Properties (under II found to be infested by rats	6	34	3	16	59
IV. No. of Properties (under II) found to be infested by mice	3	23	—	17	43
V. No. of Infested Properties (under III and IV) treated by Local Authority	9	57	3	33	102
VI. No. of informal notices served under Section 4:—					
(1) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing ...	—	8	—	11	19
VII. No. of visits made by Local Authority during treatment and inspection of Properties ...	199	602	43	434	1,278

APPENDIX D.

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
SEWERS AND SEWAGE WORKS**

<i>Date of Sewer Campaign</i>	<i>No. of Manholes treated</i>	<i>Showing Signs of infestation</i>	<i>No. infestation</i>
April, 1961	95	23	72
November, 1961	133	2	131
<i>Sewage Works and Buildings treated in conjunction with Sewer Campaign</i>		<i>Showing signs of infestation</i>	
April, 1961			
Pont		—	
Knitsley		—	
Crookhall		Minor	
Ebchester		—	
Hamsterley Pump House		—	
November, 1961			
Pont		—	
Knitsley		—	
Crookhall		—	
Ebchester		Minor	
Hamsterley Pump House		—	

APPENDIX E.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

I. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	36	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	108	120	41	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	48	15	—	—
<i>Total</i>	177	171	43	—

II. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	10	3	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	31	20	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act not (including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ...	43	25	—	13	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel— Making etc., Cleaning and Washing	3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ...	3	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX G.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

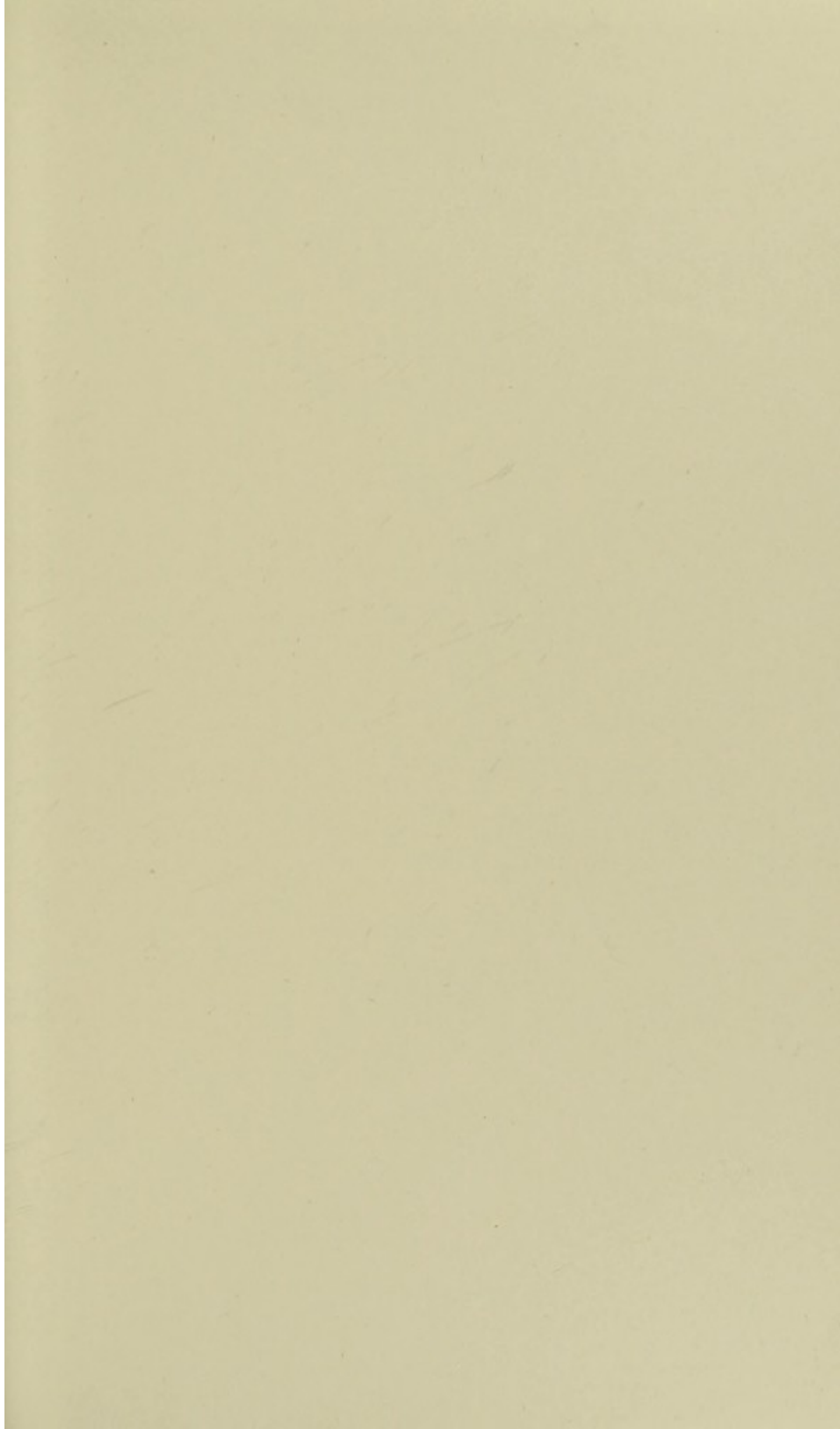
	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	3,063	49	21	10,319	1,629	—
No. Inspected ...	3,063	49	21	10,319	1,629	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI						
Whole Carcases condemned	1	—	3	5	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	224	4	1	59	8	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerai ...	7.34	8.16	19.05	.62	.61	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole Carcases condemned	2	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	—	—	—	34	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	.36	—	—	—	2.14	—
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally Con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

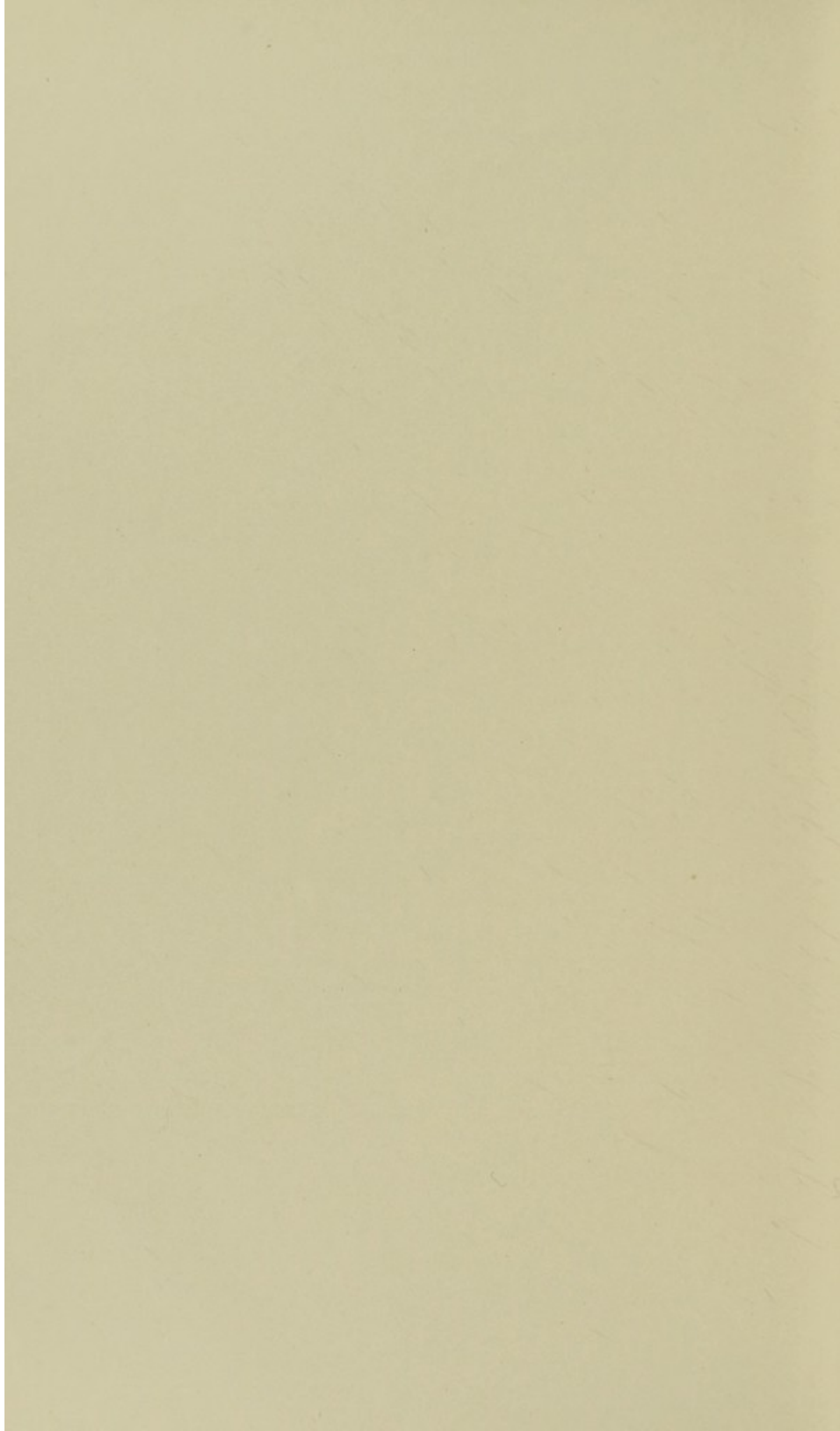
The total weight of meat and offal condemned was 2 tons, 16 cwts.

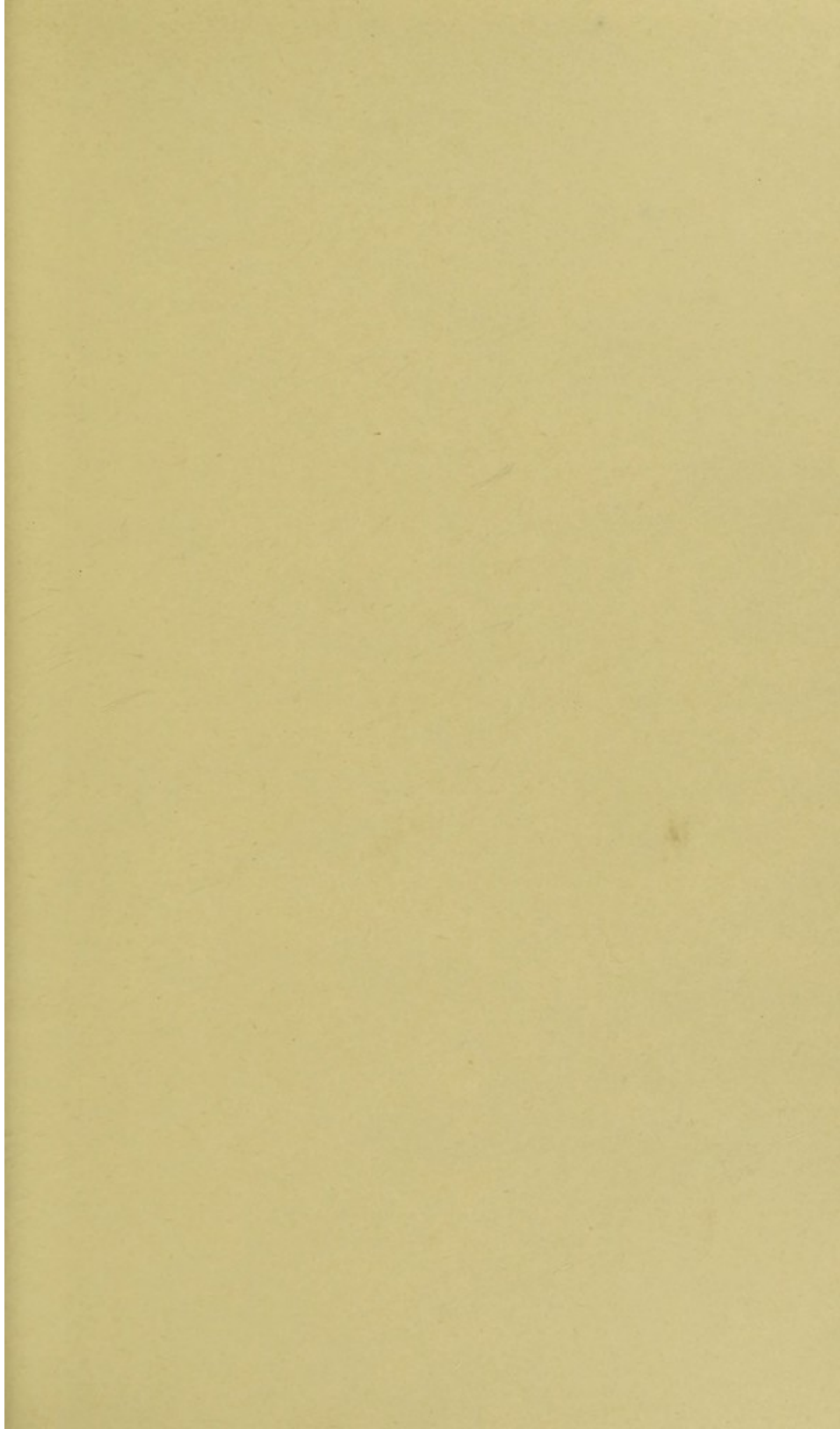
APPENDIX B
 CIGARETTES IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Year	Domestic Cigarettes	Imported Cigarettes	Total Cigarettes
1917	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1918	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1919	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1920	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1921	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1922	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1923	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1924	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1925	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1926	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1927	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1928	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1929	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1930	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1931	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1932	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1933	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1934	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1935	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1936	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1937	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1938	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1939	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1940	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1941	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1942	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1943	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1944	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1945	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1946	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1947	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1948	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1949	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
1950	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	11,000,000,000

The total number of cigarettes imported and domestic in 1950 is 11,000,000,000.







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