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CONSETT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

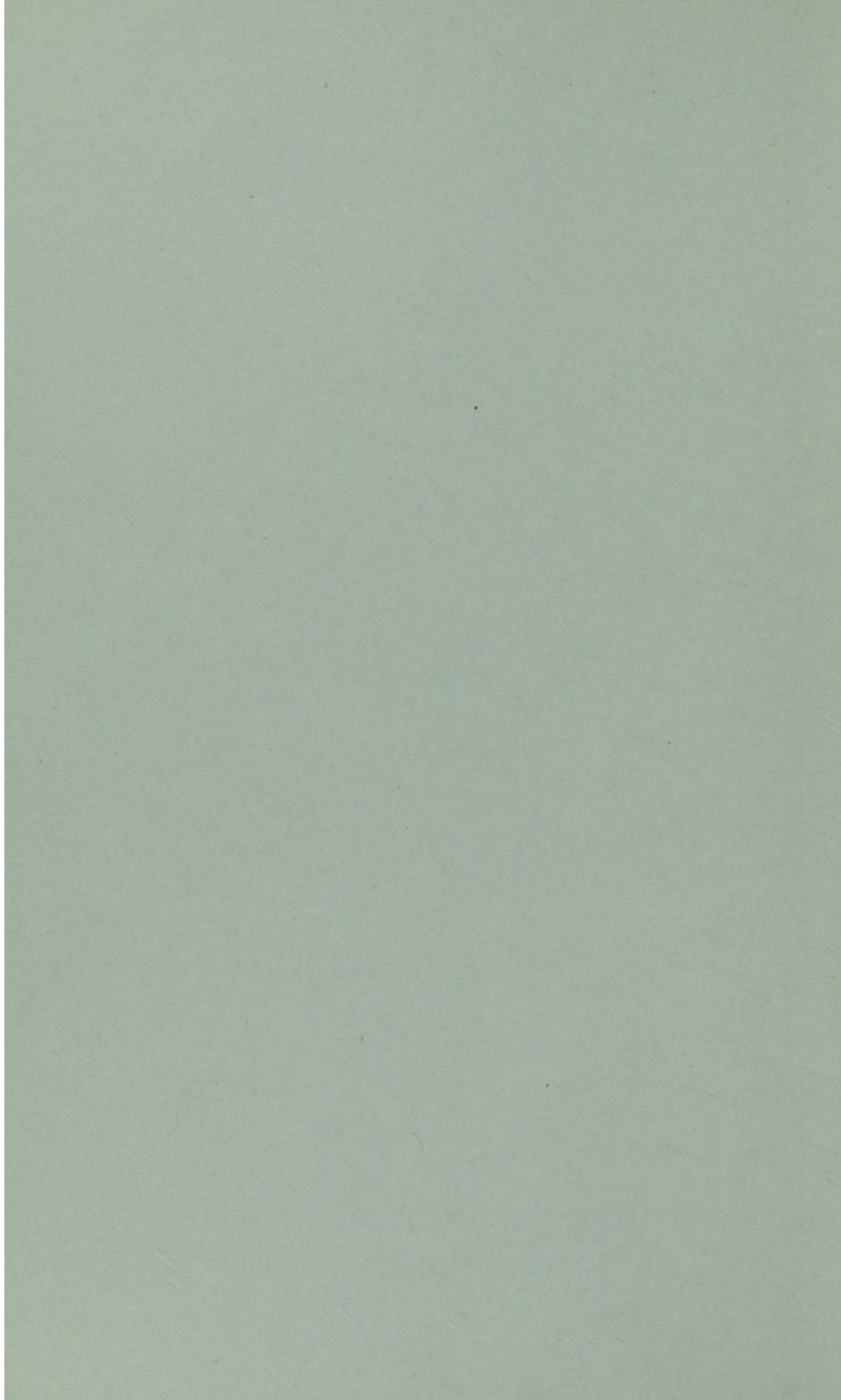


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962

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



CONSETT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

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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 1962.

It has been a satisfactory year with the incidence of infectious diseases low, apart from an epidemic of dysentery.

Unfortunately the vital statistics show an increase in the stillbirth rate, the infantile mortality rate and the death rate, with a decrease in the birthrate

An important advance in public health during the year was the introduction of the oral poliomyelitis vaccine for routine use. A scheme was organised to carry out vaccination in all of the schools in the area and special clinics were arranged for children under school age and adults.

The investigation of perinatal deaths (stillbirths and infant deaths) in the Stanley and Consett areas first started seven years ago by my predecessor Dr. Ludkin, was continued during the year. The scope of the survey has increased each year. Each case is investigated in detail and as far as possible a post-mortem examination is carried out in all cases; consideration is given to the presence of avoidable factors associated with the cause of death.

Liaison with general practitioners and hospital medical officers remains good.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council for their continued support and interest in public health and the Staff 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.

B. ARMSTRONG, Certificate P.H.I.E.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

D. BRITTEN, J. LIDDLE.

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)	38,780
(i) Estimated number of children:—	
Under 5 years	3,300
5-14 years	6,300
Marriages in the Area during 1962 (Estimated)	317
Number of Inhabited houses	12,130
(i) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	56
(ii) Number of Council Aged Persons' Homes	240
(iii) Number of Council Houses (Including Aged Persons)	3,784
(iv) Number of Houses and Shops combined	138
(v) Number of Lock-up Shops	309
(vi) Number of Occupied Houses under Closing or Demolition Orders	7
Rateable Value, April 1st, 1962	£606,420
Net Product of a Penny Rate April 1st, 1962	£2,425

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
15,346	4,413	19,759

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 1962	1,202	197	1,399
(ii) Persons registered as Disabled	751	77	828
(iii) Percentage of Registered Disabled who were on the Tuberculosis Register	23	9	32
(iv) Disabled persons trained	6	2	8
(v) No. of persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1962	7	1	8
(vi) No. of T.B. persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1962	—	—	—
(vii) Tuberculosis persons trained during 1962	—	—	—
(viii) No. of Registered Blind Persons	24	39	63
(ix) No. of Partially Sighted Persons	9	13	22
(x) No. of Registered Physically Handicapped Persons	28	32	60
(xi) No. of Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons	9	10	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	641	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	16.5	18.0*	18.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.5	—	3.8
STILLBIRTHS:—			
Number	19	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	28.3	18.1*	19.7
Total Live and Stillbirths	660	—	—
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	18	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY RATES:—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	28.0	21.4*	26.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.0	—	26.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	—	23.4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	23.4	15.1*	19.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	20.2	—	16.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	48.4	30.8*	35.7
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion):—			
Number of deaths	Nil	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	—	0.35*	0.60
DEATHS:—			
Number	464	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	11.9	11.9*	11.6
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:—			
Number	2	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.05	0.06*	0.06

* *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 16.3 and 14.9 respectively.

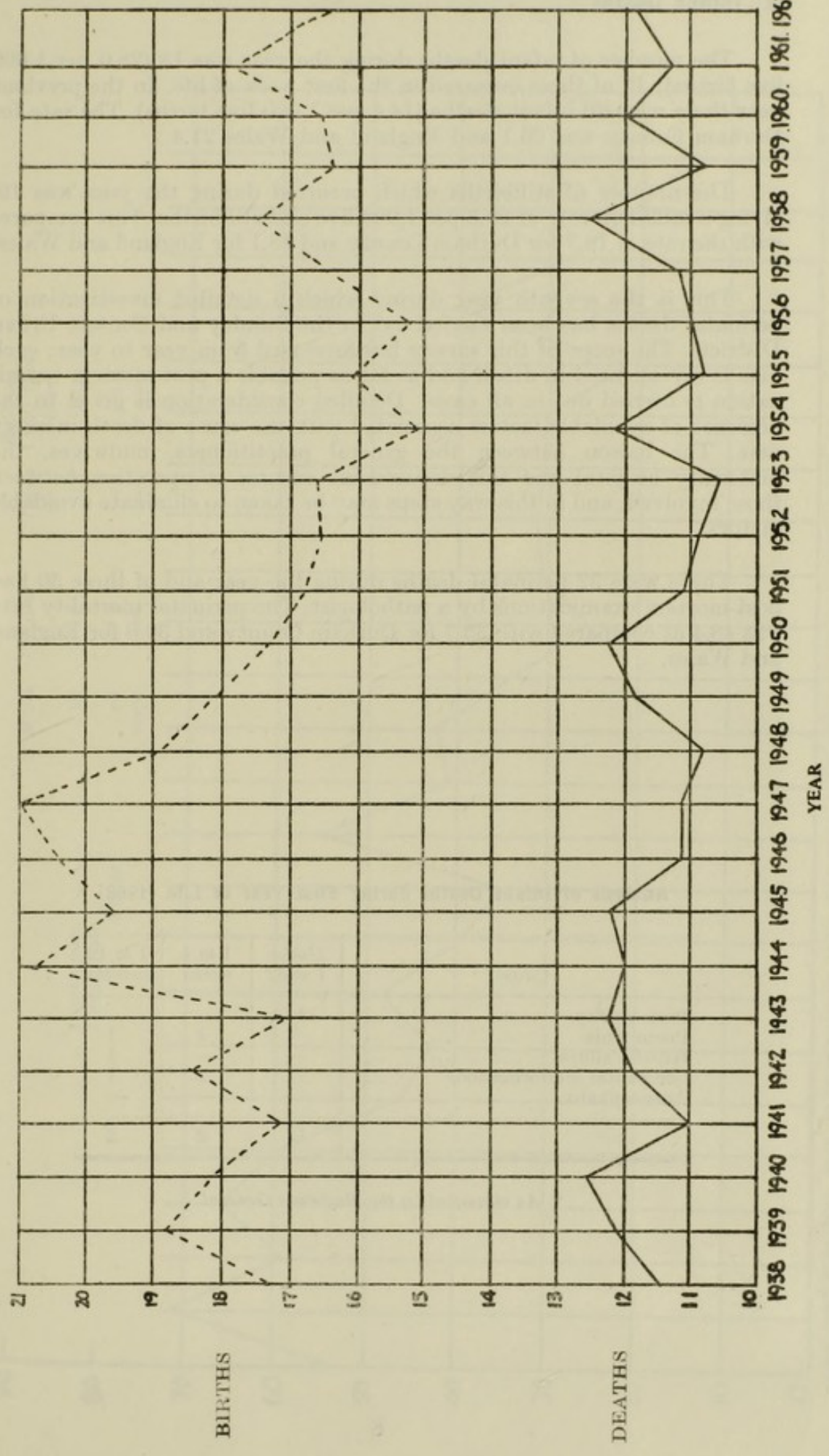
BIRTHS

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Live Births				
Legitimate	331	287	618	
Illegitimate	12	11	23	
	343	298	641	
(b) Still Births				
Legitimate	7	11	18	
Illegitimate	1	—	1	
	8	11	19	

DEATHS

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths during the year	248	216	464	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	—	—	—	

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1938-1962



(a) Infant Deaths

The number of infant deaths during the year was 18 (28.0 per 1,000 live births); 13 of these occurred in the first week of life. In the previous year there were 10 infant deaths (14.4 per 1,000 live births). The rate for Durham County was 26.1 and England and Wales 21.4.

The number of stillbirths which occurred during the year was 19, giving a stillbirth rate of 28.8 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. This compares with the rate of 19.7 for Durham County and 18.1 for England and Wales.

This is the seventh 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. Detailed consideration is given to the presence of avoidable factors associated with the cause of death in every case. The liaison between the general practitioners, midwives, the maternity hospital and this department ensures co-operation between those involved, and in this way steps may be taken to eliminate avoidable factors.

There were 32 perinatal deaths during the year and of these 30 had post-mortem examinations by a pathologist. The perinatal mortality rate was 48.4 as compared with 35.7 for Durham County and 30.8 for England and Wales.

Analysis of Infant Deaths during First Year of Life (1962)

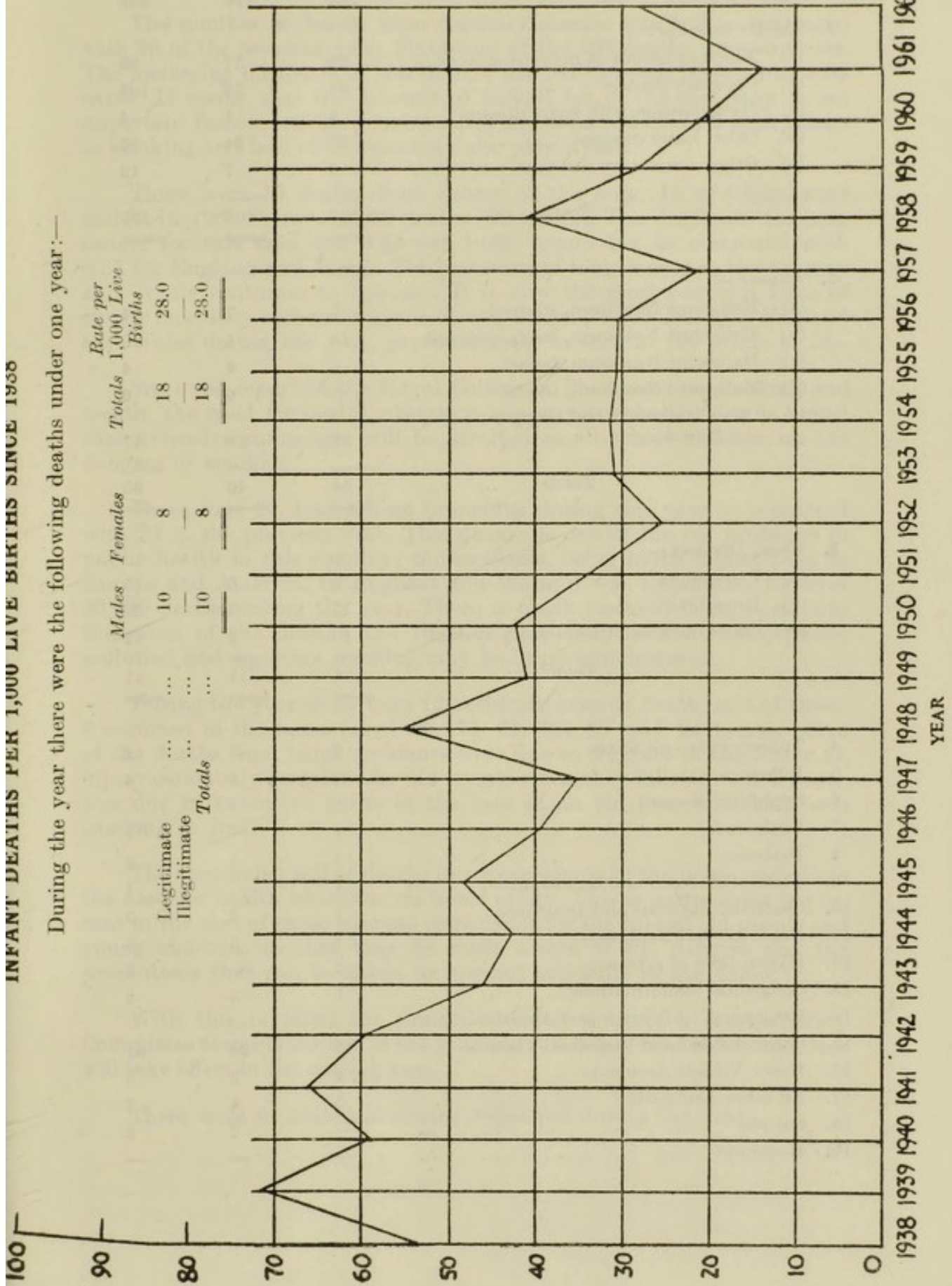
<i>Cause*</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 to 4 weeks</i>	<i>1 to 12 months</i>
Prematurity	10	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	1
Heart Failure	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ...	1	1	1
Anencephalus	1	—	—
	13	2	3

* *As classified by the Registrar General*

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS SINCE 1938

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

	Males	Females	Totals	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Legitimate	10	8	18	28.0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...
Totals	10	8	18	28.0



(b) Deaths (General)

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
ALL CAUSES	248	216	464
1. Cardio vascular:—			
(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	26	37	63
(b) Coronary disease	64	39	103
(c) Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	1	4
(d) Other heart diseases	29	24	53
(e) Other circulatory diseases	5	7	12
<i>Totals</i>	<u>127</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>235</u>
2. Cancer:—			
(a) Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	7	7	14
(b) Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	1	19
(c) Malignant Neoplasm, breast ...	—	4	4
(d) Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ...	—	6	6
(e) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	19	28	47
<i>Totals</i>	<u>44</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>90</u>
3. Chest Diseases:—			
(a) Pneumonia	9	6	15
(b) Bronchitis	17	3	20
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system	10	2	12
<i>Totals</i>	<u>36</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>47</u>
4. Tuberculosis—all forms	2	—	2
5. Influenza	3	1	4
6. Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—
7. Leukaemia	1	—	1
8. Diabetes	1	1	2
9. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	1
10. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	2	3
11. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	5	6
12. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
13. Congenital Malformations	1	5	6
14. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	—	—	—
15. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	23	28	51
16. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	3	5
17. All other Accidents	3	4	7
18. Suicide	—	2	2
19. Homicide	—	—	—

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 103 as compared with 99 in the previous year. Sixty-four of the 103 deaths were in males. The increasing incidence of this disease has led to much research into its cause. It seems that the amount of animal fat in the diet may be an important factor, but the general stress and strain of life and such things as smoking and lack of exercise may also play a part.

There were 19 deaths from cancer of the lung, 18 of whom were males. In 1961 there were 22 deaths (20 males). The deathrate for lung cancer for this area was 0.48 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.51 for England and Wales. The incidence of lung cancer in the country as a whole continues to increase. It is now the most common form of cancer mortality and was responsible for almost 24,000 deaths in England and Wales during the year, predominantly in men in the prime of life.

Since the report of the Royal College of Physicians on smoking and health, the need for health education is now recognised and it is hoped that extensive campaigns will be directed to all school children on the dangers of smoking.

There were 20 deaths from bronchitis during this year as compared with 23 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 during the 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 12 accidents causing death, and of these, 6 occurred in the home (aged 69, 74, 82, 88, 89 and 94 years). Five of the deaths from home accidents were due to fracture of the femur an injury commonly sustained by old people when they fall. The sixth death was due to extensive burns in the case of an old man who had been smoking in bed.

The continuing toll of deaths due to accidents in the home underlines the need for health education on home safety. This is particularly important in the case of those who are responsible for the care of old people and young children, so that they be made aware of the dangers and the precautions that can be taken to prevent accidents in the home.

With this in mind the Council decided to form a Home Safety Committee towards the end of the year and it is hoped that this Committee will take effect in the coming year.

There were no maternal deaths registered during the year.

II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services

(a) GENERAL

Water. The Durham County Water Board's and the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company's new Derwent Reservoir is still under construction and again adverse weather conditions have held up this 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, the water being highly coloured and containing a trace of deposit which consisted of vegetable debris and a few diatoms, a minute amount of residual chlorine, less than 0.02 parts per million, being present. Apart from its physical condition, the water could be considered to be a good public supply.

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	5	—	3	3	—	1	2	—	2	1
Leadgate ...	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals</i> ...	4	8	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	2	2

Nine 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 ...	2	—	—	—	2
Other Sources of Supply (Springs, Wells, etc.)	—	1	2	4	7
<i>Totals</i> ...	2	1	2	4	9

Drainage and Sewage. Two new disposal works consisting of reinforced settlement tanks and filters built at each end of the village of Iveston have now been completed. House drainage is being connected for treatment at these works and when completed, forty houses should then have a proper disposal system.

Sanitary Conveniences

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

Water-closets	...	...	...	13,895
Ash-closets	...	...	...	58
Privy Middens	...	...	...	8

Atmospheric Pollution

Early in the year the recording of atmospheric pollution by four deposit gauges and five lead peroxide gauges was discontinued. It is now recognised that pollution from smoke and sulphur dioxide is more injurious to health than the larger particles of grit and dust. Accordingly, measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method were commenced at three sites in the area approved by the Warren Spring Laboratory to represent three different types of areas:—

- (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.

Towards the end of the year a full report on Smoke Control Areas for the Consett Urban District was submitted to the Council. This report indicated with maps how the whole of the district could be divided into a number of smoke control areas to be dealt with over a period of years, and it was suggested that the first area could be Moorside Estate, consisting of 840 Council houses and 39 private houses. In view of the costs involved and the short supplies of certain smokeless fuels, the Council deferred their decision to a later date.

Prevention of damage by Pests

During the year, 992 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

Fourteen 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.

Swimming Baths

In August, new indoor swimming baths, consisting of a main pool, learners' pool, changing accommodation and a cafe at balcony level overlooking both pools, were opened in Sherburn Park, Consett. The main pool is 110 feet long by 42 feet wide, depth of water being 3 feet at the shallow end sloping to 8 feet 6 inches at the deep end. This pool conforms to the size recommended by the Amateur Swimming Association and is suitable for championship events. The small pool is 46 feet long by 20 feet wide with a depth of 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 6 inches. Heating, ventilation and filtration plants are situated in a basement alongside the large pool, heat being supplied by two boilers fired by automatic stokers; centrifugal pumps are used to circulate the water in the pools, water being drawn from the deep ends and then sterilised by the addition of chlorine before passing through a strainer to remove any extraneous matter. Chlorine is added in sufficient quantity to maintain a free residual of 1.0-2.0 p.p.m.; alumina sulphide is then added and filtration takes place. Four 8 feet diameter pressure filters of the air scour type are used. After filtration, treatment with an alkali is carried out in order to maintain a Ph. value of between 7.5 and 7.8. This water is then passed through a calorifier where it is discharged into the shallow ends of both pools at approximately 80°F. Filtration of bathing water takes place every four hours. The learners' pool contains 17,000 gallons and the main pool, 220,000 gallons of water.

The ventilation system provided is capable of giving two complete air changes per hour by methods of extraction and the treating by heat and filtration of the incoming air. This method helps to combat the problem of condensation.

Routine samples of water are taken every hour by the Baths Manager to ensure the correct chlorine residual and Ph. value. Bacteriological samples are taken regularly by the Health Department and a constant check is made on the chlorine residual and Ph. value of the bath water.

(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	12	29	41
Houses for the Physically Handi- capped, Dale Avenue, Consett	6	—	6
<i>Totals</i>	18	29	47

In addition, certificates of completion were issued in relation to 91 private houses.

Since the war a total of 2,845 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
1962	...	...	...	...	47	91
					2,122	723

(ii) Improvement Grants

Ninety-one 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 twenty discretionary and 195 standard grants have been approved since the inception of the scheme, and of these, 325 have been completed and the properties brought up to the necessary standard.

In accordance with Circular No. 42/62, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, an area consisting of 189 houses in five streets was selected as being worthy of improvement. The houses in this area have a 'life' of thirty years but a number of them are without hot water systems, bathrooms, indoor W.C.s., etc. A survey was made at the end of the year and landlords are being interviewed with regard to the installation of those amenities which are not already provided in their houses; guidance is being given for obtaining improvement grants.

It is proposed to continue at a later date in three other areas, consisting of approximately 558 houses.

(iii) Houses Unfit for Human Habitation

Individual

Five demolition orders and four closing orders were made.

Clearance Areas

No more clearance areas have been made.

During the year, 6 families, a total of 16 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 the year as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action	...	...	...	...	...	4
(ii) Number of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action	...	...	...	...	...	6
(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	...	...	...	...	...	99
(b) By owners as a result of statutory notice	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Unfit houses made fit under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	2

(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	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	1
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	—

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 forty-five visits were made to factories in which persons were employed. (*See Appendix E*).

Outworkers

Two 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	1,735	85	1	368
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient	9	2	—	3
Defective	27	21	—	5
Drainage	180	19	—	26
Water Supply	48	12	—	2
Food Premises	751	110	—	145
Shops Act	—	—	—	—
Dairies	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses:				
Public	—	—	—	—
Private	1,439	24	—	24
Tents, Vans, etc.	28	2	—	2
Factories and Workplaces	145	32	—	26
Keeping of Animals	39	6	—	9
Insanitary Ashpits & Receptacles	206	370	—	355
Offensive accumulations	90	10	—	11
Smoke Nuisances	105	5	—	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	1,109	83	—	83
Notifiable Diseases	1,420	—	—	—
Deposit Gauges	761	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	72	7	—	8
Infestations	171	14	—	14
Noise Nuisances	23	2	—	2
Pigeon Control	111	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	8,469	804	1	1,086

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

(i) **General**

Seven hundred and fifty-one inspections were carried out to the 346 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	141
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	27
Shops:—	
General Dealers and Grocers	134
Green Fruit	20
Confectionery	42
Wet Fish Shops	6
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	11
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:—

				<i>No. of Samples</i>
Grade I ... ..	...	...	...	68
Grade II ... ..	...	...	...	—
Grade III ... ..	...	...	...	3
Grade IV ... ..	...	...	...	—
				—
			<i>Total</i>	71
				—

(v) Milk Sampling

Sixty-two samples of milk were taken by the Durham County Council from retailers in this Area and the following results obtained:—

Type of Sample	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Result	
		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Tuberculin Tested ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	31	30	1	31	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	25	23	2	25	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—

(vi) Meat and Other Foods

SLAUGHTERHOUSES—Three slaughterhouses are now licensed in the Area, all complying with The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. Two of these slaughterhouses are situated in Consett and one at Broomhill, Ebchester, approximately two and a half miles from Consett. The majority of the butchers whose animals were slaughtered in the ten slaughterhouses which were licensed before 1st January, 1962, are now being accommodated at these three slaughterhouses.

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 12,679 animals were slaughtered during the year.

	Animals slaughtered from Collecting Centres			
Bulls	—
Bullocks	1,533
Heifers	1,673
Cows	197
Calves	15
Sheep	8,251
Pigs	1,010
<i>Total</i>	<u>12,679</u>

Food found to be unfit for human consumption:—

371 tins Fruit	2 tins Coffee
200 tins Meat	7 jars Jam
144 tins Tomatoes	5 jars Pickles, Sauces, etc.
80 tins Vegetables	1 jar Sandwich Paste
64 tins Pudding	21 pkts. Cereal
55 tins Fish	10 pkts. Flan Mixture
45 tins Fruit Juice	2 pkts. Icing Sugar
30 tins Soup	2½ cwts. Rice
23 tins Milk	8½ lbs. Polony
18 tins Ham	486 lbs. Confectionery
6 tins Cream	164 lbs. Biscuits
2 tins Frozen Eggs	

The total weight condemned was 1 ton 3 cwts. 2 qrs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 and Amendment Act, 1954

There were 32 licensed slaughtermen on the register at the end of the year.

Market Square

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

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

There were 125 cases of notifiable diseases during the year compared with 897 last year.

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
1962	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	188

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	817	—
(b) Dysentery		157
(c) Food Poisoning		17
(d) Other Organisms		—
Swabs (Throat, Nasal and Ear):		
(a) Diphtheria	2	—
(b) Haemolytic Streptococci		1
(c) Other Organisms		1
Sputum for Tuberculosis	302	12
Water	28	—
Ice Cream	71	—
Miscellaneous	8	—
<i>Totals</i>	1,228	188

Notifiable Diseases reported during the year, 1962

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	3	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	5	—	—
Measles	13	13	—	—
Dysentery	84	87	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	12	—	—
Food Poisoning	51	5	—	—
	168	125	2	—

Scarlet Fever. There were 3 cases notified compared with 4 last year. The infections were mild in type and no cases were admitted to hospital.

Measles. There were 13 cases notified compared with 842 in the previous year. Of the 13 cases notified, 7 were under the age of 5 years and none were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough. There were 5 cases notified during the year as compared with 12 in the previous year. No cases were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

There is no doubt that the decrease in the number of cases is largely due to the increased numbers of children being immunised. Whooping cough can still be a dangerous disease, particularly in infants under one year. It is therefore important that immunisation should commence early—at the age of two to three months. It can be given either as whooping cough vaccine alone or in a combined vaccine (whooping cough/diphtheria) or triple vaccine (whooping cough/diphtheria/tetanus).

The percentage of children under two years immunised against whooping cough at the 31st December, 1962, was 62 per cent as compared with 66 and 53 per cent for England and Wales and Durham County respectively.

Poliomyelitis. For the fourth year there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified.

Early in the year oral poliomyelitis vaccine was released for routine vaccination. A scheme was organised to carry out vaccination in all of the schools in the area and special open sessions were arranged at the clinics for children under school age and adults.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION (ORAL) SCHEME APRIL—JULY, 1962

The following table gives particulars of doses given in schools during the above scheme :—

	Children born 1942-60			Young persons born 1933-42			Others			Totals			Persons Receiving "ORAL" Following "SALK"	
	Number of doses given												3rd	4th
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3		
Delves Lane ...	—	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	19	12	10
Consett C. of E. ...	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	8	—
Leadgate J.M. ...	1	2	19	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	22	29	19
" Infs. ...	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	12	12	13
" C. of E. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2
Brooms Sen. ...	3	5	39	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	6	44	23	5
Brooms J.M. & Infs. ...	1	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	16	10	6
Grove County ...	2	9	23	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	9	26	27	19
Grove R.C. ...	3	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	20	38	7
Blackhill Co. Infs. ...	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	1	7
Blackhill R.C. Sen. ...	1	12	14	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	12	21	19	5
Blackhill R.C.J.M. ...	3	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	13	11	8
Consett R.C. Sen. ...	6	18	59	1	—	1	—	—	5	7	18	65	25	20
Consett R.C.J.M.&I. ...	3	13	31	—	2	—	1	1	5	4	16	36	23	16
Consett Modern ...	13	24	40	—	—	—	1	2	8	14	26	48	16	2
Consett J.M. ...	6	5	11	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	6	13	21	19
Consett Infs. ...	1	6	12	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	10	12	7	15
Shotley Bridge ...	—	2	13	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	15	11	14
Ebchester C. of E. ...	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	10	8	17
Westwood R.C. ...	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	15	16	2
Benfieldside Mod. ...	18	9	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	32	14	1
Benfieldside J.M. ...	1	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	3	15	10	10
Benfieldside Infs. ...	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	8	4	7
Moorside ...	9	14	50	—	—	1	—	—	6	9	14	57	19	11
Consett Grammar ...	1	21	65	—	1	5	—	1	13	1	23	83	12	7
Westwood Co. ...	—	4	21	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	26	10	9
Medomsley C. of E. ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	10	6
	75	180	546	2	3	10	3	13	87	80	196	643	400	257

Since the inception of the vaccination scheme 2,193 persons have received fourth injections, 10,656 persons three injections and 1,472 two injections.

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

<i>Infecting Organism</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Salmonella typhimurium ...	4
Salmonella thompson ...	1

Dysentery. There was an outbreak of dysentery during the summer months originating in an infants and junior school in the district. There were 87 confirmed cases, most of whom were school children. All of them were proved to be dysentery of the shigella sonne type, and the infection was mild. One teacher was affected and was absent from school a few days before the school summer holiday commenced. Five food handlers were excluded from work as they were contacts of notified cases.

Diphtheria. For the tenth year in succession no cases of diphtheria were recorded, and the last death occurred in 1943. Nevertheless this satisfactory position has only been maintained by continuing to keep immunity at a high level. It is important that children should be immunised in infancy and receive a booster dose before entering school.

The percentage of children born in 1961 immunised against diphtheria by the 31st December, 1962 was 62 per cent as compared with 67 and 53 for England and Wales and Durham County respectively.

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

Primary Injections	426
Boosters... ..	216

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	—
1953-1962	—	—

Smallpox. Early in the year when a number of cases of smallpox occurred in Bradford there was a rush for vaccination against smallpox, and consequently a heavy demand for vaccine lymph. The Ministry of Health recommended that the situation did not warrant a campaign for mass vaccination, but stressed the importance of vaccinating contacts of the disease and health staffs whose work might lead to exposure to infection, and also bona fide travellers abroad.

Vaccination was carried out at two secondary schools in the area on parties of children and teachers who were going abroad for the Easter holidays.

During the year the Ministry of Health appointed a Standing Medical Advisory Committee to review the present policy of routine vaccination against smallpox. The Committee concluded that there was no evidence to justify that outbreak control alone would necessarily prove effective in a non-vaccinated population. They advised the Ministry that routine vaccination should continue in early childhood, and that smallpox vaccination should be offered to children during the first two years of life, preferably during the second year.

The following table gives the numbers vaccinated against smallpox during the year as compared with 1961:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number of Primary Vaccinations</i>	<i>Number of Infants under 2 years Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-Vaccinated</i>
1961	340	280	56
1962	1,973	397	1,370

The following are the details of children vaccinated in school:—

	<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations</i>
Pupils	24	11
Teachers	1	11

The proportion of infants under two years vaccinated in Consett was 57 per cent, in England and Wales 70 per cent and in Durham County 53 per cent.

Tuberculosis. Twenty-four cases of tuberculosis were notified compared with 23 in 1961. There were two deaths recorded (men aged 59 and 68 years); in the previous year there were two deaths. Again this emphasises the fact that tuberculosis is still a problem in the older age groups of men.

For the third year a scheme offering B.C.G. vaccination to school leavers was carried out in the schools. 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.

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

I. Statistics

		Non-Pulmonary		Total
(a) No. of new cases notified during the year:				
Males	...	...	13	14
Females	...	...	9	10
		<i>Totals</i>	22	24
(b) No. of deaths registered:				
Males	...	...	2	2
Females	...	...	—	—
		<i>Totals</i>	2	2
(c) No. of cases on the Tuberculosis Register:				
Males	...	...	176	265
Females	...	...	187	255
		<i>Totals</i>	363	520

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

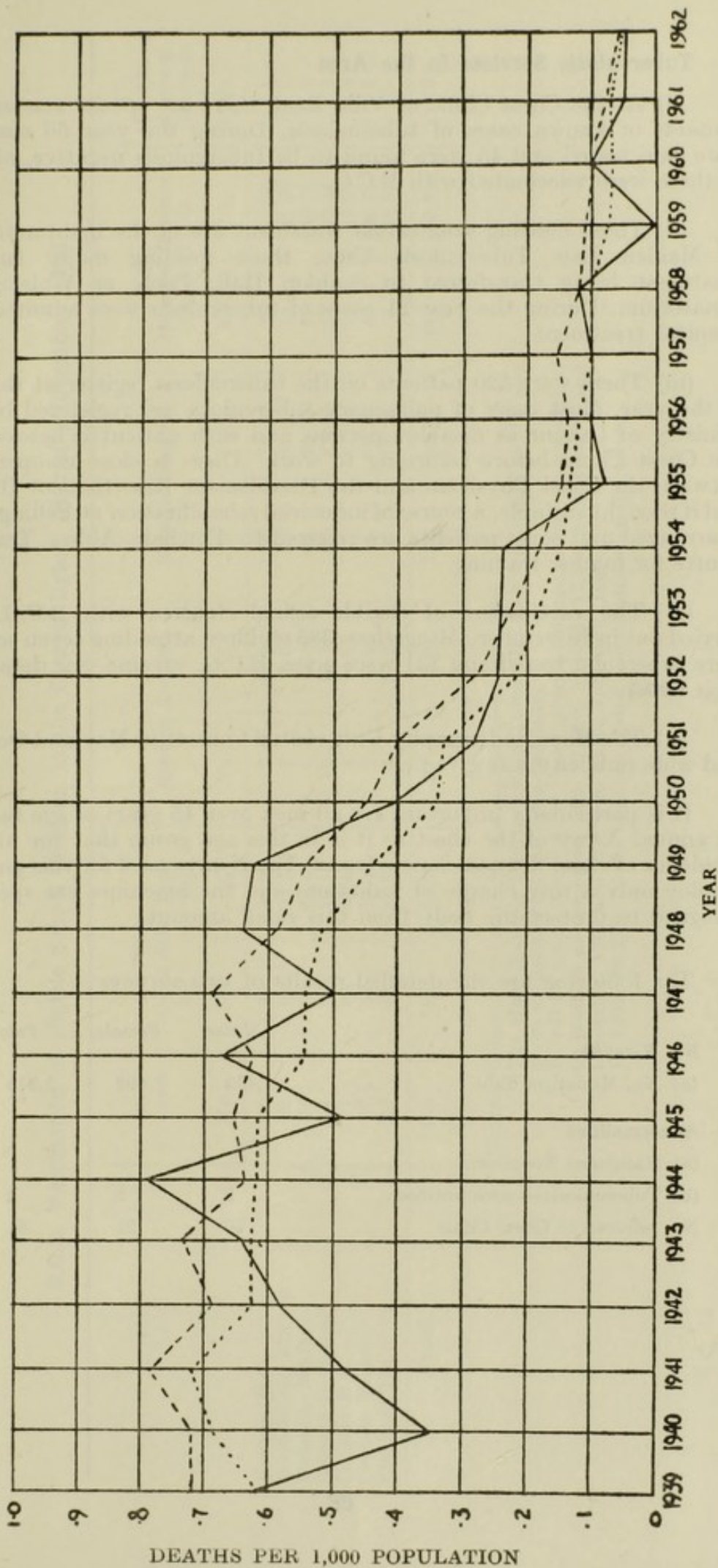
Age Period	CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11-15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-20	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
21-25	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
26-30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31-35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
36-40	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
41-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46-50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51-55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56-60	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
61-65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66-70	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
71-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76-80	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	13	9	1	1	2	—	—	—
	22		2		2		—	
	24				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 Admis- sions</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
1962	24	0.61	2	.05	21

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES, 1939-62

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



2. Tuberculosis Services in the Area

(i) At the Chest Clinic at Villa Real, there are special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. During the year 56 contacts were skin tested and 45 were found to be tuberculosis negative, and 41 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 21 cases of tuberculosis were admitted for hospital treatment.

(iii) There were 520 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 November. Altogether, 385 children attending seven schools were tuberculin tested and 331 were given B.C.G. vaccine. See details on page 29.

(v) The Mass Radiography Unit visited Consett in May 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 diseases 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	...	...	...	1,473	1,802	3,275
Abnormalities						
(a) Malignant Neoplasm	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b) Tuberculosis—cases notified	...	...	...	2	2	4
No. referred to Chest Clinic	...	...	...	40	21	61

B.C.G. Vaccination of eligible School Children in the Consett Urban District—November, 1962

(1) School	(2) Consents		(3)* Given Skin Tests (b)		(4) Positive Reactors		(5) Negative Reactors		(6) Negative Reactors Given B.C.G.		(7) No. Absent at time of Readings
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Brooms R.C. ...	35	94.29	33	21.21	25	75.76	25	75.76	25	75.76	1
Benfieldside Modern ...	62	93.55	58	8.62	51	87.93	51	87.93	51	87.93	2
Moorside Modern ...	76	89.47	68	8.82	59	86.76	59	86.76	59	86.76	3
Consett Grammar ...	111	89.19	99	10.11	87	87.88	87	87.88	87	87.88	2
Consett R.C. ...	77	84.41	65	6.15	57	87.69	57	87.69	57	87.69	4
Consett Modern ...	57	89.47	51	3.92	45	88.24	45	88.24	44	86.27	4
Blackhill R.C. ...	12	91.67	11	27.27	8	72.73	8	72.73	8	72.73	—
Totals	430	89.53	385	9.61	332	86.23	331	85.97	331	85.97	16

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 0.1 ml. intra-dermally.
 It will be noted that 9.61 of those given a tuberculin test were found to be positive as compared with 22.13% in 1961, 17.5% in November and December, 1960 and 17.6% in March and April, 1960.
 In 1962, 86.23% of the children tested 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 1962

Diphtheria Immunisation Either Single or in Combination		Whooping Cough Immunisation Either Single or in Combination		Tetanus given with Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immu- nisation	Smallpox Vaccination	Poliomyelitis Vaccination				B.C.G. Vaccination
						Primary		Booster		
						Primary	Booster	3rd	4th	
426	216	421	133	386	3,343	Two Inj. (Salk)	Three Doses (Oral)	1,726	357	373

(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 660 live and stillbirths were assigned to the area and 53 per cent of these occurred in hospital. There were 306 domiciliary deliveries, and of these, thirteen were delivered in the presence of a doctor. There were no maternal deaths—19 stillbirths and 13 deaths in the first week of life.

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

(ii) *Domiciliary Nursing*

Six nurses made a total of 12,830 home visits during the year, 7,790—60 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:—

	AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION						
	0—5 yrs.	5—65 yrs.	65+ yrs.	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Complica- tions	Injections	Others
New Cases	105	66	240	277	99	—	35	—	—	—
Visits ...	81	4,959	7,790	8,927	2,000	—	1,734	—	4,213	169

(c) **Health Visitor Service**

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

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	8,788
Tuberculosis	...	585
Mental Deficiency	...	316
Schools	...	423
General Health	...	30
Aged People	...	594

(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>
Driver Attendants	...	...	...	12	28
Ambulances	...	...	...	5	7
Sitting-case Cars	...	...	...	1	1

For the greater part of the year the Consett Depot functioned from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Monday and Friday and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday and was closed on Sunday.

From the 23rd November the service operated as follows:—

Monday and Tuesday	8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Wednesday and Thursday	8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Friday and Saturday	8 a.m. to 12 p.m.
Sunday	4 p.m. to 12 p.m.

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.

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 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 ...	3,741	2,722	18,625	21,347	121,448
Stanley ...	7,230	5,059	19,173	24,232	187,166

(e) Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of January, 1962, 298 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 100 new cases during the year and of the 398 receiving the service, 379 (95 per cent were chronic sick and infirm). At the end of the year there were 362 cases in the area 36 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. Six males up to the age of 16, 13 females under 21 and 5 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.

Fourteen people were admitted to Residential Accommodation as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester Part III Accommodation	2	—
Boldon House	2	—
Glenroyd House, Consett ...	4	3
Heath House	—	1
Cambridge House	2	—

During the year it was necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948-51 for compulsory removal of a man aged 66 years, who was suffering from grave chronic illness and was unable to devote to himself and was not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. He was admitted to Shotley Bridge General Hospital and later transferred to Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester, where he died.

(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.

The six Council houses specially equipped for physically handicapped persons were completed early in the year and in May the Council selected six tenants to be allocated houses. There is no doubt that these houses have proved a great boon to the families occupying them, but there is a need for more such units of accommodation to cope with the problem of housing physically handicapped persons in the district.

(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

The meals on wheels service which started at the end of last year has continued to operate very successfully under the direction of the Women's Voluntary Service. The district covered was central Consett area and 24 meals were delivered twice weekly to those old people whose need was greatest. Towards the end of the year arrangements were being made to extend the service to include other parts of the district.

This is a most valuable service for the old people for it ensures that at least they get two good hot meals during the week, and this is an important contribution to the maintenance of their health.

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.

Maiden Law Hospital

At 31st December, 1962, 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 has a complement of 301 beds, 56 of which are used as Part III accommodation for the County Council.

Bed allocation is as follows:—

Psychiatric	...	...	44
Chronic Sick	...	...	201
Part III Accommodation	...	...	56
<i>Total</i>	...	...	<u>301</u>

Shotley Bridge General Hospital

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

Surgical	...	...	103
Medical	...	...	100
Gynaecological	...	...	45
Orthopaedic	...	...	68
Paediatrics	...	...	4
Thoracic Surgery	...	...	114
Radiotherapy	...	...	50
Plastic Surgery	...	...	45
<i>Total</i>	...	...	<u>529</u>

South Moor Hospital

Bed allocation is as follows:—

Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	22
General Surgery	...	...	...	...	16
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>38</u>

Richard Murray Hospital

The following number of beds are available:—

Maternity	...	...	...	...	28
Special Care Baby Cots	...	...	...	...	12
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>40</u>

Infectious Diseases Hospital

Patients in the area suffering from infectious diseases and who require hospitalisation are 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 (Females)
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 *

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., 1962

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

Month (1962)	Rainfall in ins.		No. of days rain fell		Heaviest Daily Fall	
	West- wood	Crook- hall	West- wood	Crook- hall	Ins.	Date
January ...	2.78	2.63	18	16	.58	10th
February ...	1.41	1.44	13	12	.35	25th
March ...	1.09	.93	15	15	.25	2nd
April ...	1.74	1.69	14	14	.47	21st
May ...	2.91	2.71	20	19	.65	19th
June ...	.51	.58	8	8	.21	15th
July ...	2.31	2.02	13	15	.98	10th
August ...	2.24	2.79	14	15	.58	14th
September ...	3.57	3.92	22	19	1.27	11th
October ...	.58	.43	6	7	.20	25th
November ...	2.55	3.10	17	16	1.00	17th
December ...	2.40	2.09	17	16	.57	30th
	24.09	24.33	177	172		

The heaviest daily rainfall was on 11th September, 1962, when 1.27 inches of rain fell, and the wettest month was September, with 3.92 inches. The total rainfall of 24.33 inches compares with 1961 rainfall of 31.92 inches and 1960 of 39.21.

The driest month was June with .51 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	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Polio- myeli- tis	Dysentery	Enteric	Food Poisoning	Tuber- culosis	
																		Pud.	Non Pud.
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	—	—	6	54	34	73	—	—	3	—	35	14
1940	37,040	469	12.6	676	18.2	40	59.1	—	—	1,243	28	196	10	—	—	47	—	25	14
1941	37,040	409	11.0	639	17.2	42	66.9	—	—	376	47	120	18	—	—	—	—	26	13
1942	36,210	433	11.9	671	18.5	40	59.6	—	—	299	83	75	18	2	—	—	—	17	22
1943	35,320	432	12.2	602	17.0	28	46.5	—	—	291	62	72	29	—	—	—	—	31	12
1944	35,050	434	12.0	732	20.8	32	43.0	—	—	306	15	65	33	—	—	—	—	45	32
1945	35,310	435	12.3	694	19.6	34	48.9	—	—	117	48	11	13	—	—	—	—	34	20
1946	36,760	415	11.2	751	20.4	30	39.5	—	—	218	41	108	14	—	—	—	—	33	14
1947	37,040	415	11.2	780	21.0	28	35.8	—	—	385	64	29	1	7	—	—	—	43	16
1948	38,820	417	10.7	737	18.9	41	55.6	—	—	522	111	104	2	—	—	—	—	53	19
1949	38,900	463	11.9	708	18.2	29	40.9	17	24.01	142	52	19	1	—	—	—	—	40	9
1950	39,130	482	12.3	684	17.4	30	43.8	15	23.39	375	59	212	—	2	—	—	—	79	12
1951	39,020	435	11.1	659	16.8	23	34.9	17	25.79	740	24	85	—	—	—	—	—	62	14
1952	38,840	427	10.9	647	16.6	17	26.2	10	15.45	281	61	143	1	2	—	—	—	39	8
1953	38,740	413	10.6	650	16.7	20	30.7	10	15.38	332	45	244	—	2	—	—	—	32	8
1954	38,830	477	12.2	587	15.1	19	32.3	11	18.7	114	15	130	—	4	—	—	—	27	11
1955	38,770	419	10.8	627	16.1	19	30.3	12	19.1	771	14	23	—	—	—	—	—	21	5
1956	38,770	430	11.0	596	15.3	18	30.2	13	21.8	24	16	148	—	3	—	—	—	29	5
1957	38,780	436	11.2	644	16.6	14	21.7	11	17.0	997	41	45	—	—	—	—	—	24	6
1958	38,890	490	12.6	682	17.5	28	41.0	23	33.7	26	6	58	—	3	—	—	—	3	1
1959	38,940	423	10.8	640	16.4	18	28.1	14	21.8	832	22	108	—	—	—	—	—	16	4
1960	39,080	469	12.0	649	16.6	14	21.5	13	20.0	14	21	27	—	—	—	—	—	17	5
1961	38,720	441	11.3	692	17.8	10	14.4	9	13.0	842	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	20	3
1962	38,780	464	11.9	641	16.5	18	28.0	15	23.4	13	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	22	2

APPENDIX C.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Local Authority	Type of Property			Total
		Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
I. No. of Properties in Local Authority's District	94	12,130	55	2,130	14,409
II. No. of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1962 as a result of:—					
(a) Notification ...	6	56	3	39	104
(b) Otherwise ...	20	53	22	120	215
III. No. of Properties (under II found to be infested by rats	10	16	4	27	57
IV. No. of Properties (under II found to be infested by mice	3	16	—	17	36
V. No. of Infested Properties (under III and IV) treated by Local Authority	13	32	15	34	94
VI. No. of informal notices served under Section 4:—					
(1) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works i.e. Proofing) ..	—	6	—	9	15
VII. No. of visits made by Local Authority during treatment and inspection of Properties ...	134	367	53	555	1,109

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>
October, 1962	122	—	—
<i>Sewage Works and Buildings treated in conjunction with Sewer Campaign</i>		<i>Showing signs of infestation</i>	
April, 1962			
Pont		Minor	
Knitsley		—	
Crookhall		Minor	
Ebchester		Minor	
Hamsterley Pump House		—	
November, 1962			
Pont		Minor	
Knitsley		—	
Crookhall		Minor	
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	19	12	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	110	121	30	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	15	12	—	—
<i>Total</i>	144	145	32	—

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 To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	7	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	3	3	—	1	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	19	14	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work ...)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ...	32	26	—	8	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

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

APPENDIX F.

Premises	Structural		Cleansing and Re-decorating		Water Closets		W.C. Notices		Lack of Refuse Containers		Drainage		Wash-up Sinks		Wash-hand Basins		Towels, Nailbrush and Soap		Clothing Accommodation		First Aid Equipment		Smoking		Constant Hot Water		Food Exposure		Accumulations or Deposits		Other Defects		Visits		
	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.	F.	A.			
Bakehouses ...	5	4	9	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	31	31	
Food Manufacturers ...	5	5	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	4	4	126	126	
Fried and Wet Fish Shops	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	97	
Ice Cream Manufacturers	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	
Caterers and Snack Bars	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	1	1	43	43		
Grocers & General Dealers	3	2	13	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	5	16	16	2	2	383	383	
Confectioners ...	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	67	67
Greengrocers ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Hotels, Inns & Public Houses	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35
<i>Total</i> ...	18	16	34	34	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	5	6	4	4	4	8	8	2	2	1	1	7	7	11	11	28	28	12	12	8	8	751	751

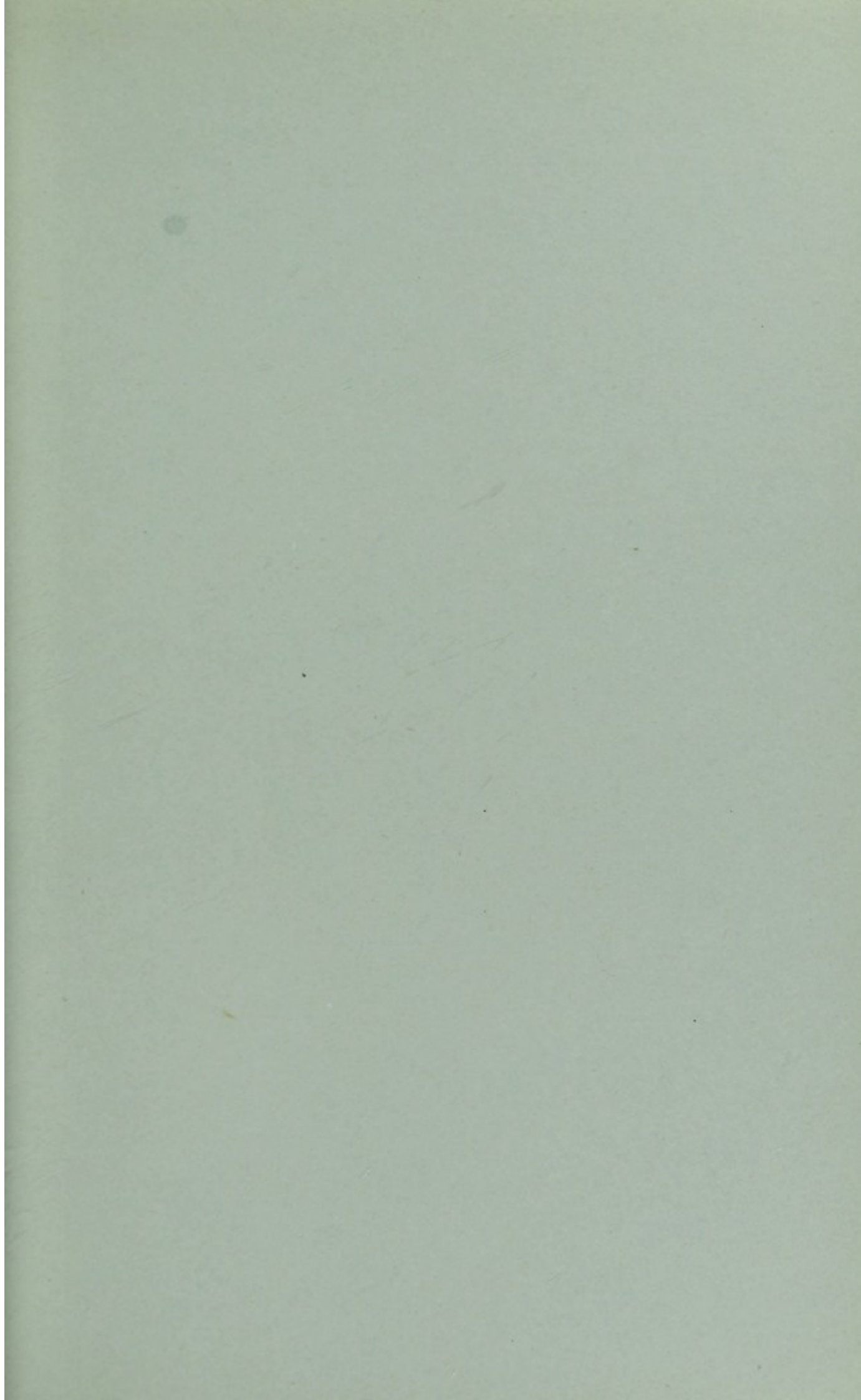
*F.—Defects Found
A—Defects Abated
Defects Found—152
Defects Abated—145
Informal Notices Served—110.

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) ...	3,206	197	15	8,251	1,010	—
No. Inspected	3,206	197	15	8,251	1,010	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI						
Whole Carcases condemned	3	2	3	28	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	395	36	—	99	15	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci ...	12.41	19.3	20.0	1.54	1.78	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	16	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	.15	—	—	—	1.58	—
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	22	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally Con- demned	—	—	—	—	1	—

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was 4 tons 19 cwts.



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