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CONSETT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

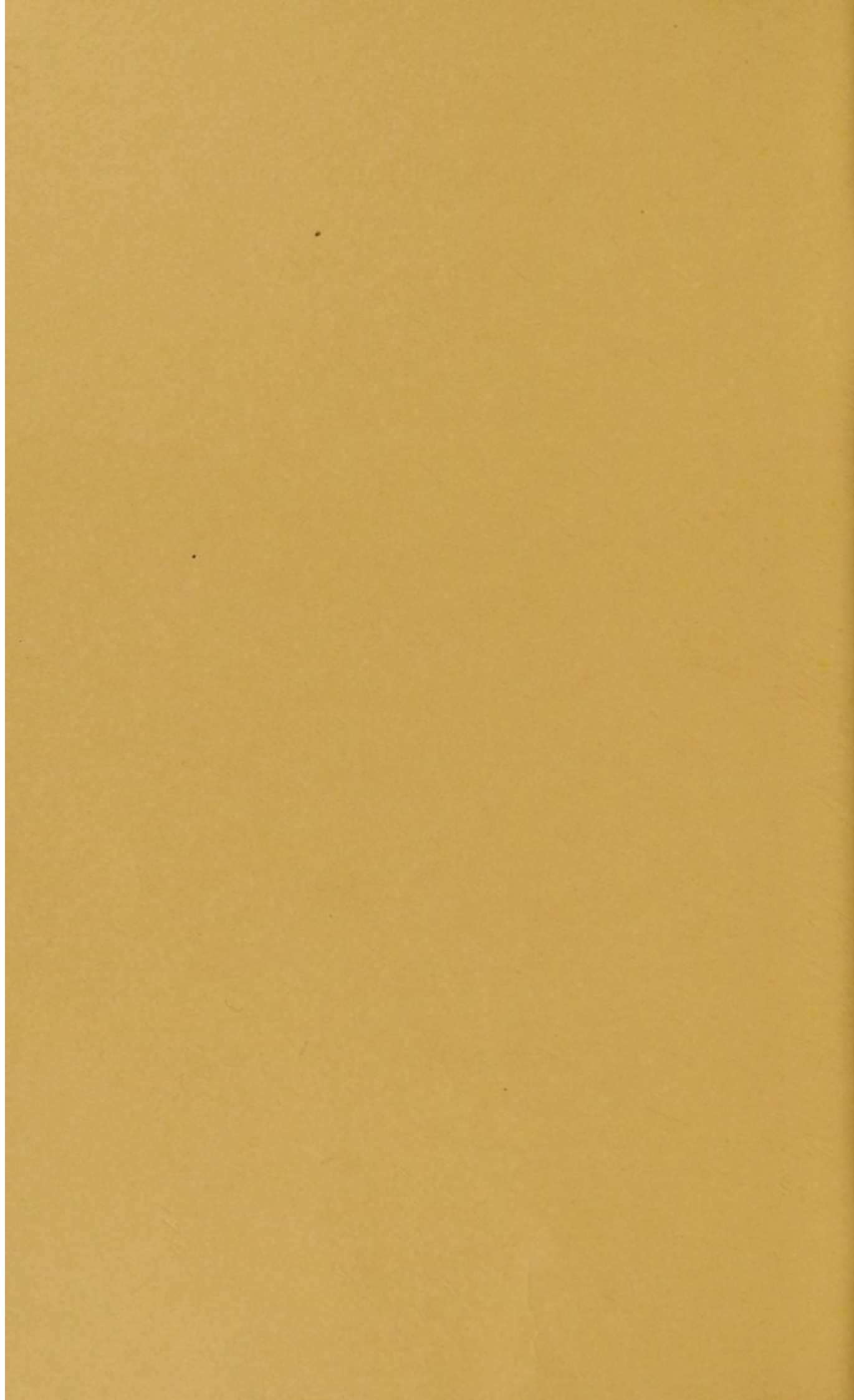
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963



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



CONSETT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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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 1963.

On the whole it has been a satisfactory year although the incidence of infectious disease was increased from last year. This was due mainly to an epidemic of measles and there was also an outbreak of dysentery and a small outbreak of food poisoning.

The vital statistics show an increase in the birthrate and the deathrate and a marked decrease in the important rates for stillbirths, infant and perinatal deaths. Although the tuberculosis deathrate showed a slight increase, there is a marked decrease in the number of cases notified. Heart disease continues to be the main cause of death and the deaths from lung cancer remain high although the rate for this district is slightly lower than for the country as a whole.

There is a change of emphasis in the pattern of public health. With the diminishing incidence of infectious diseases and deaths from that cause, the position now is that accidents are one of the main causes of death under the age of 45 years. It is sad to reflect that when the Infantile Mortality rate for this country is the lowest on record, many children whose lives are saved in infancy may later die from accidents. There is therefore a need for every effort to be made in the prevention of these deaths, many of which occur in the home, and could in most cases be avoided with precautions and care. More attention is now being focussed on the welfare of the aged, and handicapped persons. It is important that they should have adequate and suitable housing, with the provision of such services as are necessary to help them maintain their independence in their own homes.

Once again I must record my appreciation of the co-operation given by the general practitioners, hospital medical officers and the County medical staff.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council for their continued support and the staff for their most 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.
Resigned, 26th May, 1963.

J. R. BEST, M.A.P.H.I., Certificate P.H.I.E.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate—*Commenced, 6th August, 1963.*

B. ARMSTRONG, M.A.P.H.I., Certificate P.H.I.E.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate, and Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

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)	38,660
(i) Estimated number of children:—	
Under 5 years	3,216
5-14 years	5,099
Marriages in the Area during 1963 (Estimated)	283
Number of Inhabited houses	12,228
(i) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	56
(ii) Number of Council Aged Persons' Homes	240
(iii) Number of Council Houses (Including Aged Persons)	3,855
(iv) Number of Houses and Shops combined	133
(v) Number of Lock-up Shops	315
(vi) Number of Occupied Houses under Closing or Demolition Orders	Nil
Rateable Value, April 1st, 1963	£1,579,682
Net Product of a Penny Rate April 1st, 1963	£5,900

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
15,202	4,602	19,804

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 1963	412	155	567
(ii) Persons registered as Disabled	731	85	816
(iii) Percentage of Registered Disabled who were on the Tuberculosis Register	18	7	25
(iv) Disabled persons trained	4	2	6
(v) No. of persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1963	9	1	10
(vi) No. of T.B. persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1963	—	—	—
(vii) Tuberculosis persons trained during 1963	—	—	—
(viii) No. of Registered Blind Persons	22	32	54
(ix) No. of Partially Sighted Persons	7	16	23
(x) No. of Registered Physically Handicapped Persons	36	41	77
(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>Consett</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Durham County</i>
LIVE BIRTHS:—			
Number	656	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	17.0	18.2*	18.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.8	—	4.2
STILLBIRTHS:—			
Number	8	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	12.0	17.2*	19.1
Total Live and Stillbirths	664	—	—
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	15	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY RATES:—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	22.9	21.1*	22.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.0	—	22.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegiti- mate live births	—	—	26.9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	13.7	14.2*	15.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	12.2	—	13.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ...	24.1	29.3*	32.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion):—			
Number of deaths	Nil	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	—	0.28*	0.22
DEATHS:—			
Number	480	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	12.4	12.2*	11.6
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:—			
Number	3	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.08	0.07*	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 17.0 and 14.8 respectively.

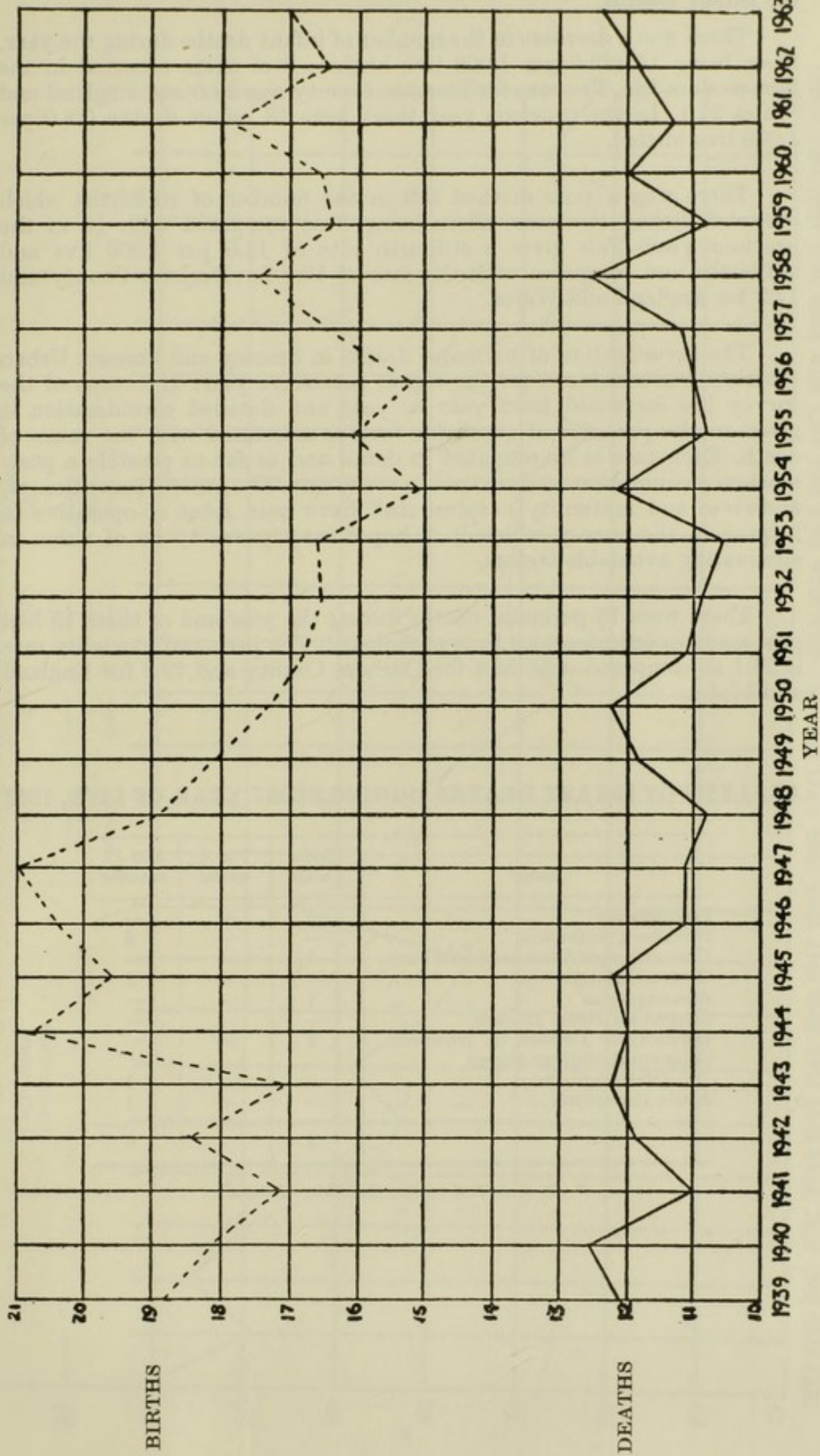
BIRTHS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Live Births			
Legitimate	339	292	631
Illegitimate	17	8	25
	<u>356</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>656</u>
(b) Still Births			
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—

DEATHS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths during the year	276	204	480
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	—	—	—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1939-1963



(a) Infant Deaths

There was a decrease in the number of infant deaths during the year, there being 15 (22.9 per 1,000 live births); 8 of these occurred in the first week of life. The rate for Durham County was 22.5 and England and Wales 21.1. In the previous year there were 18 infant deaths (28.0 per 1,000 live births).

There was a very marked fall in the number of stillbirths which occurred during the year, there being 8 as compared with 19 in the previous year. This gives a stillbirth rate of 12.0 per 1,000 live and stillbirths and compares with the rate of 19.1 for Durham County and 17.2 for England and Wales.

The investigation of perinatal deaths in Stanley and Consett Urban Districts was continued for the eighth successive year. The scope of the survey has increased from year to year and detailed consideration is given to the presence of avoidable factors associated with the cause of death. Each case is investigated in detail and as far as possible a post-mortem examination is carried out in every case. The general practitioners, midwives and maternity hospital staff have been most co-operative in helping in the survey which it is hoped may prove to be of value in eliminating avoidable factors.

There were 16 perinatal deaths during the year and of these 15 had post-mortem examinations by a pathologist. The perinatal mortality rate is 24.1 as compared with 32.4 for Durham County and 29.3 for England and Wales.

ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS DURING FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, 1963

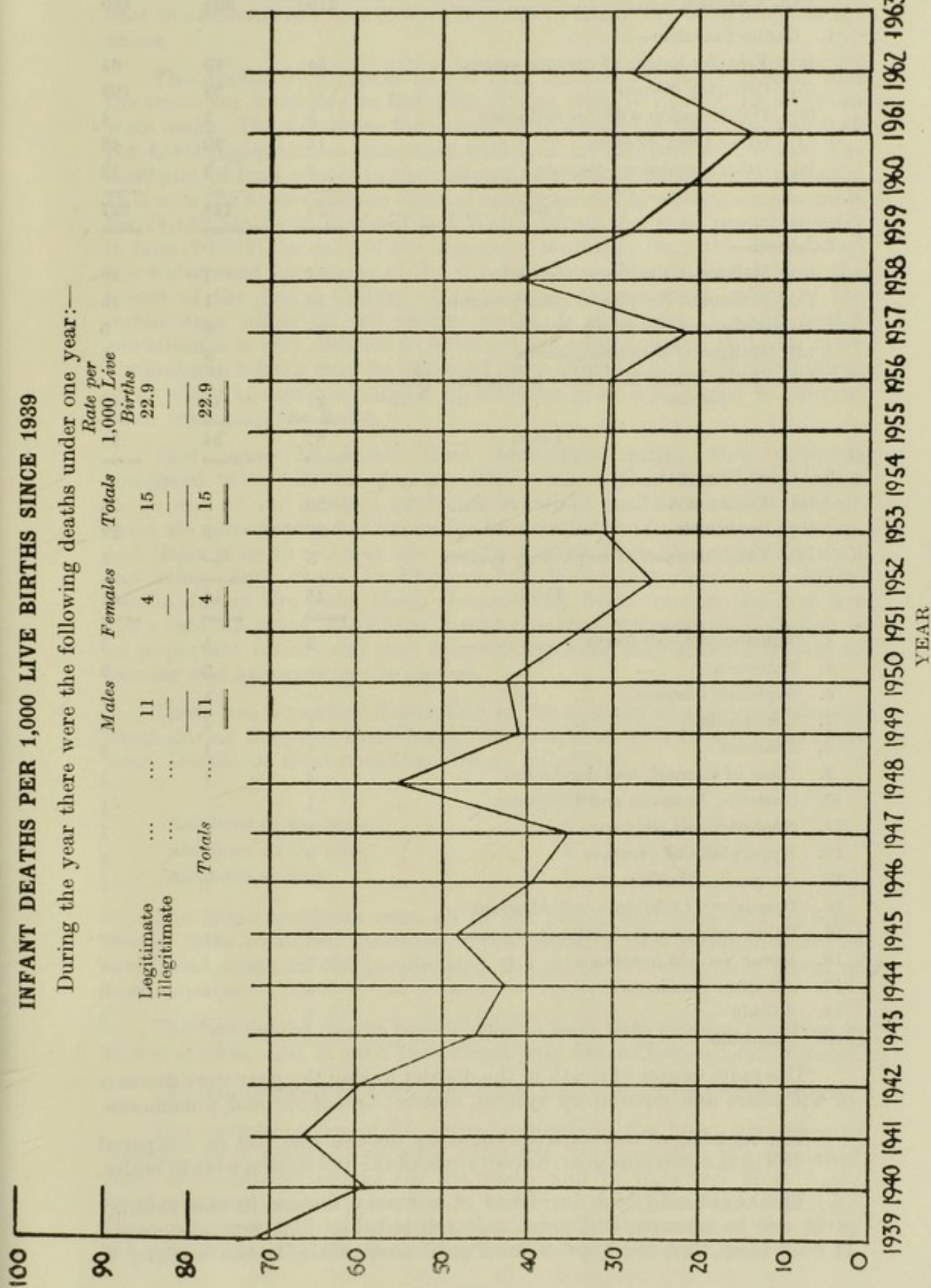
<i>Cause*</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 to 4 weeks</i>	<i>1 to 12 months</i>
Prematurity	5	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	3
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	1	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	1
Anencephalus	1	—	—
Congenital Heart Disease ...	—	1	—
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	1	—	—
Congenital Malformations (Microcephalus)	—	—	1
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	1
	8	1	6

** As classified by the Registrar General*

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS SINCE 1939

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

	Males	Females	Totals	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Legitimate	...	4	15	22.9
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Totals	11	4	15	22.9



(b) Deaths (General)

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	276	204	486
1. Cardio vascular:—							
(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system	...				24	40	64
(b) Coronary disease	...	...	...	...	71	38	109
(c) Hypertension with heart disease	...				2	2	4
(d) Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	18	30	48
(e) Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
<i>Totals</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>124</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>237</u>
2. Cancer:—							
(a) Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
(b) Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
(c) Malignant Neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
(d) Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
(e) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	27	15	42
<i>Totals</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>57</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>91</u>
3. Chest Diseases:—							
(a) Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	20	8	28
(b) Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	20	8	28
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
<i>Totals</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>45</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>61</u>
4. Tuberculosis—all forms	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
5. Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
6. Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
7. Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
8. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
9. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
10. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
11. Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
12. Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
13. Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
14. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
15. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	25	24	49
16. Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
17. All other Accidents	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
18. Suicide	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
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.

The number of deaths from coronary disease was 109 as compared with 103 in the previous year. Seventy-one of the 109 deaths were in males.

The continuing high incidence of coronary disease in this country gives rise to concern, and much research is being done into the causes. It does seem that the type of man most susceptible, is one working at

high pressure in a sedentary job with little time for exercise and consequent increasing weight. It has been shown that the amount of animal fat in food may be an important factor, and more recently it has been suggested that the amount of sugar in the diet may in some way contribute to the cause.

The deaths from cancer of the lung showed the same number and the same sex incidence as last year. There were 19 deaths, 18 of whom were males. The deathrate for cancer of the lung for this area was 0.49 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.52 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 24,422 deaths in England and Wales during the year, predominantly in men (20,742). In spite of the increasing mortality from this disease and the widespread knowledge of the dangers of smoking as expressed in the report of the Royal College of Physicians, the smoking habits of the public as a whole do not change much. It does seem that in health education it is very difficult to influence the adult smoker, and that more encouraging results may be expected from educating the school children at an early age on the dangers of smoking in an endeavour to prevent them taking up the habit.

There were 28 deaths from bronchitis during this year as compared with 20 in the previous year. This disease continues to be one of our greatest problems in public health. In Great Britain there are more deaths due to chronic bronchitis than in any other country, and there is more sickness absence from work from this condition than any other single cause. In England and Wales there were over 30,000 deaths during the year. Much research has been done in the last few years into its cause, and there is evidence that atmospheric pollution is an important factor, and that cigarette smoking may also contribute to causing and aggravating the disease.

There was a marked diminution in the number of accidents causing death during the year, there being 7 as compared with 12 in the previous year. Details of fatal accidents are as follows:—

			<i>Number</i>	<i>Ages</i>
Accidents in the home	...	...	4	70, 71, 77 and 81.
Accidents on the road	...	...	2	23 and 26.
Accidents at work	...	...	1	59

The home accidents were all in old people and were due to falls; two of them sustained fractures of the femur, a very common cause of accidental death in old people, and the other two died as a result of head injuries.

The two deaths due to road accidents were both drivers, involved in motor crashes, and in each case, death was due to severe head injuries.

The one accident at work resulted in death due to multiple injuries.

The increasing loss of life from accidents in the home gives rise to concern, as in recent years such accidents have equalled the combined total of accidental deaths on the roads and in industry. Most home accidents have an avoidable factor, and much could be done to prevent their occurrence. It is important that adequate precautions should be taken to ensure the maximum degree of safety in every home.

During the year the Council formed a Home Safety Committee which consisted of the Members of the Health Committee and representatives from the following:—Durham County Council, North West Durham Hospital Management Committee, Electricity Board, Gas Board, National Assistance Board, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Local Branch of The Red Cross, Women's Voluntary Service, Old People's Welfare Committee and The Police.

The Committee met once during the year and decided that it would be helpful to investigate all the accidents in the home which led to death or serious injury, and to attempt to find out if there was an avoidable factor concerned.

II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services

(a) GENERAL

Water. The Derwent Reservoir being constructed by the Durham County Water Board and the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company, is making good progress and is expected to be completed by the calculated date. A new main has been laid from Castleside to Mosswood and it is now possible to have a supply of mains water to the three houses in Allensford.

Sampling of mains water has been carried out and results are given below. One chemical sample was taken and was described by the Analyst as being of satisfactory organic purity and very soft. The physical characteristics of water were good but it was very deeply coloured. He was of the opinion that the water was pure and wholesome and suitable for drinking.

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	
Consett South	3	5	—	3	3	—	1	2	—	2	1
Leadgate ...	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals</i> ...	4	7	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	2	2

Nineteen 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 ...	8	1	—	1	10
Other Sources of Supply (Springs, Wells, etc.)	—	—	—	9	9
<i>Totals</i> ...	8	1	—	10	19

Drainage and Sewage. The two new disposal works recently completed at Iveston are now in use.

Thirty houses have now been connected to the drainage system and negotiations are still proceeding for the connection of the other nine houses.

A new 9 in. surface water sewer has been constructed at Knitsley Lane, Templetown, Consett. This has been necessary because of surface flooding underneath a railway bridge.

Sanitary Conveniences

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

Water-closets	...	...	...	...	13,996
Ash-closets	...	...	...	...	36
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	8

Atmospheric Pollution

Measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method are still being carried out at the following sites representing 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.

Last year a full report on Smoke Control Areas for the district was submitted to the Council, and their decision was deferred until a later date. No further action was taken during this year.

Nevertheless, the readings of the measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide indicate that there is much industrial and domestic pollution in the area. In particular, pollution from a steelworks plant has been very heavy at times, and the attention of H.M. Inspector of Alkali has been drawn to this.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

It is the responsibility of all local authorities to ensure that their district is kept free from rat and mice infestations and to this purpose, 1,000 inspections were made to private dwellings, business premises, local authority's properties and agricultural premises.

Encouragement is given to householders for reporting infestations as treatment is carried out free of charge and this has helped in the control of rodents. When infestations occur in business premises, the owner or occupier can (i) carry out the treatment (ii) engage a specialist firm, or (iii) request the Council to do the work.

In the latter case we have carried out a number of treatments to infested premises (Appendix C). Methods used for exterminating 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 Council are members of the County Wide Workable Area for Pest Control, and officials from the Health Department have attended these meetings at Durham. Useful discussions have taken place and instructive talks are given from time to time.

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

Disinfestation

Twenty-one houses were treated for the eradication of bed bugs, insects, beetles, etc.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

During the year, complaints were received regarding the noise from waste industrial gas being exhausted into the air, and after interviews with the firm concerned, this nuisance was abated.

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, 1962, new indoor swimming baths consisting of a main pool and learners' pool were opened in Sherburn Park, Consett, and since this date they have been extensively used. The main pool is 110 ft. long by 42 ft. wide and the small pool 46 ft. by 23 ft.

Routine samples of water are taken every hour by the Baths Manager to ensure the correct chlorine residual and Ph. value. Seventy-eight bacteriological samples were taken 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 Council erected the following houses:—

<i>Locality</i>	<i>Two Bedroomed</i>	<i>Three Bedroomed</i>	<i>Total</i>
Delves Lane	—	11	11
Houses for Sale:—			
Bridgehill	4	18	22
Moorside	—	5	5
<i>Totals</i>	4	34	38

In addition, certificates of completion were issued in relation to 67 private houses.

Since the war a total of 2,950 houses have been completed in the district:—

					<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</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
1963	...	...	...	...	11	94
					<hr/> 2,133 <hr/>	<hr/> 817 <hr/>

(ii) Improvement Grants

One hundred and thirty 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 forty-one discretionary and 267 standard grants have been approved since the inception of the scheme, and of these, 419 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, further areas of houses were selected as being worthy of improvement. These areas contained houses having an estimated 'life' of at least twenty to thirty years. The houses were visited, and applications were invited from owners whose houses were without hot water systems, bathrooms and indoor W.C.s., but the number of applications received was disappointing.

Out of the 557 houses visited in Consett and Blackhill, 320 could have been improved by the installation of one or more of the five amenities provided for under a standard grant, but only thirty applications by owners were made, and of these four only have been completed.

(iii) Houses Unfit for Human Habitation

Individual

Two demolition orders and one closing order were made.

Clearance Areas

No clearance areas have been made.

During the year, 2 families, a total of 9 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	20
(ii) Number of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action	3
(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	98
(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	—

(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	—
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	—
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	—
(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	—

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

Sixty-three 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	1,771	140	—	272
Overcrowding	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient	4	1	—	1
Defective	19	5	—	5
Drainage	296	37	—	35
Water Supply	47	9	—	2
Food Premises	724	133	—	198
Shops Act	—	—	—	—
Dairies	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses:				
Private	1,326	14	—	41
Tents, Vans, etc.	6	6	—	6
Factories and Workplaces	63	10	—	9
Keeping of Animals	8	2	—	1
Insanitary Ashpits & Receptacles	318	275	—	281
Offensive accumulations	54	9	—	10
Smoke Nuisances	19	1	—	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	1,000	112	—	112
Notifiable Diseases	1,396	—	—	—
Volumetric Smoke Meters	916	—	—	—
Other Nuisances and Pigeons	231	17	—	15
Infestations	127	25	—	25
Noise Nuisances	5	5	—	5
Hairdressing Establishments	46	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	8,377	801	—	1,020

(d) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Food Premises

There are 363 premises in which food is manufactured, stored or sold to which 724 inspections were made. *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.

The following are details of food premises:—

Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
General Dealers and Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Green Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Licensed Premises (Hotels, Public Houses, Inns)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hospital and Institution Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Total</i>								<u>363</u>

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

2. Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Premises indicated below are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the following purposes:—

Ice-cream Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice-cream Storage and Sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages, Potted or Pressed Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Preparation or Manufacture of Fish and Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

A number of ice-cream vans and travelling shops which are subject to inspection and supervision under the Food Hygiene Regulations, operate in the district.

3. 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	...	...	...	54
Grade II	...	...	...	4
Grade III	...	...	...	1
Grade IV	...	...	...	1
<i>Total</i>				<u>60</u>

4. Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

All dealers' licences in milk are now issued by Durham County Council.

5. Milk Sampling

Eighty-five 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) ...	54	54	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	22	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—

6. Meat and Other Foods

SLAUGHTERHOUSES—There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the Area as follows:—

Mr. S. Dixon, Prospect Place, Consett

Messrs. A. & S. Britten, Prospect Place, Consett

Messrs. Walter Thompson (Witton) Limited, Whyncliffe Abattoir, Broomhill, Ebchester

It was again possible to obtain 100 per cent inspection of all meat slaughtered for human consumption at these slaughterhouses.

No tuberculosis was found in cattle, but a small proportion was discovered in pigs, and in each case, details were notified to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Durham. We understand that veterinary officers investigated these cases at farms or smallholdings producing the animals.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into force on 1st October, 1963, and charges for meat inspection were introduced by the Council in the following form:—

Any animal slaughtered after 5 p.m. on Friday evenings until 9 a.m. Monday mornings charged at the following rate:—

Bovine animals	...	...	2/6d.
Calf or Pig	...	...	9d.
Sheep, Lamb or Goats	...	...	6d.

The slaughtering of animals on Saturdays and Sundays still continues. Meat marking of carcasses fit for human consumption was also introduced and four qualified meat inspectors have been issued with the proper stamps. Carcasses and offal are being inspected in accordance with Regulation 9 of these Regulations. Details of carcasses inspected and condemned are given in *Appendix G*.

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 8,566 animals were slaughtered during the year.

<i>Animals slaughtered from Collecting Centres</i>				
Bulls	...	...	...	—
Bullocks	...	...	...	934
Heifers	...	...	...	1,095
Cows	...	...	...	32
Calves	...	...	...	20
Sheep	...	...	...	5,441
Pigs	...	...	...	1,044
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	<u>8,566</u>

Food found to be unfit for human consumption:—

367 tins Vegetables	14 tins Ham
294 tins Fruit	2 tins Syrup
223 tins Fish	4 jars Pickles, Sauces, etc.
188 tins Meat	2 jars Sandwich Paste
65 tins Tomatoes	23 pkts. Puff Pastry
36 tins Milk	5 pkts. Cheese
26 tins Fruit Juice	12 bottles Glucose Drink
23 tins Pudding	20 Cakes
15 tins Soup	

The total weight condemned was 18 cwts.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 and Amendment Act, 1954

There were 25 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 922 cases of notifiable diseases during the year as compared with 125 in the previous year. This increase was mostly 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
1962	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	188
1963	...	...	...	...	...	1,666	240

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	...	...	...	1,212	—
(b)	Dysentery	...	...	...		169
(c)	Food Poisoning	...	...	...		61
(d)	Other Organisms	...	...	...		1
Sputum for Tuberculosis					297	9
Water					19	—
Ice Cream					60	—
Miscellaneous					—	—
Water Samples—Swimming Baths					78	—
<i>Totals</i>					1,666	240

Notifiable Diseases reported during the year, 1963

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	5	5	—	—
Whooping Cough	19	19	—	—
Measles	798	798	2	—
Dysentery	193	76	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	—	—
Food Poisoning	78	18	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	2	2	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—
	1,099	922	2	—

Scarlet Fever. There were 5 cases notified compared with 3 last year. The infections were mild in type and no cases were admitted to hospital.

Measles. There were 798 cases notified compared with 13 in the previous year. Of the 798 cases notified, 472 were under the age of 5 years and two were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough. There were 19 cases notified during the year as compared with 5 in the previous year. No cases were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

The increase in the number of cases is a reminder of the value of immunisation. Whooping Cough can still be a dangerous disease, particularly in infants and it is therefore important that immunisation should commence early in infancy—at the age of two to three months.

The percentage of children born in 1962 who have been immunised against whooping cough as at the 31st December, 1963 was 68% as compared with 64 and 54 per cent for England and Wales and Durham County respectively.

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

Vaccination against this disease continued during the year and by the end of the year the vaccination state of the Urban District was as follows:—

No. of persons who have received	1 dose of oral vaccine ...	109
" " " " " "	2 doses of oral vaccine ...	152
" " " " " "	3 " " " " " "	2,409
" " " " " "	4 " " " " " "	17
" " " " " "	2 injections of Salk vaccine	1,148
" " " " " "	3 " " " " " "	8,693
" " " " " "	a 3rd dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk injections ...	1,048
" " " " " "	a 4th dose of oral vaccine after 3 Salk injections, or 2 Salk and 1 oral ...	845
" " " " " "	4 injections of Salk vaccine	1,859

These figures include those vaccinated by general medical practitioners in their surgeries.

Food Poisoning. Eighteen 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 Kiambu ...	16
Salmonella Stanley ...	1
Salmonella Typhimurium ...	1

The outbreak of food poisoning caused by salmonella kiambu gave rise to 16 cases and although each case was fully investigated it was not possible to trace the source. Four food handlers who were affected were excluded from work until they proved to be free from infection.

Dysentery. There was an outbreak of dysentery in the summer term which appeared to have started in an infants' school. There were 193 cases notified but only 76 were confirmed and most of these were school children. The infecting organism was shigella sonne in all cases and although the disease was mild all the children were excluded from school until free from infection. Two food handlers who were affected were excluded from work.

Diphtheria. For the eleventh consecutive year there were no cases of this disease notified and it is now 21 years since the last death from diphtheria occurred in this district. It is most important however, that all children are given protection in infancy and that booster injections are given at the ages of 18 months, 5 years and 9 years.

The percentage of children born in 1962 immunised against diphtheria by the 31st December, 1963, was 68 as compared with 65 for England and Wales and 55 for Durham County.

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

Primary Injections ...	635
Boosters ...	426

Numbers of cases and deaths from diphtheria since 1938 are as follows:—

	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
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	—
1953-1963 ...	—	—

Smallpox. There were no cases of smallpox notified during the year. The number of infants under 2 years vaccinated in 1963 was 134 as compared with 397 in 1962—a year in which there was an outbreak of smallpox in this country.

Tuberculosis. There was a marked decrease in the number of cases notified during the year, there being 18 as compared with 24 in the previous year. There were 3 deaths recorded (2 males aged 60 and 68 and 1 female aged 77); in the previous year there were 2 deaths. Once again it must be noted that these deaths have occurred in the older age groups.

During November vaccination sessions were carried out in seven 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	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
	Females	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
	<i>Totals</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>18</u>
(b)	No. of deaths registered:							
	Males	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
	Females	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
	<i>Totals</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3</u>
(c)	No. of cases on the Tuberculosis Register:							
	Males	...	...	...	...	166	85	251
	Females	...	...	...	...	172	70	242
	<i>Totals</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>338</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>493</u>

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

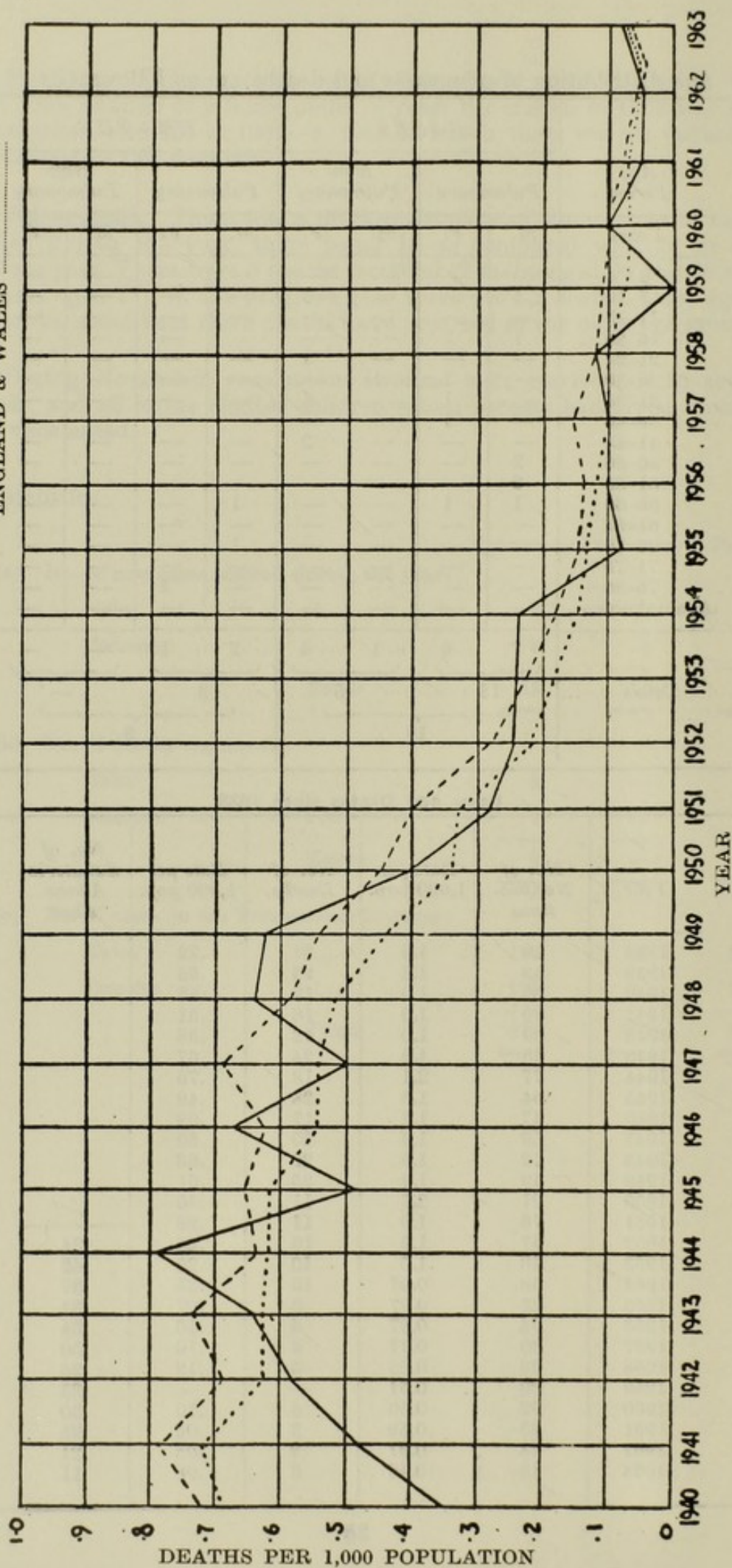
Age Period	C A S E S				D E A T H S			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-20	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
26-30	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
31-35	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
36-40	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
41-45	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
46-50	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51-55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56-60	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
61-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66-70	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
71-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76-80	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	7	6	1	4	2	1	—	—
	13		5		3		—	
	18				3			

Cases and Deaths since 1938

Year	No. of Notifica- tions	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Sanatoria Admis- sions
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
1963	18	0.46	3	.08	11

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES, 1940-63

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 48 contacts were skin tested and 25 were found to be tuberculin negative. The number vaccinated with B.C.G. including newborn babies was 32.

(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 11 cases of tuberculosis were admitted for hospital treatment.

(iii) There were 493 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, 706 children attending nine schools were tuberculin tested and 616 were given B.C.G. vaccine. See details on page 28.

A scheme for tuberculin testing school entrants, organised by the School Medical Department, was started in September. All school entrants whose parents give consent, are tuberculin tested and if found to be tuberculin positive are referred to the Chest Physician for investigation.

(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:—

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. X-rayed						
(a) No. Miniature films ...	...	...	...	1,496	1,973	3,469
Abnormalities						
(a) Malignant Neoplasm ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b) Tuberculosis—cases notified ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
No. referred to Chest Clinic ...	...	...	...	34	22	56

B.C.G. Vaccination of eligible School Children in the Consett Urban District—November, 1963

(1) School	(2) Consents	(3) Given Skin Tests		(4) Positive Reactors		(5) Negative Reactors		(6) Negative Reactors Given B.C.G.	(7) No. Absent at time of Readings
		(a) No.	(b) %	(a) No.	(b) %	No.	%		
Consett R.C. ...	101	92	91.09	12	6	74	80.43	72	78.26
Consett Modern ...	104	97	93.27	1	1	90	92.78	89	91.75
Blackhill R.C. ...	36	26	72.22	1	—	25	96.15	25	96.15
Westwood R.C. ...	12	10	83.33	—	—	8	80.00	8	80.00
Villa Real Junior Trng. Ctre.	17	16	94.12	1	—	12	75.00	11	68.75
Moorside Modern ...	142	131	92.25	9	4	114	87.02	114	87.02
Consett Grammar ...	190	184	96.84	11	3	168	91.30	167	90.76
Brooms R.C. ...	53	45	84.90	8	3	34	75.55	34	75.55
Benfieldside Modern ...	117	105	89.74	7	3	96	91.43	96	91.43
Totals ...	772	706	91.45	50	20	621	87.96	616	87.24
									35

NOTES: Column 3(b) gives % of acceptors given skin tests.

Column 4(b) shows number of Positive Reactors previously given B.C.G. at Chest Clinics in earlier childhood.

These figures are included in column 4(a).

The Heaf Multiple Puncture Skin Tuberculin Test was used. B.C.G. was given in dose of 0.1ml. intra-dermally.

It will be noted that 7.08% of those given a tuberculin test were found to be positive as compared with 9.61% in 1962, 22.13% in 1961, 17.5% in November and December, 1960 and 17.6% in March and April, 1960.

In 1963 87.96% of the children tested were Tuberculin Negative.

B. Local Health Authority 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, and Health Education and Relaxation Classes

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.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND RELAXATION CLASSES—Tuesday afternoons weekly.

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. Health Visitor Session—Alternate Thursday mornings.

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.

Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1963

<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 Vaccination</i>				<i>B.C.G.</i>
						<i>Primary</i>		<i>Booster</i>		
						<i>Two Inj. (Salk)</i>	<i>Three Doses (Oral)</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	
<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Vaccination</i>					<i>Vaccination</i>
635	426	610	238	632	1,553	864		146	528	648

(v) School Clinic

Separate accommodation is set aside in Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, for this clinic and sessions are held as follows:—

School Medical Officer	Tuesday mornings and Fridays all day.
Minor Ailments	Tuesday mornings and Friday mornings.
Dental Officer	Daily.
Education Psychologist	By arrangement.
Audiometrician	By arrangement.

(b) Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Services

(i) Midwifery

During the year 656 live and stillbirths were assigned to the area and 53 per cent of these occurred in hospital. There were 268 domiciliary deliveries, and of these, ten were delivered in the presence of a doctor. There were 8 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-five per cent of domiciliary cases were given gas and air analgesia.

(ii) Domiciliary Nursing

Six nurses made a total of 29,462 home visits during the year, 9,032—36 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	12	208	268	312	144	—	32	—	—	—
Visits ...	118	6,193	9,032	9,982	2,688	—	2,638	—	4,689	35

(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	...	10,602
Tuberculosis ...	...	606
Mental Deficiency ...	...	321
Schools ...	...	433
General Health ...	...	213
Aged People ...	...	1,968

(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:—

		Consett	Stanley
Driver Attendants	...	12	28
Ambulances	...	5	8
Sitting-case Cars	...	1	1

The service operates 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	...	3,590	2,827	19,856	22,863	118,581
Stanley	...	7,235	5,177	29,374	34,551	194,184

(e) Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of January, 1963, 362 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 101 new cases during the year and of the 463 receiving the service, 445 (96 per cent were chronic sick and infirm). At the end of the year there were 339 cases in the area 124 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. Fourteen males up to the age of 16, 15 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 provisions 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	1	1
Shafto House	—	1
Glenroyd House, Consett ...	1	—
Weardale House	3	—
The Hermitage, Whickham ...	1	—

During the year it was necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948-51 for the compulsory removal of two old ladies (sisters) who were aged, infirm and physically incapacitated. They were living in insanitary conditions, and were unable to devote to themselves, and were not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. They were admitted to Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester, on 29th January, 1963. Both died in March, 1963.

C. Other Health Services

(a) 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 which were completed in 1962 have proved to be a great boon to the tenants occupying them. There is no doubt that these houses are so much more satisfactory than those that are adapted by structural alterations and there is a need for more such units of accommodation to be built in this area to provide adequate housing for the physically handicapped.

(b) 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, and sessions were increased to cope with the large number of people waiting for treatment.

(c) Meals on Wheels

The meals on wheels service which started at the end of 1961 has continued to operate very successfully under the Women's Voluntary Service. In 1962 the service covered central Consett and 24 meals were delivered twice weekly to those old people whose need was greatest. In March of this year the service was extended to cover the Leadgate and Medomsley areas where 24 meals were also delivered twice weekly.

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.

(d) Voluntary Services—Co-ordinating Committee

A Central Co-ordinating Committee for the County was set up under the chairmanship of the County Medical Officer to consider existing projects carried out by voluntary organisations and to eliminate overlapping of the functions. It was decided to establish local co-ordinating committees, to be based on local health areas, to consider the need for certain voluntary services in the area. Each voluntary organisation in the area was to be represented on these committees and it was suggested that the chairman of each local committee should be the appropriate Medical Officer for that area.

A Committee was formed on these lines for this area (i.e. Stanley and Consett Urban and Lanchester Rural Districts) and the first meeting took place on 11th September. There is no doubt that this Committee should serve a very useful purpose as it should help to co-ordinate the voluntary services and integrate them with the statutory services.

D. 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, 1963, 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	...	...	105
Medical	...	...	100
Gynaecological	...	...	44
Orthopaedic	...	...	67
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., 1963

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

Month (1963)	Rainfall in ins.		No. of days rain fell		Heaviest Daily Fall	
	West- wood	Crook- hall	West- wood	Crook- hall	Ins.	Date
January ...	2.98	3.14	18	18	.65	3rd
February ...	2.05	3.37	16	19	.54	1st
March ...	2.17	2.51	19	19	.78	29th
April ...	2.20	2.35	14	14	.62	5th
May ...	1.39	1.44	15	14	.47	10th
June ...	3.18	4.11	17	15	1.04	28th
July ...	1.59	1.71	13	14	.43	2nd
August ...	5.38	5.08	21	21	1.32	4th
September ...	1.64	1.53	12	12	.49	2nd
October ...	1.29	1.47	12	13	.65	31st
November ...	4.88	4.75	26	27	.94	10th
December ...	.87	1.00	13	7	.33	14th
	29.62	32.46	196	193		

The heaviest daily rainfall was on 4th August, when 1.32 inches of rain fell and the wettest month was August, with 5.38 inches. The total rainfall of 32.46 inches compares with 1962 rainfall of 24.33.

The driest month was December, with .87 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									
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Polio- myeli- tis	Dysentery	Enteric	Food Poisoning	Tuber- culosis	
																		Pul.	Non Pul.
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	1	—	—	—	45	32
1945	35,310	435	12.3	694	19.6	34	48.9	—	—	117	48	11	13	—	—	1	—	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	—	—	2	43	16
1948	38,820	417	10.7	737	18.9	41	55.6	—	—	522	111	104	2	—	5	—	—	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	3	—	1	79	12
1951	39,020	435	11.1	659	16.8	23	34.9	17	25.79	740	24	85	—	—	5	—	1	62	14
1952	38,840	427	10.9	647	16.6	17	26.2	10	15.45	281	61	143	1	2	21	—	1	39	8
1953	38,740	413	10.6	650	16.7	20	30.7	10	15.38	332	45	244	—	2	13	—	255	32	8
1954	38,830	477	12.2	587	15.1	19	32.3	11	18.7	114	15	130	—	4	64	—	32	27	11
1955	38,770	419	10.8	627	16.1	19	30.3	12	19.1	771	14	23	—	—	33	—	23	21	5
1956	38,770	430	11.0	596	15.3	18	30.2	13	21.8	24	16	148	—	3	30	—	16	29	5
1957	38,780	436	11.2	644	16.6	14	21.7	11	17.0	997	41	45	—	—	—	—	3	24	6
1958	38,890	490	12.6	682	17.5	28	41.0	23	33.7	26	6	58	—	3	3	—	1	22	1
1959	38,940	423	10.8	640	16.4	18	28.1	14	21.8	832	22	108	—	—	81	—	3	16	4
1960	39,080	469	12.0	649	16.6	14	21.5	13	20.0	14	21	27	—	—	7	—	1	17	5
1961	38,720	441	11.3	692	17.8	10	14.4	9	13.0	842	4	12	—	—	—	—	11	20	3
1962	38,780	464	11.9	641	16.5	18	28.0	15	23.4	13	3	5	—	—	—	—	5	22	2
1963	38,660	480	12.4	656	17.0	15	22.9	8	13.7	798	5	19	—	—	193	—	78	13	5

APPENDIX B.
ANALYSIS OF THE NOTIFIED AND CONFIRMED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis)

Name of Disease	Under 1 Year		1		2		3		4		5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-35		36-45		46-65		66 and Over		Age not Known		Totals	
	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.		
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Whooping Cough ...	3	3	4	4	2	2	6	6	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Measles ...	38	38	106	106	119	119	105	105	104	104	184	184	130	130	6	6	2	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	798	798
Dysentery ...	6	—	10	5	13	5	10	1	13	8	14	10	44	23	14	7	3	—	32	8	14	3	17	6	3	—	—	—	193	76
Food Poisoning	5	1	7	1	7	1	1	—	5	2	1	—	14	3	5	4	3	—	16	4	4	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	78	18
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	52	42	127	116	142	128	123	113	122	114	201	196	193	161	26	18	8	2	55	19	20	6	27	7	3	—	—	—	1,099	922

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	103	12,228	57	2,277	14,665
II. No. of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1963 as a result of:—					
(a) Notification ...	6	47	1	39	93
(b) Otherwise ...	38	53	23	109	223
III. No. of Properties (under II) found to be infested by rats	9	18	3	35	65
IV. No. of Properties (under II) found to be infested by mice	3	23	—	21	47
V. No. of Infested Properties (under III and IV) treated by Local Authority	12	41	3	56	112
VI. No. of informal notices served under Section 4:—					
(1) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural ... Works i.e. Proofing ...	—	5	—	2	7
VII. No. of visits made by Local Authority during treatment and inspection of Properties ...	225	368	33	374	1,000

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, 1963	103	6	97
<i>Sewage Works and Buildings treated in conjunction with Sewer Campaign</i>		<i>Showing signs of infestation</i>	
October, 1963			
Pont		—	
Knitsley		—	
Crookhall		Minor	
Ebchester		—	
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> (1)	<i>No. on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	110	60	10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	25	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	151	63	10	—

II. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	8	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work ...	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ...	10	9	—	3	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111)

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

APPENDIX F.

Premises	Structural		Cleansing and Re-decoration		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	4	4	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	6	6	34		
Food Manufacturers	2	2	12	11	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	2	4	4	123		
Fried and Wet Fish Shops			—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	25		
Ice Cream Manufacturers			—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	36		
Caterers and Snack Bars			4	2	18	13	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	75		
Grocers & General Dealers			12	5	25	24	6	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	2	9	9	11	11	12	11	303		
Confectioners	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	1	1	—	—	65		
Greengrocers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	40		
Hotels, Inns & Public H'ses			2	2	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23		
Total	24	15	69	60	12	11	1	1	2	2	9	8	4	3	3	3	11	10	4	3	2	2	7	7	3	2	22	22	20	20	30	29	724

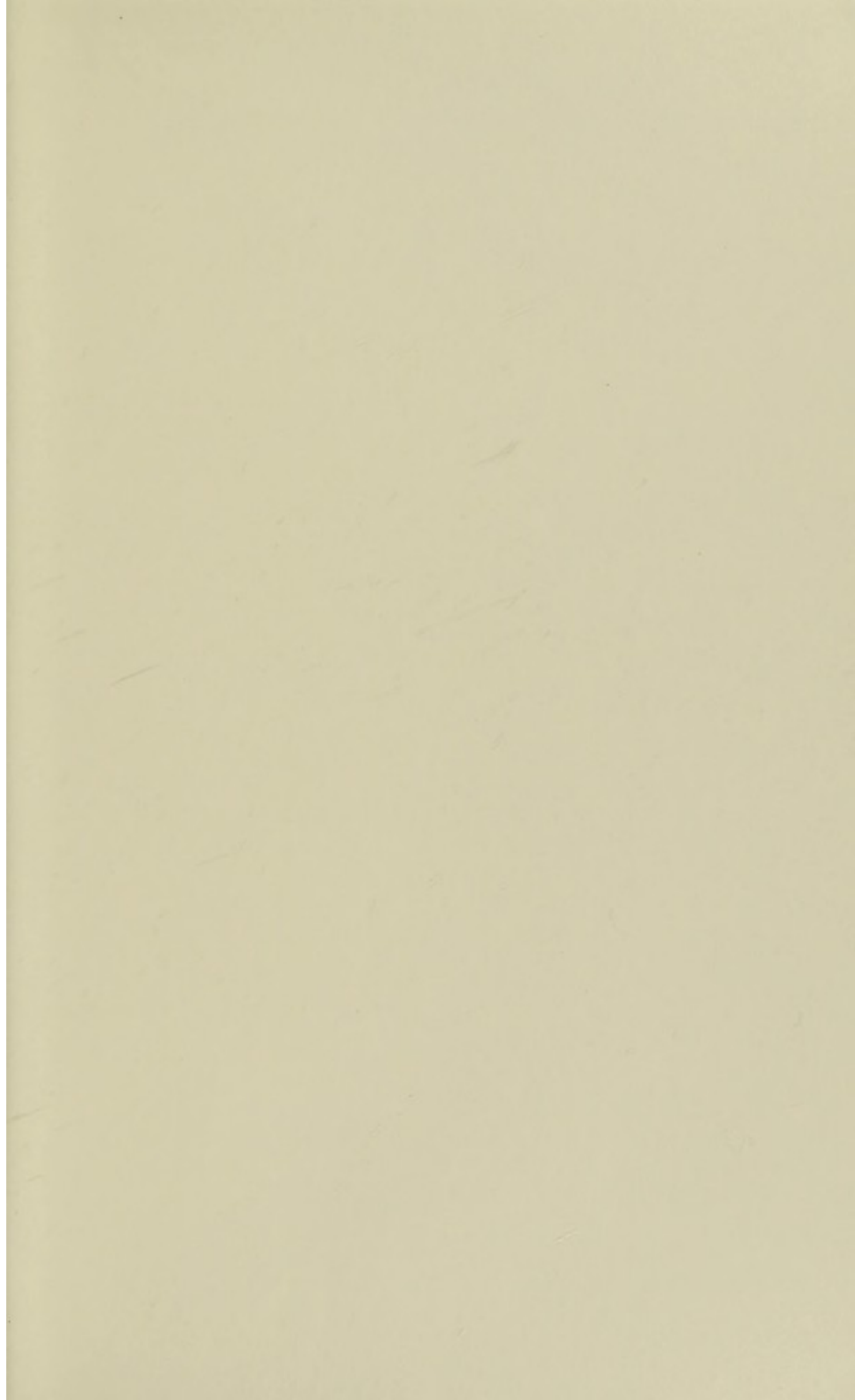
*F—Defects Found
 A—Defects Abated
 Defects Found—222
 Defects Abated—198
 Informal Notices Served—133

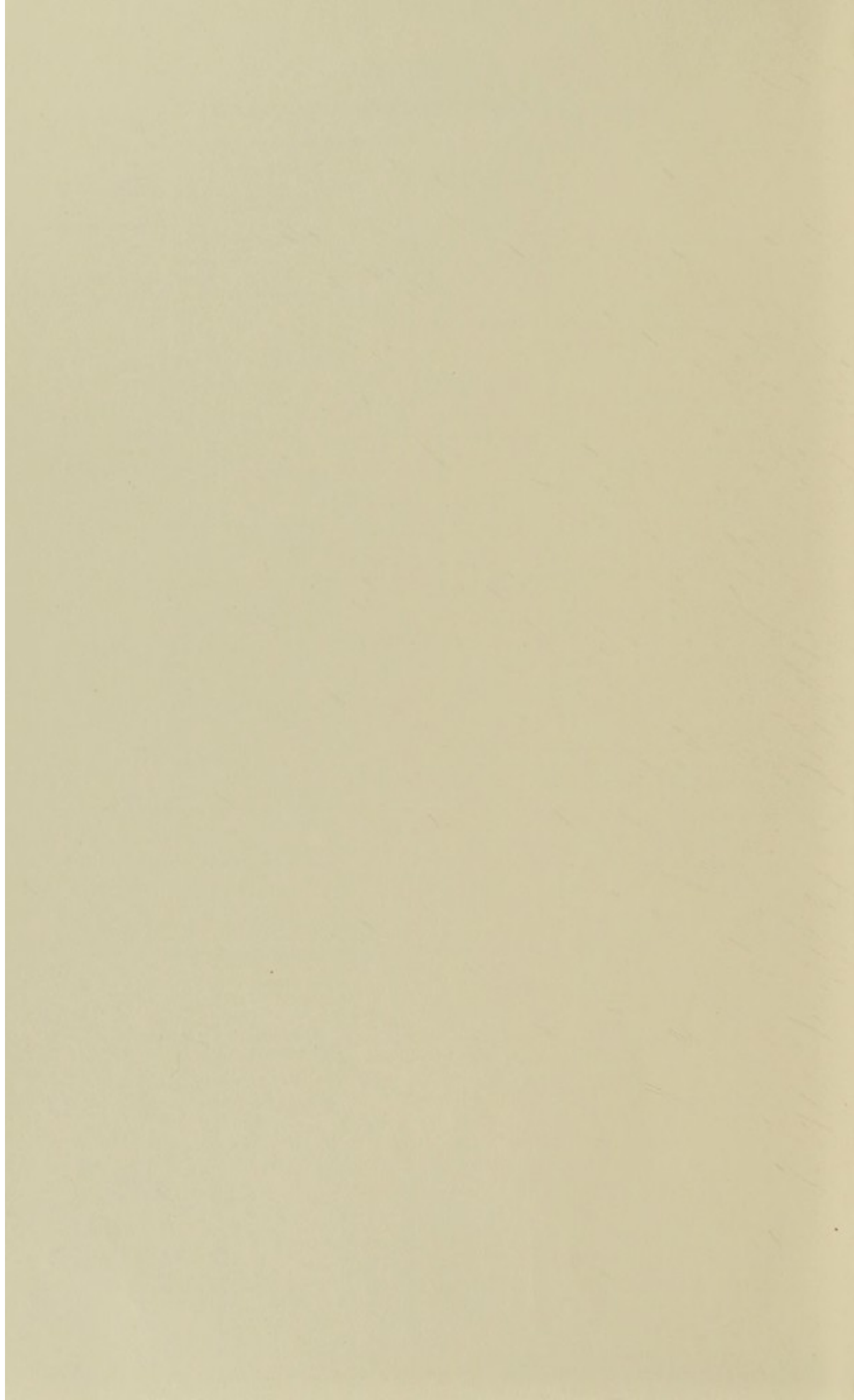
APPENDIX G.

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) ...	2,029	32	20	5,441	1,044	—
No. Inspected ...	2,029	32	20	5,441	1,044	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI						
Whole Carcases condemned	1	—	2	9	5	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	205	6	—	98	26	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci ...	10.1	18.7	10.0	1.9	2.9	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	12	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	.09	—	—	—	1.1	—
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	—	4	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally Con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

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







Wm. Dresser & Sons Ltd.,
Crown Street, Darlington.
