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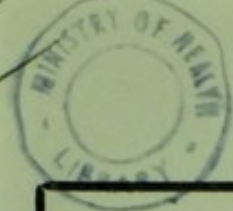
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Consett Urban District Council



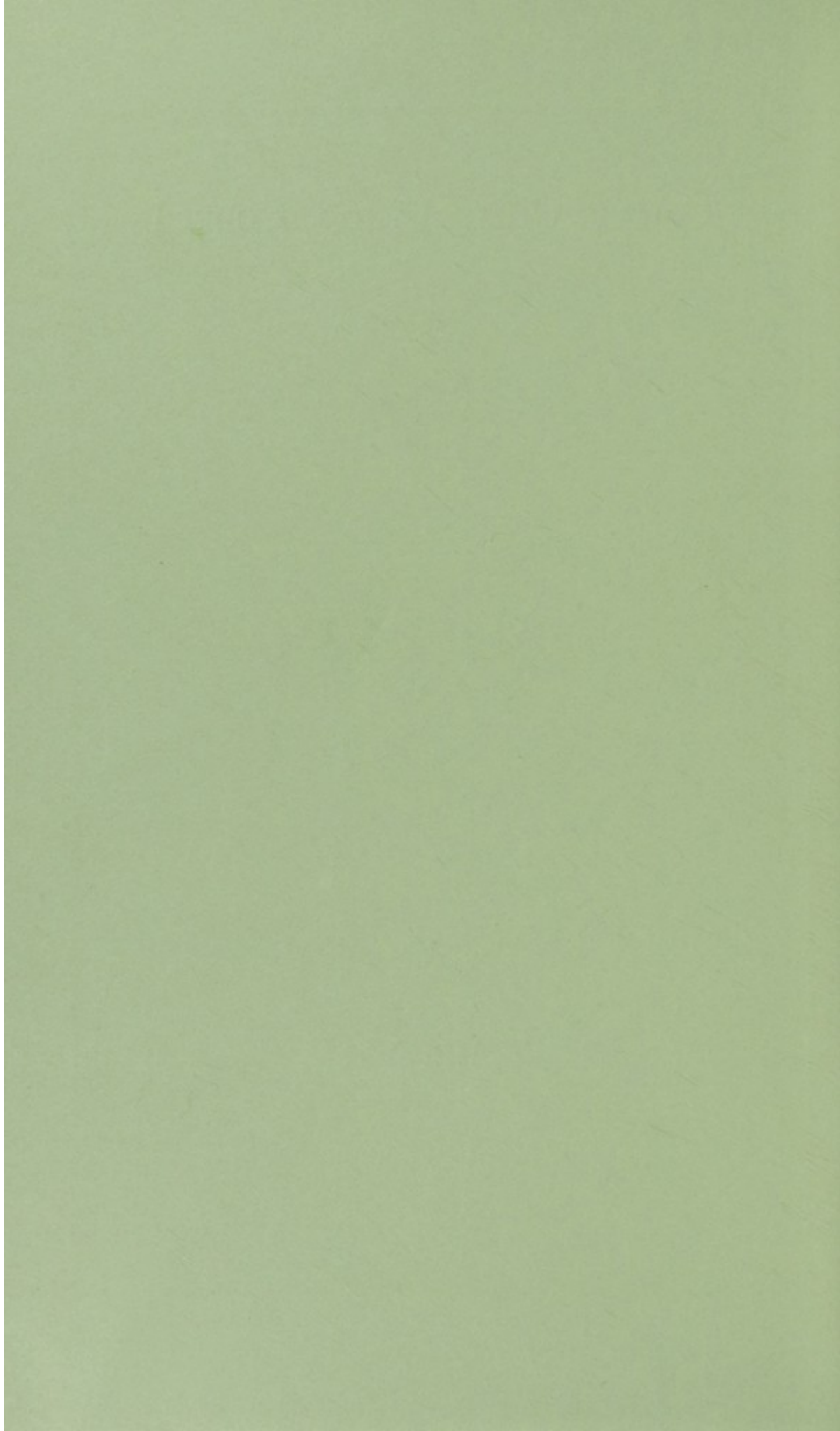
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1967



Consett Urban District Council



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

June 1968.

**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 1967.

The health record for the district was good, with no serious incidence of infectious disease.

The vital statistics show a fall in the birth rate and death rate. The rates for perinatal deaths and stillbirths showed a favourable decrease although there was a slight increase in the infant mortality rate. The tuberculosis death rate remained the same as in the previous year.

Heart disease continues to be the main cause of death and the number of deaths from coronary disease is the same as in the previous year. There is an increase in deaths from lung cancer and accidents and a fall in the number of deaths from bronchitis.

As in previous years, I have received the utmost co-operation from my colleagues in general practice and in hospital.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council for their continued support, and the staff for their unfailing loyalty.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ROSETTA HILL,
Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer for
Consett and Stanley Urban and Lanchester Rural Districts:*

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., 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.

J. R. BEST, M.A.P.H.I., Certificate P.H.I.E.B., and Meat Inspectors'
Certificate.

R. CALLAND, M.A.P.H.I., Certificate P.H.I.E.B., Meat Inspectors'
Certificate, and Diploma for Smoke Inspectors and H.N.C.
(Building).

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

D. BRITTEN, qualified as Public Health Inspector, December, 1966.
Resigned 6th January, 1967.

Rodent Officer and Market Inspector:

A. EMBERSON.

Clerical Staff:

MR. G. GREEN, MRS. E. WINTER, MRS. J. SWINBURNE (nee JOHNSON).

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

Area (Acres)	10,042
Population (Estimated)	37,500
(i) Estimated number of children:	
Under 5 years	3,061
5-15 years	5,806
Marriages in the Area during 1967 (Estimated)	231
Number of Inhabited Houses	12,244
(i) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	56
(ii) Number of Council Aged Persons' Homes	266
(iii) Number of Council Houses (including Aged Persons)	4,122
(iv) Number of Houses and Shops combined	119
(v) Number of Lock up Shops	298
(vi) Number of Occupied Houses under Closing or Demolition Orders	—
Rateable Value 1st April, 1967	£1,702,641
Net Product of a Penny Rate, 1st April, 1967	£6,875

UNEMPLOYED AND DISABLED

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Employable Persons out of work at the end of 1967	638	155	793
(ii) Persons registered as Disabled	737	60	797
(iii) Percentage of Registered Disabled who were on the Tuberculosis Register	27	5	32
(iv) Disabled persons trained	6	—	6
(v) Number of persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1967	25	—	25
(vi) Number of T.B. persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1967	1	—	1
(vii) Tuberculosis persons trained during 1967	—	—	—
(viii) Number of Registered Blind Persons	5	2	7
(ix) Number of Partially Sighted Persons	54	1	55
(x) Number of Registered Physically Handicapped Persons	50	49	99
(xi) Number of Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons	7	1	8
(xii) Number of Registered Hard of Hearing Persons	13	5	18

DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS (See Appendix A)

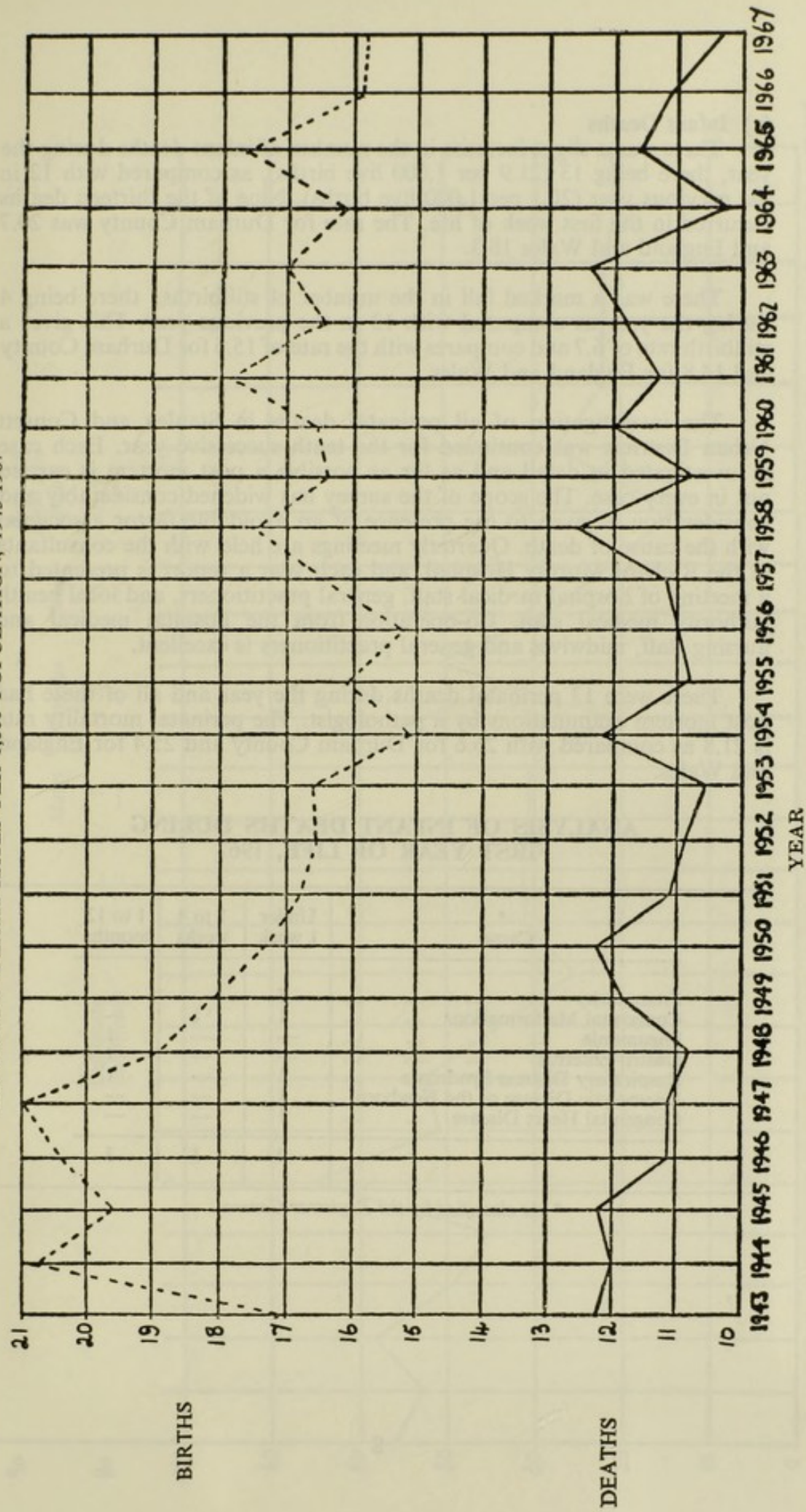
	<i>Consett</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Durham County</i>
LIVE BIRTHS			
Number	592	—	—
Rate of 1,000 population	15.8	17.2*	17.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	5.5	—	5.8
STILLBIRTHS			
Number	4	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	6.7	14.8*	15.5
Total live and still births	596	—	—
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	13	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY RATES			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	21.9	18.3*	20.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.2	—	20.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	—	28.2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16.9	12.5*	14.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	15.2	10.8*	11.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	21.8	25.4*	26.6
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	Nil	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	—	0.20	0.12
DEATHS			
Number	387	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	10.3	11.2*	10.9
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS			
Number	2	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.05	0.03*	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 15.8 and 12.26 respectively.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
BIRTHS			
(a) Live Births			
Legitimate	284	275	559
Illegitimate	16	17	33
	<u>300</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>592</u>
(b) Still Births			
Legitimate	4	—	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
DEATHS			
Deaths during the year	<i>Males</i> 220	<i>Females</i> 167	<i>Total</i> 387
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	—	—	—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1943-1967



(a) Infant Deaths

There was a slight increase in the number of infant deaths during the year, there being 13 (21.9 per 1,000 live births), as compared with 12 in the previous year (20.1 per 1,000 live births). Nine of the thirteen deaths occurred in the first week of life. The rate for Durham County was 20.7 and England and Wales 18.3.

There was a marked fall in the number of stillbirths, there being 4 during the year as compared with 13 in the previous year. This gives a stillbirth rate of 6.7 and compares with the rate of 15.5 for Durham County and 14.8 for England and Wales.

The investigation of all perinatal deaths in Stanley and Consett Urban Districts was continued for the tenth successive year. Each case is investigated in detail and as far as possible a post mortem is carried out in every case. The scope of the survey has widened considerably and consideration is given to the presence of an avoidable factor associated with the cause of death. Quarterly meetings are held with the consultants at the Richard Murray Hospital, and each year a report is presented to a meeting of hospital medical staff, general practitioners, and local health authority medical staff. Co-operation from the hospital medical and nursing staff, midwives and general practitioners is excellent.

There were 13 perinatal deaths during the year and all of these had post mortem examinations by a pathologist. The perinatal mortality rate is 21.8 as compared with 26.6 for Durham County and 25.4 for England and Wales.

**ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS DURING
FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, 1967**

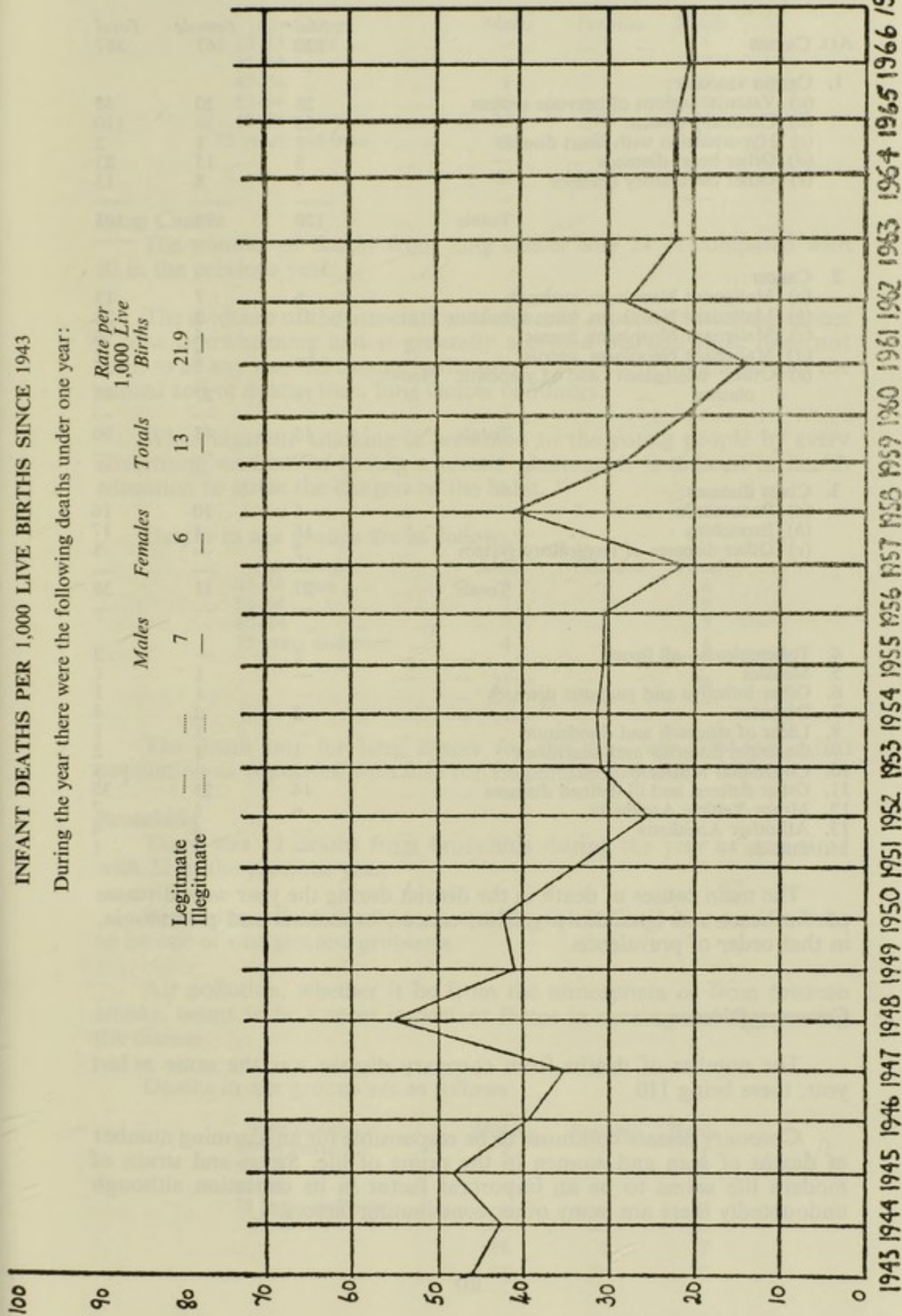
* Cause	Under 1 week	1 to 4 weeks	1 to 12 months
Prematurity	5	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	1	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	1
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1	—	1
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn	1	—	—
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	—
	9	1	3

* As classified by the Registrar General.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS SINCE 1943

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

	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	7	6	13
Illegitimate	—	—	—
			21.9



(b) Deaths (General)

ALL CAUSES	Male 220	Female 167	Total 387
1. Cardio vascular:			
(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system	28	20	48
(b) Coronary disease	76	34	110
(c) Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
(d) Other heart diseases	8	15	23
(e) Other circulatory diseases	7	8	15
Totals	120	78	198
2. Cancer:			
(a) Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	6	7	13
(b) Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	3	24
(c) Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	6	6
(d) Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
(e) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	27	45
Totals	45	45	90
3. Chest diseases:			
(a) Pneumonia	6	10	16
(b) Bronchitis	16	1	17
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system	5	—	5
Totals	27	11	38
4. Tuberculosis—all forms	2	—	2
5. Measles	—	1	1
6. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
7. Diabetes	2	2	4
8. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	1	1
9. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
10. Congenital Malformations	3	—	3
11. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	21	35
12. Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	1	7
13. All other Accidents	—	4	4
14. Suicide	—	1	1

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

Coronary Disease

The number of deaths from coronary disease was the same as last year, there being 110.

Coronary disease continues to be responsible for an alarming number of deaths of men and women in the prime of life. Stress and strain of modern life seems to be an important factor in its causation although undoubtedly there are many other contributing factors.

Deaths in age groups are as follows:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
15-25 years	—	1	1
35-44 „	3	—	3
45-54 „	9	1	10
55-64 „	16	9	25
65-74 „	30	10	40
75 years and over	18	13	31
	76	34	110

Lung Cancer

The number of deaths from lung cancer was 24 as compared with 20 in the previous year.

The evidence of the association of cigarette smoking with lung cancer is now overwhelming and is generally accepted but still there does not seem to be any marked change in the smoking habits of the public and the annual toll of deaths from lung cancer continues.

When cigarette smoking is presented to the young people by every advertising medium as having a certain glamour, it is difficult in health education to stress the dangers of the habit.

Deaths in age groups are as follows:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
45-54 years	3	1	4
55-64 „	7	2	9
65-74 „	7	—	7
75 years and over	4	—	4
	21	3	24

The death rate for lung cancer for this area was 0.64 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.58 for England and Wales.

Bronchitis

There was 17 deaths from bronchitis during the year as compared with 22 in the previous year.

Bronchitis, often referred to as the 'English Killing' disease, continues to be one of our greatest problems.

Air pollution, whether it be from the atmosphere or from tobacco smoke, seems to be a most important factor in causing and aggravating the disease.

Deaths in age groups are as follows:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
45-54 years	1	—	1
55-64 „	7	1	8
65-74 „	4	—	4
75 years and over	4	—	4
	16	1	17

Accidents

There was a slight increase in the number of accidental deaths during the year, there being 11 as compared with 10 in the previous year. Of these 4 were accidents in the home and 7 were road accidents (4 drivers, 2 pedestrians and 1 passenger).

The loss of life from accidents in the home gives rise to great concern, particularly as many of these accidents could be prevented by taking adequate care and precautions.

Cases of home accidents treated at the Casualty Department of Shotley Bridge General Hospital in 1967 were as follows:

		<i>Treated</i>	<i>Admitted</i>
Burns and Scalds	.....	105	21
Injuries	.....	946	88
Lacerations	.....	399	25
Foreign Bodies	.....	155	15
Miscellaneous	.....	117	11
Totals	.....	1,722	160

II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services

(a) GENERAL

Water

The Durham County Water Board provides the public supply from the reservoirs at Smiddy Shaw, Waskerley Park and Hisehope, infiltration and chlorination being carried out at Honey Hill, Waskerley. 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 and free from deposit, odour or dust and of good colour. The water is very soft and it might have some action upon metals, but no lead, copper or iron is detectable in this sample. Judged by this sample, the water is pure and wholesome and is suitable for a public supply.

Only three houses in the Area are without a proper piped supply of mains water and these houses rely on spring water.

Regular sampling has taken place which showed that they were contaminated and the occupants have been warned to boil all water before it is used for drinking purposes.

New water distribution mains were laid to housing developments at Leadgate and Delves Lane, Consett.

Ward	Number of		Type of Supply				Method of Distribution				House Service	
	Houses	Occu- pants	Public	Private	Spring	Well	Carried	Gravi- tation Piped	Pumped		Inside	Out
Consett South....	2	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	—		1	1
Leadgate	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—		—	1
Totals	3	4	—	3	3	—	2	1	—		1	2

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

	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Public Water Supply	1	—	—	—	1
Other Sources of Supply (Springs, Wells, etc.)	1	1	—	2	4
Totals	2	1	—	2	5

Drainage and Sewage

No major alterations have been carried out to the four main sewage works in use although these are working to full capacity. New drainage works include the following:

New 30 in. diameter culvert, Cutlers Hall Road, Shotley Bridge;
New 18–30 in. surface water sewer at Knitsley; and
New 12–24 in. diameter surface water drainage at Leadgate.

(All these schemes will help drainage of the Area and reduce the quantity of sewage treated at the works).

Sanitary Conveniences

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

Water-closets	14,150
Ash-closets	19
Privy Middens	1
Chemical Closets	3

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.

Deposit gauges are installed at Blackhill and Consett for the measurement of total undissolved matter and ferric oxide.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The maintenance and treatment of sewers and sewage disposal works were carried out in September and the evidence of rat infestation still shows a steady decline.

Meetings of the County Workable Area's Committee and the Durham No. 2 Area Committee were attended during the year and problems arising from rodent control were discussed with the Ministry and Divisional Officers.

One thousand two hundred and seventy-eight inspections and re-visits were carried out and 201 premises were treated for the eradication of rats and mice.

Refuse tips, ravines and other likely sources of rodent infestations were visited and any infestations were treated.

Householders are encouraged to report any infestations and treatment is free. Business premises and farms are charged on time and material basis.

	Local Authority	Type of Property			Total
		Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
I. No. of Properties in Local Authority's District	147	12,244	56	2,500	14,947
II. No. of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1967 as a result of:					
(a) Notification	1	97	2	33	133
(b) Otherwise	27	39	24	48	138
III. No. of Properties (under II) found to be infested by rats	15	89	6	28	138
IV. No. of Properties (under II) found to be infested by mice	1	35	1	17	54
V. No. of Infested Properties (under III and IV) treated by Local Authority	26	118	10	47	201
VI. No. of informal notices served under Section 4:					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works, i.e. Proofing	—	—	—	—	—
VII. No. of visits made by Local Authority during treatment and inspection of Properties	216	504	98	460	1,278

Sewers and Sewage Works

Date of Sewer Campaign	Number of Manholes treated	Showing Signs of infestation	Number infestation
October 1967	81	3	78
Sewage Works and Buildings treated in conjunction with Sewer Campaign		Showing signs of infestation	
October 1967			
Pont		Minor	
Knitsley		—	
Crookhall		—	
Ebchester		Minor	
Hamsterley Pump House		Minor	

Disinfestation

One hundred and sixty-one houses and premises were treated for the eradication of cockroaches, flies and other insects.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

One complaint was received during the year from a factory, and after discussions with the owner, no further complaint has been received.

Scrap Metal Dealers' Act, 1964

Thirty-seven persons are registered as scrap metal dealers, and of these, thirty are itinerant collectors, application having been made to be exempted from the requirements of Section 2 of the Act relating to the keeping of records of dealings.

Three premises have been registered as scrap metal stores.

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

The new swimming baths completed in August 1962, are still being extensively used.

Routine samples of water are taken every two hours by the Baths Manager to ensure the correct chlorine residual in Ph value. Seventy-four bacteriological samples were taken by the Health Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

(b) HOUSING, OFFICES AND SHOPS, AND FACTORIES

(i) General

During the year, the Council erected 53 houses of which 25 in Watling Street, Leadgate, were for sale.

Locality	Two Bedroomed	Three Bedroomed	Total
Gladstone Gardens, Consett	1	—	1
Beattie Terrace, Blackhill	27	—	27
Watling Street, Leadgate	7	18	25
Totals	35	18	53

In addition, certificates of completion were issued in relation to 30 private houses.

Since the war a total of 3,381 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
1964	17	97
1965	64	42
1966	82	46
1967	53	30
	<u>2,349</u>	<u>1,032</u>

(ii) Improvement Grants

One hundred and three 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.

Three hundred and twenty-one discretionary and 588 standard grants have been approved since the inception of the scheme, and of these, 772 have been completed and the properties brought up to the necessary standard.

(iii) Houses Unfit for Human Habitation

Individual

One demolition order and four closing orders were made.

Clearance Areas

No clearance areas have been made.

During the year, four families, a total of twelve persons, were rehoused by the Council.

All the 81 substandard houses at Derwentside owned by The National Coal Board have now been demolished and the site cleared.

Other National Coal Board houses at Allendale Cottages and High Westwood are being purchased by this Authority on becoming vacant, and being re-tenanted by persons from the Council's housing list. There are 273 houses in these two villages and at the end of the year, 198 had been taken over and re-tenanted.

(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	4
(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	61
--	----

(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	74
(b) By owners as a result of statutory notice	—
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(d) Unfit houses made fit under Sec. 24 Housing Act, 1957	1

(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 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	*****	*****	*****	*****	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The requirements of the Act affect 339 premises in the Area in which a variety of work is carried on. Some of the older premises have had to be altered to comply. When plans for new buildings are submitted to the Council for approval under the Byelaws, a careful scrutiny is made so that full compliance with this Act can be obtained.

Table (iii) shows the Analysis of Contraventions found during the year and 17 letters were sent to owner/occupiers drawing their attention to these contraventions. The standard of cleanliness was maintained in offices and shops. Only two isolated cases were found in shops of temperatures being below 60.8°F. and these were mainly due to entrance doors being kept open in very cold weather. Trap doors to cellars constructed in floors still present problems in fixing of guard rails. Requests have been made to properly fence dangerous machinery.

Five notifications of accidents were received throughout the Area and were all investigated. Cutting instruments were the cause of accidents to the hands of two butchers' assistants, two accidents occurred in the handling of goods and finally, one by the assistant slipping on stairs.

No prosecutions or proceedings were instituted and there were no applications for exemptions under sections of the Act.

- (i) Number of premises registered during the year, and the number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year:

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises received a general inspection during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	5	77	71
Retail Shops	12	222	216
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	3	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	4	34	24
Fuel storage depots	—	3	3
Totals	21	339	316

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act

420

- (ii) Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace:

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	412
Retail Shops	1,016
Wholesale departments, warehouses	37
Catering establishments open to the public	163
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	9
Total	1,639
Total Males	537
Total Females	1,102

(iii) Analysis of Contraventions

Contravention in respect of	Found	Abated	Contravention in respect of	Found	Abated
Cleanliness	2	3	Seating facilities	—	2
Overcrowding	—	2	Floors, passages, stairs	2	12
Temperature	2	15	Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	1	1
Ventilation	—	2	First-aid General Provisions	5	12
Lighting	1	1	Abstract of the Act not displayed	2	16
Sanitary Conveniences	4	11			
Washing facilities	4	15			
			Total	23	92

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269

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

Factories Act, 1961

Twenty-six visits were made to factories in which persons were employed, and details are given below.

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

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	95	25	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	8	1	—	—
Totals	106	26	—	—

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	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork—(Section 133)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section III		
	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	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—

(c) GENERAL INSPECTIONS

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

	Inspections	No. of INFORMAL Notices served	No. of STATU- TORY Notices served	Defects remedied after Notice
Housing:				
Public Health and Housing Acts	955	103	—	448
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Defective	3	3	—	3
Drainage	189	15	—	15
Water Supply	56	2	—	—
Food Premises	637	59	—	79
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	1	1	—	1
Slaughterhouses	1,360	2	—	2
Tents, Vans, etc.	9	3	—	3
Factories and Workplaces	26	2	—	2
Keeping of Animals	1	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	1	—	—	—
Offensive accumulations	17	4	—	4
Smoke Nuisances	19	1	—	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	1,278	201	—	201
Notifiable Diseases	1,652	—	—	—
Volumetric Smoke Meters	948	—	—	—
Other Nuisances and Pigeons	75	1	—	8
Infestations	200	—	—	161
Scrap Metal Dealers' Act, 1964	31	1	—	1
Hairdressing Establishments	31	—	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	420	23	—	92
Pet Animals Act, 1951	4	1	—	—
Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles	170	47	—	—
Totals	8,083	469	—	1,021

(d) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**1. Food Premises**

There are 323 premises in which food is manufactured, stored or sold to which 637 inspections were made. Details of various types of premises visited and the circumstances found which warranted notices being served to conform with the various Acts and Byelaws, also the number of notices served and the defects remedied are shown on page 25.

The following are details of food premises:

Butchers	27
Bakehouses	8
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	20
General Dealers and Grocers	110
Green Fruit	20
Confectionery	36
Wet Fish Shops	5
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	11
Licensed Premises (Hotels, Public Houses, Inns)	66
Ice-cream Manfuacture	5
School Kitchens	5
Hospital and Institution Kitchens	4
Slaughterhouses	3
Miscellaneous	3
Total	323

All the aforementioned premises have a wash-hand basin with a supply of hot and cold water, towels, nail brushes and soap for the use of persons engaged in the handling of food and there is also provided a sink or other facilities for the washing of food and equipment.

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	5
Ice-Cream Storage and Sale	127
Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages, Potted or Pressed Food	36
Preparation or Manufacture of Fish and Potatoes	12
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. The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

These Regulations came into force on 1st January, 1967, and a total of 113 stalls and delivery vehicles, based in this Area, became subject to the requirements. Each owner or occupier was forwarded a precis of the Act together with a list of requirements as his stall or vehicle was affected.

The Council provided wash-hand basins and a supply of hot water, free of charge, in a building on the Market Square, for those stallholders engaged solely in the sale of vegetables and covered food. Eight applications were received from owners of this type of business for exemption from supplying wash-hand basins and hot water only, and these were granted. Other stallholders selling open foods on the market had to comply fully with the Regulations.

Seven notifications were received from persons carrying on a food business consisting of the sale wholly of covered food and the Regulations concerning the installation of hot water, wash-hand basin, first-aid equipment and facilities for washing food and equipment, and in these cases the Regulations do not apply.

Twelve notifications were also received from persons carrying on a food business wholly of that of a fruiterer, wholesaler of food, green-grocery or wholesaler of raw vegetables, and the Regulation for installing sinks for washing food and equipment only, again does not apply.

4. 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	36
Grade II	9
Grade III	2
Grade IV	2
Total			49

5. Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

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

6. Milk Sampling

One hundred and ninety-seven 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		Anti-Bio	
		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Untreated	29	22	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	27	—
Pasturised	128	125	3	127	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sterilised	40	—	—	—	—	40	—	1	—	—	—

There were no samples of milk positive to *Brucella abortus*.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid eggs have been submitted to the laboratory for the Alpha-Amylase test.

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.	F.	A.	
Bakehouses	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	24	24	
Food Manufacturers	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	59	
Fried and Wet Fish Shops	—	—	7	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	36	36
Ice Cream Manufacturers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	
Caterers and Snack Bars	3	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	87	87
Grocers and General Dealers	9	5	7	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	2	2	271	271	
Confectioners	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	67	
Greengrocers	8	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	
Hotels, Inns and Public Houses	15	2	23	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	56	
Total	36	14	50	27	6	5	1	1	3	1	5	3	—	—	14	5	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	3	4	4	6	6	7	7	637	637	

*F.—Defects Found Defects Found—141

A.—Defects Abated Defects Abated—79

Informal Notice Served—59

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. Dodds & Bedford, Whyncliffe Abattoir, Broomhill, Ebchester.

It was again possible to obtain 100 per cent inspection of all meat slaughtered for human consumption at these premises, although this involved the attendance of Public Health Inspectors on Saturdays throughout the year. Hours of slaughter were made by the Council for the above three slaughterhouses and no Sunday slaughtering was permitted.

Meat inspection charges are made for the slaughter of animals between the hours of 5 p.m. Friday to 9 a.m. Monday, at the following rate.

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

All carcasses are stamped by qualified meat inspectors after they have been passed as fit for human consumption. Details of carcasses inspected and condemned meats are given below.

(i) Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2,084	22	24	8,570	1,321	—
Number Inspected	2,084	22	24	8,570	1,321	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	4	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	274	1	—	295	42	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci	13.1	4.5	—	3.4	3.2	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	.04	—	—	—	.22	—
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(ii) Details of Condemned Meat

	lbs.
Cirrhosis	3,172
Pericarditis	32
Tuberculosis	64
Cysticercus Bovis	33
Parasites	286
Abscesses	633
Peritonitis and Pneumonia	193
Traumatism	41
Telangiectasis	24
Actinobacillosis and Mycosis	85
Oedema and Emaciation	208
Sarcoma	100
Bone Taint	230
	<hr/> 5,101 lbs. <hr/>

Condemned meats are forwarded to a by-product firm at Gateshead and other unsound food is disposed of by burial on the Council's tip.

Altogether 12,021 animals were slaughtered during the year, 456 more than the previous year.

	<i>Animals slaughtered from Collecting Centres</i>
Bulls	—
Bullocks	1,029
Heifers	1,055
Cows	22
Calves	24
Sheep	8,570
Pigs	1,321
Total	<hr/> 12,021 <hr/>

(iii) Food found to be unfit for human consumption:

269 tins	Fruit	22 tins	Soup
120 "	Meat	20 "	Milk
110 "	Vegetables	19 "	Puddings
38 "	Ham	16 "	Fruit Juice
26 "	Tomatoes	1 tin	Cream
23 "	Fish	17 jars	Pickles, etc.

The total weight condemned was $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 and Amendment Act, 1954

There were 15 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 630 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year as compared with 438 in the previous 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 the General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

This public health service is free within the National Health Service and is designed to assist all concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection.

Specimens may be submitted by doctors, veterinarians, dentists, persons acting on behalf of medical officers of health such as public health inspectors and health visitors, or by representatives of official bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons.

Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings, (a) medical specimens, and (b) sanitary specimens from local or food authorities, or by arrangement, from commercial undertakings.

The following vaccines and antisera are issued by the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle.

Gamma Globulin	.....	.....	.....	.....	Issued to individual doctors			
Antivaccinial Gamma Globulin	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"	"	"
Rabies vaccine and antiserum	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"	"	"
Typhus vaccine	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"	"	"

Note

Therapeutic sera or antitoxins are not issued but may be obtained from certain hospitals.

Diphtheria, pertussis, poliomyelitis and tetanus vaccines may be obtained through the local health authority—Durham County Council and as from 12th June, 1967, smallpox vaccine.

TAB and other vaccines may be obtained from retail pharmaceutical chemists.

Yellow fever vaccination is done only at centres designated by the Ministry of Health, the local centre being at the Central School Clinic, 12-18 City Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1—Telephone Newcastle 25609.

The following shows the number of specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory from this area for the past ten years.

			<i>Specimens Submitted</i>	<i>Positive</i>
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
1964	.....	.....	1,105	137
1965	.....	.....	824	52
1966	.....	.....	942	111
1967	.....	.....	2,083	342

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

	Number of Specimens Submitted	Positive
Faeces		
(a) Enteric Fever	1,455	1
(b) Dysentery		318
(c) Food Poisoning		3
(d) Other Organisms		—
Sputum for Tuberculosis	500	20
Water	5	—
Ice Cream	49	—
Miscellaneous	—	—
Water Samples—Swimming Baths	74	—
Totals	2,083	342

Notifiable Diseases reported during the year 1967

During the year all infectious diseases needing hospital treatment were admitted to Highfield Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street.

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) in the area during the year:

Diseases	Total Number of Cases Notified	Total Number of Cases Confirmed	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	12	12	—	—
Whooping Cough	10	10	—	—
Measles	333	333	1	1
Dysentery	159	158	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	112	2	—	—
Typhoid Fever	2	2	2	1
Malignant Tertian Malaria	1	1	1	—
Totals	630	519	3	2

Scarlet Fever

There were 12 cases notified compared with 20 last year. The infections were mild in type and no cases were admitted to hospital.

Measles

There were 333 cases notified compared with 275 in the previous year. One child aged 2 years was admitted to hospital and died from broncho-pneumonia.

Whooping Cough

There were 10 cases notified during the year as compared with 70 in the previous year. No cases were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

Whilst it is pleasing to note the reduced incidence of the disease it is still important to bear in mind that the immunity rate needs to be kept high, especially in infants where whooping cough continues to be a cause of death.

Every effort should be made to protect infants from this infection: (a) by commencing immunisation early, at two to three months, and (b) by ensuring that all older children in the family have been fully protected, not only by the full course in early infancy, but also with a booster dose at the age of 18 months.

Poliomyelitis

For the ninth year there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified.

Nevertheless this record can only be maintained by keeping the vaccination rate high, particularly amongst young children. The oral vaccine has made vaccination so easy that it should be possible to have all infants vaccinated.

Vaccination against this disease continued during the year and the numbers vaccinated were as follows:

Number of persons who have received a full course of oral vaccine	..... 494
Number of persons who have received a booster dose of oral vaccine	..... 491

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

During the summer term, a school scheme for poliomyelitis vaccination was carried out in all the infant schools in the district.

Children whose parents had given consent were given full courses or booster doses of oral vaccine as required. Details of the number of children vaccinated are shown on the following table.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION SCHEME

May—June 1967

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

School	Number of Doses Given		Booster	Totals
	1 dose	2 doses		
Brooms R.C.	1	4	7	12
Leadgate Church of England	—	—	1	1
Leadgate Co.	1	12	8	21
Benfieldside Co.	2	4	18	24
Blackhill R.C.	1	11	16	28
Blackhill Co.	—	3	14	17
Westwood Co.	3	7	7	17
Ebchester Church of England	1	2	—	3
Low Westwood R.C.	—	4	7	11
Grove Co.	2	2	2	6
Grove R.C.	2	4	6	12
Consett Co.	1	6	15	22
Consett Church of England	1	—	—	1
Delves Co.	2	3	8	13
Consett R.C.	3	9	20	32
Medomsley Church of England	—	1	1	2
Totals	20	72	130	222

Diphtheria

For the fifteenth consecutive year there were no cases of this disease notified and it is now 25 years since the last death from diphtheria occurred in this district.

Nevertheless this position has been achieved by immunisation and in order to maintain protection against the disease, it is important for all children to be immunised in infancy and for booster doses to be given at the ages of 18 months, and 5 years.

In the summer term a school scheme for diphtheria-tetanus and diphtheria immunisation was carried out in all the infant schools.

Children whose parents had given consent were given full courses or booster doses as required. Details of the number of children immunised are set out on the following table.

DIPHThERIA-TETANUS IMMUNISATION SCHEME
May-June 1967

School	Diphtheria/Tetanus			Diphtheria T.A.F. Booster	Totals
	1 Injection	2 Injections	Booster		
Brooms R.C.	2	2	2	1	7
Leadgate C. of E.	—	—	1	—	1
Leadgate Co.	1	13	1	—	15
Benfieldside Co.	—	6	15	—	21
Blackhill R.C.	1	10	17	1	29
Blackhill Co.	—	3	13	—	16
Westwood Co.	3	6	8	—	17
Ebchester C. of E.	—	2	5	—	7
Low Westwood R.C.	—	2	6	2	10
Grove Co.	2	1	4	—	7
Grove R.C.	1	3	5	—	9
Consett Co.	—	7	13	—	20
Consett C. of E.	—	—	2	—	2
Delves Co.	2	3	7	2	14
Consett R.C.	2	6	20	—	28
Medomsley C. of E.	—	1	1	—	2
	14	65	120	6	205

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

Primary Injections	606
Boosters	545

Numbers of cases and deaths from diphtheria since 1940 are as follows:

	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
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	—
1953-1967	—	—

Food Poisoning

Although one hundred and twelve cases of suspected food poisoning were notified there were only two cases confirmed. One of these was due to infection with Coagulase Positive Staphylococci in a woman aged 64 years and the other was in a man aged 21 years where the infection was due to Salmonella Typhimurium.

Dysentery

There were one hundred and fifty-nine cases of dysentery notified during the year and one hundred and fifty-eight were confirmed as due to infection with shigella sonnei. Most of these were school children who attended an infants school where the sanitary accommodation was very primitive. Representations were made to the County Medical Officer of Health and as a result of this the necessary improvements were carried out at the school.

Typhoid Fever

One case of typhoid fever was notified in a woman aged 68 years. She was transferred from Shotley Bridge General Hospital to Highfield Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street where she died.

On investigation it was found that her husband also suffered from the disease and her daughter, recently returned from India was a carrier of the infecting organism. Sixty-nine contacts were followed up until proved free from infection; five family contacts (two of whom were positive Salmonella Typhi) were treated in hospital. One contact who was a food handler was excluded from work.

Smallpox

The number of infants under 2 years vaccinated was 270 as compared with 320 in the previous year.

Tuberculosis

There was an increase in the number of notified cases during the year there being 16 as compared with 11 in the previous year. There were 2 deaths during the year, two males aged 63 and 76 years.

1. Statistics

(a) Number of new cases notified during the year:

					<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	—	9
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
				Totals	14	2	16

(b) Number of deaths registered:

Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	—	2
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				Totals	2	—	2

(c) Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register:

Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	72	195
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	67	189
				Totals	245	139	384

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows:

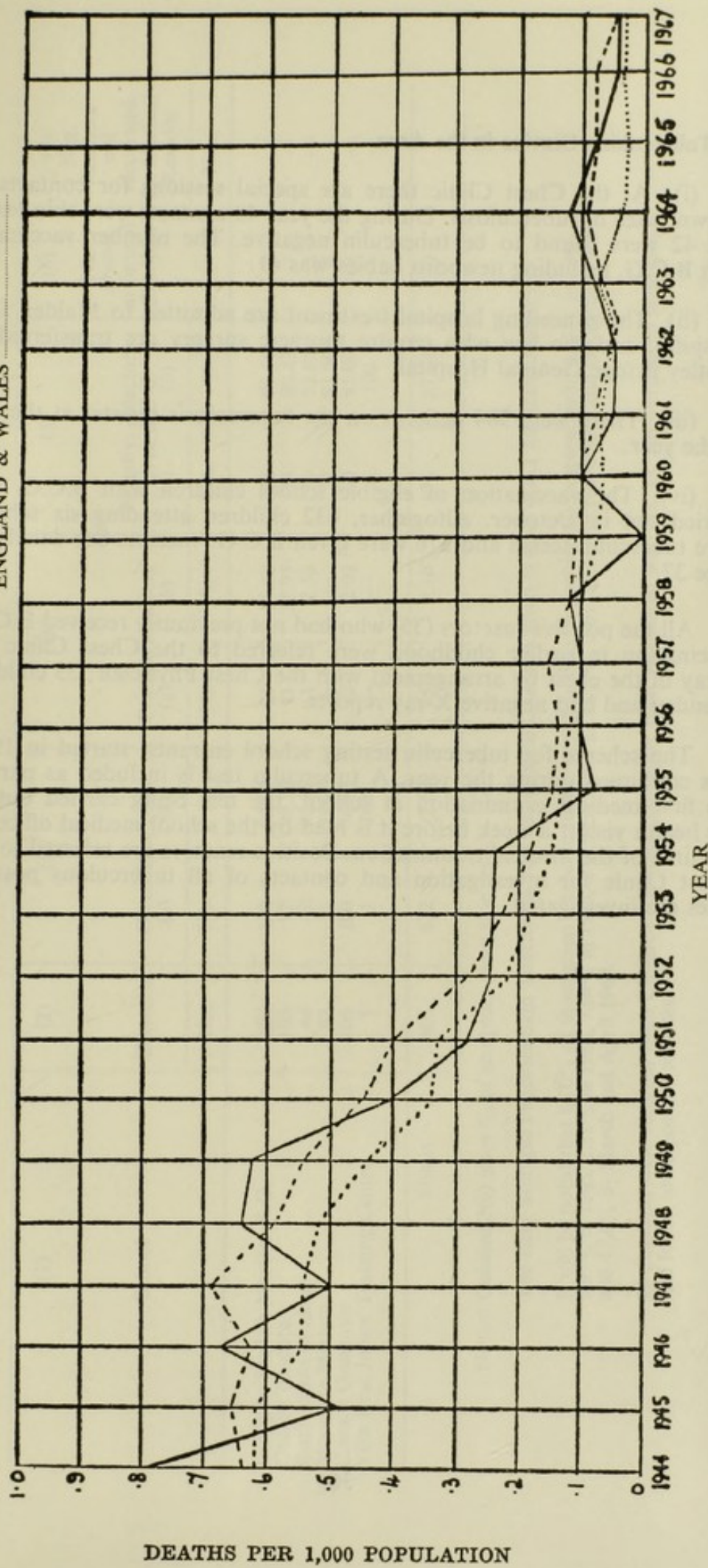
Age Period		CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Years		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—4 years	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 "	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 "	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 "	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 "	.....	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—34 "	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 "	.....	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—54 "	.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 "	.....	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65—74 "	.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over	.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		9	5	—	2	2	—	—	—
		14		2		2		—	
		16				2			

Cases and Deaths since 1940

Year	Number of Notifications	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number of Sanatoria Admissions
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
1964	20	0.52	4	.11	9
1965	13	0.34	3	.08	7
1966	11	0.29	2	.05	5
1967	16	0.43	2	.05	6

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES, 1944-1967

CONSETT U.D.C. _____
 DURHAM COUNTY - - - - -
 ENGLAND & WALES
 YEAR



2. Tuberculosis Service in the Area

(i) At the Chest Clinic there are special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. During the year 48 contacts were skin tested and 42 were found to be tuberculin negative. The number vaccinated with B.C.G. including newborn babies was 41.

(ii) Those needing hospital treatment are admitted to Maiden Law Hospital, and the few who require thoracic surgery are transferred to Shotley Bridge General Hospital.

(iii) There were 384 patients on the tuberculosis register at the end of the year.

(iv) The vaccination of eligible school children with B.C.G. was carried out in October. Altogether, 432 children attending six schools were tuberculin tested and 376 were given B.C.G. vaccine. See details on page 37.

All the positive reactors (35) who had not previously received B.C.G. vaccination in earlier childhood were referred to the Chest Clinic for X-ray of the chest by arrangement with the Chest Physician; 33 children attended and had negative X-ray reports.

The scheme for tuberculin testing school entrants, started in 1963, was continued during the year. A tuberculin test is included as part of the first medical examination at school, the test being carried out by the health visitor a week before it is read by the school medical officer at the time of the medical examination. Positive reactors are referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation and contacts of all tuberculous positive cases are investigated.

B.C.G. Vaccination of eligible School Children in the Consett Urban District—September 1967

(1) School	(2) Consents	(3) Given Skin Tests		(4) Positive Reactors		(5) Negative Reactors given B.C.G.		(6) No. Absent at time of Readings	(7) Neg. Reactors not vaccinated for Medical Reasons
		(a) No.	(b) %	(a) No.	(b) %	(a) No.	(b) %		
Leadgate English Martyrs R.C.	129	120	93.02	21	17.50	95	79.16	4	—
Consett Modern	103	92	89.32	11	11.95	74	80.43	7	—
Benfieldside Modern	44	42	95.45	1	2.38	39	92.85	2	—
Moorside Modern	82	77	93.90	—	—	72	93.50	4	1
Consett Grammar	106	100	94.33	2	2.00	95	95.00	3	—
Villa Real Junior Training Centre	1	1	100	—	—	1	100	—	—
Totals	465	432	92.69	35	8.10	376	87.03	20	1

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 does of 0.1 ml. intra-dermally.

It will be noted that 8.10% of those given a tuberculin test were found to be positive as compared with 4.62% in 1966, 5.99% in 1965, 2.51% in 1964, 7.08% in 1963, 9.61% in 1962, 22.13% in 1961, 17.5% in November and December 1960 and 17.6% in March and April 1960.

35 Consents were received from Children who had previously been vaccinated with B.C.G. All were given skin tests and found to be positive reactors.

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—Alternate Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND RELAXATION CLASSES—Thursday afternoons weekly.

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

CERVICAL SMEAR CLINIC—Evenings by appointment.

(iii) Child Welfare

Clinics are held as follows:

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

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HALL, BLACKHILL—Alternate Thursdays all day. Health Visitors Session—Alternate Thursday mornings.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE HALL, THE GROVE, CONSETT—Friday mornings weekly.

(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.

SCHEDULE OF VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following is the schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation in use in the county.

Age	Vaccine	Interval
3rd month	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis)	(1st) } 4 weeks
4th month	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis)	
5th month	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis)	
6th month	Poliomyelitis oral	(1st) } 4 weeks
7th month	Poliomyelitis oral	
8th month	Poliomyelitis oral	
12-24th mth.	Smallpox vaccination.	
18th month	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis)	1st booster
5th year	Diphtheria and tetanus	2nd booster
	Poliomyelitis oral	1st booster
9th year	Diphtheria and tetanus	3rd booster
	Smallpox (re-vaccination)	
11th year	B.C.G. (tuberculosis vaccine)	

In September 1966 the Ministry of Health advised that the simultaneous administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine with triple vaccine for primary immunisation or with diphtheria and tetanus vaccine at school entry could be recommended at the discretion of the doctor concerned.

Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1967

Diphtheria Immunisation Either Single or in Combination		Whooping Cough Immunisation Either Single or in Combination		Tetanus Immunisation Either Single or in Combination	Smallpox	Poliomyelitis Vaccination		B.C.G.
Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Primary		Primary	Booster	
					Vaccination	Three Doses (Oral)	4th	Vaccination
483	464	472	318	522	313	494	491	417

(v) *School Clinic*

Clinics are held in Wetherall House, Medonsley Road, Consett, as follows:

School Medical Officer	.....	Friday afternoons
Minor Ailments	.....	Friday afternoons
Dental Officer	.....	Daily
Education Psychologist	.....	By arrangement
Audiometrician	.....	By arrangement

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

(i) *Midwifery*

During the year 596 live and stillbirths were assigned to the area and 67 per cent of these occurred in hospital. There were 103 domiciliary deliveries, and of these, four were delivered in the presence of a doctor. There were 4 stillbirths and 9 deaths in the first week of life.

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

(ii) *Domiciliary Nursing*

Six nurses made a total of 19,307 home visits during the year—54 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 years	5—65 years	65+ years	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Injections	Others
New Cases	6	245	292	384	133	—	26	—	—	—
Visits	71	8,619	10,617	12,970	4,039	—	2,273	—	5,677	25

(c) *Health Visitor Service*

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

Maternity and Child Welfare	.....	7,338
Tuberculosis	.....	319
Mentally Subnormal	.....	239
Schools	.....	277
General Health	.....	555
Aged People	.....	843

(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	16	17
Ambulances	6	7

The Consett Depot provides a 24 hour service in the district under the overall supervision of the Central Control at Durham. All vehicles are now equipped with radio.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year.

	Journeys Undertaken	Cases carried			Mileage
		Stretcher	Sitting	Total	
Consett	4,297	2,827	17,602	20,429	137,559

(e) Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of January 1967, 377 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 209 new cases during the year and of the 586 receiving the service 571 (97 per cent were chronic sick and infirm). At the end of the year there were 416 cases in the area, 170 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. Twenty-one males up to the age of 16, and nineteen females under 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.

Eighteen people were admitted to Residential Accommodation as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester	6	3
(Part III Accommodation)		
Glenroyd House	2	2
Stanfield House, Stanley	1	1
Ivy House, Sedgfield	—	1

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.

(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 where there are five sessions weekly and one in Shotley Bridge with two sessions weekly.

(c) Meals on Wheels

The meals on wheels service operated by the Woman's Royal Voluntary Service has continued to run successfully and expand to cover all parts of the district. There are on an average 200 meals delivered in the week, each old person receiving two meals weekly.

(d) Luncheon Clubs

During the year two luncheon clubs for old people were established in the district. One in Consett, opened in February 1967 provides 20 meals once weekly and voluntary help is given by the local branch of the Red Cross Society. Another club opened at Leadgate in July 1967. In this case the club meets twice weekly and provides meals for 12 people. The Women's Voluntary Service runs this club in connection with the meals on wheels service.

(e) Voluntary Services—Co-ordinating Committee

The local committee for the area (i.e. Stanley, Consett and Lanchester) helps to co-ordinate voluntary services and integrate them with the statutory services. It links up with the Central Co-ordinating Committee held under the chairmanship of the County Medical Officer of Health.

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, 1967, the following number of beds were available:

Physical Medicine	.....	12
Chest Unit (Tuberculosis)	.....	102
		<hr/>
Total	.....	114
		<hr/>

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
Total	301

Shotley Bridge General Hospital

Out-patients facilities for all the Specialities exist at this Hospital.
The 539 beds are allocated as follows:

Surgical	85
Medical	100
Gynaecological	42
Orthopaedic	79
Paediatrics	4
Urology	49
Thoracic Surgery	107
Plastic Surgery	47
Not Specifically Allocated	26
Total	539

South Moor Hospital

Bed allocation is as follows:

Orthopaedic	22
General Surgery	16
Total	38

Richard Murray Hospital

The following number of beds are available:

Maternity	28
Special Care Baby Cots	12
Total	40

Infectious Diseases Hospital

Patients in the area suffering from infectious diseases and who require hospitalisation are admitted to the Highfield Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street.

Chest Clinic, Shotley Bridge General Hospital

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)

Public mass X-ray sessions were commenced with effect from 16th August, 1967, as follows:

Wednesday	1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m.
Friday	5.00 p.m.—7.30 p.m.

These sessions are available for members of the public to attend without reference to their doctor first.

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	10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Wednesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Friday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Saturday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.

III. ANNUAL REPORT ON RAINFALL, etc., 1967

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

Month (1967)	Rainfall in inches		Number of days rain fell		Heaviest Daily Fall	
	West- wood	Crook- hall	West- wood	Crook- hall	Ins.	Date
January	1.42	1.06	15	13	.65	22nd
February	3.43	3.30	15	14	1.27	22nd
March	1.53	1.35	15	14	.42	9th
April	1.87	2.24	13	15	.68	8th
May	4.27	4.63	25	27	.56	3rd
June	1.31	1.34	11	12	.49	24th
July	3.12	2.89	12	12	1.07	14th
August	3.96	4.24	16	14	.97	9th
September	2.72	2.42	14	17	.45	26th
October	3.54	3.49	20	18	1.66	16th
November	3.40	3.12	14	14	1.28	5th
December	1.43	1.36	16	14	.29	28th
Total	32.0	31.44	186	184		

The heaviest daily rainfall was on 16th October when 1.66 inches of rain fell and the wettest month was May with 4.63 inches. The total rainfall of 32 inches compares with 1966 rainfall of 34.85.

The driest month was January with 1.06 inches of rain.

APPENDIX A

Year	Popu- lation	Deaths	Death Rate	Live Births	Birth Rate	Infan- tile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Peri- Natal Deaths	Peri- Natal Death Rate	Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified							Tuber- culosis		
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Polio- myeli- tis	Dysentery	Enteric	Food Poisoning	Pul.	Non- Pul.
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	—	—	142	52	19	1	—	—	—	—	40	9
1950	39,130	482	12.3	684	17.4	30	43.8	—	—	375	59	212	—	2	3	—	1	79	12
1951	39,020	435	11.1	659	16.8	23	34.9	—	—	740	24	85	—	—	5	—	1	62	14
1952	38,840	427	10.9	647	16.6	17	26.2	—	—	281	61	143	1	2	21	—	1	39	8
1953	38,740	413	10.6	650	16.7	20	30.7	—	—	332	45	244	—	2	13	—	255	32	8
1954	38,830	477	12.2	587	15.1	19	32.3	—	—	114	15	130	—	4	64	—	32	27	11
1955	38,770	419	10.8	627	16.1	19	30.3	—	—	771	14	23	—	30	33	—	23	21	5
1956	38,770	430	11.0	596	15.3	18	30.2	—	—	24	16	148	3	—	—	—	16	29	5
1957	38,780	436	11.2	644	16.6	14	21.7	—	—	997	41	45	—	—	—	—	3	24	6
1958	38,890	490	12.6	682	17.5	28	41.0	—	—	26	6	58	—	3	3	—	1	22	1
1959	38,940	423	10.8	640	16.4	18	28.1	—	—	832	22	108	—	—	81	—	3	16	4
1960	39,080	469	12.0	649	16.6	14	21.5	26	39.6	14	21	27	—	—	7	—	1	17	5
1961	38,720	441	11.3	692	17.8	10	14.4	18	25.6	842	4	12	—	—	—	—	11	20	3
1962	38,780	464	11.9	641	16.5	18	28.0	32	48.4	13	3	5	—	—	87	—	5	22	2
1963	38,660	480	12.4	656	17.0	15	22.9	16	24.1	798	5	19	—	—	193	—	78	13	5
1964	38,000	397	10.4	618	16.2	14	22.6	22	35.0	53	3	9	—	—	—	—	98	16	4
1965	37,700	443	11.7	667	17.7	15	22.5	24	35.3	526	10	11	—	—	22	—	39	10	3
1966	37,600	416	11.1	597	15.9	12	20.1	21	34.4	275	20	70	—	—	8	1	31	9	2
1967	37,500	387	10.3	592	15.8	13	21.9	13	21.8	333	12	10	—	—	159	—	112	14	2

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

Name of Disease	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.	N.	C.
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Measles	18	18	45	45	53	53	53	53	44	44	55	55	63	63	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	333
Dysentery	2	2	6	4	7	9	5	6	7	7	13	11	51	52	7	7	4	3	29	30	19	17	7	7	2	3	—	—	159	158
Food Poisoning	6	—	11	—	14	—	6	—	4	—	2	—	16	—	3	—	5	—	21	1	9	—	12	1	3	—	—	—	112	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	27	21	62	49	80	68	67	62	56	52	74	70	137	122	11	8	10	4	51	32	28	17	20	9	7	5	—	—	630	519



