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Derbyshire County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1943,

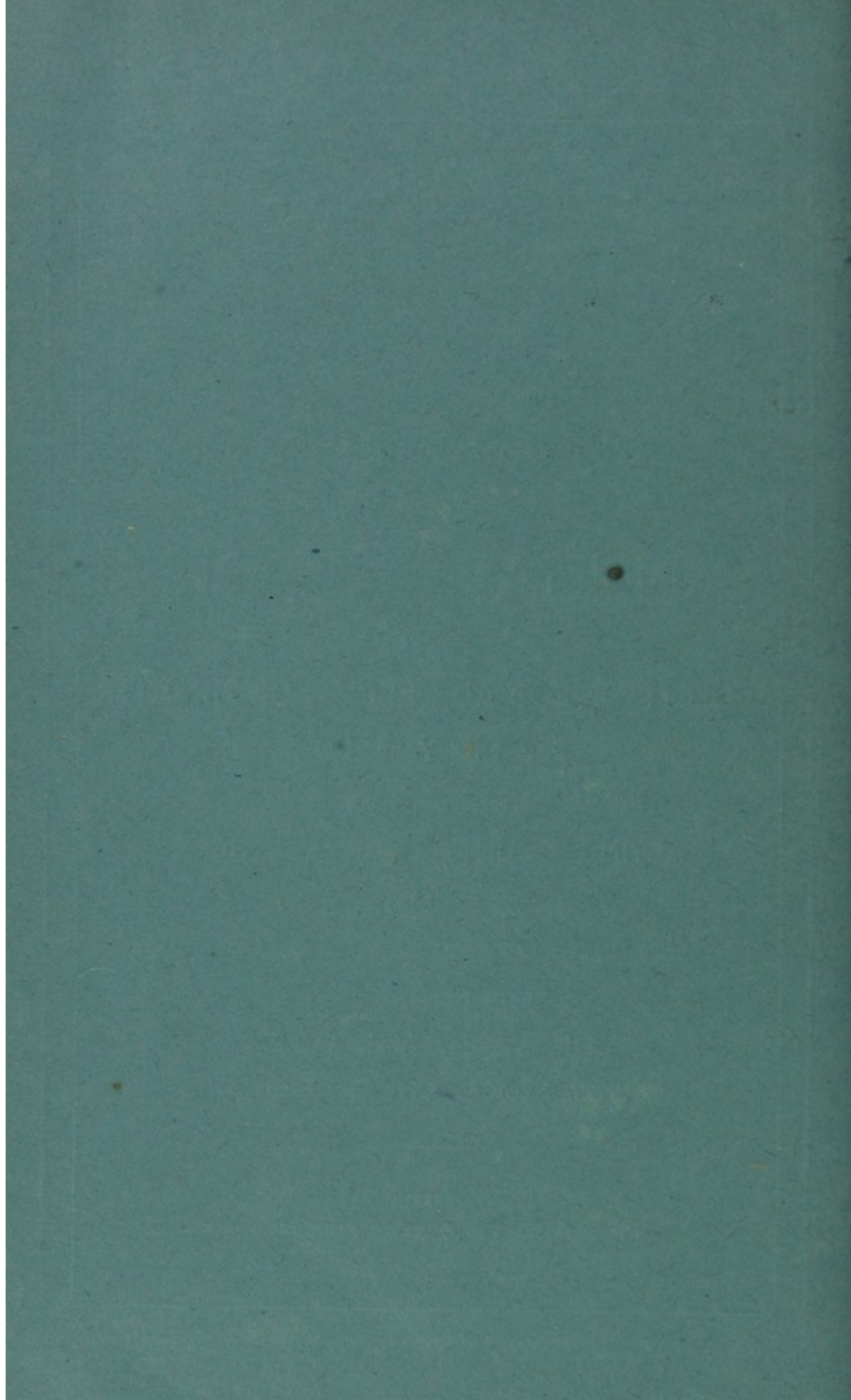
PRESENTED BY THE
ACTING COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER,
J. B. S. MORGAN,

B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (WALES), L.R.C.P. (LONDON), M.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)

OWING TO THE DEATH OF
DR. W. M. ASH, O.B.E.,
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DERRY :

J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, FRIAR GATE.





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To the Chairman and Members of the

Derbyshire County Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It falls to me to present the Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the health of the County.

During the greater part of 1943, the late Dr. W. M. Ash, O.B.E., was your active County Medical Officer, but he went off duty on account of illness on the 10th of December of that year. He returned to part-time duty for about eight weeks in March and April, 1944, and after that remained off duty until his death on the 9th November, 1944. It will thus be seen that he did not have an opportunity of presenting the Annual Report for 1943, because it takes several months in the subsequent year for the compilation and analysis of the necessary statistics.

In war-time it is customary to curtail reports as far as possible and, for reasons of national security, figures from which the population of any particular area might be calculated have been omitted; so also have details of any developments of water supplies, etc. Attention will be drawn, however, to the more salient points in the vital statistics.

The infant mortality rate was 48.11 per thousand live births, being 42.24 in 1942, which was the lowest figure on record, and 51.04 in 1941. The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis is 244, giving a rate of 0.39 per thousand of the population. This is the lowest figure that has ever been recorded in this County and, considering war-time conditions, must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. The previous lowest record was 1942, which was 0.40 per thousand of the population. Since 1941, however, there has been an increase in the number of new cases of tuberculosis diagnosed as compared with pre-war years. Recently there has been a gradual falling off in numbers, as the following figures show: 633 in 1941, 621 in 1942 and 612 in 1943. This high notification rate, although tending to diminish, is probably due to improved diagnosis and ascertainment. The deaths during the same period were 295 in 1941, 259 in 1942 and 244 in 1943 which are generally lower than in pre-war years. The continuation of a higher notification figure and a lower death rate

in 1943 tends to support what was said by the late Dr. Ash in his report for 1941, that it is probably wrong to assume that there is an actual increased incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Following the usual custom, reference has not been made to the Civil Defence Casualty Service in the body of the report, for it is a matter to be dealt with discreetly in war-time. It will be generally known in this County that Dr. Ash made a profound study of this Service, and I feel it would be his wish, in view of the many alterations that have taken place, that the personnel be thanked for their unremitting interest and loyalty in a Service which is essentially altruistic in nature.

I should like to take this opportunity of making a short reference to the late Dr. Ash's work in Derbyshire. He was a man who possessed many talents, all of which he used unsparingly. During his nineteen years as your County Medical Officer his main pre-occupation was to foster the public health of Derbyshire, particularly those matters relating to the School Medical Service, Tuberculosis, and Maternity and Child Welfare. There was one matter above all others in which he showed an abiding interest, and that was the care of the limbless. His passing will be lamented as he was a man who possessed unusual charm, humour, ability and kindness.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. S. MORGAN,

Acting County Medical Officer of Health.

County Offices,

St. Mary's Gate,

Derby.

December, 1944.

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TABLE I.

Death Rate from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases and All Causes, Birth Rate and Infantile Mortality in the Whole County during the last Fifty-three Years.

Year.	DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								Death Rate from all Causes.	Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.	Typhoidal Fevers.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Seven Principal Zymotics.			
1891 to 1900	.028 .012	.16 .15	.17 .27	.16 .18	.43 .39	.30 .36	.58 .71	1.87 2.14	17.1 18.3	33.7 29.9	147 153
1901 to 1910	.004 .016	.10 .10	.16 .17	.08 .10	.26 .30	.24 .27	*.58 .77	1.58 1.50	14.1 15.3	28.5 27.1	126 128
1911 to 1920	— .000	.04 .04	.16 .14	.03 .03	.24 .27	.16 .18	.40 .51	1.03 1.17	12.66 13.85	24.07 21.90	99 100
1921 to 1930	— .00	.02 .02	.07 .08	.01 .01	.07 .11	.10 .11	†.12 †.15	.39 .48	10.92 12.14	19.73 18.36	70.7 71.7
1931 to 1940	— .00	.01 .01	.07 .07	.004 .003	.03 .04	.04 .04	.05 .08	.20 .24	11.31 12.26	15.71 14.93	56.7 58.6
1941	— —	.001 .00	.034 .07	.00 .00	.011 .03	.057 .06	.057 .07	.16 .23	10.93 12.9	15.58 14.2	51.04 59.0
1942	— —	.001 .00	.016 .05	— .00	.013 .01	.008 .02	.054 .08	.092 .16	10.52 11.6	17.46 15.8	42.24 49.0
1943	—	.006	.033	—	.021	.021	.064	.145	12.17	18.83	50.30
	—	.003	.017	—	.027	.010	.047	.104	10.68	18.94	45.67
	—	.004	.025	—	.024	.016	.056	.125	11.46	18.88	48.11
	—	.00	.03	.00	.02	.03	.08	.16	12.1	16.5	49.0

* Since 1901 the Deaths from Enteritis, etc., are included.

† Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age only.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE FOR THE YEAR 1943

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Administrative County of Derby comprises 29 Sanitary Districts, 4 of which are Municipal Boroughs, 16 Urban Districts and 9 Rural Districts.

The County has an area of 635,454 acres, 98,038 in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts and 537,416 in Rural Districts.

The population of the Administrative County as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1943 is 620,900, 327,300 in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts and 293,600 in Rural Districts.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Administrative County in April, 1943, for County Rate purposes was £3,420,109 and a Penny Rate over the whole County represents the sum of £13,615.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CHIEF OCCUPATIONS.

The main industries which give the people of this county occupation, are coal mining carried on in the East and North-East and in a small area in the South-Western portion of the County, and agriculture, particularly in the Western and Central parts of the County. The staple industries in the extreme North-Western area adjoining Lancashire are those connected with the cotton trade, whilst in the South-Eastern area adjoining Nottinghamshire the hosiery and lace trade provides the chief occupation. In this area, too, artificial silk manufactories absorb an appreciable portion of the population. In the Northern and North-Central areas the chief industries are quarrying, limestone crushing and lime burning working and dressing millstone grit, and silica brick making. A number of these industries come under the heading of "Refractories Industries," some of which are known to pre-dispose to pulmonary disease. In the extreme South-Western portion of the County, pottery manufacture is one of the prominent industries.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics relating to each District in the County for the year under review are given in Table II, and the following

are extracts from them, given in a form required by the Ministry of Health :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate	... 5,740	5,459	11,199
	{ Illegitimate	... 272	253	525
Total ...		... 6,012	5,712	11,724

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	... 18.88
Number of Still Births	... 410
Rate of Still Births per 1,000 (total live and still) births	33.79
Number of Deaths	... 7,120
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	... 11.46

Deaths and Death Rates from Puerperal Causes :—

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live and still Births.</i>
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	8	0.66
Other Maternal Causes	18	1.48
Total	26	2.14

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants (per 1,000 live births)	... 48.11
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	... 47.06
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	70.47

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.</i>
Deaths and Death Rate from :—		
Cancer (all ages)	951	1.53
Measles (all ages)	15	.024
Whooping Cough (all ages)	10	.016
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	35	.056

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 48.11 per 1,000 live births, compared with 42.24 in 1942 and 51.04 in 1941.

TABLE II.
COUNTY OF DERBY.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1943.

TABLE GIVING BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE FROM SEVERAL
CAUSES, IN EACH OF THE SANITARY DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTY.

SANITARY DISTRICTS (Urban)	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.						INFANTILE DEATH RATE per 1,000 BIRTHS.
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 years).	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respi- ratory Death Rate.	
Alfreton ...	18.98	10.48	.09	.09	.38	1.25	43.26
Ashbourne ...	20.12	9.46	.20	.20	.40	0.20	20.00
Bakewell ...	13.40	15.04	—	—	—	2.29	—
Belper ...	16.18	11.80	.07	—	.35	0.84	43.67
Bolsover ...	23.16	12.41	.10	—	.20	1.34	75.90
Buxton (Boro') ...	16.91	12.93	—	—	.49	1.38	26.14
Chesterfield ...	19.17	11.45	.04	.03	.35	1.76	38.56
Clay Cross ...	20.32	12.78	.27	—	.40	2.96	72.85
Dronfield ...	18.63	11.39	.30	.30	.46	1.54	57.86
Glossop (Boro') ...	15.06	15.91	.17	.11	.39	2.55	64.40
Heanor ...	19.92	11.29	.13	.09	.13	1.19	76.04
Ilkeston (Boro') ...	21.18	13.62	.51	.10	.57	2.21	61.10
Long Eaton ...	18.56	11.13	.23	.07	.55	1.61	38.14
Matlock ...	17.51	12.56	.11	.11	.17	1.12	30.30
New Mills ...	17.79	15.21	—	—	.38	1.80	79.72
Ripley ...	19.90	11.14	.17	—	.29	1.90	50.91
Staveley ...	18.59	11.09	.12	.12	.18	1.61	70.00
Swadlincote ...	20.20	10.95	.10	.05	.15	1.29	40.92
Whaley Bridge ...	15.75	17.82	—	—	.62	1.86	105.26
Wirksworth ...	17.18	15.18	—	—	.22	1.78	51.95
<i>Urban Districts</i> ...	18.83	12.17	.14	.06	.35	1.63	50.30

SANITARY DISTRICTS (Rural).	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.						INFANTILE DEATH RATE per 1,000 BIRTHS.
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 years).	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respi- ratory Death Rate.	
Ashbourne ...	15.60	12.37	—	—	.18	0.80	51.73
Bakewell ...	15.52	12.51	—	—	.31	1.32	34.01
Belper ...	16.31	11.73	.03	.03	.03	1.15	49.52
Blackwell ...	21.62	9.82	.22	.12	.32	1.27	46.14
Chapel-en-le-Frith ...	15.21	11.50	.16	.10	.16	1.55	60.07
Chesterfield ...	20.15	11.15	.07	.01	.24	1.35	42.95
Clowne ...	19.67	10.80	.11	—	.17	1.41	48.85
Repton ...	16.66	10.46	.14	.07	.17	1.15	58.31
Shardlow ...	20.48	9.25	.10	.04	.34	0.93	40.43
<i>Rural Districts</i> ...	18.94	10.68	.10	.04	.24	1.21	45.67
<i>Urban Districts</i> ...	18.83	12.17	.14	.06	.35	1.63	50.30
<i>Whole County</i> ...	18.88	11.46	.12	.05	.30	1.43	48.11

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year, 33,857 bacteriological examinations were made at the County Laboratory, compared with 26,363 in the previous year. The increase is due to more examinations of milk samples and of specimens for Venereal Disease. Compared with 1942, the increased numbers of examinations were 5,814 and 2,051 respectively in these two categories.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

The number of new cases from Derbyshire attending the Venereal Diseases Centres during the year 1943 and the diseases for which they required treatment are as follows:—

TABLE III.

	<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>	<i>Soft Chancer and Non-V.D.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ashton-under-Lyne...	—	1	3	4
Burton-on-Trent ...	4	6	5	15
Chesterfield ...	32	65	215	312
Derby ...	43	69	228	340
Mansfield ...	2	11	18	31
Nottingham ...	10	25	82	117
Salford ...	—	—	3	3
Sheffield ...	3	9	11	23
Stockport ...	8	9	22	39
	<hr/> 102	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 587	<hr/> 884

This total of 884 new cases compares with 572 reported from the same Clinics for the previous year. The number of non-venereal and undiagnosed cases has increased from 347 to 585, and the number of diagnosed cases of venereal disease has increased from 225 in 1942 to 299 in 1943.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902—1936.

Number of Midwives.—At the end of 1943 there were 230 midwives on the County Roll. 63 were midwives in independent practice, 68 were District Nurse-Midwives, 39 were midwives practising in Institutions, and 60 were County Midwives. All these midwives held the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. In the case of the County Midwives, 27 also held the State Registered Nurse's Certificate.

The following changes took place during the year:—

Midwives whose names were voluntarily removed from the Roll	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of Midwives who left the County, of whom 5 were District Nurse-Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of new Midwives enrolled	...	...	...	...	...	27

Records Received.—The following Table gives the records received, the cases of Puerperal Pyrexia in the practice of Midwives only, and all cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, whether in the practice of doctors or midwives, with the corresponding figures for previous years:—

TABLE IV.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
<i>Records received:—</i>							
Medical Help	2097	2249	2041	2108	2099	2148	2044
Still Births	162	126	119	154	121	123	119
Deaths of Children	102	97	79	116	91	96	89
Deaths of Mothers	6	3	2	5	3	3	5
Laying-out the Dead	60	60	33	48	33	26	46
Liability to be a Source of of Infection	141	174	164	201	180	136	123
Notification of Artificial Feeding (within 14 days)	181	181	129	135	159	167	189
<i>Puerperal Fever:—</i>							
Midwives' Cases	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Puerperal Pyrexia:—</i>							
Midwives' Cases	39	41	44	34	37	28	20
<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—</i>							
ALL CASES	35	29	26	17	24	29	31

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The following Table shows the total number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified to me during the year 1943 and the case rate from this disease per 1,000 births:—

	<i>Whole County</i>	<i>M.C.W.</i>
	<i>*(excluding Chesterfield Borough).</i>	<i>Area.</i>
Number of live births	10,531	9,339

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>		<i>Case rate per 1,000 births.</i>	
	<i>Whole County.</i>	<i>M.C.W. Area.</i>	<i>Whole County.</i>	<i>M.C.W. Area.</i>
Puerperal Pyrexia	63	60	5.98	6.42

*As Chesterfield Borough is the Local Supervising Authority, their figures are not included.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The incidence of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1943 and the results of treatment are set out in the following table:—

<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Cases Treated.</i>		<i>Vision unimpaired.</i>	<i>Vision impaired.</i>	<i>Total Blindness.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Hospital.</i>				
31	20	11	29	1	—	1

Maternal Mortality.—The maternal mortality rate for the County (excluding the Borough of Chesterfield) for the year 1943 was 2.20 per thousand births.

WILLERSLEY CASTLE EMERGENCY MATERNITY HOME.

The Ministry of Health requested the County Council to requisition Willersley Castle as an Emergency Maternity Home for the reception of evacuees from London who are expectant mothers. The premises were opened for this purpose on November 25th, 1940, the first party of mothers being received on December 3rd, 1940. Since that date patients have continued to arrive in organised parties from London every week, and they are billeted at Wirksworth, where they receive an ante-natal examination on arrival, and subsequently attend an Ante-Natal Clinic at the Castle, to which they are transferred as in-patients when the confinement is expected.

The staff consists of a Sister-in-Charge, a Sister Tutor, 6 to 7 Staff Midwives, 15 to 28 Pupil Midwives, and domestic and clerical staff. The midwifery and nursing staff were transferred from the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, London, and Willersley has taken over much of the work previously done by that Hospital.

At the outset the Home had 50 beds, but it was subsequently found that to avoid overcrowding it would be necessary to run the Home on the basis of a 44-bedded hospital.

One of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers, Dr. Jean Forbes, was instructed to live at the Home and to undertake the clinical charge of the cases, and for this purpose she was relieved of some of her outside work.

In September, 1943, the standard party of evacuated expectant mothers from London was reduced from 20 to 18 per week. In this way some beds were released for use by County cases at Willersley.

During 1943, 771 patients were admitted, 753 were evacuees in organised parties, and 18 were Derbyshire residents.

NOTE.—Since April 1st, 1944, the number of beds available has been increased from 44 to 65 owing to additional accommodation in the Annexe being made available.

N.B.—In 1944 Ashgate House and Coxbench Hall were taken over as Ante-Natal Hostels, and Ashgate Lodge and Holbrook Convalescent Home as Emergency Maternity Homes. Patients were admitted to Holbrook on July 28th, and patients to Ashgate on August 11th, 1944, but full particulars of these premises will be given in the Annual Report for 1944.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

There is available for children coming within the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee the treatment of minor ailments, ear, nose and throat conditions, eye conditions, dental conditions, and orthopaedic treatment for both in-patients and out-patients, the in-patients being treated at Brethby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital.

The number of children coming for such treatment during the year 1943 was as follows:—

Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	...	...	...	—
Eye conditions	...	...	...	74
Dental conditions	...	...	...	471
Orthopaedic Treatment:—				
In-patients	...	...	...	27 (<i>plus 4 from other authorities</i>).
Out-patients	...	...	...	359 (<i>plus 2 evacuees</i>).

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The Maternity and Child Welfare area of the County comprises the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the four boroughs, Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop and Ilkeston. At the end of 1943 there were 56 Centres, 21 in Urban Districts and 35 in Rural Districts. Most of the Centres are under the supervision of a doctor, and a health visitor is in attendance at each session. There are also 16 Ante-Natal Clinics, 13 in Urban Districts and 3 in Rural Districts.

Ante-Natal Scheme.—The following are the number of sessions and attendances at the 16 Ante-Natal Clinics during 1943:—

Half-day Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	792
First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,507
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	...	...	13,963
Post-Natal Visits	...	...	...	...	...	199
						17,669

Auxiliary Treatment Centre, Chesterfield.

Half-day Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	22
First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	44
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	...	...	7
Post-Natal Visits	...	...	...	...	...	—
						51

Child Life Protection.—There were 39 children and 37 foster parents on the register at the end of 1943.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Number of Cases treated ...	...	...	...	...	60
„ „ Extractions ...	...	...	...	...	398
„ „ Conservations ...	...	...	...	...	74
„ „ Scaling treatments ...	...	...	...	...	38
„ „ Dentures supplied ...	...	...	...	...	50

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

Under this heading there are two main types of Nurseries:—

- 1.—War-time Day Nurseries.
- 2.—Residential Nurseries.

War-time Day Nurseries are for the children of women who are at work. They are open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. six days a week, breakfast, dinner and tea being provided for the children. Children from birth to five years old are accommodated, the mother paying one shilling a day per child.

At the beginning of 1943 one Nursery for 40 children was in operation at Long Eaton, and during the year two others were opened, both for 40 children—one at Chaddesden and the other at Frecheville.

Long Eaton War-time Nursery, Congregational Schoolroom, Midland Street.

This Nursery opened on July 27th, 1942. The number of children on the register has remained consistently over forty throughout the year, but the attendance has varied within wide limits. The average daily attendance over the whole year was 24.3 children.

The nursing staff consists of a Matron (S.R.N.), Deputy Matron (S.R.N.), Staff Nurse, Warden, and three Nursery Assistants.

The domestic staff consists of a cook, with a part-time cleaner and a part-time stoker.

The Congregational Schoolroom has never been ideal for use as a Day Nursery, but was the most suitable building available at the time the Nursery was started. One difficulty has been the lack of sufficient accommodation for very young children, and mothers with babies have had to be turned away.

As a result of representations made both by the County Council and the Long Eaton Urban District Council, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and National Service agreed in August to a hutted nursery for fifty children being erected on a site offered by the Urban District Council at the rear of The Hall, Derby Road, in the centre of the town. Plans were drawn up by the County Architect, and a tender for the building was accepted on 28th December, 1943. The new hut should make for a big improvement in the facilities at Long Eaton.

Chaddesden War-time Day Nursery, Reginald Road.

This Nursery is of the hutted type and has proved very satisfactory in operation, both the building and the site being most suitable.

The Nursery opened on March 22nd, 1943, and rapidly filled up, there being over forty children on the register by June, and this level has been maintained. The average daily attendance for the nine months of the year the Nursery was open was 28.3 children.

The nursing staff consists of a Matron (S.R.N.), Senior and Junior Staff Nurses, Warden, and four Nursery Helpers. The domestic staff consists of a cook and a part-time cleaner.

Frecheville War-time Day Nursery, Birley Moor Road.

This Nursery is also of the hutted type, but the building is of a different construction from the one at Chaddesden and has not so smart an appearance. The site is also rather exposed, but we had little choice, and it is quite central—being on the main road.

The Nursery was opened on March 31st, 1943, but the number on the register did not reach thirty until September, and had only reached 33 by the end of the year. The average daily attendance for the nine months of the year the nursery was open was 17 children.

The nursing staff consists of a Matron, Staff Nurse, Warden, and four Nursery Helpers. The domestic staff consists of a cook and a part-time cleaner.

Two Part-time Day Nurseries were opened at **Holmewood** and **Shirland** at the beginning of the war, and were taken over by the County Council on April 1st, 1942. These two Nurseries had been originally planned for evacuees, being open from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m., and could accommodate 24 children each. In time, however, the evacuees either returned home or were transferred to the local infants' schools, and the numbers were considerably depleted. The Ministry of Health decided that the Nurseries were no longer justified, and they were accordingly closed—Holmewood on April 2nd, 1943, and Shirland on May 28th, 1943.

Health in War-time Day Nurseries.

While all the usual childish ailments have been met with, no nursery has had to close. The children are examined on arrival each morning and any suspicious cases are sent home again, and this has no doubt helped to keep the sickness rate down.

Residential Nursery Units are established in large private houses and are part of the evacuation scheme. Children under five years old, in whose case there are special circumstances, are recommended by the W.V.S. in evacuation areas for billeting in Residential Nurseries or Nursery Units.

The Ministry of Health arrange for the children to spend a period of quarantine in Reception Nurseries, and from these Nurseries the vacancies in the Units are filled.

The Nursery Units are staffed and administered by the County Council, the financial arrangements being by one of the two methods given below at the choice of the householder:—

- (a) The householder is paid billeting allowances of 8s. 6d. a week per child, and £1 1s. 0d. a week for each of the staff.
- (b) The head nurse keeps an account of all expenditure, the bills being paid by the County Council.

The Nursery Units in operation at the beginning of 1943 were as follows:—

(1) c/o Mrs. May, The Green Hall, Ashbourne	4 children (2 to 5 years)	<i>Opened on</i> ... 13/6/42
(2) c/o Mrs. Carter, Brookfield Manor, Hathersage	4 children (2 to 5 years)	... 13/6/42
(3) c/o Mr. Robins, Chander Hill, Chesterfield	4 children (1 to 2 years)	... 9/7/42
(4) c/o Mrs. Fowler, The Vicarage, Tibshelf	8 children (2 to 5 years)	... 24/6/42
(5) c/o Mrs. Clowes, Norbury Hall, Norbury	12 children (2 to 5 years)	... 25/7/42
(6) c/o Mrs. Batchelor, Rowland Cote, Edale	18 children (0 to 2 years)	... 4/9/42
(7) c/o J. B. Marsden-Smedley, Esq., Lea Green, Nr. Matlock...	12 children (2 to 5 years)	... 7/9/42

At the beginning of the year only the Norbury Hall Unit was on financial arrangement (b), but on May 1st Rowland Cote was put on this system at the request of Mr. Batchelor, and the accommodation revised to take 12 children over 2 years old, instead of 18 babies.

The Unit at the Vicarage, Tibshelf, closed on 3/9/43 at the request of Mrs. Fowler, and the children were absorbed into other nurseries. Four of the children were accommodated at the Lea Green Unit when Alderman J. B. Marsden-Smedley agreed to the Unit being extended to take 16 children.

The ratio of staff to children is one nurse to every four children, and in the Units for 12 children a domestic helper or cook is also provided.

A real interest has been taken by the householders accommodating these children, and it must have been a source of considerable satisfaction to them to see the improvement in their health and general well-being.

All the Units are of necessity in rural and sometimes rather isolated places, and this has made the question of staffing them rather a difficult one, resulting in a number of changes largely on this account. The appointment of a Relief Nurse to visit all

the Units in turn to relieve the nurses for their two-monthly "week-ends" (of four days) has been much appreciated by the staff, who have had to work hard to effect the beneficial changes which have taken place among the children since their admission to the Units, and in all cases the children seem to be happy and well cared for.

Extra toys, jam, and some clothing, have been supplied by the W.V.S., and visits have been paid to most of the Units by members of the W.V.S. and the Ministry of Health.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLY.

There were 43 licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 1,050 for the production of Accredited Milk in force at the end of the year.

There were 16 new licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 54 for the production of Accredited Milk granted during 1943.

Of the 16 new licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk, 12 were already licensed to produce Accredited Milk.

There were 24 Accredited Milk licences revoked during the year, but of that number seven re-applied and new licences were issued.

Total number of samples taken during the year—4,223.

(a)	ACCREDITED	...	...	...	...	...	4,022
		Satisfactory	2,740,	Unsatisfactory	1,282.		
(b)	TUBERCULIN TESTED	...	...	...	...	...	69
		Satisfactory	56,	Unsatisfactory	13.		
(c)	SCHOOL MILKS	...	...	...	...	...	132
		Satisfactory	87,	Unsatisfactory	45.		
		Total	...	...	...	...	4,223

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-38.

The Mental Deficiency Acts in this County are administered by the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee.

New Orders.—During the year 1943, 20 cases were placed on Order and dealt with as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted to Certified Institutions ...	6	14	20
Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	6	14	20
	—	—	—

Supervision.—On December 31st, 1943, 1,509 cases were under supervision at home as shown in the following Table:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Statutory Supervision	323	296	619
Supervision	412	423	835
On Licence from Institutions ...	15	35	50
Under Guardianship	1	4	5
	<hr/> 751	<hr/> 758	<hr/> 1,509

Notifications by Local Education Authorities.—During the year 1943, the following cases were notified by Local Education Authorities and dealt with as shown:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sent to Institutions by Order ...	2	1	3
Placed under Statutory Supervision	21	11	32
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 35

Cases in Institutions on December 31st, 1943.

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
214	315	529

Makeney House Certified Institution.—During the year 1943, 10 patients were admitted, 3 transferred and 4 discharged from Order. On December 31st, 1943, there were 93 patients on the books of the Institution.

Occupation Centres.—The Occupation Centres are closed owing to transport difficulties in rural areas.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

During the year under review the Ministry of Health introduced schemes for mass miniature radiography and for the payment of allowances to persons suffering from certain types of pulmonary tuberculosis. On account, however, of the limited number of radiography sets available, it has not yet been possible to allocate one to this County.

The scheme for the payment of allowances to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who fulfil the medical requirements as laid down by the Ministry of Health, came into operation in this County in October, 1943. It is a war-time measure, and its object is to provide assistance for those who have to give up remunerative work in order to undergo treatment. The Ministry point out that "justification of the expenditure is the expectation that if those persons undertake treatment early instead of continuing to work at the risk of breakdown, there will be increased prospects of restoring them to health and normal working capacity." Briefly,

the scheme provides for maintenance grants to be paid to patients, together with an allowance for any dependants, whilst undergoing Sanatorium treatment, and, for specified periods following such treatment, or for patients undergoing domiciliary treatment approved by the Tuberculosis Officer. In addition to the maintenance allowances, and in order to meet certain obligations incurred before the patient undertook treatment, discretionary allowances and special payments may be made.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with from the date of the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS ALLOWANCES.

Number of grants made	...	...	...	...	54
Number of applications disallowed :—					
Number of persons without dependants					
ineligible whilst in Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	16
Refused treatment	...	...	...	...	3
Not gainfully employed	...	...	...	...	1
Married women dependent on husbands	...	...	...	...	4
In receipt of Pension	...	...	...	...	5
Wages paid by employer	...	...	...	...	1
Ineligible on medical grounds	...	...	...	...	8
				—	38
Number of cases under investigation on 31/12/43					4
					—
Total Applications received	...	...	...	...	96
					—

GENERAL SCHEME FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The County Council's scheme consists of two main Units, viz., Dispensary and Institutional.

The Dispensary Unit comprises 9 Dispensaries, and 10 Orthopaedic Clinics which serve the whole of the County.

The number of new cases examined at the Dispensaries has increased during recent years from 1,203 in 1938 to 2,067 in 1943. The number of X-Ray examinations has also markedly risen from 1,681 to 4,349 in the same period. Artificial pneumothorax refills are given at certain of the Dispensaries, and here again the number of refills given has increased from 513 to 1,180 over this period. On the other hand, examination of new contacts has decreased, the number in 1938 being 521 as against 219 in 1943, but this is due to the fact that, on account of the urgent call for medical men for the Armed Forces, the County is at present covered by only two Tuberculosis Officers, whereas previously, in addition to these two Officers, the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium was also Tuberculosis Officer for the North-Eastern portion of the County.

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

	1942.	1943.
NEW CASES REPORTED :—		
Pulmonary	427	425
Non-pulmonary	194	187
	621	612
DEFINITE CASES ON DISPENSARY REGISTERS ON JANUARY 1ST	2,106	2,271
NEW CASES AND CONTACTS found to be definitely tuberculous :—		
Pulmonary	285	377
Non-pulmonary	99	103
NUMBER OF INWARD TRANSFERS AND LOST SIGHT OF CASES RETURNED	25	10
CASES WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTERS :—		
Recovered :—		
Pulmonary	22	16
Non-pulmonary	28	34
Dead (all causes)	124	90
Removed to other area, etc.	70	102
DEFINITE CASES ON DISPENSARY REGISTERS ON 31ST DECEMBER	2,271	2,519
NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES	10,171	11,136

The Institutional Unit consists of the following :—

- (a) Derbyshire Sanatorium, Chesterfield (126 beds, with 11 additional shelter beds available during the summer time), for the treatment of all forms of pulmonary tuberculosis.
- (b) Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, near Burton-on-Trent (147 beds, of which 92 are for the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculous cases and 55 for the treatment of non-tuberculous orthopaedic cases; approximately 10 of the beds have been allocated for the treatment of E.M.S. and Service cases).
- (c) The Pavilion, Penmore, Chesterfield (14 beds for the treatment of advanced female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis).
The Pavilion was closed at the outbreak of war on account of shortage of nursing staff, and further, the agreement with the Chesterfield Corporation, under which the Pavilion is held, expired on the 31st March, 1944.

- (d) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital. On account of travelling difficulties, and as a war-time measure, arrangements have been made for the admission to this Hospital of tuberculous orthopaedic cases of the long-stay type, living in the North-East part of the County. No specified number of beds are reserved for Derbyshire cases.
- (e) Sherwood Village Settlement. Arrangements have been made for the admission of ex-Sanatorium patients to the Nottinghamshire County Council's settlement at Rainworth, near Mansfield, but again no specified number of beds has been set aside for Derbyshire patients.
- (f) Arrangements are made for special types of cases needing particular forms of treatment to be admitted to other suitable Hospitals.

DERBYSHIRE SANATORIUM.

The renovation scheme at this Hospital which was approved by the County Council in 1942 was, with the exception of the administrative block, practically completed in 1943. A great improvement has been made to the Institution, and the kitchen has been extended and largely re-equipped.

STATISTICS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admissions	199	130	16	345
Discharges	192	128	27	347
Average length of stay of patients	136 days.			
Average gain in weight of patients	7 lbs. 14 ozs.			
Average number of beds occupied	132.1.			

Patients Discharged.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CLASSIFICATION. TABLE D.S.I.

	M.	F.	C.	TOTAL.
PULMONARY.				
1. Class T.B. Minus ...	42	38	12	92
2. Class T.B. Plus—				
Group I.	1	3	0	4
Group II.	56	38	3	97
Group III.	73	44	0	117
NON-PULMONARY	—	—	—	—
NON-TUBERCULOUS	16	4	10	30
DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS	4	1	2	7
TOTALS	192	128	27	347

General Results of Treatment.

Quiescent	103
Not quiescent	172
Died	35
Not tuberculous	30
Doubtfully tuberculous	7
	<hr/>
	347
	<hr/>

Cases admitted for Diagnosis.—Forty-three cases were discharged during the year with the following results:—

No active Tubercle	13
Post-Pneumonic Atelectasis	1
Post-Pneumonic Bronchiectasis	4
Probably T.B.—ve.	6
T.B. negative	6
Bronchitis	1
Malignant disease of lung	4
Bronchiectasis	3
Post-Pneumonic Fibrosis	3
Lung Abscess	2
	<hr/>
	43
	<hr/>

Laboratory Work.—1,612 urines, 34 centrifugalised deposits of urines, 2,121 sputum examinations and 49 sputum concentration tests were done during the year. 12 examinations of pleural fluid, 5 throat swabs, differential white cell counts 8, H.B. estimation 2, cultures 5 and miscellaneous 31.

Massage.—

Number of patients treated ...	73
Average length of treatment ...	42 days.
Average weekly treatments ...	40
Total number of treatments ...	1,820

X-Ray Work.—The total number of X-Ray examinations made was 3,726, of which 925 X-rays were taken and 2,801 screenings were done, as compared with 738 X-rays taken and 2,420 screenings done in 1942. Three Lipiodol examinations were done. One case showed post-pneumonic atelectasis and in two no dilatation or obstruction was seen in the bronchogram. In addition, 1,373 X-rays taken at the Clinic were developed at the Sanatorium during 1943.

Gold Treatment.—During the year four patients were treated by Gold. Three had Allochrysine and one Solganol-B-Oleosum. Of the three cases on Allochrysine, one developed severe Dermatitis after 1.1 grms. and another Albuminuria. The third case had 4.5 grms. with improvement in general condition. One case after .03 grms. total Solganol-B-Oleosum developed Albuminuria and gold was abandoned.

Surgical Treatment.—**(A) ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.**

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Female .</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Inductions	52	45	97
Failed	14	8	22
Abandoned	11	8	19
Established	27	29	56
Old Cases Continued	30	20	50

The total number of inductions attempted was 97. 22 failed outright and 19 were abandoned after a few weeks as ineffective. Treatment was continued in 56 new cases and in 50 old cases.

(B) REFILLS AND OTHER TREATMENT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Refills	938	1011	1949
Gas Replacements	63	40	103
Depneumothorax	14	10	24
Pressure Readings	30	23	53
Aspirations	6	3	9
	1051	1087	2138

The total number of operations was 2,138, compared with 2,087 in 1942. Gelatinothorax was carried out in four cases with good result.

In 17 of the A.P. cases the sputum became negative as a result of the treatment. In 19 of the A.P. cases the sputum was negative at the commencement of the treatment.

Phrenic Evulsion.—Mr. Milward performed this operation under local anaesthesia on two males and one female patient with good result.

Thoracoplasty.—One male and two female patients were transferred to Sheffield Royal Infirmary under the care of Mr. A. W. Fawcett for this operation. Good collapses were obtained. Two cases were discharged much improved and one case is still undergoing Sanatorium treatment. The results of Thoracoplasty in these cases have been good.

Adhesiotomy. —Seven males and six females having A.P. treatment were transferred to Sheffield Royal Infirmary under the care of Mr. A. W. Fawcett for Adhesiotomy. Adhesions were divided in all the cases with great improvement in collapse of the lung.

In two cases fluid formed following the operation, but resolved under Sanatorium treatment. In two cases with fluid of some standing prior to the operation, the fluid resolved rapidly after division of adhesions. In one case haemothorax and surgical emphysema followed the operation, but this was successfully treated with complete recovery, and A.P. treatment is still being continued.

The results of Adhesiotomy have been better than in 1942. In fact the results have been gratifying.

Dental Treatment.—

Attendances	...	...	...	...	469
Treated	...	...	...	...	120
Extractions	...	...	...	...	168
Conservations	...	...	...	...	154
Scalings and Dressings	...	...	...	...	18
Number made Dentally Fit	...	...	...	...	137
Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	1
Dentures	...	...	...	...	14
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	4
Remodels	...	...	...	...	3

Changes in Staff.—Dr. K. Misch, the Junior Assistant Medical Officer, left on January 16th, 1943, and his place was taken by Dr. Rosa Coutelle-Sussmann on January 17th. On May 8th, 1943, Dr. Coutelle-Sussmann left, and her place was taken by Dr. L. E. Lethbridge on May 18th, 1943.

BRETBY HALL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.

During the year 1943 there was a further falling off in the number of patients admitted and treated, as compared with the previous year. This was mainly due to the cessation of the admission of Service patients after 19th October. The average number of patients in Hospital was 144 on any day, as compared with 149 the previous year.

The cessation of the admission of Service patients had its effect on the waiting list for civilian patients, and by the end of the year this was reduced to 17. It must be realised, of course, that Service patients usually only entail a stay in hospital of two or three weeks, whereas the ordinary civilian patients stay very much longer, and as soon as Service patients ceased to be admitted the turnover of patients naturally became very much reduced.

Of the 363 admissions during the year, 138 were Service patients, whereas in the previous year the number of Service patients admitted was more than half the total number of admissions.

Shortage of staff contributed to the falling off in the number of patients treated

I regret to report the death of Mr. J. Poynton, Engineer, which occurred suddenly on February 11th. The Assistant Engineer, Mr. L. W. Cox, was appointed to the post.

Miss E. M. Holbrook was appointed to the post of Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor on February 20th.

During the year seven probationers passed the Preliminary Examination of the General Nursing Council, and three probationers obtained the Orthopaedic Nursing Certificate of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples.

TABLE B.1.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of Patients in Hospital at midnight, 31st December, 1942.			
Tubercular	64	40	104
Non-Tubercular	36	19	55
Total	100	59	159
Admissions during 1943.			
Tubercular	60	42	102
Non-Tubercular	185	76	261
Total	245	118	363
No. of Patients treated during 1943.			
Tubercular	124	82	206
Non-Tubercular	221	95	316
Total	345	177	522
No. of Patients discharged during 1943.			
Tubercular	78	51	129
Non-Tubercular	204	73	277
Total	282	124	406

The total number of patients operated on during the year was 239, a decrease of 79 as compared with 1942.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

During the year the total attendances at the Clinics has increased by approximately 1,000, although the total number of patients on the register was rather less than in the previous year. A Table showing the statistics for the Clinics is appended,

TABLE B.2.

(a) TUBERCULAR CASES.

Situation of Lesion.	Alfreton.	Chesterfield.	Chinley.	Clay Cross.	Derby.	Heanor.	Ilkeston.	Long Eaton.	Matlock.	Shirebrook.	Swadlincote.	Totals.
Spine ...	11	14	4	—	6	2	—	10	3	1	2	53
Hip ...	8	18	8	—	6	3	2	2	2	3	3	55
Knee ...	3	11	8	—	5	2	1	1	2	1	6	40
Foot ...	5	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
Hand ...	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	8
Miscellaneous ...	1	7	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	15
Total ...	29	52	26	—	22	8	5	15	10	6	12	185

(b) NON-TUBERCULAR CASES.

Lesion.	Alfreton.	Chesterfield.	Chinley.	Clay Cross.	Derby.	Heanor.	Ilkeston.	Long Eaton.	Matlock.	Shirebrook.	Swadlincote.	Totals.
Poliomyelitis ...	11	39	4	—	11	6	8	2	8	5	7	101
Spastic ...	2	7	—	—	12	—	7	3	2	1	5	39
Scoliosis ...	6	11	1	—	19	11	3	10	2	3	13	79
Kyphosis ...	29	13	2	—	11	6	15	7	6	1	6	96
Torticollis ...	1	3	—	—	5	—	1	4	—	—	3	17
Rickets ...	20	9	6	—	30	9	30	6	5	3	5	123
Cong. Deform. ...	17	24	3	—	20	5	16	17	12	7	25	146
Miscellaneous ...	134	115	35	—	154	44	61	62	65	44	64	778
Total ...	220	221	51	—	262	81	141	111	100	64	128	1379
Total Attendances	1316	996	285	584	1278	443	1018	715	720	479	974	8808
No. of Plasters Applied ...	26	53	23	11	47	8	11	23	10	10	22	244

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1943, 612 (425 pulmonary and 187 non-pulmonary) new cases were reported, 549 being primary notifications and 63 new cases reported otherwise than by notification. This gives a case rate per thousand on the estimated population of .98.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths occurring in the County during 1943 as recorded by the Registrar-General as attributable to tuberculosis was 244 (188 pulmonary and 56 non-pulmonary).

The death rates per 1,000 of the population are as follows :—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	0.30
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	0.09
Total	...	...	...	0.39

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis is the lowest on record and, considering war conditions, is a very satisfactory state of affairs.

TABLE T.2.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1934	644	317	1939	523	272
1935	500	331	1940	527	280
1936	557	320	1941	633	295
1937	614	315	1942	621	259
1938	583	277	1943	612	244

In the Annual Report for 1942 it was pointed out that there had been an increase in the number of new cases, and that this increase had occurred largely amongst males of the age groups 25 years and over. While the number of new cases is still higher than in the immediate pre-war years, it has declined a little during 1942 and 1943.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

During the year 318 patients were granted extra nourishment on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer. This is a decrease of 51 as compared with the previous year, and is largely due to higher wages.

NURSING OF BED-RIDDEN CASES.

During the year eight cases were visited by the district nurses a total of 433 visits being made by them.

SHELTERS.

We continue to loan open air shelters to suitable patients, on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers.

No new shelters have been purchased since April, 1938, but the acquisition of additional shelters of a modern type will have to

be given consideration on the cessation of hostilities, when facilities will permit of their manufacture.

Number of shelters sold during the year	...	...	1
Number in use at the end of the year	...	...	33
Number in store at the end of the year	...	...	8
Sets of bed and bedding supplied	...	...	2
Shelters available but not in use	...	...	9
Shelters available for use at Institution	...	...	10
Shelters damaged beyond repair	...	...	1

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 AND 1938.

At the end of 1943 there were 1,101 blind persons on the Register ; of these 549 were males and 552 females. The total cost of County Relief granted in the form of domiciliary assistance for the financial year ended 31st March, 1944, was £34,877, and on that date there were 700 blind persons receiving relief.

TABLE V. SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1943.

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics :—

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	792
Attendances :—				
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	17,470
Post-Natal	...	...	...	51
			—	17,521

Auxiliary Treatment Centres :—

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	22
Attendances :—				
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	51
Post-Natal	...	...	...	—
			—	51

Visits to Homes :—

Expectant Mothers :—				
First Visits	...	...	...	1,441
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	846
			—	2,287

(b) Infants :—

First Visits	...	...	...	7,709
Other Visits (under 1 year)	...	...	...	17,581
Visits to Children (1 to 5 years)	...	...	...	41,257
			—	66,547

(c) Infant Welfare Centres:—

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	2,574
Attendances :—				
Expectant Mothers	...	...	176	
Infants under 1 year...	...	...	52,678	
Children over 1 year	...	...	23,355	
			<hr/>	76,209
(d) Child Life Protection Visits	...	...	...	347
(e) Boarded-out Visits	...	...	...	546
(f) Mothercraft—Number of Classes	...	...	...	45
(g) Visits <i>re</i> Immunisation	...	...	...	623

2. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

Number of Sessions attended	...	...
Number of Visits to Homes	...	...	4,794

3. Miscellaneous Visits 1,944

4. SCHOOL NURSING SERVICE.

In addition to the work set out in the above Table, every Health Visitor in this County is also a School Nurse and has continued to assist at School Medical Inspections at both elementary and secondary schools.

In addition to carrying out examinations and re-examinations of children in schools for verminous conditions, the School Nurses visited schools and homes to follow up cases under the scheme instituted in 1930 and attended at schools for such purposes as weighing and measuring children.

TABLE VI.

Cases of Notifiable Diseases notified during 1943
as reported by the Local Medical Officers of Health.

Urban Districts.	Tuberculosis		Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary.	Other.									
Alfreton ...	10	14	—	25	7	—	1	1	6	1	—
Ashbourne ...	6	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	1	—
Bakewell ...	1	1	—	6	3	—	1	—	4	—	—
Belper ...	7	2	—	34	2	—	—	—	3	1	—
Bolsover ...	6	2	—	29	1	—	—	1	7	—	—
Buxton (Boro') ...	10	12	—	45	3	—	1	—	4	5	—
Chesterfield (Boro') ...	51	14	—	258	19	2	47	3	30	7	—
Clay Cross ...	2	—	—	29	12	—	2	2	2	—	—
Dronfield ...	7	2	—	32	6	—	—	—	4	—	—
Glossop (Boro') ...	16	3	—	66	15	—	—	3	—	1	—
Heanor ...	11	7	—	66	1	—	4	3	17	—	—
Ilkeston ...	38	11	—	35	43	—	1	1	5	1	—
Long Eaton ...	30	4	—	59	22	—	2	1	4	3	—
Matlock ...	11	6	—	68	3	1	24	4	3	—	—
New Mills ...	10	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ripley ...	9	4	—	33	8	—	—	—	9	1	—
Staveley ...	8	1	—	31	2	—	1	2	10	—	—
Swadlincote ...	10	7	—	45	3	—	—	1	4	—	—
Whaley Bridge ...	1	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wirksworth ...	1	3	—	10	3	1	3	—	—	1	—
<i>Urban Districts ...</i>	245	97	—	894	154	4	87	22	123	22	—
Rural Districts	Tuberculosis		Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary.	Other.									
Ashbourne ...	2	3	—	7	1	—	2	1	9	—	—
Bakewell ...	11	3	—	58	13	1	1	—	6	—	—
Belper ...	11	6	—	49	2	—	4	—	5	3	—
Blackwell ...	24	11	—	80	21	—	6	2	10	1	1
Chapel-en-le-Frith ...	6	8	—	58	3	—	—	1	—	2	—
Chesterfield ...	55	16	—	278	40	1	5	13	33	3	—
Clowne ...	13	6	—	154	9	—	—	3	9	—	—
Repton ...	10	6	—	67	8	—	2	—	8	1	—
Shardlow ...	43	21	—	174	53	—	4	4	26	1	—
<i>Rural Districts ...</i>	175	80	—	925	150	2	24	24	106	11	1
<i>Urban Districts ...</i>	245	97	—	894	154	4	87	22	123	22	—
<i>Whole County ...</i>	420	177	—	1819	304	6	111	46	229	33	1

