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COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
for 1943 on the  
HEALTH OF EASTBOURNE  
Vital Statistics, Sanitary Circumstances, &c.

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JOHN FENTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Whole time Officers.

Medical Officer of Health.	John Fenton. M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	* Greta Lowe, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., D.T.H. (to 13th August, 1943).
Sanitary Inspectors.	Arthur Lindfield. Cert R.S.I. (Senior). F.T.Rippin. Cert. S.I.B. L.J.Shepherd. Cert. S.I.B. (to 25th February, 1943). G.N.Richards. Cert. S.I.B.
Health Visitors.	Miss E.K.N.Cumming (Superintendent) from 15th February, 1943). Miss O.Meck (Superintendent) to 31st January, 1943. Miss A.Wilcock. Mrs L.Foster. Miss B.Brower. Miss I.M.Rainey. (to 28th August, 1943). Miss M.J.Rafferty. (from 8th February 1943).
Clerical Staff.	H.T.Hounsom (Lay Administrative Officer). A.R.Hockham. F.R.Met.Soc. * R.Putland. (to 27th October, 1943). * K.N.Dean. * Miss E.Waters (to 6th January 1943) * Miss D.M.Larkin. * Mrs R.G.Hempstock. (to 23rd June 1943). * Miss D.A.Higgins. (from 18th January 1943). * Mrs V.C.Funnett. (from 21st June, 1943).
Home Teacher of the Blind.	Miss L.E.Jackson (from 15th November, 1943).
* Temporary.	

The following permanent members of the Staff are serving in  
H.M.Forces:

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	Theodore H.Parkman. M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon.	M.G.Berry. L.D.S.
Sanitary Inspector.	L.R.Godfrey.
Clerical Staff.	W.L.Fock. C.A.Hemsley. R.Hood.



Public Health Department,  
Torfield Court,  
EASTBOURNE.

September, 1944.

To His Worship the Mayor, and to the  
Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Eastbourne.

Mr Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of Eastbourne for the year 1943. This report is the fifty second in the series, and the fifth which it has been my privilege to submit.

The period under review covered parts of the fourth and fifth years of war. It is not to be wondered at that many people are tired and in need of rest after so many years of long hours and hard work, but despite the stresses and strains to which the population has been subjected, the health of the community as a whole was remarkably satisfactory.

The incidence of serious infectious disease was again low. True, the number of notifications received was more than a hundred in excess of that for the previous year, but this was due to a small epidemic of measles in the Spring and early Summer. Scabies, that unpleasant and trying skin condition, was unfortunately more prevalent. The only explanation I can offer for the continued prevalence of this disease in war time is that the abnormal conditions under which a number of people have of necessity to live and sleep provide opportunity for the infested person to have the close personal contact with his fellows which is necessary for spread. The arrangements whereby most of the cases, and as many as possible of the contacts, received treatment as outpatients at the Sanatorium continued to function most satisfactorily. In every case brought to the notice of the Department a member of the Staff visited the house with a view to encouraging all contacts to have treatment, as well as investigating the home conditions generally.

No true clinical case of diphtheria occurred, though two notifications referring to infection with the diphtheria bacillus occurring in the course of other diseases were received. The non-existence of this disease gives considerable cause for satisfaction, and one can only conclude that we are now reaping the benefits of the protection afforded by immunisation. A steady flow of children was immunised during the year, and it was noted that parents were, without hesitation, accepting the facilities offered.

Some 216 persons, Service cases included, made 925 attendances at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, compared with the 567 attendances of 118 persons in the previous year. Whilst there was an increase in the number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea, there was also a very considerable increase in the number of persons who were found on investigation to be suffering from non-venereal conditions. Regulation 33B, came into operation and was assailed by much criticism. We Officials administering this Regulation are well aware of its shortcomings, but the very fact of its existence and the publicity connected with it have, in my opinion, done much to bring affected persons and contacts under treatment. Formal action was taken in one case, and in five cases the receipt of the first notice of suspected source of infection enabled the staff to contact the persons referred to, with satisfactory results. In no case was it necessary to have recourse to legal proceedings.

The Senior Health Visitor, as in previous years, worked at the Clinic under Dr Sherer's direction, and she also carried out all the social work connected with the Scheme, and without which no Scheme could be considered adequate. In view of the satisfactory arrangements existing, it was not considered necessary to appoint a special V.D. Almoner as was suggested in a Ministry of Health Circular.

Of the 48 cases of Tuberculosis notified, 26 pulmonary and 12 non pulmonary were new cases not previously dealt with by other Authorities. Very extensive use was made of the X ray facilities available at St. Mary's Hospital, both for patients and contacts. The aim has been to get all contacts, both adult and child, examined radiologically as well as clinically.



The response has been most encouraging and the results enlightening and certainly well worth while. My colleagues in general practice have appreciated and made good use of the facilities available under the Scheme. Mass radiography will no doubt be available to all Authorities in due course, but meanwhile I am satisfied that a satisfactory service is being provided. The provision of suitable institutional treatment frequently presented no little difficulty. We did however ultimately succeed in satisfactorily placing all our cases. In this connection, the "Harding" pavilion at the Sanatorium again helped to a considerable degree. The securing of beds in voluntary Sanatoria and in those belonging to other Local Authorities becomes increasingly difficult and with the discovery of more early cases through mass radiography and other means, the position will not improve.

Anxiety regarding the provision of adequate institutional accommodation has compelled me to give my serious consideration to the advisability or otherwise of re-opening the Gildredge Hospital. I am aware that sites such as the one in question are difficult to secure in the town, and that the Gildredge site is probably suitable for one or more of the schemes the Council have in mind. I am also not unmindful of the possible change of control of the whole hospital system of the County under the Government's proposed plan for a National Health Service. Despite these factors however, I feel the accommodation at the Gildredge Hospital (24 beds) will be needed for tuberculous patients and will probably have to be opened soon after the termination of hostilities. I have therefore come to the conclusion that it is my duty to advise the Authority to retain the site for hospital purposes.

A number of cases of tuberculosis were sent to the Brompton Hospital, London, for expert opinion and advice. I would take this opportunity of expressing to the Authorities of that hospital, both medical and administrative our best thanks for the help they have always so courteously and so ably given to us and to the patients.

The Government Scheme, as set out in Memo. 266/T for granting allowances to persons who have to give up remunerative work in order to undertake treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis largely displaced our own scheme, introduced in 1942, for the payment of a special scale of allowances to all necessitous tuberculous persons and their dependents. Under the Government Scheme, allowances to the amount of £192.12.6 were paid in eight cases from July to December.

Some ten cases only were dealt with through the Interim Scheme under the Cancer Act 1939. The arrangements made with the Westminster Hospital worked most satisfactorily. I feel however that greater use might well be made of the excellent facilities provided, more particularly in the early stages of the disease.

The Registrar General's Return, for the second year in succession, reveals the absence of any death from puerperal or other maternal cause. One woman died from Acute Lobar Pneumonia on the fourth day of the puerperium.

The Government Evacuation Scheme for expectant mothers was again greatly appreciated, and 129 women took advantage of it, as compared with 102 in the previous year. The Surrey County Council Authorities, in whose area the Emergency Homes were situated, provided a most excellent service and they at all times co-operated to the full with the staff of this Department in all matters relating to the comfort and well being of mothers and infants.

In connection with this Scheme, the service rendered by the members of the Volunteer Car Pool, under the direction of His Worship the Mayor, was of inestimable value. These owner drivers took to ante natal hostels in Surrey, and brought back from the Emergency Maternity Homes, the great majority of the cases. The service provided was a most excellent one, and was appreciated by all concerned, but by none more than the mothers themselves.

It was unfortunate that the Ministry of Health were unable to provide evacuation facilities for the abnormal expectant mother. This type of case, as in the previous year, was however dealt with most satisfactorily in



emergency accommodation at St. Mary's Hospital.

The Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service was carried on by Miss Brookes and Miss Bennett, whose devotion to duty under most trying conditions throughout the whole period of the war has been most praiseworthy. Under the conditions prevailing, the one Home Help, employed full time, was capable of dealing with all the cases requiring her services.

There was a very definite increase in the illegitimate birth rate. All possible advice and help was given to the unmarried mother in regard to the arrangements for the care and welfare of her baby as well as for her safe confinement. As in former years, the Officers of the Department co-operated fully with Miss Hales, the Local Worker of the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. The Scheme adopted by the Council and approved by the Ministry of Health, whereby the Local Authority guarantees a payment of up to 18s. per week to the foster mother, plus a quarterly clothing allowance, is a marked social advance in this matter of the welfare of the illegitimate child, and experience to date suggests that it may well prove to be one of the most important approaches to the solution of this difficult problem.

Though Infant Welfare Centres remained closed throughout the greater part of the year, Health Visitors, in addition to doing an increased amount of home visiting, were available at stated times for consultation and advice at Centres in four different parts of the Borough. It was noted that only a small percentage of babies over three months old were still breast fed. National Dried Milk appears to be a most excellent artificial food, and the great majority of babies thrive on it. It is greatly to be regretted that many parents still fail to take full advantage of the excellent facilities available for obtaining various vitamin preparations.

In connection with the issue of free supplies under the Ministry of Food Milk and Vitamins Scheme, it may not be out of place in a report such as this to draw attention to one or two weaknesses in an otherwise admirable arrangement. The income taken for assessment for free supplies is a gross one for parents and children, and no allowance is made for expenses such as rent, rates, or compulsory insurance as is usually done in the case of Local Authority scales; also the free issue of milk, liquid or dried, is limited to the value of one shilling and two pence per week, and cases occur where the Welfare Authority has to purchase the supplementary supplies necessary and dispense these free to necessitous cases under their own arrangements for free supplies.

The house known as Pinehurst, at Broad Oak, near Heathfield, was continued in use as a Residential Nursery for children up to the age of five years. Children for whom the Authority had accepted responsibility were accommodated there, as well as a number of "short stay" cases who required temporary accommodation whilst their mothers were away from home for confinement, because of illness, or for other reasons. Alterations to the drainage system, additions and alterations to the interior sanitary arrangements, plus decorative and other work, involving an expenditure of between three and four hundred pounds were carried out during the year. As the house had not formerly been used as a nursery these improvements were very necessary. It will, in my view, be essential to continue to keep Pinehurst functioning for some time after the War as the Eastbourne Homes have been, and still are, in use for Civil Defence purposes, and to reinstate them as Nurseries will involve considerable expenditure and take some time. It will be necessary however to seriously consider whether all, or indeed any, of the four premises - two in Green Street, one in Dacre Road, and one in Birling Street - are, judging by modern standards, fit and suitable buildings for Children's Homes.

The position regarding housing is set out in the section under that heading on page fourteen of the body of the report. The only comment to be added here is that the number of applicants increases daily, and at the time of writing has reached two hundred and ninety four. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to provide houses sufficient not only in numbers,



but also in design, thereby, in addition to providing decent homes for all, giving further stimulus to the existing tendency towards a steadily rising birth rate.

The formation early in 1944 of a Joint Hospitals Consultative Committee with members representing the Council's Hospitals and the Voluntary Hospitals in the Borough, was a very welcome move in the direction of co-operation between voluntary effort and Municipal control. Such co-operation can only result in a better service to the community at large.

The difficulty experienced in recent years in finding sufficient and suitable nursing staff for our hospitals was no less acute in the year under review. The arrangement with the Authorities of All Saints Hospital whereby that hospital at any time accommodates up to 50 of our chronic type of case was of very considerable value in easing the strain on St. Mary's.

The findings of the Rushcliffe Committee on salaries and conditions of service of Nurses were adopted in full and took effect as from April 1st. Nursing is now unquestionably a profession offering a very attractive career for a young girl, and it is to be hoped that on the cessation of hostilities a steady flow of student nurses will be forthcoming. The Nurses Act 1943 provided for the formation of a Roll of Assistant Nurses, and also for the registration by County and County Borough Councils of agencies for the supply of nurses.

The Ambulance Service, previously under the control of the Borough Police, was during the year taken over by the local Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. That Voluntary Body was well equipped to undertake this important responsibility as it had for many years run its own ambulance service most efficiently, and was in fact already doing, on contract, an important part of the Corporation's Ambulance work. The supervision of the Service is now the responsibility of the Public Health Department.

Since 1939, the Department has organised the Emergency Blood Transfusion Service, and has worked very closely with the staff at the Princess Alice Hospital Laboratory where the testing, typing, and bleeding of donors is carried out. The response to appeals for donors has always been satisfactory, and at the end of the year the list comprised some one hundred odd Group O (iv) volunteers.

Following Dr Lowe's resignation in August, it was not found possible to secure the services of a full time Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Dr D.G. Churcher, who has held the position of Assistant Tuberculosis Officer for a number of years, was appointed temporary part time Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer in November. A number of other practitioners also, apart from their work in connection with Civil Defence or the Emergency Hospital Scheme, have given excellent service at Clinics, Centres, and in connection with the clinical work of the Department generally.

My own staff have stood up unflinchingly to yet another year of long hours, hard work, and many difficulties, and once more it is my privilege to acknowledge in my Annual Report my appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to duty.

You, Mr Mayor, the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary and Public Health Committee, and indeed every member of the Council, as always, gave me every encouragement and support, and I take this opportunity of thanking you most sincerely.

I am, Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours Obedient Servant,

*John Fenton*  
Medical Officer of Health.



# VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Eastbourne.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population:		
Live Births	15.19	16.5
Still Births	0.43	0.5
Death rate per 1,000	22.57	12.1
Nett Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births	31.25	49
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:		
Puerperal Sepsis     ...     ...     ...	0	
Other accidents of pregnancy and child birth     ...     ...     ...	0	
Death rates of infants under 1 year of age:		
All infants per 1,000 live births	31.25	49
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births     ...     ...	34.38	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births     ...     ...	14.92	

Principal Causes of Death:	<u>No. of Deaths.</u>
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system...	190
Cancer.....	84
Tuberculosis (pulmonary 18; non pulmonary 5)...	23
Violence.....	98
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Influenza (all ages).....	7
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	1

## METEOROLOGY.

During the year under review because of staffing and other difficulties it was not found to be possible to resume the taking of meteorological observations which we reluctantly had to discontinue in May, 1942 after an unbroken record of observations dating back to the year 1887.

## EMERGENCY HOSPITAL SCHEME.

The following hospitals were available for the reception and treatment of the sick and wounded.

	<u>Normal Capacity.</u>	<u>Maximum Emergency Capacity.</u>
St. Mary's Municipal Hospital	252	412
Princess Alice Memorial Hospital	120	155
All Saints Convalescent Hospital	259	298
Leaf Homoeopathic Hospital	31	31

Esperance Nursing Home (21 beds) continued to be "suspended".

St. Mary's Hospital. After a very searching investigation into the facilities available for training the approval of the Ministry of Health for the hospital to continue to function as a complete Training School for a further period of two years to 24th February, 1945 was obtained.

The Minister's approval was also renewed for the hospital part of St. Mary's to continue for the duration of the war to be administered as a separate unit for the treatment of the sick under Part IV of the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

Two student nurses sat for the final examination of the General Nursing Council and one was successful. Of the nine student nurses who sat for the preliminary examination two were successful and five passed in Part II of the examination.



Staffing again presented many difficulties, and at the end of the year there were on the permanent nursing staff :

Matron.....1 (1)	Deputy Matron.....1 (1)
Sister Tutor and Theatre	Night Sister.....1 (1)
Sister.....1 (1)	Staff Nurses.....3 (8)
Ward Sisters.....4 (6)	Male Nurse.....1 (1)
Student Nurses.....27 (39)	Assistant Nurse.....1 (2)
Masseuse.....1 (1)	

(Figures in brackets denote the pre-war establishment for 252 beds)

Members of the Civil Nursing Reserve helped this difficult situation very considerably and 3 trained nurses, 3 assistant nurses and 17 nursing auxiliaries were employed at December 31st.

The following are statistics for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1943, viz :-

	MALES.	FEMALES.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
In Hospital on 1st January, 1943.....	57	108	16	181
Admissions.....	725	527	270	1522
Discharges.....	642	430	250	1322
Deaths.....	93	123	8	224
Remaining in Hospital on 31.12.43.....	47	82	28	157
Total "patient" days spent in the hospital by the above cases.....				54392
Average number of beds occupied during the year.....				149
Highest number of beds occupied.....				194
Lowest number of beds occupied.....				113
Number of surgical operations in operating theatre.....				272
Number of abdominal sections.....				49
Total number of patients seen in out-patients department.....				920
Total number of attendances at out-patient department.....				4786
Blood Transfusions (Whole Blood 10. Dried or other products 14).....				24
Total number of cases (all classes) for whom Government responsible..				615
Number of women confined in hospital.....				53
X-ray examinations.....				1230
Pathological examinations.....				144

Twenty seven infirm cases for whom the Authority is financially responsible were still accommodated at All Saints Hospital on December 31st, as compared with 34 cases on January 1st.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births. The births which took place in the Borough were notified to the Department as follows :-

	%
Municipal Midwives.....	45.3
St. Mary's Hospital.....	19.0
Private Medical Practitioners.....	16.9
Other Midwives.....	15.1
Nursing Homes.....	0.8
Not notified.....	2.9

Thirteen infants under 1 year died as compared with 20 in 1942. The causes of death were: Prematurity 5; Diarrhoea 1; Pneumonia 4; Congenital malformations 3,

There was one death of a woman from a cause (Acute Lobar Pneumonia) associated with pregnancy or child birth (none in 1942 and 1 in 1941).

Under the Government Evacuation Scheme 125 expectant mothers were sent for confinement to East Grinstead and 4 to Woking.



The two District Midwives who reside at 2, Birling Street continued to do domiciliary midwifery. Arrangements were made for abnormal and emergency cases to be dealt with at St. Mary's Hospital. Ante-Natal Clinics were held as usual throughout the year at the Maternity Home on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

- (a) (1) Ante-Natal Clinics. Held at the Municipal Maternity Home (twice weekly).

Number of expectant mothers attending.....	414
Number of attendances.....	1914

In addition the Midwives paid 966 Domiciliary Ante-natal visits.

- (2) Post-Natal Clinic. This Clinic, which was resumed in November with Mr. A.H. Crook, Obstetric Surgeon in attendance, was held at the Municipal Maternity Home on Monday afternoons :

Cases attending.....	6
Attendances made.....	14
Visits by Municipal Midwives to homes of cases..	6

- (b) Dental Work. A local dental practitioner continued to do the dental work up to September when Mr. C.H. Brednam, L.D.S., (part-time School Dentist) took over. Dental treatment was arranged for in 48 cases and in 13 of these dentures were provided.

- (c) Maternity Home. Circumstances again forbade the re-opening of the Home at 9, Upperton Road.

- (d) Municipal Midwives. The Midwives attended 134 mothers, acting as maternity nurses in 38 cases. Three hundred and thirty-eight visits were made to mothers during labour and 2556 during the puerperium. Seventy-three cases were referred ante-natally to the Council's Obstetric Surgeon and 27 to their private doctors.

- (e) Midwives. Of the 17 Midwives who notified their intention to practice, 10 were employed at St. Mary's Hospital and 2 were employed in the Authority's Domiciliary Services.

- (f) St. Mary's Hospital. Fifty-three confinements took place at this hospital.

Home Help. One Home Help was employed full time and her services were used in 49 maternity cases.

- (g) Unmarried Mothers and the Illegitimate Child. The cases of 62 unmarried expectant mothers were brought to the notice of the Department. Institutional treatment was arranged at the expense of the Local Authority for the ante-natal, natal and post-natal care of six of these cases and their babies. Arrangements were also made under the Government Evacuation Scheme for the evacuation of 18 unmarried expectant mothers to East Grinstead and 4 to Woking for their confinements. Of the other cases six made their own arrangements for confinement, 9 were attended by the Municipal Midwives in their own homes, 9 were admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, one to the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, one was killed in an air raid, 4 left the town and 4 had not been confined at the end of the year.

- (h) Medical Assistance. Medical aid was sought by midwives (apart from Institutional cases) in 71 cases, viz:- Municipal Midwives 57, and private midwives 14.

- (i) Infant Welfare Centres. In view of the more normal conditions prevailing in the latter part of the year it was decided to re-open Infant Welfare Centres and from the beginning of November onwards Centres functioned as follows :-

Accia Villa - Tuesday afternoons.  
Hampden Park Hall - Monday afternoons.  
St. Elizabeths - Wednesday afternoons.

The following are the statistics relating to these Clinics :-

Attendances of children under 5.....	442
Attendances of mothers.....	62
Attendances of expectant mothers.....	4
Number of children under 1 year of age.....	206
Number of children 1-5 years.....	136



(j) Home Visiting. The Health Visitors paid the following visits :-

To expectant mothers.....	704
To infants under 1 year.....	3351
To children 1-5 years.....	4180

(k) Food. Special issues of milk foods other than National Bred Milk, were made on medical recommendation in certain cases.

(l) Orthopaedic Treatment. The visiting Orthopaedic Consultant Surgeon, owing to staffing difficulties at his hospital had to discontinue his visits to Eastbourne after July. Thirteen of our cases were seen by him at the Eastbourne Clinic up to then. From October this Clinic was held monthly by Mr. A.H. Crook, M.Ch., F.R.C.S. Sixteen pre-school children made 19 attendances from this date and twenty-two cases received electrical and other forms of treatment as out-patients at St. Mary's Hospital, the number of attendances there being 216.

(m) Infant Life Protection. At the end of the year 18 foster mothers were receiving 21 children for fee or reward.

(n) Boarding Out. At the end of the year, 6 children were boarded out by the Local Authority under the Public Assistance Order.

(o) Children in Institutions. At the end of the year there was one child in a residential institution at the cost of the Authority.

(p) Cottage Homes. (At Pinhurst, Heathfield). The number of cases dealt with in this Home during the year was as follows :-

In Homes on 1st January, 1943.....	21
Admitted during the year.....	58
Discharged during the year.....	66
Remaining in Homes on 31st Dec.1943...	13

Fourteen boys and 14 girls who prior to September 1940 lived in our own Cottage Homes were billeted in Bedford and Bedfordshire. These children were supplied with clothing from Pinhurst and periodic reports as to their general health and well being were received.

(q) War Time Nursery. The War Time Nursery was continued at St. Faith's Nursery attached to the Bell Hostel, Salchurst Road. During the year 20 children under 2 made 1453 attendances and 41 children between the ages of 2 and 5-3798 attendances. The average daily attendance was in Children under 2, 4.7%: Children aged 2-5, 12.3%.

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#### NURSING IN THE HOME.

The fourth Annual Report of the Eastbourne District Nursing Association for the year ending 31st March, 1944, shows that some 7,705 visits were paid by the Association's four nurses (one part-time) to 332 patients, of whom many were chronic cases. New members continued to be enrolled. The nurse employed by the Hempden Park District Nursing Association paid 1644 visits during the year, and the nurse of the St. Andrew's Parish paid 1982 visits.

Following the review of the West Ham and Bevensey District Nursing Association's area it was agreed that the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service be extended to deal with any cases occurring in the Langney part of the Borough heretofore catered for by the Association's Midwife.

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#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. Forty-three bacteriological and twelve chemical samples of water from the public supply were examined by the Eastbourne Water Company's Analyst, the Council's Public Analyst and the Clinical Research Association. The results obtained once again confirmed that the water continues to be of a high degree of bacterial and chemical purity and eminently suitable for a public supply.

Inspections and Visits made by Sanitary Inspectors. The following summary of visits and inspections, together with the items set out under the sections on Supervision of Food and Housing gives some indication of the many and varied duties carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.



In addition each Inspector is responsible for the supervision of the structural condition of the buildings used by the Civil Defence Casualty Services in his district.

A great many visits were also made in connection with surveys for and preparation of emergency public health services for which a local authority must be prepared under present conditions.

Houses inspected.....	179	Visits in connection with scabies	
Complaints investigated.....	162	or vermin.....	24
Re-inspections.....	728	Other food stores.....	809
Visits for sundry purposes.....	1289	Bakehouses.....	45
Schools inspected.....	33	Factories and Workplaces.....	89
Piggeries, stables, etc.....	206	Shops Act.....	365
Slaughterhouse visits.....	814	Food and Drugs Act.....	138
Cowshed inspections.....	202	Drains and Soil Pipes tested.....	37
Dairies and shops selling milk.....	213	Public Baths.....	73
Fruiters shops.....	142	Air Raid Shelters.....	347
Fish shops.....	56	Kneackers Yard.....	87
Butchers shops.....	250		

#### FACTORIES ACT 1937.

##### 1. Inspections for the Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	Inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	47	2	-
Factories without mechanical power	42	1	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering but not including outworkers premises)	-	-	-
Total	89	3	-

##### 2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	2	2	-	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Sec.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (Sec.4)	1	1	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)				
Insufficient	3	3	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	-	-	-	-
Total	10	10	-	-



Basement Bakehouses. Certificates of Suitability continued to apply in respect of 5 basement bakehouses but only 2 were in use throughout the whole year with a further 2 for the first few months of the year. A review of the conditions of the bakehouses is due to be made in 1944 with a view to deciding whether the Certificates of Suitability should continue to operate.

Shops Acts. As a war-time measure the Sanitary Inspectors continued to carry out the duties of Inspector under the Shops Acts, in addition to those provisions connected with the health and comfort of shop workers required by Section 10 of the 1934 Act. No formal action was taken.

Places of Public Entertainment. Visits were made at various times to each of the places of public entertainment and the conditions as regards sanitation, ventilation and general cleanliness, were inspected. Notwithstanding a shortage of labour the standard remained satisfactory.

Public Baths. (a) Swimming Bath. The smaller bath at the Devonshire Baths was the only swimming bath open to the public. This is a sea water bath, chlorinated and filtered on a continuous turnover system. A free chlorine content of 0.5 parts per million is aimed at and in spite of the fluctuating load and deficiencies in staffing, the water was generally found on sampling at irregular intervals to be in a satisfactory condition for public use.

(b) Slipper Baths. The Seaside Baths provide slipper accommodation for 15 men and 15 women. The number using these baths were 52,462 (56,075 in 1942 and 70,618 in 1941). The accommodation at the Old Town Baths provides for 12 males and 3 females and was used by 13,510 (18,869 in 1942 and 25,921 in 1941).

Vermin. (Section 84 Public Health Act, 1936). In two cases furniture and bedding infested with bugs and fleas were dealt with on the instructions of the Local Authority and in another case the verminous condition of the premises, coupled with general neglect, formed the basis of a prosecution in connection with the care of children.

Air Raid Shelters. The Air Raid Precautions Officer is responsible for the general supervision of shelters but 347 visits were made during the year to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory hygienic standards. Records show that the number of persons sleeping in these shelters usually averaged 22 per night for the whole area, three or four of the basement shelters being used for this purpose. The shelters occupied by night were periodically sprayed with germicide.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. The Infestation Order, 1943, made by the Minister of Food in May, transferred to that Ministry the powers formerly exercised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Order introduces for the first time the requirement that the occupier of land or premises should notify the Local Authority of the presence on his premises of rats or mice. The Order places upon Local Authorities the duty of enforcing the Act and Order and the administrative shortcomings of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act were rectified.

Each of the Sanitary Inspectors attended a special course of instruction in rodent control together with the demonstrations etc., of modern approved methods and have since been able to give advice to occupiers on these lines with success. One part-time rat catcher is engaged on an average six hours a week.

A general survey made during the year revealed no major infestations.

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#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Poisoning. Four cases of food poisoning involving two families, were notified, the article of food being found on investigation to be meat pie. The advice of Professor Wilson of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service was sought in these and in two other suspected cases. One of the latter referred to the condition of flour and cakes which proved to be harmless and the other was in connection with a brand of Full Cream Condensed Milk on which Professor Wilson reported adversely; the consignment of 180 tins was withdrawn from sale and destroyed.



Sampling (Section 3). A total of 48 formal and 5 informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, viz :-

	Samples taken.	Returned as	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	23	23	-
Samples other than Milk	30	28	2

The samples reported on as adulterated were gelatine and baking powder.

Public Analyst. It was with deep regret that we learned of the death in April of Dr. S. Allison Woodhead, the Public Analyst to this Authority since 1919. Dr. Woodhead had at all times been most helpful in his advice on food matters generally.

Mr. R.F. Wright, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.I.C., (a partner of Dr. Woodhead) was formally appointed Public Analyst to the Borough of Eastbourne on the 28th May, 1943.

UN SOUND FOOD. The following foodstuffs were found, on examination, to be unfit. Wherever the nature and condition of the foods permitted they were sent for salvage.

Bacon and Ham .....	236 lbs	Meat, canned	
Beans, peas & lentils.....	663 lbs	Beef.....	679 lbs
" " cans.....	73	Mutton.....	606 lbs
Beef.....	130 lbs	Pork.....	282 lbs
Biscuits.....	192½ lbs	Tongue.....	24 lbs
Blancmange powder.....	34 lbs	Milk, cans.....	670
Bread.....	694 lbs	" powder.....	22½ lbs
Buns and cakes.....	413	Mutton.....	58 lbs
Butter.....	292 lbs	Oats and Oatmeal.....	5¾ cwt
Cabbages, Cauliflower etc...	1324 lbs	Paste, jars and tins.....	113
Cake mixture.....	156 pkts	Parsnips.....	1 ton 56 lbs
Carrots.....	13 cwt	Pickles.....	19 jars
Cereal foods.....	46 lbs	Pork.....	71½ lbs
Cheese.....	114 lbs	" pies.....	20
Chickens.....	50	Prepared meats, cans.....	34
Cocoa.....	16 lbs	Pudding, cans.....	5
Coffee.....	9½ lbs	" mixture.....	77 pkts
Ducks.....	24	Rabbit, cans.....	4
Eggs.....	268	Rice.....	67 lbs
" Substitute.....	19 lbs	Salt, tins and pkts.....	43
" Dried.....	49 pkts	Sauce, bottles.....	17
Escallops.....	20 doz	Seasoning.....	18 pkts
Fish, wet and dry.....	39 stone	Semolina.....	65 lbs
" cans.....	151	Shrimps.....	3 stone
" cakes.....	36	Soup, cans.....	75
Flour.....	1309 lbs	" pkts.....	89
Fruit, fresh.....	13 lbs	Sugar.....	414 lbs
" dried.....	114½ lbs	Sweets.....	52 lbs
" cans.....	489	Tee.....	116 lbs
Lard and Margarine.....	187 lbs	Tomatoes.....	17 lbs
Lemonade powder.....	24 pkts	Vinegar, bottles.....	4

The light construction of packing and outer cases, due to the shortage of materials, was a contributory factor in the case of much of the unsound food found on retailers' premises.

No formal seizures of food were made.

During the first half of the year the Inspectors again had the extra duty of examining quantities of food at premises damaged by enemy action.

A very high proportion of food in these premises was found to be fit for consumption and, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Food Salvage Officers, much of the food was returned for re-processing or for animal feeding.



Precautions against Contamination of Food (Section 13) .Summary action was taken in respect of 6 charges against a proprietor of a cafe. Two of the charges were dismissed and 4 proved but the Bench dismissed the case under the Probation of Offenders Acts. Later in the year the same person was again prosecuted for sleeping in a room used for the purpose of storage and preparation of food. On this occasion he was convicted and fined 21.

As a precaution against transmission of alimentary infection the necessity for thorough personal cleanliness by those handling food was constantly stressed at all visits to food premises.

#### Slaughter Houses (Section 57).

With the exception of an occasional "Cottager's Pig", the slaughter of all animals intended for human food was carried out at the Ministry of Food Selected Slaughter House at Langney. This concentration of slaughtering again made it possible for the Sanitary Inspectors to carry out a 100% inspection of carcasses and offal.

As will be seen from the following table, examination showed Tuberculosis was very prevalent in the Bovine Animal; no less than 43.9% of the Cows and 15.52% of the Bulls, Steers and Heifers were in varying degrees affected.

The number of Pigs slaughtered was much below the pre-war level, but the percentage found to be unfit has not varied to any degree. In addition to cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938 a number of animals were slaughtered following injury by enemy action.

The Ministry of Food Officials employed in connection with the Slaughter House showed willing co-operation. This co-operation very considerably helped the Inspectors in this important and rather arduous work.

#### Carcasses Inspected.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	1315	815	1602	6855	511
Number inspected ... ..	1315	815	1602	6855	511
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	4	7	3	12	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	153	183	6	233	27
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis ... ..	11.1	23.3	.55	3.5	5.6
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	7	37	2	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	198	321	3	-	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	15.5	43.9	.31	-	3.5

Knackers Yard (Section 57). Daily visits were paid by the Inspectors for the purpose of ensuring that Tuberculous and Cystic meat and offal was not passed out for sale for animal food.

Milk and Dairies Orders 1926 to 1938. In spite of continued war conditions including "blackout", and the impairment of ventilation incidental to light screening, and having regard to the shortage of labour on the farms, the standard of milk production remained satisfactory.



The number of registered producers and retailers was :-

Producers..... 16  
Producer - retailers..... 3  
Retailers (of these, 17 retailed  
milk in sealed bottles only)..26

All cowsheds and dairies were frequently inspected and in no case was it necessary to take formal action, any defect found being attended to on informal intimation.

#### Examination of Milk for Presence of Tubercle Bacilli

Sixteen samples, from milk produced in the Borough and from milk sent into the Borough and sold raw, were submitted for Biological Examination. Three samples gave positive results. It is unfortunate that such a high proportion of the samples submitted should give indication of Tuberculous cows. Prompt action, however, by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries quickly secured the elimination of the affected animals from the herds concerned and these animals helped to swell the total of cow carcasses condemned at the Slaughter House.

#### Milk (Special Designation) Orders.

Licences granted under these orders were as follows :-

Producers Licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"..... 1  
Producers Licence to use the designation "Accredited"..... 10  
Pasteurisers Licence..... 2  
Supplementary Licence (to retail pasteurised milk, processed elsewhere,  
in the town)..... 1  
Dealers Licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"..... 4  
Dealers Licence to use designation "Pasteurised"..... 8

Thirty-nine samples of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue and Coli test. The results were as follows :-

	Satisfied Both Tests.	Failed on M.Blue only.	Failed on Coli only.	Failed on Both Tests.
Tuberculin Tested	4	-	-	-
Accredited	21	6	1	7

Two producers were warned that their licences might be revoked.

In all cases where the milk failed to satisfy the prescribed tests, a detailed inspection of the cowsheds and methods employed was made. Follow up samples were taken with satisfactory results in every case.

No milk was retailed under the designation "Accredited".

More than 80% of the milk sold in the Borough was "Pasteurised" but owing to conditions prevailing only one plant was in operation during the year. Two large retailers brought their milk into the town already pasteurised and bottled.

Samples were taken at irregular intervals from the milk of each "Pasteuriser" and submitted to the plate test with the following results :-

Samples which satisfied the prescribed test..... 25  
Samples which failed to satisfy the test..... 2

Follow-up samples, of those failing, proved satisfactory. All Pasteurised milk samples were tested by the Phosphatase test for adequate heat treatment and all were satisfactory. Although not a prescribed test all such samples were submitted to the Coli test as a check on post pasteurisation contamination.



## HOUSING.

Having regard to the generally unsettled condition of housing in the Borough it is not possible to form any reliable estimate of the conditions as to over-crowding. Steps were taken, informally to abate over-crowding in two cases after enemy action as soon as conditions permitted. The number of working class houses was again reduced during the year and considerable damage caused to others but in most cases these houses were rapidly made habitable.

No formal action under the Housing Act, 1936, was taken during the year.

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year.....	179
(under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	
Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation.....	-
Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation.....	74
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action.....	74
Formal notices served under Sec. 9. Housing Act, 1936.....	-
Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
1. By owners.....	-
2. By Local Authority.....	-
Formal notices served under Public Health Act.....	5
Number of houses in which defects were remedied :	
1. By owners.....	3
2. By Local Authority.....	-
Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	-
Number of houses demolished.....	-
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms.....	-
Number of Closing Orders determined, the underground rooms having been made fit.....	-

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Corporation Housing Estates are situate as follows :-

Old Town	573 Houses
Archery	402 Houses
Hampden Park	100 Houses

In addition the Council own several individual houses and the Groves Estate at Hampden Park comprises 281 houses.

Working class property to the extent of 318 houses is considered to be, in accordance with modern standards, unfit for human habitation and will have to be dealt with on the following lines :-

Individual unfit houses .....	7
Clearance Areas.....	311 houses.

It has to be borne in mind that the properties listed above are unquestionably in such a condition as to warrant action immediately conditions permit.

Should the Bourne Street area be redeveloped on the lines set out in the first report of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee approximately some 224 additional houses will be demolished.

It must be stressed that owing to a depleted staff, difficulty of access to much property, general disrepair and disuse of many houses that previously just complied with a reasonable standard, the position when a complete inspection of all working class property is possible may be found to be much more serious than can now be ascertained.

In addition the state of many working class houses has so deteriorated that the extensive repairs necessary to make them habitable may possibly take many months to complete.



Property to the following extent has been destroyed by enemy action :-

	<u>To 1944.</u>	<u>During 1944.</u>
Local Authority houses.....	28	2
Other working class houses..	242	-
Other houses.....	123	26
	<u>393</u>	<u>28</u>
	28	
	<u>421</u>	

From the information available it would, therefore, appear that approximately 600 working class houses will be required to replace unfit or destroyed property. How many of the 240 odd privately owned houses will be rebuilt on their sites by the owners it is quite impossible to foretell.

So far as the applicants for Council houses is concerned the position is as follows :-

At August, 1939.....	394
At August, 1944.....	246

The following is the present position in regard to the Authority's Post-War Housing Programme :

1. Rebuilding on existing sites houses demolished by enemy action.....	27
(Three houses will not be rebuilt as they are situated on land to be exchanged for the Ecmoad Road site)	
2. Roselands site.....	35
3. Ecmoad Road site.....	22
In addition negotiations are in progress for two further sites which would provide for 65 houses.	<u>84</u>

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Two hundred and forty seven cases of infectious diseases occurring in civilians were notified to the Department as compared with 133 in 1942, and 63 in 1941. There were 65 admissions of civilian cases resident in the Borough to the Sanatorium. (63 in 1942 and 33 in 1941).

Scarlet Fever. Forty three cases were notified, of whom 8 were adults. Nineteen were classified as being mild cases, 23 average and 1 of the severe type.

Diphtheria. Of the two cases notified one was that of a positive swab being found in the neres of a child from the County area who was at the time receiving treatment for another condition in our St. Mary's Hospital; and the other case a girl aged sixteen years who had a diphtheritic infection of the vulva. In neither case had prophylactic immunisation been carried out.

Puerperal Pyrexia. The causes of Pyrexia in the 16 cases notified were :

Breast Infection.....	5
Bronchitis.....	1
Caesarean Section-Thrombosis of leg.....	1
Infection of sub-involuted uterus..	1
Influenza.....	1
Nephritis.....	1
No apparent cause other than difficult labour.....	1
Osteo myelitis and impetigo.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2
Severe anaemia.....	1
Shock following enemy action.....	1
	<u>16</u>



Summary of Notifications. (Civilians).

	Males	Females	Total	Admitted to Isolation Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	14	29	43	42	-
Diphtheria	-	2	2	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	16	16	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	11	11	22	-	4
Erysipelas	2	2	4	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	2	7	-	-
Measles	76	64	140	4	X
Influenzal Pneumonia	2	3	5	-	-
Encephalitis lethargica	1	-	1	-	+
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	2	7	-	-
	116	131	247	48	6

Monthly Summary of Notifications (Civilians).

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Measles	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
January	2	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	1	12
February	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	8
March	7	-	-	6	-	1	2	-	-	2	18
April	1	-	1	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	33
May	-	2	-	81	-	-	4	-	-	1	88
June	3	-	2	14	-	3	2	-	-	-	24
July	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	8
August	3	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	9
September	5	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	12
October	7	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	11
November	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
December	7	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	-	1	19
Total	43	2	7	140	4	16	22	5	1	7	247



Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Cases admitted from the Borough (Civilians and Non Civilians).

	In Hosp 1st Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hosp 31st Dec.
Scarlet Fever	7	49	51	-	5
Diphtheria	1	8	9	-	-
Measles	-	4	4	-	-
Mumps	-	2	2	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	6	6	-	-
Observation	-	7	7	-	-
Tonsillitis	-	1	1	-	-
Conjunctivitis	-	1	1	-	-
Cellulitis	-	1	-	-	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	2	1	1	-
Total	8	81	82	1	6

Cases Admitted from the Rural District of Hailsham.

	In Hosp 1st Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hosp 31st Dec.
Scarlet Fever	3	11	14	-	-
Diphtheria	-	3	3	-	-
Septic Throat	-	1	1	-	-
Quinsy	-	1	1	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	1	1	-	-
Diphtheria Carriers	-	2	2	-	-
Measles	-	4	4	-	-
Enteritis	-	1	1	-	-
German Measles	-	2	2	-	-
Polio Encephalitis	-	1	1	-	-
Total	3	27	30	-	-

Scabies. The number of cases brought to the notice of the Department was 238 (150 in 1942 and 127 in 1941). It will be seen from the following table that with the exception of six cases all the affected persons received either in or out patient hospital treatment.

	<u>Ages.</u>		
	0-1.	5-15.	Over 15.
St. Mary's Hospital (In patients)	10	7	6
Borough Sanatorium (Out patients)	26	97	85
At Home	1	1	4
Princess Alice Hospital	-	-	1
	37	105	96

Small Pox - Hospital Accommodation. The agreement made in October, 1942 with the Hastings Corporation and the East Sussex Western Joint Small Pox Board to receive any small pox cases into their Brede or Sedgewick Hospitals continued to operate.

Diphtheria Immunisation. Three hundred and twenty-five children (under 5) and 88 children of school age (5-15) were immunised by the Staff of the Department during 1943. (the respective figures for 1942 were 483 and 612 and for 1941, 252 and 654). Since December, 1939, when the intensive campaign began some 2857 children have been immunised through the School Clinics and Welfare Centres to the end of the year 1943. It is estimated that of the child population under 5 years of age at December 31st 52.92 per cent had been immunised and 75.71 of those between 5 and 15



years. If children in the age group 0-1 are excluded (immunisation is not done under 1 year) the estimate for the population 1-5 rises to 64.63 per cent.

#### Laboratory Service.

Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations carried out on behalf of the  
Local Authority.

The arrangement made with the Medical Research Council for all Public Health Bacteriology to come under the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service from the 1st May, 1942 continued to operate satisfactorily throughout 1943. Under this arrangement Dr. A.G. Shere again carried out the bacteriological examinations at his laboratory at the Princess Alice Hospital. The following are details to the end of the year :-

<u>Diphtheria Swabs:</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
For Practitioners	22	225	247
For Isolation Hospital	33	107	140
For Clinics (including Contacts)	4	154	158
For St. Mary's Hospital	4	5	9
	<u>63</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>554</u>

#### Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli:

For Practitioners	25	99	124
For T.B. Section, Borough Sanatorium	78	49	127
For Dispensary	17	57	74
For St. Mary's Hospital	5	18	23
	<u>125</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>348</u>

Other examinations.....235.

#### Clinical Pathology.

By Dr. A.G. Shere (Public Health).....	6
Ditto (St. Mary's Hospital).....	113
By The Clinical Research Association.....	11

#### RADIOLOGICAL SERVICE.

The X-Ray Department at St. Mary's Hospital continued to function under the direction of Doctor E.O. Fox and the following X-Ray examinations were carried out there :-

<u>Chest:</u>	For Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	198	
	For T.B. Section, Borough Sanatorium.....	<u>39</u>	237
<u>Maternity &amp; Child Welfare:</u>			
	For Diagnosis.....	<u>3</u>	3
<u>Orthopaedic:</u>			
	School Medical Cases.....	10	
	Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.....	4	
	Tuberculosis.....	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>
	Total (141)		<u>256</u>

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

One hundred and ninety four cases were on the register at December 31st as compared with 193 cases on January 1st. Pulmonary cases numbered 144 and non-pulmonary 512.

The Harding Pavilion at the Infectious Diseases Hospital was again of very considerable help in catering for certain types of in-patient. Some 21 male and 21 female patients were dealt with there, throughout the year.



Notifications during 1943.

<u>Age Groups.</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	1	-	1	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	2	-	2
5 -10 years	-	-	1	1	1	1
10-15 years	-	2	-	-	-	2
15-20 years	1	-	1	-	2	-
20-25 years	1	2	2	1	3	3
25-35 years	-	4	1	-	1	4
35-45 years	4	5	-	2	4	7
45-55 years	3	2	-	1	3	3
55-65 years	2	3	-	-	2	3
Over 65 years	5	1	-	-	5	1
	16	19	6	7	22	26

Of the cases notified during 1943, 61 per cent of the pulmonary and 50 per cent of the non pulmonary cases received institutional treatment.

Of the 48 cases notified, 26 pulmonary and 12 non pulmonary were new cases not previously notified in any other district. Of these 48 cases, institutional treatment was provided by the Local Authority for 17 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary cases. In addition 3 non pulmonary cases notified during the year received institutional treatment through other sources.

Notification Register. Number of Cases on Register.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
On 1st Jan: 1943	85	58	23	27	108	85
Add:						
Notifications 1943	15	13	6	6	21	19
Transfers from other areas	1	6	-	1	1	7
Returned to Eastbourne	9	3	-	-	9	3
	110	80	29	34	139	114
Less:						
Deaths	15	4	1	3	16	7
Left the town	6	13	2	1	8	14
Arrested	6	2	4	2	10	4
	27	19	7	6	34	25
On register 31st December 1943.	83	61	22	28	105	89

Owing to evacuation some cases have been lost sight of but the names are still included in the Register of Notifications.

Dispensary - Dispensary Register, 1943.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>				<u>Non Pulmonary</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Children</u>		<u>Adults</u>		<u>Children</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
On January 1st, 1943	70	41	4	-	4	6	8	10	143
Add:									
Transfers from other areas	9	9	-	-	2	1	3	-	24
Returned to Eastbourne	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
New Cases	9	11	-	2	-	-	2	2	26
	91	62	4	2	6	7	13	14	199



	<u>Pulmonary</u>				<u>Non Pulmonary</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Children</u>		<u>Adults</u>		<u>Children</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Less:									
Fetal	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Left the Town	4	12	2	-	-	1	-	-	11
Arrested	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	19
	15	17	3	-	-	1	2	2	10
On register 31st December, 1943	76	45	1	2	6	6	11	12	159

Dispensary Cases attending during 1943.

	Adults		Children	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Pulmonary	67	215	1	1
Non Pulmonary	4	12	22	66
Contacts	26	27	44	62
Observation	27	33	4	5
	124	287	71	134

Institutional Treatment.

	T.B. Section, Borough Sanatorium.			Other Institutions.			Total
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
In Hospital, 1st Jan: 1943	4	5	1	4	4	3	21
Admitted during the year	15	15	2	8	8	14	62
Discharged	10	13	2	7	9	14	55
Died	5	3	1	-	-	-	9
In Hospital, 31st Dec: 1943.	4	4	-	5	3	3	19

Extra Nourishment.

Six thousand six hundred and eighty three pints of Milk were supplied free to 28 females, and nine thousand five hundred and eighty two pints to 45 males.

CANCER ACT, 1939.

The Interim Scheme under the above Act which has been approved by the Ministry of Health continued to function. During the year 4 males and 3 females were admitted for in patient treatment at the Westminster Hospital, and 1 male was admitted to All Saints Hospital, Eastbourne.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The total attendances at the Clinic were 925, an increase on the previous year's figures of 358. The following are details of the cases treated :-

	Males		Females		Total		Grand Total
	Old Cases	New Cases	Old Cases	New Cases	Males	Females	
Syphilis	52 (25)	5 (2)	11 (4)	4 (4)	57 (27)	15 (8)	72 (35)
Gonorrhoea	14 (20)	20 (9)	5 (5)	13 (7)	34 (29)	18 (12)	52 (41)
Soft Chancre	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)
Other Conditions	- (-)	34 (13)	- (-)	56 (29)	34 (13)	56 (29)	90 (42)
Total	66 (45)	61 (24)	16 (9)	73 (40)	127 (69)	89 (49)	216 (118)

(The figures in brackets are those for 1942).



Pathological Work. One thous and two hundred and seventeen specimens in connection with venereal disease were examined at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital Laboratory by Dr. A.G. Shera, who is also Medical Officer of the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

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#### CIVIL DEFENCE.

Considerable changes in the organisation and disposition of the Ambulance Service personnel were occasioned by the amalgamation of the First Aid Party Service, with the Rescue Service on June 1st. Of the five combined First Aid Party and Ambulance Depots at Upperton, Hempden Park, Seaside, Old Town and Wish Road, those at Seaside and Old Town were in June transferred to the Rescue Service.

In order to secure the maximum service being available both by day and night the duties of the whole time personnel were re-arranged by which they performed no night duty - the hours of the night being covered by the part-time personnel carrying out stand by duty at the Depots.

Similar arrangements were made for staffing the First Aid Posts, an increase of four whole-time women in the First Aid Post Service being authorised at the end of June, bringing the establishment up to two whole-time men and ten women.

A number of part-time members, some of whom had been in the Service since its inception, joined H.M. Forces. Notwithstanding this fact there were fifty more part-time personnel in the Ambulance and First Aid Post Services on December 31st 1943 than at the end of the previous year, due to the direction of persons into part-time Civil Defence by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. More than double this number were enrolled and trained but a large proportion, particularly in the lower age groups, had subsequently to be released for various reasons.

A certain amount of competition training was undertaken in the first three months of the year and weekly practices, which included combined exercises with other branches of the Civil Defence Service, were held at each Depot and Post.

Facilities for sports and social activities did much to mitigate the ennui of long hours of stand-by duty for both whole and part-time members. Whist Drives, Socials and Dances arranged by the personnel benefitted a number of charities.

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#### BLIND PERSONS.

Of the 90 blind persons on the register at the end of 1942, 12 died, 1 was removed from the Register as no longer blind, and 2 left Eastbourne. Thirteen persons were added to the register, bringing the total at the end of the year to 88, viz, 38 males and 50 females.

Domiciliary assistance was afforded to blind persons during the year through the Department, weekly allowances being granted to 40 cases involving an expenditure of £912.13.0d.

At the end of the year the Council adopted a scale of Domiciliary Assistance which took effect at the beginning of 1944. This scheme provided for an allowance of 39/- per week in the case of applicants with dependant husbands or wives with allotments according to age of from 5/- to 12/- per week for each child. In addition rent allowance up to 15/- per week is payable. For blind persons with no dependents an allowance of from 17/6d to 27/- per week according to age with a rent allowance of 3/6d per week is granted. Fuel allowances of 3/6d per week in certain cases is granted during the winter months. A further discretionary allowance not exceeding 10/- per week may be made for special purposes.

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### MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Mental Defectives. One male was added to the Register. Four males and 4 females were removed from the register, 1 male was transferred to another area, and 1 female was certified under the Lunacy Acts. The total on the register at the end of the year was 75 males and 72 females. Of these, 58 were in Institutions, 10 on licence from Institutions, 7 under Guardianship, and 72 under supervision.

Domiciliary assistance to mental defectives was dealt with through the Department, 19 cases receiving a total of £665.10.0d. through weekly payments.

Nervous Diseases. The Clinic for Nervous Diseases was held weekly at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital under the direction of Dr. B. Reid. There were 59 new cases, of whom 6 were admitted to mental hospitals, 5 to other Institutions or referred for further treatment, 2 removed from Eastbourne and 1 died. The remainder were treated at the Clinic and 10 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The attendances numbered 164.

Miss S.C. Sinfield carried out the visiting of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals.

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