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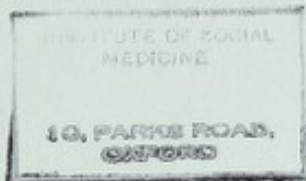


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

for 1947 on the

HEALTH OF EASTBOURNE

Vital Statistics, Sanitary Circumstances, &c.

JOHN FENTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



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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	Theodore H. Parkman, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon	M. G. Berry, L.D.S.
Sanitary Inspectors	Arthur Lindfield, Cert.R.S.I. (Senior) F. T. Rippin, Cert. S.I.B. G. H. Richards, Cert. S.I.B. L. R. Godfrey, Cert. S.I.B. L. C. Howard, Cert. S.I.B.
Health Visitors	Miss B.K.N. Cumming (Senior) S.R.N., R.F.N. S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Mrs. L. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss M.J. Rafferty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss M. Wheeler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss I.M. Rainey, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 23.3.47) Miss M.L. Mitchell, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A.Cert. Cert. R.S.I. (from 1.7.47) * Miss D.J. Cumming, S.R.N., S.R.C.N. (to 10.9.47) * Miss R.L. Hayman, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
Home Teacher for the Blind	Miss L. E. Jackson.
Clerical Staff	H. T. Bouscom, (Lay Administrative Officer) A. H. Hookham, F.R.Met. Soc. W. L. Peck. C. A. Hensley. R. Hood. Miss D. M. Higgins. Miss K. M. Thorpe. * Miss G. E. Woods. * Miss D. E. Beetlestone. * J. R. Groat.
Dental Attendant	Miss D. S. Jackson.

* Temporary.

October, 1948.

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 submit my Annual Report on the Health of Eastbourne for the year 1947.

This report is the fifty-sixth in the series and the ninth which it has been my privilege to present.

For statistical purposes, the Registrar General estimated the civilian mid-year population to be fifty-three thousand, five hundred and forty. The total number of live births was nine hundred and eighty-three, equivalent to a birth rate of 18.3 per thousand of the population, compared with the birth rate for England and Wales as a whole of 20.5. The number of live births for the previous year was nine hundred and sixty-four, a birth rate of 19.36. Deaths from all causes reached a total of eight hundred and sixteen (seven hundred and thirty-eight in 1946) which equals a rate of 15.2 per thousand of the population, compared with a rate of 12.0 for the country as a whole. It will be noted that there were one hundred and sixty-seven more births than deaths. The deaths of infants under one year totalled thirty-one, a rate of 31.5 per thousand live births, in comparison with a rate of 41.0 for the whole country. There were three deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or child birth.

In view of the importance of our town as a first class health and pleasure resort, much time and attention is given to the regular and accurate recording and tabulation of climatic observations. The station is approved and regularly inspected by the Air Ministry. In the year under review we had the much coveted distinction of appearing at the top of the Ministry's list of stations, with a total of 1933.1 hours of sunshine.

The epidemic of measles which commenced in November and December 1946 continued well into the Spring of the year under review. Of the five hundred and thirty-three cases of infectious disease notified, measles accounted for three hundred and thirty-two and whooping cough for one hundred and sixteen. The year 1947 will, however, in Public Health circles be remembered for the nation wide outbreak of infantile paralysis. Though the number of cases of the disease occurring in Eastbourne was only seven, one of whom was a visitor to the town, as compared with other areas this number was low, there were two deaths. Of the survivors, one was left with a severe degree of crippling of both upper and lower limbs, but fortunately, in the other four cases, the resultant disability was not severe.

No case of diphtheria occurred. The scheme for protection of children against this disease continued to function very smoothly and no opportunity of bringing the importance of the matter before parents was neglected.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the notification register at the end of the year was three hundred and forty-one, as compared with three hundred and thirty-four at the end of 1946. Of the eighty-four new cases notified during the year, thirty-six pulmonary and ten non-pulmonary were new cases not previously notified in any area. On the whole, no great difficulty or delay was experienced in finding suitable institutional treatment for cases requiring it. Despite staff difficulties our own Gildredge Hospital functioned to capacity for the greater part of the year, and the arrangement with East Sussex County Council for the admission of our early cases to their Darvell Hall Sanatorium, in exchange for beds in the Gildredge Hospital for their more chronic cases, functioned most satisfactorily. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for the deaths of thirteen persons, and there was one death from another form of the disease. The scheme for following up of, and for clinical and x-ray examination of contacts

was energetically pursued throughout the year. Extra nourishment, in the form of one or two pints of milk daily was granted free to one hundred and four tuberculous persons. The Government Scheme for the payment of allowances to tuberculous persons was again found to be extremely valuable, and over nine hundred pounds was paid to thirty persons.

Some two hundred and four cases, one hundred and twenty-one males and eighty-three females, attended the Venereal Diseases Clinic, compared with two hundred and seventy-seven in the previous year. There were nine new cases of syphilis in men and six in women, as well as fifteen new cases of gonorrhoea in men and five in women. In addition, fifty-three men and fifty-nine women who attended were found to be suffering from non-venereal conditions. Social work in connection with the scheme was carried out by the Senior Health Visitor.

Scabies, which has been so persistent in recent years, was much less prevalent. Of the one hundred and thirty-nine cases brought to the notice of the Department, one hundred and thirty-seven were dealt with in the Special Scabies Out-patient Treatment Centre at the Isolation Hospital.

Frequent chemical and bacteriological examinations of the Borough's water showed that the supply continued to be of the highest quality. In addition the quantity available throughout the year was adequate for all demands. A very few houses in the Eastern area of the Borough and two cottages on the Downs obtain their water supply from wells, and a row of nine cottages at Langney is provided for by a stand-pipe; apart from these few dwellings, there is a piped supply to every house.

Details of the many and varied duties carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors will be found set out fully in the body of the report. Shortage of building materials and of labour often handicapped efforts in getting necessary repairs to houses carried out. In view of the situation in regard to housing accommodation generally, it is essential that some old property, which in more normal times would be dealt with under Clearance programmes, should be maintained as far as possible in reasonably good condition. It is to be hoped that the improvement in the material and labour situation recently noticeable will be maintained.

A great deal of time and attention was given to the inspection and supervision of food and food premises. To a seaside resort like Eastbourne, hygienic methods in the preparation and handling of food are of paramount importance. The manufacture and sale of ice cream was especially singled out for attention in the year under review. Both manufacturers and retailers co-operated with our officers, and I am satisfied that the standard of purity of this important food product was raised as a result.

The slaughtering of animals for human food was continued at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Langney, where there was a complete inspection of all carcasses and offal.

The Municipal Maternity Home again functioned to capacity. The Maternity Unit at St. Mary's Hospital dealt with emergency cases and maternity home over-bookings up to November, when there no longer appeared to be a need for the additional beds it provided. Four domiciliary midwives, with the Maternity Home as their headquarters, were employed throughout the year. Two courses of instruction in Gas and Air Analgesia were arranged with a view to all the Council's midwives obtaining the necessary certificate to enable them to provide this most desirable aid to women in childbirth. The appointment of a part-time assistant dental surgeon to increase the facilities for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, was a welcome addition to the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Service. It was decided to extend the Home and Domestic Help Service by the employment of up to seven women. Difficulty was again experienced in finding suitable women willing to take up this work, but nevertheless, it was possible to render valuable help in a number of deserving cases.

Unmarried mothers to the number of twenty were dealt with. Cases requiring hostel accommodation in the ante natal period were admitted to the House of the Good Shepherd, and those requiring post natal accommodation were admitted, with their babies, to the Bell Hostel. The Local Authority paid the maintenance charges in both homes.

Throughout the year there was a long waiting list of children for admission to the Day Nursery in Salchurst Road.

In March, the Council set up a Care of Children Committee to be responsible for the provision and maintenance of Children's Homes, for Boarding Out (under the Children and Young Persons and Poor Law Acts), for Child Life Protection, for the Local Authority's functions with regard to adoption, for keeping records of all deprived children in the Council's area, including particulars of those in voluntary homes, for the provision of Remand Home Accommodation, and for all matters concerning children and young persons deprived of a normal home life. No alteration was made in the existing arrangement under which the Medical Officer of Health was designated as the Officer responsible to the Council for all matters concerned with children and young persons, of whatever age, for whom the Council was responsible.

Cavendish Lodge, Cavendish Place, premises used in pre-war days as an Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, were purchased in July and opened in November as a Home with accommodation for twenty-six ambulant aged men. This is the first stage in the provision by the Council of accommodation of the type, with a more homely atmosphere, now considered entirely desirable for folk in the eventide of their lives. For the greater part of the year the majority of the old folks for whom the Local Authority was responsible were accommodated in St. Luke's Home, Cliff Road, or at St. Mary's Hospital.

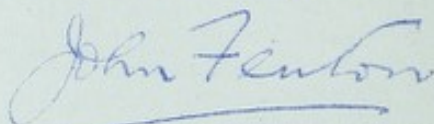
The first Medical Officer of Health was appointed in Liverpool in 1847 and this year we are celebrating the Centenary of the Public Health Act of 1848, which provided the first statutory recognition of the Public Health Services. Much has happened in the field of preventive medicine in the last hundred years and the steps taken to safeguard the health of the individual and of the community have been of inestimable value to peoples all over the globe. Much still remains to be done. The fight against disease must go on, and though the revolution of the National Health Service Act of 1946 has relieved Local Health Authorities and their Medical Officers of Health of some of their former responsibilities, such as, for example, the provision of hospital accommodation, I am entirely satisfied that there remains plenty for them to do in the preventive field.

Once again it gives me much pleasure to take this opportunity of thanking the staff of the Department, one and all, for their loyalty and hard work throughout the year.

Finally, to you, Mr. Mayor, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and indeed to every member of the Council, I would express my sincere thanks for the help and co-operation I at all times received.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics furnished by the Registrar-General:-

Estimated Civilian Population - 53,540.

<u>Births:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births - Legitimate	698	464	434
- Illegitimate	85	53	32
Still Births - Legitimate	25	17	8
- Illegitimate	4	3	1
<u>Deaths:- All causes</u>	816	371	445
	<u>Eastbourne.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>	
Birth rate per 1,000 per population:			
Live Births	18.3		20.5
Still Births	0.54		0.50
Death rate per 1,000	15.2		12.0
Net Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	31.5		41.0
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:			
Puerperal Sepsis	-		
Other Maternal Causes	3		
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births	31.5		41.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	33.4		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	11.76		

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Whooping Cough	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	5	13
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	1
Syphilitic disease	2	2	4
Influenza	1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	1	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	-	1
Cancer of Buc.Cav. and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	2	10	12
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	8	15
Cancer of Breast	-	16	16
Cancer of all other sites	43	39	82
Diabetes	-	4	4
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	47	79	126
Heart disease	140	139	279
Other diseases of the circulatory system	4	18	22
Bronchitis	9	13	22
Pneumonia	7	8	15
Other respiratory diseases	5	3	8
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	7	1	8
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	6	4	10
Appendicitis	5	3	8
Other digestive diseases	7	17	24
Nephritis	14	17	31
Other maternal causes	-	3	3
Premature Birth	5	2	7
Congenital malformations: birth injuries:			
infantile diseases.	8	1	9
Suicide	3	9	12
Road traffic accidents	4	1	5
Other violent causes	6	8	14
All other causes	29	32	61
	<u>371</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>816</u>

There were no deaths from measles, 10 from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) and one from whooping cough.

AGE MORTALITY.

The deaths in the various age groups were as follows:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1	21	10	31
1 - 5	3	-	3
5 - 15	2	2	4
15 - 45	11	28	39
45 - 65	84	71	155
65 and over	250	334	584
	<u>371</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>816</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The net number of deaths of infants under 1 year was Males 21 and Females 10. Total 31.

INFANT DEATHS 1894 - 1947.

YEARS	TOTAL INFANT DEATHS	INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	TOTAL BIRTHS
1894 - 1903 Average	108.5	118.2	917.3
1904 - 1913 Average	79.3	96.6	891.3
1914 - 1923 Average	52.3	68.8	759.8
1924 - 1933 Average	30.0	45.7	673.7
1934	28	43.54	643
1935	20	33.65	594
1936	30	46.01	652
1937	19	30.84	616
1938	32	50.95	628
1939	26	44.29	587
1940	32	58.71	545
1941	16	41.66	384
1942	20	43.19	463
1943	13	31.25	416
1934 - 1943 Average	23.6	42.40	552.8
1944	11	22.49	489
1945	24	35.98	667
1946	28	29.04	964
1947	31	31.5	983

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births - The nine hundred and eighty-nine live births which took place in the Borough (1011 in 1946) were notified to the Department as follows:

Maternity Home	436	
Municipal Domiciliary Midwives	272	
St. Mary's Hospital	111	
Private Medical Practitioners	20	
Private Midwives	57	
Nursing Homes	76	
Not notified	17	989

Twenty-eight still births were notified.

Thirty-one infants under one year died as compared with 28 in 1946.
The causes of death were:

3 days	M.	1a. Shock; b. Leaking cerebro spinal fluid; c. Spina Bifida.
5 months	M.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia; b. Whooping Cough 2. Gastro Enteritis. P.M.
3 days	M.	1a. Congenital Morbus Cordis. P.M.
1 month	M.	1a. Paralytic Ileus; b. Gastro Enteritis. 2. Partially obstructed infantile Inguinal Hernia. P.M.
4 days	M.	1a. Hydrops. P.M.
17 hours	M.	1a. Prematurity.
2 months	F.	Asphyxia due to inhalation of regurgitated food. P.M.
9 months	M.	1a. Internal Hydrocephalus
2 months	M.	1a. Infantile Gastro Enteritis.
2 months	F.	1a. Marasmus; b. Gastro Enteritis 2. Premature Birth (1 month)
1 hour	M.	1a. Prematurity (30 weeks foetus - Toxaemia mother)
5 months	M.	1a. Infantile Gastro Enteritis. 2. Convalescent from operation for Pyloric Stenosis.
1 day	M.	1a. Congenital Heart Disease.
2 months	M.	1a. Acute Gastro Enteritis.
6 months	M.	1a. Toxaemia; b. Gastro Enteritis.
1 month	M.	1a. Convulsions; b. Acute Encephalitis. P.M.
3 months	F.	1a. Gastro Enteritis. 2. Operation on 11.4.47 for Torsion of left ovary.
5 months	F.	1a. Acute Encephalitis; b. Infantile Gastro Enteritis. P.M.
1 day	M.	1a. Inanition; b. Premature birth - 7 months.
3 months	F.	1a. Toxaemia; b. Infantile Gastro Enteritis. P.M.

3 hours.	F.	1a. Ateloctasis b. Prematurity.
1 day	F.	1a. Prematurity and Feebleness.
10 hours	M.	1a. Feebleness at birth and b. Prematurity.
4 days	M.	1a. Congenital Heart (Pulmonary Stenosis)
4 months	F.	Suffocation by the bed clothes whilst in bed alone so dying by accident.
1 day	F.	1a. Prematurity and Immaturity (2 months premature)
7 months	M.	Shock following severe scalds due to immersion in bath of boiling water. Misadventure. P.M.
19 hours	M.	1a. Premature birth (30 weeks gestation).
6 hours	M.	Tear in tentorium caused during forceps delivery in a case of face presentation. Misadventure. I.M. Inquest.
7 months	M.	1a. Gastro Enteritis.
1 month	F.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia. 2. Marasmus.

Twenty- one cases of Gastro Enteritis in children under one year occurred in the early months of the year. Thirteen were treated in Princess Alice Hospital and eight in St. Mary's Hospital. Very complete investigations were made but the causative organism was not isolated. Ten of the cases proved fatal.

There were three deaths between the ages of 1 and 5 years. The causes of death were:

4 years	M.	1a. Exhaustion. b. Hyperpyrexia. c. Septicaemia. 2. Suppurative infection of right lower limbs. Amputated.
1 year	M.	1a. Septicaemia (Generalized). b. Acute Otitis Media. 2. Gastro Enteritis. Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
1 year	M.	1. Acute Encephalitis. 2. Gastro Enteritis. P.M.

A. CLINICS.

(1) Ante-Natal. Ante-natal clinics were held at the Maternity Home for domiciliary cases on Tuesday afternoons and for cases for the Home on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

(2) Post-Natal. This clinic, under the direction of Mr. A.H. Crook, Obstetric Surgeon, was held at the Maternity Home on Monday afternoons.

B. DENTAL WORK.

Arrangements were made for the extension of dental treatment for nursing and expectant mothers, as well as for pre-school children, by the employment of Mr. R.A. Abbey, L.D.S., a local dental surgeon, as Assistant Dental Officer, for three sessions per week from June.

The following are details of treatment carried out by the Senior and Assistant Dental Officers:

	<u>Senior Dental Officer.</u>		<u>Assistant Dental Officer.</u>	
	<u>Expectant & Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children.</u>	<u>Expectant & Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children.</u>
Cases	66	47	130	70
Attendances	329	74	452	120
Fillings	95	35	222	63
Extractions	168	60	180	14
General Anaesthetics	42	30	27	12
Other Operations ...	199	49	125	64
Dentures	30	-	25	-
Sessions	97 =		78	

* Some Social Welfare, Tuberculosis and Mental Deficiency cases were dealt with at these Sessions.

C. MATERNITY HOME

Cases remaining in on 1.1.47	20
Admissions	477
Discharges	476
Death	1
Cases remaining in on 31.12.47	20
Confinements	447
Patient days	6124
Average number of beds occupied	16.8
Average duration of stay - lying-in cases	13.3
Ante-natal cases admitted	22
Number of cases delivered by:	
Midwives	203
Doctors	244
Number of cases in which Medical Aid was sought by	
Midwives	91

Reasons for Medical Aid:

(1) During Labour (11)

Temperature and severe cold	1
Foetal heart sounds irregular	1
Foetal distress	3
Prolonged second stage	1
Uterine inertia	1
Foetal heart not heard	1
No advance second stage	1
Footling	1
Ante partum haemorrhage	1
	11

(2) After Labour (64)

Ruptured perineum	52
Post partum haemorrhage	3
Rise of temperature	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	5
Painful varicose veins	1
Mental distress	1
	64

(3) For Infant (16)

Discharging eyes	5
Talipes	1
Cyanosis	1
Heroin	1
Melaena	1
Prematurity	3
Persistent vomiting	1
Not gaining weight	1
Skin condition	1
Projectile vomiting	1
	16

Fuorperal Pyrexia. (i.e. rise of temperature to 100.4° or more for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period).

Number of cases notified	14
Number of cases of Porphigus Neonatorum	Nil
Number of infants who at any time received a supplementary or complimentary feed while in the Home (excluding those given during the first three or four days while breast feeding was being established)	74
Number of infants wholly breast fed on leaving the Home	362
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Number of maternal deaths	1
Number of still births	13

Cause of still birth in each case was reported to be due to:

Eclampsia and Toxaemia (Maternal death).....	1
Ante partum haemorrhage	2
Footling presentation	1
Twins. Premature 30 weeks. Acute Hydramnios	2
Three double knots in cord	1
Cord three times round neck	1
Breech	1
Cause unknown	4

Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth	7
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Cases of death in each case:

1a. Prematurity (30 week foetus - Toxaemia Mother)	1
1a. Congenital heart disease	1
1a. Emaciation; b. Premature birth (7 months)	1
1a. Prematurity and feebleness	1
1a. Feebleness at birth; b. Prematurity	1
1a. Congenital Heart (Pulmonary Stenosis)	1
1a. Prematurity and Immaturity; b. 2 months premature....	1

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Number of cases on register 1st. January, 1947	231
Number of bookings	546
Total number of expectant mothers attending	803
Number of attendances	3738
Number of clinics	102
Cases seen by own doctors	64
Number referred for dental inspection	94

Medical Assistance.

Number of cases in which advice of Obstetric Consultant was sought	56
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Reasons:

Post Maturity	4
Head not engaging	3
Vaginal discharge	4
"Show" during pregnancy	1
Breech presentation	13
Dental caries	7

Rash	2
Oedema feet and legs	2
Headache and numbness of hands	1
Abortion	1
To confirm pregnancy	1
Toxaemia	3
Persistent cough and cold	1
Medical and Obstetrical history not satisfactory	2
Haematuria	1
Foetal movement not felt	2
Small measurements	1
R.H. Factor	1
Twins	1
Pendulous Abdomen	1
Disproportion	1
High blood pressure	3

Consultant's Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic.

Number of Post-Natal cases attending	206
Number of attendances	223
Number of Ante-Natal cases	173
Number of attendances	270

D. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

The following are details of work carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives.

Ante-Natal Clinic:

Number of expectant mothers attending	447
Number of attendances	1815
Number of visits to homes for ante-natal examination	1197

Bookings:

Number of cases on the register on 1st. January, 1947	118
Bookings during 1947	329
Number of cases on the register on 31st. December, 1947	115

Confinements:

Midwives cases	166
Doctors cases	115
Abortions	10
Number of visits paid during labour	704
Number of visits paid during puerperium	5358

Medical Aid:

Number of cases in which medical aid was sought	60
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Reasons:

Ante-Natal.

Albuminuria and hyperpiesis	5
Threatened abortion	1
Disproportion	1
Abdominal pain with vomiting	1
	<u>1</u> 8

During Labour.

Uterine Inertia	4
Malpresentations	2
Impacted shoulders	1
Abortion	1
Retained placenta and post partum haemorrhage ..	<u>2</u> 10

Puerperium.

Ruptured perineum	26	
Erythema	2	
Poor general condition	1	
Inflamed varicose veins	2	31

For Infant.

Sticky eyes	7	
Immaturity	1	
Empyema Neonatorum	2	
Thrombosis	1	11

Number of cases referred to Obstetric Consultant 78

Reasons for reference:

Vertex high at term	1
? stage of pregnancy	1
? pregnant	1
Small pelvic measurements	40
? Breech	18
? Presentation	1
? Twins	9
Immaturity	4
Hydramnios	1
Prolapsed uterus	1
Pain side	1

Cases referred to own private doctors 24
 Referred by Obstetric Consultant for X-ray examination 17
 Referred for vaginal swabs 1
 Referred for dental treatment 30

Transferred to Maternity Home.Reasons -Ante-Natal (9)

Surgical Induction	7	
Triel labour	1	
Ante partum haemorrhage	1	9

Puerperium (2)

Emergency labours	2	2
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Transferred to Maternity Unit, St. Mary's Hospital.Reasons -Ante-Natal (12)

Surgical induction	5	
Hyperpiosis.....	2	
Ante partum haemorrhage	2	
Threatened abortion	2	
Abdominal pains and vomiting	1	12

During Labour (5).

Malpresentation. Transverse lie	1	
Failed forceps	1	
Unsatisfactory home conditions	1	
Incomplete abortion	1	
Retained placenta	1	5

Puerperium (3).

Post obstetric shock	1	
Emergency labours; unsatisfactory home conditions	2	3

Gas and Air Analgesia was administered in 63 cases.

8. MIDWIVES.

Of the 26 midwives who notified their intention to practice, 2 were employed at St. Mary's Hospital, 14 at the Maternity Home, 5 in the Authority's Domiciliary Service and the remaining 5 were in private practice.

9. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL (MATERNITY UNIT).

This unit continued until it was closed in November, to admit emergency cases for confinement, as well as overflow bookings from the Maternity Home.

Number of beds	11
Admissions	130
Confinements	116
Average duration of stay (lying-in cases)	13.1 days.
Ante-natal cases admitted	15

Number of cases delivered by:

Midwives	78
Doctors	38

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency 7

Reasons:

Surgical induction	4
Perineal tear	2
Forceps delivery	1

Number of cases admitted after delivery 5

Number of cases confined in the Maternity Unit notified as Puerperal Pyrexia 4

Number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia -

Number of infants who at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed whilst in the Institution (excluding those given during the first three or four days whilst breast feeding was being established) 2

Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum -

Number of maternal deaths (confined before admission) 1

Cause: 1a. Intra partum haemorrhage.
b. Retained placenta.

Number of still births 8

Cause:

1. Prematurity. Breech. Prolapsed cord. (28 weeks)
1. Toxaemia of pregnancy
1. Prematurity. No previous ante-natal treatment. Case sent in as an emergency.
1. Eclampsia. Macerated foetus. Surgical induction.
1. Prematurity. Macerated foetus.
1. Prematurity. 36 weeks. Mother suffering from sciatica and pneumonia.
1. Prematurity 6 months.
1. Hydramnion. Twin pregnancy (one still born)

Number of infant deaths within ten days of birth 4

Cause of death:

1. 1a. Prematurity.
1. 1a. Stenosis; b. Prematurity.
1. 1a. Convulsions; b. Acute Encephalitis. P.M.
1. 1a. Congenital and Morbus Cordis. P.M.

G. CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Number of premature babies notified	48
Number born at home	15
Number born in Hospital or Nursing Home	33
Number of those born at home who were entirely nursed at home ..	15
Who died during the first 24 hours	4
Who survived at the end of one month	10
Number of those born in Hospital or Nursing Home who died during the first 24 hours	4
Who survived at the end of one month	29

H. HOME AND DOMESTIC HELP.

During 1947 the Council authorised the employment of up to 7 persons as Home and Domestic Helps. Provision was made in the following cases:

Home Help	80	
Domestic Help	60	140

Of the cases assisted payment was made as follows:

Home Help.

Free	69	
Part cost	1	
Full cost	10	80

Domestic Help.

Free	16	
Part cost	3	
Full cost	41	60

I. UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

Twenty cases of unmarried expectant mothers were brought to the notice of the Department. Their confinements took place as follows:

Municipal Maternity Home	7
Maternity Unit, St. Mary's Hospital	11
At own home	2

Bell Hostel. This Mother and Baby Home with 16 beds for post-natal cases and 16 cots admitted six cases which were paid for by the Local Authority, one of whom with her baby was remaining in at the end of the year.

House of the Good Shepherd. This Hostel re-opened during the year to provide a well needed service. Two ante-natal cases were accommodated at the expense of the Local Authority and were still in at the end of the year.

J. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

Medical aid was sought by Midwives in private practice in 4 cases.

K. WELFARE CENTRES.

Four centres functioned throughout the year:

Avenue House, The Avenue.
Acacia Villa, 357, Seaside.
Hampton Park Hall.
St. Elisabeth's Church Hall.

Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the centres during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were:

Under 1 year of age	627
Over 1 year of age	176

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the centres during the year and who at the end of the year were:

Under 1 year of age 586
Over 1 year of age 944

Total attendances of children under 5 years of age at Welfare Centres 10,305.

HOME VISITING.

The number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors working in the area:

To Expectant Mothers:

First visits 118
Total visits, 221

To Children under 1 year of age:

First visits 870
Total visits 3715

To Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 2861

FOOD.

The Ministry of Food Welfare Service ensures that, irrespective of means, expectant mothers and young children can obtain milk, orange juice and cod liver oil and vitamin tablets, essentials to health and growth.

Special allowances of milk are made available at the low price of 1½d. per pint. For babies under 2 years of age who are fed on dried milk, National Dried Milk is provided at 10½d. per tin. Cod Liver oil is provided free. For expectant mothers who cannot take cod liver oil, chocolate coated Vitamin A and D tablets are available, also free. Orange juice is also provided at the low rate of 5d. per bottle.

Although the numbers taking advantage of this valuable service in Eastbourne are above the national level, there is room for greater improvement in the uptake.

In the year ended 31st. December, 1947, the following issues of Milk Foods and Vitamin products were made by the local Food Office:-

National Dried Milk - full and half cream	32240	1 lb. tins.
Orange juice	63570	bottles.
Cod Liver Oil	12680	bottles.
Vitamin A and D Tablets (each packet contains six weeks supply)	3113	packets.

Special issues of milk and other foods, other than supplies from the Ministry of Food Welfare Service, were issued from the Local Authority's four Welfare Centres. Details of the foods issued and the quantities supplied during the year were as follows:-

Full Cream (Cow & Gate)	6463	packets
Half Cream (Cow & Gate)	1505	packets
Trufood	1183	tins
Peptalac	26	tins
Casydrol	2	tins
Viol	1602	cartons
Cod Liver Oil & Malt	109	cartons.
Magnesia	57	bottles.
Nadola	24	bottles.

These supplies in some measure account for the uptake in the Ministry's areas not being greater.

N. ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Mr. J. A. Cholmeley, the Orthopaedic Consultant from the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, continued his monthly visits during the year.

Forty-two pre-school children made 71 attendances to see the Orthopaedic Consultant.

The following is a detailed report of the treatments given by the Physiotherapist.

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Discharged.</u>	<u>Remaining on Treatment.</u>
<u>Congenital Deformities.</u>			
Club Foot	1	1	-
Talipes Metatarsal Varus	8	3	5
Talipes Calcaneo Varus	4	3	1
Irregular Toes	5	2	3
Sprengels Shoulder	1	-	1
Congenital Shortening of Ulna	1	-	1
Cervical Rib	1	1	-
Congenital absence of lower limbs	1	1	-
Congenital Scoliosis	1	1	-
Spastic Paralysis	4	-	4
Congenital Flat Feet	10	-	10

Birth Injuries.

Torticollis	3	-	3
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Other Deformities.

Bow legs	13	6	7
Knock Knees	18	10	8
Ant. Folio Myelitis	2	-	2
Postural Intoxing	12	8	4
Flat Feet and bad posture	1	1	-

Summary.

Total number of Patients	86
Total number of attendances	561
Total number of discharges	37
Total number remaining on treatment	49

Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

Total number of patients	44
Total number of attendances	709
Total number of discharges	18
Total number remaining on treatment	26

<u>Disability.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Discharged.</u>	<u>Remaining on Treatment.</u>
Debility	9	3	6
Recurrent Bronchitis	3	1	2
Recurrent Colds	3	-	3
Recurrent Tonsillitis	1	1	-
Post Whooping Cough	4	-	4
Post Influenza & Pleurisy	1	-	1
Bronchial Catarrh	3	-	3
Asthma	4	3	1
Rickets	11	7	4
Cervical Glands	2	2	-
Pink's Disease	1	1	-
Hair thin and falling out	1	-	1
Chilblains	1	-	1

O. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Five children under 5 years were sent to Hospitals away from Eastbourne for special treatment.

P. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The circumstances relating to six pre-school children were referred to Mr. A. Banyard, the local Inspector of this Society. In addition to these cases Mr. Banyard reports that 88 other cases of children under 5 years were dealt with by him.

Q. CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN: CIRCULAR 2866.

Allowances were paid in respect of one case boarded-out under this Circular. The payment made was 15/- per week, with no contribution from the mother.

R. DAY NURSERY, 3, LITHURST ROAD.

The following table shows the average daily attendance of children during the year:

	<u>Children under</u> <u>2</u>	<u>Children aged</u> <u>2 - 5.</u>
January	6.3	16.5
February	10.7	19.2
March	9.7	18.8
April	9.6	18.2
May	7.0	19.5
June	11.9	19.0
July	12.1	21.9
August	13.0	20.3
September	11.4	20.6
October	11.4	21.5
November	11.5	20.9
December	12.0	22.5

CARE OF CHILDREN COMMITTEE.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

The number of cases dealt with in these Homes was as follows:

In Homes on 1st. January 1947	38
Admitted during the year	
Short stay cases	32
Permanent cases	30 ...
Discharged during the year	66
Remaining in Homes on 31st. December, 1947	34

BOARDING-OUT.

Considerable difficulty continued to exist in finding suitable foster parents for boarded out children. At the beginning of the year 7 children were boarded out. During the year one child was boarded out, the responsibility for one was accepted from another Authority, two were removed from their foster parents, leaving 7 boarded out cases at the end of the year.

CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

One boy and one girl were committed to the care of the Local Authority during 1947, making a total of 5 boys and 2 girls so committed. Of these, 1 boy and 2 girls were boarded out, and 4 boys remained in the Children's Homes, owing to the difficulty of boarding them out.

D. INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of the year 22 foster mothers were receiving 26 children for fee or reward. The children in the care of foster mothers were regularly visited by the Health Visitors.

E. ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

Eighteen notices were received during the year under Section 7.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Eastbourne District Nursing Association continued to provide a Home Nursing Service for the whole Borough. The Association's Report for the year ended 31st. March, 1948, shows that 5 full-time nurses were employed, and in addition, relief work, when necessary, was undertaken by 4 local State Registered Nurses.

Visits to the number of 19,074 were paid to 989 patients, being increases on the previous year of 2,230 visits and 135 patients. There were 112 chronic cases on the books at 31st. March, 1948.

The Membership of the Contributory Scheme was 4779, a net increase of 154 over the preceeding year, and the amount received from this source was £1346.

During the year the Corporation made direct grants to the Association amounting to £425 and in addition, office accommodation and telephone facilities were provided free of charge at Avenue House.

NURSING HOMES.

One Nursing Home with 6 beds was registered during 1947. At the end of the year there were 12 nursing homes on the register, providing 115 beds.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

One ambulance for the transport of cases of infectious disease was maintained by the Authority. All other ambulance work was done by the Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who maintained four ambulances and two cars for sitting cases. The Corporation again paid a grant of £400 to the Division in connection with street accident work, and payments at agreed rates were made for removal of hospital, mental, public health and other cases.

The total number of cases dealt with by ambulances on behalf of the Local Authority during the year was 1013, entailing a mileage of 9460. A summary of the cases is as follows:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mileage.</u>
<u>Social Welfare:</u>		
To St. Mary's Hospital.	492	2601
To All Saints Hospital.	1	4
Others.	6	295
<u>Mental Cases:</u>		
To Haywards Heath.	21	1344
To Hellingly.	4	107
Elsewhere.	1	620
<u>Public Health Department:</u>		
Within the Borough	42	233
To and from outside the Borough.	16	1808
<u>Maternity Cases:</u>	87	421
<u>Accident Cases:</u>		
Through Police	251	1366
Others.	18	80
<u>Journeys other than above:</u>	74	581
	<u>1013</u>	<u>9460</u>

METEOROLOGY.

TEMPERATURE. The temperature ranged from 15 degrees in February to 86 degrees in August.

The mean monthly temperatures were above the average for each month, with the exception of January, February and March.

The first and last dates on which the temperature of the sea reached 60 degrees was on June 18th. and October 14th. The mean monthly sea temperatures were below the average from January to May and above for the remaining months.

SUNSHINE. Although over the country generally the duration of bright sunshine differed little from the average, the total at Eastbourne of 1933.1 hours was in excess of the local 50 years average, by 134.2 hours. The daily averages ranged from 0.99 hour in February to 10.17 hours in August. The months of February and March were 2.08 hours and 1.43 hours below the daily fifty-year averages and November and December were also slightly below (0.06 and 0.03 hour). The averages of April to October were above normal.

RAINFALL. The annual total was 2.31 inches below the 50 year average. February, March, May and June were the only months with falls above the average.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.

AIR PRESSURE. (Mean Sea Level).

Daily Average:

9 a.m.	29.976 inches	(1015.1 millibars).
9 p.m.	29.980 inches	(1015.2 millibars).

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Daily Averages:

Maximum	56.2 degrees.
Minimum	45.4 "
Combined	50.8 "
Range	10.8 "
At 9 a.m.	51.9 "
At 9 p.m.	50.3 "
Warmest day - August 16th.	86 "
Warmest night - August 17th.	69 "
Coldest day - January 28th.	28 "
Coldest night - February 24th.	15 "

SEA TEMPERATURE.

Daily Average	51.8 degrees
Highest - August 17th - 30th.	68 "
Lowest - February 24th and 25th.	32 "

EARTH TEMPERATURE.

1 foot. Daily Average	52.1 degrees
4 feet. Daily Average	52.8 "

SUNSHINE.

Total	1933.1 hours
Daily Average	5.29 "
Recorded on 293 days.	

HUMIDITY.

Daily Average 9 a.m.	83 per cent.
9 p.m.	87 per cent.

PREVAILING WINDS:

WEST

27 per cent.

Snow and sleet recorded on	19 days
Hail recorded on	3 "
Thunderstorms recorded on	12 "
Fog (9 a.m.) recorded on	4 "
Gales recorded on	10 "
Ground frost recorded during	66 nights.

The following Table gives the monthly averages of temperature, sunshine rainfall.

MONTH.	AIR TEMPERATURE					Mean Sea Temperature.	SUNSHINE		RAINFALL	
	MEANS OF			Highest	Lowest.		Total Hours	Daily Hours	Inches	"R D
	Maximum	Minimum	Max & Min Combined.							
Jan.	41.6	33.3	37.5	52	17	41.3	81.1	2.62	2.24	1
Feb.	34.4	28.6	31.5	42	15	35.0	27.7	0.99	2.35	1
March	45.6	36.7	41.2	53	25	39.0	96.6	3.11	7.98	2
April	52.8	42.2	47.5	63	31	45.9	201.9	6.73	2.03	1
May	61.6	49.3	55.5	74	40	52.4	231.2	7.46	2.00	1
June	65.4	54.2	59.8	82	45	59.0	245.1	8.10	2.41	1
July	69.6	57.8	63.7	81	51	62.8	265.9	8.58	1.91	1
August	74.4	59.5	66.9	86	51	67.0	315.4	10.17	0.04	
Sept.	69.0	55.4	62.2	77	45	64.4	118.7	6.29	1.35	1
Oct.	60.7	46.5	53.6	70	35	57.3	155.2	5.01	0.80	
Nov.	52.2	43.0	47.6	60	29	51.7	74.0	2.47	2.29	1
Dec.	47.5	38.5	43.0	53	22	45.6	52.3	1.69	3.51	1
Year	56.2	45.4	50.8	86 Aug.	15 Feb.	51.8	1933.1	5.29	28.91	1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. Water is supplied by the Eastbourne Water Works Company. The water is obtained from a well at Friston, 120 feet deep, which is fed from a heading in the chalk approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The floor of the heading lies at depths ranging from 120 - 400 feet below the surface level of the ground. From Friston the water is pumped to a reservoir on Friston Hill from which it gravitates via a 21" main to distributing reservoirs at Meads and Mill Gap, but it is not stored in any case for more than a day or two. The reservoirs are modern in design and covered. The supply remained constant and at full pressure all the round, irrespective of rainfall.

The Catchment area has an area of 4 square miles and is all Downland. All possible precautions are taken to prevent pollution of the gathering ground. A 2,000 acres of this land is leased to the Forestry Commission for afforestation purposes, which is the safest and best use to which a gathering ground can be put.

The chlorination plant first installed in 1940 was continued in use, and two to two and a half parts per million of chlorine was added to the water leaving the pumping station, resulting in a minute residual at the service reservoirs of about .05 parts per million.

The supply was ample in quantity and the quality of the water continued to be of the highest standard. The amount of water pumped into Eastbourne for consumption varied between 28 and 20 million gallons per week, the average amount being 22½ million gallons.

There is a subsidiary source of supply at Holywell, from which 61 million gallons of water were pumped during 1947.

The following is a typical report on a sample of water taken from the Town Main:

The Public Analyst's Laboratory,
Wraysbury, Offham Road,
Lewes, Sussex.

Report upon a sample of water forwarded by Dr. J. Fenton, Medical Officer of Health, Eastbourne, on the 18th. November, 1947.

Sample labelled: Sample of water from Eastbourne Town Main,
18th. November, 1947. Sample taken 10 a.m.

The water on arrival had the following characteristics:

Colour - None.
Smell - None.
Sediment - None.

Chemical analysis afforded the following:-

	<u>Grains per Gallon.</u>	<u>Parts per million.</u>
Total solids (dried at 100°C)	20.2	
Solids (after ignition)	17.6	
Chlorine	2.4	
Ammonia (free)		.006
Ammonia (albuminoid)		.024
Oxygen taken from permanganate in ½ hour	.01	
Oxygen taken from permanganate in 4 hours.	.02	
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	.14	
Nitrites	Nil	
Hardness (total)	14.8	
Hardness (after boiling)	4.5	
Phosphates	Nil	
Metallic impurity	Iron .01	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The organisms per ml. which grow on Nutrient Agar in three days at 20°C. under aerobic conditions and were then visible to the naked eye as colonies numbered 4
On Agar at blood temperature and under aerobic conditions colonies noticed after two days' incubation 0
Probable number of Cold-Aerogenes organisms in 100 ml. of the original water 0

REPORT.

Both chemically and bacteriologically this is a good water, and I am of opinion that it is eminently suitable for a Town Supply.

18th November, 1947.

Sgd. R.F. Wright,
Public Analyst.

Sewerage and Drainage. The sewerage of the Borough is under the control of the Borough Engineer and the whole of the sewage is discharged into the sea at Langney Point. With the exception of some 171 properties in the eastern area of the Borough, in which disposal is to septic tanks or cesspools, drainage to the sewerage system is general.

Public Cleansing. The Borough Engineer is responsible for public cleansing and scavenging. Portable dustbins are in use for the storage of house refuse in almost all premises. The refuse is collected by the Corporation and burnt at a central Destructor.

Inspections and Visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors. The following is a summary of the inspections made on premises or places visited in connection with various matters:

General:

Complaints investigated	973
Schools	115
Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings ..	22
Places of Public Entertainment	55
Public Baths	60
Drainage and Plumbing Works	825
Visits in connection with:	
(i) Land Charges Enquiries	264
(ii) Timber Certificates	70
Stables and Piggeries	67
Smoke Observations	24
Knackers' Yards	243
Factories	131
Workplaces	31
Outworkers Premises	22
Shops (Sect.10. Shops Act.1934)	76
Re-visits	1233

Housing:

Dwelling Houses, Housing Act	271
Dwelling Houses Public Health Act ..	315
Vermineous Houses	36
Re-visits	1345

Food and Food Premises:

Cowsheds	16
Dairies and Milk Purveyors	19
Ice Cream Manufacturers	45
Ice Cream Retailers Premises	72
Bakehouses	6
Butchers' Shops and Wholesale Depots	25
Fish Shops	18
Fried Fish Shops	6
Fruiterers	7
Other food shops and stores	47
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens ...	20
Slaughter Houses	29
Proposed Catering Establishments. .	3
Food Samples taken	61

Infectious Disease Investigations:

Visits and enquiries	7
Houses disinfected	6

Rodent Control:

Visits and inspections	20
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Miscellaneous Visits:102

Statutory Nuisances etc. Premises coming within those Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deal with nuisances, insanitary conditions, etc., were usually dealt with after informal notice and in only a small percentage of cases was it necessary to serve statutory notices.

One case, being a nuisance arising from the occupation of an allotment shed as sleeping accommodation, was the subject of a prosecution and a Nuisance Order was made by the Court.

The following statutory notices were served during the year:

	<u>No. Served.</u>	<u>No. Complied With.</u>	<u>No. Outstanding at end of year.</u>
To remedy unsatisfactory drainage of premises (Section 39)	2	2	-
To provide dustbins (Section 75)	1	1	-
To abate nuisances (Section 93)	11	10	1

The Public Health Committee has delegated power to act as the Local Authority for those sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, dealing with insanitary conditions and moveable dwellings.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings. One application for a licence to station a caravan in a field was refused. The occupier gave notice of appeal against the Council's decision, but the appeal was not proceeded with.

An application was received for a licence to use several acres of ground at the foot of the downs as a camping site for tents only. A licence was granted subject to certain conditions as to the disposal of waste matter, density etc. No nuisance arose during the use of the land for this purpose.

Tents, caravans and other moveable dwellings stationed on land for less than 42 days were visited from time to time.

Schools. The schools under the control of the Local Education Authority were inspected at intervals during the year.

Shops Acts. The Public Health Committee acts as the Local Authority under the Shops Acts, but only Section 10 of the Act of 1934, which deals with matters affecting the health and comfort of the shop workers, is dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Public Baths. (a) Swimming Baths. These comprise the large sea water bath and the smaller ladies' bath, also sea water, at Devonshire Baths, and the fresh water bath at Old Town.

At Devonshire Baths the two swimming baths are filled from the sea at intervals and are worked on the continuous turnover, filtration, chlorination and heating system. Tests are made at irregular intervals, but at least twice each day, to check the free chlorine content and samples are submitted at least once in each month for bacteriological examination.

The swimming bath at Old Town is a fresh water bath, filled from a well in the grounds. The system here is to empty and refill twice weekly. The water is heated in situ and chlorination is carried out by hand. "Voxan" is the preparation used and this is applied in a diluted form by means of a rose. Frequent tests are made to check the free chlorine content and samples are submitted for bacteriological examination at the same time as those from the Devonshire Baths.

Bacteriological reports throughout the year indicated that the bath waters generally were satisfactory. A free chlorine content of between 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million is aimed at and this was, in the main, obtained.

(b) Slipper Baths. The Seaside Baths provide public slipper accommodation for 15 males and 15 females. The number using these baths in 1947 was 36,317 persons (38,608 in 1946 and 35,248 in 1945).

At Old Town Baths, the number of baths provided is 12 for males and 5 for females. These were used by 15,812 persons in 1947, (14,155 in 1946 and 12,402 in 1945).

Factories Act, 1937.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	78	38	2	-
2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	180	122	22	-
3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	48	50	1	-
Total	306	210	25	-

11. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	14	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	3	2	-	2	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2			
Total	25	24	-	8	-

PART VIII of the Act - Outwork.
(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing) Making etc.	26	-	-
Apparel) Cleaning and washing	2	-	-
Household linen	4	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	1	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	1	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	1	-	-
Basket making	2	-	-
Total	40	-	-

Section 111. There were no instances found of work being done by outworkers in unwholesome premises.

The wide definition of "factory," includes very many premises which are regularly inspected for other purposes, for example, an ice cream factory with a power driven mixer, a dairy with a bottling machine and a butcher's shop with a power driven sausage making machine are all factories, but are inspected primarily as food premises and the visits are so recorded on page 21.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. An extensive campaign for the destruction of rats was carried out during the year including a complete three day baiting of all sewer manholes and a repeat baiting on the same lines after a lapse of one month. A further single three day baiting of all sewer manholes showing evidence of the presence of rats on the first treatment was carried out six months after the completion of the first double baiting.

On the first treatment rats were found to be in the sewers in the vicinity of 808 of the total of 1,236 manholes baited, and on the second treatment after six months rats were found to be in the vicinity of 390 of the 1,029 manholes baited.

To carry out this treatment it was necessary for suitable "baiting trays" to be fitted in 890 manholes.

Surface control of rodents took the form of an intensive survey of the whole borough and infestations were dealt with as found.

Block control methods were adopted in two small areas of the Borough as the size of the infestation in each case made it necessary for all the premises, yards, sheds, sewers and drains within a proscribed area to be baited and re-baited until negative results were obtained. Works necessary to rat proof the premises were then put in hand by the owners or occupiers.

The total number of infestations by rats and mice dealt with during the year (exclusive of the sewer treatments) was

Rats	374
Mice	216

Action taken to deal with these infestations was as follows:

Treated by Council's operator	585
Treated by occupiers	5
Awaiting treatment at end of year	-
Estimated kill - rats (Ministry of Food formula) ...	2495
mice (" ") ...	1797
principal method used	

The principal method used was pre-baiting and poisoning, using either damped sausage rusk and zinc phosphide or bread mash and arsenic. The proportion of dead bodies found is comparatively small and the Ministry's formula for estimating the kill is based on the amount of poison bait consumed.

HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	568
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	537
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	487
Number of notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	4
Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
1. By owners	3
2. By Local Authority	-
Number of notices served under Public Health Act	14
Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
1. By owners	14
2. By Local Authority	-
Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-
Number of houses demolished	-
Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished as a result of under- taking by owners under Section 11 not to use the house for human habitation	1
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms	3
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of parts of buildings other than underground rooms	2
Number of Closing Orders determined, the underground rooms having been made fit	-

Shortage of building materials and labour was a continuing adverse factor in dealing with the repair and maintenance of houses. Materials had come into supply at a better rate by the end of the year and repairs were expedited to some extent, but nevertheless a great many extra visits had of necessity to be paid to properties which were the subject of informal notices before repairs were completed.

No action was possible in connection with the Council's Clearance Area programme, but the increase in the number of houses being built and proposed does give some hope that unsatisfactory old houses may be dealt with in the not too distant future.

Applicants for Housing Accommodation. The following table shows the position as at 30th. September, 1948.

Total number of outstanding applications 1,760.

Analysis of applications:

Persons living alone	168
Married couples -- No children	448
" " -- 1 child	694
" " -- 2 children	295
" " -- 3 children	90
" " -- 4 children	36
" " -- 5 children	17
" " -- 6 children	5
" " -- 7 children	2
" " -- 8 children	4
" " -- 9 children	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk. In addition to frequent inspection of farms and dairies, the control and supervision of milk supplies, to be effective, requires frequent sampling at all stages, for the following reasons:

- (a) To ensure that the fat and other solids do not fall below the presumed standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations.
- (b) To check that all milk sold as "Pasteurised" or "Heat Treated" has been brought to, and held at the prescribed temperature for the required period and thereby rendered "safe".
- (c) To ascertain that production, treatment and handling has been done in a manner not to affect the keeping quality of the milk, and
- (d) To examine the milk microscopically and biologically for the presence of Tuberculosis.

The number of producers and retailers on the register in 1947 was:

Producers	16	
Retailers	25	of whom 17 sold milk in sealed bottles only.

The following table shows the average composition of milk samples during the four quarters of the year, and it will be noted that no sample fell below the required minimum legal standard.

Samples taken in	Analytical Data	
	Milk Fat. %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat. %
First Quarter	3.73	8.78
Second Quarter	3.46	8.76
Third Quarter	3.58	8.72
Fourth Quarter	3.72	8.74
Average for the year 1947	3.61	8.75
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations	3.00	8.50
Richest sample during the year	3.87	8.94
Poorest sample during the year	3.25	8.73

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Licences granted under the above Regulations in 1947 were:

Producers Licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	1
Producers Licences to use the designation "Accredited"	11
Pasteurisers Licence	1
Supplementary Licences to retail pasteurised milk processed elsewhere	2
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	6
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	14

Bacteriological Examinations.

Designated Milks. The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations prescribe the following conditions:

Designation	Prescribed Condition.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	Must satisfy the prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test	No Coliform bacilli in one hundredth of a millilitre.
Accredited Milk	Ditto	Ditto
Pasteurised Milk	Ditto	Must satisfy the prescribed Phosphatase Test.

A sample taken on any date from 1st. May to the 31st. October is regarded as satisfying the Methylene Blue Test if it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 4½ hours and a sample taken on any date from 1st. November to the 30th. April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 4 hours. A sample of Pasteurised Milk is regarded as satisfying the test if, after being transported and kept as prescribed, it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 30 minutes.

"Heat Treated" is not a milk covered by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, but is a designation applied to milk which has been treated by heat in accordance with a scheme devised by the Ministry of Food and is normally applied to milk which is treated by large wholesalers and supplied in bulk to retailers. "Heat Treated" and "Pasteurised" milks are subjected to the "Phosphatase Test" to ensure that the milks have been effectively treated by heat.

The following samples of designated and Heat Treated milk were taken in 1947, with the results shown:

	<u>Samples Taken</u>	<u>Complied with the Prescribed Conditions.</u>	<u>Did not comply with the Prescribed Conditions.</u>
(a) <u>Milk which had been treated by heat.</u>			
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	13	10	3
Pasteurised	49	39	10
Heat Treated	13	8	5
(b) <u>Untreated Milk sampled at place of production.</u>			
Tuberculin Tested	7	4	3
Accredited	65	49	16

In every case where a sample failed to comply with the prescribed conditions further samples were taken after inspection of the premises: all subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Biological Test for the Presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

<u>Type of Milk.</u>	<u>Number of Samples.</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	1	-	1
Accredited	15	1	14
Pasteurised	3	-	3
Untreated	12	-	12

The positive sample was reported to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who took the necessary action to eliminate affected animals from the herd.

Ice-Cream, Production and Distribution.

In view of the fact that the extent of the manufacture and distribution of ice-cream increased considerably when compared with the two previous years, an intensive system of inspection of premises and sampling of ice-cream was carried out during the summer season of 1947.

Special regard was had to the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment Regulations, 1947, which came into operation on the 1st. May, 1947, and which broadly required that the ingredients of ice-cream except "complete cold mixes" should be heat-treated after being mixed, and the mixture cooled until the freezing process was commenced. "Complete cold mix" ice-cream powders were required to be suitably heat treated by manufacturers and sent out by them in air-tight containers.

The methylene blue method of testing ice-cream for cleanliness was introduced at the same time, but the Ministry of Health pointed out that neither this test, any other, was sufficiently reliable to justify its use as a statutory test, non-compliance with which would constitute an offence. Its use was intended rather as a guide to the standard of cleanliness observed in manufacture and distribution; a consistent series of unsatisfactory samples indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which would call for further investigation. To this end a regular system of sampling was arranged and a total of 295 separate samples were taken from 61 ice-cream premises. In the cases where consistently unsatisfactory reports were received the manufacturers or retailers concerned co-operated with the Department and every effort was made to eliminate any factor which might have produced the unsatisfactory results.

It was not found necessary to prosecute any person for failing to comply with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc) Regulations, 1947, or with Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following table shows details of the ice cream premises concerned in the routine sampling arrangements and the number of samples taken:

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Total Number of Samples Taken.</u>
Manufacturers.	21	122
Retailers of loose ice cream.	24	115
Retailers of wrapped ice cream.	14	29
Other stores.	2	7
Totals	61	293

Slaughtering of Food Animals and Meat Inspection.

The slaughtering of animals for human food continued to be centralised at the Ministry of Food Slaughter House, Langley; a few animals were slaughtered at private slaughter houses.

Condensed meat and offal was treated with a vegetable dye and disposed of, under the control of the Ministry of Food, for the manufacture of inedible products.

The premises at this Slaughter House, although in a better condition than the average pre-war private slaughter house, fall far short of the requirements of a modern abattoir. The attention of the Ministry of Food was drawn to the necessity for repairs and improvements, and the most urgent work has been carried out. It is felt, however, that to ensure that food animals are slaughtered, dressed and hung under the best hygienic conditions, the aim must be the provision of a modern abattoir.

Having regard to the number of slaughter houses which were licenced in 1939, and which had since been demolished or put to other uses, the Council considered the question of making provision in the capital expenditure programme for a municipal abattoir. In view of statements made in Parliament, it was resolved to defer further consideration of the matter until the Government's long term policy on slaughtering of livestock and the distribution of meat has been published and considered.

CARCASSES INSPECTED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2201	744	1919	6205	299
Number inspected	2201	744	1919	6205	299
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole of carcass condemned	3	4	6	10	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1083	370	6	611	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis:	49.34	50.27	.63	10	6.35
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole of carcass condemned	8	15	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	233	245	9	-	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.95	34.95	.47	-	1.67

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following table shows the number and variety of samples taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst.

Articles.	No. Examined.		No. Adulterated etc.	
	Formal	Informal.	Formal	Informal
Almond Substitute	1		1	
Artificial Colouring		1		
Artificial Cochineal		1		
Aspirin Tablets		1		
Aspro Tablets		1		
Baking Powder		1		
Balsam of Aniseed		1		
Beecham Pills		1		
Beef Cubes		1		
Beef Sausage	1			
Butter	3			
Bun		1		1
Bun Flour	1			
Cake Flour		2		
Cake Mixture		2		
Cascara Tablets		1		
Chocolate	1			
Chocolate Sauce		1		
Cocoa	1			
Coffee		1		
Cooking Fat	1			
Greenola Pudding	1			
Jerry Powder		1		
Dessert Mould	1			
Dill Seeds	1			
Dried Egg		1		
Dried Peas		1		
Edible Decorations	1	1		
Enos Fruit Salts		1		
Fish Dressing	1			
Flavouring Essence		1		
Flaked Gelatine		1		
Fruit Cup		2		
Ginger Cake Flour		1		
Ginger Wine		1		
Glycerine Lemon & Honey		1		
Gravy Powder		1		
Ground Ginger		1		
Ground Cayenne		1		
Jelly Crystals	2			
Lemonade Crystals		1		
Lemon Cordial		1		
Macleans Stomach Powder		1		
Malt Cup		1		
Malted Food	2			
Marmalade		2		
Milk	33			
Mineral Water		1		1
Mixed Pickles		1		1
Mustard		2		1
Orange Drink Crystals		1		
Orange Jelly	1			
Pearl Barley	1			
Pepper		1		
Pilchards		1		
Carried forward	53	44	1	4

Articles.	No. Examined		No. Adulterated etc.	
	Formal	Informal.	Formal	Informal.
Brought forward	53	44	1	4
Powdered Salad Dressing		1		
Pudding Mixture	2			
Rolled Barley	1			
Sage & Onion Stuffing	1	1		
Salt Volatile	1			
Scone		1		
Scone Mixture		2		
Semolina	1			
Spices	2			
Soup & Soup Powder	2	3		
Spaghetti	1	1		
Sultanas	1			
Sweets	1	2		
Swiss Roll		1		
Syrup of Figs		2		
Table Salt		1		
Tea		1		
Vinegar	1	1		
Totals	67	61	1	4

The Public Analyst reported on the unsatisfactory samples as follows:

Almond Substitute. "The colour and taste of almonds had disappeared, there was no question of adulteration, but the sample had undoubtedly been kept in stock too long".

Bun. "This sample contained a crystal of copper sulphate".

Mineral Water. "Unsatisfactory owing to a sediment of yeast and mould".

Mixed Pickle. "The Acetic Acid content of the vinegar used in this pickle was too low and fermentation had set in on arrival at the laboratory".

Mustard. "Composition satisfactory but label bore no reference to the contents".

The wholesalers and manufacturers concerned were contacted and subsequently warning letters were sent to the firms responsible. No prosecutions were taken during the year.

OTHER FOODS.

In the case of a bottle of milk containing foreign matter a formal seizure of the article was made and on submission to a magistrate he ordered its destruction. No proceedings were taken but the dairy company were warned.

The following goods were surrendered on being found to be unfit for food.

Apples (cans)	7	Cake & Pudding Mixture (pkts)	1333
Acorn (lbs)	33	Cake & Pudding Mixture (lbs)	188
Acorn (cans)	8	Cheese (lbs)	46
Beans (cans)	272	Chicken (lbs)	11
Biscuits (lbs)	105	Chocolate Spread (cartons)	65
Breakfast Cereal (lbs)	68	Chocolate Sweets (lbs)	40
Butter (lbs)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cocoa (lbs)	23 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cordial (botts)	1	Pate de fois gras (cans)	1
Dates (lbs)	126	Pears Dried (lbs)	12
Dessert Moulds (Pkts)	18	Pears (lbs)	82
Eggs (Dried) (cartons)	10	Pheasant	
Fish Fresh (stones)	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pickles etc. (jars)	4
Fish Dried (stones)	317	Potatoes (cwts)	
Fish (cans)	215	Prawns (lbs)	12
Fish Cakes	330	Preserves (lbs)	34
Flour (lbs)	150	Prunes (lbs)	8
Fruit (cans)	199	Rabbits	2
Fruit Pudding (cans)	6	Sage & Onion Stuffing (pkts)	4
Grape Fruit Juice (cans)	2	Sausages (lbs)	18
Gravy Mixture (pkts)	12	Sausages meat (lbs)	2
Jellies	8	Sausages (cans)	5
Lobsters (lbs)	82	Sausage rusk (cwts)	
Macaroni & Spaghetti (cans)	22	Shrimps (lbs)	4
Margarine (lbs)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Soup (cans)	29
Meat Fresh (lbs)	999	Soup (pkts)	8
Meat Fresh Imported (lbs)	334	Steak & Kidney Pie (cans)	3
Meat (6 lb. cans)	371	Sugar (lbs)	1
Meat (small cans)	321	Sultanas (lbs)	3
Meat Products (lbs)	54	Tea (lbs)	10
Meat Pies	68	Tomatoes (cans)	3
Meat and Vegetables (cans)	51	Tomato Juice (cans)	
Milk (cans)	2020	Tomato Sauce (jar)	
Nuts (lbs)	24	Tongue (cans)	
Oats (lbs)	2	Trifle (cans)	
Orange Juice Concentrated (galls)	7	Vegetables (cans)	25
Orange Juice (cans)	1	Vinegar (botts)	
Paste, Meat, Fish (cans)	393		

Food Premises. Food shops, cafes, hotels and restaurant kitchens, snack bars and in fact all places where food is prepared or stored were regularly inspected to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as to the precautions against contamination of food.

Basement Bakehouses. The certificates of suitability continued to apply with respect to two basement bakehouses still in regular use.

Food Poisoning. Some twenty-three cases of suspected food poisoning were notified by medical practitioners. There was also an outbreak of acute gastro-enteritis affecting a considerable number of children and some members of the staffs of three schools under the control of the Local Education Authority. The illness in all these cases was, fortunately, of short duration. A school meal was suspected as being the source of the trouble, but it was not possible to confirm this view bacteriologically.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Five hundred and thirty-three cases of infectious diseases occurring in civilians were notified to the Department as compared with 379 in 1946 and 802 in 1945.

Scarlet Fever. Twenty-three cases of this disease were notified. The severity of the 22 cases treated in the Isolation Hospital was reported to be as follows:

Mild	-	17 cases.
Average	-	5 cases

One case was treated at home.

Fuerperal Pyrexia. The cause of pyrexia in the 21 cases notified was:

Acute cold	1
Retained products	6
Sepsaemia	1
Flourisy	1
Mastitis	2
Breast condition	1
Cystitis	1
Chill	1
Inflammation of Breast	1
Oyelitis	1
Cracked nipple and inflamed breast	1
Bacilluria and Phlebitis	1
Reason not discovered	3
	<u>21</u>

Diphtheria. No case of this disease was notified.

Whooping Cough. One hundred and sixteen cases were notified.

Measles. Three hundred and thirty-two cases were notified.

Polio-Myelitis. Six cases of this disease were notified. In addition there was the case of a man, aged fifty-six years, who died from a rapidly fatal form of the disease, the day after he arrived in Eastbourne on holiday. Details of the local cases are as follows:

Male, aged 16 years	-	Paralysis right leg, muscles.
Female aged 5 years	-	Paralysis left forearm and both legs.
Male, aged 30 years	-	Extensive paralysis arms and legs.
Male, aged 16 years	-	Paralysis right leg.
Male, aged 5 years	-	Paralysis right leg.
Female aged 23 years	-	Fatal.

Summary of Notifications.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Admitted to Isolation Hosp. Eastbourne.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Scarlet Fever	16	7	23	22	-
Fuerperal Pyrexia	-	21	21	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	9	9	18	-	3
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	5	2	7	-	-
Whooping Cough	57	59	116	7	1
Measles	139	193	332	7	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	1	-	-
Dysentery	2	-	2	1	-
Malaria	1	-	1	-	-
Anterior Polio Myelitis	5	2	7	6	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	2	2	4	4	-
Totals	237	296	533	47	6

Monthly Summary of Notifications.

	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Measles.	Influenza pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Malaria	Diphtheria	Anterior poliomyelitis	Typhoid Fever	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Totals.
January	5	3	1	1	8	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
February	-	2	4	-	8	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
March	3	4	3	-	14	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
April	1	3	1	-	6	28	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	41
May	5	2	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19
June	2	-	-	1	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
July	1	1	1	1	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
August	1	2	2	1	18	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	30
September	1	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18
October	-	2	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12
November	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
December	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total	23	21	18	7	116	332	1	1	2	1	7	-	4	533

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Admissions and Discharges 1947.

There were 66 cases admitted from the Borough to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, (85 in 1946 and 104 in 1945). Details of these cases are set out in following table:

	In Hosp. 1st. Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Disch.	In Hosp. 31st. Dec.
Scarlet Fever	1	22	22	-	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	3	3	-	-
Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	6	4	2	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	1
Measles	2	5	7	-	-
Measles and Pneumonia	-	2	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	6	6	-	-
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis and Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	3	3	-	-
Rubella	-	2	2	-	-
Strept. Throat	-	2	2	-	-
Observation Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-
Observation Measles	1	3	4	-	-
Observation Diphtheria	-	2	1	-	1
Observation C.S.M.	-	1	1	-	-
Observation Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	3	3	-	-
Observation Anterior Poliomyelitis or Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-
Observation Mumps	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	4	66	65	2	3

	In Hosp. 1st. Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hosp. 31st. Dec.
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Schoolmasters Association - Cases from Scaford Schools;

Scarlet Fever	-	8	8	-	-
Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	-
Observation Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	-	11	11	-	-

Service Case from Rural Area.

Chicken Pox	-	1	1	-	-
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Rural District of Hailsham Cases. In addition to the cases from the Borough, 36 cases were admitted from the area of the Hailsham Rural District Council.

Scarlet Fever	1	16	17	-	-
Diphtheria	-	1	1	-	-
Anterior Polio Myelitis	-	2	2	-	-
Polio Encephalitis	-	1	1	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	1	-	-
Measles	-	2	2	-	-
Rubella	-	2	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-
Whooping Cough and Eczema	-	1	1	-	-
Observation Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	2	2	-	-
Observation Anterior Polio Myelitis	-	6	6	-	-
Totals	1	36	37	-	-

Publics. The number of cases brought to the notice of the Department was 139, 137 in 1946 and 432 in 1945).

	Age.			Total.
	0 - 5.	5 - 15.	Over 15.	
Mary's Hospital (In-patients)	-	1	-	1
Borough Sanatorium (Out-patients)	22	36	79	137
Treated at home	-	1	-	1
Total.	22	38	79	139

The patients attending the Borough Sanatorium for treatment made 289 attendances. Ten contacts also attended and received one treatment each.

Diphtheria Immunisation. Six hundred and twenty-nine children under 5 years of age between the ages of 5 and 15, were immunised by the staff of the Department during 1947. The figures for 1946 were 546 and 80 respectively.

The department's immunisation records show that at the end of the year 1763 children aged 0 - 5, and 4496 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, had been immunised. This represents 44.6% and 75.5% of the child population in these age groups.

The general school medical records, however, indicate that 4242 of the 5348 children on the school registers at the end of the year had received the necessary vaccination. This represents 79 per cent of the children attending the Local Authority's schools. Of the remainder 11 per cent are known not to have been immunised. In the case of the other 10 per cent, information as to immunisation is not recorded.

The following table shows the number of immunisations carried out through the Department since the commencement of the campaign in 1939, together with details of the immunisation records of children wherever immunised who were between the ages of 0 - 15 at the end of the year.

<u>Dec. 1939 to</u>		<u>Dec. 1940.</u>								<u>Totals.</u>
		<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>		
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	
1 - 2	14	54	209	217	241	364	453	558	2110	
2 - 3	24	68	91	39	12	55	49	13	351	
3 - 4	19	58	83	33	12	21	24	14	264	
4 - 5	24	72	100	36	8	17	20	8	285	
5 - 6	37	75	110	19	5	16	21	17	300	
6 - 7	26	56	91	13	3	12	5	4	210	
7 - 8	31	78	70	8	3	5	8	3	206	
8 - 9	23	70	63	12	3	6	16	5	198	
9 - 10	33	75	65	6	2	9	10	2	202	
10 - 11	20	66	66	8	-	7	3	2	172	
11 - 12	42	82	48	6	1	3	2	2	186	
12 - 13	66	66	39	5	5	2	5	3	191	
13 - 14	68	70	43	7	-	2	9	3	202	
14 - 15	14	13	17	4	2	2	1	3	56	
15 and over	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
	443	906	1095	413	297	521	626	673	4974	

POPULATION.

0 - 5	1700	1400	2050	2910	3390	3949
5 - 15	3200	3400	4050	4970	5720	5957

Notifications 1940
of Diphtheria. 24

7	3	1	-	1	1 (a)	-
---	---	---	---	---	-------	---

Deaths from
Diphtheria. 1

-	-	-	-	-	1 (a)	-
---	---	---	---	---	-------	---

(a) Visitor. (Brother found to be suffering from Diphtheretic paralysis).

No. of children known to have been immunised at 31.12.47.

Under 1	36	
1 - 2	499	
2 - 3	418	
3 - 4	446	
4 - 5	364	1763
5 - 6	462	
6 - 7	399	
7 - 8	420	
8 - 9	442	
9 - 10	495	2218
10 - 11	471	
11 - 12	501	
12 - 13	413	
13 - 14	483	
14 - 15	411	2278
		6259

Laboratory Service.

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

(a) By Dr. A.G.Sherr at the Princess Alice Hospital Laboratory:

Examination of Nose and Throat Swabs for K.L.B.

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
For Practitioners	-	107	107
For Isolation Hospital	-	78	78
For Clinics (including contacts)	-	24	24
For St. Mary's Hospital	-	14	14
For Children's Homes	-	26	26
	-	249	249

Examination of Nose and Throat Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci.

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
For Practitioners	24	283	307
For Isolation Hospital	23	87	110
For Clinics	2	10	12
For St. Mary's Hospital	2	12	14
For Children's Homes	3	27	30
	<u>54</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>473</u>

Examination of Nose and Throat Swabs for Vincent's Angina.

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
For Practitioners	17	47	64
For Isolation Hospital	2	29	31
For Clinics	-	3	3
For St. Mary's Hospital	3	10	13
For Children's Homes	-	8	8
	<u>22</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>119</u>

Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli:

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
For Practitioners	12	122	134
For Cildredge Hospital	141	37	178
For Chest Clinic	41	123	164
For St. Mary's Hospital	2	20	22
	<u>196</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>498</u>

(b) By the Clinical Research Association 5

(c) Other Bacteriology and Clinical Pathology by Dr. A.G.Shera.

Public Health 162
St. Mary's Hospital 443

RADIOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Under the direction of Dr. E.O.Fox, the following X-ray examinations were carried out at St. Mary's Hospital:

<u>Chest:</u>	For Chest Clinic	670
	For Cildredge Hospital	107
<u>Maternity and Child Welfare:</u>	For diagnosis	15
<u>Maternity Home:</u>		30
<u>Orthopaedic:</u>	School Health Service	25
	Tuberculosis	18
	Maternity and Child Welfare	8
	Social Welfare	1
<u>Dental:</u>	School Health Service	79
	Maternity and Child Welfare	2
<u>School Health Service:</u>		91
<u>Public Health:</u>		6
<u>Infectious Diseases Hospital:</u>		1
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1053</u>

(Total 1946 919)

TUBERCULOSIS.

Three hundred and forty-one cases were on the notification register at 31st. December, as compared with 334 on January 1st. Pulmonary cases numbered 248 and non-pulmonary 93.

The number of new cases notified and transfers to the area was:

<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 - 5 years	-	-	2	-	2	-
5 - 10 years	1	-	2	1	3	1
10 - 15 years	1	-	2	1	3	1
15 - 20 years	4	1	-	-	4	1
20 - 25 years	9	7	-	1	9	8
25 - 35 years	11	11	-	-	11	11
35 - 45 years	6	7	-	-	6	7
45 - 55 years	4	3	-	-	4	3
55 - 65 years	4	1	1	1	5	2
Over 65 years	2	1	-	-	2	1
	42	31	7	4	49	35

Of the 84 cases notified, 36 pulmonary and 10 non-pulmonary were new cases not previously notified in any other district.

Of these 84 cases, 21 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary cases received institutional treatment. Fifteen of the former and 3 of the latter were provided with institutional treatment by or at the expense of the Local Authority.

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. 1947	128	111	46	49	174	160
Add:						
Notifications 1947.	21	15	6	4	27	19
Transfers from other areas	21	16	1	-	22	16
Returned to Eastbourne	1	1	-	-	1	1
	171	143	53	53	224	196
Less:						
Deaths from Tuberculosis	8	5	-	1	8	6
Deaths from other causes	2	1	-	-	2	1
Left the Town	14	23	3	1	17	24
Arrested	2	4	1	4	3	8
Lost sight of	6	1	1	2	7	3
	32	34	5	8	37	42
On register 31st. Dec. 1947.	139	109	48	45	187	154

Dispensary - Dispensary Register, 1947.

	<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 1st. Jan. 1947	116	83	5	10	8	18	30	21	291
Add:									
Transfers from other areas	19	15	2	1	-	-	1	-	38
Returned to Eastbourne	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
New cases	11	10	-	-	-	-	1	2	24
	148	110	7	11	8	18	33	23	358
Less:									
Fatal	9	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	14
Left the town	17	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	43
Arrested	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	3	11
For other reasons	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
	34	33	-	-	-	3	2	3	75
On register									
31st. Dec. 1947	114	77	7	11	8	15	31	20	283

Dispensary Cases attending during 1947.

	<u>Adults.</u>		<u>School Children.</u>		<u>Pre-School Children.</u>	
	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
Pulmonary	157	484	15	45	1	3
Non-Pulmonary	5	8	26	71	1	3
Contacts	77	93	61	75	26	42
Observation	50	76	34	74	3	10
	289	661	136	265	31	58

Institutional Treatment (Local Cases)

	<u>Gildredge Hospital.</u>		<u>Other Institutions.</u>			<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	
In Hospital 1st. Jan. 1947	7	2	5	7	3	24
Admitted during year	9	12	17	20	5	63
Discharged	10	8	16	21	5	60
Died	3	1	-	2	-	6
In Hospital 31st. Dec. 1947	3	5	6	4	3	21

The number of days spent in Institutions by patients, arranged by the Local Authority was:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Gildredge Hospital	3717	2718	6435
Other Institutions	2333	3118	5451

Under the reciprocal agreement with the East Sussex County Council, certain cases from the County area were accommodated in the Gildredge Hospital, and cases from this Authority were received into Darvell Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge. Details of the cases accommodated are as follows:

	Patients.		Patient Days.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Eastbourne cases at Darvell Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge	17	22	1501	2257
East Sussex County Council cases at the Gildredge Hospital	22	12	1809	1599

Extra Nourishment: Eight thousand four hundred and thirty-four pints of milk supplied free to 41 females and 14173 pints to 63 males.

Memo. 266/T. Allowances: Allowances granted for the year were as follows:

	Amount.	Number of cases assisted	
		M.	F.
Standard maintenance allowance	£256. 10. 1.	16	12
Discretionary allowance	16. 14. 5.	3	1
Special payments	41. 5. 0.	1	3
Total	£294. 9. 6.	20	16

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Treatment Centre at Avenue House Clinics was open on Mondays at 5 p. for women and children and on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. for men. Special appointments were made for patients unable to attend at these times.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Treatment Centre was Dr. T.H. Parkman

Summary 1939 - 1947.

YEAR	(1) TOTAL CASES	(2) NON V.D. CASES INCLUDED IN (1)	(3) ATTENDANCES.		
			(a) FOR M.O.'S ATTENTION	(b) INTERMEDIATE TIMES.	(c) TOTAL
1939	165	61	693	1514	2207
1940	130	33	314	239	603
1941	134	37	398	131	529
1942	113	42	399	168	567
1943	216	90	694	231	925
1944	271	123	766	181	947
1945	286	151	646	118	764
1946	277	148	756	318	1074
1947	202	112	628	147	775

The following table shows details of the number of cases treated during 1947, the figures in brackets being those for 1946.

	Males		Females		Total		Grand Total
	Old Cases	New Cases	Old Cases	New Cases	Males	Females.	
Syphilis	23 (11)	9 (14)	10 (13)	6 (4)	32 (25)	16 (17)	48
Gonorrhoea	21 (20)	15 (43)	3 (7)	5 (15)	36 (63)	8 (22)	44
Soft Chancre	- (2)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (2)	- (-)	-
Other Conditions	- (-)	53 (74)	- (-)	59 (74)	53 (74)	59 (74)	112 (148)
Total	44 (33)	77 (131)	13 (20)	70 (93)	121 (164)	83 (113)	204 (277)

Included in the table are the following cases from outside the Borough who attended for the first time:

Syphilis	3
Gonorrhoea	1
Conditions other than Venereal	13

Total Attendances. 775 (1074) Males 517 (656) Females 258 (418)

In-Patients. One patient was given in-patient hospital treatment for 15 days during the year.

Pathological Work. This was carried out at the Pathological Department, Princess Alice Hospital, by Dr. A.G.Shore, and the following examinations were made:

	<u>For Treatment Centre</u>	<u>For Hospitals and other Institutions.</u>	<u>For Private Practitioners.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Microscopical.</u>				
For detection of Spirochetes	2	-	-	2
For detection of Gonorrhoea	371	126	30	527
<u>Serum Tests.</u>				
For Wassermann Reaction	208	177	33	418
Kahn Tests	208	176	32	416
For Gonococcal Infection	110	11	7	128
<u>Cerebro Spinal Fluid Tests.</u>	-	18	1	19
<u>Other Tests.</u>	27	26	5	58

Regulation 33B. During the year two "1st" notifications were received in respect of females, one of whom attended for treatment after persuasion.

BLIND PERSONS.

There were 89 blind persons on the register at the end of 1946. Eleven cases were certified in the year under review and nine cases died during the year. Three were transferred to other areas on removal from Eastbourne, and two were removed from the register as untraceable. Five were transferred to Eastbourne from other areas and two were restored to the register on their return to Eastbourne. The total number on the register at the end of the year was 93 (35 males and 58 females) in the following age groups:

<u>Age Groups.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 5 years	-	-	-
Between 5 and 15 years	1	-	1
Between 16 and 30 years	2	2	4
Between 31 and 50 years	8	3	11
Between 51 and 70 years	10	8	18
Over 70 years.	14	45	59
<u>Total</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>93</u>

Domiciliary assistance in accordance with the scale set out below to the amount of £1,338. 10s. 1d. was afforded to 46 blind persons during the year, through the Department.

The Council's Scale for Domiciliary Assistance was as follows:

		<u>Per Week.</u>	
		s.	d.
(a) For male applicant and dependant wife, or female applicant with dependant husband	42.	0.	
(b) For male or female applicant where rate (a) does not apply:-			
Age 21 and over	29.	0.	
Age 20	27.	0.	
Age 19	25.	0.	
Age 18	23.	6.	
Age 17	21.	6.	
Age 16	19.	6.	

Provided that in cases where blind persons are living apart from relatives or are not boarding with relatives with whom they are living, the above amounts under (b) be increased by 2/- per week.

(c) For dependants (other than wife or husband):-

Age 16 and over	14.	0.
Age 14 and under 16	10.	0.
Age 10 and under 14	8.	6.
Age under 10	7.	0.

Increases in Allowances.

Rent. The above scale rate (a) may be increased by a rent allowance not exceeding 17/6d. per week, and the scale rate (b) by a rent allowance not exceeding 10/- per week in cases where rent is paid apart from board lodging.

Fuel. The above scale rates (a) and (b) may be increased by a WINTER fuel allowance of 4s. 0d. per week in cases where fuel is provided by the applicant during the months of November to March inclusive.

Increases for Age. All cases receiving domiciliary assistance to be granted an additional 5/- per week on reaching the age of 60 or over.

Discretionary. Discretionary allowances not exceeding 10s. per week may be made in necessitous cases to cover any special expenses not provided for above.

Decreases in Allowances. The above scale rates (a) and (b) will be reduced (i) the amount of Old Age or Blind Pension, Children's Allowances or other income (excluding Pensions from Blind Charities) and (ii), the deductions outlined in the appendix to Circular 2633 of the Ministry of Health (Rules for determining the needs and assessing the needs of applicants who are members of households).

CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1947.

Physician in Charge. Dr. B. Reid, M.D., CH.B. (Glas). F.R.C.P. (Elin). D.P.M. (Manc). Medical Superintendent, East Sussex County Mental Hospital, Hellingly.
Dr. Gerald Fitzpatrick, B.Sc., M.D., CH.B., D.P.M. Senior Psychiatrist, East Sussex County Mental Hospital.

Social Worker. Miss S.C. Sinfield, Hempstead Grove, Hailsham.

Forty-nine sessions of this Clinic were held during the year at the Priory Alice Hospital.

New Patients: Male 70
Female 75 Total New Patients 145

Attendances of Old Patients.	444
Total attendances	589

Summary of Attendances for past twelve years:

	<u>Now.</u>	<u>Old.</u>	<u>Total Attendances.</u>
1936	27	193	220
1937	50	235	285
1938	66	208	274
1939	77	165	242
1940	52	133	185
1941	36	69	105
1942	45	119	164
1943	59	105	164
1944	84	283	367
1945	120	358	478
1946	142	419	561
1947	145	444	589

Summary of Diagnosis of New Patients:

Psychoneuroses.

Anxiety state	33
Hysteria	11
Psychopathic states	7
Hypochondriasis	4
Adolescent instability	8
Obsessional states	7
	70

Psychoses.

Melancholia	32
Schizophrenia	18
Manic Depressive Psychoses	3
Confusional state	11
Stupor	2
General paralysis	1
Acute mania	1
	68

<u>Epilepsy</u>	2	2
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<u>Mental Deficiency</u>	2	2
--------------------------------	---	---

<u>Various Conditions</u>	3	3	145
---------------------------------	---	---	-----

During the year, 33 of the new patients seen were considered to be in need of in-patient mental hospital care, and were advised accordingly. Fifteen patients attended at Hellingly Hospital as out-patients for a course of Electrical Convulsion Treatment.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Mental Defectives. Three males were added to the Register, one being notified by the Local Education Authority, one on ascertainment and one on discharge from a mental hospital.

Of the males on the Register, three were removed as untraceable, and one de-certified: of the females, one was certified under the Lunacy Acts, one removed as untraceable, one was transferred to another Area and one died in an institution.

The total on the Register at the end of the year was 75 males and 75 females. These, 29 males and 24 females were in Institutions, 4 males and 5 females were on licence from Institutions, 4 males and 8 females were under Guardianship and 12 males and 38 females were under supervision.

The 53 Institution cases were distributed as follows:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Newton Llandidloes Public Assistance Institution	1	-
Brentry Colony, Bristol	12	-
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	10	8
Hortham Colony, Bristol	1	-
Barvin Park Certified Institution, Herts	1	-
Princess Christian Farm Colony, Hildenborough	2	-
Pewsey Colony, Wilts	1	-
Rampton State Institution	1	2
St. Teresa's Certified Institution, Nr. Farnham	-	11
The Old Rectory, Bathwick Hill, Bath.	-	1
Etloe House Certified Institution, Leyton	-	2
	<u>29</u>	<u>24</u>

Domiciliary assistance to mental defectives was dealt with through the Department, 25 cases receiving a total of £1,231. 7s. 6d. through weekly payment ranging from 7/6d. to £1. 15s. 0d. in individual cases.

MENTAL TREATMENT.

	<u>Haywards Heath</u> <u>Mental Hospital.</u>			<u>Hillingly</u> <u>Mental Hospital</u>			<u>Other</u> <u>Hospital</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Patients in Hospital 31.12.46	51	99	-	2	2	11	-	8
Patients admitted during 1947	22	57	-	-	4	3	-	1
Patients discharged during 1947	16	33	-	-	2	-	-	3
Patients transferred	4	10	-	1	3	1	-	1
Patients died during 1947	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patients remaining in Hospital on 31.12.47.	49	106	-	1	1	13	-	5

CANCER ACT, 1939.

Since the commencement of the Council's Scheme in 1942, seventy-eight cases have been referred by medical practitioners and dealt with under the arrangements made with the Westminster Hospital, viz:

1942	2 (one case not confirmed, the second case died).
1943	11 (one case treated privately; 7 died)
1944	11 (one case transferred to another Authority; one refused treatment (since died); and eight died).
1945	12 (one case transferred to another Authority and 8 died).
1946	24 (two cases not confirmed and 10 died).

During 1947, eighteen cases were registered, viz: 7 males and 11 females. Seven of these cases died.

The following table shows the condition of the surviving cases at the end of 1947.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Localization of Disease.</u>	<u>Present Condition</u>
1943	3	Male	Right Ear	Very well
	9	Female	Breast	Very well - working.
	11	Male	Anal Canal	Well - working
1944	17	Female	Cervix Uteri	Poor
1945	25	Female	Breast	Well
	34	Male	Rectum	Poor
	36	Female	Breast	Well
1946	39	Female	Uterus	Well
	40	Female	Right Breast	Poor
	43	Female	Left Breast	Improving
	44	Female	Left Axillary Glands	Not traceable
	45	Female	Breast	Very well
	47	Female	Stomach	Fair
	48	Male	Stomach	Well
	49	Female	Duct Papilloma	Fair
	50	Female	Ovary	Not traceable
	52	Male	Neck	Fair
	53	Female	Left Breast	Poor
	57	Male	Right Mandible	Well
1947	61	Female	Breast	Very well
	62	Female	Breast	Poor
	63	Female	Breast	Poor
	64	Male	Behind left ear	Very well - working.
	66	Male	Lip	Very well
	67	Male	Lip	Poor
	68	Female	Breast	Poor
	69	Female	Cecum	Not traceable
	74	Female	Posterior Fornix	Very poor
	76	Female	Chest	Poor
	77	Male	Tongue	Very poor.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer, together with the death rates since 1904.

	Year	Popula- tion.	Age Groups.						Total Deaths	Death rate per 1,
			0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 & over		
Ten Years	1904	45,750	-	-	-	-	xxx	xxx	54	1.18
	1905	46,500	-	-	-	1	29	21	51	1.09
	1906	49,000	-	-	-	-	25	25	50	1.02
	1907	50,500	-	-	-	1	32	20	53	1.06
	1908	51,500	1	-	-	-	20	27	48	0.93
	1909	52,000	-	-	1	1	28	20	50	0.96
	1910	52,500	-	-	-	-	38	24	62	1.18
	1911	52,544	-	-	-	-	27	32	59	1.12
	1912	53,500	-	1	-	-	35	28	64	1.19
	1913	54,000	-	-	1	-	35	21	67	1.24
Total		-	1	1	2	3	xxx	xxx	558	-
Ten Years	1914	54,500	-	-	-	-	35	34	69	1.26
	1915	47,125	-	-	-	-	34	17	51	1.08
	1916	49,976	-	-	-	-	xx	xx	65	1.30
	1917	44,842	-	-	-	-	33	27	60	1.35
	1918	49,682	-	-	-	-	26	21	47	0.94
	1919	50,442	-	-	-	-	36	26	62	1.23
	1920	50,354	-	-	-	-	26	50	76	1.50
	1921	53,600	-	-	-	1	50	50	101	1.88
	1922	53,700	-	1	-	2	44	61	88	1.63
	1923	53,900	-	-	-	-	37	35	70	1.28
Total		-	-	1	-	3	xx	xx	689	-
Ten Years	1924	56,850	-	-	-	1	37	44	82	1.44
	1925	55,000	-	1	-	1	38	54	94	1.70
	1926	55,000	-	-	-	-	45	61	105	1.89
	1927	57,000	-	-	-	1	50	59	110	1.93
	1928	58,500	-	-	-	-	45	55	96	1.64
	1929	58,500	-	-	1	-	48	59	106	1.82
	1930	59,000	-	-	-	-	41	63	104	1.76
	1931	55,713	-	-	-	-	49	69	118	2.11
	1932	57,500	-	-	-	2	45	78	125	2.17
	1933	56,550	-	-	-	-	49	65	114	2.01
Total		-	-	1	1	5	447	605	1058	-
Five Years	1934	56,250	-	-	1	-	46	66	113	2.01
	1935	56,100	-	-	-	-	36	75	111	2.00
	1936	55,730	-	-	-	-	49	58	107	1.91
	1937	55,510	-	-	-	-	55	63	118	2.11
	1938	56,470	-	-	-	-	48	84	132	2.34
Total		-	-	-	1	-	234	346	581	-

	Year	Popula- tion	Age Groups.						Total Deaths	Death rate per 1,
			0-1	1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 & over		
Nine Years	1939	59,400	-	-	1	12	69	30	112	1.88
	1940	53,700	-	1	-	4	37	53	95	1.77
	1941	27,510	-	-	-	1	24	48	73	2.65
	1942	30,930	-	-	-	4	30	46	82	2.65
	1943	27,360	-	-	-	3	29	52	84	3.07
	1944	27,980	-	-	-	2	26	67	95	3.40
	1945	30,300	-	1	-	6	43	79	129	3.27
	1946	49,700	-	-	-	4	54	68	126	2.53
	1947	53,540	-	-	-	7	51	67	125	2.33
Total		-	-	2	1	43	343	532	921	-

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY.

1. GENERAL. St. Mary's Hospital continued to be administered by the Social Welfare Committee under Part IV of the Public Assistance Order, 1930. The hospital, in pre-war years, when fully staffed, provided beds for approximately 250 patients. The agreement whereby twelve beds were reserved for cases from the area of the East Sussex County Council adjoining Eastbourne continued to operate.

The permanent Nursing Staff at the end of the year consisted of the following:-

Matron	1 (1)	Ward Sisters	8 (6)
Deputy Matron	1 (1)	Staff Nurses	5 (8)
Sister Tutor	1 (1)	Male Nurses	2 (1)
Night Sister	1 (1)	Assistant Male Nurses	2 (-)
Theatre Sister	1 (-)	Assistant Female Nurses	- (2)
Physiotherapists	2 (1)	Student Nurses	14 (39)
Radiographer	1 (-)		

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

Civil Nursing Reserve on 31st. December, 1947.

Night Sisters	2
Trained Nurses	1
Assistant Nurses	4
Nursing Auxiliaries	1

Student Nurses. The Hospital is a complete training school for Nurses, and Students took the examination of the General Nursing Council as follows:

Number who sat for final examination	Nil
Number who passed	Nil
Number who sat for preliminary examination	4
Number who passed	2

Statistics for the year were as follows:

In-patients, (including those from the County).

	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>	<u>CHILDREN.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
In hospital on 31.12.46	59	98	11	168
Admissions	380	744	358	1482
Discharges	289	590	351	1230
Deaths	105	148	13	266
In hospital on 31.12.47	45	104	5	154

County patients included in the above table.

In hospital on 31.12.46.	4	9	-	13
Admissions	26	52	18	96
Discharges	19	40	13	72
Deaths	9	12	5	26
In hospital on 31.12.47.	2	9	-	11

Patient Days (All Cases).

Patients remaining in hospital on 31.12.47.	7647	20564	258	28469
Discharges	9475	12268	4010	25753
Deaths	3121	4372	158	7651
Totals	20243	37204	4426	61873

Patient Days of County Cases included in above table.

	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>	<u>CHILDREN.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Patients remaining in hospital on 31.12.47.	378	1944	-	2322
Discharges	388	833	190	1411
Deaths	287	115	27	429
Totals	1053	2892	217	4162

1. Total patient days spent in the hospital 61873
2. Total admissions (including infants born in the hospital) 1482
3. Number of women confined in the hospital 116
4. Number of Live Births (including 3 cases of twins) 111
5. Number of Still Births 8
6. Number of deaths among the newly born (i.e. under 4 weeks of age) .. 4
7. Total deaths of children under 1 year 13
8. Total number of deaths 266
9. Number of patients discharged 1230
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above, was for the following periods:

<u>Period.</u>	<u>Discharges.</u>			<u>Deaths.</u>			<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	
(a) Four weeks or less	185	482	337	77	115	12	1208
(b) Exceeding four weeks but under 13 weeks	90	90	11	16	22	1	230
(c) Exceeding 13 weeks	14	18	3	12	11	-	58
Totals	289	590	351	105	148	13	1496

11. Number of beds occupied:
 (a) Average during period .. 169. (b) Highest ... 205 on Oct. 5th.
 (c) Lowest 144 on May 2nd.
12. Number of Surgical operations under general anaesthetic, excluding dental operations 387
13. Number of abdominal sections 92
14. Total number of patients and attendances in out-patient department (excluding X-rays) :.

	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
Civilian Patients	230	2565
Service Sick Cases	4	9
Orthopaedic Cases	32	145
Ministry of Pensions Cases	3	10
County Public Health Cases	2	2
Totals	321	2731

15. Total number of patients and attendances in out-patients department for X-ray examinations:

	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
Civilian Patients	120	145
Public Health Cases	769	1016
County Public Health Cases	193	245
Service Sick Cases	1	1
Totals	1093	1407

16. Pathological examinations 443
17. Blood transfusions 46

Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or died in the Hospital during the period 1st. January to 31st. December, 1947, together with the number of patient days.

	DISCHARGES			DEATHS.		
	M.	<u>Patients</u> F.	C.	M.	<u>Patient Days</u> F.	C.
A. Acute Infectious Disease	2	2	1	47	20	31
B. Influenza	2	2	-	44	20	-
C. Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	4	4	-	46	136	-
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	-	3	-	-
D. Malignant	4	6	-	163	221	-
E. Rheumatism: 1. Acute Rheumatism	1	4	-	7	193	-
2. Sciatica	1	4	-	41	63	-
3. Chronic Arthritis	3	10	-	410	864	-
F. Venereal Disease	-	1	1	-	12	15
G. Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	28	-
H. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	-	70	-	-	632	-
I. Mental diseases: (a) Senile Dementia	3	4	-	336	133	-
(b) Other	12	49	1	166	526	8
J. Senile Decay	-	-	-	-	-	-
K. Accidental Injury or Violence	29	45	8	775	1569	45
L. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	23	31	5	1322	1120	95
M. Disease of the Respiratory System	27	38	17	993	575	36
N. Disease of the Circulatory System	25	40	3	912	1316	8
O. Disease of the Digestive System	54	68	66	1648	1033	20
P. Disease of the Genito-Urinary System	32	35	51	1079	564	6
Q. Disease of the Skin	15	7	18	458	84	5
R. Other Diseases	29	32	19	594	693	-
S. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures:	-	122	-	-	1753	-
Mothers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infants	-	-	107	-	-	-
T. Persons not falling under any of the above headings	23	25	51	504	473	1358
Totals	289	590	351	9475	12268	4010

2. FEVER. The Sanatorium buildings provide, in five pavilions, accommodation for between 60 and 70 cases of infectious disease. The temporary pavilion which was re-conditioned in 1939, was again used as the Scabies Out-Patient Treatment Centre. Though the pre-war Agreement with Hailsham was not revived, cases were admitted from the area of that Authority whenever possible.

3. SMALL POX. The old Small Pox Hospital on the Crumbles was demolished in February. The Agreement with Hastings Corporation and the East Sussex Western Joint Small Pox Board to receive any cases of small pox occurring in Eastbourne into their hospitals, continued to operate.

4. TUBERCULOSIS. The Gildredge Hospital, situated within the Borough, at the foot of the Downs, provided accommodation for 12 men and 12 women in cubicles, each containing two beds.

5. MATERNITY. The Maternity Home in Upperton Road provided accommodation for 23 cases in the following lay-out.

<u>Floor.</u>	<u>No. of Rooms.</u>	<u>No. of Beds in each room.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Ground	2	4	8
First	2	1	2
	2	2	4
	3	3	9
			<u>23</u>

HOSPITALS NOT PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Princess Alice Memorial Hospital provided 120 beds for acute medical and surgical cases.

Leaf Hospital provided 31 beds for acute medical and surgical cases, including beds in 7 single rooms for private patients.

All Saints Convalescent Hospital, Morda provided 200 beds for men and women convalescent cases.

The Royal Eye Hospital Out-Patient Department was re-opened in September.