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COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Principal School Medical Officer

FOR

1960

ON THE

**HEALTH, WELFARE, AND  
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES**

KENNETH O. A. VICKERY, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health*

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE

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ITS

# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
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HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT,  
AVENUE HOUSE,  
EASTBOURNE.  
October, 1961.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the sixty-ninth Annual Report of the work of the department which in its form and content is substantially based on information required by the various Ministries.

Alongside the tremendous social, economic, and biological changes in the community the scope and emphasis of the work of the department has undergone fundamental changes during the seventy years of its existence, the pace of such changes being most remarkable during the latter ten years. Public cleansing, sewerage, water supplies, housing standards, hygiene, and infectious disease, which were formerly the major preoccupation of the department are now largely conditioned by established engineering, architectural and hygienic practice. Whilst constant vigilance in these environmental matters is essential, one effect of the changed circumstances is that only a minority of items now dealt with by the Public Health Committee directly affects the work of this department. At the same time departmental duties and responsibilities for personal health and welfare services have increased enormously, and I look forward to the remaining functions of the Public Health Committee relevant to the work of this department being merged with those of the Health Services Committee to create the basis of a truly comprehensive Health Committee.

*Statistical*

The 1961 Census figure of 60,897, an advance of almost 3,000 on the mid-1960 estimate, reflects more realistically the intensive building activity in the Borough during the past few years. A further substantial increase must surely be anticipated when flats and dwellings now under construction are fully occupied.

The live birth rate at 12.46 was the highest since 1950 and the indications so far for 1961 suggest that this figure may be exceeded. This trend, if continued, will influence the requirements for health and education services in the years ahead. The actual deaths as usual exceeded the births by several hundred, the increase in the population being accounted for by inward migration. Following the exceptional rise in the infant mortality rate last year I am pleased to record a return to a figure once again below the average for England and Wales, with once more no recorded death of any woman due to causes connected with pregnancy or childbirth.

Whilst statistics of the general causes of death are remarkably similar to those of the previous year, there were slightly fewer deaths



from road accidents. The Home Safety Committee and Organiser will, however, be gratified to note a marked fall in deaths from other accidents from twenty-seven to twelve.

The comments on the following items are made at the specific request of the Ministry of Health in Circular 1/61.

### *Mental Health*

Finalisation of a site and plans for a new sixty-place Junior Training Centre and residential hostel were almost complete by the end of this year. An opportunity was, nevertheless, taken with the closure of a school in Salehurst Road to extend the accommodation of the existing Centre to permit the attendance of an additional fifteen subnormal children and to provide an assembly hall. Notwithstanding the acceptance of a greater responsibility for the care of the subnormal in the community, diagnosis, care, and management of the severely subnormal continues to be handicapped by the absence of a psychiatric hospital for the subnormal in or anywhere near this area. Relatives of such hospital cases are involved in long and tiring cross country journeys to undertake necessary visiting.

Negotiations were also well advanced by the end of the year for the establishment of a hostel for the prevention and after care of mental illness.

The medical, welfare, health visiting, and home nursing staff dealt with, or attempted to deal with, the usual succession of case histories of persons in distress arising from an astonishing variety of circumstances. Problems included break-up of families due to mental cruelty, alcoholism, attempted suicide, drug addiction, abandoned unmarried expectant mothers, elderly eccentrics who choose to live in frightful squalor, untreatable hysterics, wandering subnormals who have discharged themselves from mental institutions, together with an increasing number of the wilfully naughty. Unless and until involved personally in a distressing situation members of the public are generally unaware of the gross degree of anti-social behaviour which can occur without infringement of any statute which permits of official action. A small minority of persons of feckless, uninhibited, or psychopathic disposition are free to inflict repeated and incalculable harm in the community at far greater cost in terms of life, limb, family welfare and morale than the consequences of all the current infectious diseases put together.

One fears that the fruits of ill-digested modern psychology which is misunderstood to disfavour the frustration of young people in the attainment of their immediate desires are now being reaped in the community as the first generation of the "unrepressed" enter adult life. An essential task of health education must be the putting over to parents the essential difference between necessary suppression and undesirable repression.

### *Health Education*

A health education section of the department whose activities permeate into all other sections of the work has been firmly established



for a number of years. The organiser is a whole-time health visitor with artistic ability and a talent for the preparation of visual aids. The focus of health education effort is in the ante-natal classes with follow-up activity in the child welfare centres. By invitation of the Heads of schools an increasing amount of direct health education is undertaken in the schools by medical officers and health visitors.

I am asked to state the steps taken to bring to public notice the connection between smoking and lung cancer. Notwithstanding that this association is probably one of the best documented and most fully substantiated foundations for direction of effort in health education, public reaction to warnings given has been substantially undermined by the numerous red herrings which have been drawn across the trail by medical men, statisticians, and commercial interests. Activity locally has been concentrated on the young through health education in schools and child welfare centres. It is doubtful if the resources available within a local health authority are capable of making any significant impact on the smoking habits of the adult community in the face of extensive commercial advertising pulling in exactly the opposite direction. Whilst it is right that health education on many topics should be locally based, smoking and lung cancer is a national problem and will surely require essentially national direction with an expenditure of money at least equal to the millions of pounds currently spent on the advertising of tobacco and its products if the desired objective is to be achieved.

### *Chiropody Services*

The directly operated service is working very successfully indeed. Provision is made for the aged and handicapped to attend at the Council's clinics in various parts of the town and for a relatively small number of domiciliary visits to be made where necessary. Visits also continued to be made to the homes for the aged. The service must undoubtedly contribute to keeping old people mobile and longer able to look after themselves although this is difficult to demonstrate statistically. Continued provision is also made for schoolchildren.

### *Liaison Arrangements*

Means of liaison with the general practitioners and the hospitals are afforded by my membership of the Joint Health Consultative Committee, the Hospital Group Medical Sub-Committee, the Maternity Sub-Committee, the Local Medical Committee, the Eastbourne Medical Society, and the Eastbourne Division of the British Medical Association. Furthermore, information is sent from time to time in the form of a bulletin to doctors, including the appropriate consultants.

With regard to prevention of unnecessary hospital admissions, liaison is particularly close in relation to the geriatric waiting list where a health visitor of this department is the adviser to the geriatrician on priorities for admission. Although the number of hospital beds available for the chronic sick has recently increased, they suffice only to



meet the most urgent demands of the community. No question of unnecessary admission is likely to arise at the present time. The number of children in the local community requiring nursing in hospital or at home is so relatively small that no special comment is necessary.

### *Child Guidance*

Arising from implementation of the recommendations made in Ministry of Education Circular No. 347, it has been necessary to dissolve the former Joint Child Guidance Service between this Authority, Hastings, and East Sussex and to replace it with a new shared service between Hastings and Eastbourne. For some years under the old arrangement and during the currency of the new arrangement, the numerical strength of the members of the child guidance team has been considerably less than the demands of the case load. In consequence most of the available time of the team has been devoted to necessary casework leaving little opportunity for preventive work. Notwithstanding the pressure of work, individual members of the team have been most willing and helpful in their advice to their colleagues in the department in the wider interests of the promotion of sound mental health in the community.

I desire to refer especially to the services of the Regional Hospital Board Child Psychiatrist, Dr. Doris Small, who is expected shortly to relinquish her work in the Eastbourne clinic in order to concentrate her efforts more fully in the Hove area. Her patient counsel and wise advice will be greatly missed by children, parents and staff alike.

The further specific comments requested by the Ministry of Health on the Factories Acts, Water Supply, Public Swimming Baths, and Sewerage will be found under the relevant sections in the body of this report.

### *Acknowledgments*

I desire to thank you, Mr. Mayor, who with your intimate knowledge of the Health Services have been the greatest possible support and encouragement to the work of the department. My thanks are also due to the members of the respective Committees and the Council for their unfailing interest. The continued loyal and cheerful teamwork of the staff has enabled not only numerous crises due to staff shortage to be successfully overcome but also substantial progress to have been achieved.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH VICKERY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as constituted at 31st December, 1960)

*The Mayor:*

ALDERMAN MISS G. L. PARKER, J.P.

*Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR J. B. COVENTRY

*Deputy Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR W. H. BENSON-DARE

*Alderman:*

A. L. D. SKINNER

*Councillors:*

C. E. DOBELL  
MRS. W. L. LEE  
MRS. F. M. LLEWELLYN  
F. O. SOLLY  
H. W. WENHAM

## HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

(as constituted at 31st December, 1960)

*The Mayor:*

ALDERMAN MISS G. L. PARKER, J.P.

*Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR S. R. TOMSETT

*Deputy Chairman:*

MRS. F. M. LLEWELLYN

*Alderman:*

S. M. CAFFYN

*Councillors:*

R. F. AKEHURST  
W. H. BENSON-DARE  
J. B. COVENTRY  
S. W. HOLDEN  
MRS. W. L. LEE

*Co-opted Members:*

MR. J. A. FAIRCLOUGH—Eastbourne Executive Council  
DR. J. EMSLIE—Eastbourne Local Medical Committee  
MR. H. A. RIDDICK—Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee

## WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

(as constituted at 31st December, 1960)

*The Mayor:*

ALDERMAN MISS G. L. PARKER, J.P.

*Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR W. P. LEBBON

*Deputy Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR G. A. RAINEY, J.P.



*Alderman:*  
MISS E. M. THORNTON, O.B.E., J.P.

*Councillors:*  
C. E. DOBELL  
Mrs. W. L. LEE  
B. RAVEN  
S. R. TOMSETT  
D. W. TOWNSEND

## COMMITTEES

The regular business of the respective Committees remained as set out in my Annual Report for 1953.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health:*  
KENNETH O. A. VICKERY, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health:*  
THOMAS ALFRED PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), D.P.H., D.Obst.,  
R.C.O.G.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health:*  
MARJORIE I. GODSON, M.B., Ch.B.  
PENELOPE WRIGHT (Part-time)

*Chief Dental Officer:*  
M. G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

*Assistant Dental Officer:*  
J. W. MARTIN, L.D.S.

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*  
ARTHUR LINDFIELD, Cert.R.S.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*  
F. T. RIPPIN, Cert.S.I.B.

*Public Health Inspectors:*  
J. N. CONNELL, Cert.S.I.B.  
L. G. HOWARD, Cert.S.I.B.  
A. MATTHEWS, Cert.S.I.B.  
G. N. RICHARDS, Cert.S.I.B.

*Pupil Public Health Inspector:*  
V. J. CLINCH

*Superintendent of Home Nursing Service and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*  
MISS N. E. RUSSELL, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V Cert.

*Domiciliary Nurses:*  
(a) *Whole-time:*

MISS R. N. ANDREWS, S.R.N., Q.N. (to 30.10.60)  
MRS. I. BOOTHROYD, S.R.N., R.F.N., Q.N.  
MISS D. W. COOPER, S.R.N.  
MRS. W. G. HARRIOTT, S.R.N.  
MR. G. J. HUNT, S.R.N., Q.N.  
MRS. J. E. JERRATT, S.R.N., Q.N. (Senior)  
MRS. G. M. MEEN, S.R.N.  
MISS J. A. U. PETERS, S.R.N.  
MRS. F. A. PURCHASE, S.R.N.



MRS. J. E. RAINSLEY, S.R.N.  
MR. A. ROTCHELL, S.R.N., Q.N.  
MRS. N. SPENCE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.  
MISS A. M. WILLIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.  
MISS E. WOODS, S.R.N.  
MRS. D. L. WRIGHT, S.R.N., Q.N.

*(b) Part-time*

MISS D. EZZARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Part-time Home Nurse and Midwife)  
MRS. J. S. MILLICHAMP, S.E.N.  
MRS. M. E. SCOTT, S.E.N.  
MRS. A. M. URIDGE, S.E.N.  
MISS E. A. VOICE, S.R.N. (to 18.6.60)  
MRS. S. M. MIKOLUK, S.R.N. (from 26.9.60)

*Domiciliary Midwives:*

MISS M.A. BENNETT, S.C.M.  
MISS F. M. SCAMMELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
MISS D. EZZARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Part-time Midwife and Home Nurse)

*Superintendent Health Visitor:*

MRS. S. M. JAMES, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

*Health Visitors:*

MISS B. D. BEALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS J. C. BERK, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
MISS E. L. CLARK, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
MRS. D. I. DALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS E. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS M. G. HEMMING, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
MISS B. J. HUDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS B. E. KEEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS R. E. TOPHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

*Clinic Nurse (Part-time):*

MRS. C. M. STANIFORD, S.E.N.

*Home Teacher of the Blind:*

MISS E. E. INESON

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer and Welfare Services Officer:*

V. O. F. LITTLE

*Mental Welfare Officer and Assistant Welfare Officer:*

H. A. HURT

*Mental Welfare Officer:*

MISS N. G. FULLER

*Welfare Trainee Assistant:*

G. M. FITZHUGH

*Clerical Staff:*

E. TARBUCK, Administrative Officer  
W. L. PECK, Senior Clerk  
R. E. STONEHEWER (from 11.1.60)  
I. J. USHER  
MISS G. E. WOODS  
MISS D. M. BEETLESTONE  
MRS. S. GREEN (from 5.5.60)  
MISS M. S. HARDY

MRS. V. HARDY-KING  
 MISS V. M. RANGER  
 MISS D. J. PARK  
 MISS J. HARRIOTT  
 MISS J. E. J. CUCKNEY (to 3.6.60)  
 E. G. ELKINGTON  
 MRS. N. N. G. PEATE (to 16.9.60)  
 MISS D. M. RAUM (from 5.9.60)

*Dental Attendants:*

MRS. D. D. STONER  
 MISS D. WARD

*Chiropodist:*

MR. T. INGHAM, M.Ch.S. (from 4.4.60)

*Chest Physician (Part-time):*

A. H. FERGUSON GOW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 (Chest Physician, S.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board)

*Public Analyst:*

V. C. BRANSON, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

*Occupation Centre, Salehurst Road:*

MISS D. S. LONES (Supervisor)

*Princes Park Day Nursery:*

MISS M. J. KENNEDY (Matron)

**Staff of Health and Welfare Services Department**

(31st December, 1960)

	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
Medical Officer of Health, Deputy and Assistant	3	—	3
Dental Officers .. .. .	2	—	2
Clerical Staff, including School Health and Home Nursing Services .. .. .	17	—	17
Dental Attendants .. .. .	2	—	2
Public Health Inspectors .. .. .	6	—	6
Health Visitors .. .. .	10	—	10
Clinic Nurse .. .. .	—	1	1
Home Nurses (including Superintendent) ..	15	—	20
District Nurse/Midwife .. .. .	1	—	1
Domiciliary Midwives .. .. .	2	—	2
Blind Visitor .. .. .	1	—	1
Chiropodist .. .. .	1	—	1
Welfare Officer and Mental Welfare Officers	3	—	3
Welfare Assistant Officer .. .. .	1	—	1
Day Nursery .. .. .	7	6	13
Occupation Centre .. .. .	4	4	8
Old People's Homes .. .. .	31	9	40
The Knowle (Home for Temporarily Homeless)	—	2	2
Old Town and Seaside Baths .. .. .	7	1	8
Domestic Helps .. .. .	1	37	38
Rodent Operators .. .. .	2	—	2
Others—i.e., Cleaners, Caretakers, Van Driver ..	2	6	8
	118	71	189

The duties of the Senior Public Health Officers remained as set out in my Annual Report for 1953.



# SECTION A

## GENERAL

Vital Statistics

Notification of Births

General Information—Natural and Social Conditions

## VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid-Year Population—57,940

<b>Births</b>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—	Legitimate	..	..	277	300	577
	Illegitimate	..	..	33	24	57
				—	—	—
				310	324	634
				—	—	—
Still Births—	Legitimate	..	..	8	6	14
	Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				8	6	14
				—	—	—

## Deaths

All Causes ..	..	..	..	469	599	1,068
				—	—	—

				<i>Eastbourne</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
Live Births:					
Number ..	..	..	..	634	782,673
Rate per 1,000 population ..	..	..	..	10.93	17.1
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population after applying "Area Comparability Factor" (1.14) ..					
				12.46	—
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total births ..					
				8.99	—
Still Births:					
Number ..	..	..	..	14	15,734
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				21.60	19.7
Total Live and Still Births ..	..	..	..	648	798,407
Infants Deaths (deaths under one year) ..				12	16,961
Infant Mortality Rates :					
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births ..					
				18.93	21.7
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legi- timate live births ..					
				17.33	—
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..					
				35.09	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) ..					
				17.35	15.6



	<i>Eastbourne</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rates (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .	12.62	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ..	33.95	—
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :		
Number of deaths .. .. .	—	34
Rate per 1,000 total live still births ..	0.00	0.39
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population ..	18.43	11.5
Death Rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor" (0.66) .. .. .	12.16	—
Deaths from Tuberculosis .. .. .	6	—
Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.10	0.07

<b>Causes of Death</b>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	3	2	5
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	13	8	21
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	30	6	36
Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	1	20	21
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	8	8
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	41	50	91
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	2	—	2
Diabetes .. .. .	—	4	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	70	159	229
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	101	83	184
Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	5	10	15
Other heart disease .. .. .	55	124	179
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	17	26	43
Influenza .. .. .	—	1	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	35	29	64
Bronchitis .. .. .	16	5	21
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	11	1	12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	12	5	17
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	—	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	6	—	6
Congenital malformations .. .. .	5	2	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	31	36	67
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	4	1	5
All other accidents .. .. .	4	6	10
Suicide .. .. .	5	7	12
Homicide .. .. .	—	1	1
	<hr/> 469	<hr/> 599	<hr/> 1,068

## Age Mortality

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Under 1 .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12
1-5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
5-15 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
15-25 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
25-45 .. ..	..	..	..	..	10	10	20
45-65 .. ..	..	..	..	..	105	59	164
65-75 .. ..	..	..	..	..	146	116	262
75 and over ..	..	..	..	..	197	411	608
					469	599	1,068

## Deaths from Cancer

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>						<i>Total Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
			0-1	1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 and over		
Ten Years	1939	59,470	—	—	1	12	69	30	112	1.88
	1940	53,760	—	1	—	4	37	53	95	1.76
	1941	27,750	—	—	—	1	24	48	73	2.64
	1942	30,960	—	—	—	4	30	48	82	2.68
	1943	27,380	—	—	—	3	29	52	84	3.06
	1944	27,980	—	—	—	2	26	67	95	3.43
	1945	39,300	—	1	—	6	43	79	129	3.28
	1946	49,790	—	—	—	4	54	69	127	2.53
	1947	53,540	—	—	—	7	31	87	125	2.33
	1948	56,610	—	1	1	5	35	92	134	2.36
	Total	—	—	3	2	48	378	625	1,056	—
Ten Years	1950	58,050	—	—	—	9	54	100	163	2.80
	1951	57,510	1	1	1	4	46	77	128	2.22
	1952	57,200	—	—	—	4	46	94	144	2.51
	1953	57,190	—	—	—	8	55	85	148	2.61
	1954	57,600	—	—	—	4	33	96	133	2.30
	1955	57,830	—	1	—	3	51	113	168	2.91
	1956	57,850	—	—	—	5	46	103	154	2.66
	1957	57,800	—	—	—	3	58	124	185	3.20
	1958	57,680	—	—	—	9	40	121	170	2.95
	1959	57,800	—	—	1	5	84	91	181	3.13
	Total	—	1	2	2	54	513	1,004	1,574	—
	1960	57,940	—	—	—	4	53	120	177	3.05

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

One thousand and eighty-nine live births and eighteen still births took place in the Borough and were notified to the Local Authority. Six hundred and twenty-four live births and fourteen still births were



to mothers resident in Eastbourne and four hundred and sixty-five live births and four still births were to mothers resident outside the Borough. In addition there were six transfers of live births relating to Eastbourne mothers confined elsewhere.

### Analysis of Births

	<i>Resident</i>		<i>Non-Resident</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>All Births</i>
DOMICILIARY							
Local Authority							
Midwives . .	63	—	—	—	63	—	63
Inward Transfers . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	64	—	—	—	64	—	64
INSTITUTIONAL							
Maternity Home . .	391	6	128	2	519	8	527
St. Mary's Hospital	170	8	337	2	507	10	517
Inward Transfers . .	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Total Institutional . .	566	14	465	4	1,031	18	1,049
Total, All Births, 1960	630	14	465	4	1,095	18	1,113
Notified Births, 1959	569	6	439	10	1,008	16	1,024

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Situation

Latitude 50° 46, N. : Longitude 0° 17' E.

Eastbourne is situated on and at the foot of the eastern slope of the South Downs, facing the English Channel, with an open exposure south and south-east.

### Elevation

The highest point is about 640 feet above sea level on the Downs, sloping from the west to a minimum of 6.58 feet above highest mean sea level in the east of the Borough.

### Area

The acreage of the Borough is 11,356 acres, including foreshore (332 acres) and inland water (19 acres).

### Density of Population

Approximately five persons per acre. The parts built over vary with locality from ten to fifty with an average of about twenty persons per acre.



NUMBER OF SEPARATE ASSESSMENTS : 23,425

RATEABLE VALUE year ended 31st March, 1961 : £1,456,496.

GENERAL RATE : 15s. 10d.

PRODUCT OF A 1D. RATE : £5,890.

METEOROLOGY—61 years' averages :

*Temperature:* Max., 55·9° F.; Min., 45·5° F.; Mean, 50·7° F.  
Sea, 52·0° F.

*Sunshine:* Total, 1,812·3 hours; Daily, 4·95 hours.

*Rainfall:* Total, 31·21 inches; Days, 165.

### **Visitors to Eastbourne**

All the many services of the department, including Home Nursing, were made as freely available to visitors as staffing would permit without detriment to local residents.

Numerous enquiries from all over the British Isles regarding climate, nursing homes and the suitability of Eastbourne for retirement in relation to specific disabilities were answered.

## SECTION B

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

#### Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children

- „ 23—Midwifery
- „ 24—Health Visiting
- „ 25—Home Nursing
- „ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation
- „ 27—Ambulance Service
- „ 28—Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- „ 29—Domestic Help
- „ 51—Mental Health

### MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE

#### Ante-natal and Post-natal Care

For several years the proportion of hospital confinements of Eastbourne mothers has exceeded 80 per cent. of the total. These mothers attend the hospital ante-natal clinics many under the supervision of their family doctor. The policy of the Local Health Authority has, therefore, been directed to providing those aspects of ante-natal and post-natal care which it is best fitted to do in co-operation rather than in competition with the hospital services.

In the Authority's clinics health education and relaxation and exercise classes form the main ingredients. Many of the expectant mothers booked for hospital confinement obtain benefit from the instruction and advice of the Authority's midwives and health visitors.

Practical demonstrations of cookery and simple food preparation directed towards the attainment of sound nutrition were given by the courtesy of the South Eastern Gas Board whose Home Service Adviser, Miss Lilley, co-operated in arranging these demonstrations. Parent-craft evenings attended by wives and husbands were held by the medical and health visiting staff during courses covering periods of eight weeks.

Ante-natal care of expectant mothers having their confinement at home is provided by the Authority's domiciliary midwives in the patient's own home.

Details of sessions and attendances are as follows:

Number of sessions held .. .. .	51
Total attendances .. .. .	921
Number of expectant mothers attending ..	408



Number of new cases	..	..	222
Number examined by medical officers	..		—
Number of blood specimens taken for Rh factor			68
Number referred for dental treatment to local authority's dental centre	..	..	7
Number referred to own doctor	..	..	27

### Maternal, Infantile and Child Mortality

Thirteen infants died under 1 year of age. One, the subject of a police investigation was not registered until 1961 and is not included in the Registrar General's statistics. Details are as follows:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
1 hour	M	1 (a) Prematurity (27 weeks)
3 weeks	M	1 (a) Congenital abnormality of the heart; dis- continuation of the arch of the aorta
5 months	F	1 (a) Broncho Pneumonia
20 minutes	M	1 (a) Spina Bifida Hydrocephalus
3 hours	M	1 (a) Prematurity (b) Twenty-seven weeks pregnancy—not viable
1 day	M	1 (a) Non expansion of lower lobe right lung
1 day	M	1 (a) Atelectasis and prematurity
3 weeks	M	1 (a) Broncho pneumonia and lung abscess (b) Pyonephrosis (c) Megalo-ureter
1 day	F	1 (a) Prematurity
4 hours	M	1 (a) Anencephalic child
1 week	M	1 (a) Meningitis (b) Meningomyclocele
4 days	F	1 (a) Patent ductus arteriosus (b) Abnormal kidneys (c) Operation for exomphalos 2 Bilateral hare lip and cleft palate Micro-ophthalmus
3 weeks	F	1 (a) Strangulation by a ligature Conviction of infanticide

## Maternal and Infantile Mortality, 1894-1960

<i>Years</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1894-1903 Average ..	108.5	118.2	3.6	4.6
1904-1913 Average ..	79.3	96.6	2.6	2.9
1914-1923 Average ..	52.3	68.8	1.5	1.9
1924-1933 Average ..	30.0	45.7	1.5	2.2
1934-1943 Average ..	23.6	42.4	2.1	3.7
1944-1953 Average ..	17.4	23.4	1	1.3
1954 .. ..	8	13.1	—	—
1955 .. ..	10	18.1	1	1.8
1956 .. ..	8	14.2	—	—
1957 .. ..	11	18.3	—	—
1958 .. ..	6	9.9	—	—
1959 .. ..	22	38.0	1	1.7
1960 .. ..	12	18.9	—	—

**Prematurity** (*i.e.*, babies weighing 5½ lb. or less at birth irrespective of period of gestation)

Equipment is provided by the Department for the care of premature infants born at home and very satisfactory provision is available in the hospitals.

### (a) NUMBER OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED

<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Non-Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
Own Home .. ..	4	—	4
Maternity Home .. ..	21	4	25
Hospital (St. Mary's) .. ..	22	24	46
	—	—	—
	47	28	75
	—	—	—

### (b) DEATHS OF PREMATURE INFANTS WITHIN 18 DAYS

	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Non-Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Died in first 24 hours:			
St. Mary's Hospital .. ..	3	2	5
Maternity Home .. ..	1	—	1
Own Home .. ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	4	2	6
	—	—	—
(ii) Died within 1-28 days:			
St. Mary's Hospital .. ..	1	3	4
Maternity Home .. ..	—	—	—
Own Home .. ..	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	2	3	5
	—	—	—



## Unmarried Mothers

Under the Authority's scheme for the welfare of unmarried mothers and their children, full use was made of the services of the welfare workers and the Homes provided by the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. All cases were full investigated by the staff of the Department in association with the voluntary welfare workers and close contact was maintained with the girls concerned.

## Child Welfare Clinics

These were held at the following times:

Avenue House—Monday, morning and afternoon.

Acacia Villa, Seaside—Tuesday, morning and afternoon.

120-122, Green Street—Wednesday, afternoon.

Langney Village Community Centre—Thursday, afternoon.

Hampden Park Hall—Friday, afternoon; and 2nd and 4th Wednesday, afternoons, each month.

Attendances at these Child Welfare Clinics were:

	<i>Born in 1960</i>	<i>Born in 1959</i>	<i>Born in 1955-58</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of children who attended during the year..	503	455	832	1,790
	<i>Aged Under 1</i>	<i>Aged 1-2</i>	<i>Aged 2-5</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of attendances made by children .. .. .	9,202	2,505	2,033	13,740

### PREVIOUS YEARS' ATTENDANCES

	<i>Number of Children who attended</i>	<i>Number of attendances</i>
1956 .. .. .	1,351	9,255
1957 .. .. .	1,386	10,591
1958 .. .. .	1,457	11,712
1959 .. .. .	1,617	12,411

## Welfare and Other Nutrients

Arrangements for distribution have continued to run smoothly, the main centre for distribution being the local authority's central welfare clinic at Avenue House, which was available to the public daily during the full period the Department was open. The four outlying child welfare centres were used as subsidiary distribution centres during the normal clinic sessions there.

Under the Authority's arrangements for the care of mothers and young children a considerable variety of dried milk foods, cereals and vitamin products is now available for resale. These are issued on the recommendation of the Medical Officer or Health Visitor in attendance at the Child Welfare sessions.



## Dental Care

This service is provided for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children.

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

Fifty-two sessions were devoted to the inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and to children under the age of five. Forty-six expectant and nursing mothers were seen at the Avenue House clinic and made 138 attendances. Of these, forty-four were found to require treatment and thirty-eight were actually treated. Five fillings were inserted and thirty-seven teeth were extracted.

In addition, nine full dentures and nine partial dentures were constructed, the mechanical work being carried out by a local dental technician in his own laboratory. One patient was referred for radiological examination, this being carried out at the clinic with the department's own X-ray apparatus.

Two hundred and thirty-nine children under school age were inspected and 128 were found to require treatment. One hundred and nine were actually treated and made 284 attendances. Thirty-two fillings were inserted into temporary teeth and 167 temporary teeth were extracted. All these extractions were performed under general anaesthesia. Conservative work with silver nitrate was also carried out on forty-seven temporary teeth and five pre-school children were referred for X-rays.

The dental condition of these very young children was found on the whole to be very good, and the amount of treatment required to be not extensive. The main problem here is the difficulty in carrying out successful conservative work on any temporary tooth that has progressed beyond the early stage of caries. We must, therefore, continue to give every encouragement to mothers in our efforts to ensure that these toddlers are brought in for regular inspection. When they reach school age, the problem is made easier as they come under the regular routine school inspections, but before that age too many parents seem to feel that in the absence of any pain or discomfort dental treatment is unnecessary.

M. G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.,  
*Chief Dental Officer.*

## Dental Treatment Return

A—NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE :

		<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing					
Mothers	..	46	44	38	11
Children under five	..	239	128	109	70



*B*—FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED :

	<i>Scaling and Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Crowns or Inlays</i>	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>General Anaesthetics</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>		<i>Radio-graphs</i>
							<i>Full Upper or Lower</i>	<i>Partial Upper or Lower</i>	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	10	5	1	—	37	12	9	9	1
Children under Five	—	32	47	—	167	87	—	—	5

**PRINCES PARK DAY NURSERY**  
(60 PLACES)

The authorised establishment, excluding domestic staff, was:—matron, deputy matron, warden, and three trained nursery nurses, and four nursery assistants.

The total attendances were 13,843, an average attendance of 44.9 for the 308 days on which the nursery was open.

Average daily attendance of children over the past four years:

		<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1957</i>
January	..	38.6	38.8	32.5	33.9
February	..	33.7	36.5	40.7	32.9
March	..	37.6	35.5	43.1	36.6
April	..	43.9	40.5	46.0	40.5
May ..	..	56.6	35.2	43.0	42.0
June ..	..	57.3	50.1	54.3	45.4
July ..	..	46.8	54.9	52.2	35.4
August	..	51.1	48.2	46.0	45.0
September	..	41.3	51.8	43.0	40.1
October	..	39.5	47.2	42.2	32.2
November	..	48.1	44.6	38.9	35.0
December	..	44.9	43.6	40.1	36.0

Attendances each month during 1960 :

	<i>Childred aged</i>			<i>Total Attendances</i>	<i>No. of days open</i>	<i>Receipts</i>
	<i>0-1½</i>	<i>1½-3</i>	<i>3-5</i>			
January ..	4.15	14.65	19.85	1,005	26	£232 3 2
February ..	5.60	11.64	16.44	842	25	£166 15 4
March ..	6.37	12.51	18.74	1,016	27	£185 17 8
April ..	5.5	15.5	22.9	1,053	24	£273 15 4
May ..	6.3	20.3	30.0	1,471	26	£280 17 4
June ..	5.64	21.64	30.04	1,433	25	£272 16 8
July ..	4.08	20.61	22.11	1,217	26	£311 5 6
August ..	5.58	18.15	27.42	1,330	26	£225 10 6
September ..	4.88	17.73	18.69	1,074	26	£217 2 4
October ..	1.54	14.73	23.23	1,027	26	£236 3 6
November ..	2.53	19.50	26.08	1,251	26	£225 13 10
December ..	2.92	17.76	24.28	1,124	25	£275 13 4
TOTAL ..				13,843	308	£2,903 14 6



## MIDWIFERY

The establishment of domiciliary midwives remained at three, one being employed half-time on home nursing duties. Miss N. E. Russell, Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, reports as follows:

I regret to record a further decrease in demand on the domiciliary midwifery service (see Table on page 00). The midwives continued to give excellent service and the most usual unsolicited remark by a mother after confinement is "Why did I not have my other baby at home?"

Parentcraft teaching and relaxation classes are given in co-operation with the health visitors in the Authority's clinics. Educational lectures are also given through the Royal College of Midwives Eastbourne Branch.

Good co-operation and liaison is achieved between the hospital and domiciliary service, and both hospital and local authority staffs know each other well.

One midwife attended a post-graduate refresher course at Oxford.

The following figures show the total number of births to Eastbourne mothers and the number and proportion of domiciliary confinements in the last five years:

		<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Domiciliary Confinements</i>	<i>Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements</i>
1956	..	562	92	16.4
1957	..	599	96	16.0
1958	..	618	87	14.7
1959	..	575	71*	12.3
1960	..	644	64†	9.9

\* Includes three inward transfers

† Includes one inward transfer

It is to be noted that the number of institutional confinements is in excess of 90 per cent. of the total births.

Details of the work of the domiciliary midwives during the year are as follows:

### BOOKINGS

Number of cases on books at 1st January, 1960	..	36
New bookings ..	..	65
Number of cases on books on 31st December, 1960	..	22

### CONFINEMENTS

#### (a) Doctor booked—

Doctor present	..	..	..	18
Doctor not present	..	..	..	44



(b) Doctor not booked—					
Doctor present ..	..	..	..	..	—
Doctor not present ..	..	..	..	..	—
(c) Miscarriages ..	..	..	..	..	2

#### ANALGESIA

(a) Gas and Air—					
Doctor present ..	..	..	..	..	—
Doctor not present ..	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Trilene—					
Doctor present ..	..	..	..	..	21
Doctor not present ..	..	..	..	..	39
(c) Pethidine—					
Doctor present ..	..	..	..	..	7
Doctor not present ..	..	..	..	..	13

Medical aid was sought in thirteen cases.

#### VISITS BY MIDWIVES

Ante-natal visits ..	..	..	..	..	960
Visits during labour ..	..	..	..	..	109
Visits during puerperium ..	..	..	..	..	1,284
Post-natal visits (domiciliary cases) ..	..	..	..	..	75
Visits to 150 cases discharged from hospital before the fourteenth day ..	..	..	..	..	650
					<hr/> 3,078 <hr/>

### HEALTH VISITORS

#### Establishment

Superintendent Health Visitor  
Nine Health Visitor/School Nurses

#### Allocation

National Health Service Act ..	..	..	..	7½
School Health Service ..	..	..	..	2½

Although all established posts were filled, one long-term sickness and minor illnesses depleted the staff by the equivalent of one health visitor for six months of the year. One health visitor is seconded almost entirely to Health Education activities and another to Geriatric work in association with the Welfare Services Section and the local Hospitals. It is only due to the provision of transport facilities by way of car allowances that the health visitors can carry out their duties satisfactorily as is evidenced by the statistical information below.

The increasing emphasis on the care of the mentally ill in the community places an additional burden on the district health visitor

who by nature of her position as a family confidant may have to advise and possibly initiate action in mental health problems.

The department co-operated in a joint scheme with East Sussex County Council and Hastings County Borough for a course of training in mental health which eight Eastbourne health visitors attended.

The health visitor's work is summarised by the following figures which in relation to the previous year show increases in visits to mothers and young children and in clinic attendances:

#### HOME VISITS

Care of Mothers and Young Children—				
Children under 1 year	..	..	..	3,509
Children aged 1 and under 2 years	..	..	..	1,807
Children aged 2 but under 5 years	..	..	..	3,850
Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	527
Infectious Illness	..	..	..	17
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	207
Care and After Care (including Aged and Handicapped Persons)	..	..	..	1,767

#### OTHER VISITS

To other Agencies (voluntary organisations, etc.)	..	..	..	550
To Day Nurseries	..	..	..	46
To Hospitals	..	..	..	355
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	902

#### CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Child Welfare	..	..	..	629
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics	..	..	..	104
Health Education Clinics	..	..	..	653
Chest Clinic	..	..	..	95

### HOME NURSING

#### Establishment

One Superintendent (also Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives).

One Senior Home Nurse.

Sixteen Home Nurses (including Male Nurses and S.E. Assistant Nurses).

The year 1960 was an unfortunate one for the Home Nurses, owing to an abnormal sickness rate, and this in turn told on the remaining staff covering the town. Average number of days off sick per nurse was twenty-eight, but eight were off for over seven weeks. Temporary part-time staff were employed and I would like to record my thanks to them for their willing help.

There were resignations of two part-time State Registered Nurses



during the year, both for domestic reasons. One Queen's District Nursing Sister resigned in November to return to Hospital work.

A good deal of use has been made of the National Society for Cancer Relief and Marie Curie Memorial Welfare Fund. These funds are used for additional help to obtain extra financial assistance and amenities for patients suffering from cancer, outside the scale of the National Health Service, and demonstrates how voluntary and statutory authorities can work together.

The pattern of nursing care remains much the same, actual number of patients and visits have slightly decreased, admission of patients to hospital has increased to 248 from 227 in 1959.

The emphasis remains on the elderly sick and the long-term sick patient, visits to patients over 65 years increased by over 2,000, although the actual number of new patients were less. Approximately a third of the patients were under 65 years, and not on the books for such long periods, as they were usually discharged from hospital to continue their rehabilitation at home. There were almost double the number of visits to children under 5 years of age, with only an increase of three extra patients.

Co-operation with the Geriatric and other Health Visitors has been to the mutual advantage of all sections of the Department.

Two of the staff attended Post-graduate courses and arrangements have been made for one of the State Registered Nurses to take her District Training in January.

A "Float" was entered in the Eastbourne Carnival depicting the need for Immunisation for Poliomyelitis, and showing how all countries were interested.

Particulars of patients nursed are as follows:

		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Patients</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Medical	.. ..	1,324	38,557
Surgical	.. ..	234	6,621
Infectious Diseases	.. ..	1	14
Tuberculosis	.. ..	3	31
Maternal complications	.. ..	1	3
Others—Chronic	.. ..	56	1,070
		<hr/> 1,628	<hr/> 46,296

Patients were removed from the records on cessation of nursing attendance as follows:

Convalescent	.. ..	..	449
To Hospital	.. ..	..	238
Deaths	.. ..	..	147
Other Causes	.. ..	..	447
			<hr/> 1,281

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### General

The Authority's arrangements provided for the vaccination and re-vaccination against smallpox of infants, immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and vaccination against poliomyelitis for children and adults up to the age of 40 years.

Immunisation policy is reviewed from time to time in line with the development of vaccines and techniques of administration, and current national and local epidemiological trends.

### A—Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 503 persons were vaccinated for the first time and 366 were re-vaccinated.

Of the 503 primary vaccinations 397 were of infants under one year of age, which is equivalent to 61·1 per cent. of the registered live births in the area during 1960.

### VACCINATION DURING 1960

	Primary Vaccination		Re-vaccination	
	By Staff of Health Department	By General Practitioner	By Staff of Health Department	By General Practitioner
Under 1 year ..	218	179	—	—
1 to 2 years ..	21	10	1	—
2 to 5 years ..	4	10	13	4
5 to 15 years ..	7	8	44	21
15 years and over ..	1	45	20	263
	251	252	78	288
	503		366	
	869			

### INFANT VACCINATION 1951-60

<i>Year</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Number of Primary Vaccinations under 1 year of age</i>	<i>Percentage of Births during same period</i>
1960	644	397	61·6
1959	575	434	75·5
1958	603	410	67·9
1957	583	378	64·8
1956	563	336	59·7
1955	553	318	57·5
1954	612	347	56·7
1953	617	313	50·7
1952	635	275	43·3
1951	604	411	*68·0

\* Epidemic in neighbouring authority



## B—Diphtheria Immunisation

It is calculated that 68 per cent. of infants born in 1959 were immunised before their first birthday.

In 1960, 508 children were immunised, 279 by the medical staff of the department and 229 by general medical practitioners.

The age groups and numbers were :

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>By Medical Staff of the Department</i>	<i>By General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-1	223	188	411
1-4	41	21	62
5-15	15	20	35
	<hr/> 279	<hr/> 229	<hr/> 508

### REINFORCING DOSES

The age groups and numbers were:

<i>Age Group at time of Immunisation</i>	<i>By Medical Staff of the Department</i>	<i>By General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
1-4	55	25	80
5-15	138	111	249
	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 329

The department's immunisation records show that at the end of the year 1,905 children 0-5 years and 6,015 children 5-15 years had been immunised.

The age groups and numbers were:

<i>Age Group at 31.12.60</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-1	204	
1-2	397	
2-3	471	
3-4	429	
4-5	404	
	<hr/>	1,905
5-6	422	
6-7	499	
7-8	531	
8-9	551	
9-10	523	
	<hr/>	2,526
10-11	539	
11-12	572	
12-13	653	
13-14	867	
14-15	858	
	<hr/>	3,489
		<hr/> 7,920

An index of the immunity to diphtheria in the population based on inoculations performed within the last five years is given below. Studies of antibody titres in children protected with triple antigen have led to revised recommendations for the timing of booster injections, and the index, which was devised in 1953, takes no account of the existence of residual protection in over 2,000 children inoculated prior to 1956.

<i>Age at 31.12.60 i.e., born in the year</i>	<i>Under 1 1960</i>	<i>1-5 1956-59</i>	<i>5-10 1951-55</i>	<i>10-14 1946-50</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
Last complete course of injections given during 1956-60 .. ..	204	1,701	1,674	1,199	4,779
Estimated mid-year child population .. ..	560	2,240	7,600		10,400
Immunity Index ..	36.4%	75.9%	37.8%		45.9%

There have been no notified cases of diphtheria in Eastbourne during the past eleven years and no deaths since 1946.

### C—Whooping Cough Immunisation

Approximately 64 per cent. of children were immunised before their first birthday. Thirteen notifications of whooping cough were received during the year.

### IMMUNISATION DURING 1960

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>By Medical Staff of the Department</i>		<i>By General Practitioners</i>		<i>Totals</i>	
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- inforcing</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- inforcing</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- inforcing</i>
0-1 ..	221	—	183	—	404	—
1-4 ..	35	54	21	22	56	76
5-15 ..	14	101	5	33	19	134
Totals	270	155	209	55	479	210

Cases of whooping cough notified during the last five years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases Notified</i>			
1956 .. ..	..	..	..	26
1957 .. ..	..	..	..	117
1958 .. ..	..	..	..	5
1959 .. ..	..	..	..	16
1960 .. ..	..	..	..	13



## D—Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Primary courses continued to fall until the extension of vaccination to include the 28–40 age group in February. There was a decline in acceptances again from July onwards despite the publicity campaign.

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1960

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>By Health Department</i>		<i>By General Practitioners</i>	
	<i>Two Injections</i>	<i>Third Injection</i>	<i>Two Injections</i>	<i>Third Injection</i>
1932–40 years ..	584	254	137	74
1933–1942 ..	226	860	69	161
1943–1960 ..	469	994	206	345
Priority Groups ..	156	265	25	7
Totals ..	1,435	2,373	437	587

In addition eighty-seven staff of the local hospitals were vaccinated with two injections and 130 with three injections.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service continued to be operated on behalf of the Authority by the Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade under its Divisional Superintendent, A. J. Burnage, C.St.J.

The year under review has seen a further significant increase in the calls upon the Ambulance Service particularly in relation to the demand made by the local hospitals.

A total of 20,726 patients were carried compared with 18,267 during 1959. By careful management and use of the radio communication system the increase in the number of journeys was kept to a minimum and is only reflected in the use of ambulances. The increase in demand for the Ambulance Service is in step with similar increases in other Local Authority Ambulance Services throughout the country. Nevertheless it is a subject of much concern and there is close co-operation between the Hospital Management Committee, St. John Ambulance Brigade and this department, in endeavours to ensure that only essential calls are made.

Due to increase in pressure and the introduction of a forty-two hour working week it became necessary to employ an extra Driver/Attendant. The number of vehicles remained as before consisting of six Ambulances, three Dual Purpose Vehicles and two Cars.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken on behalf of the Local Health Authority during the past year:

1960	<i>Ambulances</i>			<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>		
	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileages</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileages</i>
January ..	273	457	2,293	370	1,250	4,378
February ..	248	440	2,123	309	1,224	4,465
March ..	253	438	2,213	313	1,253	4,181
April ..	270	475	2,590	301	1,083	3,375
May ..	311	505	2,380	310	1,026	4,156
June ..	322	480	3,225	345	1,167	3,872
July ..	333	545	3,089	393	1,180	4,069
August ..	331	579	2,806	330	1,248	4,246
September ..	327	578	2,942	430	1,391	4,962
October ..	271	500	2,693	361	1,299	4,545
November ..	274	505	2,442	397	1,431	5,233
December ..	287	529	2,850	208	1,143	4,075
TOTAL ..	3,500	6,031	31,646	4,067	14,695	51,557

### Journeys and Mileages since 1949

	<i>Ambulances</i>		<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>	
	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileages</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileages</i>
1949 ..	2,898	48,358	3,452	56,882
1950 ..	2,962	34,013	3,660	55,023
1951 ..	2,668	27,466	4,608	54,838
1952 ..	2,601	29,505	3,724	48,353
1953 ..	2,719	29,220	3,721	46,801
1954†*	2,984	28,480	4,108	45,760
1955*	3,205	27,739	4,551	48,987
1956*	2,992	24,092	4,298	47,278
1957*	3,304	29,155	4,483	44,266
1958*	3,342	29,167	4,672	47,596
1959*	3,360	28,155	4,121	50,036
1960*	3,500	31,646	4,067	51,557

† Excluding Princes Park Day Nursery \* Excluding Occupation Centre

The service is called upon to convey a large number of patients to and from the local railway station. In the year under review 371 patients were transferred by rail.



# ORIGIN OF CALLS

<i>Origin of Calls</i>	<i>Ambulances</i>					<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Emergency calls to Street Accidents..	590	603	645	722	764	45	59	69	43	59
Local Hospitals .. ..	1,888	2,092	1,853	2,162	2,523	1,033	1,167	1,182	1,401	1,451
Local Convalescent Homes ..	43	30	26	5	2	200	219	151	29	10
General Medical Practitioners ..	683	731	730	755	808	427	623	577	641	604
Maternity Homes .. ..	20	20	17	19	28	12	7	6	10	14
Nursing Homes .. ..	36	42	35	36	33	5	13	11	8	7
Ministry of Pensions .. ..	7	12	25	32	14	106	130	76	163	199
Other Ambulance Authorities ..	48	92	109	78	81	433	458	398	147	176
Mental Welfare Officers .. ..	61	35	33	27	21	104	102	66	77	79
Others .. ..	218	297	334	356	378	131	134	105	216	198
Out Patients:										
Chest Clinic .. ..	108	78	58	61	72	397	455	294	273	407
Foot Clinic .. ..	—	—	—	2	8	247	195	205	201	255
Local Hospitals .. ..	339	799	875	729	1,224	7,317	6,242	10,183	8,723	9,682
Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton ..	11	121	107	61	75	666	1,067	1,524	1,270	1,554
Total Calls .. ..	4,052	4,952	4,847	5,065	6,031	11,123	10,871	14,847	13,202	14,695
Journeys .. ..	2,992	3,304	3,342	3,360	3,500	4,298	4,483	4,672	4,121	4,067
Mileage .. ..	24,092	29,155	29,167	28,155	31,646	47,278	44,266	47,596	50,036	51,557



## **PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE AND TUBERCULOSIS**

### **A—Illness Generally**

All the services of the Department including particularly Home Nursing, Domestic Help, Day Nursery and the assistance and advice of the Health Visitors and Mental Health workers are freely available in all cases of illness.

### **B—Provision of Convalescence**

The Authority's arrangements provide that all necessary care and after care is available to persons recovering from illness and to other invalids, including provision for convalescence in cases not otherwise provided for. This includes special convalescence and re-training facilities to prevent the break-up of families.

### **C—Loan of Equipment**

The Loan Service has been fully used during 1960, although the actual number of articles lent and patients needing the service is slightly less.

Earlier rehabilitation of patients is encouraged in co-operation with the Hospital Service and in consequence the demand for articles such as commodes and walking aids increased. Wheel-chairs although not as many were lent out in 1960, due primarily to the poor summer, were also in demand. Co-operation with the Red Cross has helped to keep all applicants supplied with the necessary equipment.

During the year ended 31st December, 1960, 631 articles were loaned to 379 patients. In forty-one of these cases articles were loaned free of charge.

### **D—Voluntary Organisations**

I wish to record grateful acknowledgement for the facilities and services offered by the voluntary organisations including the Order of St. John, the British Red Cross, the Guardianship Society, the Women's Voluntary Services, the Eastbourne Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other local and national organisations, of which full advantage was taken in appropriate cases.

### **E—Health Education (General)**

Once again this was a year of great activity in many aspects of health education. The department's teaching includes nutritional advice, safety at home, at work, on the roads, on our beaches and in the countryside; practical clothing, the understanding and care of children, foot health, hygiene in the home, office and factory. All these and many others formed topics during some part of the year.



The Home Safety Campaign was continued, organised by the Superintendent Health Visitor. A decorated float was entered in the Eastbourne Carnival.

### F—Sitter-up Service

There was less demand for this Service, without any obvious reason. Private Nurses were used for two patients where more than just "Sitting-in" was required. All requests for the "Sitters-up" were met and there was little change in personnel used. Once again I would like to record my thanks to them for their loyal co-operation.

	1959	1960
No. of patients helped ..	87	52
No. of sitters-up used ..	17	18
No. of nights ..	296	180
*Full cost to patient ..	45	30
Part cost to patient ..	8	4
Local Authority ..	34	18

\* In 2 cases the cost was met by a Voluntary Organisation.

The cost to the Local Authority was £84 10s.

### G—Tuberculosis

Thirty-seven cases of respiratory and two of non-respiratory tuberculosis were reported. Of these, seventeen respiratory and two non-respiratory cases had not previously been notified in any other district.

#### NOTIFICATION REGISTER :

		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<b>ON REGISTER</b>							
1st January, 1960 ..		200	153	9	14	209	167
<i>Add:</i>							
Notifications ..		12	4	2	—	14	4
Transfers ..		14	6	—	—	14	6
Posthumous							
Notifications ..		—	1	—	—	—	1
		226	164	11	14	237	178
<i>Less:</i>							
Deaths ..		7	2	—	—	7	2
Left Town ..		15	4	—	—	14	4
Arrested ..		7	6	—	—	7	6
Lost sight of ..		—	—	—	—	—	—
		29	12	—	—	28	12
<b>ON REGISTER</b>							
31st December, 1960		197	152	11	14	209	166

### Age grouping of new cases notified:

Age Groups			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-5	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	..	..	2	—	—	—	2	—
25-45	..	..	6	—	2	—	8	—
45-65	..	..	2	2	—	—	2	2
Over 65	..	..	2	*3	—	—	2	3
			12	5	2	—	14	5

\* Includes one posthumous notification

### DEATHS :

The Registrar General's return of causes of death indicates that five persons died from respiratory tuberculosis and one from another form of tuberculosis in the following age groups :—

			Respiratory	Other Forms
24-45	..	..	—	1
45-65	..	..	4	—
Over 65	..	..	1	—

The death rates per 1,000 population were:

Respiratory	..	..	..	0.09
Non-respiratory	..	..	..	0.01

### SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR :

Visits paid to tuberculosis households	..	107
Chest Clinic attendances	..	95
Visits to hospitals	..	40

Extra nourishment granted to persons suffering from tuberculosis:

Liquid Milk—

Quantity supplied	..	15,539 pints
Number of cases assisted	..	50

### B.C.G. VACCINATION

This work is undertaken by the school medical and nursing staff of the Department for school children over 13 years and for pupils at Further Education establishments, and by the Chest Physician in respect of persons who are known contacts of tuberculosis.

Number of persons vaccinated are as follows:

A—CONTACT SCHEME (carried out by the Chest Physician)—

Age Groups—

Under 1 year	..	..	..	6
1-2 years	..	..	..	1
2-5 years	..	..	..	6
5-10 years	..	..	..	3
10-15 years	..	..	..	2
Over 15 years	..	..	..	11



B—SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME (carried out by the medical and nursing staff of the Department)—

(i) Number skin tested ..	.. 470
(ii) Number found negative ..	.. 422
(iii) Number vaccinated ..	.. 422

C—STUDENTS ATTENDING FURTHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS—

(i) Number skin tested ..	.. 202
(ii) Number found negative ..	.. 140
(iii) Number vaccinated ..	.. 140

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit under the direction of Dr. R. G. Ridgen, carried out surveys in the area during March, including employees of local establishments.

#### Summary of Results of the Surveys

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of Persons X-rayed .. ..	2,336	3,400	5,736
Analysis of Abnormal Large Films—			
(a) Tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision or hospital treatment .. ..	5	—	5
(b) Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision .. ..	9	7	16
(c) Cardio-Vascular Diseases .. ..	13	25	38
(d) Malignant Disease .. ..	2	1	3
(e) Sarcoidosis .. ..	1	—	1
(f) Pneumoconiosis .. ..	1	—	1

### H—Chiropody Service

During the early part of the year the Council's services were extended by the addition of a Chiropody Service for the purpose of giving treatment to the aged and handicapped and to such other groups of persons as may be approved from time to time by the Corporation.

A whole-time Chiropodist was appointed in April to carry out this service which also incorporated the existing service to residents in the Authority's Homes for Old People and to school children attending the Authority's schools.

A scale of charges based on the patient's ability to pay was approved by the Council, the Medical Officer of Health having discretion to abate the charge in necessitous circumstances.

Treatment is provided in three of the District Health Centres and provision is also made for transport to and from clinics or for domiciliary treatment in approved cases.

The service rapidly expanded until at the end of the year there were over 300 persons receiving treatment, excluding school children and those in Old Persons' Homes.



Nearly two-thirds of these received treatment free of charge, approximately one-third at reduced cost and the remainder paid the standard charge of 9s. for two feet or 6s. for one foot treated.

### DOMESTIC HELP

Once again there has been an increase in the number of households helped by the Home Help Service, and the trend of the previous year is similar, with another increase of the short-term cases, 117 as against 107 in 1959, and a continued emphasis on the rehabilitative and preventative aspect in the mentally sick, approximately 100 per cent. increase compared with 1959.

The staff situation still gives rise for concern and with the need for more factory workers the competition increases rather than decreases in the town. The work is considerably harder than private housework, but attracts a woman who wishes not only to earn a living but to be of use to less fortunate people, especially the elderly who number two-thirds of the households helped.

The experiment started two years ago of using a specialised Home Help for difficult households has unfortunately fallen through, owing to the inability to recruit the right personnel, but the past year has brought to the notice of this department two houses where conditions were so bad that "dirty money" had to be allowed to the helpers. I would like to record that they worked willingly and cheerfully in getting the places to comparative cleanliness and comfort. Also in this connection I would like to mention the Assistant Home Help Organiser, Mrs. Hardy-King, for her willing help in working with the Home Helps at making a start in cleaning up these houses.

The Assistant Home Help Organiser was sent on a Home Help Organisers' Course and took the Examination for a Certificate of Home Help Organisers' Institute and passed well.

During the year 528 persons availed themselves of the services of Home Helps. Of this number 124 paid the full standard charge, the National Assistance Board reimbursed charges in 255 cases and the remainder were helped either free of charge or at reduced rates as follows:

			<i>New Applications</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>
According to Scale—				
Full Cost	..	..	87	37
Part Cost	..	..	—	—
Free	..	..	19	9
Specially Assessed Cases—				
Part Cost	..	..	61	28
Free	..	..	19	13
Cases Reimbursed by N.A.B.	..	..	97	158
			—	—
			283	245
			—	—



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### Administration

The Health Services Committee remained the responsible Committee of the Council for functions under this Act.

### STAFF

During the year the trainee Welfare Assistant ceased to carry out duties under the Mental Health Act, otherwise the two male and one female officers carrying out the duties under the old Act were appointed under the new Act.

### Notes on Mental Health

The figures are divided into the period up to 1st November, 1960, under the old Act and then from 1st November under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Figures give little indication of the work undertaken by the department and though it is true to say that less cases have been removed than in previous years, it must be admitted that considerable difficulty has been experienced in dealing with cases which the Psychiatric Hospital has not considered their responsibility and which for the same reason the General Hospital has also refused.

It is expected that much of these difficulties are teething troubles and it must take time before the local authority is fully equipped to accept the new responsibility of community care and, let it be added, that the community themselves accept these cases.

### Mental Illness—Admissions, January to October, 1960

There was a considerable reduction in the recorded number of admissions—from 141 to 24. In view however, of the ever increasing number of patients admitted informally the figure of 24 does not give an accurate picture.

### Care and After Care—January to October, 1960

During this period the Mental Health Officers made 501 visits and 544 interviews were given at Avenue House.

In addition to the above figures 235 visits were made in connection with mental deficiency cases under Statutory Supervision and voluntary supervision.

### Hospital Admission

Figures for the past five years are as follows:

Year	<i>Patients admitted to Mental Hospitals</i>		
	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Certified</i>	<i>Others</i>
1956	179	31	24
1957	217	9	15
1958	176	8	9
1959	108	10	23
1960	3	21	24



## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

During the period up to 31st October, 1960, three men and twelve women were admitted under Section 20.

Of the men, one was certified, one placed under Section 21a and subsequently discharged, and one admitted informally to Hellingly Hospital.

Of the twelve women, one was certified, one admitted informally to Hellingly Hospital and ten discharged home.

One woman was certified at St. Mary's Hospital and admitted to Friern Barnet Hospital.

## HELLINGLY HOSPITAL

(a) Certified Cases—Ten persons (three male and seven female) were certified. Of that total five were admitted from their own homes and five from St. Mary's Hospital.

(b) Urgency Orders—Two men were admitted under this Section. One was subsequently certified and the other remained informally. Fifteen women were admitted, thirteen remained informally and two were discharged.

(c) Temporary Patients—One female was admitted during the year.

(d) Voluntary Patients—Four females were admitted by the Officers. Of these two were admitted from St. Mary's Hospital and two from their own homes.

## Mental Illness—Admissions, 1st November to 31st December, 1960

The number of recorded admissions for this period was eight persons.

## Care and After Care

During the two months the Mental Welfare Officers made nine visits and gave 122 interviews at Avenue House. In addition thirty-one visits were made in connection with subnormal patients.

## Hospital Admissions for November and December, 1960

<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Certified</i>	<i>Others</i>
Nil	5	3

The number remaining at 31st December, 1960, was six. Of these four were informal patients.

## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

No admission during November and December, 1960.



## HELLINGLY HOSPITAL

(a) Section 25—One male and four female cases were admitted under this Section, all from their own homes.

(b) Section 26—Nil.

(c) Section 29—Nil.

(d) Informal Cases—Three cases were admitted by the Officers, one male and two female, all from their own homes.

The position at the end of the year was as follows:

	<i>St. Francis Hospital</i>		<i>Hellingly Hospital</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
31st December, 1959 ..	23	35	61	110	—	2	231
Admitted during year ..	—	—	7	20	—	2	29
Discharged during year	17	19	14	36	—	—	86
Died during year ..	—	—	1	6	—	—	7
31st December, 1960 ..	6	16	53	88	—	4	167

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-38

### Males

Seven males were added to the Register—six on notification of the Local Education Authority and one (a baby) ascertained by the Staff of the department.

Five males were removed from the Register—four hospital cases and one guardianship case were discharged to the areas of other local authorities.

### Females

Four females were added to the Register—two on notification of the Local Education Authority. One on entering this area from another authority and one reported by relatives on death of her mother.

Five females were removed from the Register—two hospital cases were discharged to the areas of other local authorities, one statutory case left the area. One hospital case and one supervision case died.

Four males and four females were on the waiting list for institutional care. Two hundred and forty-six visits were made to supervision cases.

The position at the end of 1960 was:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Hospitals and Institutions .. ..	43	30	73
On Licence .. ..	1	1	2
Under Guardianship ..	2	5	7
Under Supervision ..	46	41	87

Of the cases in Hospitals and Institutions, twenty-eight males and twenty-three females were "informal" at the end of the year.

The Hospital and Institution cases were placed as follows:

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Laughton Lodge	..	..	2	2
Brentry Colony	..	..	5	—
Stoke Park	..	..	6	2
Barvin Park	..	..	1	—
Princess Christian Farm Colony			3	—
Rampton	..	..	2	—
St. Teresa's	..	..	—	5
Hortham	..	..	—	1
Etloe House	..	..	—	1
Darenth Park	..	..	8	4
St. Lawrence's	..	..	1	—
Pouchlands	..	..	2	1
Hill House	..	..	—	4
St. Helen's	..	..	2	2
Leybourne Grange	..	..	8	7
Star Cross	..	..	2	—
Manor Hospital, Epsom		..	1	1
Ellen Terry Home	..	..	1	—
Basingstoke Hospital	..	..	—	1
			—	—
			44	31
			—	—

## OCCUPATION TRAINING CENTRE

During the early part of the year it became increasingly apparent that the existing premises were insufficient to meet the known and potential demands for training centre facilities in Eastbourne and the adjacent County districts. Accordingly, pending the completion of the purpose-built training centre and hostel (estimated to be ready in 1963) a short-term lease of vacated school premises adjacent to the existing centre was negotiated in June.

The number of pupils attending increased from twenty-four in January to thirty-four in December and forty at the time of writing. Attendances totalled 4,594 compared with 3,809 in 1959.



## SECTION C

### WELFARE SERVICES

#### National Assistance Act

Provision of Accommodation	Other Handicapped Persons
Blind and Partially Sighted	Care of Property
Burials	

#### General

The problem of the Aged has remained acute. From the point of view of residential accommodation, at the time of the last report the total waiting-list was fifty-three of whom nine were urgent. In December, 1960, the total was eighty of whom forty-seven were urgent. This position has been responsible for the decision of the Council to proceed with a purpose-built Home in Seaside for fifty persons, which it is hoped will be open in July, 1962.

The figures of residential accommodation do not give the full number of persons dealt with by the staff as no account is taken of the many placed in private accommodation.

I would like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to some of the private registered Homes, not all in Eastbourne, who have agreed to take old people at a rate which indicates a true spirit of service to the public rather than motives of profit.

#### Residential Accommodation

In addition to the 124 cases in the Council's Homes at the end of the year there were eight cases in voluntary Homes excluding The Wolds, one case in an L.C.C. Home, one case in a West Sussex County Council Home. One case was admitted to a Croydon County Borough Home and discharged during the year.

During the year there were eighty-nine admissions, seventy-two discharges, and eighteen deaths.

#### Residential Accommodation—Section 21 (i) (a)

Figures for the year were as follows:

1. CAVENDISH LODGE				<i>Men</i>	
On 31st December, 1959 .. .. .	..	..	..	27	
Admitted during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	10	
Discharged during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	8	
Died .. .. .	..	..	..	3	
On 31st December, 1960 .. .. .	..	..	..	26	
2. TREVIN TOWERS .. .. .	..	..	..	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
On 31st December, 1959 .. .. .	..	..	..	5	39
Admitted during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	4	24
Discharged during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	4	18
Died .. .. .	..	..	..	—	5
On 31st December, 1960 .. .. .	..	..	..	5	40



3. STAVELEY COURT				<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
On 31st December, 1959 .. .. .	..	..	..	7	45
Admitted during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	6	38
Discharged during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	6	30
Died .. .. .	..	..	..	1	6
On 21st December, 1960 .. .. .	..	..	..	6	47

#### 4. VOLUNTARY HOMES

Salvation Army Home, Wokingham .. .. .	..	..	..	1 Woman
Searchlight Cripples Workshop .. .. .	..	..	..	1 Man
W.V.S. Home, Hove .. .. .	..	..	..	1 Woman
Salvation Army Home, Westgate .. .. .	..	..	..	2 Women
St. Elizabeth's, Seaford .. .. .	..	..	..	1 Woman
Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney .. .. .	..	..	..	2 Women
Castle Glen, Sandgate .. .. .	..	..	..	1 Woman

The above nine cases were resident at 31st December, 1960.

"Osidge", Chaseside (Sir Thomas Lipton Home)—One woman resident during the year.

Derwent House, Chislehurst—One woman resident during the year.

Blesma, Portsmouth—One man resident during the year.

Hollender House, Bexhill—One man resident during the year.

Nazareth House, Bexhill—One woman resident during the year.

Donkey Club, Lancing—One man resident during the year.

Deaf Hostel, Wembley—One man resident during the year.

#### 5. ACCOMMODATION BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

L.C.C. Home, 9, Fitzjohn's Avenue, London ..	..	..	..	1 Woman
West Sussex County Council Home, Marlands, Horsham .. .. .	..	..	..	1 Woman

During the year one woman was resident at Canham Lodge, Norwood, County Borough of Croydon.

6. BLIND—THE WOLDS, COLLEGE ROAD				<i>Women</i>
On 31st December, 1959 .. .. .	..	..	..	14
Admitted during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	7
Discharged during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	6
Died .. .. .	..	..	..	3
On 31st December, 1960 .. .. .	..	..	..	12

#### Accommodation for Temporarily Homeless—Section 21 (1) (b)

##### THE KNOWLE, OAK TREE LANE

During the year eleven families were accommodated, comprising four men, eleven women and nineteen children. Two families were discharged during the year and subsequently re-admitted: these comprised two women and seven children. Four other families were discharged during the year comprising two men, four women and six children.



Remaining at the end of the year were six families comprising two men, six women and ten children.

	<i>Families</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>
On 31st December, 1959 ..	8	3	8	14
Admitted during the year ..	5	1	5	12
Discharged during the year	5	1	5	16
On 31st December, 1960 ..	8	3	8	10

### Reception Centre—Section 17

The Council continued to administer the centre as agents for the National Assistance Board for the admission of male cases only. Tribute must be paid to the Superintendent, who is the Hospital Secretary of St. Mary's for continued conscientious and personal attention to those cared for.

Total admissions were 2,830, an average of 7.73 per night. The Centre was full on forty-nine nights and 136 men were turned away.

### Handicapped Persons—Section 29

#### (a) BLIND PERSONS

(i) *Incidence of Blindness*—During the year twenty-five B.D.8 Forms for new cases were received; the causes of disability and treatment in respect of the cases certified as blind being as stated in the table below:

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8 recommends—				
(a) No treatment ..	2	2	—	7
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical) ..	10	1	—	5
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment .. ..	6	1	—	7

The recommendations for treatment were mainly medical and hospital supervision.

#### (ii) *Registration*—

Total at 31st December, 1959 ..	..	221
Total at 31st December, 1960 ..	..	210
Registered during the year ..	..	25
Died during the year ..	..	34



Transfers from other areas .. ..	5
Transferred to other areas .. ..	7
Decertified and transferred to Partially-Sighted Register .. ..	—

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5 years .. ..	—	1	1
Between 5 and 15 years ..	1	—	1
Between 15 and 30 years..	1	2	3
Between 30 and 50 years..	10	5	15
Between 50 and 70 years..	37	26	63
70 years and over ..	35	92	127
	—	—	—
	84	126	210
	—	—	—

(iii) *Home Workers*—One blind man was included in the Home Workers' Scheme of the National Institute for the Blind as a basket maker.

(iv) *Workshops*—One registered blind man remains at the workshops of the Royal School for the Blind at Leatherhead.

(v) *Handicrafts*—The occupation class at Avenue House Centre, meeting on one afternoon per week under the Home Teacher continued throughout the year.

#### (b) PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

The Council's scheme provides that the services for the blind shall also be generally available for the partially sighted. At the end of the year there were eighty-one partially sighted persons on the Register, twenty males and sixty-one females.

#### (c) VOLUNTARY SERVICES

The Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind, who receive an annual grant of £25, provide a club on three afternoons per week, a monthly social, annual outing and presents for all on both Registers at Christmas.

#### (d) DEAF AND DUMB

As in previous years the Chichester Diocesan Association for the Deaf and Dumb continued to act as agents. The total remained unchanged at eleven cases, three of whom are deaf/blind.

#### (e) HARD OF HEARING

The Eastbourne and District Hard of Hearing Association has again done excellent work and service. Much of the work has been on the social side and in addition to the various activities of the Club nearly 300 visits were made to "Housebound" members. The number of registered cases was thirty-seven.



#### (f) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The Eastbourne Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples continued to act as agents for the Council. The total on the Register at 31st December, 1960, was eighty-three.

*Assistance with Alterations*—During the year eight cases on the Register of Handicapped Persons were assisted with alterations to their homes at a total cost to the Council of £58.

#### Old People's Organisations

##### MEALS ON WHEELS

The W.V.S. continued to provide this excellent service. During the year 12,573 meals were supplied an average of 48·4 per day. The cost to the Council was £67 12s. 10d.

##### OLD PEOPLE'S CLUBS

At the time of writing this report an appeal has been launched on behalf of the W.V.S. to provide new premises for the Darby and Joan Club on the site of the former Emmanuel Church in Hyde Road, this site has been purchased by the Council for the purpose.

With regard to other Clubs, all those mentioned in my previous report continue to function with the addition of two others. One run by the Salvation Army at its Citadel and the other by St. Andrew's Church Norway, at the club room.

#### Registration of Homes—Section 47

At the end of the year there were sixteen Registered Homes, providing 157 beds.

#### Care of Property

During the year the property of forty persons was in care.

#### Burials

During the year six burials were arranged at a total cost of £130 16s. 6d., of which sum £108 17s. 9d. was recovered (82·23 per cent.).

## SECTION D

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notification of Infectious Diseases  
Food Poisoning  
Public Health Laboratory Service  
Venereal Diseases

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of infectious disease in 1960 was relatively light: a total of 381 cases were reported to the Department compared with 582 in 1959.

The reduction was due in the main to a decline in the number of cases of measles notified although there was a general reduction in all types of infection, except food poisoning.

#### Notifications of Infectious Diseases (Corrected)

<i>Notifiable Disease</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>0-5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15-45</i>	<i>45-65</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
Scarlet Fever .. ..	4	1	3	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	13	8	4	1	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning .. ..	23	—	3	12	1	1	6
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	16	—	—	8	4	4	—
Tuberculosis (Other) .. ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	305	156	144	3	—	—	2
Erysipelas .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	13	—	—	12	—	—	1
Dysentery .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total .. ..	381	166	154	39	5	6	11

#### Public Health Laboratory Service

Numerous pathology investigations were carried out on behalf of the Department at the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, under the direction of Dr. J. E. Jameson and by Dr. D. C. Taylor and Dr. F. R. Philps, pathologists to the Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee, to whom grateful acknowledgement is given for their ready assistance and co-operation at all times.

#### Venereal Diseases

Information was supplied to the Department by the Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee, which is responsible for the treat-



ment of venereal diseases. Two weekly sessions were held at the treatment centre at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, Mondays for women and children, and Wednesdays for men.

Cases attending the centre are shown in the table below. The figures in brackets relate to 1959:

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Total all Cases</i>
	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	
Syphilis ..	0 (1)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (1)	0 (-)	0 (1)
Gonorrhoea ..	7 (4)	9 (12)	0 (-)	0 (-)	7 (4)	9 (12)	16 (16)
Other Conditions	0 (1)	21 (16)	0 (-)	8 (2)	0 (1)	29 (18)	29 (19)

### Summary, 1951-60

	(1) <i>Total Cases</i>	(2) <i>Non-V.D. Cases included in (1)</i>	(3) <i>Attendances</i>		
			(a) <i>For M.O.s attention</i>	(b) <i>Intermedi-ate times</i>	(c) <i>Total</i>
1951 ..	98	62	286	20	306
1952 ..	86	62	223	16	239
1953 ..	84	66	141	5	146
1954 ..	78	63	88	—	88
1955 ..	90	72	79	—	79
1956 ..	36	29	57	—	57
1957 ..	56	47	73	—	73
1958 ..	40	32	62	—	62
1959 ..	36	19	84	—	84
1960 ..	45	29	78	—	78

## SECTION E

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Public Baths

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

#### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the Borough is provided by the Eastbourne Waterworks Company. The bulk of the supply is obtained from a well in the Downs in the Parish of Friston about three and a half miles from the centre of Eastbourne. Over two miles of heading, lying at a depth varying from 120 to 400 ft., feed a well 120 ft. deep. The water is pumped to a reservoir on Friston Hill and thence gravitates by a 21 in. main to covered service reservoirs at Meads and Mill Gap. The capacity of the station is approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons per day, and the total quantity pumped during 1960 was 1,096 $\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons.

The Catchment Area covers approximately four square miles, is all Downland, and 2,000 acres have been leased to the Forestry Commission. All possible precautions are taken to mitigate the risk of pollution.

The Company's Cornish Pumping Station, which is situated at Wigden's Bottom between Belle Tout and the main Eastbourne road, has headings in the chalk ranging in depth from 200 to 300 ft., and some 700 yds. in total length. This station provided 13 million gallons during the year 1960.

A further quantity of 253 million gallons was pumped into supply from the Waterworks Road Pumping Station during the year.

Holywell provides another source of supply, where the water is obtained from a well with headings in the chalk, one heading running parallel to the cliff, and one extending under the Paradise Reservoir. The depth of this heading varies from 25 to 300 ft., and the capacity is approximately 300,000 gallons per day. 109 million gallons were obtained from this source within the year.

The water from these sources met all demands, and bacteriologically, as well as chemically, maintained its usual high standard of quality. Ten chemical and 177 bacteriological examinations of both raw and piped supplies were carried out by the Company's analysts, and samples of the piped supply were also regularly sent by the Public Health Department for chemical analysis as well as bacteriological examination.



Typical reports are as follows:

#### CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance : Clear and bright	Turbidity : Nil
Colour : Nil	Odour : Nil
pH : 7.5	Free Carbon Dioxide : 8
Electric Conductivity : 310	Dissolved Solids
	Dried at 180° C. : 205
Chlorine present as Chloride : 28	Alkalinity as
	Calcium Carbonate : 125
Hardness : Total 150	Carbonate : 125
Nitrate Nitrogen : 2.7	Non-carbonate : 25
Ammoniacal Nitrogen* : 0.000	Nitrite Nitrogen : Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen* : 0.000	Oxygen Absorbed : 0.20
Metals : Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead : Absent	Residual Chlorine : 0.06

\* To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present.

	1 day at 37° C.	2 days at 37° C.	3 days at 20° C.-22° C.
Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml. Present in	0 per ml. Absent from	0 per ml. Probable number
Presumptive Coliform Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
<i>Bact. coli</i> (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
<i>Cl welchii</i> Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The hardness of the water is very moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality.

The results indicate a water which, from the aspect of the chemical analysis, is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

The weekly consumption of water varied between 26½ and 36 million gallons, with an average weekly consumption throughout the year of 30½ millions. All dwelling houses in the area of the County Borough, totalling some 18,953 at April, 1960, are supplied direct from public water mains.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

As requested in Ministry of Health Circular 1/61, I am asked to comment on the adequacy of sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements.

With the exception of a very few relatively isolated properties, all residential areas are served with main drainage and sewerage. Substantial programmes of capital expenditure are also in hand for the reconstruction of old trunk sewers in areas of the town where these are worn or inadequate.



Disposal is by discharge into the sea after screening and maceration. The outfall is at a remote point on the coast where tide and prevailing wind favour minimum contamination of the beaches. An extensive survey is projected in order to determine more precisely the need, if any, for change or modification of the existing means of disposal.

## PUBLIC BATHS

The Old Town Swimming Bath, which has a capacity of 45,000 gallons of fresh water derived directly from a borehole in the subsoil, is directly under the control of the Public Health Department. Break-point chlorination conditions are maintained, and once every four hours the whole of the water in the pool is circulated through two pressure filters.

This bath is mainly used by school children and is open from April to October. During the past season thirteen samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which had a plate count of less than 1 per ml. *B. coli* was absent in all the samples.

The numbers using the bath during the season were:

### Organised Parties—

Local Authority Schools .. ..	12,785
Private Schools .. ..	557
Youth Organisations .. ..	1,155
General Public .. ..	10,089
	<hr/>
	24,586

The number of users in the previous five years were:

1955 .. .. .	25,521
1956 .. .. .	32,045
1957 .. .. .	27,152
1958 .. .. .	28,914
1959 .. .. .	31,165

## Individual Baths

The number of users were as follows:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>O.A.P.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Old Town ..	3,623	3,671	706	102	8,102
Seaside ..	12,853	6,926	1,580	292	21,651
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,476	10,597	2,286	394	29,753

## Devonshire Swimming Baths

The Devonshire Swimming Baths (under the control of the Entertainments Department) comprise two indoor sea-water baths of 70,000 and 13,000 gallons capacity respectively, the larger bath being in use during the summer months only. The baths are filled initially with



filtered sea water and wastage made good as required. The water is continuously recirculated and filtered through two rapid gravity filters, chlorinated, aerated and heated to a temperature of 72°–74° F. The circulation period is approximately 4½ hours, when both baths are in operation.

During the year sixty-two samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results are summarised below:

<i>24-hour Plate Count at 37° C.</i>		
<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Number of Colonies per ml.</i>	<i>B. coli in 100 ml.</i>
26	Less than 1	Less than 1
24	1–5	„ „ 1
6	5–10	„ „ 1
3	10–15	„ „ 1
3	Over 15	„ „ 1

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ARTHUR LINDFIELD, Cert.R.S.H.

### General Summary

Visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors in 1960:

For general public health purposes ..	3,869
Inspections under the Housing Act, 1957 ..	728
In connection with food and to food premises	3,632
Infectious Diseases Control visits and investi- gations .. .. .	23
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ..	354
Visits for miscellaneous purposes ..	1,122
	<hr/> 9,728

Food animals inspected at slaughterhouse .. 21,873

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

The duty of routine inspection of food premises continued during the year and, as stated in my previous report, there will inevitably remain that small hard-core of places which necessitate very frequent attention. But, generally, persuasion and a word of encouragement where appropriate, in the majority of cases where conditions for a variety of reasons are found to be “below par”, helps to secure rectification of matters.

It is true to say that more and more proprietors of hotels and restaurants are becoming aware of greater efficiency and ultimate economy by the re-organising and re-equipment of kitchens in an up-to-date manner, thereby facilitating the ready maintenance of a good standard of hygiene.



But, of course, the question of the cleanliness of the structure, although admirable and very desirable in itself, must not overshadow the far more important matter of personal hygiene and practices. In Eastbourne, and indeed any popular seaside resort with a large influx of workers into the catering industry for a few months of the year, this is a far more difficult aspect to resolve—the transient nature of employment affords but little opportunity for education in respect of this matter, and resort must be made primarily to “on the spot” explanations. And yet, before the potential hazard of food poisoning can be obviated, this must be overcome.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were being made by the College of Further Education in the organisation of a course of lectures in Food Hygiene and Food Handling for personnel engaged in the food industry.

### **Food Inspection**

The Public Health Inspector, during visits to food premises, must always be alert to the possibilities of foodstuffs unfit for human consumption being present, but his task these days is made much lighter due to the awareness of the proprietors and managerial and other staff of their responsibilities to the public in this respect.

With the ever increasing amount of pre-packed foods appearing on the market, often coupled with an intensive advertising campaign, the average purchaser tends to be mystified by claims so made and in co-operation with the Public Analyst the Public Health Inspector must always endeavour to preserve the true and proper nomenclature of foodstuffs and ensure that claims are not exaggerated or false.

Again this year it has been necessary to call the attention of occupiers of food businesses to some alleged contraventions in this matter.

That the inspection of food is in progress every working day is indicated by the 1,714 routine and 236 special inspections made, 612 samples of food submitted for chemical analysis or bacteriological examination and 596 visits to the slaughterhouse to inspect 21,873 food animals.

### **Slaughtering and Inspection of Food Animals**

#### **PREMISES**

The Council was required, by Section 3 (1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, to review and to report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities and as to the date on which the Construction Regulations as they affect the existing slaughterhouses would be complied with.

A report was submitted to the Minister to the effect that the one existing slaughterhouse was adequate and that the premises would be brought up to the structural standard required by the 31st March, 1961.



## INSPECTION

The inspection of food animals at the slaughterhouse is one of the most important duties falling to a Public Health Inspector for here all meat that is diseased and unfit for food is eliminated. This involves the attendance of an inspector at all times when animals are being slaughtered. Having regard to the extended hours it is satisfactory to be able to report that a 100 per cent. inspection of carcasses was carried out. How necessary this is can be seen from the summary following.

Worthy of note is the reduction in the percentage of animals found to be affected with tuberculosis, even in the case of cows, which are normally slaughtered at a more advanced age, the percentage of those affected has fallen from 25 per cent. in 1952 to 0.43 per cent. in 1960, and no beef animal was found affected with generalised tuberculosis.

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed .. ..	2,421	232	3,688	7,077	8,455	—
Number inspected .. ..	2,421	232	3,688	7,077	8,455	—
<i>All diseases except Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	7	10	18	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	781	152	16	519	644	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ..	32.3	66.4	0.6	7.5	7.8	
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	2	—	50	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	0.17	0.43	0.05	—	0.6	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—			
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	3	—	—			
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	—	—	—			



## Food Premises

The number of food premises in the Borough fall broadly into the following classifications:

Bakers and Bakers' Shops	..	..	37
Breweries	..	..	1
Butchers	..	..	40
Confectioners (other than flour confections)			96
Dairies	..	..	7
Delicatessen and Sandwich Shops	..		16
Fish and Fried Fish	..	..	32
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	..	..	74
Grocers, Provision and General Stores	..		143
Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	..	11
Premises where Ice Cream is sold	..		172
Ice Cream Store	..	..	1
Meat Products Factories	..	..	4
Public Houses and Hotels with open bars	..		56
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	..		130
Slaughterhouse	..	..	1
Wholesale Manufacturers or Suppliers	..		7

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, totalled 63, comprising:

Butchers' Shops	..	..	33
Grocers and Provision Stores	..	..	24
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	5
Potato Crisps Manufacturer	..	..	1

Visits and inspections made to food premises, classified as to type, were:

Dairies and Milk Distributors	..	..	285
Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	..	139
Ice Cream Retailers	..	..	291
Bakehouses	..	..	64
Butchers' Shops and Wholesale Depots	..		262
Meat Products Preparation Premises	..		61
Fish Shops	..	..	141
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	58
Other Food Shops and Stores	..	..	413
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	934
Slaughterhouses	..	..	596
Food Samples Taken	..	..	612
Visits in connection with Unfit Food	..		236

## Milk and Dairies Regulations

Eastbourne is a specified area within the meaning of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955, and therefore all milk sold in the town must comply with the conditions for treatment and handling prescribed by the regulations for milk sold under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. Well over 95 per cent. of



the milk sold is pasteurised, the balance being made up of tuberculin tested farm-bottled milk, and a small sale of sterilised milk.

There is only one pasteurising establishment in the town, but two firms import milk from Brighton and Bexhill respectively for local sale.

(a) REGISTRATION OF DAIRIES AND DISTRIBUTORS

(i) *The following were registered under these regulations:*

Dairies (premises)	..	..	..	7
Distributors (persons)	..	..	..	108

Of these, one dairy and three distributors were registered only for the sale of cream.

(ii) *Milk (Special Designation) Regulations:*

Licences granted were:

To Pasteurise Milk	..	..	..	1
Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	..	..	..	94
Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Sterilised"	..	..	..	39
Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	..	..	..	17

(b) SAMPLING OF MILK

Milk is sampled and examined broadly for three purposes: to ensure that the composition of the milk is up to the standard required; for testing as to cleanliness, keeping quality and effective pasteurisation; and for the presence of tuberculosis.

Samples taken for this purpose with the results of analysis or examination were as shown.

(i) *Chemical Analysis:*

Thirty samples were submitted for analysis, of which five were Channel Island Milk.

The results indicated that the local milk supply was of a good quality. The average fat and non-fat solids was 3.55 per cent. and 8.77 per cent., compared with the prescribed standard of 3.0 and 8.5 per cent. Channel Island milk gave an average of 4.69 and 9.05 per cent., the standard for that milk being 4 per cent. fat and 8.5 per cent. non-fat solids.

(ii) *Bacteriological Examinations:*

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	143	Phosphatase ..	143	—
		Methylene Blue	143	—
Tuberculin Tested .. (Farm Bottled Milk)	28	Methylene Blue	26	2
Sterilised .. ..	16	Turbidity Test	16	—



Reports on the two Tuberculin Tested (Farm-Bottled) Milk samples which failed the prescribed test were referred to the County Milk Production Officer for attention at the farms.

(iii) *Examination of Milk for the Presence of Tuberculosis:*

In order to regulate the flow of samples, by arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory, samples of ordinary milk on arrival at the dairy and of farm-bottled milk are taken on a rota system during forty-eight weeks of the year.

Of the seventy-two samples taken, seventy-one proved to be negative. In the remaining case the guinea pig inoculated with the milk died seventeen days after the injection, the result therefore being void. M. tuberculosis was not found in any sample.

## Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

### (a) REGISTERED PREMISES

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was:

(a) Wholesale Manufacturer	..	..	1
(b) Manufacture and Retail Sale	..	..	10
(c) For the Sale of Ice Cream	..	..	174
(d) For Storage of Ice Cream for the Purpose of Sale	..	..	2

Visits and inspections of these premises totalled 430; 139 being to manufacturers' premises and 291 to retailers.

### (b) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Two hundred and six samples were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue test. The result of this test is indicative of the bacteriological "cleanliness" of the ice cream examined. On this basis the ice cream is graded into one of four grades—Grades 1 and 2 being considered satisfactory and Grades 3 and 4 indicating possible faults in technique of manufacture, storage and service.

As the following will indicate, of the 206 samples examined 88.8 per cent. were graded in Grades 1 and 2; 67.9 per cent. being in Grade 1.

Grade	Number
1	140
2	43
3	15
4	8
	183
	23

## Unfit Food

The following is a list of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered by the vendors on being found to be unfit for human consumption:



Bacon (lbs.)	..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Meat (cans, up to 4 lb.)	..	216
Bournvita (cans)	..	1	„ (cans, 4-6 lb.)	..	79
Cake mix (lbs.)	..	4	Milk (cans)	..	41
Cereals (pkts.)	..	3	Molasses (cans)	..	4
Cheese (jars)	..	1	Mustard (cans)	..	4
Cheeses (pkts.)	..	29	Pickles (jars)	..	1
Cheese (lbs.)	..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pies, veal, ham and egg	..	12
Coconut spread (jars)	..	588	Poultry (lbs.)	..	299
Cordials (botts.)	..	2	Prawns (lbs.)	..	49
Crab and Lobsters (cans)	..	4	Prunes (lbs.)	..	4
Cream (cans)	..	5	Raising Powder (pkts.)	..	7
Egg, liquid (lbs.)	..	56	Rice (cans)	..	4
„ frozen (lbs.)	..	14	Sago (cans)	..	1
Fish (cans)	..	50	Sausages (cans)	..	1
„ (stone)	..	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sausages (lbs.)	..	14
Flour (lbs.)	..	39	Shredded Wheat (pkts.)	..	1
Fruit (cans)	..	855	Soup (pkts.)	..	16
Ham (lbs.)	..	736 $\frac{3}{4}$	Soup (cans)	..	10
Jam and Marmalade (lbs.)	..	41	Suet (pkts.)	..	1
Macaroni (pkts. and cans)	..	24	Syrup (cans)	..	3
Meat and Offal (lbs.)	..	2,264 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vegetables (cans)	..	287

Two hundred and thirty-six inspections were made in connection with the above unsound food.

The majority of this foodstuff was dealt with in small quantities and was disposed of by burning at the refuse destructor.

Unfit meat from butchers' shops and wholesale stores is disposed of under suitable safeguards for sterilisation and processing into animal foodstuffs, etc.

### Sampling of Food and Drugs

Eighty-one formal and fifty-eight informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, of which three formal and six informal samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

### Action Taken in Connection with Samples which the Public Analyst Reported to be Unsatisfactory

#### SAMPLE NO. 329—BREAD AND BUTTER (Informal)

Not genuine butter—no butter fat present in sample.

Notices, informing customers that margarine was supplied instead of butter, had been removed and not replaced. Vendor warned by letter.

#### SAMPLE NO. 445—BITTER ORANGE FRUITADES (Informal)

Foreign matter, a mixture of vegetable fibres, grit and either coal or coke dust found in the sample; in the opinion of the Public Analyst this was floor sweepings.

Vendor prosecuted as sweets were unfit for human consumption. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £10 and £5 13s. costs.



SAMPLE NO. 947—TURKEY CUTLETS (Formal)

Objection to name of "cutlets" given to this sample as the meat content was not more than 36.5 per cent. The Public Analyst reported that in his opinion this should be described as Turkey Rissole or Croquette. Investigation proved that although these made-up products were formerly invoiced by the producers as "Turkey Cutlets", they had for the last few months been invoiced as "Turkey Croquettes", but retailer had used the former label in error.

Vendor warned.

SAMPLE NO. 424—MILK (Formal)

Deficient in fat 6.6 per cent. The Freezing Point  $-0.542^{\circ}\text{C}$ . indicated the deficiency in fat was not due to the presence of added water.

This was a glass of milk purchased from an Ice Cream Parlour. The proprietor was advised *re* plunging of the milk before removing jugsful from the churns.

SAMPLE NO. 168—TANGANYIKA UNPOLISHED RICE (Informal)

Foreign matter found in sample. From his examination of the dark pellets the Public Analyst was of the opinion that they were pieces of ash from a fire or furnace. The sample also contained one grain of partly burnt rice.

SAMPLES NOS. 1075—ORANGE MARMALADE (Informal)

1076—APRICOT JAM (Informal)

1077—QUINCE AND APPLE JAM (Informal)

These three samples were all deficient in soluble solids. This was probably due to insufficient sugar being used or insufficient "boiling down".

These samples were all home-made jams and marmalade retailed in a small general shop. The vendor was notified of the analyst's findings and was informally warned.

SAMPLE NO. 307A—PORK SAUSAGE (Formal)

This sample contained sulphur dioxide as preservative, and although the amount was less than the permitted maximum its presence must be declared to the purchaser.

The fact that the presence of preservatives was declared to the purchasers by means of a general notice in the shop was inadvertently not notified to the analyst.

## HOUSING

### Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses

In January, two further Clearance Areas were represented, comprising sixteen houses in Bourne Street and Longstone Road and



twenty-seven houses in Springfield Road. Subsequently the Council made a Compulsory Purchase Order with respect to the Bourne Street Area and a Clearance Order in the case of Springfield Road.

Both of the Orders were confirmed by the Minister and re-housing of the occupants began in October.

In Circular No. 2/60 the Minister of Housing and Local Government had suggested that local authorities who were nearing the completion of their 5-year programme might make a check to satisfy themselves that there were no more unfit houses requiring action. A survey was made of the condition of houses in the Borough and a report was submitted to the effect that, when the two areas mentioned above were completed, only four houses included in the original 5-year programme of 1955 would remain; a total of 133 having been dealt with.

It was, however, found that a further twenty-eight houses had, through lack of maintenance and increasing dampness, fallen in to the category of unfit houses and further proposals were submitted to the Minister for dealing with these houses in the next two or three years.

Three individual unfit houses were dealt with, two being closed by reason of their being joined to other houses and one being demolished.

On reflection, one cannot help being amazed at the enormous change in the economics of land and property. Between the war owners fought hard, sometimes at considerable cost, to save a few miserable cottages, which had far outlived their useful life, from demolition, whereas at the present time one is approached with the suggestion that a certain row of cottages with open land adjoining should be dealt with by the Council and the site cleared. On looking into the reason for the suggestion, one finds that obviously a cleared site in that situation would have a value far exceeding that of the standing cottages.

The inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors for housing purposes were:

Dwelling Houses (Housing Act) .. ..	227
Dwelling Houses (Public Health Act) ..	104
Revisits .. .. .	397

### **Housing Report**

The table which follows gives the totals of the quarterly reports submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as to action taken in 1960.

## Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere

### A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced during period</i>	
		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
<i>In Clearance Areas—</i>			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation .. ..	17	25	7
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. . .	—	—	—
(3) Houses in land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—	—
<i>Not in Clearance Areas—</i>			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 18 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .. ..	1	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health ..	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ..	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ..	—	—	—
<b>B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</b>	<i>Number</i>		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 .. ..	2	9	2
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 .. ..	1	2	1

### C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(11) After informal action by Local Authority ..	76	—
(12) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts .. ..	7	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ..	1	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—



## D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957)

	Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
<i>Position at end of Period—</i>		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48 .. ..	—	—
(b) Under Section 17 (2) .. ..	1	1
(c) Under Section 46 .. ..	—	—
(15) Licences for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53 .. ..	—	—

### Improvement Grants

Standard Grants, up to a maximum of £155, can be claimed as of right by an owner of property proposing to instal the five standard amenities, comprising:

- (a) a bath;
- (b) a wash-hand basin;
- (c) a hot-water supply;
- (d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling; and
- (e) a satisfactory food cupboard;

or *pro rata* for the provision of any of them which do not already exist.

Unfortunately, the rate of applications for Standard Grants did not keep pace with the number following the introduction of the 1959 Act in July of that year. There were seventy grants made in that six months but only ninety-seven in the whole of 1960. Ninety-two of the grants were for the provision of a fixed bath and ninety-one needed a domestic hot water system.

It is indeed strange that in these days when so many aids to the housewife are available and so frequently found installed in houses, that she does not press for the provision of such, one would think, normal amenities as an adequate hot water system and a fixed bath. So very often a refrigerator and an electric washing machine with automatic wringers and even, at times, a clothes drying cabinet, are considered a necessity, but an efficient hot water system and a bath are remotely desirable, but by no means urgent. Perhaps, in a tenanted house, the prospect of paying an additional 5s. or so a week for years is not looked upon with favour, whereas the weekly payments for the other luxuries does lead eventually to ownership of these items. It would appear that "Improvement Grants" need the high pressure salesmanship given to the TV set, fridge and washing machine.

Improvement Grants (at the discretion of the Council) were made for:

Alteration of one house into two self-contained flats .. .. .	5
Provision of amenities and curing rising dampness .. .. .	2
Two unsatisfactory flats into one house with bathroom and kitchen facilities ..	1
To form a self-contained flat on second floor	1
Alterations and additions to house the Standard Grant facilities where this could not be done within the maximum sum for those grants .. .. .	9

### Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair

Applications, etc., dealt with in 1960, were:

Applications for Certificates .. .. .	7
Decisions not to issue Certificates ..	2
Decisions to issue Certificates .. ..	5
Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ..	2
Certificates issued .. .. .	3
Applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates .. .. .	—
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates .. .. .	—
Certificates cancelled .. .. .	—

### GENERAL INSPECTIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PURPOSES

Visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors for the above purposes were:

Complaints investigated .. .. .	476
Schools .. .. .	50
Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings ..	151
Places of Public Entertainment .. .. .	7
Public Baths .. .. .	183
Drainage and Plumbing Works ..	1,046
Land Charges Enquiries .. .. .	519
Stables and Piggeries .. .. .	48
Smoke Observations .. .. .	211
Factories .. .. .	236
Workplaces .. .. .	17
Outworkers' Premises .. .. .	28
Shops (Section 38, Shops Act, 1950) ..	93
Departmental Properties .. .. .	166
Re-visits .. .. .	638
Infectious Disease Investigations ..	23
Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	1,122



## **Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936**

Most owners of property comply with the requirements of informal notices, but there are occasions when it is necessary to serve formal notices. The following formal notices were served:

Section 75—To provide dustbins	..	1
Section 93—To abate nuisances	..	8

All of the notices were for nuisances caused by failure to keep houses weatherproof and all were complied with without the necessity to apply to the courts for Nuisance Orders.

## **Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960**

This Act came into force on 29th August, 1960, and made vast changes in the requirements for facilities and amenities for the occupants of caravans, including the provision of washing and bathing facilities; laundry rooms with deep sinks all with hot and cold water laid on; adequate closet accommodation, water supply, dustbins and adequate and efficient fire fighting equipment, all in accordance with prescribed model standards.

One residential site of thirty caravans was licensed on condition that the required facilities were provided by 1st September, 1961.

A site of 229 caravans for occupation from April to October in each year was also licensed but the standard on this site was already high and only a few extra facilities were required to be provided by 1st June, 1961.

Three sites for single caravans were licensed, all of them having facilities within reasonable distance.

Town Planning permission was refused on an application for a site for six caravans.

## **Shops Act**

Ninety-three inspections of shops were carried out in connection with the health and welfare provisions of the Shops Act, 1960. The general standard of hygiene and cleanliness was good.

## **Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act**

There were nine premises registered by the Local Authority under the provisions of this Act and frequent inspections were made to these premises to ensure that the provisions as to cleanliness of materials and bedding were complied with.

## **Pet Animals Act, 1951**

Six applications for licences to keep pet shops were received during the year, all of which were granted.

## Clean Air Act, 1956

Eastbourne is indeed fortunate in that it has a practically smoke-free atmosphere and it follows that there was no need for formal action under the Clean Air Act. Observations are, of course, made of the smoke emissions from laundry and hotel chimneys and from the few industrial chimneys: any corrective action required was carried out willingly on request.

Prior approval for a proposed heating installation in a school was applied for and subsequently granted by the Council, together with approval of the proposed height of the chimney.

The Council also approved plans of or stated their requirements as to the height of proposed chimneys at eight proposed industrial buildings.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

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

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	69	61	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	239	137	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	107	38	3	—
TOTAL .. .. .	415	236	11	—



## 2. 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)	8	8	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	10	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	19	19	—	—	—

## Part VII of the Act—Outwork

### SECTIONS 110 AND 111

<i>Class of Work</i>  (1)	<i>Section 110</i>		
	<i>No. of Out-Workers in August list required by Section 110</i> (1) (c) (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. . . . .	35	—	—
{ Cleaning and Washing . . . . .	3	—	—
Household linen . . . . .	1	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets . . . . .	1	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings . . . . .	8	—	—
Furniture and upholstery . . . . .	7	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	55	—	—

### SECTION 111

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



## RODENT CONTROL

### (a) Surface Control

The Council provides a free service for the control of rats and mice in private dwellings; a charge is, however, made for treating business and other premises. The income from this source has, however, fallen during the last year or so. It will be noted from the table below that only seven major rat infestations were found in all types of premises during this year.

As required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, as well as dealing with complaints a continuing survey of land and premises throughout the Borough is carried on and any infestations dealt with. A tabulated summary of the work follows:

	<i>Type of Property</i>				
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number:					
Inspected on Complaint ..	14	248	1	28	291
Inspected on Survey or Investigation ..	86	629	23	267	1,005
Found to be infested by:					
Rats (a) Major	4	1	1	1	7
(b) Minor	10	221	3	5	239
Mice (a) Major	4	3	—	14	21
(b) Minor	15	182	3	30	230
Treated by Operators	33	390	7	49	479
Visits for all purposes	430	4,776	39	774	6,019

Number of block control schemes carried out—34.

### (b) Sewer Baiting

The treatment for rats in sewers was carried out on the same lines as in former years. Test baits are laid in May in about 10 per cent. of the sewer manholes and the effective baiting of manholes found to be infested follows. A further treatment is carried out in November.

The manholes found to be infested appear to keep fairly constant at about 45–50 in number, but not always in the same places. As the nearest access on either side of those suspected is also baited, the manholes dealt with in each treatment total about 150, compared with 400 or so a few years ago.



## **SECTION F**

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

Nursing Homes  
Nursing Agencies  
Nurseries and Child Minders  
Children Act, 1948  
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
Staff Medical Examinations  
Midwives Act, 1951  
Meteorology

### **Public Health Act, 1936—Section 187**

#### **NURSING HOMES**

One additional Nursing Home was registered during the year and one Certificate of Registration surrendered. At the end of the year thirteen Nursing Homes provided an approximate total of 198 beds for chronic, medical and surgical patients.

#### **Nurses Agencies Act, 1957**

The licences in respect of two existing agencies were renewed. All records were satisfactory on inspection by an authorised member of the staff of the Department.

#### **NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948**

Two premises other than private dwellings where children are received to be looked after for the day, or a substantial part of the day, or for any longer period not exceeding six days, remained registered under this Act.

One additional registration as a Child Minder was made during the year and one cancellation was reported. The number of current registrations is six and the number of children to be cared for by orders made by the Council is restricted to a combined total of thirty-two.

#### **Children Act, 1948**

The Medical Officer of Health remained on the list of general practitioners of the Local Executive Council and the medical staff of the Department were responsible for the medical care of all children in the Council's residential homes.

Dental inspection of the children was carried out in the Homes by the Chief Dental Officer and any necessary treatment was provided without delay through the School Dental Service or, in the case of pre-school children, through the Council's arrangements for dental treatment under the National Health Service Act.



## REPORT BY THE LOCAL INSPECTOR OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

Once again I am indebted to Inspector B. H. Rich for the following details of the work the Society undertook during the year:

### 1. Cases referred by the staff to the Public Health Department.

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Children</i>				<i>Total</i>
		<i>0-2</i>	<i>2-5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15-17</i>	
Neglect ..	16	12	10	21	6	49
Assault ..	1	—	—	2	—	2
Moral Danger ..	1	—	—	1	—	1
Advice Sought ..	2	1	1	—	—	2
	20	13	11	24	6	54

### 2. Other cases reported by the general public and other officials were classified as:

Neglect ..	..	..	..	34
Assault or Ill-treatment ..	..	..	..	1
Beyond Control ..	..	..	..	5
Moral Danger ..	..	..	..	2
Advice Sought ..	..	..	..	24
				—
				66
				—

These cases involved 220 children, of whom 108 were boys and 112 girls.

The number of visits made in connection with cases reported by the Public Health Officers was 147.

## STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The medical staff again devoted a considerable amount of time to medical examinations in connection with new entrants, superannuation and of staff of various departments concerning absence from duty on account of accident or illness:

In 1960 the examinations were :

New appointments, superannuation, etc. ..	219
Sick Pay .. .. .	61
	—
	280
	—

In addition to the above, twenty-four examinations were carried out on candidates for admission to training colleges. There were also nine sessions at Chelsea Training College and three at Eastbourne Training College, for medical inspection.

## MIDWIVES ACT, 1951

The Local Health Authority is the Local Supervising Authority for the purpose of the Midwives Act, 1951.

During the year thirty-one midwives notified their intention to practise, of whom four were in the Local Health Authority's Domiciliary Midwifery Service, and twenty-seven were employed in the Hospital Service.

## METEOROLOGY

Borough Meteorologist: W. L. PECK

### Sunshine

The total of 1730.1 hours for 1960 was 82.2 hours below the 67-year average. Eastbourne was fifteenth in the Air Ministry list for all stations on the mainland for 1960. Seven months of the year, including May, July and September, were below average, and five months, including June and August were above average.

### Temperature

In spite of a disappointing year for sunshine, the annual mean temperature of 51.4° was above the 67-year average of 50.7°. Seven months of the year were above average whilst five months, including July, August, and September, were below average.

### Sea Temperature

The daily average of 53.0° in 1960 was above the 67-year average of 52.0°. July was the only month in 1960 in which the daily temperature was below average.

### Rainfall

The total of 46.40 inches for the year was the highest total since records began and was 50 per cent. above the 67-year average of 31.21 inches. Ten months of the year were above the 67-year average. February and April were the two months below average. 20.61 inches of rain fell during October, November, and December.

### Summary of Observations

AIR PRESSURE (Mean Sea Level)

Daily Average:

9 a.m.	..	..	..	..	29.937 inches
9 p.m.	..	..	..	..	29.941 ..



## AIR TEMPERATURE

### Daily Average:

Maximum	..	..	..	..	56.1	degrees
Minimum	..	..	..	..	46.6	„
Combined	..	..	..	..	51.4	„
Range	..	..	..	..	9.5	„
At 9 a.m.	..	..	..	..	52.0	„
At 9 p.m.	..	..	..	..	50.9	„
Warmest Day—26th June	..	..	..	..	79	„
Warmest Nights—19th June and 22nd August	..	..	..	..	62	„
Coldest Day—14th January	..	..	..	..	33	„
Coldest Night—14th January	..	..	..	..	23	„

## SUNSHINE

Total	..	..	..	..	1730.1	hours
Daily Average	..	..	..	..	4.73	„

## RAINFALL

Total	..	..	..	..	46.40	inches
“Rain” Days	..	..	..	..	201	

## HUMIDITY

### Daily Average:

9 a.m.	..	..	..	..	84	per cent.
9 p.m.	..	..	..	..	86	„ „

## WINDS

### Percentage of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. observations

Direction:	Percentage
N.	14.34
N.E.	5.74
E.	8.74
S.E.	9.29
S.	9.43
S.W.	10.11
W.	26.09
N.W.	13.25
Calm	3.01
Prevailing Winds	West
Snow and Sleet recorded on	5 days
Thunderstorms recorded on	13 „
Fog (9 a.m.) recorded on	3 „
Gales recorded on	6 „
Air Frost recorded on	25 „
Ground Frost recorded during	38 nights

# SUNSHINE

The position of the Resorts in Southern districts in the Air Ministry list (for mainland) were:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1	Penzance .. ..	1904·4
2	Weymouth .. ..	1833·9
6	Torquay .. ..	1808·1
9	Paignton .. ..	1788·2
11	Plymouth .. ..	1756·6
12	Falmouth .. ..	1752·8
15	EASTBOURNE .. ..	1730·1
18	Hayling Island .. ..	1722·0
23	Teignmouth .. ..	1694·0
25	Bournemouth .. ..	1681·0
29	Bognor Regis .. ..	1661·9
30	Littlehampton .. ..	1645·7
36	Southsea .. ..	1629·4
38	Dover .. ..	1627·2
41	Hastings .. ..	1618·6
42	Worthing .. ..	1617·9
45	Seaford .. ..	1602·9
51	Margate .. ..	1589·9
52	Bexhill .. ..	1588·4
56	Brighton .. ..	1585·5
61	Folkestone .. ..	1571·1
71	Ramsgate .. ..	1552·1



**Averages: 67 years—1888 to 1941 and 1947 to 1959**

Month	Air Temperature			Mean Sea Tem- pera- ture	Sunshine		Rainfall	
	Means of				Total Hours	Daily Hours	Inches	'Rain' Days
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Max. and Min. Com- bined					
January ..	45.1	37.1	41.1	42.5	62.7	2.02	3.00	17
February ..	45.2	36.4	40.8	41.2	83.2	2.97	2.28	14
March ..	48.4	38.1	43.3	42.8	137.4	4.43	2.18	14
April ..	52.9	41.4	47.2	46.9	180.2	6.01	1.89	13
May ..	59.1	47.0	53.0	52.9	235.7	7.60	1.67	11
June ..	63.9	52.1	58.0	58.6	238.0	7.93	1.79	11
July ..	67.2	56.0	61.6	52.6	235.7	7.60	2.26	11
August ..	67.6	56.3	62.0	63.8	217.9	7.03	2.58	13
September ..	64.6	52.9	58.8	61.3	174.4	5.81	2.47	12
October ..	58.2	47.3	52.7	55.8	122.4	3.95	3.84	16
November ..	51.3	42.0	46.7	49.6	71.2	2.37	3.76	15
December ..	47.1	38.9	43.0	45.4	53.5	1.73	3.49	18
Year ..	55.9	45.5	50.7	52.0	1812.3	4.95	31.21	165

**Monthly Averages, 1960**

Month	Air Temperature					Mean Sea Tem- pera- ture	Sunshine		Rainfall	
	Means of			High- est	Low- est		Total Hours	Daily Hours	Inches	'Rain' Days
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Max. and Min. Com- bined							
January ..	45.2	36.7	40.9	53	23	43.4	54.1	1.75	3.23	18
February ..	46.1	36.9	41.5	57	26	42.6	103.0	3.55	2.07	18
March ..	48.2	41.0	44.6	55	28	44.8	100.5	3.24	3.17	16
April ..	54.9	42.6	48.7	67	35	48.2	185.9	6.20	1.40	11
May ..	61.1	49.5	55.3	69	42	54.3	204.4	6.59	2.77	9
June ..	66.0	54.2	60.1	79	47	60.4	257.3	8.58	2.32	14
July ..	65.2	56.1	60.7	68	48	62.2	195.3	6.30	2.36	15
August ..	66.8	56.1	61.5	70	48	64.2	225.7	7.28	5.85	16
September ..	63.6	53.4	58.5	71	47	61.3	158.0	5.27	2.62	12
October ..	57.7	49.8	53.7	63	37	56.0	122.1	3.94	7.06	22
November ..	53.3	44.7	49.0	61	32	51.9	76.9	2.56	8.62	27
December ..	45.6	38.4	42.0	54	31	46.9	46.9	1.51	4.93	23
Year ..	56.1	46.6	51.4	79	23	53.0	1730.1	4.73	46.40	201

## 1960 Monthly Variations from Averages

		<i>Maximum</i> ° F.	<i>Minimum</i> ° F.	<i>Sea</i> ° F.	<i>Sunshine</i> <i>Hours</i>	<i>Rainfall</i> <i>Inches</i>
January	..	+0.1	-0.4	+0.9	- 8.6	+0.23
February	..	+0.9	+0.5	+1.4	+19.8	-0.21
March	..	-0.2	+2.9	+2.0	-36.9	+0.99
April	..	+2.0	+1.2	+1.3	+ 5.7	-0.49
May	..	+2.0	+2.5	+1.4	-31.3	+1.10
June..	..	+2.1	+2.1	+1.8	+19.3	+0.53
July ..	..	-2.0	+0.1	-0.4	-40.4	+0.10
August	..	-0.8	-0.2	+0.4	+ 7.8	+3.27
September	..	-1.0	+0.5	-	-16.4	+0.15
October	..	-0.5	+2.5	+0.2	- 0.3	+3.22
November	..	+2.0	+2.7	+2.3	+ 5.7	+4.86
December	..	-1.5	-0.5	+1.5	- 6.6	+1.44
Year	..	+0.2	+1.1	+1.0	+82.2	+15.19



# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

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## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
AVENUE HOUSE, EASTBOURNE

*To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the fifty-third Annual Report of the School Health Service in Eastbourne.

In assessing the state of health of a child community it is necessary to take into account a number of indices including the results of physical examinations, including dental, as revealed at medical inspection; the rate of sickness and other school absenteeism, and the measure of child guidance problems and delinquency. With the help of good economic and climatic conditions, there can be little doubt that the health of the Eastbourne school child is above average for the country as a whole. Nevertheless the incidence, for example, of dental caries, orthodontic deformities, postural slackness, and nervous disability is such that there can be no room for complacency nor any let-up in health education.

The revised procedure for medical supervision has led to a sharp increase in the detection of minor defects. The human body has remarkable powers of recovery and adaptation, and the decision whether or not to interfere is not always easy to make. In doubtful cases the situation is usually clarified by further periods of observation.

Parents would do well to remember the measure of influence they have over their children's health, of which the greatest single factor is in the selection of the daily food provided. The crisp raw foods and wholemeal bread recommended by the dental profession for the maintenance of sound teeth are also of great benefit in the promotion of bodily health as a whole.

Parents are also reminded of the importance of adequate hours of sleep for the school child and of a sufficiency of fresh air and exercise. In this connection, one must deplore the increasing number of school-boys who travel to school on motor cycles and other power-assisted velocipedes. There can scarcely be a journey to school in Eastbourne beyond the comfortable range of a healthy youngster on a pedal cycle. Lack of exercise is now firmly established as a factor in premature vascular degeneration in middle age. If schoolchildren are now to be motor-propelled in increasing numbers we may anticipate in rising generations the appearance of coronary artery disease before some of these youngsters will have completed their University or technical training. Other than in exceptional circumstances, the provision of motor vehicles for youngsters at school would appear to be unwarranted parental over-indulgence, not to mention there being an unjustifiable addition to the volume of noise and exhaust fumes inflicted on the community.

Miss B. A. Payne, Head Teacher of the Downs School, left to get married at the end of the year. There must be some hundreds of physically-handicapped and delicate children who owe much to her



skilled and sympathetic understanding which has over nine years contributed so greatly to assisting them to overcome their difficulties and be prepared for suitable employment in life.

A part-time teacher for the deaf was appointed during the year and is already giving valuable and early help to children with this disability. Considerable attention has been given in recent years to appropriate movement upward or downward of pupils in attendance at Swallows Nest School for educationally subnormal children. It is gratifying to watch the progress of these children and to see the interest which Mr. Moss, their headmaster, takes in their placement when they leave school.

By mutual agreement the tripartite service between the County, Hastings, and Eastbourne was dissolved during the year to be replaced by a shared service between Hastings and Eastbourne. This change was precipitated by Ministry of Education Circular No. 347, with its emphasis on an improved school psychological service. Both under the old and, so far, under the new régime there has been a very real difficulty in regard to an insufficiency of sessions of the Child Psychiatrist allocated by the Regional Hospital Board.

Health Education talks by a medical officer and health visitors were commenced in secondary schools and in the special school for the educationally subnormal. Particular emphasis was given to the emotional and sexual problems of growing up. Considerable interest was elicited among senior boys and girls and there were no unfavourable reactions from parents or staff.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis and diphtheria has maintained a relatively high state of immunity among the schoolchildren of Eastbourne. That this is necessary is well demonstrated by the several outbreaks of diphtheria in this country during the year. Protection of thirteen-year-olds against tuberculosis is still only accepted for about 59 per cent. of children. In view of the good results shown by the Medical Research Council's survey, B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is strongly to be recommended. The facilities of the School Health Department in regard to immunisation and vaccination are freely available to independent schools in addition to the local authority schools.

My thanks are due to you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee for your encouragement and interest in the School Health Service during the year, and to the Chief Education Officer for his helpful co-operation. I am also indebted to Miss B. Douch, the Senior School Health Clerk, who has continued to render invaluable assistance within the department and who, by her unfailing courtesy and thoughtfulness, has helped to build up the happy spirit of co-operation between the schools and the department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH VICKERY,  
*Principal School Medical Officer.*



**EDUCATION COMMITTEE**  
(as constituted at 31st December, 1960)

*The Mayor:*

ALDERMAN MISS G. L. PARKER, J.P.

*Chairman:*

ALDERMAN S. M. CAFFYN, C.B.E.

*Deputy Chairman:*

MR. COUNCILLOR W. P. LEBBON

*Councillors:*

R. F. AKEHURST  
T. A. ALSTON  
G. A. BOSLEY  
J. B. COVENTRY  
C. E. DOBELL  
G. S. FOYLE  
H. INGRAM  
S. J. LARTER  
MRS. F. M. LLEWELLYN  
W. A. NEALE  
R. G. ROGERS  
C. J. H. TOLLEY

*Co-opted Members:*

REV. W. W. S. MARCH  
REV. CANON J. J. CURTIN  
REV. J. P. VEAL  
MRS. I. A. SNELL  
PROFESSOR H. BERRY  
MR. K. R. JACKSON

**SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES**

**(a) Full-Time Officers**

*Principal School Medical Officer:*

K. O. A. VICKERY, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:*

THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

*School Medical Officer:*

MARJORIE I. GODSON, M.B., Ch.B.

*Principal School Dental Officer:*

MAURICE G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

*School Dental Officer:*

J. W. MARTIN, L.D.S.

*Superintendent Health Visitor:*

MRS. S. M. JAMES, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.



*Health Visitors/School Nurses:*

MISS J. C. M. BERK, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
MISS B. D. BEALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS E. L. CLARK, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
MRS. D. I. DALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS E. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS M. G. HEMMING, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
MISS B. J. HUDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS B. E. KEEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS R. E. TOPHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

*Clinic Nurse (Part-time):*

MRS. C. M. STANIFORD

*Speech Therapist:*

MRS. K. HANSFORD, L.C.S.T.

*Clerical Staff:*

MISS B. DOUCH (Senior)  
MISS J. MARKWICK  
MISS S. BROWN (to 14.2.60)  
MISS B. G. HEBBURN (from 10.2.60)

*Dental Attendants:*

MRS. D. D. STONER  
MISS D. WARD

**(b) Part-time Officers**

*Consultant Orthodontic Surgeons:*

NORMAN GRAY, F.D.S., R.C.S., H.D.D., L.D.S., Dip.Orth.R.C.S.  
ROGER ABBEY, D.D.O., R.F.P.S.(G.), L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

*Orthodontic Assistants:*

H. G. GRIFFITH, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.  
DOUGLAS W. MARTIN, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

*Child Guidance Service:*

DORIS KATHLEEN SMALL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.M.  
HUGH ELWELL, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.  
Miss M. LOGG, B.A., Dip.Psych., Educational Psychologist  
Miss S. D. LEA, Social Worker  
MRS. J. BARRON, Clerk

## CLINICS

*The various Clinics were held as follows:*

*Special Examinations Clinics*

These were held at Avenue House, Acacia Villa, Hampden Park Hall and Green Street Clinics and also at Hampden Park Secondary School and Highfield Junior School as required.

### *Speech Therapy*

Acacia Villa	..	..	..	Friday, a.m.
Avenue House	..	..	..	Tuesday and Wednesday, 9.15 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.
Hampden Park Infants' School	..	..	..	Weekly sessions
The Downs School	..	..	..	Weekly sessions
Swallows Nest School	..	..	..	Weekly sessions
Occupation Centre	..	..	..	Weekly sessions
Bourne Infants	..	..	..	Weekly sessions

### *Child Guidance*

Avenue House				
Psychiatrist	..	..	..	Thursday, 9 a.m. Friday, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Educational Psychologist	..	..	..	Thursday, Friday and alternate Tuesdays, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

### *Ophthalmic*

Princess Alice Hospital	..	..	..	Special sessions fortnightly, Friday, 9.30 a.m.
-------------------------	----	----	----	--

### *Dental*

Avenue House	..	..	..	Daily, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Anaesthetic sessions	..	..	..	Monday and Thursday, 9.30 a.m.
Orthodontic sessions	..	..	..	Tuesday and Friday, 9 a.m.

### *Chiropody*

Avenue House	..	..	..	As and when required.
--------------	----	----	----	-----------------------

### *Remedial Exercises (during school term)*

Avenue House	..	..	..	Tuesday mornings, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Chelsea Training College	..	..	..	Tuesday evenings, at 5.30 p.m.

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## 1. STATISTICS

The number of children on the school registers on reopening in January was 6,634 and 6,646 by the end of the year. There were 922 children admitted during the year and the net increase compared with the end of 1959 was sixteen.

The average attendance of children for the year was 6,256, a percentage of 93.63.

### TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

At Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	3,416
At Secondary Schools, including Grammar Schools	..	..	..	..	3,115
At Special Schools	..	..	..	..	115
Total					6,646



## 2. SCHOOL HYGIENE

It is a commendable reflection on the responsible staff of the schools and of the associated canteens that a consistently high standard of hygiene has been observed by the medical staff and public health inspectors during their visits—particularly is this commendation applicable to the older schools somewhat lacking in modern design equipment and facilities.

The staff of the school meals service organisation are well supervised and appear to be fully conscious of their duty to provide not only a satisfactory dietary but one that is safe and free from the causative organisms of food poisoning.

## 3. MEDICAL INSPECTION

The revised system of medical supervision of school children described in the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for 1959, has proved satisfactory and has been continued. The omission of the routine inspection of ten-year-olds has allowed time for an annual survey of all children during physical education, an audiometric screening test at six years old, and an annual vision test. This has led to an increased number of defects found during both periodic inspection and survey. Five hundred and fifty-nine general defects as against 217 in 1959, and 183 visual defects as against 142 in 1959. School staffs and parents have generally welcomed the close liaison with the School Medical Officer made possible by the change. Considerable use has been made of the health questionnaire forms sent to teachers and to parents of children in their second term at a secondary school. Of these 117 from the teachers and forty from the parents contained a request for advice.

### ADDITIONAL PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Additional medical inspections continue to be carried out on pupils attending a maintained school who missed the normal periodic examination, and also on pupils remaining at school beyond school-leaving age.

The total number of children examined at periodic medical inspections was 1,461. A percentage of 28.2 had defective vision and other defects requiring treatment, not including dental disease or infestation with vermin.

### GENERAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED

An estimate of the child's physical condition at the time of the inspection was made and children classified as follows:

Satisfactory	..	..	..	1,457 (99.73 per cent.)
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	4 ( 0.27 per cent.)

### SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Re-examination of any defects found at previous medical inspection amounted to 1,489. In addition 472 children were brought to the



notice of the School Medical Officer by parents, teachers and school nurses as requiring treatment and observation. Those dealing with children are greatly to be encouraged in bringing any doubt they may have to the attention of the School Health Service.

#### 4. WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES

	<i>Sessions</i>			
Medical Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	173
Hygiene Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	112
School Clinics .. .. .	..	..	..	4
Vision Testing in School .. .. .	..	..	..	81
Dental Clinics .. .. .	..	..	..	209
Minor Ailment Clinics .. .. .	..	..	..	463
<i>Visits</i>				
Home Visits to School Children .. .. .	..	..	..	624
Other School Visits .. .. .	..	..	..	166

#### PERSONAL HYGIENE

Selective inspections totalling 11,499 were made to determine the cleanliness and general state of health of pupils. The number of children found to be infested with nits or head lice has unfortunately risen to eighty during the year. In each case a home visit is promptly paid to ascertain whether other members of the family are affected.

#### 5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Children with defects are referred to their family doctor, to hospital for specialist opinion, or to the School Clinic for treatment for minor ailments and other special defects.

#### MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

	1959	1960
Total number of children who attended ..	419	475
Total attendances made .. .. .	1,776	2,321
Total number of defects treated .. .. .	420	475
Conditions treated were:		
Impetigo .. .. .	28	16
Eye diseases (external) .. .. .	25	31
Ear diseases .. .. .	9	17
Other skin diseases (boils, septic condition, etc.)	196	239
Miscellaneous (sprains, burns, cuts, etc.) ..	162	155
Pediculosis .. .. .	—	17
	420	475



## CHIROPODY

Mr. T. Ingham, M.Ch.S., the full-time departmental Chiropodist, is now responsible for schoolchildren's chiropody sessions. Forty children made ninety-one attendances during the year for the treatment of corns, callosities and minor foot defects.

VISUAL DEFECTS	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Old Cases</i>	
	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>
Number of cases referred to Ophthalmic Clinic .. .. .	142	183	323	288
Number of attendances made ..	180	219	341	308
Glasses prescribed .. .. .	79	108	182	170

On 166 occasions the school doctor referred children to the Executive Council for repair or replacement of broken glasses under the National Health Service. In six cases the applications were refused, as it was felt that undue negligence had been shown and the cost of these (£10 18s. 9d.) was borne by the Corporation.

Children suffering from squint were supervised at the hospital Ophthalmic Clinic, where orthoptic treatment was given when necessary.

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

Use is made of the local hospital, Ear, Nose and Throat Department and in the case of deaf children requiring special assessment, the Audiology Unit of the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, London.

The individual screening with the pure tone audiometer of six-year-olds was commenced during the year. Of 116 children tested, forty-five failed the first test and are awaiting further examination. In the majority of cases, appropriate treatment will effect a complete cure. The value of this work is that unsuspected mild deafness is detected before either serious damage to the ears or interference with education has occurred. In addition, forty-seven children were referred to the School Medical Officers because of suspected deafness. Ten failed the audiometer test; three of these have a permanent hearing defect; a further three have been referred to the ear, nose and throat specialist. The remaining four are awaiting retest.

## ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS

Children suffering from significant defects continue to be referred to the hospital orthopaedic department for advice and treatment.

As a result of the annual reviews of children during physical education sessions, there has been more opportunity for picking out defects in posture and feet which require either treatment or observation.

### *Foot Exercises*

Total number of children who attended .. .. .	..	..	25
Total number of attendances made .. .. .	..	..	197



### *Postural and Breathing Exercises*

Total number of children who attended	..	..	22
Total number of attendances made	..	..	167
Referred to Chelsea College	..	..	84

This treatment clinic is additional to that already in operation in schools suitable for the purpose, and the exercises were given by the third-year students from the Chelsea College of Physical Education. These classes, wherever held, are of very definite benefit to the children.

### OTHER DEFECTS

Ultraviolet light tends to be used less generally now than was the case ten years or so ago.

During the year it has been used selectively and with success in four cases of acne in adolescents. It has also been used in the treatment of early asthmatics, children suffering from persistent cough either following whooping cough or upper respiratory infections usually in conjunction with teaching of remedial breathing exercises.

In the course of the year, seven children have had the use of electric alarm pad units. Two children are now completely dry; two children—slight improvement; one child—no improvement and two children are still using the apparatus.

### REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST

Throughout the year, speech therapy clinics were held weekly at Avenue House and Acacia Villa, Seaside; through the school terms at Hampden Park Infants' School, the Downs School, Swallows Nest, Bourne Infants' and the Occupation Centre.

Four of the partially deaf children were discharged to Mrs. Morris, teacher of the deaf.

Parents and teachers were most helpful, and through the year attendance was good.

	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Avenue House and Acacia Villa	229	64
Hampden Park Infants' School	35	19
The Downs School (including Old Town)	32	24
Swallows Nest E.S.N. School	36	24
Bourne Infants' School	34	23
Occupation Centre	33	12
	<hr/> 399	<hr/> 166

Number of attendances made by children of school age	2,083
Number of cases under school age treated during the year	23
Number of attendances made by children under school age	334
Number of attendances made by cases at the Occupation Centre	306

Two cases over school age made four attendances.





Cases treated:

By Psychiatrists	..	..	..	..	110	
By Psychologist	..	..	..	..	131	
					—	241

*Waiting List (including re-referrals)*

1st January, 1960	..	..	..	..		19
31st December, 1960	..	..	..	..		38

*Analysis of cases referred and re-referred*

A. *Source:*

School Health Service	..	..	..	..	106	
School ..	..	..	..	..	18	
Parents ..	..	..	..	..	4	
Probation Officers	..	..	..	..	1	
Children's Officers	..	..	..	..	3	
General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	11	
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	6	
Other Agencies	..	..	..	..	6	
					—	155

B. *Problems:*

Personality and Nervous Problems	..	..	..	..	36	
Habit Disorders	..	..	..	..	9	
Behaviour Disorders	..	..	..	..	31	
Educational and Vocational Problems	..	..	..	..	78	
Delinquency	..	..	..	..	1	
					—	155

NOTE: During 1960, eleven cases referred or re-referred during the current year were withdrawn before diagnosis, together with six cases referred or re-referred in the previous year.

*Analysis of cases seen during 1960*

A. *By Psychiatrists:*

Diagnosis	..	..	..	..	56
Treatment	..	..	..	..	54

NOTE: Ninety-nine parents were seen by Psychiatrists

Number of attendances: 209.

*Analysis of Diagnostic Cases:*

Diagnosis and Advice	..	..	..	18
Treatment and Case Closed	..	..	..	4
Under Treatment	..	..	..	16
Awaiting Treatment	..	..	..	—
Periodic Supervision	..	..	..	18

*Analysis of Treatment Cases (including those first seen in 1960):*

Satisfactorily Adjusted	..	..	..	2
Much Improved	..	..	..	4
Slightly Improved	..	..	..	5



Still under Treatment .. .. .	12
Withdrawn .. .. .	3*
Periodic Supervision .. .. .	25
Admitted to Lady Chichester Hospital ..	1
Admitted to Children's Home .. .. .	1
Admitted to Residential School .. .. .	1

NOTE: During 1960, ten old cases were closed or withdrawn, but not actually 'treated', in addition to \* above.

B. *By Psychologist:*

Cases treated .. .. .	76
For ascertainment of I.Q. .. .. .	123
<i>Analysis of Ascertainment Cases:</i>	
Advice regarding education .. .. .	63
Vocational guidance .. .. .	1
Personality tests .. .. .	—
Maladjusted .. .. .	51
Attainment tests .. .. .	8
<i>Remedial Teaching Cases:</i>	
Receiving remedial teaching at end of 1960	8
Discharged during 1960 .. .. .	11

C. *By Psychiatric Social Worker:†*

Social Histories .. .. .	9
Clinic Interviews .. .. .	44
School Visits .. .. .	—
Home and other Visits .. .. .	46

(†Miss Kemp from 1.1.60 to 29.1.60.  
Miss Lea from 24.10.60 onwards.)

## 7. HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The following table shows the number of children on the Register of Handicapped Pupils at the end of the year

	<i>In Residential Special Schools</i>	<i>In Day Special Schools</i>	<i>In Ordinary Schools</i>	<i>In Hospital Schools</i>	<i>At Home</i>	<i>Total</i>
Partially Sighted	1	—	1	—	1	3
Blind ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Partially Deaf ..	1	2	5	—	1	9
Deaf ..	4	—	—	—	1	5
Delicate ..	1	26	9	—	—	36
Physically Handicapped ..	—	20	5	2	1	28
Educationally Sub-normal ..	3	67	—	—	—	70
Epileptic ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Maladjusted ..	2	—	1	—	—	3
	13	*115	21	2	5	156

\* Includes five children from other Authorities

## EPILEPTICS

There are seventeen children who are known epileptics attending ordinary schools in the town (not on the Register of Handicapped Pupils).

## EDUCATION ACT, 1944, SECTION 57

Children notified to the Local Health Authority:

Under Section 57 (3) .. .. .	7
Under Section 57 (5) .. .. .	—

Seven children were notified as being incapable of receiving education at school.

## SWALLOWS NEST DAY SCHOOL

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Number on Roll, January, 1960 .. .. .	41	20
Admissions .. .. .	3	6
Readmissions .. .. .	1	1
Leavers .. .. .	4	1
Number on Roll, December, 1960 .. .. .	41	26
The leavers are accounted for as follows:		
Reached statutory leaving age .. .. .	3	—
Transferred to other schools .. .. .	1	1

The following is an extract from the report of MR. S. MOSS, L.C.P., Headmaster:

"There has been an increase in our numbers during the year—mainly on the girls' side. All the boys who left are working, and doing well in their jobs. Our latest reports show that of all the children who have left Swallows Nest in the past four years, only five have changed from their original jobs, and all those have found other work. We are grateful for the co-operation and understanding of employers in the town, most of whom are helpful and sympathetic with the problems facing our children when they leave school.

"Our speech therapy class is proving its worth after many hours of hard ground work. The experiment of having a School Nurse to come to take hygiene with the middle classes, and mothercraft with the senior girls has proved so successful that we are continuing it as a regular part of our curriculum. I should like to record our thanks to Mrs. James and her staff for their invaluable assistance in this field."

## DOWN'S SCHOOL, BEECHY AVENUE, EASTBOURNE

Forty-five children were on the register of the Down's School at the beginning of the year and were classified as follows:

Delicate .. .. .	20
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	21
Partially Deaf .. .. .	3
Epileptic .. .. .	1
	—
	45
	—



Number of admissions	..	..	..	..	12
Children left for the following reasons:					
Transferred to ordinary schools	..	..	..	..	5
School leavers	..	..	..	..	2
Left the district	..	..	..	..	1
Excluded from school on medical grounds	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					9
					—

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was:

Delicate	..	..	..	..	..	26
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	20
Partially Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	2
Epileptic	..	..	..	..	..	—
						—
						48
						—

The following is an extract from the report of MISS N. M. GURR, Head Teacher:

"The school is indebted for the help given by the students at Chelsea College both at the Baths and at the remedial exercise groups taken at the College each week.

"The cookery class at school was most successful and thoroughly enjoyed by the senior girls.

"The part-time services of the physiotherapist, speech therapist and teacher of the deaf were invaluable and all contributed to giving the children the maximum help possible.

"Open afternoon in June was attended by many parents, who saw the physical education taken by the Physical Education Adviser, the work in the classrooms and the coloured slides of camp."

## 8. SPECIAL TUITION (HOME AND HOSPITAL)

Two children had home tuition in 1960. They suffered from haemophilia and a psychiatric disorder.

Two children received education whilst in hospital special schools.

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
University College Hospital	..	—	1
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore	..	—	1

In addition one child received tuition for a short period whilst in hospital.

## 9. DENTAL CLINIC

### REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

#### SESSIONS

The number of sessions devoted to inspection and treatment were:

The Principal School Dental Officer	..	..	..	431
School Dental Officer	..	..	..	295
Temporary Part-time Dental Officers	..	..	..	36

Of these, fifty sessions were devoted to inspections and 712 to treatment. In addition, the Orthodontic Specialists carried out 118 sessions.

#### GENERAL SERVICES

At the fifty sessions devoted to periodic inspections, 6,261 children were seen in the following age groups:

*Number of individual children inspected during 1960:*

Age ..	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total
Inspected	68	383	486	539	515	522	577	620	634	780	645	276	136	57	21	2	6,261

At the request of parents, a further 114 children were inspected at the clinic. Of the gross total of 6,375 children inspected, 2,625, a percentage of 41, were found to require treatment. The number of sessions devoted to treatment was 712 and 1,845 children made 6,110 attendances.

The following is a summary of the treatment given:

#### *Fillings:*

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	2,561
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	155
				—	2,716

#### *Number of teeth filled:*

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	2,216
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	149
				—	2,365

#### *Extractions:*

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	535
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	1,202
				—	1,737

*Administration of general anaesthetics* .. .. 899

#### *Other operations:*

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	2,849
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	371
				—	3,220



## ORTHODONTICS

Cases commenced during the year	..	..	83
Cases brought forward from previous year	..	..	132
Cases completed during the year	..	..	41
Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	28
Pupils treated by means of appliances	..	..	87
Removable appliances fitted	..	..	107
Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	21
Total attendances	..	..	1,293
Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	..	..	12

During the year, routine dental inspections were carried out at all the schools maintained by the Authority. At these inspections, 6,261 children were examined. These, together with the 114 special applications for treatment made a total of 6,375 seen, of whom 2,625 were found to require treatment and 1,845 were actually treated. The numbers referred for treatment (41 per cent.) showed a decrease of 2 per cent. compared with the previous year.

Treatment was mainly provided in the two surgeries at the Avenue House Clinic, but in order to avoid loss of school time, conservative work was carried out on the school premises in the cases of Ratton Secondary, Hampden Park Secondary and Highfield Junior. Cases from these schools requiring a general anaesthetic for extractions were referred to the Avenue House Clinic.

Routine inspections occupied fifty sessions and 830 sessions were devoted to treatment, including 118 special orthodontic sessions. Two thousand, five hundred and sixty-one fillings were inserted into permanent teeth and 155 into temporary teeth. Extractions totalled 1,737, of which 535 were permanent teeth. Many of these permanent teeth were extracted for orthodontic purposes and were not lost owing to dental decay. The majority of these extractions were carried out under general anaesthesia, nitrous oxide and oxygen with the additional use on occasions of a trilene vapouriser. The apparatus used for these administrations, which totalled 899, is a McKesson anaesthesor machine.

To replace the loss of permanent teeth, usually the upper front teeth damaged beyond repair in accidents, fourteen artificial dentures were constructed. The Kingsway X-ray machine was used to carry out radiological examinations on 232 children, varying from a single exposure to investigate suspected sepsis to full-mouth films for the detection of unerrupted teeth in orthodontic cases.

The demand for orthodontic treatment continues to be heavy and the visiting specialists, Mr. Norman Gray and Mr. Roger Abbey, have held 118 special orthodontic sessions. This is an increase of twenty-six over the previous year, and has proved of great help in reducing the list of those waiting for orthodontic treatment. At these sessions, Mr. Gray and Mr. Abbey have been assisted by their respective partners, Mr. H. G. Griffith and Mr. D. W. Martin. Mr. J. W. Martin, the School Dental Officer, has also assisted at Mr. Gray's



clinics. At the end of the year 146 children were receiving orthodontic treatment, and seventeen were still on the waiting list.

In general, the dental condition of the schoolchildren is quite satisfactory, but in order to maintain this position constant supervision and regular routine inspections are essential. Our present diet, with its high carbohydrate and sugar intake, far from encouraging any immunity to dental caries, has entirely the opposite effect and any satisfaction that can be felt comes from the steady improvement in the attitude of both parents and children towards the importance of dental health and in their ready acceptance of conservative dental treatment.

In the field of preventive dentistry, the research workers have made some progress towards the development of a tablet, containing suitable and acceptable inhibitory material, which could be chewed immediately after meals, and which would reduce the production of acid. On one particular scheme, experimental tablets have been made to some thirty different formulae to date, and some are now being tested clinically, using alkaline magnesium salt as a base and incorporating sodium fluoride as an enzyme inhibitor.

Pending any further developments on these lines, we must still continue our fight against dental caries by our insistence on a high degree of oral hygiene together with all possible emphasis on the importance of a suitable diet, with all refined carbohydrates and sugars reduced to a minimum.

M. G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.,

*Principal School Dental Officer.*

## 10. FAMILIES WITH DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS

The School Medical Officers and the Health Visitors are fully aware of the difficulties and problems which can occur from time to time even in the best ordered families and advice and guidance are given where necessary. Many parents look upon the School Health Service as something distant and distinct from home, but in fact it is interested in the school child physically, mentally and socially and any troubles affecting him at home have not only repercussions on his family, but also in school.

There are a number of families in Eastbourne who fall into the category of "problem families". The children tend to be neglected, become in time beyond control and are often in moral danger. In dealing with these families there is the closest liaison between the School Health Service and Social Workers involved. Especially difficult cases are considered and discussed by the Co-ordination Committee for Child Welfare, which is made up of the Superintendent Health Visitor, Senior Welfare Officer, Children's Officer, Housing Superintendent, School Attendance Officer, Probation Officer and National Assistance Board representative. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer acts as chairman of this committee. Twenty-seven such families were helped, nineteen of them being time-consuming.



I am again indebted to Mr. B. H. Rich, the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for his ready co-operation and patient work in trying to help families with difficulties and problems. He directly assisted the Department in twenty cases, involving fifty-four children, of whom thirty were of school age. The cases were classified as follows:

Neglect	..	..	..	..	..	16
Advice sought	..	..	..	..	..	2
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	1
Moral danger	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						20
						—

One hundred and forty-seven visits were paid to these families.

Mr. Rich also dealt with sixty-six families for the following reasons:

Neglect	..	..	..	..	..	34
Beyond control	..	..	..	..	..	5
Moral danger	..	..	..	..	..	2
Advice sought	..	..	..	..	..	24
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						66
						—

Of the 166 children in these families, 109 were of school age.

## 11. JUVENILE CRIME

The Chief Constable, Mr. R. W. Walker, has kindly supplied the following statistics:

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Convicted—conditional discharge	..			10	—
Convicted—absolute discharge	..			—	—
Probation	..	..	..	29	1
Approved School	..	..	..	1	—
Care of Local Authority	..	..	..	—	1
Pending	..	..	..	—	—
Borstal training	..	..	..	1	—
Fined	..	..	..	9	—
Dismissed	..	..	..	—	1
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	2	2
				—	—
				52	5
Cautions	..	..	..	27	6
				—	—
				79	11
				—	—

## 12. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The Department, in close co-operation with the Youth Employment Service, completed 693 medical reports during the year, in respect



of children who were due to leave secondary modern schools, indicating, where necessary, types of employment likely to be unsuitable for medical reasons. One handicapped pupil was known to have made application for registration as a disabled person on leaving school.

Under the Byelaws, children of school age in employment must produce a medical certificate to the effect that their employment will not be prejudicial to their health or development and will not render them unfit to benefit fully from their education. This also includes children taking part in entertainment. Numbers of children examined in the last five years are as follows:

<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>
152	201	197	228	224

### 13. PROVISION OF CLOTHING

EDUCATION (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1948, SECTION 5

Various articles of clothing were supplied by the Education Authority to forty children from twenty-six families.

### 14. SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

During the year 1960 the total number of meals served was 696,519 of which 21,634 were free. This compares with 697,344 which was the total for 1959, 20,408 of these being free.

Three new kitchens were opened during the year, the first was in April, at the Pashley Down Infants' School, to which the children of St. Mary's Infants' School were transferred. In May a kitchen at Stafford Junior School was opened and in September one at the first instalment of the new Grammar School on Kings Drive. This made a total of seventeen school kitchens. It was possible, as these new kitchens were started, to reduce considerably the number of transported meals.

The Milk in Schools Scheme has continued to function and one-third pint bottles of milk are provided for all primary and secondary school children who wish to have them. The following table shows the number of children in maintained schools taking meals and milk on a day in October 1960 and in 1959.

<i>A day in October</i>	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS					
	MEALS				MILK	
	<i>No. of Children in Schools</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Percentage taking Meals</i>	<i>Total taking Milk</i>	<i>Percentage taking Milk</i>
1960	6,172	109	3,226	54.0	5,206	84.5
1959	6,279	99	3,140	51.6	5,397	85.6



## 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following notifications of infectious disease in children of school age were received in the Department:

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	3
Whooping Cough .. .. .	4
Measles .. .. .	144
Food Poisoning .. .. .	3

## 16. TUBERCULOSIS

No cases of tuberculosis were notified in children of school age during the year.

### B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

For some years children known to be contacts of cases of tuberculosis have been offered this vaccine (Bacille Calmette-Guerin) during the routine preventive measures taken by the Chest Physician and staff of this Department and in this connection nine children of school age were vaccinated. Several other children were known contacts, but were found after a simple skin test to have acquired a degree of immunity.

In addition, B.C.G. vaccination has been offered to children of thirteen years attending both Council and private schools, and the students attending colleges of further education.

Details of children and students taking advantage of the scheme are as follows:

	<i>Skin Tested</i>	<i>Vaccinated</i>
Children in school .. .. .	470	422
Students .. .. .	202	140

Twenty-eight of the 470 school children gave a positive Mantoux reaction, indicating past tuberculosis infection. They were not vaccinated with B.C.G. but were X-rayed and in all cases the X-ray report was satisfactory.

## 17. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years immunised either by the medical staff of the Department or in respect of whom records were submitted by general medical practitioners is as follows:

	<i>By Medical Staff of the Department</i>	<i>By General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Primary Immunisation ..	15	20	35
Reinforcing Doses ..	138	111	249

Departmental records indicate that 6,015 out of the Registrar General's estimated population of 7,600 in this age group have been immunised, representing approximately 79 per cent.

## 18. DEATHS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Deaths of children of school age during the year were as follows:

- Boy, aged 13 years—1. (a) Cardiac Failure.  
(b) Chronic Pulmonary Suppuration.
- Girl, aged 15 years—1. (a) Bronchopneumonia.  
2. Gastroenteritis—Mental deficiency with physical maldevelopment.

## 19. TRAINING COLLEGES

Close liaison is maintained between the Department and both training colleges in the town. Lectures were given by members of the staff to the students and three sessions at Eastbourne Training College and fourteen sessions at Chelsea College of Physical Education were held during the year for medical examinations.

Valuable help was received from staff and students of Chelsea College in holding classes for handicapped children and those with minor postural and orthopaedic defects. These were held not only in the clinic, but also in schools and in the swimming bath and gave children the benefit of individual specialist attention.



# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960

*Local Education Authority:* EASTBOURNE C.B.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1961, as in Forms 7, 7 M and 11 Schools . . 6,686

NOTE: Tables A, B and C relate only to medical inspections of pupils attending maintained schools prescribed in Section 48 (1) of the Education Act, 1944.

### Part I

#### Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i>	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected</i>			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage of Col. 2</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage of Col. 2</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1955	116	116	100	—	—
1954	231	229	99.13	2	.87
1953	24	24	100	—	—
1952	12	12	100	—	—
1951	19	19	100	—	—
1950	16	16	100	—	—
1949	17	17	100	—	—
1948	14	14	100	—	—
1947	29	29	100	—	—
1946	533	532	99.81	1	.19
1945 and earlier	450	449	99.78	1	.22
TOTAL	1,461	1,457	99.73	4	.27

TABLE B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

NOTES: Pupils found at periodic inspections to require treatment for a defect should not be excluded from Table B by reason of the fact that they were already under treatment for that defect. Table B relates to individual pupils and not to defects. Consequently, the total in column (4) will not necessarily be the same as the sum of columns (2) and (3).

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)</i> (1)	<i>For Defective Vision (excluding squint)</i> (2)	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II</i> (3)	<i>Total individual pupils</i> (4)
1956 and later	—	—	—
1955	11	25	30
1954	12	48	55
1953	3	8	9
1952	—	4	4
1951	3	2	5
1950	2	4	6
1949	1	3	4
1948	2	2	3
1947	3	5	8
1946	85	82	142
1945 and earlier	92	68	146
TOTAL	214	251	412

TABLE C—OTHER INSPECTIONS

NOTES: A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of special inspections	..	..	..	472
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	1,489
			Total	1,961

TABLE D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

NOTES: All cases of infestation, however slight, should be included in Table D. The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	..	11,499
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested		80
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .	—



## Part II

### Defects Found by Medical Inspection during the year

TABLE A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

NOTE: All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at periodic medical inspections should be included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection. This Table should include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O).

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin .. ..	2	14	34	25	4	3	40	42
5	Eyes:								
	a. Vision .. ..	23	30	161	38	30	9	214	77
	b. Squint .. ..	8	4	10	2	1	—	19	6
	c. Other .. ..	1	1	1	4	—	—	2	5
6	Ears:								
	a. Hearing .. ..	3	25	8	23	2	1	13	49
	b. Otitis Media .. ..	1	5	5	5	—	2	6	12
	c. Other .. ..	—	5	2	5	—	1	2	11
7	Nose and Throat .. ..	12	34	5	14	2	7	19	55
8	Speech .. ..	13	25	3	14	2	1	18	40
9	Lymphatic Glands .. ..	5	34	1	1	—	4	6	39
10	Heart .. ..	—	4	1	5	—	3	1	12
11	Lungs .. ..	3	11	7	7	3	4	13	22
12	Developmental:								
	a. Hernia .. ..	2	2	—	2	—	1	2	5
	b. Other .. ..	—	20	2	1	2	3	4	24
13	Orthopaedic:								
	a. Posture .. ..	8	13	46	41	5	7	59	61
	b. Feet .. ..	17	17	13	4	4	1	34	22
	c. Other .. ..	4	13	13	24	2	2	19	39
14	Nervous System:								
	a. Epilepsy .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	b. Other .. ..	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4
15	Psychological:								
	a. Development .. ..	1	11	2	7	2	—	5	18
	b. Stability .. ..	5	25	8	20	4	9	17	54
16	Abdomen .. ..	2	6	—	1	—	1	2	9
17	Other .. ..	4	9	9	21	3	4	16	34

TABLE B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

NOTE: All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at special medical inspections should be included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Skin .. ..	7	—
5	Eyes:		
	a. Vision .. ..	19	4
	b. Squint .. ..	—	—
	c. Other .. ..	1	—
6	Ears:		
	a. Hearing .. ..	4	5
	b. Otitis Media .. ..	—	—
	c. Other .. ..	3	—
7	Nose and Throat .. ..	11	1
8	Speech .. ..	25	3
9	Lymphatic Glands .. ..	—	—
10	Heart .. ..	1	—
11	Lungs .. ..	9	6
12	Developmental:		
	a. Hernia .. ..	—	—
	b. Other .. ..	—	—
13	Orthopaedic:		
	a. Posture .. ..	12	4
	b. Feet .. ..	20	2
	c. Other .. ..	3	2
14	Nervous System:		
	a. Epilepsy .. ..	—	1
	b. Other .. ..	1	—
15	Psychological:		
	a. Development .. ..	15	14
	b. Stability .. ..	34	13
16	Abdomen .. ..	3	1
17	Other .. ..	27	8

### Part III

#### Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

NOTES: This part of the return should be used to give the total numbers of:

- (i) cases treated or under treatment during the year by members of the Authority's own staff;
- (ii) cases treated or under treatment during the year in the Authority's school clinics under National Health Service arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board; and



- (iii) cases known to the Authority to have been treated or under treatment elsewhere during the year.

TABLE A—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. .. .	44
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	482
TOTAL ..	526
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .	278

TABLE B—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	113
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	—
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	25
TOTAL ..	138
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:	
* (a) in 1960 .. .. .	1
(b) in previous years .. .. .	8

\* A pupil recorded under (a) above should not be recorded at (b) in respect of the supply of a hearing aid in a previous year

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments .. .. .	41
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .	122
TOTAL ..	163

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm:	
(a) Scalp .. .. .	—
(b) Body .. .. .	2
Scabies .. .. .	—
Impetigo .. .. .	16
Other skin diseases .. .. .	338
TOTAL ..	356

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics:	
By Psychiatrist .. .. .	110
By Psychologist .. .. .	99

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists .. .. .	177

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments .. .. .	155
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements .. .. .	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination .. .. .	427
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify .. .. .	—
TOTAL (a)–(d)	582



## Part IV

### Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:				
(a) At Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	6 261
(b) As Specials ..	..	..	..	114
				———— 6,375
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	2,625
(3) Number offered treatment	..	..	..	2,625
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	1,845
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11 (h)	..	..	..	7,403
(6) Half-days devoted to:				
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	..	..	..	50
(b) Treatment ..	..	..	..	830
				———— 880
(7) Fillings:				
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	2,561
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	155
				———— 2,716
(8) Number of Teeth filled:				
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	2,216
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	149
				———— 2,365
(9) Extractions:				
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	535
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	1,202
				———— 1,737
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	..			899
(11) Orthodontics:				
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	83
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	..	..	..	132
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	41
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	28
(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances	..	..	..	87
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	107
(g) Fixed appliances fitted ..	..	..	..	21
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	1,293
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	..	..	..	12
(13) Other operations:				
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	2,849
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	371
				———— 3,220

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