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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1960

WARRAN
COUNCIL

ETON
COUNCIL



ETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health, Highways and Works Committee

January to May, 1960

Chairman:
Councillor R.J. Clibbon.

- " B.T. Wolfe, J.P.,
(Chairman of the Council)
- " Mrs. W.H. Hay.
- " R.D. Baird.
- " J.A. Garnham.
- " W.H. Sharp.
- " H. Woods.
- " M.D. Neal.

Health, Highways and Works Committee

May to December, 1960

Chairman:
Councillor R.D. Baird.

- " Mrs. W.H. Hay.
- " Mrs. E.C. Hazell.
- " J. Bright.
- " W.E. Hamblin.
- " W.C. Reeves.
- " W.H. Sharp.
- " H. Woods.
- " C.F. Paintin.

	<u>Contents</u>						<u>Page</u>
General Statistics	3
Vital Statistics	3,4 and 5
Causes of Death	6 and 7
Tuberculosis - Notification Register				8
Infectious Diseases	8
Vaccination and Immunisation				9
Clinics and Treatment Centres				10 and 11
Food Inspections	12
Refuse Collection and Disposal				13
Rodent Control	13
Drainage and Sanitation		14
Moveable Dwellings	14
Slum Clearance	14
Water Supply	14
Water Analysis - (1) Bacteriological				15
(2) Chemical			16
Factories Acts 1937/1959	17 and 18

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ETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1960

To the Chairman and Members of the Council:

MR. CHAIRMAN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my annual report for the year 1960, which is my eleventh such report to this Council.

It is as usual mainly statistical and must be regarded as a record of events rather than a report in the ordinary sense. The figures are largely self explanatory and the vital statistics are those accepted by the Registrar General.

It has been rightly said that the small authority is more in touch with local conditions and can therefore be expected to provide a better personal service to meet the individual needs of the public as opposed to the large authorities whose services are necessarily standardised and mass-produced. There is a great deal of truth in this and in looking at this report it should be borne in mind that good public health practice is based on the sum total of individually small matters which may not be ostensibly important but which determine how we live and the state of health and wellbeing of the community. The spectacular events which make good reading are likely to be an indication of weakness or failure, as the preventative health services are at their best a silent service.

In looking at the statistics relating to cancer one cannot avoid wondering whether local authorities or their medical officers of health might be able to make some contribution towards controlling this disease. One body of opinion is strongly in favour of increasing our efforts to educate the public about early symptoms and obtain earlier medical consultation and diagnosis. Others on the other hand believe that this would cause unnecessary anxiety to large numbers of healthy people and unreasonable demands for investigation and x-ray examination before their fears could be allayed. Some time ago this authority together with neighbouring authorities considered the possibility of organizing a cancer education campaign but after a good deal of thought it was decided to take no further action. This was probably due to the unconvincing

nature of the evidence offered that such a campaign was desirable and possibly also because it could not be shown to what extent and for what types of cancer early diagnosis really improved the prognosis. At present the only cancer statistics published by all local authorities are the annual death returns under the international classification of sites, such as stomach, lung and bronchus. Although it is doubtful whether routine medical examination of cancer prone age groups for the early detection of the disease is practicable, more information which might prove to be of value might be obtained by local notification and registration as in the case of infectious diseases. Much of our knowledge of infectious diseases was gained through notification. Through notification also the patient could be brought in to touch immediately with health and social workers who could do much to relieve family worries with the minimum of delay.

The subject of radioactivity and disposal of radioactive wastes continues from time to time to occupy our attention. At present we have no problems of this description in this district and so far as one can judge we are not likely to have any insoluble problem, although the possibility must be borne in mind of danger from this source arising from accidents involving aircraft or vehicles transporting radioactive materials. It is right that public health inspectors should attend one of the short courses available on this subject, which would provide them with a working knowledge of the dangers involved and technical training in handling radioactive materials, and the action which they would be expected to take in the event of any emergency. Such training fortunately is available at the Technical College in Slough.

Once again I should like to thank all members for their interest and support in all matters related to health.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

G.HOBBIN.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

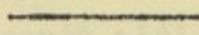
Area	993 acres.
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1960 ...	1,475
Rateable value at 1.4.60.	£65,788
Product of Penny Rate 1959/60..	£270.
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year)	5,190.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	38	31	69
Illegitimate..	1	-	1
	39	31	70
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	13.5		
National Rate	19.1		
Comparability Factor	1.10		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	0.14		
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate..	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births...	Nil		
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population ...	Nil		
National Rate per 1,000 Total Births ...	19.7		
Total Live and Still Births	70		

<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u> (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age)					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Illegitimate..	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
					<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	14.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
National Rate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7
<u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ..	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Illegitimate.	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
					<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births...							14.3
<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ..	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Illegitimate.	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
					<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births...							14.3
<u>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)							
Number of stillbirths and deaths..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u>							
Total from all causes (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
National Rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of deaths	16	14	30
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population...	...		5.8
Corrected Death Rate - allowing for sex and age. (Comparability Factor = 1.44)...	...		8.35
National Death Rate.		11.5
Ratio of Corrected Death Rate to National.		0.73



1. All causes	30	14	16	
2. Heart disease	12	10	22	
3. Cancer	5	4	9	
4. Stroke	3	2	5	
5. Pneumonia	2	1	3	
6. Tuberculosis	1	1	2	
7. Diabetes	1	1	2	
8. Kidney disease	1	1	2	
9. Liver disease	1	1	2	
10. Other respiratory diseases	1	1	2	
11. Other circulatory diseases	1	1	2	
12. Other infectious diseases	1	1	2	
13. Other chronic diseases	1	1	2	
14. Accidents	1	1	2	
15. Suicide	1	1	2	
16. Unknown	1	1	2	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE ETON URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	-	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	1	3	4
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia.	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	-	1	1
18. Coronary disease, angina.	4	-	4
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease.	5	3	8
21. Other circulatory disease.	-	-	-
22. Influenza.	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	-	-	-
24. Bronchitis.	-	2	2

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH (Continued)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	3	1	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	-	1	1
34. All other accidents.	-	-	-
35. Suicide.	-	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>30</u>

Deaths from Principal Causes.

	<u>No. of deaths.</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
Malignant diseases - all types.	7	1.35
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	1	0.19
Respiratory diseases.	3	0.58
Diseases of the heart - all types.	12	2.31

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification Register - Additions and Deletions

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Number on Register at 1.1.60.	27	20	47	8	3	11	58
Number entered by Primary Notification or on Transfer into the District.	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Number removed from Register.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number remaining on Register at 31.12.60.	28	21	49	8	3	11	60

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS

Whooping Cough.....2

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....2

IMMUNISATION

Age at date of Immunisation

	Age at date of Immunisation						TOTAL
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	
Primary Immunisation - Diphtheria	23	15	-	-	1	1	40
Primary Immunisation - Whooping Cough	44	4	-	-	-	-	48
Primary Combined(Diphtheria/Whooping Cough)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Primary Combined(Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus)	18	4	-	-	-	-	22
	-	-	-	-	7	44	51

RE-IMMUNISATION

VACCINATION

Age at date of Vaccination

	Age at date of Vaccination						TOTAL
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	
Vaccination - Smallpox	42	4	2	-	-	-	49
Re- Vaccination - Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vaccination - Tetanus	-	1	3	-	1	-	5

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics

CENTRE	LOCATION	SESSIONS	SESSIONS WITH MEDICAL OFFICER
Eton	Austin Leigh & Baldwin Institute.	1st and 3rd Tueadays	3rd Tuesday
Eton Wick	Village Hall.	1st and 3rd Fridays	1st Friday

Family Planning Clinics

Slough - Upton Hospital, Slough.
Mondays - 6.p.m. - 7.30.p.m.
Tuesdays - 6.p.m. - 7.30.p.m.
Wednesdays - 11.a.m. - 12.30.p.m.

Slough - Health Centre, Burlington Road, Slough.
Fridays - 2.15.p.m. - 4.p.m.

Chest Clinic.

The Chest Clinic is held at Upton Hospital, Slough, where appointments may be made with the Chest Physician in Charge.

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, (Including Old Windsor Hospital)
Hillingdon Hospital, Hillingdon.
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

General Hospitals

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow.
King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, Berks.
Old Windsor Hospital, Crimp Hill, Old Windsor.
Upton Hospital, Slough.
Maidenhead General Hospital, Maidenhead, Berks.

Chronic Sick

St. Mark's Hospital, Maidenhead.
Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor.

Part III Accommodation

Upton Hospital, Slough.
Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor.

Maternity Accommodation.

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow.
Colinswood Maternity Home, Farnham Common.
Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor.
Princess Christian Nursing Home, Windsor.
Upton Hospital, Slough.

Ante and Post Natal Clinics.

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.	Ante-Natal	Monday mornings.
King Edward VII Hospital, Old Windsor Unit.	Ante and Post Natal	Wednesday and Friday mornings.
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow.	Ante-Natal	Every Thursday morning.
Colinswood Maternity Home, Farnham Common.	Ante and Post Natal	Every 3rd Monday morning and every Wednesday morning.
Upton Hospital, Slough.	Ante and Post Natal	Monday morning and afternoon and Thursday and Friday afternoon. (Ante Natal) Monday afternoon and Friday afternoon (Post-Natal)

Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector for the Year 1960

FOOD INSPECTIONS

(a) Milk. The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960 came into operation on the 1st October 1960 and among other things, transferred to Food and Drugs Authorities responsibility for the issue of Dealers' Licences, at the same time discontinuing the issue of Supplementary Dealers' Licences.

The nine Dealer's Licences previously issued by this Authority will therefore be renewed by the Bucks County Council and the three Supplementary Licences will not be renewed.

(b) Food Premises. There are fifty three premises at which food is prepared or sold, and the type of business can be sub-divided as follows:-

Grocers	8
General Stores	2
Inns	6
Cafes	8
British Restaurant	1
Fishmonger	1
Fried and Wet Fish	1
Butchers	4
Bakers and Confectioners	3
College Tuck Shops and Confectioners	2
Sweets, Ice-Cream and Tobacco	9
Greengrocers	2
Dairies	1
Bakehouses	3
Summer Stalls	2

53

Twenty five of the above mentioned premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, for the manufacture of preserved food and the storage and sale of ice-cream. The registrations are:-

Sale of Ice-Cream	9
Sale of Ice-Cream and Preserved Food	5
Sale of Preserved Food	8
Manufacture of Preserved Food	3

All ice-cream is sold pre-packed.

Routine inspections have been made during the course of the year. One informal notice was served under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 in respect of a property at which minor infringements were noted. The defects were rectified without delay and no further action was necessary.

Unsound Foodstuffs. Upon inspection 79 lbs. English Beef, 48 lbs. Imported Frozen Beef and 36 English Chicken were condemned as unfit for human consumption. None of this foodstuff was diseased, the reason for condemnation being decomposition as a result of bad packing, bruising, etc.

(c) Meat. No emergency slaughtering was carried out during this period.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse disposal is by means of controlled tipping on the Council's Refuse Tip, and despite increasing difficulty in the recruitment and retention of labour a weekly service has been maintained.

RODENT CONTROL

Surveys are made as a result of reported infestations or as a result of observations made by the Council's officers during the course of their other duties. Routine survey is made only in the case of the Council's Refuse Tip which continues to be virtually rat free.

Whilst surveys are a free service, any consequent treatment is made the subject of a charge on the property owner.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

Sewage is disposed of by arrangement with the Slough Corporation through their Cippenham Disposal Works.

Ninety one new premises were connected to the public sewer, fifty of which formed the new Council Housing site at Eton Wick.

Construction work in respect of the installation of an additional pump at Eton Pumping Station is well in hand, and will be in operation during the coming year.

During the course of the year nineteen additional manholes have been constructed on various lengths of the Eton sewer. This will greatly facilitate the routine maintenance and inspection of the sewerage system.

Resultant upon the rapid increase in growth of Eton Wick since 1946 the present pumping installation has become inadequate to deal with the dry weather flow, and a scheme has been prepared for the installation of larger pump units at the Eton Wick Pumping Station. The scheme has been approved

by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and it is anticipated that work will be commenced during the coming year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

All the occupants of the caravans at Crown Farm have been rehoused by this Authority and the site cleared. A subsequent planning application was made by the site owner but this was refused.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

All the occupants in the two slum clearance areas have been rehoused by this Authority. Demolition of one site is complete and it is understood that the owners have redevelopment proposals in hand.

With regard to the other area, which this Authority proposes to redevelop, work on the preparation of preliminary layouts is proceeding and it is anticipated that necessary demolition works will be commenced during the coming year.

A further four properties have been demolished as a result of clearance and demolition orders, and in each case the occupiers were rehoused by this Authority.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water to the area is supplied from Windsor Corporation Waterworks in Eton.

Weekly sampling is carried out by Windsor Corporation who forward copies of the bacteriologist's report to this Council. These samples have proved to be satisfactory throughout the year.

A sample of water was obtained by this Council's officers and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination. The reports were satisfactory and are set out in full on subsequent pages.

WATER ANALYSIS

1. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
Sample after Chlorination	0	0	0
Presumptive Coliform reaction	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable No.</u>
Sample after Chlorination	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact.coli. (Type 1)			
Sample after chlorination	-	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction			
Sample after chlorination	- ml.	100 ml.	

Observations on sample of water after chlorination:

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

2. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Clear and bright.
Colour	7
Odour	Nil
p H	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	22
Electric Conductivity	625
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	445
Chlorine present as Chloride	32
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	245
Hardness	330 - Carbonate 245 Non-Carbonate 85
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen Absorbed	0.60
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.040
Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals - Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead.	Absent
Turbidity	Nil

Observations:

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is practically free from colour and of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Part 1 of the Act

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Secs.1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	2	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	17	6	-	-
Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total:	20	8	-	-

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	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT (Continued)

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110		Section 111		Prosecutions
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	
Wearing apparel } Making etc., Cleaning and washing.	2	-	-	-	-
Total:	2	-	-	-	-

~~February~~

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