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Dept. Health & Social Security

BOROUGH OF GOSPORT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

I. D. M. NELSON

M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

1968

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BOROUGH OF GOSPORT

1.

Health and Welfare Department,
Town Hall,
GOSPORT.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

I have changed the lay-out of this year's report to make it, I hope, more readable. The compilation of the report is the work of many people; I only try to bring the main aspects of the work of the department together as a story. I would especially like to thank three contributors - Mr. P. A. Allerton (Manager of the Gosport Branch of the Department of Employment and Productivity) has consistently given me a commentary on the employment situation; Mr. C. Thomas (Borough Engineer and Surveyor) opens the section on Environmental Services with an account of the improvements in the town's sewerage system; Dr. J. M. Couchman (the Consultant in Venereal Diseases for the area) sends me details about venereal disease in the town. Details about venereal disease are included for the first time in the hope that anyone really concerned with the health of the town will note that there is a continuing and increasing problem here as elsewhere in the country.

At the end of the year the County Council were able to tell us that the building of Rowner Health Centre would start. When this Centre is in use it will practically finish the development of the Rowner area which began after the last war. The completion of the housing for Naval personnel phased for next year is likely to be the last major development for some time. It is interesting to reflect that it has taken 25 years to complete the main physical development of this area.

In Section 2 of the report details are given about the Cervical Cytology and Family Planning Clinics. Both these new services are much in demand but there is a very big gap between the women who attend for cervical cytology and those who could attend if we could get them interested in the necessity for this test. This service was developed on public demand but very many women who should be tested have neither attended the Local Authority Clinic nor their own General Practitioners.

For many years now, samples of sea water have been taken from the inshore waters in Portsmouth Harbour and the Solent and the bacteriological results have now been analysed. The samples were examined in the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth and I am indebted to Dr. D. J. H. Payne, the Director there, for his help in interpretation of the results.

Late in 1967 the new sewer outfall was brought into operation and since then we have been able to judge how much improvement there has been in the cleanliness of our beaches. There is no doubt whatsoever that this new sewerage disposal system has been shown to be a sound investment and money spent on modern sewage disposal helps to clean the shores near the outfall.

We are, however, beginning to see a build-up of other sea-borne litter on our beaches which could, in time, become a nuisance because it is indestructible. More and more discarded "plastic" containers float in on the tide and with the Solent now a "highway" for all types of boats the "chucking overboard" of this kind of litter is just not acceptable for it seldom sinks and never disintegrates.

Most of the tables that appear in this report are taken from returns regularly requested by Central Government Departments. These tables, together with the commentaries on the services, will give readers some idea of the work of the department.

I. D. M. NELSON

Medical Officer of Health
and
Divisional Medical Officer

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

His Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor V. E. J. Neal)

The Deputy Mayor: Councillor H. W. Cooley I.S.M.

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. G. M. Skipper

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. C. Martin

Alderman C. W. L. Giles

Alderman H. T. Rogers, O.B.E.

Councillor H. R. Candy

Councillor H. P. Davies

Councillor R. A. Dimmer

Councillor H. A. Hawkes

Councillor G. C. Maynard

Councillor D. Moody

Councillor P. V. Pritchard, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Councillor R. L. Richards

STAFF

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Deputy Divisional Medical Officer

E. M. Wallis, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Departmental Medical Officer

G. T. Balean, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.

Departmental Medical Officers
(part-time)

R. Bradmore, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., C.P.H.

A. D. Munro, M.B., Ch.B.

M. Whitwham, M.B., Ch.B.

M. Gray, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Chest Physician (part-time)

J. C. Hesketh, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Child Psychiatrist
(part-time)

I. Hadfield, B.M., B.Ch., D.P.M. (to October 1968)

D. R. Thornber, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (from November 1968)

Area Dental Officer

H. J. Miller, L.D.S., R.C.S.

School Eye Clinic Oculist (part-time)

A. E. Barrett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

Consultant in Venereal Diseases for
the Area

J. M. Couchman, D.S.C., M.A., B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. G. Cope, Cert. R.S.I., Meat and Foods, Sanitary
Science.

Area Nursing Officer (part-time)

Miss D. M. Wagner, S.R.C., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.

Home Help Organiser

Mrs. D. Moore

Matron, Podds House Day Nursery

Mrs. J. A. Boord, N.N.E.B.

Mental Health Social Workers

K. Harwood, S.R.N., R.M.A., Q.N.

P. Bowles, Cert. in Social Work.

Mrs. J. Wilmot, B.A.(Hons.), Diploma in Social
Studies.

Chief Administrative Assistant

B. Bayford

SECTION 1

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	6,770
Population	Census 1961 66,800
	Estimated 1968 75,680
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses	26,847
Rateable Value	£2,946,896
Penny Rate Product (1968-1969)	£11,770

Live Births:	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	
				Crude	Adjusted
Total	795	751	1,546	20.4	19.2
Legitimate	739	706	1,445		
Illegitimate	56	45	101		

Still Births:	Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births				
Total	13	10	23	14.7	
Legitimate	12	9	21		
Illegitimate	1	1	2		

Total Live & Still Births:			
Total	808	761	1,569
Legitimate	751	715	1,466
Illegitimate	57	46	103

Infant Deaths (under 1 yr. of age):	Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
Total	13	13	26	16.8
Legitimate	13	13	26	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	

Infant Deaths (under 4 wks of age):				
Total	8	7	15	9.7
Legitimate	8	7	15	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	

Infant Deaths (under 1 wk. of age):				
Total	8	6	14	9.1
Legitimate	8	6	14	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	

Stillbirths & Deaths (under 1 wk. of age):	Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births			
	21	16	37	23.6

Maternal Mortality: Nil

Illegitimate Live Births: 56 45 101 6.5% of Live Births

Deaths:	Rate per 1,000 Population			
			Crude	Adjusted
	307	330	637	8.4 10.2

Infectious Diseases:	1967	1968
Corrected Notifications:		
Dysentery	5	17
Encephalitis, Infective	-	1
Erysipelas (Not notifiable from 1.10.68)	3	-
Food Poisoning	4	5
Measles	1,051	462
Meningococcal Infection	2	-
Pneumonia (Not notifiable from 1.10.68)	8	16
Puerperal Pyrexia (Not notifiable from 1.10.68)	2	2
Scarlet Fever	22	13
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	5	3
Tuberculosis, Non-pulmonary	1	-
Whooping Cough	27	13
Infective Hepatitis (Notifiable from 15.6.68)	-	50

EMPLOYMENT IN GOSPORT 1968

The year saw a new development in the local Employment Exchange service with Gosport, Fareham, Havant and Petersfield being linked together under an Area Management Scheme covering the whole of the Portsmouth area. The new organisation has three main aims - to provide an improved office management structure; to co-ordinate employment work in what is regarded as a travel to work area; and to develop and improve the employment service operated by the Department. This need for greater integration and co-operation between Employment Exchanges has arisen from the growth of personal transport and of the many large organisations whose employees travel from outside the immediate vicinity of the firm.

Although statistics showing the local working population for 1968 are not yet available, it is known that the industrial pattern in the area changed little from previous years but an increase is expected in the numbers employed in the electronic, engineering and clothing industries.

Expansion which has taken place in local factories resulted in a heavy demand for women workers, both full and part-time, throughout the year. Outstanding demands for men were, however, confined mainly to skilled craftsmen, the most acute shortage being felt in the engineering trades. Placing activity by the Gosport Exchange was the highest for men since 1955 with 14,025 being found jobs locally. The total of 2,088 persons placed in work in Gosport showed an improvement of 200 over 1967. Building work remained busy for most of the year, the largest contracts being in the Rowner area, viz. the R.N. Pay and Computer Centre and Ministry of Defence Housing Development.

Unemployment in the Borough fell considerably from the previous year with an average of 338 persons registered for work. Many of these workers were in the older age groups and quite a number were seeking commercial occupations for which fewer vacancies are available locally.

It is pleasing to report that there was a big improvement on 1967 in the number of registered disabled persons out of work. Of the average of 33 persons unemployed in this category, nearly a third were available for work only under sheltered conditions. Local employers have readily considered handicapped persons for a variety of vacancies and a total of 108 disabled workers found jobs locally was double the 1967 figure.

There was a decreasing number of unskilled opportunities in the area for men during the year and it was, therefore, not surprising that considerably more applications were received for courses of training at Government Training Centres. These schemes are designed to enable men and women to undertake many skilled engineering and building trades and attracted 98 applications during the year, the majority of the allocations being made to the Training Centre now well established in Southampton.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	M	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	8	6
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	M	35	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	10	5	13
	F	31	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	5	7	11
Diabetes Mellitus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anaemias	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
	F	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Active Rheumatic Fever	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Hypertensive Disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	22	26	21
	F	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	29	38	-
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	9
	F	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	33
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	16
	F	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	30
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	12
Influenza	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Pneumonia	M	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	9
	F	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	21	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	8	6	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-
Asthma	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
	F	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Appendicitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	M	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
All Other Accidents	M	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
All other External Causes	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES:	M	307	8	5	2	-	9	3	4	17	69	79	111
	F	330	7	6	1	1	2	2	1	19	32	79	180

SECTION 2

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Live and Still Births

	Live Births	Still Births	Total
Domiciliary	449	-	449
Institutional	1086	21	1107
TOTALS	1535	21	1556

In comparing these figures with those given by the Registrar-General under Vital Statistics, it will be noticed that the actual number of births given by him is 13 more if his total live and still births is compared with the total adjusted births obtained from local sources, namely 1556.

Early Discharges from Maternity Units

Before 48 hours	1967	1968
Number	192	175
% of Total Institutional Births	18.0%	15.8%
% of Total Births	12.5%	11.2%
Over 48 hours & Before 10th Day		
Number	125	138
% of Total Institutional Births	11.7%	12.5%
% of Total Births	8.1%	8.9%
Total		
Number	317	313
% of Total Institutional Births	29.7%	28.3%
% of Total Births	20.6%	20.1%

Premature Infants

Born in Hospital	76	98
Born at Home	8	15
Total	84	113

Congenital Abnormalities

There is full co-operation with general practitioners, hospitals and maternity homes for the notification of congenital defects apparent at birth. Birth notification cards record these defects and, where necessary, a questionnaire about details is completed. Monthly returns are made to the Registrar General.

Congenital Malformations notified during 1968:

Total	30
Live	25
Still	5

Died: 3 under one week. (Ages 5 days, 12 hours, 5 days)
 3 under 12 months (Ages 8 months, 3 months, 1 month)

Ante-Natal Clinics

Clinics continued to be held by General Practitioners at their own surgeries with the assistance of group-attached Midwives and Health Visitors.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes

	Number of Classes	Total Sessions	Number of Women Attending			Total Attendances
			Hospital Bookings	Home Bookings	Total	
The Gables	4	34	15	12	27	198
Rowner C.W.C.	5	47	20	23	43	276
Rowner Surgery	6	44	2	60	62	337
	15	125	37	95	132	811

Child Health Clinics

Alverstoke (Ceased 20.12.68 for Winter period)	Broderick Hall, Clayhall Road, Gosport Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Bridgemary	Iona Church Hall, Fisher Road, Bridgemary, Gosport Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Elson	Blake Maternity Home, Ham Lane, Elson, Gosport Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Forton	Crossway Hall, Forton Road, Gosport Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
The Gables	The Gables Clinic, 3 Spring Garden Lane, Gosport Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. & Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon
Lee-on-the-Solent	Lowry Hall, High Street, Lee-on-the-Solent Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Rowner (Commenced 30.9.68)	Community Centre, Magennis Close, Gosport Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Rowner	Royal Sailors' Rest Hall, Grange Lane, Rowner, Gosport. Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon & 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

	1967	1968
Total Sessions at all Clinics	512	515
Total Attendances at all Centres	23,270	26,396
Total number of Children seen by Medical Officer	5,930	6,003
Total number of Children referred for special treatment or advice to G.P. or Specialist or Special Clinic	138	93
Number of Children on "At Risk" Register at end of year	414	530

Dental Treatment

176 Dental Officer Sessions (171 for Treatment and 5 for Health Education) were devoted to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5.

	Children Under 5	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Attendances:		
First Attendances	468	27
Subsequent Attendances	831	55
Total Attendances	1299	82

	Children Under 5	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Inspections:		
First Inspections	486	143
Requiring Treatment	334	18
Offered Treatment	334	18
Treatments:		
Fillings	1315	41
Teeth Filled	1202	41
Teeth Extracted	195	28
General Anaesthetics (Dental Anaesthetist)	88	3
Emergency Visits by Patients	53	4
Patients X-Rayed	2	3
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or removal of stains	408	44
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	93	1
Teeth Root Filled	1	-
Courses of Treatment additional to First Course	24	2
Courses of Treatment Completed	413	23
Prosthetics:		
Full Dentures Supplied		2
Partial Dentures Supplied		3

Mother and Baby Homes

There are none in the Borough. Financial responsibility is accepted for cases sent to Homes elsewhere and there were 4 cases in 1968.

No field worker is employed for the Care of Illegitimate Children - there is full co-operation between Health Visitors, County Children's Officers, Welfare Officers and the Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker.

Welfare Foods

Distribution of National Welfare Foods continued to be at Child Health Clinics when open. (When no C.H.C. is open, emergency supplies may be obtained from the Health Department).

	1967	1968
Sales: National Dried Milk (tins)	7,209	6,070
Orange Juice (bottles)	19,479	19,967
Cod Liver Oil	1,165	1,035
Vitamin Tablets (packets)	1,288	1,043

Proprietary Welfare Foods continue to be sold at Child Health Clinics and sales in the financial year 1968-69 amounted to £2,653 compared with £2,650 in 1967-68.

Day Nursery

Podds House, Brockhurst Road, is a non-residential Day Nursery with 55 approved places and a staff of Matron, Warden, 3 Staff Nursery Nurses, 7 Nursery Assistants and 4 Domestic.

Owing to continued Government financial restrictions, no progress has yet been made with the scheme for improving accommodation at the Nursery.

	Priority Cases		Non-Priority Cases		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
On Register at End of Year	57	48	12	20	69	68
Total Half-Day Attendances	20,408	18,859	3,704	4,287	24,112	23,146
Average Half-Day Attendances	40	37	7	8	47	45

Registered Nurseries and Daily Minders

At the end of the year there were 13 Registered Playgroups (compared with 10 at the end of 1967) and 10 registered Daily Minders (compared with 14 at the end of 1967).

Legislation was introduced in the latter part of the year making it an offence to mind one or more children under the age of 5 years for reward in buildings other than the children's own homes. This legislation has brought with it a great increase in the number of applications for registration.

A departmental Medical Officer and Health Visitors regularly inspect these premises and as far as possible we request that the children be immunised against the usual childhood diseases and vaccinated against smallpox. Each child is entitled to one-third of a pint of Milk free per day if the Minders apply to the Ministry of Health for this concession.

A list of Child Minders and playgroups is available on request from the Department.

	Premises Providing		Persons Providing	
	All Day	Sessional	All Day	Sessional
	Care	Care	Care	Care
No. of premises or persons	-	13	2	8
No. of children permitted	-	454	7	63

MIDWIFERY

The combined establishment of midwives and nurses is 19. Attachment for Midwives to G.P. practices continued to work satisfactorily.

Five of our Midwives are approved teachers. Pupil Midwives for Training Courses at Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester, and Battle Hospital, Reading, are accepted for the Regulation Part II three-month district training.

Compared with the previous year an increase in home confinements was accompanied by a decrease in early hospital discharges:

Home Confinements

		1967	1968
Doctor Booked:	Present at Birth	180	209
	Not Present at Birth	284	299
		<u>464</u>	<u>508</u>
Doctor not Booked:	Present at Birth	2	-
	Not Present at Birth	4	2
		<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
Total:	Doctor Present at Birth	182	209
	Doctor Not Present at Birth	288	301
		<u>470</u>	<u>510</u>

Early Hospital Discharges

	Before 48 hours	192	175
	48 hours and before 10th day	125	138
	Total	<u>317</u>	<u>313</u>
Total Midwifery Visits		13,598	12,264
Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics			
(at G.P. Surgeries)		1,043	1,157
Attendances at Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes		79	90
Attendances at Cervical Cytology Clinics		17	47
Attendances at Family Planning Clinics		-	67

HEALTH VISITING

The establishment is:-

Health Visitors/School Nurses	10 Whole-time
Tuberculosis, School and Clinic Nurse	1 Whole-time
School and Clinic Nurses	4 Part-time

DEVELOPMENTAL CLINIC

This Clinic, with the popular title of Progress Clinic, celebrated its first birthday in September 1968. Although open to pre-school children of any age, referrals to the Clinic tend to be delayed until after the child's first birthday and often much later than this. In some cases the defect is not congenital and in others, such as immaturity in some field of development, nobody has been concerned about the child during its first year. Early attendance has the advantage that the child's developmental profile can be drawn over a longer period and hence with increased accuracy.

In the case of the immature or mentally retarded child it is becoming increasingly recognised that correct, stimulating handling can speed up the child's development and produce an improvement in attainment relative to chronological age. There is, in my view, no better person to produce this effect than the devoted, able mother and one of the objects of the Clinic is to help the mother with this task. But, even with the best home handling, these children also need, as they grow older, a widening of experience by contact with an environment outside the home circle. This contact tends to be denied them in the neighbourhood environment, either because of the mother's sensitivity to the child's limitations relative to normally developing children, or because of the slights and lack of understanding dealt out by society to the handicapped in general. An extension of services for the handicapped child under the age of 5 years is much needed. A small proportion of handicapped children are taken at Podds House Day Nursery and I would like to see this facility extended with the provision of a Nursery Unit from which handicapped children could be integrated at least part-time into the ordinary Nursery groupings and at which the child's developmental attainment could be observed over long periods.

During the year no child attending the Clinic reached an age or otherwise required a decision as to educational or other placement.

New Cases i.e. referred for the first time in 1968	27
Cases on Register: referred in 1967, 1968 and still on register for recall at end of the year	45
Total Attendances: New patients + old	32
Mental Retardation - Immaturity Relative to Chronological Age:	
Post encephalitic state	1
Mongol	5
Neonatal hypoglycaemia	1
Cerebral palsy	1
Visual defect: deaf	1
Dwarfish	1
Prematurity	1
Cardiac defect	1
Other	9
No defect confirmed	2
	23
Neurological defect:	
Spina Bifida	1
Spinal neuroblastoma (post-operative)	1
	2
Cardiac defect	1
	1
Non-Communicating child	1
	1
Total new Referrals	27

HOME NURSING

11.

The combined establishment of nurses and midwives remains at 19. Nurses continued to be deployed on the "district" principle.

	1967	1968
New Cases under 5 years	13	13
New Cases aged 65 years and over	396	368
Other New Cases	171	156
Total New Cases	580	537
Total Visits	20,450	20,634
Total Visits for Injections Only	7,275	5,327

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

Records are required only in respect of children under 16 years of age. Vaccination and Immunisation is carried out by both General Practitioners and Local Authority doctors. All records are kept within the department although eventually these records will be kept on the Hampshire County Council computer.

Smallpox

Age at Date of Vaccination	No. Vaccinated		No. Re-Vaccinated	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Under 1 year	58	26		
1 year	895	977		
2 - 4 years	168	150	26	33
5 - 15 years	37	43	151	157
Total	1158	1196	177	190

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Measles

	Year of Birth					Others Under 16	Total	Total 1967
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961- 1964			
Primary Courses:								
Triple Antigen	467	684	43	10	28	7	1,239	1,543
Diphtheria/Tetanus	1	2	1	2	11	2	19	5
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	2	14	16	-
Poliomyelitis	343	774	64	14	41	11	1,247	1,454
Measles	7	183	136	106	407	24	863	-
Total Diphtheria	468	686	44	12	39	9	1,258	1,548
Total Whooping Cough	467	684	43	10	28	7	1,238	1,543
Total Tetanus	468	686	44	12	41	23	1,274	1,548
Total Poliomyelitis	343	774	64	14	41	11	1,247	1,454
Reinforcing Doses:								
Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Triple Antigen	5	166	405	74	363	44	1,057	1,163
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	16	16	3	450	51	536	368
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	-
Poliomyelitis	4	96	175	33	1,091	94	1,493	1,134
Total Diphtheria	5	182	421	77	814	95	1,594	1,537
Total Whooping Cough	5	166	405	74	364	44	1,058	1,163
Total Tetanus	5	182	421	77	816	102	1,603	1,531
Total Poliomyelitis	4	96	175	33	1,092	94	1,494	1,134

PREVENTION of ILLNESS, CARE and AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

Extra Nourishment (Milk and Eggs) were approved for 2 cases recommended by the Chest Physician in 1968

B.C.G. Vaccination

Vaccinations under the Contact Scheme are done by follow-ups at the Chest Clinic and the Chest Physician reports for 1968:

Contacts:	Skin Tested	32
	Positive	5
	Negative	27
	Vaccinated	11

All Secondary Schools except one were visited during the calendar year. The school which does not feature in these figures was included in the September term of the academic year which ended in July 1968 and vaccination will again be available before the end of the Summer Term in 1969.

School Children and Students:

	1968	1967	1966
Skin Tested	820	788	742
Positive	220	146	273
Negative	600	608	437
Vaccinated	599	603	429

Cervical Cytology Clinic

An appointment system is operated and approximately 20 patients are seen at each Session:

Total Attendances	961
Total Smears Taken	961
Positive Results	Nil
Other Minor Infections	22

On Waiting List at 31st December 1968 - 265

Family Planning

In January a Family Planning Clinic commenced at The Gables, Spring Garden Lane, every Thursday evening and by April it was necessary to add a further Clinic by appointment only on Wednesday mornings. The Wednesday Clinic is mainly confined to medical and social cases and the fitting of I.U.C.Ds.

At 31st December 1968, 1,853 patients were regularly attending the Clinics.

Medical Loan Equipment

Medical Aids and Equipment for issue on loan to patients treated at home are provided through the British Red Cross Society as agents for the Local Health Authority. By arrangement with the County Welfare Officer, medical aids for handicapped persons are also supplied in this way. Allowances for these services are made in the County Council's annual grant to the Society.

Articles are loaned on production of a covering medical certificate. No charge is made for the first six weeks of loan; thereafter a hiring fee is charged (ranging from 6d to 3/- per week according to cost of article).

The Society have six Medical Loan Depots in the Borough:

B.R.C.S. Headquarters,	175 Elson Road
B.R.C.S. Centre,	Beach Road, Lee-on-the-Solent.
Town	- 36 St. Edwards Road.
Clayhall, Alverstoke	- 109 Clayhall Road.
Rowner	- Rowner Lodge, Rowner Lane.
Bridgemary	- The Leisure, Cunningham Drive.

Some medical aids and equipment are also available from the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Special items of equipment, such as bed hoists, ripple beds, sleighs, are available on approved medical recommendation.

Chiropody

This service for the elderly, expectant mothers and handicapped persons continues to be operated by the British Red Cross Society and the Hampshire Council of Social Service as agents for the Local Health Authority who make grants for this purpose to both organisations.

Chiropodists attend the following Clinics in the Borough:

British Red Cross Society:

175 Elson Road Thursdays - all day
Except 1st Thursday in
month - a.m. only

The Gables, Spring Garden Lane Every Tuesday and Friday
1 p.m.

Bridgemary Community Centre Mondays, 5 p.m.

Beach Road, Lee-on-the-Solent Every fourth Monday and
following Friday week each month
1 p.m.

W.R.V.S. for Hampshire Council of Social Service:

19 Bury Road - Thursdays by appointment (until 31.12.68)

Arrangements are made, when necessary, for transport of patients to Clinics and also for domiciliary visits by the chiropodists.

Persons Treated:	B.R.C.S.	W.R.V.S.	Total
Aged 65 and Over	816	87	903
Expectant Mothers	-	-	-
Others	11	-	11
	<u>827</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>914</u>
Treatment Given:			
At Clinics	3,094	390	3,484
Domiciliary	1,424	-	1,424
	<u>4,518</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>4,908</u>

Health Education

Talks on Health Education continued as a constant feature of the Department. The Medical Officer of Health and the Area Nursing Officer gave 43 talks to various schools and organisations in the Borough. Films, slides and other visual aids were always used followed by questions or discussion. The slides made in the department by Mr. Bell about the work of the department were again found to be a most ready and acceptable way of explaining how the Health and Welfare Services work.

These slides were mainly used when talking to various organisations in the Borough, whereas, in the schools, the senior pupils were more interested in such topics as Drugs, Smoking and Health and Venereal Diseases.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The number of Home Helps employed under the control of the Home Help Organiser is as follows:-

(a) Whole-time	-
(b) Part-time	99
(c) Whole-time equivalent of (b)	49

The actual hours served and the number of cases where help was provided were:

Home Help to Households for Persons:-

Aged 65 and over on first visit	- 441.	Aged under 65 on first visit	- 148
Total	- 589		
Total hours assistance provided	- 99,282½		
Travelling Time	- 6,488½		

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

An additional Mental Health Social Worker was appointed in October which necessitated a re-allocation of doctors' practices under the Attachment Scheme.

Experience suggests that with a mixed population structure such as pertains in Gosport, the optimum arrangement is for one Mental Health Social Worker to be attached to a single partnership of six doctors. Such a Group Practice produces a working case-load and the Social Worker is felt to be a full member of the therapeutic team. Population factors are, however, important. A prosperous retirement area, such as Lee on the Solent, has its own mental health problems but these tend to be less numerous than those stemming from a population of equal size in a more mixed area: while, in an area where a practice covers a highly mobile population with a large proportion of family units detached from the extended units from which they sprang, the need is for Mental Health Social Workers to be more generously allocated.

Total referrals of All Cases :-

Referred by:-	Mentally Ill				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 & Over		Under 16		16 & Over		Under 16		16 & Over		Under 16		16 & Over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
General Practitioners	1	1	39	123	1		1		1	1			2	3	39	124	168
Hospitals:																	
On Discharge from In-Patient Treatment			6	8											6	8	14
After or During Out-Patient or Day Treatment			3	7											3	7	10
Total			9	15											9	15	24
Local Education Authorities					9	6	3	4	3				9	9	3	4	25
Police and Courts			6	6											6	6	12
Other Sources			30	54			3	2			1				33	57	90
TOTAL	1	1	84	198	9	7	6	7	1	4	1		11	12	90	206	319

	Mentally Ill		Elderly Mental Infirm		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Total All Ages							
	16 & Over				16 & Over		Under 16	16 & Over	Under 16	16 & Over			Ttl.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Number of Persons under L.H.A.Care 31st December 1967																		
Attending Training Centre	1						5	3	7	12	16	12	5	8	34	35	69	
Awaiting Entry to Training Centre							1	4			1				1	5	6	
Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel									1				1		2		2	
Resident in other Home/Hostel							2								2		2	
Boarded out in Private Household									3						3		3	
Receiving Home Visits and Not Included above:																		
(a) Suitable for Training Centre										1	2				1	2	3	
(b) Others	63	143	6	16	7	4	6	4	11	16	1	2	3	10	97	195	292	
Total	64	143	6	16	7	4	14	11	23	30	17	15	9	18	140	237	377	
Awaiting Admission to Hospital at 31st December 1967	1	2		1			1								1	2	4	6
Admission for Temporary Residential Care																		
(a) N.H.S. Hospitals							1				3		3		1	6	7	
(b) L.A. Residential Accommodation								1	1		2	1	1	3	3		6	
(c) Elsewhere							2							2			2	

Admissions to Hospital

	1966	1967	1968
Informal	101	93	102
For Observation	6	14	17
For Treatment	7	8	6
Emergency	71	34	32
Recapture	11	4	-
Justice's Warrant	1	-	-
	<u>197</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>157</u>

Patients Placed in Employment

	1966	1967	1968
Initial Placement: Subnormal	3	1	1
Mentally Ill	5	1	5
Re-Placement: Subnormal	3	1	3
Mentally Ill	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>21</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>19</u>

St. Francis Training Centre:

On 31st December, 36 of the 71 children on the register at St. Francis Training Centre were Gosport children (21 boys and 15 girls).

An encouraging degree of interest has been shown by certain sections of the public. Nevertheless, a more widespread acceptance of and concern for the sub-normal person in our midst is called for. The work of the Voluntary Committee has been greatly appreciated and from the funds they have raised, a 31'6" slide for the garden has been purchased and each child was given a Christmas present. The Bridgemary Youth Club presented the Centre with a scramble net and members of Littlewoods staff gave a party for the children in the New Year with a present for each child. A generous contributor has been Smokey the budgerigar who was given to the Centre as a replacement for the budgies lost during the break-in in 1967. Smokey won a £10 prize at the National Bird Show in London and this will take one child on holiday to Hayling Island in the summer of 1969.

Hampshire Training Industries (Senior Training Centre):

Of the 98 trainees at the Hampshire Training Industries, 42 reside in the Gosport area. Trainees travel to work under escort on public transport and return home in a special 'bus. The special transport for the return journey operates to enable trainees to have an extra half hour at work at the Centre. One of the problems encountered at Senior Centres is the relatively short working day when compared with that obtaining in industry. When trainees are able to make the transition to open employment usually the added status value and the higher wage is sufficient attraction but the fact that the hours are so much longer can act as a disincentive and make the trainee more anxious to return to the Centre than to remain in his employment. During the year four trainees from the Gosport area successfully graduated to open employment.

On the social side the parents' and friends' club has been very active and the staff run clubs and socials during the year in between the parents' functions. These social activities are much appreciated by the trainees. Activities included a visit to Chessington Zoo, a dance and a jumble sale.

Nursing Homes

There were no changes in Registered Nursing Homes.

	Registered Number of Beds
Arosmor, 50 Marine Parade West, Lee-on-the-Solent	10
Langdale, 7 The Avenue, Alverstoke	12
Thalassa, 79 Western Way, Alverstoke	23

Hospitals

	Tel. No.
Blackbrook Maternity Home, Fareham	Fareham 2275
Blake Maternity Home, Ham Lane, Gosport	Gosport 81662
Eye and Ear Hospital, Portsmouth	Portsmouth 21711
Gosport War Memorial Hospital, Bury Road, Gosport	Gosport 81225
Haslar Hospital, Gosport (Naval)	Portsmouth 22351
Knowle Hospital, Fareham (Psychiatric)	Wickham 2271
Queen Alexandra Hospital, Portsmouth	Cosham 79451
Royal Portsmouth Hospital	Portsmouth 22281
St. Christopher's Hospital, Fareham	Fareham 2338
St. James' Hospital, Portsmouth (Psychiatric)	Portsmouth 35211
St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth	Portsmouth 22331

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is not a delegated service and is administered by the County Council. The Ambulance Station in the Borough is situated in Privett Road and is one of five stations in the South-Eastern Division. The work is co-ordinated at the Main Station at Fareham and a two-way short-wave radio system is operated. Written requests for transport should be sent to the County Ambulance Station, Fareham, and verbal requests telephoned to Winchester 61644.

Under normal circumstances, transport can be provided only on the authority of a doctor but, in an emergency, an ambulance can be obtained by anyone dialling "999".

Venereal Diseases

Clinic: St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth	Tel. Portsmouth 22331
Mondays	4.30 to 7 p.m.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays	9.30 to noon and 4.30 to 7 p.m.
Wednesdays	2 - 7 p.m.

	M	F
Total Cases:	119	89
Syphilis	Nil	Nil
Gonorrhoea	15	9
Non Gonococcal		Trichomonas
Urethritis	45	Vaginalis 12
Other Conditions	59	68

Gonorrhoea (in ages):	16	17	18	19	20	21	24	25	27	29	36	43	52	54
Male	-	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Female	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-

Laboratory Facilities

Public Health Laboratory Service, Milton Road, Portsmouth	Tel. Portsmouth 22331
Public Analyst's Laboratory, Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Portsmouth	Tel. Portsmouth 23641

SECTION 3

DELEGATED WELFARE SERVICES

Physically Handicapped

The County Welfare Services deploy one Welfare Officer for Physically Handicapped Persons in this area. This officer is the Gosport representative on the Welfare Committee of the Portsmouth & District Multiple Sclerosis Society and the Portsmouth & District Disablement Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Labour.

Medical aids and equipment are supplied through the Medical Loan Depots of the British Red Cross Society. Financial aid is given in approved cases for any necessary adaptations in the home, the case contributing to the cost according to an assessment scale. In cases of adaptations to Council houses the cost is shared equally between the Health & Welfare and Housing Committees.

Adaptations were undertaken in four cases:-

	Cost to Health & Welfare Committee			Cost to Housing Committee			Assessed Contribution by Case		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
(i) Provision of Handrail to Bath	2	10	0	2	10	0	Nil		
(ii) Provision of Handrails to Stairs and Bath	13	0	6	13	0	6	Nil		
(iii) Provision of Handrail	4	15	0				Nil		
(iv) Pavement Crossing and Lowered Kerb	8	10	0				Nil		

Other work during the year has been in the continued visiting of the disabled and in the provision of the smaller aids and gadgets to help them become more independent in their homes.

Total Cases on Register increased by 24 to 195.

Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers

These badges, of a national pattern and colour to assist ready identification, are issued in approved cases to disabled drivers suffering from a permanent and substantial disability which causes severe difficulty in walking. They are for identification purposes only and confer no legal rights. The Council has approved free parking for disabled drivers only (not with passengers) displaying badges at Stokes Bay and Lee-on-the-Solent municipal car parks where parking fees are charged during the summer season.

Badges are valid for one year and reminders are sent to current holders prior to renewal date. At the end of 1968 there were 24 residents holding current badges.

Blind and Partially Sighted

This service is administered by Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind as agents for the Local Health Authority. The Health and Welfare Committee has representation on the Executive and Appointments Committees of the Association and there is a Local Committee of Management of the Association's Home at Mansfield House, Lee-on-the-Solent. The Association appoints a Home Teacher for the Blind for whole-time service in the Borough.

Registered Blind Persons

Aged 16 - 64

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Attending Special School (16 - 20)	-	-	-
Employed Under Sheltered Conditions	2	1	3
Employed Under Ordinary Conditions	10	1	11
Training at University	1	-	1
Not Employed	4	16	20

Aged 65 and Over

Not Employed	27	72	99
	<u>44</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>134</u>

Blind Persons in Residential Accommodation

3	14	17
---	----	----

Blind with Other Defects:

Physically Defective	4	26	30
Deaf (with Speech)	-	1	1
Deaf (without Speech)	-	1	1
Hard of Hearing	4	6	10
Physically defective and hard of hearing	2	3	5
	<u>10</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>47</u>

Registered under Disabled Persons (Employment)
Act, 1944

6	3	9
---	---	---

Registered Partially Sighted Persons

Aged 5 - 15:

Attending special schools	1	1	2
Attending other schools	2	1	3

Aged 16 - 64:

Near and Prospectively Blind	2	2	4
Mainly Industrially Handicapped:			
Employed	5	-	5
Requiring Observation Only	-	1	1

Aged 65 and Over

Near and Prospectively Blind	6	8	14
Requiring Observation Only	1	8	9
	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>38</u>

Registered under Disabled Persons (Employment)
Act, 1944

4	1	5
---	---	---

The 17-year-old boy who last year was completing his last term at Hethersett Vocational Assessment Centre has left the County and moved to an address in South London.

The London University student has been given a 4-year further education grant as difficulty was experienced in providing him with essential Braille material which delayed his studies. He will not, therefore, finish the course until July 1970.

Mrs. J. M. Lamb has continued as the Home Teacher for the Blind in the area. During the year she has made 1,362 domiciliary visits, given 53 lessons in Braille, 67 lessons in Moon-embossed type and 103 individual domiciliary handicraft lessons. 45 handicraft classes and socials have been held, with a total attendance of 1,630 people.

The Local Committee has organised a summer outing, a Christmas party, as well as regular weekly social activities and home visiting.

The transport for the weekly social club has been provided by the local Rotary Club.

Deaf and Dumb and Hard of Hearing

The Missioner Welfare Officer for the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands Association for the Deaf reports that in Gosport there are 27 persons registered.

SECTION 4

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Sewerage**Modernisation of Ejector Stations**

The first stage of the two stage scheme to convert the underground sewage pumping stations from compressed air ejection to individual electrical pumping with submersible pumps was completed early in the year and has since functioned very satisfactorily. This stage dealt with the stations in Mill Lane, The Green, St. Matthew's Square, The Criterion, Clayhall Road and Fort Monckton, leaving the stations at Bury Cross, Brockhurst Cross, Elson Road, John Street and Alver Road to be dealt with in the second stage for which a contract was let in April at a figure of £90,644. Work was commenced in August but only the Bury Cross ejector had been dealt with before the firm went into liquidation at the end of the year, leaving the remainder of the work to be dealt with in a new contract.

Flooding Relief Measures

These measures, including the new sea outfall, which were carried out between 1963 and 1967 were put to severe test during the year by the prolonged and heavy rainfall of the Spring, late Summer and Autumn. With minor exceptions, caused by parts of the old sewerage system being slightly under-sized under continuous surcharged conditions, the measures dealt adequately with all the former areas of sewage and surface water flooding in the Borough.

General

- (a) The high-pressure sewer jetting machine continued descaling work throughout the Borough with particular attention to the foul sewers connected with the ejector stations being modernised.
- (b) The Elmore Road surface water was extended to serve the housing redevelopment on the former pre-fabricated bungalow site and a start was made on a surface water sewerage system to serve the Westfield Road and Wilmott Lane areas.

Water - Public Supply

Periodic reports for the year were received from the Water Company. The water supply was consistently satisfactory in both quality and quantity. All dwelling houses have mains water indoors.

Queries about "chlorine taste" were referred to the Water Company who found no residual chlorine present; the reason for any alleged peculiar taste was not resolved.

Swimming Baths and Pools

The major work needed to stop the infiltration of unsatisfactory spring water into the Lee-on-the-Solent Swimming Pool was finished before the pool was opened for the season.

The Council owns two Swimming Pools and three Paddling Pools; four schools have Swimming Pools and one a Paddling Pool. All pools except one at a school are open-air. Chlorination plant has been provided at all pools but at open-air pools vigilance is needed to ensure efficient chlorination under variable weather conditions and with fluctuating attendances.

Twenty-nine samples were taken of which five from Swimming Pools and four from Paddling Pools were unsatisfactory.

Clean Air

A number of complaints were received about smoke, smuts and fumes from factories but on no occasion was an emission found to be a contravention of the Act. An industrial estate expanded considerably and close attention was given to new boiler installations. No complaints were received about any emissions from factories on this development.

Excessive emissions of smoke from Service establishments occasionally occurred and the Department always brought these possible nuisances to the notice of those responsible.

The high price of solid smokeless fuels continues to hinder their use by people on small fixed incomes whose primary consideration is cost, not efficiency. Oil heaters are still popular and it is a pity that their efficiency is offset by the problems of condensation arising from their use. Partial or full central heating systems using gas or electricity were installed in a number of both new and existing dwellings where coal was formerly used.

Infectious Diseases

There were a few cases of Sonne Dysentery and Salmonella Infections but close investigation proved very little.

Infective Hepatitis became notifiable in June. No pattern evolved from enquiry into the 50 notified cases and good field work produced no common factor.

Rodent and Pest Control

For the second consecutive year the number of complaints dropped. 3,590 premises were inspected. 440 treatments were carried out for rat infestation and 157 for mice. No major infestations were recorded at private properties. Test baiting was carried out in some sewers and results were satisfactory. It was not possible to carry out a full treatment because the heavy rainfall during the summer and early autumn caused the sewers to flow almost full bore.

Considerable attention had to be given to rodent infestation at the Council refuse tip and satisfactory results were obtained.

When some complaints about mice were investigated it was found that these were field mice which had been disturbed by building operations on sites formerly covered by scrub or grass. Rats complained of by residents of properties near the River Alver were found to be water voles. These could be mistaken for rats but do not cause damage by contaminating foodstuffs or infesting houses; their habitat is the river bank and their diet vegetarian.

There were more complaints about fleas. In most cases these were found to be animal fleas. Cats were frequently found to be infested and Veterinary Practitioners dealt with many such cases. This increase in flea infestation was not confined to Gosport but was noted elsewhere.

Precautionary treatments against flea or bug infestations were carried out at 199 older Council houses which became void. 38 other premises were also treated for insect infestations.

We received a number of complaints about flies from householders near the refuse tip. Spraying and other preventive treatment at the tip was arranged by the Borough Engineer's staff. This problem can easily recur, especially in warm weather and needs constant vigilance.

Complaints were received about the increasing number of grey squirrels at an Old People's Home. Traps were laid but these did not prove successful. Further attention is being given to the problem but control is difficult when residents encourage the squirrels by feeding them.

There were the usual crop of seasonal complaints about bees, wasps, woodlice and ants.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Apart from those people entirely new to business, few occupiers of premises coming within the scope of the Act are now unaware of its main provisions. Most of the 552 visits made were routine revisits or revisits following the service of a notice. The remainder were visits to newly registered premises or on request.

Some small businesses formerly within the provisions of the Act were found to be no longer so, the proprietor having dispensed with full-time employees altogether or reduced their total working hours to less than 21 per week.

53 written notices were served. These covered a number of things not in accordance with the requirements. The following list shows what these were and at how many premises each matter was noted. The figures in brackets are the corresponding numbers for 1967.

Repair and redecoration	24 (102)	Ventilation	4 (12)
Abstracts of Act	27 (65)	Artificial lighting	- (14)
Thermometers	19 (41)	Drinking water	- (10)
First aid outfits	19 (40)	Seating	1 (1)
Washing facilities	14 (30)	Obstruction of passages	1 (-)
Temperature	8 (18)	Defective handrail	1 (-)
Sanitary Accommodation	16 (15)	Accommodation for	.
		Outdoor Clothing	2 (6)

The attention of occupiers is often drawn to a minor infringement at the time of visit and this is usually remedied without recourse to written intimidation. No prosecutions were taken during the year and no applications were received for exemptions as allowed for in the Act.

The following brief comments are made upon some of the matters most frequently noted.

Repair and redecoration

In general the shops and offices open to the public are maintained in a satisfactory condition. Less attention is paid to such places as stockrooms, passages, staff rooms and toilet accommodation, hence most of the requests for redecoration concerned those parts of premises.

The need for redecoration was seldom challenged but one head office of a firm claimed that the wall covering in a shop was only faded, not dirty. A Public Health Inspector rubbed some clean white paper over the surface and it became almost black. This was sent to the head office and redecoration was done soon after without comment.

Thermometers and Abstracts of Act

These items are linked together because the absence of them is a matter to which the attention of occupiers was drawn fairly often. It was commonly found that, neither of them being fixtures, one or both had been removed from its usual place and not returned.

First Aid Outfits

The total lack of first aid equipment was uncommon but quite a number of outfits were found to be inadequate because items used had not been replaced by new ones.

Washing facilities

These covered the lack of a constant supply of hot water and also the lack of personal washing equipment such as towels and soap. The absence of the latter items was due usually to forgetfulness, not to a wilful evasion of obligations.

Sanitary accommodation

Most of the requests to occupiers concerned redecoration. There was no instance of insufficient toilet facilities but several where there was no intervening ventilated space or the ventilation was inadequate.

Accidents

Twelve accident reports were received. In none was any kind of machinery involved, nor was any person fatally or seriously injured. The nature of the accidents was: personal falls (4), falling objects (3), knives slipping (2), lifting (2) and foot caught in hole (1).

Liaison has been maintained with the Factory Inspectorate and there have been useful exchanges of information and opinions.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Electrical refrigeration equipment at a supermarket in a residential area gave rise to complaints. Following investigations and discussions with the management, remedial work was done and no further complaints were received.

A large fan at a factory which functioned in connection with the removal of waste in a trunking system caused complaints when late-night working took place. Proposals were received for alterations to the factory which would include re-siting the fan. Meanwhile late working was stopped since when no further complaints have been made.

Noise from an Admiralty establishment which was first investigated in 1967 gave rise to further complaints when after a break of some months the apparatus

was re-started. Changes had been made to reduce the noise to an acceptable level but the result was not as expected. The work giving rise to the noise was for a time stopped early in the evening and later ceased altogether.

Two other noise sources investigated in 1967 again gave rise to complaints although in both cases the noise had been reduced below a level at which any formal action might be considered.

Nearly all complaints about noise were of noise at night. The exception was one of noise made by children in the care of a child minder. This complaint was not substantiated.

Too many pneumatic road drills are still being used without noise mufflers and road traffic, particularly motor cycles, appears to show little regard for the legislation dealing with noise from this source. Research into the problem of noise from hovercraft continues and it is hoped that some efficient method of reducing this will be found before these craft become bigger and more numerous.

Immigrants

Seven long-term immigrants were visited.

Mosquito Control

Early spraying of potential breeding areas again helped to ensure that the number of adult mosquitoes was reduced considerably. The cool and wet summer also aided in keeping down the mosquito population. The area of land now needing constant attention has been so reduced that it is no longer necessary to employ part-time staff. There are still some small areas including a moat which could usefully be filled in and this was being considered at the end of the year. The cost of spraying land owned by the Ministry of Defence was reimbursed.

The Standards for School Premises Regulations

Liaison continued with the Schools Maintenance Surveyor on matters referred to him in reports of inspections. Attention was given to a number of items but the limited amount of money allocated for maintenance work necessitated dealing with the list on a priority basis.

The trial scheme of disposable single-use water cups at two infant schools where drinking facilities were deficient proved useful and informative.

As a result of the trial it was felt that disposable cups had much to offer in the way of positive school hygiene and also that this method would have a health education value in teaching children basic hygienic principles. The extension of the scheme in these schools and to other schools was made impossible by lack of finance but it is hoped that this will be only a temporary setback.

Public Conveniences

The number of conveniences remained the same - 25. The use of vans by cleaners for increased mobility proved very satisfactory, both from efficiency and economic viewpoints. There was much wilful damage, both to structures and fittings. Coin locks were the main target inside conveniences and some were damaged beyond repair. The average cost of replacing these locks is about £20 and this does not take into account the revenue lost while the lock is out of use.

Problems arose from the use of public conveniences by occupiers of caravans on an adjacent site. For a short time the number of caravans greatly exceeded the normal and the conveniences were used for disposal of wastes and as general washrooms. Drains and fittings became choked, additional cleaning necessary and the public deprived of the full use of the conveniences.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

The situation remained the same as for some years past, there being only two large sites in the Borough. The only one available to the general public is at Stokes Bay. The other is owned by the Admiralty and for the use of Service personnel only. There are in addition five separate sites licensed for individual caravans.

No material progress was made on the proposed new site north of the present one, largely due to difficulties arising from continued settlement due to heavy rain.

Factories Act 1961

A. HEALTH INSPECTIONS	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
1. Factories in which law about cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors is enforced by the Local Authority	7	7	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which law about sanitary conveniences is enforced by the Local Authority	136	198	17
3. Other premises in which law about sanitary conveniences is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers)	4	4	-
B. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND			
Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Conveniences		15	
Other Offences		5	
C. OUTWORKERS - There were 41			

Notices

Informal Notices: under Public Health, Food and Drugs, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and Factories Acts....	312
Statutory Notices...	76
Notices Complied with ...	240

Defects and Contraventions Remedied

Defects:	In Houses	244
	About Drainage	23
	Concerning Water Closets	15
	Offensive Accumulations	3
Contraventions:	Food Premises (including delivery vehicles)	155

HOUSING**Action Taken**

No. of houses made fit by informal action....	34
No. of Houses made fit by formal action.....	11
Closing Orders.....	4
Demolition Orders.....	5

The reconditioning and improvement of a small number of houses was achieved by informal approaches. Several other properties which had been the subject of action under the unfitness provisions of the Housing Acts were also brought up to a fit standard.

Demolition of nearly all the houses in the Joseph Street Redevelopment Area was completed and by the end of the year new houses were being built there.

Further consideration was given to possible ways of improving the Camden Town Area. Following the issue of the White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes" officials from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government visited Gosport and made a tour of that area. Late in the year a scheme of possible environmental improvement was prepared by the Planners and Architects. A number of houses improved by informal action are in the Camden Town Area and it is hoped that other owners can be encouraged to do similar work.

The low rents paid by many tenants of "controlled" houses has long been a problem as the repair and improvement of the properties they occupy is not an economic proposition for the owner. The increasing cost of such work means that the rate of

decay of many such houses will accelerate unless there is more incentive to repair them. It has always been difficult to define "reasonable cost", the yardstick for deciding whether or not an owner should be required to make a house fit but it is much harder to do so now than at any time in the past. The site value of an old property in a poor state of repair is often greater than that of the house itself.

Condensation in dwelling houses has become an increasing problem. Paraffin oil heaters are often found to be a contributory factor. Others are leaving houses unheated and unoccupied for most of the day and ill-ventilated bathrooms and kitchens, both of which are no longer required to be provided with permanent ventilation. In rented properties the remedying of condensation problems is more often the responsibility of the tenant than of the owner.

66 visits were made about applications for Improvement Grants. 40 of these applications were for Discretionary grants and 26 for Standard.

Housing Progress

Housing Units Built:	During 1968	Total Post-War
Permanent (by Local Authority)	207)	9516
Permanent (by Private Enterprise)	277)	
Temporary (pre-fab) by Local Authority	-	307
War Destroyed Houses Rebuilt		170

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No formal action was necessary at any of the few houses so occupied. Some improvements were achieved by informal approaches.

Overcrowding

3 complaints of alleged overcrowding were received. In only one case was there legal overcrowding. At both the other houses concerned the bedroom accommodation was inadequate and other rooms had to be used for sleeping. As legislation does not divide a house into sleeping rooms and living rooms, the use of rooms depends upon the needs of the householder.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

Premises Registered: 1 Dairy 71 Distributors

Licences:

Pasteurisers.....	1
Dealers (Prepacked) (Pasteurised).....	57
(Sterilised).....	26
(Untreated).....	8
(Ultra Heat Treated)...	8

Milk Sampling (Bacteriological)

	No. of Samples	Tests	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	36	Phosphatase	36	-
		Methylene Blue	34	1 (1 void)
Channel Island Pasteurised	7	Phosphatase	7	-
		Methylene Blue	6	1
Sterilised	13	Turbidity	13	-
Untreated	14	Methylene Blue	14	-
		Ring Test	14	-
Raw (taken on delivery to dairy)	51	Methylene Blue	30	21
		Ring Test	48	3
Ultra Heat Treated	2	Colony Count	2	-
	<u>123</u>			

The Phosphatase test shows whether milk has been pasteurised efficiently, the Methylene Blue test is for keeping quality and the Ring Test is a preliminary test for the presence of the *Brucella Abortus* organism. That organism is destroyed by heat-treatment so the test is made only on raw milk samples. Of the three samples which showed positive on the Ring Test, one was also positive on the follow-up biological test. One sample of raw showed the presence of antibiotics. These results were conveyed to the Local Authorities in whose area the milk was produced.

When raw milk samples failed the Methylene Blue test, follow-up samples of the same producers milk were taken. This accounts for the fairly high proportion of failures, 14 of the 21 coming from 4 producers, with one each from another 7. With one exception all failures were of milk produced in the afternoon prior to the day of collection. This indicates that either the milk was insufficiently cooled or more probably the filled churns were stored unsatisfactorily. As always the dairy and Milk Marketing Board were kept informed.

Food and Drug Sampling

	Genuine		Unsatisfactory		Total	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	1	71	1	3	2	74
Other Foods	6	41	-	3	6	44
Drugs	-	6	-	-	-	6
Pesticide Exam.	-	3	-	-	-	3
	7	121	1	6	8	127

Six samples of milk were below the presumptive limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations for solids-not-fat but were reported genuine. There was no evidence of added water. The Analyst attributed the results to the natural condition of the cows.

Action Taken re Unsatisfactory Samples

Pasteurised Milk	Contained at least 7.5 per cent added water	These samples were all from the same dairy; Court proceedings were stopped when the bottle containing the third part of the sample exploded. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.
Pasteurised Milk	Contained at least 1.7 per cent added water.	
Pasteurised Milk	Contained a trace of added water	
Pasteurised Milk	Contained at least 1.3 per cent added water	
Pork Sausages	Contained 220 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Written warning to vendor/manufacturer.
Beef Sausages	Contained 180 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative.	Written warning to vendor/manufacturer.
Condensed Milk	Statutory statement failed to comply with the Condensed Milk Regulations 1959	Producers submitted a satisfactory label. The labels had been amended but older stocks carried original label which contravened the Regulations.

Pesticide Residue in Foodstuffs

Samples of bread, green bacon and pears were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Very small amounts of pesticides were found in all three samples and the results were fed into a National Survey about this matter. There are at present no legal limits for pesticides in foodstuffs but they are poisonous and accumulate in the human body being absorbed by the tissues and not rejected with digested food.

Food - Complaints

The public has become much more food conscious about quality and fitness. There were thirty-three complaints compared with seventeen in 1967. The great majority concerned foreign matter and mould. Several complaints were about the unusual appearance and/or taste of food. One such was of sausages where it was found that the consumer had not previously had the type of sausages in question; they had a distinctive "spicy" smell and, no doubt, a taste to match this but were perfectly fit for eating. Another was of preserved ginger; this was darker than usual but again quite sound.

Cakes, pies, crumpets and sausages caused complaints about mould. The products were pre-packed in cellophane or plastic. Both coverings are impervious to moisture and the packet cannot "breathe". This gives rise to condensation on the inside of the wrapper which leads to mould growth.

Court action was resorted to for two samples - pre-packed cream and mouldy sausages. Failure to ensure correct rotation of stock proved to be the trouble. The need for this is constantly being emphasised by the Inspectors and manufacturers especially about goods with a short shelf life.

Ice Cream

Premises registered:- For Manufacture and Sale 5
For Sale Only 192

Results of Samples:-

		-----Percentage-----							
Total		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 1	Grade 1 or 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1967	69	45	9	9	6	65.2%	78.2%	13%	8.7%
1968	78	42	14	8	14	53.8%	71.8%	10.2%	18%

The grading is indicative of the bacteriological content of ice-cream as shown by the time taken to decolourise the dye, Methylene Blue. Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory: Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

Most of the samples taken were the products of manufacturers in and around the Borough. When a sample proved to be unsatisfactory, follow-up samples were obtained, sometimes on the same day, from various selling points. This accounts for the comparatively high number of Grades 3 and 4 shown in the table. Twenty samples of soft ice-cream were taken but the number of vendors selling that product from continuous freezers on mobile vehicles has decreased. Of the other samples taken, 50 were of bulk ice-cream served from cans and the remainder wrapped brickettes. None of the latter was unsatisfactory.

Only one of 18 Iced Lolly Samples was unsatisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption

Fish	35 lbs.
Meat at Retail Shops	147 "
Canned Meats	99 "
Fruit and Vegetables	Nil
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	1 packet
Other Foods	12 lbs.

Food Hygiene

Verbal and written warnings were given to several food handlers who were caught smoking and formal action was necessary in one case.

Open food was found displayed both inside and outside of shops in positions where it was exposed to the risk of contamination.

The sale of frozen foods from mobile vehicles not equipped with suitable refrigeration facilities gave rise to discussions with the manufacturers of such food and they agreed to advise their customers on the problems of time and temperature as they affect their products.

Refrigerators and refrigerated display cabinets were not always found to be clean. This was also true of slicing machines and of fish-frying ranges.

A number of food rooms at all types of premises were found to be in need of cleaning and redecoration.

Conditions at a factory canteen and two semi-private clubs were improved by informal action and friendly advice.

Repairs, redecoration and improvement were also obtained at a number of public houses.

A good standard of hygiene in any type of food premises can be reached and maintained only if the management and staff understand the need for this and on occasions the attention of those responsible has been drawn to some of the unfortunately fairly common failings such as unnecessary handling of pre-cooked meats and other open food, licking of fingers and blowing into paper bags. In general, standards are improving but if the public were a little more demanding they would contribute quite a lot towards achieving conditions acceptable at all times.

SECTION 5

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

This Committee has not met as its aims have been carried out consistently during the year by a series of Case Conferences which have brought practically all the statutory and voluntary social workers in the area into the discussions of cases.

The Clergy and Social Workers Meetings continued to be very well attended. There have been eight meetings when a variety of subjects were debated. These ranged through demands for Local Authority Housing, Youth Work, Red Cross Local Voluntary Services to the Ministry and Social Work in the community. This last topic was ably dealt with by one of the clergymen.

Except for the initial meeting, the group met at lunch-time in the comfortable surroundings of a modern Church Hall. Although I record the fact in my report, these meetings are capably organised by Miss W. M. Mackie, the retired Area Nursing Officer, with the help of a member of the Clergy and various suggestions by many others.

In these meetings the opening talk and the coming together with a snack lunch are useful in allowing all the various workers to meet but much important work is done before and after the talk and discussions.

Those who say that social workers and others giving a service to the public always work in isolation and never together should come to these meetings and see how well all get along with each other without being conscious of their position in the social services hierarchy. The wide variation of personality is very evident with infinite variation of approach to problems but the meetings, by general accord, do good - not only to the people the social service cares for but also to the "workers" themselves.

I am pleased to record that general practitioners are now attending the meetings.

SECTION 6

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Gosport Committee for Education
Social Services Sub-Committee

His Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor V. E. J. NEAL)

Chairman: Mr. G. V. MASTERMAN

Vice Chairman: Councillor Mrs. F. B. BEHRENDT

Alderman C. W. L. GILES

Councillors: A. G. S. EVANS
D. MOODY
Dr. P. V. PRITCHARD
H. J. TAYLOR

Rev. A. A. TOMLINSON Mr. L. A. SAUNDERS
Miss M. N. B. TYRRELL

SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of school children on the school registers at end of year: 12,994

		Number of Schools	Average Number of Children Attending
Primary Schools	County	21	6,271
	Voluntary	6	1,809
Secondary Schools	County	2	2,438
Grammar School	County	1	863
Bilateral School	County	1	1,476
Nursery School	County	1	39
Foxbury Special School		1	98

CLINICS

School Clinic

This Clinic, held on alternate Monday mornings at 3 Spring Garden Lane and served by the Departmental Medical Officer, is a Diagnostic or Special Investigation Clinic.

The statistics of the work carried out at this Clinic are set out below:-

Number of Children examined for employment	...	...	245
Number of Children for special observation	...	...	37
Number of students examined for admission to Training College	...	...	70
Number of teachers examined...	...	...	12

Enuretic Clinic

The Clinic has continued to perform a useful service. The bell alarm continues to be the main method of treatment at the Clinic for children over the age of 8 years. A two-thirds cure rate is in line with that obtained by other users of this particular treatment for enuresis. The most common cause of failure is wilful misuse of the apparatus. Two children on whom the alarm was successfully used in 1968 relapsed within a few weeks. Both were referred for further investigation. In addition, two cases treated in 1966 were recalled to the Clinic because school follow-up had suggested a relapse. In neither case, however, was the recurrence of wetting more than a very occasional incident and neither required further treatment.

NUMBER OF NEW CASES		43
Source of Referral:	S.M.O.	31
	G.P.	11
	Other	1
NUMBER OF RE-EXAMINATIONS		17
TOTAL SEEN ...	60	
NUMBER OF CASES WHERE ALARM ISSUED		19
(a) Treatment Completed		15
Outcome:	Cured	10
	Improved	-
	Failed	5
(b) Treatment Incomplete		4
NUMBER OF CASES AWAITING ALARM		11
NUMBER OF CASES TREATED BY OTHER METHODS		11
(a) Treatment Completed		3
Outcome:	Cured	2
	Failed	-
	Improved	1
(b) Treatment Incomplete		8
NUMBER OF CASES NOT TAKEN ON FOR TREATMENT ...	19	
NUMBER OF CASES WAITING TO BE SEEN (31.10.68) ..	10	

Special Clinics

The following Clinics are held at 3 Spring Garden Lane:

Child Guidance

Psychiatrist: Tuesday all day. Friday all day.
 Psychologist: As required.
 Psychiatric Social Worker: Tuesday all day. Friday all day.
 Children seen by appointment only

Speech Therapy

Wednesday and Friday all day
 Tuesday mornings (1st and 3rd in month)
 Tuesday afternoons (2nd, 4th and 5th in month)
 Children seen by appointment only.

We have been fortunate in having the services of a Speech Therapist for the full allocation of five sessions a week throughout the year. The build-up of work indicates that there is a need to consider an increase in the number of sessions available for Gosport Children.

Speech problems are sufficiently common at Foxbury School for the Speech Therapist to make regular visits to the School for treatment sessions. In the last year sufficient cases have also been found at Brockhurst Junior and Infant Schools to make it worth the Therapist's while to attend for a session there on a regular basis. The Speech Therapist also arranges occasional visits to the Infant Schools throughout the town both to see children on an informal basis and to advise the staff in the handling of the mild defects which are so common in young children but which will correct themselves, without formal speech therapy, given a little everyday help.

Clinic Sessions held	212
Consultations	59
Treatments	772
New Cases referred during the year	56
New Cases commencing treatment during the year	19
Continued from 1967	93

Total Children Treated 112

Children discharged	53
Number on Register, 31.12.68	
(a) Under Treatment	80
(b) Awaiting Treatment after consultation	14
	<hr/>
	94

Waiting List (awaiting consultation) on 31.12.68 1

CHILDREN DISCHARGED - RESULTS OF TREATMENT

Reason for Discharge	No Improvement	Improved	Speech Satisfactory
Found Unsuitable for Treatment	5	1	-
Failure to continue attendance	1	1	-
No further response anticipated	-	8	33
Left district	1	3	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	13	33

TYPE OF DEFECT UNDER TREATMENT 31.12.68

Defect	Boys	Girls	Total
Dyslalia	31	15	46
Dysarthria	1	-	1
Stammer	11	2	13
Cleft Palate	1	-	1
Delayed Speech Development	1	-	1
Dual Defects	7	15	22
Others	4	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56	24	80

Audiometric Clinic

Thursday afternoons, weekly. Children seen by appointment only.

The number of children brought forward as having possible defects and receiving testing in schools by the School Nurses has more than doubled from the previous year. The time spent on audiometric testing is very worthwhile because in the majority of cases hearing defects can be treated and cured. If they are overlooked the child can be left with some degree of hearing impairment for the rest of his life. The case management of the hearing-impaired child would be made easier by the provision of an otological clinic for school children to serve the Gosport area. It is hoped that it may be possible to set up such a clinic during the course of 1969.

Number of New Cases Seen		196
Source of Referral of New Cases:		
(i) G.P.	22	
(ii) S.M.O.	168	
(iii) Hospital	4	
(iv) Other	2	
Number of Cases Referred to General Practitioner		4
Number of Cases Referred to Hospital by Us		17
Outcome of Hospital Referral		
(i) No treatment	2	
(ii) Treatment	11	
(iii) Not known	4	
Number of re-examinations Seen		168
Total of Attendances at Clinic		364

Hearing Aids

Number of children in schools at 31.12.68 known to have been provided with Hearing Aids		15
Special Schools	4	
Ordinary Schools	5	
Wallisdean County Primary - Partially Hearing Unit	7	
Portchester, Wicor County Infants P.H.A.	2	

Hospital Board Special Clinic

OPHTHALMIC

Gosport War Memorial Hospital
Wednesday afternoons and Friday mornings.
Monday afternoons, twice monthly.

Children seen by appointment only.

PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number of Children Examined:

Age Groups Inspected
(By year of birth)

Number of Pupils Inspected

	Boys	Girls	Total
1964 and later	6	13	19
1963	234	220	454
1962	457	427	884
1961	41	41	82
1960	24	31	55
1959	27	21	48
1958	12	15	27
1957	10	12	22
1956	12	14	26
1955	7	18	25
1954	15	36	51
1953 and earlier	253	367	620

Totals 1098 1215 2313

1967 Totals (1145) (1149) (2294)

Periodic Inspection of Leavers:

Full Periodic Medical Inspection	...	...	...	...	28
Partial Medical Inspection for Particular Defects	...	...	...	...	194
Interview only (not examined)	...	...	...	...	429

Total 641

1967 Total (555)

Physical Condition of Children examined:

	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	1092	99.47	6	.53
Girls	1210	99.59	5	.41
Totals	2302	99.57	11	.43
1967	(2275)	(99.17)	(19)	(.82)

Other Examination

Special Examinations	745	(788)
Re-Inspections	2223	(2361)
	2968	(3149)

Result of Inspections

The following table shows the defects found at periodic and special inspections:

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		T O	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O		
Skin	23	51	13	17	2	3	38	71	1	7
Eyes (a) Vision	60	52	25	8	6	5	91	65	3	4
(b) Squint	29	22	-	1	1	1	30	24	-	1
(c) Other	6	17	1	-	1	3	8	20	-	2
Ears (a) Hearing	17	112	-	4	1	5	18	121	1	12
(b) Otitis Media	10	104	-	2	-	2	10	108	-	-
(c) Other	3	45	-	3	-	3	3	51	-	3
Nose and Throat	28	219	2	7	1	10	31	236	-	17
Speech	19	68	-	2	1	4	20	74	5	6
Lymphatic Glands	1	74	-	-	-	4	1	78	-	3
Heart	3	32	-	2	-	-	3	34	-	14
Lungs	11	45	-	4	-	4	11	53	1	7
Developmental										
(a) Hernia	2	16	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-
(b) Other	5	98	-	1	-	5	5	104	-	4
Orthopaedic										
(a) Posture	2	26	5	5	2	5	9	36	-	1
(b) Feet	14	67	1	7	2	8	17	82	1	6
(c) Other	1	48	6	11	-	2	7	61	1	6
Nervous System										
(a) Epilepsy	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	12
(b) Other	1	38	1	-	-	2	2	40	-	8
Psychological										
(a) Development	1	18	-	-	-	2	1	20	-	10
(b) Stability	1	65	-	3	-	5	1	73	2	18
Abdomen	1	12	-	6	-	1	1	19	-	1
Other	4	43	3	10	-	9	7	62	5	24
Menstruation	-	-	4	6	-	-	4	6	-	1
Totals 1968	242	1280	61	100	17	93	320	1473	20	143
Totals 1967	298	1265	36	77	24	97	358	1439	30	191

The number of defects in infants noted as requiring observation can be interpreted to mean that at the present time Medical Officers feel that the majority of school children should be seen more than once during their school life. It is only by repeated observation that it is possible to tell which child will need treatment to overcome a disability or departure from health and which child will return to normality spontaneously. The average careful parent knows that few children fail to need medical attention at some period during their young lives and the fact that some of their anxieties can be transferred to the School Medical Service will relieve the General Practitioners of a certain amount of work. We are not yet, however, at a stage at which all parents are sufficiently careful and well-informed on health matters for us to be sure that their children will be taken to the family doctor for essential treatment and advice. The School Medical Service will, therefore, have a continuing role to play with these children but, with the staff difficulties which one foresees, the work of the School Medical Officer must be kept under constant review and it may be that the work of observing the departures from health in children of careful parents will have to be passed over to the General Practitioner to an increasing extent.

Handicapped Pupils

Category	Number on Register at 31.12.68
Blind	-
Partially Sighted	2
Deaf	2
Partially Hearing	16
Delicate	9
Physically Handicapped	15
Educationally subnormal	69
Maladjusted	22
Epileptic	2
Speech Defective	2
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SECTION 7

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

General

The year saw the settling of details about the Rowner Health Centre Dental Suite and there is no need to make any special comment about Building and Equipment.

Dental Staff

The staff of the dental service was maintained at full strength until November when a Dental Surgeon had to relinquish her appointment. In a relatively small Dental Service the loss of even one member, consequent closure of one surgery and the difficulty of staff replacement is keenly felt by other staff members. However, Gosport has been extremely fortunate in replacing qualified staff.

Treatment

The tables of treatment both for school and pre-school age children are in the same form as last year. Whilst the number of school children treated is very slightly less than for the previous year, the number of attendances at the clinics shows a considerable increase. The amount of conservation work carried out is also higher than the preceding year.

The table for pre-school children (printed under Section 2 of this report) shows a very considerable increase in the number attending - about 30% more.

The general picture shows that slightly greater emphasis has been placed on the treatment of the very young patients. This is a most encouraging sign since, where treatment is received at a comparatively early age, many of the later difficulties which may occur can be avoided.

Health Education

During the year some 23 visits were made to various schools in order to give lectures on dental health. This is something which started in a small way some nine years ago in Gosport. Over the years methods slowly change and more expert use is made of opportunities, in this case by the use of Dental Ancillary Workers who have received some specialised training for this work. Less use is being made of films and more of demonstration materials. This important work encourages young people to take an interest in looking after their teeth and also, in the long term, influences thought on dental matters in general.

St. Francis Training Centre

Dental treatment for the mentally handicapped children at the above Centre has continued by the now well-accepted procedure of a Dental Trailer placed in the grounds for one week during each term. This is a great help in the treatment of these patients.

Dental Treatment of School Children

1. Attendances for treatment including "Emergency" and Orthodontic	13,893
2. Emergencies	620
3. Number Actually Treated	4,310
4. Additional Courses of Treatment Commenced	738
5. Fillings -	
Permanent Teeth	6,908
Deciduous Teeth	4,166
6. Teeth Filled -	
Permanent Teeth	6,056
Deciduous Teeth	3,783
7. Extractions - Carious -	
Permanent Teeth	332
Deciduous Teeth	2,147
8. Extractions - Orthodontic -	
Permanent Teeth	261
Deciduous Teeth	333
9. No. of General Anaesthetics by Medical Anaesthetists	1,043
10. No. of Patients X-Rayed	219
11. Prophylaxis	2,174
12. Gum Treatment	753
13. Teeth Otherwise Conserved	608
14. Other operations	
Permanent Teeth	755
Deciduous Teeth	818
15. Teeth Root filled	47

16. Inlays	2
17. Crowns	46
18. No of Dentures	26
19. Courses of Treatment Completed	4,523

20. Orthodontics:

(a) Cases carried forward from previous year	308
(b) Cases commenced during the year	132
(c) Cases completed during the year	84
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	71
(e) Removable appliances fitted	103
(f) Cases transferred to Specialist	37
(g) Total Attendances	2,422

SECTION 2
DENTAL SERVICE

General

The dental service during the year ended 1947 was characterized by a steady increase in the number of patients treated and by the completion of a new dental building. The dental service was organized into two main branches, the General Dental Service and the Special Dental Service. The General Dental Service was responsible for the treatment of all patients, while the Special Dental Service was responsible for the treatment of patients with special requirements. The dental service was organized into two main branches, the General Dental Service and the Special Dental Service. The General Dental Service was responsible for the treatment of all patients, while the Special Dental Service was responsible for the treatment of patients with special requirements. The dental service was organized into two main branches, the General Dental Service and the Special Dental Service. The General Dental Service was responsible for the treatment of all patients, while the Special Dental Service was responsible for the treatment of patients with special requirements.

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Health Education

During the year 1947, a number of health education programmes were carried out. These programmes were designed to educate the public on the importance of dental health and to encourage them to visit their dentists regularly. The programmes were carried out in a number of different ways, including lectures, demonstrations, and the distribution of leaflets. The programmes were very successful and resulted in a significant increase in the number of people who visited their dentists.

St. Francis Training Centre

The dental service at the St. Francis Training Centre was organized into two main branches, the General Dental Service and the Special Dental Service. The General Dental Service was responsible for the treatment of all patients, while the Special Dental Service was responsible for the treatment of patients with special requirements.

Dental Treatment of Special Children

1. Attendance for treatment including "Emergency" and "Follow-up"	13,525
2. Examinations	420
3. Radiographs	1,310
4. Special Courses of Treatment Completed	778
5. Fillings -	
Permanent Teeth	6,908
Deciduous Teeth	2,160
6. Teeth Filled -	
Permanent Teeth	6,056
Deciduous Teeth	3,788
7. Extractions - Carious -	
Permanent Teeth	332
Deciduous Teeth	2,117
8. Extractions - Orthodontic -	
Permanent Teeth	251
Deciduous Teeth	177
9. No. of Dental Examination by Medical Practitioner	1,043
10. No. of Patients Treated	219
11. Fractures	2,171
12. Gum Treatment	793
13. Teeth Whitened	608
14. Other Operations	
Permanent Teeth	795
Deciduous Teeth	618
15. Teeth Not Filled	17

