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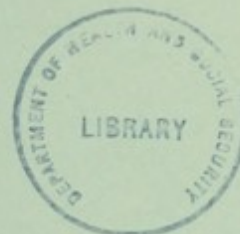
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II
BOROUGH OF GOSPORT



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., M.F.C.M., F.R.S.H.,

1971

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B O R O U G H O F G O S P O R T

1.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
GOSPORT.

June 1972.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

This year the content of the report has slightly changed following new legislation and variation of responsibilities.

In April the Social Services Act established one directorate for all Social Services which took back to Hampshire County Council welfare services which had been delegated to Gosport ten year ago. We had foreseen this and the two main sections involved were self-contained - mainly the work of the Mental Health Social Services and the Home Help Service. We had been asked at the same time to continue our supervision of the Day Nursery and registered Playgroups and Child Minders for the time being because the new directorate is not yet structured to deal with these Services.

In this change I am pleased to report that Gosport has at last proved, as has always been thought necessary, that there should be a fully manned office in the town where the public can go for help and information about Local Authority Social Services.

This does not imply any criticism of our colleagues in Social Services for co-operation between our departments is good if those who read this report care to look through all the Sections. This co-operation is essential if complicated social services are to best serve a rapidly urbanising community. One drawback of the new Social Services Department, which I constantly hear from local General Practitioners, is the great loss to them and their patients which occurred when the attachment of Mental Health Social Workers to their practices ceased. I reported this successful scheme last year.

In May we had the National Health Service Consultative Document which laid the guide lines for the new National Health Service when the three parts of the present service will come together in Area Health Boards. It is very satisfactory to report that the Gosport Corporation has wisely foreseen that this sort of re-organisation was bound to happen and as long ago as 1963 we began to re-organise the Local Health Services by attaching Health Visitors to groups of General Practitioners. This lead in time to the easy acceptance of Health Centres and Rowner Health Centre - the second in Hampshire - now is thriving and being extended. During the year we completed our survey of the town and laid plans for the eventual amalgamation of the Local Health Authority Services with those provided by General Practitioners.

Some may ask what happens to the Medical Officer of Health and his traditional role in caring for the health of the community? Of course, this is bound to change too, although held practically sacred by some. The idea of a "community physician" has now been put forward and whether the term is liked or not, it is exactly what the perceptive Medical Officer of Health should be doing - trying to deploy services for the best possible advantage to the community he serves, introducing new services as necessary and required e.g. Family Planning: and reorientating old services more beneficially and economically, e.g. Child Health Services to Developmental and Assessment Clinics and making sure that the barriers between the three parts of the National Health Service are not rigid fences but areas where the preventive and providing services happily mix with the therapeutic and caring ones.

I am pleased to report that during the year I was asked to sit as the medical member of the Churches' Working Party on the South Hampshire Plan. The report has just been published as I write this preface and is available from the Churches' Secretariat, 80 High Street, Old Portsmouth, and although its publication is outside the year under review, the theme is really an enlargement of the idea about how we can all build a community which will enlarge and enrich our lives and certainly this aim becomes more and more difficult as we become more and more urbanised in this peninsular Borough.

I am bound to comment on the Report of the Royal College of Physicians "Smoking and Health Now" which was published in May. This Report draws attention again to the hazards of cigarette smoking but I could not get much enthusiasm from the Council meeting when the Report was mentioned. There was little discussion and no decision taken about setting any example to the younger generation, despite the fact that some of those present were already showing the signs of ill-health associated with cigarette smoking. We therefore try to concentrate on the school children whom we hope may not develop the habit.

There are, as yet, no universally accepted preventive procedures for dealing with health hazards which stem from human behaviour rather than biological accident. I am thinking of Smoking, Traffic Accidents and Drug Abuse.

Unfortunately medical research is usually devoted to the field of human physiology. We know a great deal about the disorders of the body and its functions and far too many believe that doctors can cure practically any malady. How long is it going to take a very big percentage of dis-eased people (estimates go above 30%) to realize that the cure is in their own behaviour, how they order things and is bound up with the extent to which they disturb their environment whether that be their food, their home, their workplace or their town.

It is refreshing to find the thoughtful members of our younger generation being prepared to discuss and debate how we might arrange our surroundings.

We all must take part in planning our local environment and not allow Gosport to become a completely built-up urban area with no "lung" except Stokes Bay which, in the past good summer, was often too crowded to be pleasant.

Lastly, I wish again to thank not only my own colleagues who contribute to this report but also Miss D. M. Ellis, Youth Employment Officer, for her remarks on the Youth Employment situation, Dr. J. M. Couchman, the Consultant in Venereal Diseases for the area, for the details about venereal diseases in Gosport, Mr. A. A. Hart, the Manager of the Gosport Branch of the Department of Employment and Productivity, for his comments on the employment situation with the useful Table of various occupations in the town, and Mr. C. Thomas, Borough Engineer, for his contribution to the section on the Environmental Services with an account of the drainage improvements in the town.

I. D. M. NELSON

Medical Officer of Health
and
Divisional Medical Officer

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

His Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor R. A. Kirkin,
M.I.N. A.R.Ae.S. A.Inst.Ext.E.)

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. G. M. Skipper

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. P. Davies

Aldermen: W.A.Chidlow
H.W.Cooley I.S.M.

Councillors: N.G.Atkins
A.Briggs
R.A.Dimmer (to August 1971)
P.R.F.Doran (from " ")
P.D.Greene
R.J.Irwin
D.B.Milton
Dr.P.V.Pritchard
R.L.Richards
P.M.Wilding
Miss J.Winter

STAFF

Deputy Medical Officer of Health & Deputy Divisional Medical Officer	E.M.Wallis, M.B. Ch.B. M.F.C.M. 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	R.Bradmore, M.B. Ch.B. D.C.H. C.P.H. M.Gray, M.B. Ch.B. L.R.C.P. M.R.C.S. A.D.Munro, M.B. Ch.B. M.Whitwham, M.B. Ch.B. S.Mushin, M.B. B.Ch.
Family Planning & Cytology Medical Officers (Part-time)	J.C.Hesketh, M.B. B.S. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Chest Physician (part-time)	D.R.Thornber, M.B. B.S. D.P.M.
Consultant Child Psychiatrist (part-time)	H.J.Miller, L.D.S. R.C.S.
Area Dental Officer	A.E.Barrett, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.O.M.S.
School Eye Clinic Oculist (part-time)	J.M.Couchman, D.S.C. M.A. B.M. B.Ch. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.
Consultant in Venereal Diseases for the Area	H.G.Cope, Cert.R.S.I., Meat & Foods, Sanitary Science.
Chief Public Health Inspector	Miss D.M.Wagner, S.R.C. S.C.M. H.V.Cert. Q.N.
Area Nursing Officer (part-time)	Mrs. G.M.J. Long N.N.E.B.
Matron, Podds House Day Nursery	Mr. B.Bayford, M.I.W.S.P. M.R.I.P.A. (to 23.5.71)
Chief Administrative Assistant	Mr. D.J.Ashworth, D.M.A. (from 1.7.71)

SECTION 1

5.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	6,770
Population	Census 1961 66,800
	Estimated Mid-Year 78,900
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses at 1st April 1971	24,836
Rateable Value at 31st March 1971	£3,114,847

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Population</u>	
				<u>Crude</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>
Total	903	859	1,762	22.3	21.0
Legitimate	855	812	1,667		
Illegitimate	48	47	95		

<u>Still Births:</u>				<u>Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births</u>	
Total	10	11	21	12.0	
Legitimate	10	11	21		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

Total Live & Still Births:

Total	913	870	1,783
Legitimate	865	823	1,688
Illegitimate	48	47	95

<u>Infant Deaths (under 1 yr. of age)</u>				<u>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</u>
Total	15	12	27	15.0
Legitimate	15	10	25	
Illegitimate	-	2	2	

<u>Infant Deaths (under 4 wks. of age)</u>				
Total	10	7	17	10.0
Legitimate	10	6	16	
Illegitimate	-	1	1	

<u>Infant Deaths (under 1 wk. of age)</u>				
Total	8	7	15	9.0
Legitimate	8	6	14	
Illegitimate	-	1	1	

<u>Stillbirths & Deaths (under 1 wk. of age)</u>				<u>Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births</u>
	18	18	36	20.0

Maternal Mortality: NIL

Illegitimate Live Births: 48 47 95 5% of Live Births

<u>Deaths:</u>				<u>Rate per 1,000 Population</u>	
				<u>Crude</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>
	379	329	708	9.0	10.7

Infectious Diseases:

Corrected Notifications:	1970	1971
Dysentery	9	3
Food Poisoning	2	15
Measles	350	512
Meningococcal Infection	1	3
Scarlet Fever	15	9
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	3	6
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	-	2
Whooping Cough	9	6
Infective Hepatitis	14	10

Total Deaths in Sex and Age Groups

	M	F
Under 4 weeks	10	7
4 weeks and under 1 year	5	5
1 to 4 years	2	1
5 to 14 years	1	2
15 to 24 years	6	5
25 to 34 years	5	3
35 to 44 years	6	8
45 to 54 years	35	21
55 to 64 years	63	35
65 to 74 years	121	78
75 years and over	125	164
	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 329

Some Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

7.

	Sex	Total All Ages	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75 & Over
Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasms:												
Buccal Cavity	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oesophagus	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Stomach	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	4
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Intestine	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	2
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
Lung, Bronchus	M	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	14	6
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1
Breast	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	2
Uterus	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	-
Prostate	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	1
Other	M	19	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	8	5
	F	25	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	5	5	6
TOTAL	M	101	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	25	39	21
	F	71	-	-	1	-	1	2	12	17	21	17
Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	107	-	-	-	-	1	3	13	23	32	35
	F	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	22	35
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	13
	F	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	27
TOTAL	M	141	-	-	-	-	1	3	14	26	46	51
	F	109	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	27	67
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	11	-	-	1	5	2	-	1	-	1	1
	F	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-
All Other Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

1971

M

F

Total Deaths ALL CAUSES

379

329

In the main the level of employment locally remained steadier and higher than the general level for the U.K. during 1971. Nevertheless, the area was not spared economic difficulties and whilst there were no major redundancies the cumulative effect of persons made redundant (mainly in the engineering industry) in smaller numbers was quite substantial. Most firms consolidated their labour force and restricted recruitment policies, which were pursued in many cases, made it more difficult to seek out alternative employment openings. In spite of this, however, it is clear that the area was fortunate in that there existed a degree of resilience and diversification of employment which went a long way towards achieving the re-employment of workers affected by redundancy. Indeed, throughout the year the labour force gradually increased in the electronics engineering and plastics manufacturing industries.

Traditional sailmaking skills and expertise were not completely lost to Gosport following the surprise announcement that one of the oldest firms in the town was to close down and transfer its activities elsewhere. The redundant workers, particularly women machinists, were absorbed fairly readily by the local clothing industry and a number of other employees by a small new business created from a few members of the original company. A major premises extension to a large firm in the town was started with the aim of accommodating an extensive administrative section and ultimately centralising all the company's administration in this area.

The effects of the new boost to expand industrial training which was announced by the Government in July, were soon felt in Gosport. There was a significant increase in the number of applications for training - mainly in the engineering and electrical trades but also in building and construction as well as in other skills. Extended forms of vocational training - at technical colleges and in some cases with employers were opened up in the Portsmouth area as a whole. The allowances during training were increased quite substantially with the result that a course of training was made more financially attractive than unemployment. More important than the money question, however, was the likelihood that persons taking advantage of training or re-training would improve their chances of finding employment. A marked interest in training was shown by ex-regular members of the Forces - a quarter of applications made during the year were from this field.

Self-selection in the job-finding field came to the area in 1971 with the opening of the Self Service Job Centre at the Portsmouth Employment Exchange on 9th November. A wide range of vacancies is displayed covering opportunities in the Portsmouth travel-to-work area. The object is to provide a service additional and running parallel to the conventional Employment Sections where anyone can look through the vacancy cards at their leisure and tell the receptionist when a suitable job is found. Experience has shown

that not only do Portsmouth people for example find employment in Gosport as a result of vacancies which are displayed, but that visitors to Portsmouth from Gosport go to the Centre (when in some cases they might not have come to the local Exchange) and find suitable employment in their home area.

Co-operation was maintained with local employers in connection with the placing in employment of registered disabled persons. In spite of general employment difficulties during the year, 93 persons were found jobs compared with 70 in the previous year. An average of approximately 38 registered disabled persons were unemployed at any time of which a third were restricted to work under sheltered conditions. Altogether 1,529 persons (1,096 men and 433 women) were found employment by the Gosport Employment Exchange in 1971. This decrease compared with recent years is attributable to the general tightening of the employment situation. The average of unemployed persons registered throughout the year was 460, actual numbers ranging from a maximum of 554 in November to 403 in June.

Statistics showing the local working population have just become available for 1970 and show that the total has increased by 956 since 1969 and by 1,199 compared with 1968.

The following table shows the estimated number of insured employees in the Gosport Employment Exchange area. Employment statistics are built up by the Department from information obtained from an annual count of National Cards made in June each year (from 1972 however an entirely new method is being introduced for this purpose). The estimates are prepared solely for the purpose of providing an approximate indication of the industrial structure of an area. As certain classes of people whose contributions are paid by some other means other than that of affixing stamps to a card are not included in this count, i.e. serving members of the Armed Forces and established non-industrial civil servants, the estimates of the working population for Gosport are clearly somewhat lower than would otherwise be expected. Only persons actually working in the Gosport area (or registered as unemployed when the count was made in June) are included in the figures. Adjustments are made to take into account the fact that cards for some employees may be exchanged in an area other than for example, Gosport. Persons who work in other areas are excluded for the purpose of the local employment figures.

Live Births 26
Still Births 2
Total Live and Still Births 28

Died - 8: 7 under 1 week (ages 1 hour, 1 day, 3(2days), 2 days, 3 days).

1 Aged 4 1/2 months.

Ante-Natal Clinics These continued to be held by General Practitioners in their own premises with the assistance of their attached Midwives and

Estimated Number of Insured Employees in the Gosport Employment Exchange Area:-

End of June 1970

<u>Extractive</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	55	8	63
Mining and Quarrying	14	-	14
<u>Total Extractive</u>	69	8	77
<u>Manufacturing</u>			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	251	87	338
Coal and Petroleum Products	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Industries	404	276	680
Metal Manufacture	865	122	987
Instrument Engineering	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering	1,338	2,037	3,375
Ship-building and Marine Engineering	498	42	540
Vehicles	3	-	3
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	86	42	128
Textiles	-	1	1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	-	-	-
Clothing and Footwear	62	264	326
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc.	5	-	5
Timber, Furniture etc.	50	-	50
Paper, Printing and Publishing	188	210	389
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,134	192	1,326
<u>Total Manufacture</u>	4,886	3,264	8,150
<u>Services</u>			
Construction	902	51	953
Gas, Electricity and Water	65	8	73
Transport and Communication	166	75	241
Distributive Trades	639	1,511	2,150
Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services	129	171	300
Professional, Scientific Services	440	931	1,394
Public Administration Defence Ex. HMF and no Industry	161	137	298
<u>Total Services</u>	6,009	5,129	11,138
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	10,964	8,401	19,365

SECTION 2

11.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREACare of Mothers and Young ChildrenLive and Still Births

	Live Births	Still Births	Total	% of Total Births
Domiciliary	249	-	249	14.27
Institutional	1,474	22	1,496	85.73
TOTALS	1,723	22	1,745	

Early Discharges from Maternity Units

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Before 48 hours:		
Number	230	347
% of Total Institutional Births	18.2%	23.19%
% of Total Births	14.7%	19.87%
Over 48 hours and before 8th day:		
Number	238	285
% of Total Institutional Births	18.8%	19.06%
% of Total Births	15.2%	16.33%
Total		
Number	468	632
% of Total Institutional Births	37.0%	42.24%
% of Total Births	30.0%	36.20%

Premature Infants

Born in Hospital	94	95
Born at Home	3	5
Total	97	100

Congenital Abnormalities

Of the 26 live-born abnormalities reported, 3 were of a minor nature, involving extra digits or skin tags. Six were cases of hare-lip and/or cleft palate, all of whom were born between April and September. Major central nervous system abnormalities were reported in 7 cases, 2 of whom were stillborn and 3 of whom died in the neo-natal period.

Congenital Malformations notified during 1971:

Live Births	26
Still Births	2
Total Live and Still Births	28

Died - 8: 7 under 1 week (ages 1 hour, 1 day, 3(2days), 3 days, 5 days).

1 aged 4½ months.

Ante-Natal Clinics These continued to be held by General Practitioners in their surgeries with the assistance of their attached Midwives and occasionally Health Visitors.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes

	<u>Number of Classes</u>	<u>Number of Women Attending</u>				<u>Total Attendances</u>
		<u>Total Sessions</u>	<u>Hospital Bookings</u>	<u>Home Bookings</u>	<u>Total</u>	
The Gables	6	42	56	2	58	244
Rowner C.H.C.	5	37	35	2	37	214
Rowner Surgery	6	41	14	267	281	282
	17	120	105	271	376	740

Child Health Clinics

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	Crossways 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 noon.
Lee-on-the-Solent	Lowry Hall, High Street, Lee-on-the-Solent. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Rowner 1	Rowner Health Centre, 143 Rowner Lane, Gosport. Thursday and Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Rowner II	Community Centre, Nimrod Drive, Gosport. Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

	1970	1971
Total Sessions at all Clinics	552	565
Total Attendances at all Centres	18,295	15,347
Total Number of Children seen by Medical Officer	4,767	4,828
Total Number of Children referred for special treatment or advice to G.P. or Specialist or Special Clinic	66	84
Number of Children on "At Risk" Register at end of year	776	860

Dental Treatment

	<u>Expectant & Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Children Under Five</u>
Numbers:		
Examined	22	680
Treated	22	466

	<u>Expectant & Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Children Under Five</u>
Treatment Provided:		
Scalings and Gum Treatment	39	117
Fillings	51	916
Silver Nitrate Treatment	3	590
Extractions	13	210
General Anaesthetics	2	116
Radiographs	4	3

Welfare Foods

This report on Welfare Foods marks the end of an era in that, officially, as from 31st December 1971, that long familiar and very popular "British institution" - welfare orange juice - was withdrawn. It is to be replaced by Vitamin A + D + C. drops. The popularity of such drops remains to be seen.

	1970	1971
Sales: National Dried Milk (tins)	2,822	1,811
Orange Juice (bottles)	22,680	28,956
Cod Liver Oil	824	587
Vitamin Tablets (packets)	1,501	1,512
A.D.C. Drops	-	1,952

Proprietary Welfare Foods continue to be sold at Child Health Clinics and sales in the financial year 1971-72 amounted to £3,988.29p.

Day Nursery

The Health Department retained responsibility for Podds House into 1971. The Social Services Department of Hampshire County Council have, however, been closely involved in joint discussions regarding the possibility of the Nursery attaining Training status.

If the scheme is fully realised it would mean that the Nursery, with increased staff and facilities, would be responsible in conjunction with Eastleigh Technical College, for the training of Nursing Students preparing for the examination of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

The project was still under discussion at the end of the year, having received positive support from Hampshire County Council Social Services Department and approval in principle from the Department of Health and Social Security.

	<u>Priority Cases</u>		<u>Non-Priority Cases</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
On Register at end of year	53	50	5	9	58	59
Total $\frac{1}{2}$ -day Attendances	19,664	18,505	2,331	2,776	21,995	21,281
Average $\frac{1}{2}$ -day Attendances	41	38	4	5	45	43

14.

Registered Nurseries and Daily Minders

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Playgroups	16	20	23
Childminders	87	94	124
	Premises Providing	Persons Providing	
	All day Sessional	All Day Sessional	
	Care Care	Care Care	
No. of premises or persons	-	23	33
No. of children permitted	-	743	143
			208

Midwifery

Although there has been a decrease in the number of home confinements, the total number of confinements carried out by domiciliary midwives has risen to 361. 104 of these were delivered in the Blake Maternity Home by domiciliary midwives. There has also been an increase in the number of early hospital discharges. There has been no change in the establishment which remains at 10 midwives.

Home Confinements

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Doctor Booked: Present at Birth	118	116
Not Present at Birth	204	128
	<u>322</u>	<u>244</u>
Doctor Not Booked: Present at Birth	2	1
Not Present at Birth	-	12
	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>
Total: Doctor Present at Birth	120	117
Doctor Not Present at Birth	204	140

Early Hospital Discharges

Before 48 hours	230	347
48 hours and before 10th day	238	285
	<u>468</u>	<u>632</u>
Total Midwifery Visits	11,388	10,603
Midwifery Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics (at G.P. Surgeries)	1,316	1,686

Health Visiting

The establishment remains unchanged at 11.

Developmental/Audiology Clinics

Now that this clinic is established, the need for backing observational facilities has become very obvious, a need which was mentioned in last year's report. Appointments are offered to four children in the course of an afternoon and, although the children may have 40 minutes to an hour for play, many are only beginning to become sufficiently secure to take an active interest in the material available, towards the end of the period. Direct observation can

therefore be difficult and this is important to interpret parents' observations. Parents are themselves aware of the limitations of clinic attendance as a means of assessing their children's performance and future needs. While admission to an Assessment Unit at compulsory school age or a little before can, to some extent, meet these difficulties, a pre-school observational procedure is to be preferred. It caters for the child when the abilities are at the optimum age for expansion. The earlier observational procedures can be started, the easier it is to avoid the parent feeling that the child is being put to the test, the outcome being interpreted in terms of success and failure rather than as a preferred course of action for a particular child.

<u>Audiology Clinic</u>	New Cases.....71
	Total Attendances....82

Developmental Clinic

Cases on Register:	Referred in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971 and still on register for recall at end of year.....	46
Total Attendances:	New patients plus old.....	35
New Cases:	i.e. referred for the first time in 1971.....	20

Mental Retardation/Immaturity Relative to Chronological Age:

Mongol.....	2	
Retarded/Immature, no known associated factor....	6	
Behaviour Disorder.....	2	
No defect.....	1	11
Speech Defect.....	1	1
Neurological Defect:		
Cerebral Palsy.....	2	
Encephalocoele.....	2	
Encephalocele and Deafness.....	1	
Hydrocephalus.....	1	
Microcephaly.....	1	7
Rubella Syndrome.....	1	1
		<hr/> 20

Children with observed defects admitted to school or other education, January to December 1971.....3

Education Disposal:- Ordinary School.....2

Admitted to ordinary school and transferred to special
school...1

Home Nursing

Our establishment remains at 10 District Nursing Sisters and one State Enrolled Nurse. It will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the number of nursing visits made. This does show the value of attaching home nurses to general practitioners and the improved communication which this brings. It is felt that there is still a considerable amount of home nursing care to be given in the community but, in order to do this, we should need an increase in our establishment.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
New Cases under 5 years	14	22
New Cases aged 65 years and over	467	530
Other New Cases	514	469
Total New Cases	995	1,031
Total Visits	28,138	33,289
Total Visits for Injections only	7,413	7,980

Vaccination and Immunisation

The computerised vaccination and immunisation appointment system continued to work well, especially in view of the ever-present dangers of the involvement of the impersonal machine in an essentially personal service. Hampshire County Council Health Department have, by the use of "mutual appreciation sessions", endeavoured to educate both the computer and the Nursing staff in the ways of the other. In this way, misunderstandings based on ignorance have been minimized.

This is the last Annual Report in which the Smallpox Vaccination figures will appear. From 9th August 1971 the Department of Health and Social Security decided that the national Smallpox Vaccination Scheme be discontinued. In the Department's view the benefits derived from the scheme were significantly out-weighed by the possible dangers involved in the actual vaccination process.

Smallpox

Age at Date of Vaccination	<u>No. Vaccinated</u>		<u>No. Re-Vaccinated</u>	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 year	271	129	-	-
2 - 4 years	400	413	21	6
5 - 15 years	35	85	237	144
	706	627	258	150

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Measles

	Year of Birth					Others	Total	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-1967	Under 16		1970
Primary Courses:								
Triple Antigen	1	933	365	65	16	-	1430	1283
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	6	2	1	8	-	17	13
Diphtheria Only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tetanus	-	6	4	9	24	75	118	34
Poliomyelitis	-	988	368	68	25	-	1449	1325
Measles	2	537	571	266	228	-	1654	1353
Total Diphtheria	1	939	367	66	24	-	1447	1297
Total Whooping Cough	1	983	365	65	16	-	1430	1283
Total Tetanus	1	995	371	75	48	75	1565	1330
Total Poliomyelitis	-	988	368	68	25	-	1449	1325
Re-inforcing Doses:								
Triple Antigen	-	4	12	15	125	-	156	479
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	6	5	633	-	644	568
Diphtheria Only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Poliomyelitis	-	8	25	27	274	104	1038	1233
Total Diphtheria	-	4	18	20	758	-	800	1051
Total Whooping Cough	-	4	12	15	125	-	156	479
Total Tetanus	-	4	18	20	758	-	800	1047
Total Poliomyelitis	-	8	25	27	874	104	1038	1233

Rubella Vaccination - Age group extended in 1971 to include 11/12 year olds.

1970	1971
(13 year old girls)	(11, 12 & 13 year old girls)
328	1464

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-CareTuberculosis

Extra Nourishment (Milk and Eggs) were approved for 5 cases recommended by the Chest Physician in 1971.

B.C.G. Vaccination

	1970	1971
Contacts: Skin Tested.....	28	36
Positive.....	3	4
Negative.....	25	34
Vaccinated.....	21	31

Secondary Schools are visited by a Departmental Medical Officer.

	1969	1970	1971
School Children and Students:			
Skin Tested.....	326	567	803
Positive.....	211	41	69
Negative.....	615	526	734
Vaccinated.....	614	488	734

Cervical Cytology Clinic

An appointment system is operated and approximately 20 patients are seen at each Session every Tuesday afternoon.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Total Attendances	729	844
Total Smears Taken	723	838
Positive Results	Nil	3
Other Minor Infections	34	23
Suspect Smears	-	9

On Waiting List at 31st December 1971 - 93

Family Planning

The Family Planning Clinic is held at The Gables, Spring Garden Lane, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings and Thursday evenings. The Tuesday and Wednesday Clinics are mainly for the fitting of I.U.C.Ds.

By 31st December 1971, 3,589 visits had been made by patients.

No. of Cervical Smears taken at Family
Planning Clinic during 1971....682

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 Social Services Department, 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 four weeks of loan; thereafter a hiring fee is charged (ranging from 5p to 20p per week according to cost of article). No charge is made for T.B. or Social Security patients.

The Society have four 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
Bridgemary - The Leisure, Cunningham Drive.
B.R.C.S. Centre, The Anchorage, Willis Road.

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

Special items of equipment, such as bed hoists, ripple beds, sleyrides, 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 as agents for the Local Health Authority.

Chiropodists attend the following Clinics in the Borough:

British Red Cross Society:

175 Elson Road	Thursday all day, except first Thursday in month a.m. only; 1st, 3rd and 4th Friday all day.
The Anchorage, Willis Road	Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon Thursday, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Friday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Bridgemary Community Centre	Monday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Beach Road, Lee-on-the-Solent	Tuesday, p.m. only. Thursday, p.m. only.

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

	1970 B.R.C.S.	1971 B.R.C.S.
Persons Treated:		
Aged 65 and Over	1,071	1,156
Expectant Mothers	1	1
Others	31	19
	<u>1,103</u>	<u>1,176</u>
Treatments Given:		
At Clinics	4,339	4,550
Patients' Homes	1,947	2,018
Old Peoples' Homes	25	-
	<u>6,311</u>	<u>6,568</u>

Health Education

The pattern of work continues as reported last year. We determine a theme from health education topics, locally or nationally, and use displays and posters to illustrate it for a definite period. Posters are not allowed to become ragged or dusty. Just putting up posters is only one aspect of Health Education but when they are displayed they must be of good content, displayed well in places where they are seen, well lighted and not displayed for too long. Again, we were able to make use of the excellent display windows in the Town Hall which face the busy High Street.

Talks to schools and other organisations continue with constant use of slides and films. Smoking and Health, Venereal Disease, Contraception and talks on Drugs are the favoured topics but we still get demands for talks about the Health and Social Services now that they are being reorganised and it is here that we find the slides which were made in the department about our services most useful.

The secondary schools still value our help and the Area Nursing Officer and Medical Officer of Health continue to give talks to senior school children, always at the request of teachers. I foresee the demand increasing with the higher school leaving age and there have already been exploratory talks with representatives of the secondary schools and the voluntary and statutory organisations in the town to try and widen the scope of activities and talks. In this way it is hoped to give a clear picture of how local services are deployed to serve the community.

Nursing Homes

There were no changes in Registered Nursing Homes:

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

Hospitals

Blackbrook Maternity Home, Titchfield Road, Fareham	Fareham	2275
Blake Maternity Home, Ham Lane, Gosport	Gosport	81662
Gosport War Memorial Hospital, Bury Road, Gosport	Gosport	81225
Haslar Hospital, Gosport (Naval)	Portsmouth	22351
Knowle Hospital, Fareham (Psychiatric)	Wickham	2271
Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, 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. A two-way short-wave radio system is operated. Written requests for transport should be sent to the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester. Telephone: 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

Close liaison has been established between a Health Visitor in Gosport and the Health Visitor attached to the Special Treatment Centre. During 1971 she has been requested to follow up four cases who have failed appointments or had other problems. She has not had to do any contact tracing.

Clinic: St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth. Tel. Portsmouth 22331.

Mondays	4.30 to 7 p.m.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays	9.30 to noon & 4.30 to 7 p.m.
Wednesdays	2 to 7 p.m.

<u>Total Cases:</u>	<u>Males:</u>	189	<u>Females:</u>	159
Syphilis		Nil		Nil
Gonorrhoea		22		16
Non-Gonococcal			Trichomonas	
Urethritis		91	Vaginalis	11
Other Conditions		76		132

Gonorrhoea - in age groups:

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>
20 - 24 years	10)	16 years	1)
25 & over	12) 22	17 "	1)
		18 "	2) 16
		20 - 24 "	4)
		25 & Over	8)

Laboratory Facilities

Public Health Laboratory Service,
Milton Road, Portsmouth.

Tel. Portsmouth 22331

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
Trafalgar Place, Clive Road,
Portsmouth.

Tel. Portsmouth 23641

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICESSewerage

Flooding Relief Measures:

The policy was continued during the year of providing surface water drainage in areas where none previously existed, in order to eliminate the local flooding occurring during times of heavy and prolonged rainfall and to disconnect road drainage from the foul sewerage system.

The drainage in Elson Lane, from Ham Lane towards Albemarle Avenue, was commenced in 1971; this system was to relieve the foul sewer which was subject to surcharge at times of heavy and prolonged rain.

Foul and surface water sewers have been laid in Queens Road, Lee-on-the-Solent, from the existing pumping station to the junction of Queens Road and Portsmouth Road. These sewers allow for the existing surcharge conditions during times of heavy and prolonged rain at peak times, also for future developments within the catchment area.

General:

(a) Sewer cleansing and descaling works were continued during the year by the sewer jetting unit as part of general maintenance work.

All outfalls have been checked and all valves maintained.

The Pump Maintenance Section is shortly to be included in the incentive bonus scheme and an amended programme of works has been produced for this purpose.

The recent power cuts had little effect on the general system, the main pumping stations at Browndown and Lee-on-the-Solent being equipped with stand-by generators which were able to cope with the 3-hourly loss in electricity.

Only three pumping stations went on to "overflow" and the outfalls were cleared after each power cut ceased.

(b) A section of sewer was re-laid in Brookers Lane following a collapse in very bad ground at a depth of 10'6". This work was undertaken by Direct Labour and completed within eight weeks. Temporary pumping was carried out for the whole period in order to avoid flooding of the adjoining Peel Common and the Bridgemary estates.

(c) Modernisation of the existing pumping station at Chester Crescent, Lee-on-the-Solent, was also completed during 1971 following constant failure of the old existing plant.

(d) The South Hampshire Main Drainage Board have taken inspections on the Gosport outfall in the Solent during 1971 in connection with their investigations into the foul drainage for South Hampshire. Their findings were satisfactory for existing outfalls and came within the standards accepted by the Hampshire River Authority.

Water - Public Supply

Throughout the year the quality and quantity of the water was acceptable. All dwelling houses have an indoor mains supply.

Complaints were received about a "strong chlorine taste" and about dirty water coming from taps. Similar complaints about taste have been received before but now as then no reason was found for it. The dirty water resulted from work on the mains in the vicinity and the discolouration soon disappeared. Tap water on a new development was also suspect. A sample taken was satisfactory but it turned out that water had not been sufficiently run from the supply pipes before the houses were occupied.

The co-operation and interchange of information between the department and the Water Company is good.

Swimming Pools

The number of people using the Council-owned swimming baths and paddling pools again increased. This meant that constant attention had to be paid to chlorination to ensure that the water remained satisfactory at all times. Only four out of sixty water samples taken fell below the high bacteriological standard required for swimming baths.

Two additional open-air swimming baths were completed at schools making a total of 6; one other school has a paddling pool. 57 water samples were taken of which 51 were satisfactory.

In the fine summer weather, one school pool had to be temporarily closed because the water became unacceptable, mainly through over-use of the pool; vigilance proved justifiable.

Clean Air

24 complaints were received about alleged nuisances from smoke or fumes. The greatest number of complaints was caused by the burning of industrial waste and rubbish (10). Some concerned Service establishments and some the burning of waste material on demolition sites. Informal action was taken in every case but unfortunately the controlled burning of waste on demolition sites is permitted under the Clean Air legislation and formal action cannot be taken against the occupiers of Crown properties. No permission, however, entitles those responsible for the burning to create a nuisance and when this occurred firm action resulted in abatement.

4 complaints were of smoke or smuts from factory chimneys and all were resolved informally.

Smoke from domestic chimneys gave rise to 2 complaints. In both cases the chimney was on a single-storey building and the occupiers were advised of the powers contained in the new Gosport Corporation Act to require domestic chimneys to be raised, if necessary, to avoid a nuisance. The problems were resolved without recourse to that procedure.

The remaining complaints were about domestic bonfires, fumes from a chemical plant and fumes from a new stack at a hotel. None was substantiated.

Notices were received of intention to install furnaces and approval sought on heights of chimneys. These matters are discussed with the Planning Section and the Building Inspectors to make sure the best possible practices are applied.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

10 Noise complaints were received. Electric motors serving refrigeration plant at a supermarket caused two of them. Measures previously taken to reduce this noise level had proved effective and the firm did further work which again resolved the problem.

A repeat complaint was received about a compressor unit. This was dealt with by renewing and improving the base buffers.

The waste removal system at a factory dealt with previously also gave rise to further complaints following a change of occupier. Action was taken which reduced the noise to an acceptable level.

The remaining complaints were of barking dogs, noisy neighbours, banging of metal in a scrapyard and noise at week-ends from a car body repair factory. Those concerning dogs were dealt with by the legal department under a byelaw; the others were resolved informally.

A drag-race meeting held in the Borough gave an opportunity to assess the noise potential of such events. The competing vehicles were large-engined unsilenced cars and motor cycles and the sound levels recorded were of a degree that justifiable complaints could be anticipated were similar events held regularly or nearer to residential areas. No complaints were received on this occasion.

Heavy goods vehicles get bigger and noisier; these and motor cycles are the main factors responsible for high background noise levels. With existing powers there seems little prospect of traffic noise decreasing or even remaining at its present level. It is to be hoped that any new legislation will have more "teeth" than the 1960 Act.

Infectious Diseases

Only 10 cases of Infective Hepatitis were notified, each from a different household; this compared with 14 in 1970 and 87 in 1969. As relatively little is yet known about the epidemiology of this illness no reasons can be given for the drop in numbers.

There were a few cases of Salmonella infections, three of which were contracted abroad. 8 families were involved.

Notifications were received of only 3 cases of Sonne Dysentery, all from different families; one was contracted abroad.

Rodent and Pest Control

Premises inspected following complaints of rats or mice numbered 2,213. Of these, 215 were found to be infested with rats and 323 with mice.

The rat infestations have been dropping steadily; in 1970 there were 320 and five years ago, the number was 603.

The converse applies to mice. Over the same 5-year period the number of infestations found has risen from 122 to 323. From information given by other Local Authorities, this upward trend appears to be general. Locally the main reasons for the increase are the building of new dwellings on hitherto undeveloped land which harboured rodents and the increased awareness of the public that a Local Authority can help. There is another reason for the increase but to what extent it contributes is not known - i.e. - the use by people of Warfarin bait before coming to us. It is now known that mice have acquired a resistance to Warfarin, so not only may the attempt to deal with an infestation fail but the number of mice may increase and spread while the unsuccessful treatment is taking place.

A number of new infestations of field mice have been found. It may not be generally known that field mice differ in their behaviour pattern from house mice. One important difference is that field mice store food and may reject bait either because they are not hungry or because it is less tempting than the supply they have put aside. Unless there is good reason to suppose that an infestation is due to field mice, this can only be learned from the success or failure of baiting.

Sewers were inspected and test-baited when the flow conditions in them allowed but no evidence of rodent infestation was found.

Council refuse tips completed during the past year or so remained satisfactory but problems of rodent infestation arose on new extensions to tipping grounds. Test-baiting reduced the incidence of infestation.

It is regrettable to have to report that the number of premises which had to be disinfested for fleas rose again, 42 as compared with 34 in 1970. Animal fleas were responsible in every case and in most of the houses there was a cat and/or dog. The problem of stray cats and dogs on the Naval Estates became so acute that these animals as pets are now barred by the estate rules.

17 older Council houses which became vacant were given pre-cautionary treatments against possible flea or bug infestation. One other house was also treated for bugs.

Flies from the Corporation refuse tip gave rise to very few complaints as the tipping ground was more distant from dwellings than previously.

Other insects which gave rise to complaints or requests for advice were silver-fish, stag beetles, wharf borer beetle, spiders, house moths, woodworm and carpet beetles. The last two are much more prevalent than a few years ago and in most cases the infestation has reached major proportions before advice is sought. This is partly due to the fact that it is not until adult beetles are seen that the infestation becomes apparent, by which time the larvae may have done considerable damage. Another reason is that the beetles are often not recognised by the householder for what they are, this being particularly so in the case of the spotted carpet beetle which is sometimes mistaken for a small ladybird.

Wasps are not dealt with as a routine measure but advice is given and the names of persons who will tackle the problem.

Requests were also received for advice on how to deal with feral cats, moles and foxes. Where it was felt that more help could be given by some other body, the enquirer was so referred.

Other Environmental Pollutions

Dumping

25 complaints were received about the dumping of rubbish. All parts of the Borough suffered from this. In most cases the material dumped did not constitute a public health nuisance but all complaints were investigated. Where it occurred on Council-owned land the matter was referred to the Borough Engineer's Department and in all cases to the owner of the land. There was no diminution in the variety of quantity or material dumped, much of which would have been collected by the Corporation refuse service had the person wishing to dispose of it taken the trouble to arrange this.

Smells

A variety of smells gave rise to 26 complaints. Some of these concerned drains, others were about pigs, a horse in a domestic garden, chickens, rabbits, an oil refinery, dead rodents and sources unspecified. The stench from Fareham creek arising from a sewage disposal works outside the borough again caused justifiable complaints. Complaints about a strong unpleasant smell of oil from a refinery on Southampton Water were referred to H.M. Alkali Inspector.

Fumes from the plating shop of a factory were considered by nearby residents to be a serious nuisance but despite several visits to the area this was not substantiated. This may have been due to weather changes and the problem was still under investigation at the end of the year.

Trade Effluents

Existing and proposed effluents received attention and the Public Analyst advised on what should be deemed acceptable discharges into sewers or other points.

Mosquito Control

The situation remains satisfactory. Very few complaints were received and on investigation it was found in nearly all cases that the flying insects concerned were not mosquitoes. The few remaining areas which could give rise to problems were inspected and dealt with at the time of the larval stage of development. For the first time in many years it was not found necessary to employ any extra labour.

Further in-filling of some marshland and a Ministry of Defence moat took place, thus depriving mosquitoes of known breeding places.

Unless weather conditions occur which are very favourable for this insect, there is reason to hope that mosquitoes will not again become of major importance in the borough.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

6 premises were added to the register.

The numbers in each category are:

27.

Offices	103
Retail shops	442
Wholesale premises	4
Catering establishments	79

Employees in the above premises are: males 995, females 2,114.

351 visits were made and 5 written notices served. These were about poor decoration, defective and dangerous floor coverings, unsatisfactory arrangements for hanging outdoor clothing, accumulations of trade refuse, inadequate lighting and lack of acceptable first-aid outfits. A number of minor infringements were dealt with verbally.

No applications were received for exemption from certain specified parts of the Act and no prosecutions were taken.

Food Slicing Machines

The Department of Employment issued a leaflet on the safe use and cleaning of these machines and the attention of employers and users was drawn to this. It is difficult to say whether the advice given has resulted in a greater regard for the possible dangers.

No accident involving slicing machines has at any time been reported to this authority but this could mean that the person concerned was not off work for three days and that the accident need not therefore be reported. It might be better if all accidents involving machines had to be notified.

Accidents

7 reports were received. None of the accidents was fatal nor caused serious injury. They arose from the following causes:- slipping on floors or staircases (3); lifting objects (2); hand-held cutting tool (1); tearing fingernail on static metal part of machine (1).

Although employers appear to be aware of the obligation to report accidents it is very hard to ascertain whether this is being done in every case.

Immigrants

On notification by Port and Airport Authorities of their arrival, 10 long-term immigrants were visited. The places of origin were Barbados, Canada, Ghana, Hong Kong (6) and Nigeria.

The Standards for School Premises Regulations

The practice of providing temporary classrooms with no additional toilet facilities continued but was under review at the end of the year.

More schools were equipped with kitchens capable of preparing dinners, thus avoiding the need for transport of meals from kitchens at other schools. On-the-spot control of food preparation is much to be preferred and nearly all schools can now cope with their own needs.

A decision was made to replace, as soon as possible, three schools in which the standards fall below those set by the Regulations.

The Schools Maintenance Surveyor effected improvements and remedied defects up to the total sum allowed for such work. Most of the schools in the borough are fairly new and do not yet require maximum maintenance; the money made available for this does not permit of the carrying out of any but essential work.

Public Conveniences

Schemes were prepared and approved for three new Conveniences. One at Hardway will be the first in that area of the borough. The others will replace existing Conveniences at the Crossways and Ferry Gardens, the one on the last-named site forming part of the new 'bus station project. Each will have provision for handicapped persons.

It was agreed not to provide coin locks at any of the Conveniences except that to be built at the Ferry Gardens.

One old Convenience at Lee was demolished.

Several conveniences were again made unusable by reason of wilful damage and had to be closed for varying periods to enable repairs to be done.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

The Open Spaces, Baths and Cemetery Committee decided not to proceed with the development of a new caravan site near Stokes Bay. Temporary Planning permission was again given for the Tourist Site at Stokes Bay, but it is quite possible that on the grounds of inadequate facilities this permission will not be renewed when it expires. A search for another suitable site had not been successful so far.

The Committee decided to improve amenities at the Stokes Bay residential caravan site by providing a laundry room and shower facilities.

No additional site licences for individual caravans were granted during the year, the number of these remaining at 7.

The caravan site owned by the Admiralty continued in use; this is exclusively for Service personnel.

Factories Act 1961

A. Health Inspections:

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>
1. Factories in which law about cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors is enforced by the Local Authority	5	5	Nil

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>
2. Factories not included in			
1. in which law about sanitary conveniences is enforced by the Local Authority	127	144	5
3. Other premises in which law about sanitary conveniences is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers)	3	3	Nil
B. Cases in which defects were found:			
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences.....			11
Other offences.....			Nil
C. Outworkers.....	4		

Notices

Informal Notices: under Public Health, Food & Drugs, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises and Factories Acts.....	175
Formal Notices:	38
Notices Complied with.....	161

Defects and Contraventions Remedied

Defects:	In houses.....	113
	About drainage.....	14
	Concerning water closets....	39
	Offensive accumulations.....	5
Contraventions:	Food Premises (including delivery vehicles.....)	88
	Other premises.....	29

HOUSING

Action taken:

No. of houses made fit by informal action.....	31
No. of houses made fit by formal action.....	6
Closing Orders.....	15
Demolition Orders.....	9

The greater financial inducements contained in the Housing Act 1969 to improve and repair houses was reflected in the increased number of applications for a full improvement grant as against those for a standard grant which covers provision of amenities only.

Of the 193 applications made, 120 were for full improvement grants and 70 for standard grants.

Of the 193 applications made, 120 were for full improvement grants and 70 for standard grants. In 1970 the corresponding numbers were 79 and 88, a clear indication that people considered the increased grants made full improvement a more viable proposition. Another reason was the very steep rise in the cost of all classes of dwellings. This made older reconditioned and modernised properties the only ones which many people could consider buying and for several years the demand for these has exceeded the supply.

Many of the older tenanted houses are occupied by elderly people who pay a low rent and because of a very limited income could not afford to pay what owners would consider an economic rent. The procedures in the Housing Act 1969 whereby owners may seek to increase rents take account of this and give protection to those tenants on a low income should they wish.

In order to get a fair rent assessed for a house up to then let at a controlled rent, the owner must apply for a Qualification Certificate and 57 of these were received.

The kinds of application and the action taken was as follows:

Houses not having all standard amenities.....	15
Houses with all standard amenities.....	42
Full certificates issued.....	23
Provisional certificates issued.....	34
Certificates refused.....	3

A Provisional certificate says the Local Authority is satisfied that when the proposals made by the owner are carried out satisfactorily, the house will qualify for a full certificate. It enables an owner to ask the Rent Officer to assess what a fair rent will be when the work is done.

There is no time limit within which an owner must do work, nor can enforcement action be taken except about matters which might fall within the repair provisions of Housing or Public Health legislation. This is the main reason why of the total of 147 applications received in the past two years, 47 are still outstanding.

It was surprising to find that some owners and even agents made applications without taking the trouble to visit the property and ascertain the true position. This involved waste of time where it was found the statements made were incorrect, besides delaying the issue of a certificate.

27 applications were made for grants to improve houses in the Camden Town General Improvement area. The environmental improvements already made in that area appear to be giving encouragement to owners and occupiers to maintain and improve their properties. The area should now provide an acceptable standard of housing for some years, as it is reasonable to suppose that houses not yet brought up to a modern standard may be dealt with during the next few years.

Housing Progress

31.

Housing Units built:

	<u>During</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Post-War</u>
Permanent (by Local Authority)	113)	10,869
" (by Private Enterprise)	223)	
No. of temporary (pre-fabs.) remaining at end of year of 600 originally erected		4
War destroyed houses rebuilt		170

Houses in Multiple Occupation

We have very few such houses and no new ones came to our notice during the year. The shortage of housing accommodation coupled with the soaring cost of properties could result in an increase in this type of housing. Problems would certainly arise should dwellings intended for and only suitable for one family be so let. It is unlikely that these would come to our notice except on complaint or on an application to the Local Authority for re-housing.

Overcrowding

Three complaints of overcrowding were received but only one was substantiated.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Premises registered: 1 Dairy: 62 Distributors.

Licences:

Pasteurisers	1
Dealers (Prepacked) (Pasteurised)	46
(Sterilised)	15
(Untreated)	4
(Ultra Heat Treated)	28

The licences in respect of Untreated Milk were for vending machines in one ownership. During the year the milk supplied was changed to Pasteurised.

Milk Sampling (Bacteriological)

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Samples</u>	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Pasteurised	52	Phosphatase	51	1
		Methylene Blue	47	5
Channel Island Pasteurised	12	Phosphatase	12	-
		Methylene Blue	12	-
Sterilised	4	Turbidity	4	-
Untreated (from vending machines)	4	Methylene Blue	4	-
		Ring Test	4	-
Raw (taken on delivery to dairy)	28	Methylene Blue	22	4
			(2 void)	
		Ring Test	11	17
Ultra Heat Treated	7	Colony Count	6	1

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. As that organism is destroyed by heat-treatment the test is made only on samples of raw milk. These are also examined for the presence of antibiotics. None was found in any of the samples.

17 samples of raw milk were positive on the Ring Test; 12 of these were positive on the follow-up culture test. 11 of them were samples of milk taken from a delivery tanker and 6 from churns supplied by individual farmers. The laboratory findings of tanker milk were reported to the Milk Marketing Board and the others to the Local Authorities where the milk was produced.

The scheme for eradicating the Brucella Organism from raw milk received stricter attention by both the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, the Milk Marketing Board and others concerned with the problem and it is hoped that a national Brucellosis Eradication Scheme will soon be mandatory.

Food and Drug Sampling

	<u>Genuine</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Milk	-	81	-	1	-	82
Other foods	10	41	-	6	10	47
Drugs	-	4	-	2	-	6
	10	126	-	9	10	135

2 samples of milk were below the presumptive limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations for solids-not-fat but as there was no evidence of added water these were reported as genuine, the Analyst attributing the poor quality to the condition of the cows.

Action Taken about Unsatisfactory Samples:

Channel Island Milk (Untreated)	2.5% deficient of proper proportion of fat.	Follow-up sample satisfactory.
Margarine	2 samples contained excess international units of Vitamin A.	The manufacturers were undertaking considerable experimental work to eliminate this irregularity and hoped to achieve an entirely satisfactory product within a short time. Follow-up samples to be taken.
Fruit Salad (canned)	Consisted of artichoke hearts	Foreign produce; retailer advised and took matter up with importers
Compound Codeine Tablets B.P.	Failed to conform to the standards of uniformity	Follow-up sample was satisfactory.

Aspirin Tablets B.P.	Failed to conform to the standards of uniformity.	Follow-up sample was satisfactory.
Loaf (complaint)	Contained a cutting from a finger-nail.	Manufacturer advised; evidence not sufficiently conclusive to justify formal action.
Mature New Zealand Cheddar Cheese (complaint)	Unusually strong for New Zealand Cheese; characteristics more reminiscent of a mature Canadian Cheddar Cheese.	Retailer advised as to Analyst's report; no further action taken.
Green Forehook of Bacon (complaint)	Contaminated with a rodent dropping, fly eggs, a blue bottle and vegetable materials.	Investigations into the sources of the contamination were inconclusive, the bacon having passed through more than one channel before delivery. No formal action was deemed possible but firm warnings given to those concerned.
Ultra Heat Treated Milk	Of poor commercial quality due to the presence of separated butter fat.	Analyst's report brought to the notice of the producers.

Food - Complaints

69 complaints were received covering a wide variety of foodstuffs, such as baby foods, bread, butter, cakes, canned foods, cereals, cheese, Chinese food, chocolate, dried fruit, fish, fruit salad, honey, ice-cream, jam, marmalade, meat and meat products, mint, sweets and vegetables.

43 of the complaints were of alleged unfitness for human consumption and 26 about alleged foreign bodies.

There were 13 complaints about bread; 5 about mould, 5 of foreign bodies and 3 of stains. In some cases the complainant produced only one or two slices of bread without any wrapper or other means of identifying the manufacturer. Complaints about mould were not easy to resolve as the bread had been purchased a day or so before and as the customer had not at that time noted anything amiss it was not possible to say whether the food was mouldy when sold.

Meat and Meat products gave rise to 13 complaints. 5 of these were about manufactured products - sausages, luncheon meat, Cornish pasty; the rest were carcass meat, bacon and turkeys. Nearly all were of alleged unsoundness but in several cases it was found that the complaints were based on the "peculiar" taste of the food.

On investigating a complaint about a bacon joint which was certainly not fresh it was found that the large open refrigerated counters at a supermarket were at too high a temperature. Those responsible had apparently failed to check the thermometers after a visit by the servicing company the day before. On this occasion little harm was done but the importance of close attention to the detail and care of displayed foodstuffs was again shown.

2 complaints about turkeys were made about 6 days after purchase. By that time the turkeys were certainly not fit for human consumption but as neither of the complainants noted anything untoward at the time of purchase or when preparing the turkeys for the oven, it was impossible to substantiate any negligence on the part of the sellers.

There were 3 complaints about canned food. Several were due to tiny leaks or inferior tinning, the former causing mould growth due to the admission of air, the latter imparting an unpleasant taste to the food. A can which said "Fruit Salad" on the label actually contained artichoke hearts!

A jar of Fresh Garden Mint in Vinegar contained small hard pieces suspected of being plastic material but investigation showed them to be mint stalk.

A packet of cereal containing small beetles was found to be very stale. This was stock left by the previous occupier of the shop. There was no means by which the retailer could identify the age of the product and this reveals the hazard attendant upon taking over such food as stock-in-trade.

Food Hygiene

61 notices were served on the occupiers of food premises and mobile vans for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The matters covered by these included structural disrepair, defective floor coverings, poor decorative conditions, defective and unclean equipment and utensils, lack of hot water, defective sinks and wash-basins, defective and unsuitable sanitary accommodation, insufficient ventilation, failure to adequately protect food from contamination, inadequate storage for refuse and offensive accumulations.

Inspectors also give verbal warnings or advice about minor infringements when making routine visits.

The number of complaints about mouldy or stale meat pies and other manufactured meat products was less than usual and there has undoubtedly been an improvement in the rotation of stock by retailers. This has been achieved only by repeated visits by the inspectors.

The storage of food in domestic deep-freeze cabinets is increasing and will lead to more requests for advice and to other enquiries about food so kept.

There are still some open-fronted fishmongers shops. The Food Hygiene Regulations do not specifically ban such premises but the exposure of open food unprotected by adequate screens or windows must render it liable to risk of contamination.

Food Premises in the Borough

Grocers	114
Public Houses	64
Butchers	39
Confectioners	70
Fishmongers	21
Greengrocers	45
Cafes, Restaurants, Take-away-Meals, School Canteens	93
Off-licences	10
Bakers	8
Dairies	1
Supermarkets	6

SECTION 4CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

Over recent years I have consistently reported the purpose and aim of this group but the creation of the Social Services Department has lessened the Committee's importance.

This was as expected for the new department, consisting as it does of multi-disciplinary social workers working from a common base in Gosport, affords facilities for the closest possible liaison between staff. Such liaison was not possible when various departments were operating but not based in Gosport.

Nevertheless, the Committee still meets fruitfully to discuss the many problems of both families and individuals in the area. This allows an interchange of information and ideas which is always useful to the social workers and their clients because it is impossible for any one worker to know all about the general application of our complicated social services.

CLERGY AND SOCIAL WORKERS MEETINGS

Just when I have suggested above that the function of the Co-ordinating Committee is changing and likely to disappear, so the Clergy and Social Workers' Meetings are becoming more popular and members feel they are satisfying a local need. There is a constant demand to discuss many problems and services in our area which concern all kinds of people who work for the well-being of the townspeople.

I think many factors combine to make these meetings popular, their short duration - they only last about one hour - the pleasant meeting place in the centre of the town with a good car park, but, the coming together of so many people with such differing outlooks yet all aware how much they can help each other to understand and interpret the problems which beset an urban society, is probably the biggest factor which draws us all together.

There were seven meetings during the year and the subjects - discussed were - drug addiction; the Samaritans; battered babies; the work of the Community Officer on Rowner Naval Estate; the work and training of the Mentally Handicapped; the work with young offenders at the Detention Centre.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICESGosport Committee for Education

Chairman: Dr. H. J. Taylor

Vice-Chairman: Alderman J. Keast

Aldermen: Mrs. B. Carter

W. A. Chidlow

R. T. Millard

V. E. J. Neal

Mrs. G. M. Skipper

Councillors: Mrs. F. B. Behrendt

H. F. Candy

J. H. S. Gillingham

G. J. Hewitt

T. R. Keith

Dr. P. V. Pritchard

P. Wilding

Commander R. B. Cooper

The Reverend Canon L. C. G. Munro

The Reverend T. Foley

The Reverend A. A. Tomlinson

Miss M. N. B. Tyrrell

Messrs. V. Jones: P. H. Thomas:

F. G. Tompkins: A. P. Way

SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at end of Year: 14,512

		Number of Schools	Average Number of Children Attending
Primary Schools	County	21	6,680
	Voluntary	6	2,064
Secondary	County	2	2,876
Grammar School	County	1	954
Bilateral School	County	1	1,711
Nursery School	County	1	40
Foxbury Special School		1	117
St. Francis Special School		1	70

THE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The future of the School Health Service under the reorganised National Health Service is still under consideration. There are two ways of looking at the School Health Service. The first is to consider it as part of a general Child Health Service, indissolubly tied to the health problems of the pre-school child and the child's health and functioning without the school as well as within it. The second is to consider the School Health Service as being analogous to the service provided by industrial medical officers within large factories. School "employs" more individuals than any other industry and has to cater for all handicapped individuals within the system, no matter how severe that handicap may be. This second orientation looks towards the functioning of the adult in industry, as well as looking at the school as a work environment. These two functions are not irreconcilable and should be united but, in the case of the first definition, it is hoped that the function of the School Health Service, vis-a-vis the function of the rest of the National Health Service, will be more clearly defined under reorganisation and the fields of co-operation and communication between the different members of the Health Service team should be more clearly spelled out.

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.....	219
Number of Children for special observation.....	3
Number of Students examined for admission to	
Training College.....	57
Number of Teachers examined.....	15

Enuretic Clinic

Alternate Monday mornings by appointment only.

The number of cases referred to the clinic in 1971 was a little higher than in the previous year and in 28 out of 40 cases referred, treatment with the alarm apparatus was attempted. An examination of the records of the 9 cases where treatment failed indicates that in only one of these could the failure be attributed to a failure of the method. Children must be motivated to achieve their own cure. While bed-wetting is particularly trying to parents during periods of domestic and emotional stress, the treatment of enuresis with the alarm during these times of upheaval is almost inevitably doomed to failure.

The need for preliminary investigations and record-keeping is sometimes queried. In particular, we wondered whether the parents' observations on the number of nights when the child is wet could be accepted without the tedium of keeping a calendar for a month before treatment is started, although this procedure has the side advantage of giving an indication of a child's enthusiasm and likely co-operation. When 39 cases were scrutinised it was found that in 12 cases the parent gave as an average for the number of wet nights a week the maximum observed number in any week for which the calendar was kept. 11 parents gave an observation which was approximately the same as given by calendar-keeping and 10 parents gave as an estimated average a figure which was greater than any observed during calendar-keeping. 6 parents gave a figure which was less than any observed during the recorded month. These figures suggest that it is essential for record purposes for the child to keep a calendar before starting treatment so that the effect can be estimated. This is over and above any prospect of cure as a result of calendar-keeping as a method of treatment.

Number of New Cases.....40

Source of Referral: S.M.O.....36

G.P.....4

Number of Re-Examinations.....14

Total Seen...54

Number of Cases Where Alarm Issued.....28

(a) Treatment Completed.....21

Outcome: Cured.....8

Failed.....9

Improved.....4

(b) Treatment Incomplete.....7

Number of Cases Awaiting Alarm.....Nil

Number of Cases Treated by Other Methods.....12

(a) Treatment Completed.....7

Outcome: Cured.....5

Failed.....2

(b) Treatment Incomplete.....5

Number of Cases Not Taken on for Treatment.....15

Number of Cases Waiting to be seen 31.12.71.....13

Special Clinics

The following Clinics are held at 3 Spring Garden Lane:

Child Guidance

Psychiatrist:	(Sept. - Dec.)	Tuesday (all day); Wednesday and Thursday mornings
	(Jan. - Aug.)	Tuesday (all day); Friday (all day).
Psychologist:		As required.
Psychiatric Social Worker:		As required.

Children seen by appointment only.

Speech Therapy

Wednesday and Friday all day.

Tuesday afternoons.

Children seen by appointment only.

Clinic Sessions held.....	92
Consultations.....	10
Treatments.....	346
New Cases Referred during the year.....	55
New Cases commencing treatment during the year.....	10
Continued from 1970.....	101

Total Children Treated...111

Children Discharged.....27

Number on Register 31.12.71:

(a) Under Treatment.....70

(b) Awaiting Treatment after Consultation.....14

84

Waiting List (awaiting consultation) on 31.12.71...52

Children Discharged - Results of Treatment:

<u>Reason for Discharge</u>	<u>No Improvement</u>	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Speech Satisfactory</u>
Found unsuitable for treatment	-	-	2
Failure to continue attendance	-	-	1
No further response anticipated	-	6	11
Left school	-	-	3
Left district	-	-	4
	-	6	21

Type of Defect Under Treatment 31.12.71:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dyslalia	21	8	29
Stammer	9	1	10
Delayed Speech Development	13	5	18
Dual Defects	11	1	12
Others	11	4	15
	65	19	84

Staffing difficulties were mentioned in last year's report. The appointment of Speech Therapist remained unfilled until 13th September 1971 and the figures therefore only represent approximately 3 months' work with children with speech defects.

Audiometric Clinic

Thursday afternoons weekly, alternate Monday mornings and additional sessions as required.

Children seen by appointment only.

42.

Number of New Cases Seen.....	436
Source of Referral of New Cases:	
(i) G.P.....	33
(ii) S.M.O.....	361
(iii) Other.....	42
Number of Cases Referred to General Practitioner.....	6
Number of Cases Referred to Hospital by Us.....	15
Number of Cases Referred to Audiology Clinic, Fareham.....	31
Outcome of Hospital Referral	
(i) No treatment.....	2
(ii) Treatment.....	9
(iii) Not known.....	4
Number of Re-examinations Seen.....	382
Total of Attendances at Clinic.....	818

Hearing Aids

Number of children in schools at 31.12.71 known to have been provided with Hearing Aids.....	27
Special Schools.....	12
Ordinary Schools.....	10
Wallisdean County Primary - Partially Hearing Unit...	4
Portchester, Wicor County Infants, P.H.U.....	1

Hospital Board Special Clinic

Ophthalmic:

Gosport War Memorial Hospital
 Wednesday afternoons and 3rd Monday afternoon
 1st Monday afternoon (from 1.11.71)

Children seen by appointment only.

PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number of Children Examined:

<u>Age Groups Inspected</u> (By year of birth)	<u>Number of Pupils Inspected</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966 and later	292	285	577
1965	466	431	897
1964	29	28	57
1963	27	27	54
1962	16	17	33
1961	14	11	25
1960	12	12	24
1959	16	11	27
1958	11	11	22
1957	8	10	18
1956 and earlier	2	1	3
Totals	893	844	1,737
1970 Totals	1,068	1,076	2,144

Physican Condition of Children Examined:

	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	893	100.00	-	.00
Girls	844	100.00	-	.00
Totals	1,737	100.00	-	.00
1970 Totals	2,143	99.95	1	.05

Other Examinations

Special Examinations...	751	1970 Totals:	659
Re-Inspections	3,078		2,511
	3,829		3,170

Result of Inspections

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

T = Treatment O = Observation

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections						Special Inspect-ions	
	Entrants		Others		Total		Inspect-ions	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin	23	68	2	6	25	74	-	7
Eyes (a) Vision	42	48	8	9	50	57	1	6
(b) Squint	34	16	3	4	37	20	-	1
(c) Others	8	26	1	4	9	30	-	5
Ears (a) Hearing	14	275	-	14	14	289	5	16
(b) Otitis Media	7	167	1	7	8	174	-	5
(c) Others	4	78	-	2	4	80	-	8
Nose and Throat	18	317	-	10	18	327	-	20
Speech	8	93	1	-	9	93	5	8
Lymphatic Glands	-	101	-	3	-	104	-	6
Heart	2	28	-	2	2	30	-	4
Lungs	5	71	-	2	5	73	-	7
Developmental								
(a) Hernia	5	9	-	-	5	9	-	-
(b) Other	4	115	-	4	4	119	-	1
Orthopaedic								
(a) Posture	-	17	1	1	1	18	-	2
(b) Feet	11	109	3	5	14	114	-	10
(c) Other	7	54	1	3	8	57	-	10
Nervous System								
(a) Epilepsy	1	11	-	1	1	12	1	3
(b) Other	3	42	-	-	3	42	-	5
Psychological								
(a) Development	-	30	-	6	-	36	-	-
(b) Stability	4	75	1	2	5	77	2	10
Abdomen	1	18	-	-	1	18	-	2
Other	4	42	-	5	4	47	-	42
Menstruation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Totals 1971	205	1810	22	90	227	1900	14	183
Totals 1970	270	1815	25	104	295	1919	26	133

Handicapped Pupils

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number on Register at 31.12.71</u>
Blind	1
Partially Sighted	4
Deaf	4
Partially Hearing	16
Delicate	8
Physically Handicapped	24
Educationally Subnormal	104
Maladjusted	33
Epileptic	2
Speech Defective	3
	<hr/> 199 <hr/>

During 1971, 11 children who had been ascertained as being in need of special schooling as Educationally Sub-Normal were reviewed shortly before they reached statutory school-leaving age. All of these were recommended for friendly supervision.

FOXBURY ASSESSMENT UNIT

The Assessment Unit was opened at Foxbury School in September 1971. It caters mainly for children of infant school age, although exceptionally, younger and older children can be accommodated if this is in the child's interest. Its object is to give time for observation of a child's educational need where the best permanent school placement is in doubt. Children are retained until a decision can be reached and not necessarily until they are of junior school age. It is not intended that the Unit shall cater solely for Educationally Sub-Normal children.

In 1971, 12 children were admitted to the Unit. The following medical defects were noted to be present:

Developmental Retardation.....	11
Epileptiform Seizures.....	3
Visual Defects.....	5
Growth Anomaly.....	1
Thyroid Deficiency.....	1

In addition, many of the children were found to have poor motor co-ordination and other evidence of cerebral dysfunction over and above any history of epilepsy or any episode of frank central nervous system trauma.

PROVISION OF MILK IN SCHOOL FOR JUNIOR AGE CHILDREN

The Central Government decided that the supply of milk to children of junior school age should be discontinued from the Autumn of 1971, except in the case of children for whom a school medical officer decided that it would be beneficial. During 1971, 125 children were recommended for school milk in junior schools in the town.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

There was a slight increase in the number of unemployed young people in the Gosport area.

The main difficulty continued to be that of finding simple unskilled work for the less able boy or girl.

The number of apprenticeships available was lower than that offered in previous years and some boys took up employment either in a different industry or in the trade of their choosing but at a lower level of entry.

The Building Industry remained a difficult one in which to find apprenticeships.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICEStaff

The present establishment in Gosport is four Dental Surgeons and two Dental Ancillaries. During the year the staff was without any Ancillaries until September when one of the appointments was taken up. There is still a vacancy for one Ancillary.

There has been a full complement of Dental Surgeons during the year and this stability and continuity is reflected in the returns of work.

Returns of Work

The appended table of treatment is listed as last year and practically every figure shows an increase. The number of School Children treated has risen from 3,696 in 1970 to 4,523 in 1971. Whilst dental treatment under the School Service is optional, School Dental Inspections are compulsory and during the year 13,270 children were inspected. This is 91.5% of the total in Gosport.

Some of the Senior Schools are now very large and a complete School Dental Inspection makes great demands on the School as well as Dental Staff.

Buildings

During the year Holbrook Clinic was closed. This Clinic was poorly sited. The work there has now been transferred to Rowner.

The Dental Clinic at Rowner will be enlarged by the addition of a further Recovery-Room in the near future.

Health Talks

Dental Health Talks have been given in eleven schools during the year. The importance of this aspect of dentistry cannot be too highly stressed.

A great deal of practical help has been received from Winchester. Very free use has been made of the Dental Health Lecturers supplied by the County and also the part-time services of a Hygienist. This last has helped considerably since it has given the Surgeons more time for other operations.

Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Pre-School Children

Apart from the dentistry carried out for School Children, a certain amount has also been offered to pre-school children and expectant mothers. A brief schedule will be found in Section 2 of the report. The importance of early treatment for pre-school children cannot be too highly stressed since if it is commenced early enough and under the right conditions, a great deal of orthodontic work can be avoided later since many of the malocclusions which are discovered in the mouths of school children can result from the early extractions of deciduous teeth.

Dental Treatment of School Children

1. Attendances for Treatment including "Emergency" and Orthodontic.....	14,647
2. Emergencies.....	759
3. Number Actually Treated.....	4,523
4. Additional Courses of Treatment Commenced.....	1,419
5. Fillings:- Permanent Teeth.....	7,553
Deciduous Teeth.....	4,933
6. Teeth Filled:- Permanent Teeth.....	6,432
Deciduous Teeth.....	4,183
7. Extractions - Carious:- Permanent Teeth.....	560
Deciduous Teeth.....	2,187
8. Extractions - Orthodontic: Permanent Teeth.....	426
Deciduous Teeth.....	397
9. No. of General Anaesthetics by Medical Anaesthetists.....	1,113
10. No. of Patients X-Rayed.....	392
11. Prophylaxis.....	1,231
12. Gum Treatment.....	537
13. Teeth Otherwise Conserved.....	1,407
14. Other Operations:- Permanent Teeth.....	955
Deciduous Teeth.....	1,174
15. Teeth Root Filled.....	42
16. Crowns.....	41
17. No. of Dentures.....	11
18. Courses of Treatment Completed.....	5,317
19. Orthodontics - Attendances.....	2,810

Dental Treatment of School Children CHARTERED LAMINATED JOINTS

1. Attendance for treatment including "Emergency" and Orthodontic.....14,047.15
2. Radiographs.....1,111.11
3. Number Actual.....1,111.11
4. Additional Courses of Treatment Completed.....1,111.11
5. Filling.....1,111.11
6. Teeth Filled:
 - Permanent Teeth.....1,111.11
 - Deciduous Teeth.....1,111.11
7. Extractions:
 - Permanent Teeth.....1,111.11
 - Deciduous Teeth.....1,111.11
8. Extractions - Orthodontic:
 - Permanent Teeth.....1,111.11
 - Deciduous Teeth.....1,111.11
9. No. of General Anesthetics by Medical Anesthetists.....1,111.11
10. No. of Patients - Ranged.....1,111.11
11. Prophylaxis.....1,111.11
12. Gum Treatment.....1,111.11
13. Teeth Otherwise Conserved.....1,111.11
14. Other Operations:
 - Permanent Teeth.....1,111.11
 - Deciduous Teeth.....1,111.11
15. Teeth Root Filled.....1,111.11
16. Crowns.....1,111.11
17. No. of Dentures.....1,111.11
18. Courses of Treatment Completed.....1,111.11
19. Orthodontics - Attendance.....1,111.11

A, certified copies of the dental records and work done by the dental department of the Board of Education, New York City, for the year ending June 30, 1911, are hereby certified to be correct and true copies of the original records and work done by the dental department of the Board of Education, New York City, for the year ending June 30, 1911.

