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COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

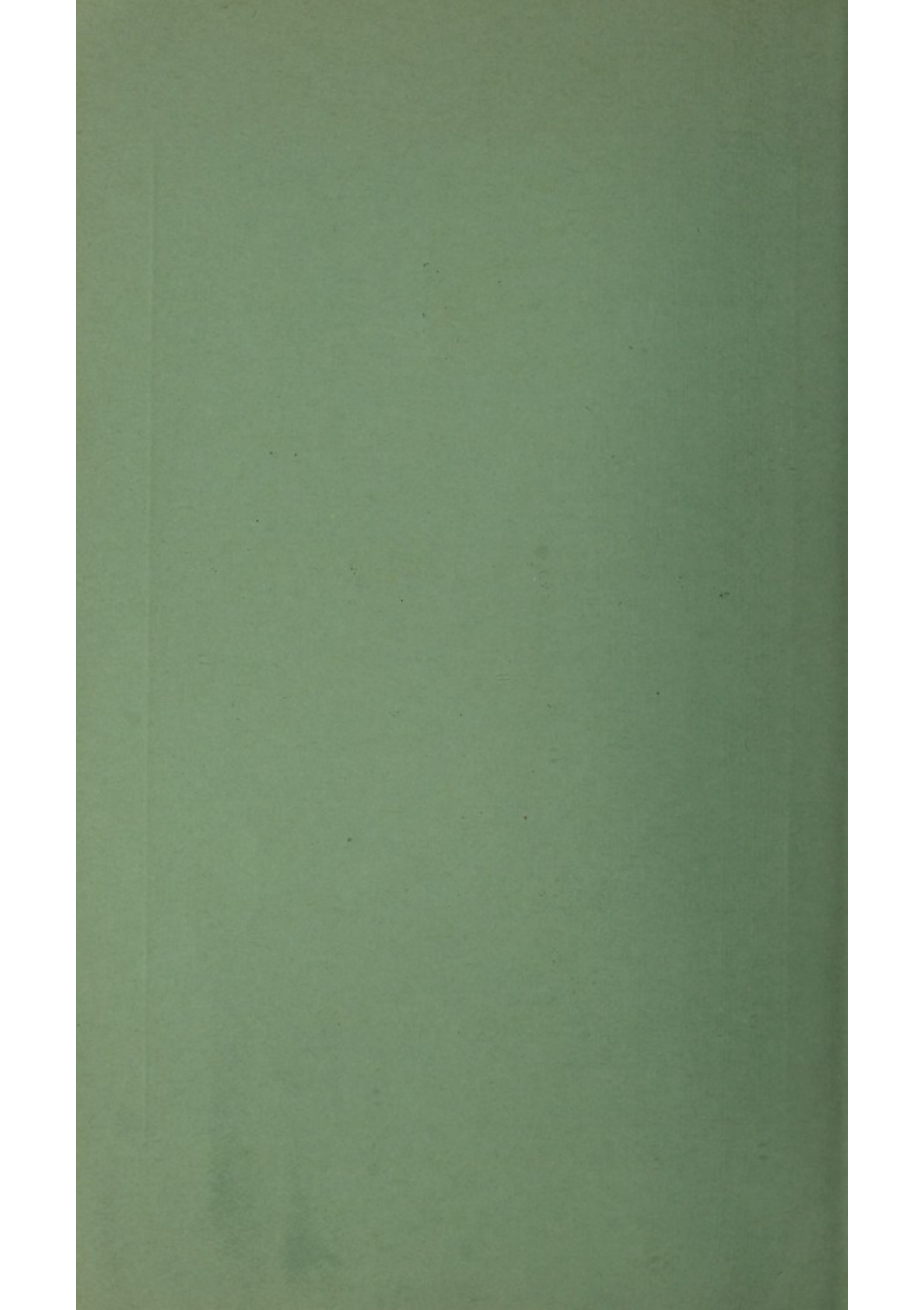
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1966

INCLUDING REPORT ON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE





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ANNUAL REPORT

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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Printed by RICHARDSONS & COPPIN LTD., Ladysmith Road, Grimsby.

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GRIMSBY COUNTY BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as constituted on 31st December, 1966)

The Worshipful the Mayor
(Alderman W. J. Molson, J.P.)

Chairman

ALDERMAN F. G. GARDNER

Deputy Chairman

ALDERMAN E. W. MARSHALL

Aldermen

A. H. CHATTERIS
J. H. FRANKLIN

Mrs. M. LARMOUR
A. C. PARKER

Councillors

George R. Berrett
Graham H. Berrett
A. Bradley
R. Burton
Mrs. F. E. Franklin, J.P.
L. Gostelow
I. C. Hanson

Mrs. J. M. R. Hart
A. W. Kennington
Miss J. B. B. McLaren
A. Neilson
A. Peters, J.P.
Mrs. L. Trayer
Mrs. M. E. Tuxworth

and the following Co-opted Members:

Mr. W. Haigh
Mr. P. Mastin

Dr. E. A. Robertson
Mr. C. W. Spendelow

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

MENTAL HEALTH:—

COUNCILLOR Mrs. FRANKLIN (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN Mrs. LARMOUR (*Deputy-Chairman*); ALDERMEN CHATTERIS, GARDNER AND MARSHALL; COUNCILLORS G. R. BERRETT, BRADLEY, GOSTELOW, Mrs. TRAYER AND Mrs. TUXWORTH.

Co-opted Members:—Mrs. M. CRESSWELL AND Mr. S. MOSS.

PERSONAL HEALTH:—

ALDERMAN MARSHALL (*Chairman*); COUNCILLOR Mrs. TUXWORTH (*Deputy Chairman*); ALDERMEN CHATTERIS, GARDNER AND Mrs. LARMOUR; COUNCILLORS G. H. BERRETT, BRADLEY, GOSTELOW, Miss McLAREN AND Mrs. TRAYER.

Co-opted Members:—Mrs. M. CRESSWELL; MESSRS. A. LILES AND J. V. MANN; Dr. J. W. HALLEWELL.

PUBLIC HEALTH:—

ALDERMAN GARDNER (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN MARSHALL (*Deputy-Chairman*); ALDERMAN Mrs. LARMOUR; COUNCILLORS G. H. BERRETT, BRADLEY, Mrs. FRANKLIN, GOSTELOW, KENNINGTON, NEILSON AND Mrs. TRAYER.

Co-opted Members:—MESSRS. P. BARKER, A. BOVIL, T. HUNT AND P. WILLING.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1966.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

R. GLENN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

R. G. HAUGHIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 2.5.66)

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS

EILEEN M. PRIOR, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

MARGARET F. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

J. BUCKINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HAROLD PARKINSON, 1, 2 (retired 18.7.66)

A. MANSON, 1, 2 (from 19.7.66)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

A. MANSON, 1, 2 (<i>Deputy Chief Inspector</i>) (to 18.7.66)	L. KIRBY, 1, 2
S. DAVIES, B.Sc. (Aston), D.M.A., 1, 2, 3 (<i>Senior Inspector</i>) (from 21.3.66)	R. R. LINCOLN, 1, 2, 3 (from 2.5.66)
S. DAVIES (<i>Deputy Chief Inspector</i>) (from 19.7.66)	M. HUTCHINSON 1, 2
W. W. REED, 1, 2 (<i>Senior Inspector</i>)	L. SAUNBY, 1, 2
R. FARNWORTH, 1, 2, 3 (<i>Senior Inspector</i>) (from 1.4.66)	D. ANDERSON (<i>Authorised Meat Inspector</i>)
S. MASTIN, 1, 2	A. H. BELLAMY (<i>Authorised Meat Inspector</i>)
	T. H. R. JOHNSON (<i>Drainage Assistant</i>)
	R. W. CRAMPTON, (<i>Technical Assistant</i>)
	B. THAXTER (<i>Technical Assistant</i>) (from 14.2.66)
	M. J. DAVIE (<i>Pupil and Technical Assistant</i>)

HEALTH VISITORS

MRS. I. HALDANE, 4, 5, 6. *Superintendent.*

MISS I. R. ADAMSON, 4, 5, 6.	MISS H. C. NUNNS, 4, 5, 6.
MISS M. C. BAGG, 4, 5, 6.	MISS K. L. SPENCER, 4, 5, 6 (to 30.9.66).
MISS J. BELL, 4, 5, 6.	MRS. I. M. STOREY, 4, 5, 6.
MISS H. BRAGG, 4, 5, 6.	MISS E. M. TIPPLER, 4, 5, 6.
MRS. M. DAWSON, 4, 5, 6.	MISS J. D. M. VARRIE, 4, 5, 6.
MRS. M. B. KOZLOWSKI, 4, 5, 6.	MISS E. M. WEBSTER, 4, 5, 6. (to 30.4.66)

TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS

MISS D. ATKIN, 4, 5, 6.	MRS. M. E. POUT, 4*
-------------------------	---------------------

CLINIC NURSES

MRS. E. J. GUILLIATT, 4.	MRS. M. COLEMAN, 4* (from 1.3.66)
MRS. A. FLEMING (to 11.2.66)	

HOME NURSING SERVICE

MISS F. ENGLEDDOW, 4, 5, 6. *Superintendent.*

and staff of 16 nurses and 2 part-time bathing attendants.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

MISS F. ENGLEDDOW, *Non-Medical Supervisor.*

MISS E. BAXTER, 4, 5.	MRS. K. G. GILMOUR, 4, 5.
MISS G. A. BAXTER, 4, 5.	MRS. M. JOHNSON, 4, 5.
MRS. C. BEDFORD, 4, 5.	MISS J. ORREY, 4, 5.
MRS. C. E. CALTHORPE, 4, 5.	MISS D. M. STEPHENSON, 4, 5.
MISS C. CULLUM, 4, 5.	MRS. C. WESTCOTT, 4, 5.
MISS D. M. DAWSON, 4, 5*.	MRS. J. YEOMANS, 5.
MISS H. M. FAWCETT, 4, 5 (to 28.2.66).	

MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

Miss E. M. Would, *Chief*.
L. C. RACKHAM.
Mrs. J. V. STRINGER.
E. H. NUTTER.
H. FARROW (from 2.5.66).

Mrs. M. TWIDALE*
Mrs. C. M. A. PRESTON* (to 25.2.66)
Miss J. C. FRIDLINGTON (*Trainee*).
E. TILLING (*Instructor*)

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

Miss E. PATERSON, *Supervisor*.
Miss H. M. BARKER
Mrs. J. M. BRYANT
Mrs. A. E. GORRINGE

Mrs. J. LOWIS.
Mrs. C. M. WARD
Mrs. A. Y. WESTWOOD

AMBULANCE SERVICE

J. A. WHITE, *Ambulance Officer*, and staff of 32.

DOMESTIC HELP

Miss L. BLACKBURN (*Organiser*)
Mrs. H. KIRK (*Deputy Organiser*)

SOCIAL WORKER

Mrs. M. PENDLEBURY (to 25.3.66)

CLERICAL STAFF

W. R. GALE, *Chief Clerk*
D. AMERY
P. T. KITCHING

Miss A. ROBINSON (to 31.12.66)
Mrs. B. C. DARNILL
Miss L. LEAK

Public Health Inspector's Sub-Department

S. NASH
Miss M. BRYSON

Miss S. C. BARBER
Miss E. SMITH

Maternal and Child Welfare Service.

Mrs. J. A. POTTER
Miss S. WILLING
Mrs. R. EARLEY
Mrs. I. SMITH (*Welfare Foods*)

Miss W. F. MOODY (*Welfare Foods*)
Mrs. E. DUMELOW*
Mrs. M. D. RUDD* (to 10.6.66)
Mrs. B. M. EVANS* (from 9.6.66)

Mental Health Service

Mrs. M. K. FOSTER (to 23.12.66)

Miss C. OWEN

Domestic Help Service.

Mrs. S. M. BANKS (to 31.12.66)
Mrs. J. H. KYME (from 19.12.66)

Mrs. A. M. DADD

Ambulance Service

Mrs. P. BEALEY

Home Nursing Service

Mrs. G. C. HILL (to 30.4.66)

Miss C. S. EATON (from 25.4.66)

* Part-time appointment.

1. Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
2. Meat Inspector's Certificate.
3. Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
4. State Registered Nurse.
5. State Certified Midwife.
6. Health Visitor's Certificate.

INTRODUCTION

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Grimsby County Borough.

I have the honour to present the statutory Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for 1966.

The vital statistics are most satisfactory, with the exception of infant mortality. Regrettably this figure has shown a marked increase on the previous year, which was very low. Careful examination of the causes of death shows no single cause for this increase, but it would appear to be partly due to the ever increasing number of immature babies born. Nearly 60 per cent. of these deaths occurred in the first week of life.

It was a measles year and one death was attributed to this cause. Dysentery notifications fell and there were no outbreaks of food poisoning. Scarlet fever was more prevalent, but there were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

The total deaths of all types of cancer were slightly up, as were the lung cases. The relationship between lung cancer and smoking is so well established that it should not be necessary to comment, but if it received half the attention of other forms of addiction many lives would be saved.

It is pleasing to record a decided drop in last year's high incidence of venereal disease. However, scabies shows almost a treble increase on the previous year. This is a national trend which is not fully understood.

The chronic sick state remains about the same, but plans have been approved for additional wards to be built in 1967. The laundry for fouled linen, set up in December, 1965, continues to meet the increasing demands made upon it.

During the year twice weekly clinics were commenced for cervical cytology. The local health authority will only test women whose family doctors are not participating in this service.

Ever increasing demands seem to be made on the Ambulance Service. Despite better organisation of journeys, e.g., 5,000 more patients carried but 6,746 fewer miles covered, there are peak periods when it has been difficult to meet demands.

The Home Help Service also continues to have ever increasing demands made upon it. The problem of staffing has been more difficult, chiefly because of strong local competition for female labour. Likewise, the Mental Health Section has been busy, handling a greater number of patients than ever. It is encouraging to note that fewer mentally ill and psychopathic patients required action under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

The friendly co-operation from all other departments continues, and it is pleasing to be able to say that all committees dealing with the health of the Borough have been most helpful. All this could not have been done without a loyal and willing staff.

R. GLENN,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
1 Bargate, Grimsby.
May, 1967.

PART 1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Table 1.—Vital Statistics of the whole Borough during 1966 and previous years.

YEAR	Total Popula- tion estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1901	63,430	—	2048	32.4	1065	16.8	27	—	379	185	1038	16.4
1911	74,950	—	2128	28.4	1109	14.8	61	44	328	154	1092	14.5
1921	82,330	—	2173	26.4	980	11.9	55	55	222	102	980	11.9
1931	92,280	1634	1650	17.8	1126	12.2	53	37	100	61.0	1110	12.0
1941	78,680	1398	1403	17.8	1195	15.1	148	61	80	57.7	1108	14.0
1951	93,250	1655	1751	18.7	1276	13.6	215	66	60	34.2	1127	12.0
1956	95,400	1673	1791	18.7	1236	12.9	246	73	69	38.5	1063	11.1
1957	96,050	1710	1846	19.2	1254	13.0	247	65	35	18.9	1072	11.1
1958	96,380	1724	1829	18.9	1226	12.7	267	85	46	25.1	1044	10.9
1959	97,110	1800	1858	19.1	1156	11.9	248	104	41	22.0	1012	10.4
1960	97,030	1857	1909	19.6	1211	12.5	270	91	48	25.1	1032	10.6
1961	96,520	1821	1989	20.6	1236	12.8	280	82	43	21.6	1038	10.7
1962	96,780	2013	2031	21.0	1376	14.2	321	98	48	23.6	1153	11.9
1963	96,350	2017	1939	20.1	1284	13.3	308	101	37	19.1	1077	11.2
1964	95,300	2037	1960	20.5	1280	13.4	293	112	30	15.3	1099	11.5
1965	95,150	1890	1834	19.3	1283	13.5	297	100	31	16.9	1086	11.4
1966	95,030	1929	1794	18.9	1246	13.1	309	106	47	26.2	1043	10.9

Population at Census of 1951 ..

94,557

Population at Census of 1961 ..

96,665

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area (in acres) — excluding foreshore	5,963
Registrar General's estimate of population, mid-1966	95,030
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1966) according to Rate Books ..	30,400
Rateable value at 1st April, 1966	£3,605,672
Sum represented by a penny rate product, 1966/67	£14,755

Live births:—	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	828	772	1,600
Illegitimate	89	105	194
	<u>917</u>	<u>877</u>	<u>1,794</u>

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	18.9
Adjusted live birth rate (area comparability factor 1.02)	19.2
Illegitimate live births (per cent. of total live births)	10.8

Stillbirths:—

Legitimate	18	17	35
Illegitimate	3	2	5
	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>40</u>

Stillbirths rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	21.8
Total live and stillbirths	1,834

Infant deaths:—

Legitimate	25	20	45
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>26</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>47</u>

Infant mortality rates:—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	26.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	28.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	10.3
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16.7
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	15.0
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	36.5

Maternal mortality (including abortion):—

Number of deaths	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	1.09
Deaths (Males 547; Females 496)	1,043
Death rate	10.9
Adjusted death rate (area comparability factor 1.09)	11.9

	Number	Rate
Deaths from measles	1	0.01
„ „ whooping cough	—	—
„ „ diphtheria	—	—
„ „ respiratory tuberculosis	5	0.05
„ „ other tuberculosis diseases	—	—
Total tuberculosis deaths	5	0.05
Deaths from cancer	217	2.28
„ „ influenza	3	0.03

Population.—(Table 1, page 9). The Registrar General estimated the home population of Grimsby County Borough at mid-year 1966 to be 95,030, which is 120 less than his estimate for the previous year. The natural increase of the population, i.e., the excess of live births over deaths, was 751.

Births.—(Table 1, page 9). A total of 1,794 live births (917 males and 877 females) were registered, giving a birth rate of 18.9 per thousand of the population, compared with 17.7 for England and Wales.

The following table gives a comparison of the birth rates for Grimsby for the last decennium with those for England and Wales:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
England and Wales	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.7
Grimsby	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.6	20.6	21.0	20.1	20.5	19.3	18.9

The adjusted birth rate for Grimsby County Borough (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the Registrar General's area comparability factor of 1.02) was 19.2.

One hundred and ninety-four (10.8 per cent.) of the live births were illegitimate, the illegitimacy rate being 108 per thousand live births, the same as for the previous year.

Stillbirths.—Forty stillbirths were registered, which gives a rate of 0.42 per thousand of the population. The rate expressed per thousand total live and still births was 21.8; for England and Wales it was 15.4.

Deaths.—(Tables 1 and 2, pages 9 and 13). There were 1,043 deaths of Grimsby residents (547 males and 496 females), equal to a death rate of 10.9, compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

Table 2 records the causes of death in age periods compiled from figures supplied from the Registrar General, while the following gives the death rates for Grimsby for the last decennium, compared with those for England and Wales:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
England and Wales	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7
Grimsby	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.9	11.2	11.5	11.4	10.9

The adjusted death rate for Grimsby (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the Registrar General's area comparability factor of 1.09) was 11.9.

A total of 670 persons — residents and non-residents — died in institutions in the borough, equivalent to almost 54 per cent. of the total deaths (1,246) registered. The percentage last year was 52.

Five hundred and seventy-seven (55.3 per cent.) of the deaths of Grimsby residents related to persons 70 years of age and upwards, compared with 613 and 56.5 per cent. respectively in 1965, the numbers at age periods being:—

							<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Between 70 and under 75 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	69	141
" 75 " " 80 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	77	151
" 80 " " 85 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	88	154
" 85 " " 90 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	49	93
90 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	26	38

Infant Mortality.—(Table 3, page 14). Forty-seven deaths occurred in infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 26.2 per thousand live births; for England and Wales it was 19.0. The infant mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births was 28.1, and illegitimate live births 10.3.

Neo-natal Mortality.—Of the 47 deaths recorded above, 30 were of infants under four weeks, equivalent to a rate of 16.7 per thousand live births, compared with 12.9 for England and Wales.

There were 27 deaths of infants under one week, which gives an early neo-natal mortality rate of 15.0 per thousand live births; for England and Wales it was 11.1.

Perinatal Mortality.—The perinatal mortality rate is the combined number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week expressed as a rate per thousand total live and still births.

There were 40 stillbirths and 27 deaths in the first week of life registered during the year, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 36.5, compared with 26.3 for England and Wales.

The following table gives a summary of the various infant mortality rates for the past ten years:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Infant Mortality	18.9	25.1	22.0	25.1	21.6	23.6	19.1	15.3	16.9	26.2
Neo-natal Mortality	11.9	17.5	13.4	15.2	14.6	13.3	11.3	9.7	13.1	16.7
Early Neo-natal Mortality	11.9	14.7	12.9	12.0	13.5	11.3	9.8	7.6	11.4	15.0
Perinatal Mortality	37.9	40.0	34.7	40.2	31.6	23.8	29.3	22.6	28.4	36.5
Stillbirth	26.3	25.5	22.1	28.5	18.2	12.6	19.7	15.0	17.1	21.8

Maternal Mortality.—There were two deaths of Grimsby residents from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion during the year, equivalent to a rate of 1.09 per thousand total live and still births; for England and Wales it was 0.26.

State of Employment.—The Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange has kindly furnished particulars regarding the number of registered unemployed persons in the Grimsby Exchange area, which covers Grimsby, Cleethorpes and the Grimsby Rural District. Separate figures are not available.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded during the year was 28.35 inches (27.21 in 1965), the heaviest fall being 1.60 inches on the 22nd June.

[illegible][illegible]

Table 3.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1966.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	27	3	—	—	30	5	8	3	1	47
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haemorrhagic conditions	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	1	9
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital malformations of heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital malformations of digestive system	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other congenital malformations	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Haemolytic disease of newborn	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity without mention of disease	14	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16
Totals	27	3	—	—	30	5	8	3	1	47

The age and sex distribution of the total cases of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) reported during 1966 is set out in Table 4 on page 17.

The following table gives the number of cases of notifiable diseases, after correction of diagnosis, reported during each of the last ten years:—

... DISEASE	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
† Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox... ..	551	783	852	628	201	1593	725	363	298	751
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	92	133	1051	136	78	396	114	180	151	68
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever, including Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	7	2	2	4	1	3	1	—	3
Food Poisoning	23	4	2	—	2	3	2	2	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2597	913	754	60	3148	337	1461	1962	926	1460
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—										
Acute Primary	24	12	17	8	5	5	9	19	16	3
Acute Influenzal	13	6	2	—	—	5	5	—	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—										
Paralytic	9	8	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	4	3	1	4	3	5	5	—	1
Acute Rheumatism	7	5	5	1	1	2	4	—	9	—
Scarlet Fever	77	76	157	105	44	24	34	57	80	190
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	168	24	223	80	40	6	180	34	67	53

[†]Notifiable as from 1st December, 1960. ^{*}Believed to be contracted abroad.

Deaths from infectious diseases over the same period were as follows:—

[illegible]

Scarlet Fever.—One hundred and ninety cases (95 of each sex) were notified, compared with 77 last year. None were admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough.—Fifty-three notifications (23 males and 30 females) were received, compared with 67 the previous year. Two cases were admitted to hospital.

Measles.—1,460 cases (757 males and 703 females) were reported, compared with 926 last year. Seven cases were treated in hospital, and one death—a girl aged five years—was due to broncho-pneumonia.

Dysentery.—Notifications of this disease totalled 68 (30 males and 38 females) compared with 151 in 1965. Only two of the cases required hospitalisation and there were no deaths.

Meningococcal Infection.—One case was notified in a girl, aged seven years, who died while being conveyed to hospital. The cause of death was ascribed to Meningococcal Septicaemia.

Acute Encephalitis.—One case occurred during the year, the patient — a girl of five years — dying in hospital.

Acute Pneumonia.—Only three cases of primary pneumonia were reported. Sixty-one deaths were ascribed to all forms of pneumonia, giving a death rate of 0.64.

Cases, Contacts or Carriers of Infectious Diseases.—A notice was sent to employers of 16 cases (8 males and 8 females) of infectious disease who were engaged in the handling of food, informing them that the person concerned should not resume his/her employment until the medical officer of health certified that it was safe to do so.

Certificates of exclusion from work in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 115/48 were issued to 27 contacts or carriers (10 males and 17 females) also engaged in the handling of food.

[illegible]

Table 4.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1966.

Notifiable Disease	All ages			Under 1 year		1—2 years		2—3 years		3—4 years		4—5 years		5—10 years		10—15 years		15—20 years		20—25 years		25—35 years		35—45 years		45—65 years		65 years and over		Total cases admitted to Hospital
	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever	95	95	190	—	—	2	3	8	7	9	11	13	10	54	56	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	23	30	53	1	3	5	9	5	6	6	3	4	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	757	703	1460	35	28	95	96	128	123	138	118	117	111	242	221	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	30	38	68	3	1	3	—	2	1	2	2	2	1	7	6	2	5	2	3	1	1	3	2	11	3	3	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	397	354	751	13	12	22	22	38	25	36	26	42	49	226	193	13	20	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1307	1224	2531	52	44	127	130	182	162	191	160	178	172	532	486	24	35	6	6	2	3	5	7	3	14	5	4	—	1	16

CANCER

Deaths due to cancer totalled 217 (125 males and 92 females), giving a local death rate from this cause of 2.28 compared with 2.24 for England and Wales. The rates for the previous year were 2.27 and 2.22 respectively.

The number of the above deaths ascribed to cancer of the lung and bronchus was 57 (48 males and 9 females), equal to a rate of 0.60 per thousand population for Grimsby; for England and Wales it was 0.56. The corresponding rates for 1965 were 0.59 and 0.55 respectively.

Other cancer death rate was 1.68 (England and Wales 1.68), compared with rates of 1.68 and 1.67 respectively for last year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications.—A total of 42 notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952 were received, compared with 53 the previous year, and a further 8 cases of tuberculosis already notified in other areas moved into the borough.

New Cases of Tuberculosis Notified, by Age and Sex, during 1966.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 – 2 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 – 5 years ..	1	3	4	—	—	—
5 – 10 years ..	2	1	3	—	—	—
10 – 15 years ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
15 – 20 years ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
20 – 25 years ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
25 – 35 years ..	2	—	2	—	1	1
35 – 45 years ..	4	2	6	—	—	—
45 – 55 years ..	9	1	10	1	—	1
55 – 65 years ..	2	2*	4	—	1	1
65 – 75 years ..	2	—	2	—	3	3
75 and over ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ..	24	10	34	2	6	8

*Includes one pulmonary put on register after death.

Deaths.—The following shows the number of deaths and the death rate from tuberculosis per thousand of the population:—

		Grimsby		England & Wales
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Respiratory ..	..	5	0.05	0.043
Other forms ..	..	—	—	0.005
Totals ..	..	5	0.05	0.048

Notifications and Deaths, 1957-1966.

Year	Notifications			Deaths		
	Pul-mon-ary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pul-mon-ary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1957	80	22	102	11	1	12
1958	68	15	83	15	1	16
1959	57	6	63	11	1	12
1960	65	16	81	6	2	8
1961	49	10	59	8	2	10
1962	61	8	69	6	1	7
1963	34	12	46	5	3	8
1964	39	8	47	6	1	7
1965	47	6	53	3	—	3
1966	34	8	42	5	—	5

Revision of Register:—The names of 97 notified persons were removed from the register during the year, these consisting of:—

Died	5
Left district	13
Lost sight of	1
Recovered and cured	60
Died from causes other than tuberculosis	17
Not desiring further public medical treatment	1

Cases on Register

	Males	Females	Total	
			1966	1965
Respiratory	390	260	650	696
Non-Respiratory	19	37	56	57

Mass Radiography.—The Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit visited Grimsby from the 22nd July to 26 August, and the following information is available:—

Miniature films taken	14,115
Recalled for large films	117
Referred to Chest Clinic	39
Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring	
(a) close supervision or treatment	9
(b) occasional supervision	1
Post primary inactive pulmonary tuberculosis	24
Malignant neoplasm	4
Sarcoidosis	2
Cardiac abnormality	3

Chest Clinic.—The following information has been supplied by Dr. J. Glen, Consultant Chest Physician, and is a general analysis of the work carried out in regard to Grimsby patients at this clinic during 1966.

<i>New cases examined (excluding contacts):</i>						<i>Total</i>
(a) Definitely tuberculous	34	}	.. ..	2,202	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	91					
(c) Non-tuberculous	2,077					
<i>Contacts examined:</i>						
(a) Definitely tuberculous	6	}	.. ..	491	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	22					
(c) Non-tuberculous	463					
Cases written off Clinic Register, including 2,651 non-tuberculous				..	2,755	
<i>Cases on Clinic Register as at 31st December, 1966:</i>						
(a) Definitely tuberculous	707	}	.. ..	824	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	117					
Total attendances at Clinic, including contacts				.. ..	5,895
Consultations with Medical Practitioners				.. ..	6,546
Home visits by Nurses				.. ..	2,642
X-ray Examinations — Radiographic films				.. ..	4,147

The number of new diagnosed cases again showed a decrease as compared with 1965, and consisted of 27 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary patients. A most heartening feature is that no child was diagnosed as a non-pulmonary case, either in those referred by private doctor, through contact examination, or from other hospitals, clinics, etc.

The B.C.G. campaign has now been in existence for many years, and on the whole has been directed mainly to those under the age of 15 years so far as this clinic is concerned. The results of this form of immunity are apparent in the ever-lessening number of new cases of the disease in this particular age group. New cases discovered are gratifyingly low in number, and those few that do occur were probably incubating the disease at the time of vaccination.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis was five respiratory, thus the exceptionally low figure in recent years has been maintained. This fact emphasises the vast changes that have taken place in the successful modern methods of treatment, and co-operation in all branches of the hospital service.

Non-tuberculous conditions requiring special investigation referred to the clinic and either diagnosed there or through in-patient treatment in the chest hospital during the year were as follows:—

	<i>Adult males</i>	<i>Adult females</i>	<i>Children</i>
Cancer	44	5	—
Bronchiectasis	1	1	—
Asthma	7	10	8
Unresolved Pneumonia	6	12	2
Lung abscess	1	1	—
Non-tuberculous effusions	4	2	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	1	—	—
Cystic disease	—	1	—
Cardiac	25	13	—
Sarcoidosis	1	—	—
Other conditions	5	4	4
TOTALS	95	49	15

Generally speaking there has been no material change in the recorded numbers referred to in the above table, with the exception of cardiac conditions. New cases of bronchiectasis in particular remain very small.

Cancer.—The total figures of new cases of lung cancer has not changed significantly from the previous year, and you will recall there had been a decrease in this condition in 1963/64. The tendency of an increase in this illness among females in 1965 was not maintained, but the previous picture of carcinoma being more prevalent in older patients was, the cause of which is not clear.

Surgery at the moment remains the most effective method of dealing with the disease in the majority of cases. In the so-called 'oat cell' type we are pursuing the use of anti-mycotic drugs, the results so far being equivocal.

Cardiac Conditions.—The recorded number has increased. They are largely Cor Pulmonale, and I think that the increase is rather due to the fact that general practitioners are referring more cases of this type to the chest clinic, rather than to general physicians.

Number of new cases referred to the Chest Clinic by general practitioners, institutions, clinics etc. in recent years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
1962	888	1,600	232	2,720
1963	914	1,640	229	2,783
1964	840	1,551	191	2,582
1965	869	1,735	233	2,837
1966	953	979	270	2,202

Routine Chest X-raying in Pregnancy.—As anticipated in the Annual Report for 1965, this question was fully considered by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the relative Committees concerned.

Because the incidence of tuberculosis varies from one area to another it was felt that no hard and fast rule could be applied on this form of examination. It was agreed that the policy to be adopted should be decided between the Chest Physician and the Medical Officer of Health of each area.

So far as Grimsby is concerned the routine chest x-raying of pregnancies 26 years of age and under has been abandoned except where there is a personal or family history of tuberculosis or of acute rheumatism. Most cases of pregnancy under this age have either received B.C.G. Vaccination during their attendance at school, or through the Chest Clinic.

Routine chest x-raying of pregnancies 27 years of age and upwards is continued, as in the case of applicants with chest symptoms, irrespective of age.

As will be seen from the table of new cases referred to the clinic this change of policy has meant a great reduction in the adult female figures.

Preventive Care.—This branch of the work embraces many sections and perhaps one outstanding example is on the institutional side of treatment for tuberculosis. In an endeavour to reduce the possibility of serious blood spread in the very young child, say under four years, with a positive tuberculin test, but who is apparently well and symptomless, I have resorted to institutional anti-tuberculous drug treatment as a preventive measure and will continue to do so.

It is gratifying to find that no child under clinic supervision in this category has had any serious tuberculous condition and no case of tuberculous meningitis has arisen during the year.

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme continues on a very satisfactory basis and contacts of all ages, including those at work, have opportunities for examination, tuberculin testing and radiological examination. The investigation into infant contacts has continued to a marked degree. Experience has shown that there is no contra-indication or lack of effectiveness in carrying out vaccination in small infants. I will welcome the day when this preventive measure can be offered to all children and become a routine vaccination at birth, instead of at 13 years of age.

The great reduction of acute tuberculosis in both sexes at age group 14-25 is continued evidence of the efficacy of the B.C.G. scheme.

The number of successful B.C.G. vaccinations was as follows:—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Contacts	9	25	205	239
On behalf of Local Authority ..	4	2	92	98
Hospital staffs	2	6	—	8
Hospital in-patients	—	—	7	7
Totals:	15	33	304	352

B.C.G. vaccination is given at birth in two maternity hospitals in the area of the Hospital Management Committee and in a private nursing home where there is a maternity wing. The babies are later seen at the chest clinic to ascertain that vaccination has been successful.

The number of contacts seen through the clinic reflects the vigilance of health visitors in bringing them along for investigation. The majority of contacts diagnosed as having tuberculosis (six children) would have escaped detection for a long while but for the facilities available for this form of testing. The ascertainment of such cases is important as they are often found to have a minor degree of disease.

There has been a tendency in certain areas for health visitors to undertake general duties, including chest disease. It is noteworthy that the Medical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health has recently sought the views of interested sections, such as the Joint Tuberculosis Committee, the Chest Diseases Group of the British Medical Association, and others. All have recommended the continuation of chest diseases as a speciality and for the close association of health visitors with chest clinics. It is understood that the Royal College of Physicians has given similar advice and Grimsby, by maintaining the present system, seems to have the support of many influential bodies.

Another important point is good and adequate housing accommodation for patient and family. As ever the Housing Committee has been very helpful indeed in dealing with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis for there is complete co-operation between the Medical Officer of Health, the Committee and myself in this important matter.

Cases in need of physiotherapy, breathing exercises and postural drainage are referred from the clinic to the Physiotherapy Department in Watkin Street. Sessions are also held periodically by Mr. R. C. Barclay, F.R.C.S., part of which are devoted to the assessment of bronchiectatic cases suitable for surgery, as well as the follow-up of his operative cases. This arrangement has been found to be very helpful in the assessment of difficult patients.

Employment Conditions.—Facilities for the sheltered employment of tuberculosis cases in this area do not exist. The present method of treatment of these cases enables a high percentage to return to their previous occupation and the need for sheltered employment is not particularly acute. In certain instances where it is not advisable for the patient to return to a former occupation, the co-operation of the Ministry of Labour is sought whereby the case can be assessed and, if considered suitable, trained under the Industrial Rehabilitation Scheme of that department.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Special Treatment Centre at 38 Queen Street, Grimsby, is under the administrative control of the Grimsby Hospital Management Committee, and the times at which sessions are held with the venereologist in attendance are:—

Males only:—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 to 5.30 p.m.

Males and Females:—Tuesdays, 2 to 6.30 p.m. Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 to 6.30 p.m.

The Centre is open for intermediate attendance from Monday to Friday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 7 p.m., also on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

During the year 272 Grimsby residents attended this centre for the first time, the classification of these cases being:—

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis	2 (5)	3 (7)	5 (12)
Gonorrhoea	51 (80)	27 (21)	78 (101)
Other conditions	153 (129)	36 (66)	189 (195)
Totals ..	206 (214)	66 (94)	272 (308)

(Note:—The brackets show the figures for 1965.)

The Port Health Inspectors continued to circulate to shipping details of the location and time of sessions of the Special Treatment Centre, and all the public conveniences display notices giving similar information.

PART III. LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Infant Welfare Centres.—Eight infant welfare sessions were held each week at six centres as follows:—

Hope Street Welfare Clinic	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 p.m.
Watkin Street Welfare Clinic	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 p.m.
St. Michael's Church Hall, Littlecoates Road	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Milton Road Welfare Clinic	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Louth Road Methodist Church Hall	Friday, 2 p.m.
Old Clee Church Hall	Friday, 2 p.m.

The attendances of children under 1 year and of the age group 1 to 5, totalled 16,870, a decrease of 1,441 on last year. There were 15,030 attendances of those under 1 year, 1,359 less than in the previous year. In the 1 to 5 age group, there were 3,380 attendances, 281 less than in 1965. Children in this group usually attend Toddlers' Clinics.

The immunisation and vaccination programme continued at all clinics.

Toddlers' Clinics.—There were 1,540 attendances at these clinics, which were held twice weekly at Hope Street and Milton Road, and weekly at Watkin Street.

Distribution of Welfare Foods and Nutritives.—Sales from the central office in Victoria Street and the infant welfare clinics were as follows:—

	1965	1966
National Dried Milk, tins	35,865	32,776
Orange juice, bottles	18,064	20,121
Cod liver oil, bottles	1,614	1,342
A & D vitamin tablets, packets	2,195	1,780

Mothercraft.—Attendances at mothercraft classes totalled 2,002 and there were 336 newcomers. Classes were held at Hope Street on Monday afternoons and at Watkin Street on Wednesday afternoons, while a joint class for mothers attending the Milton Road clinic and the Grimsby Maternity Hospital was held in the out-patient department of the hospital on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m.

A total of 698 attendances were made at the Parents' Club at Watkin Street, where a varied programme was again completed, the activities of the club being 50 per cent educational.

Ante-natal clinics.—The number of women who attended these clinics was 499, 323 making 402 attendances to see the clinic medical officers. Most of the visits to the latter were for blood testing and at the request of the patient's family doctor. Only a few patients attended for full ante-natal care.

Only three patients did not book a general practitioner obstetrician for their confinement.

Post-natal clinics.—The 30 patients who attended were seen at the end of ante-natal sessions.

Notification of Births.—There were notified 1,938 live births and 57 stillbirths, compared with 1,872 and 48 respectively last year.

Infant Mortality.—There was an increase in the infant mortality rate over the previous year from 16.9 to 26.2 per thousand live births. Thirty of the 47 deaths occurring were neo-natal, while the remainder were over the

age of one month at the time of death, the causes of the latter being:—

Other respiratory disease ..	9	Inflammatory disease of	
Pneumonia	3	centra nervous system ..	1
Other infective and parasitic		Congenital malformation of	
disease	1	heart	1
Gastritis	1	Other congenital malforma-	
		tions	1

The neo-natal mortality rate was 16.7 per thousand live births, compared with 13.1 in 1965. The 30 neo-natal deaths were due to:—

Immaturity	16	Haemorrhagic conditions	2
Post-natal asphyxia and atelec-		Congenital malformations of	
tasis	5	digestive system ..	2
Other congenital malforma-		Pneumonia	1
tions	3	Haemolytic disease of new-	
		born	1

Prematurity.—Premature live births notified totalled 142, 17 more than last year. One hundred and twenty-eight of these were born in hospital and 14 in their own home; 86.1 per cent survived 28 days. The percentages of those surviving 28 days were (a) born in hospital—78.2; (b) born at home—88.8; and (c) born at home and nursed in hospital—60.0.

Weight at birth	Premature live births											
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home							
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			
					Died				Died			
	Total Births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 days and under 28 days	Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 days and under 28 days	Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 days and under 28 days
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. 2lb. 3oz. or less	8	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
2. Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4oz. ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
3. Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz. ...	27	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
4. Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ...	29	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
5. Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. ...	59	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Totals ...	128	10	5	2	9	1	—	—	5	2	—	—

Stillbirths.—Enquiry into the 57 cases of stillbirth notified (24 of these being outward transfers) showed that one case occurred at home and the remainder in hospital. Cases associated with prematurity totalled 29, and 28 were macerated.

Contributory causes were:—

Ante-partum haemorrhage	11	Rhesus incompatibility ..	4
Congenital defect	9	Abnormality of cord ..	4
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ..	7	Post maturity	2
Abnormal presentation ..	5	Placenta praevia	1
Prematurity	5	Unknown	9

The following tables indicate the period of gestation and weight of foetus.

<i>Period of Gestation</i>				<i>Weight of foetus</i>			
28 weeks	..	..	3	Under 3 lb.	..	..	14
30 "	..	..	5	3 lb. and under 4 lb.	..	..	4
31 "	..	..	2	4 lb. "	..	5 lb.	6
32 "	..	..	2	5 lb. "	..	6 lb.	11
33 "	..	..	1	6 lb. "	..	7 lb.	14
34 "	..	..	5	7 lb. "	..	8 lb.	3
35 "	..	..	2	8 lb. "	..	9 lb.	3
36 "	..	..	8	9 lb. "	..	10 lb.	2
37 "	..	..	8				
38 "	..	..	5				
39 "	..	..	1				
40 "	..	..	8				
41 "	..	..	3				
42 "	..	..	1				
43 "	..	..	3				

Maternal Mortality.—Two maternal deaths occurred during the year. In the first case the cause of death was reflex vagal inhibition of heart. This patient was a primigravida who died under anaesthetic during a forceps delivery.

The second death occurred in a second gravida, 18 weeks pregnant, the causes being electrolyte imbalance and hyperemesis gravidarum.

The "At Risk" Groups.—At the end of the year there were 1,436 names on the register, 588 of which were registered in 1966.

Notification of Congenital Malformations apparent at birth.—There were 24 notifications during the year, as follows:—

Talipes	8	Spina bifida with defects of	
Cleft palate	3	lower limbs	1
Other defects of alimentary		Accessory auricle	1
system	2	Intestinal atresia	1
Anencephalus	1	Polydactyly with defects of	
Anencephalus with spina		lower limbs and Chondro-	
bifida	1	dystrophy	1
Hydrocephalus	1	Congenital malformations	
Hydrocephalus with talipes	1	NOS	1
Hydrocephalus with congeni-		Talipes with other defects	
tal heart disease	1	of hands	1

Care of Unmarried Mothers.—Financial responsibility was accepted for the care of 12 mothers.

Ophthalmic treatment.—Thirty-one cases were referred from the maternal and child welfare clinics and received treatment.

Ophthalmia and Pemphigus Neonatorum.—No cases were notified.

Orthopaedic.—The number of cases referred from maternal and child welfare clinics for orthopaedic treatment was 31, compared with 34 last year.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.—At the end of the year two nurseries and four daily minders were registered to care for 40 and 32 children respectively.

Children in Care.—Thirty-three children were medically examined at the request of the Children's Officer prior to being placed with foster parents, compared with 37 in 1965.

Children for Adoption.—The Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Work referred 22 babies to clinics for medical examination before adoption, as against 18 the previous year.

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS.

Part A. Attendances and treatment.

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing mothers</i>
Number of visits for treatment during year:—		
First visits	186	62
Subsequent visits	44	219
Total visits	230	281
Number of additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during year	4	1
Treatment provided during the year:—		
Number of fillings	41	153
Teeth filled	32	103
Teeth extracted	415	261
General anaesthetics given	180	54
Emergency visits by patients	110	24
Patients x-rayed	—	3
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	—	24
Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	194	70

Part B. Prosthetics.

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	—	13
Patients supplied with other dentures	—	16
Number of dentures supplied	—	39

Part C. Anaesthetics.

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	—	1
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Part D. Inspections

Number of patients given First Inspections during year	251	107
Number of patients who required treat- ment	225	105
Number of patients who were offered treatment	225	105

Part E. Sessions.

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half-days devoted to Maternal and Child Welfare patients):—

For treatment	45
For Health Education	—

MIDWIFERY

The establishment of this service is 12 midwives, one of whom is employed part-time. One midwife resigned in February and was not replaced. Two attended statutory refresher courses, while a further three midwives attended a week-end course on Psychoprophylaxis arranged by the National Birthday Trust. Seven pupil midwives completed Part II training on the district.

Confinements totalled 310, and in only three was no general practitioner obstetrician booked. The number of mothers who booked a general practitioner obstetrician was 307, but in only 57 confinements was a doctor actually present at the time of delivery. A further 15 cases were booked but for various reasons the women were taken into the Grimsby Maternity Hospital for delivery. Fourteen of these were discharged on the 2nd or 3rd day to the midwives for home nursing.

A total of 7,877 visits were paid to 1,288 cases discharged from hospital, compared with 6,242 and 1,250 respectively last year.

Deliveries on the district continue to diminish, while visits to hospital discharges increase, as the following table shows:—

						<i>Deliveries</i>	<i>Visits to Discharges</i>
1962	..	..	..	..	..	714	2,416
1963	..	..	..	..	..	564	2,296
1964	..	..	..	..	..	523	2,416
1965	..	..	..	..	..	419	6,242
1966	..	..	..	..	..	310	7,877

This situation creates the problem of whether it will be possible to continue training pupil midwives if other arrangements are not made.

Trilene apparatus was used by all midwives. Analgesia was given to the majority of cases, although in 72 no inhalation analgesia was given for the following reasons:—

Refused by patient	..	40	Not sufficient time	..	6
Not necessary	..	13	No medical certificate	..	1
Born before arrival	..	11	Medical grounds	..	1

Pethilorfan only was administered to 30 cases.

Trilene only was administered to 93 cases.

Trilene and Pethilorfan was administered to 141 cases.

Medical aid was called in by midwives to 42 cases, as follows:—

					<i>Maternity cases</i>	<i>Hospital discharges</i>
During the ante-natal period	..	..	..	..	7	—
In labour	..	..	..	..	10	—
During the puerperium	..	..	..	..	—	12
To attend to the baby	..	..	..	..	2	11
					19	23

HEALTH VISITING

The pre-war complement of health visiting staff appears to be 13. There were two resignations during the year which, together with a vacancy of long standing, reduced the staff to 9 full-time health visitors. Taking into account annual and sick leave, this has been an exhausting and trying year.

Ancillary staff are able to relieve in the clinics to quite a degree, but the district work can only be done by the health visitors. Mobility of the majority, together with their good co-operation, has enabled larger areas and much heavier case loads to be coped with.

A total of 21,898 visits were made to children under five, compared with 28,163 last year. Ineffective visits totalled 4,317 as against 6,174 in 1965.

Psychoprophylactic preparation for childbirth has proved to be most popular and in great demand by the mothers, so much so that another look had to be taken at the amount of time being spent on these clinics. In order to keep the classes going in our own clinics help was withdrawn, very reluctantly, from the mothercraft class held at the Grimsby Maternity Hospital, but this will, of course, be restored as soon as staffing permits.

Priorities have had to be made and whilst the trend has been towards the more sophisticated type of work, every effort has also been made to keep that essential contact with the majority of families.

The commencement of cervical cytology clinics produced the anticipated results and brought yet another kind of confidential speciality into the field of work of the health visitor.

Co-operation with the general practitioner remains at about the same level as previous years, with the telephone still the most popular means of contact.

The good liaison between the Paediatrician and the health visitors continues, with the attendance of a health visitor twice weekly at these clinics. First-hand information is thus available to both services.

The Superintendent Health Visitor took over the administration of the General Care Committee under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, the work that was formerly done by a social worker being apportioned among the health visitors. This has proved to be quite successful in that the health visitor feels her work is considerably enhanced by the ability to do something material in certain situations.

Problem and Pre-Problem Families.—The Case Workers' Committee, regularly held and well attended, with the increasing awareness of all departments for the need for early detection and intervention is, it is felt, now bringing beneficial results. The preventive aspect has also been realised by private and other public agencies, who now take the trouble to contact appropriate departments of the local authority to seek help and advice on matters indirectly concerned with these families. There is also evidence of closer liaison between the local authority and hospital services.

It is pleasing to report that no extraordinary action has been necessary by the health visitors, other than their vigilant and regular supportive contact with these families in order to detect and obtain the help required.

HOME NURSING

The establishment of this service at the end of the year was:—

Whole-Time

- 1 Superintendent (S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.)
- 1 Senior Nurse (S.R.N.)
- 5 Queen's Nurses (including one male)
- 1 District Trained Male Nurse
- 7 State Registered Nurses
- 2 Enrolled Nurses

Part-time

- 2 Bathing Attendants

During the year two State Registered Nurses took a District Nurse Training Course arranged by the Lindsey County Council and were successful in obtaining the National Certificate of the Ministry of Health and Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Another nurse attended a refresher course organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The arrangement was also continued by which student nurses from the area of the Grimsby Hospital Management Committee pay visits with the district nurses.

While the number of new cases and the total patients nursed has varied little from the previous year, the total visits made showed an increase of 1,371. The obvious deduction is that this increase was largely due to the number of patients requiring twice daily attendances. A special survey was carried out by the Superintendent into such cases and in each case it was found impossible to reduce the number of attendances.

There is still considerable difficulty in obtaining admission for many chronic sick cases which are bedfast, incontinent and living alone, and the increasing use of incontinence pads also indicates more and more incontinent patients who could well be described as heavy cases. The special laundry service, set up in December, 1965, has been a great help to these patients, their relatives and the nursing staff and this laundry has been working almost to full capacity during the year.

It may have been a co-incidence that the incidence of sickness and strained backs among the nursing staff during 1966 has been greater than ever before, and at times temporary additional help had to be obtained. In order to release the nurses from less ill patients a second part-time bathing attendant was appointed in November.

The following shows the work done:—

Cases being nursed on 1st January	..	..	330
New cases nursed during the year:—			
Adults	..	..	789
Children 5 to 15 years of age	..	..	4
Children under 5 years of age	..	..	3
			<hr/> 796
Total	..	..	1,126
			<hr/>

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
1962	771	1,034	41,918
1963	833	1,142	44,261
1964	829	1,137	44,154
1965	812	1,145	45,167
1966	796	1,126	46,538

Summary of New cases nursed ADULTS

Notifiable diseases :—

Tuberculosis	7
Pneumonia	1
Others	5

Maternal :—

Post-Natal pyrexia	—
Miscarriage	—
Others	2

Surgical :—

Acute	37
Chronic	53

Medical :—

Anaemia	52
Diabetes	9
Broncho-pneumonia	9
Bronchitis	24
Other chest conditions		13
Rheumatic conditions		47
Cerebral haemorrhage	— under 60	12
“	“ — over 60	69
Cancer	107
Ear, nose and throat	2
Gynaecological	6
Cardiac disease	73
Disseminated sclerosis		2
Senility	105
Enemata	77
Others	77

CHILDREN 5 to 15 YEARS OF AGE

Medical	3
Surgical	1

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

Medical	3
Surgical	—

	Total	<u>796</u>
--	-------	------------

Total	<u>750</u>
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Diabetics (insulin)	6
Antibiotics	17
Diuretics	28
Liver preparations	32
Cortisone	5
Other special injections	..	..	..	..	..	77

Out of the above total of 165 patients receiving injections during the year, 16 also required general nursing care.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

General.—It was not considered necessary to make any change in the monthly routine immunisation sessions especially as this service is also available at infant welfare centres. These sessions are held at the Dudley Street Clinic to include all immunising procedures as follows:—

- (1) First Thursday in month between 9.30 and 11 a.m.
- (2) Third Thursday in month between 9.30 and 11 a.m.

Diphtheria immunisation.—A total of 1,534 children received the complete course of inoculations as against 1,767 the previous year, and the following shows the immunisation state for the past five years:—

<i>Year</i>				<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
1962	..	..	..	1,302	190	1,492
1963	..	..	..	1,426	309	1,735
1964	..	..	..	1,517	193	1,710
1965	..	..	..	1,503	264	1,767
1966	..	..	..	1,303	231	1,534

Re-inforcing injections were given to 2,403 children as compared with 2,170 last year.

Whooping cough immunisation.—The number of cases of whooping cough has continued at a low level and whooping cough immunisation was given in the triple form to 1,326 children (the previous year 1,520).

Smallpox vaccination.—The number of children to receive primary smallpox vaccination was 771 as compared with 637 in 1965. Of the total, 509 were in the one-year age group. Since the change-over in 1962 to offer smallpox vaccination to children of one year of age the acceptance rate has been gradually increasing.

The number of children to receive re-vaccination was 47.

Poliomyelitis vaccination.—The number of children immunised against poliomyelitis was 1,697. The figures for the past five years are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>				<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
1962	..	..	..	1,760	2,186	3,946
1963	..	..	..	1,238	80	1,318
1964	..	..	..	1,457	55	1,512
1965	..	..	..	1,504	84	1,588
1966	..	..	..	1,531	166	1,697

The recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccination to administer oral poliomyelitis vaccine concurrently with triple vaccine has proved to be popular at infant welfare sessions.

Children are offered a re-inforcing dose of oral vaccine at school entry and 1,374 children received these doses this year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The returns for this Service show a considerable increase (5,198) in the number of patients carried. This is causing a great strain on the present staff during times of annual leave, days off in lieu of working Bank Holidays, sickness, etc., and has reached such proportions that the employment of additional staff may soon have to be considered. In order to relieve male staff for operational duties it will probably be more beneficial to employ females in the control centre.

It is gratifying to record a decrease of 6,746 in mileage travelled. This is due to sub-control centres being set up in the hospitals with the return journeys of patients being arranged by the sub-controllers there. Although this system has proved its worth it will not be possible to continue it unless additional staff is recruited.

More patients travelled by rail, the total of 278 being 86 in excess of the previous year. A total of 36,971 calls were received, an increase of 1,999; while 45,908 patients were transported, 2,931 of which were accident and emergency cases.

There has also been an increase in the number of patients visiting hospitals and clinics outside the Grimsby area, and this has tended to seriously deplete the staff on duty. Hospitals and clinics are visited at least weekly by the Ambulance Officer, who by so doing is able to deal promptly with any problems which may arise. It is pleasing to record the good liaison existing with neighbouring authorities, and journeys outside the area are co-ordinated wherever possible.

The personnel of the Service attended a course of ten lectures in advanced first-aid, given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. With the growing incidence of serious casualties, principally arising from road accidents, more attention will have to be given to an annual refresher course in first-aid for the treatment of such casualties.

A new dual purpose vehicle of 12 seats was received during the year and replaces one of a similar type.

The statistics for the Service are given below, the figures in brackets being those for last year.

CALLS				JOURNEYS IN DISTANCES			
Accidents ..	1,768	(1,500)		Under 50 miles	7,445	(7,010)	
Other emergency	1,163	(1,401)		Under 100 miles	480	(324)	
Removals ..	33,315	(31,471)		Over 100 miles	401	(300)	
Miscellaneous	725	(600)					
Total	<u>36,971</u>	(34,972)					

OPERATIONAL

<i>Type of Case</i>	<i>Patients</i>		<i>Journeys</i>	
Accident ..	1,768	(1,787)	1,320	(1,497)
Other emergency	1,163	(1,484)	1,091	(1,311)
Removals (Local)	39,396	(33,103)	3,390	(3,416)
Removals (Other)	1,028	(4,146)	2,327	(1,201)
Miscellaneous ..	2,553	(190)	198	(209)
Totals	45,908	(40,710)	8,326	(7,634)

ANALYSIS OF ALL JOURNEYS

Type		Patients		Journeys		Mileage	
EMERGENCY							
Ambulances	..	2,510	(2,572)	2,011	(2,111)	12,181	(10,801)
Sitting Case Vehicles	..	401	(699)	341	(523)	4,989	(3,581)
GENERAL							
Ambulances	..	14,865	(12,170)	2,841	(2,200)	58,449	(74,900)
Sitting Case Vehicles	..	28,132	(25,269)	3,000	(2,611)	100,342	(92,758)
ABORTIVE & SERVICE							
Ambulances	..	—	(—)	98	(107)	350	(297)
Sitting Case Vehicles	..	—	(—)	35	(82)	321	(941)
CIVIL DEFENCE							
Ambulances	..	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Sitting Cases Vehicles	..	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Totals	..	45,908	(40,710)	8,326	(7,634)	176,532	(183,278)
BY RAIL							
	..	278	(192)	278	(180)	26,325	(34,909)

VEHICLE STATISTICS

	<i>Miles</i>		<i>Petrol (galls)</i>		<i>M.P.G.</i>	
Ambulances ..	70,880	(80,200)	6,409	(6,619)	11.0	(13.0)
Dual Purpose Vehicles ..	83,341	(69,169)	3,397	(3,542)	23.0	(20.0)
Sitting Case Vehicles ..	22,311	(33,909)	690	(737)	32.0	(30.0)

AVERAGES

Mileage per patient	3.1	(4.5)
Mileage per journey	20.2	(24.0)

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

As from the 1st April the duties formerly carried out by a Social Worker have been undertaken by the Superintendent Health Visitor and her staff. Many of the cases being assisted were already known to the health visitors.

There were 143 new cases, 56 office interviews and 665 domiciliary visits during the year. A large proportion of cases continue to be referred by general medical practitioners, chiefly for convalescence and general support for the elderly infirm.

Through good liaison it has been possible to take advantage of the Tired Mothers' Holiday Scheme run by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, and the health visitors' knowledge of and contact with families has been most useful in this respect.

Central Care Council.—Assistance with fuel has been given by the General Care Committee to the elderly chronic sick and to families in need who have delicate babies. Various aids for the handicapped have been provided and fees for convalescence paid for those cases not acceptable under the National Health Service Act. Assistance has also been given in cases of hardship to mothers visiting children in distant hospitals.

The National Society for Cancer Relief gave grants for extra nourishment to 12 new cases and continued to help in 8 cases. Where necessary, additional financial assistance has also been obtained from this Society, which again sent every patient a Christmas gift.

The Grimsby Tuberculosis and Chest Care Committee has continued to provide for the needs of patients who have attended the Chest Clinic or were treated in the Springfield Hospital, and who needed subsequent after-care.

B.C.G. Vaccination.—Full information of the year's work in this field is given in the School Health Service section (Part VIII) of this report, but the following shows the number of vaccinations carried out in the past five years:—

<i>Year</i>				<i>Contact Scheme</i>	<i>School children Scheme</i>
1962	..	..	..	327	1,091
1963	..	..	..	248	1,062
1964	..	..	..	253	1,015
1965	..	..	..	287	1,405
1966	..	..	..	243	1,220

Yellow Fever Vaccination.—A total of 294 persons were vaccinated and issued with an international certificate, compared with 191 last year.

Chiropody Service.—I am indebted to the Director of Welfare Services for the following information on this service, which is administered by the Welfare Services Committee of the Corporation:—

The number of chiropodists employed during the year was one full-time and two on a part-time sessional basis. Sessions are held in the offices of the Welfare Services Department for four days weekly and in premises of the part-time chiropodists twice weekly.

A total of 930 patients were dealt with, excluding residents in old people's homes (869 over retirement age, and 28 registered handicapped, 24 registered blind and 9 registered partially sighted persons); in addition, 274 persons over retirement age were treated at home.

Treatments carried out numbered 4,726 (2,451 at sessions held in the Welfare Services Department, 1,226 at the sessional basis clinics, and 1,049 to residents in old people's homes), while a total of 890 domiciliary visits were paid to other than residents in Part III Accommodation.

Fluoridation of the Public Water Supply.—No action was taken by the Grimsby County Borough Council during the year on the fluoridation of the public water supply, although a copy of "Tooth Decay and Fluoridation: The Facts" was distributed to each member of the Town Council in September, 1966.

Population screening for cancer of the cervix.—After close consultation with the local Director of the Pathological Laboratory and the County Medical Officer of Health it was decided to commence special cytology sessions in Grimsby and Cleethorpes on 14th November, 1966.

All the general medical practitioners were circularised previously asking whether or not they wished to take part in this service regarding their own patients. More than half stated that they wished to carry out this service for patients on their list and some said that they did not object to the Local Authority doing this, while the remainder did not wish to take part in the service.

A suitable notice was placed in the press explaining that women over the age of 35 years should first contact their own doctor and if he was not taking part in the scheme they would be offered an appointment by the local authority. Surprisingly, less than 100 persons applied as a result of this notice. A subsequent advertisement pointing out that the examination would include cancer of breast, womb, etc., provided a much better response, and by the end of the year 158 women had been seen without a positive result.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The local health authority subscribes to the Central Council for Health Education and to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, making full use of the publicity material issued by these organisations. The monthly distribution of Better Health journals through the usual channels has continued.

A total of 12 lectures and talks were given to local organisations on various aspects of Public Health and Health Education, six by the Medical Officer of Health, five by the Superintendent Health Visitor and one by the Chief Mental Welfare Officer. Attendances at these meetings totalled 515.

Schools.—A comprehensive programme to cover 1st and 4th year girls was completed in the secondary modern schools. The pupils were formed into small groups to facilitate question time and discussion which always proved to be most valuable and enlightening. Of the many sound and strip films shown, two were about smoking. They were always used as supporting media after a talk and followed by a period of discussion.

New ground was broken in a secondary modern boys' school late in the year when a talk on personal hygiene was given to 4th year pupils. It was agreed at the beginning that the boys could make their own requests and help to plan a programme. This was an interesting experiment, and the school nurse has now been asked to include the first year boys.

After a talk and film in a secondary modern girls' school on the care of hair and scalp, the school nurse noticed quite a reduction of infestation at the following hygiene inspection and the progress has so far been maintained. Talks were also given for the first time in a new comprehensive school to cover a list of subjects in the new syllabus on parentcraft. Girls from this school also visited an infant welfare clinic.

Parents' Club.—The club at Watkin Street has continued on the lines of previous years and the meetings have been well attended. Quite a lot of young mothers joined during the year, which is a hopeful sign. The two outstanding social events are the children's party and the mothers' annual dinner.

DOMESTIC HELP

The number of applications received for the service was 460. After investigation 204 were provided with help, 627 being carried over from the previous year.

The type of cases dealt with are aged and infirm, chronic sick, blind, maternity and emergency, and these generally have been referred through the usual sources.

The number of cases attended weekly has again risen, the average being 599 (559 in 1965).

It has become necessary to allocate more hours per case and during the past year there has been an average increase of 86 hours weekly compared with last year.

During the winter months there has been the usual demand for daily visiting to the aged for the lighting of fires, etc.

The Supplementary Service has proved useful and after investigation, six cases were provided with help.

The recruitment of suitable home helps has been difficult and the turnover of personnel during the past year has been considerable. This in itself creates many difficulties in relation to administration.

Routine visiting, re-assessing and supervision has been undertaken in the normal way.

The following relates to the working of the scheme:—

Administrative staff on 31st December, 1966:—

Organiser	1	} 4
Deputy Organiser	1	
Clerks (full-time)	2	

Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1966:—

Part-time	168
Whole-time equivalent of part-time staff	59.5

Cases assisted during the past three years:—

	1964	1965	1966
Maternity (including expectant mothers) ..	45	35	32
Aged 65 or over	676	712	724
Chronic sick and tuberculous	43	49	46
Mentally disordered	Nil	Nil	Nil
Others	40	42	29
Totals	804	838	831

The following figures show the amount of service given in a representative week, when 662 cases were dealt with:—

- 43 patients received 2 hours but less than 3 hours on any one day.
- 422 patients received 3 hours but less than 4 hours on any one day.
- 109 patients received 4 hours but less than 5 hours on any one day.
- 1 patient received 5 hours on any one day.

(Included in the above are 19 patients where a home help called for approximately 1-hour daily).

The remaining 87 patients received two or more half days per week, and included in this figure are 9 cases where a home help called for approximately 1 hour daily. Two confinement cases were dealt with in this particular week.

Payment for service.—The standard charge has remained at 4s. 6d. an hour, and of the 831 cases assisted, the charges were distributed in the following way:—

	<i>Free of cost</i>	<i>Part cost</i>	<i>Full cost</i>
Maternity	2	4	26
Aged 65 or over... ..	653	49	22
Chronic sick and tuberculous... ..	37	7	2
Mentally disordered	—	—	—
Others	15	3	11
Totals	707	63	61

MENTAL HEALTH

This Service is responsible for caring for subnormal, mentally ill and inadequate patients. The work is not divided into water-tight compartments and each officer carries a case load, which includes all varieties of patients. The Chief Mental Welfare Officer is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for this section of the Health Services and, with three Senior Mental Welfare Officers, for arranging the admission of patients to hospital. These officers, together with a male, a part-time female and a trainee, carry out the visits on behalf of all types of patient and escort them to and from hospital if required.

The Women's Club is held one afternoon each week in a large room on the Office premises, serving mainly those patients who have left the mental hospital, but membership is open to anyone likely to benefit. Occasional cookery sessions, various forms of handwork and some dressmaking make up the programme, and periodically one of the mental welfare officers provides an afternoon of photographic slides. The women organised their own Christmas party this year and the annual outing has now become an essential part of the club calendar.

A Girls' Club was established in 1948 for high grade girls on licence or living with their families, and this Club, run by the women mental welfare officers and the trainee, continues to provide an outlet for many of the original members. Many of the girls are in employment so must attend on leaving work, and occasionally some attending in this way are glad to have a bath in the Centre premises. Although one or two older members of the club have now moved away or are unable to attend, a few younger ones have come along to take their places and the group continues to be a very stable one with some enduring friendships. An annual excursion was held in the summer to Burleigh House, and the year's activities ended with the Christmas party — always the highlight of the Club year.

The depleted group of Alcoholics Anonymous has now consolidated its position a little and, although smaller than is desirable, five or six members meet regularly. Tapes and literature from the Head Office provide interest and points of discussion for the meeting.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 visits are paid to all patients in need of help or supervision. New cases are referred in the main by general medical practitioners as well as by relatives, friends, and members of staff or other departments. Two mental welfare officers attend at each of the two psychiatric clinics held at the Scartho Road Hospital when follow-up appointments can be made without serious delay, and the Consultant Psychiatrist pays domiciliary visits to patients in the town when requested to do so by general medical practitioners. Patients who have attended the clinic and require follow-up visits are seen by the mental welfare officers, who report regularly to the Consultant Psychiatrist for advice on particular problems.

The following table gives the number of patients admitted to St. John's Hospital, Lincoln, during the year:—

					Males	Females	Total
Section 25	..	..	..	..	11	16	27
Section 26	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Section 29	..	..	..	..	11	14	25
Section 60	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Informal	..	..	..	..	12	11	23
Totals	..	..	..	..	36	45	81

In addition some patients were seen at out-patient clinics and, where necessary, these were escorted by mental welfare officers.

The following figures relate to cases dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959:—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Mentally ill	(Under 16 years of age) ..	3	—	3
	(Aged 16 years and over)..	86	156	*242
(b) Psychopath	(Under 16 years of age) ..	—	—	—
	(Aged 16 years and over)..	7	13	20
(c) Subnormal	(Under 16 years of age) ..	6	4	10
	(Aged 16 years and over)..	38	72	110
(d) Severely	(Under 16 years of age) ..	20	18	38
Subnormal	(Aged 16 years and over)..	20	22	42
	Totals	180	285	465

*In addition to the above there were 14 elderly mentally infirm patients in Part III accommodation.

The majority of severely subnormal children were referred by the School Health and Maternal and Child Welfare Services, and a few by medical practitioners, but the greater number of children admitted to the Special Care Unit are referred by the Consultant Paediatrician. The staff pass on any information they may have regarding the families of school children due for ascertainment under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 to the approved Medical Officers completing the statutory forms. The School Dental Service provided treatment for 16 patients.

Requests for Short Stay Care for subnormal patients were dealt with as in previous years, the majority being admitted to the various branches of Harmston Hall Hospital. Most of these children are accommodated during the month of August, but one or two have been received at other times and our gratitude is due to the hospital staff for their help with these cases. However, the need for such provision to be available at other times of the year is mounting.

There is no voluntary association for mental health in the area, but active co-operation with the local branch of the North Lincolnshire Society for Mentally Handicapped Children has been maintained. This Society runs a boys' club one evening each week, and a similar club for younger girls complements the Local Authority's Service. Close co-operation is maintained with offices of all other Social Services and it is particularly gratifying to record the help given by members of the Grimsby Borough Police.

Training Centres.—The pilot scheme for the Adult Training Centre continues to provide for the older boys, but the staff are anxiously looking forward to the building of a new Adult Centre, which will provide a much greater scope of activity for this group as well as for an increased number of men and some of the women patients. Work was found for two youths during the year.

The Junior Training Centre is staffed by a Supervisor and five assistants, the former and two assistants holding the Diploma of the National Association of Mental Health. An additional member of the staff has now received a Certificate of Recognition. The Special Care Unit, staffed by a qualified nursery nurse, has been augmented by part-time voluntary help from a local grammar school, and this is to be increased to full-time paid help in the new year. Corporation transport brings the majority of the pupils to and from the Centre, while four others are carried by the Ambulance Service and a few by parents. A mini-bus and the Ambulance Service convey children attending from the rural area of the Lindsey County Council. All but six of the older boys have now been transferred from this Centre to the Adult Centre in Silver Street but return with their Instructor to the Junior Centre for the mid-day meal. Several of these boys attend the swimming baths twice weekly, together with other pupils from the Centre. A teacher of each sex is in charge as instructor, and some of the boys have become so proficient that they can attend the baths by themselves. More younger children are now included in this instruction, which has proved most valuable. It is pleasing to record that one boy has now passed on to a senior swimming club in the town and continues to win certificates of proficiency.

Eleven children (five full-time) are attending the Special Care Unit, in addition to four from the area of the Lindsey County Council.

PART IV. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

This section of the report has been compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A. Manson.

Staff.—At the end of the year there were vacancies for two pupil public health inspectors and one for a Senior District Inspector on establishment.

Two vacancies on the inspectorial staff were filled during the early summer by two pupil public health inspectors who passed their final examinations in June.

One pupil is still undergoing training and it is hoped to be able to obtain two further pupils for training in the near future. The main difficulty in this respect at the present time is the acute shortage of office accommodation.

Pupils from adjoining districts were also given help in their practical training.

I should like to place on record my thanks to all members of the staff for their co-operation and enthusiasm in dealing with the ever increasing amount and complexity of the work within the Borough.

Water Supply.—The piped water supplies from the North-East Lincolnshire Water Board continued to be satisfactory both in regard to quantity and quality for the needs of the town.

Two-hundred and twenty-one samples of water taken from the outgoing main and house taps were examined bacteriologically and found to be satisfactory. The natural fluoride content of the water was 0.1 parts per million.

The water supply to all houses within the Borough is from the public supply. In the older parts of the town, in which there are clearance and development schemes the occupants of many houses still draw their supplies from standpipes in back yards. Where such houses were expected to be occupied for a number of years notices were served on owners under the Grimsby Corporation Act requiring the provision of internal water supplies.

Set out below are the results of two drinking water samples submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Chemical Analysis

Physical characters

Suspended matter	..	..	..	..	..	none
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	..	..	..	..	..	clear; colourless
Taste	..	..	..	..	..	normal
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	none

Chemical examination

Chemical examination							Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180 deg. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	386.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.2
Nitrites .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.43
Poisonous metals (lead etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	none
Total hardness .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	286.0
Temporary hardness .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	206.2
Permanent hardness .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	79.8
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.25
Ammonical Nitrogen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.072
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.048
Free Chlorine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	none
pH Value .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1

Bacteriological

B. Coli Test (MacConkey's) Bile Salt Lactose Broth.

Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml... 0

Remarks — Satisfactory.

(Signed) Hugh Childs for John Evans.

(A. H. Allen and Partners).

Bacteriological Examination

Plate Count: 3 days at 22 deg. C. aerobically — 0 cols. per ml.

2 days at 37 deg. C. aerobically — 0 cols per ml.

Coliform Test: Probable number of coliform bacilli — 1 (non-faecal).

Cl. Welchii: None present in 50 ml. of sample.

(Signed) H. Lawy.

Bacteriologist.

Paving and draining of common passages.—During the year visits were made in connection with securing the re-paving of common passages at the rear of houses. It was only possible to concrete and drain one common passage after receiving written consents from the owners concerned at a cost of £75 4s. 9d.

In September work on passage pavings was suspended pending discussions by the Health Committee on a report submitted by the Town Clerk on future procedure to be adopted with regard to the paving and draining of common passages. A decision on future policy has not yet been made.

Sewerage and drainage.—The town's sewage is discharged into the Humber Estuary after passing through the Corporation's two pumping stations at Pyewipe and Riby Street.

Public Cleansing.—Mr. H. J. Campling, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, presents the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1966:—

The total weight of house and trade refuse collected amounted to 32,916 tons and apart from 2,256 tons which were salvaged and sold for £22,940, the remainder (30,660 tons) was disposed of by controlled tipping at Little Coates.

The Municipal Dustbin Scheme which started in 1950 under Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, continued to operate and 2,382 new dustbins were supplied to houses in 1966. A total of 28,158 dustbins have now been issued to premises in the Borough under the scheme.

Sanitary Inspections

Accumulations.. ..	204	Animals	43
Caravans	32	Complaints received and in-	
Dirty and verminous houses		vestigated	2,192
and persons	58	Drainage	4,071
Drain tests	36	Infectious disease enquiries ..	141
Factories & workplaces ..	59	Offensive smells	93
Noise nuisances	173	Passages and yards	188
Offensive trades	16	Places of entertainment	24
Piggeries and stables	27	Rooms disinfected after in-	
Rats and mice	42	fectious disease	10
Water supply	67		

Housing.—

Houses, defects and nuisances (Public Health Act) ... 2,951

Houses (Housing Act) ... 3,525

Overcrowding (Housing Act) ... 21

Notices:—

Informal notices served	572
Statutory notices served (625 Public Health Acts, 4 Grimsby Corporation Act)	629

Work in default was carried out by the Corporation at the cost of the owners in respect of 200 notices.

Offensive Trades.—Routine inspections have been made of the few remaining offensive trade premises within the Borough during the year and very few complaints have been received from nearby residents. One firm of fat melters has agreed with the Corporation to transfer their business to new premises to be erected on the Corporation's Industrial Estate at Great Coates.

Fish and Offal Transport.—Surveys were continued from time to time at certain junctions of main roads out of the town regarding the spillage of offensive liquid on to the highway from fish transport lorries in contravention of the Byelaws made under Section 82 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Where nuisances were observed notices were served on the fish merchants or transport contractors concerned pointing out the necessity of taking effective measures to prevent the discharge of foul liquid on to the highway. On the whole the response to the requests made were satisfactory.

It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings in this respect.

Insect Pest Control.—During the year 110 houses were sprayed for the eradication of vermin.

Treatment by the usual D.D.T. insecticides proved effective and was carried out for the following insects:—

Silverfish	3 houses (3	Council Houses)
Ants	20 „ (11	„ „)
Bugs	1 „ (1	„ „)
Cockroaches	58 „ (9	„ „)
Fleas	10 „ (6	„ „)
Mites	5 „ (3	„ „)
Spiders	1 „ (1	„ „)
Woodworm	11 „ (3	„ „)
Moths	1 „ (1	„ „)

During the summer months the services of the Corporation's disinfector were continually in demand for the destruction of wasps nests, both in gardens and roof spaces of houses.

Rodent Control—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—Six hundred and one complaints were received from the public regarding rat and mice infestations none of which were found to be major infestations and Warfarin continued to be used successfully.

The Rodent Operator is carrying out continuous visits to premises within the Borough both as a result of complaints received from the public and for general inspections to trace possible infestations. This work often necessitates the removal of floorboards and taking up yard and passage pavings to trace infestations leading, in some cases, to extensive repairs to drainage systems being carried out.

Sewer Treatment.—Sections of the public sewers were again test baited and treated for rats.

It is interesting to record that only 24 of the manholes tested showed "small takes". This may be accounted for by the fact that the Rodent Operator is continuously baiting inspection chambers in passages behind houses. Evidence

of infestations is often found in these manholes where rats have left the public sewer to seek cover which is not subject to surcharging during bad weather conditions and high tides.

Cleansing of Persons.—The Corporation's Cleansing Station was only used occasionally for the cleansing of verminous men.

Laundry for incontinent patients.—Part of the Cleansing Station was equipped as a small laundry at the end of 1965 and has now been in operation for a year for the washing of soiled sheets, clothing, etc., from incontinent patients being nursed in their own homes.

A twice weekly service is given in needy cases, which is carried out free of cost. The clothing is collected and returned by the male laundry attendant in a small motor van provided for the purpose.

The average weekly intake over the year included 100 double sheets, 25 single sheets, 45 draw sheets, 50 towels, 25 pillow cases, 12 wool bed jackets, 25 vests and 40 nightdresses and pyjamas.

Laundry under the scheme was collected from 80 houses and from comments made the service would appear to be appreciated by all concerned.

Atmospheric Pollution.—The contents of the standard deposit gauges for measuring atmospheric pollution situated at Eleanor Street and Bradley Woods were examined monthly. An abnormally high reading for total solids was recorded in the gauge at Eleanor Street during July and this was traced to the demolition of houses in close proximity to the gauge, which had caused an excessive amount of brick dust and soot to be deposited.

Following complaints received regarding the emission of grit and fumes from metal smelting furnaces owned by one firm in the town, orders were given for the installation of two grit arresters which were fitted during the latter part of the year. No further complaints have been received since these appliances were installed.

During the early part of the year complaints were again received regarding grit emissions from a factory chimney in the Willingham Street area. These were investigated and evidence obtained by the use of greased glass plates to note the amount of grit being deposited. The facts obtained were reported to the Health Committee who authorised the institution of legal proceedings against the firm concerned. The case has not yet been heard, but is expected to take place shortly.

From time to time during the year complaints were received regarding noxious fumes from chemical factories on the Humber Bank. These were referred to the Alkali Inspectorate, who are responsible for these factories. The complaints usually occurred whilst the filtration plant was being cleansed and serviced.

Smoke observations were carried out during the year on factory chimneys to note whether the smoke emitted complied with the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

The main atmospheric pollution in the town is caused by the domestic use of raw bituminous coal in open grates.

A meeting of the East Midlands Division of the National Society for Clean Air was held at the College of Technology on the 8th September, 1966, when a paper entitled "The Treatment of Industrial Emissions" was presented by R. L. Pawson, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., A.M.I.Mech.E., a District Inspector of the Alkali Inspectorate, to an audience of 76 local authority and other delegates. During the morning of this meeting an interesting tour was made of the factories on the Humber Bank.

Warning letters continued to be sent about excessive and dense fumes

emitted from motor vehicle exhaust pipes noted by the District Inspectors in the course of their duties.

Swimming Baths.—There is one Public Swimming Bath and two School Swimming Baths within the Borough, details of which are set out below:

The Public Swimming Bath.—This is situated in Scartho Road and was opened in December, 1962. The building incorporates a Russian Steam Bath, two Finnish Log Sauna Baths and a restaurant, in addition to the 110 ft. by 42 ft. pool.

Water is supplied from the North East Lincolnshire Water Board's high pressure main. The system is capable of circulating, filtering and chlorinating the Pool's 237,000 gallons once every four hours. Two 15 ft. by 8 ft. diameter horizontal pressure filters have a maximum rate of flow through the filters of 250 gallons per hour per sq. ft. of filter area. There is a total of nine valved inlets along the sides and ends of the Pool. Three outlets are set in the bottom of the diving bay and a finger grip scum trough is provided round the full perimeter of the water area.

Tests for residual chlorine and pH value are made daily by the Baths Manager and his staff; the free available chlorine content is maintained at a predetermined level by the fully automatic dosing and recording equipment.

School Swimming Bath, Eleanor Street.—This bath measuring approximately 56 ft. by 18 ft., 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. depth, has a capacity of 22,000 gallons, using the Town's water supply. There is one verticle sand pressure filter, together with chemical dosing and heating plant. Routine daily water tests are made by the Attendant.

Swimming Bath, Hereford School.—This bath, commissioned in November, 1966, is 82 ft. 6 in. long by 24 ft. wide, with a depth ranging from 3 ft. to 6 ft. and has a capacity of 55,700 gallons of water supplied from the Town's main. The whole of the contents are filtered and chlorinated once every four and a half hours. Circulation within the Pool is of the standard type, with two shallow end inlets and one deep end outlet; overflow channels are incorporated to return the surface water to the filter plant.

The purification plant comprises 2 by 50 sq. ft. pre-coat filters, a manually-adjustable gas chlorinator and a water heater. The necessary routine water tests are made daily by the Attendant.

Bacteriological examinations of water samples taken from these baths continued to be satisfactory.

Places of Entertainment.—Premises which are subject to annual licences, such as cinemas, church halls, etc., were inspected from time to time and only minor defects were noted.

Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963.

1. Registration and Inspection.

At the end of the year 1,128 premises were on the register. One hundred and sixty-seven premises were removed from the register during the year and 109 firms were registered. In several instances these were firms closing down in clearance and re-development areas and re-opening in new premises elsewhere.

The remaining premises which had not been visited all received their first inspection and from these inspections it was necessary to write to 108 firms for the following reasons:

Not displaying Regulations	69
Without adequate first aid boxes	44
Without thermometers	47
Without proper hot water supplies	14
Without wash-hand basin	10
Defects	11
Inadequate heating	5
Inadequate seating	5
Overcrowding	3
Without facilities for hanging outdoor clothing	3
Water closets not marked for sexes	4
Premises requiring cleansing	5
Premises requiring decoration	5
Premises inadequately ventilated	11
Without adequate water closet accommodation	2
Unguarded machinery	2
Inadequate lighting of water closet	4
Inadequate lighting of premises	3
Handrails	6
Floor coverings	1
Disposal of sanitary dressings	1
Without drinking water	1

The majority of all registered premises were re-visited and at premises where previously it had been necessary to write regarding contraventions of the Act it was found that many had fully complied with the Regulations, but it was still found necessary to serve 243 second notices requiring compliance.

II. Operation of the General Provisions of the Act.

After the receipt of notices and at the request of employers, the District Public Health Inspectors met them and at times their contractors on the premises and advised on the works necessary to remedy contraventions of the Act.

Plans of new buildings, the use of which come within the scope of the Act, continued to be scrutinized and the applicants informed about the requirement of the Act.

A number of demarcation problems which arose were discussed with the Factory Inspectorate and settled satisfactorily.

III. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises—Accidents.

Of the 28 accidents notified none, fortunately, were fatal. No proceedings were taken as a result of any of the accidents. A number seemed due to carelessness on the part of employees rather than to default by employers.

Where appropriate advice was given to the steps which could be taken to prevent similar accidents occurring again. In general immediate attention was given where a contributory cause was a defect, e.g. a worn floor covering.

IV. Prosecutions.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings against any firms for non-compliance with contraventions of the Act.

A total of 1,371 visits and re-visits were made by the District Public Health Inspectors to registered premises.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.—During the year 173 visits were made to investigate complaints of excessive noise and vibration and the majority of such complaints are concerned with noise nuisances that occur during the late evening or early hours of the morning.

The only satisfactory way of dealing with these complaints is for the Public Health Inspector to visit the premises concerned at the times when the alleged nuisances occur, and this may take some days of patient investigation to establish the cause of the particular nuisance and to find a practicable remedy.

Complaints were made regarding the activities of "beat" groups causing excessive noise during the late evening and early mornings in premises adjacent to houses. These were investigated and the complainants interviewed. It was not found necessary to take court action in these cases.

No complaints were received about the transport of peas in metal containers on lorries to a food processing factory during the pea season. All vehicles used for this purpose have now been equipped with rubber seating on which the metal tanks are stood and secured to the vehicle bodies. This has abated the nuisance caused by the banging together of the metal tanks when returning empty to the Pea Vining Stations during the late evening and early morning.

Complaints were also received from the occupants of houses adjacent to two newly established launderettes in the town. On investigation these concerned vibrating noise from water service pipes and pumping equipment. In each case work is proceeding on insulating the pipes and pumping equipment in an endeavour to reduce noise.

Other complaints concerned the use of compressors without silencers, noise from boiler equipment in a factory close to houses, noise from refrigeration plant in shops adjacent to houses, and dogs barking. Informal action was taken in each of these cases and all but one of the nuisances have been abated. The complaint regarding the boiler equipment is still being investigated in an endeavour to find a practicable remedy for the nuisance.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings against any ice cream vendors for using chimes and bells after 7 p.m.

Table 9—Factories Act, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1966 for the County Borough and Port of Grimsby in the County of Lincolnshire.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		In- spections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	99	415	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	707	205	17	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	18	14	2	—
Total	824	634	21	—

2—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	186	163	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	2	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	16	11	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient ...	4	3	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	81	60	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	37	26	—	—	—
Total ...	327	263	—	7	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ...	80	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	81	—	—	—	—	—

PART V. HOUSING.—

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports:—

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders

1. A Public Inquiry was held on the 28th September, 1966, by G. P. G. Whitaker, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, regarding the Grimsby (Macaulay Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1966, which involved 80 houses. This Order was confirmed by the Ministry on the 5th December, 1966, with the modification that Reference No. 67 (107 Macaulay Street) be transferred to the added lands.

2. On the 14th July, 1966, the Grimsby (Robinson Street West) Clearance Area, 1965, which involved 96 houses, was confirmed by the Minister, with the exclusion of the houses 8 and 10 Upper Spring Street, 30/38 Upper Burgess Street and 29 to 37 Queen Street. The Minister requested that the Council should be given another opportunity of considering the best way of dealing with these houses. They have now been included in the Grimsby (Upper Spring Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1966, which has been submitted to the Minister for confirmation.

3. Other Orders confirmed by the Minister without modification during the year were as follows:—

Grimsby (Albert Street No. 6) Clearance Order, 1965 ..	11 houses
Grimsby (Church Street No. 3) Clearance Order, 1966 ..	23 houses
Grimsby (Kent Street No. 5) Clearance Order, 1966 ..	5 houses
Grimsby (Wellington Terrace) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964	33 houses

Other Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders represented in 1966 included:—

1. Grimsby (Roberts Street No. 1) Clearance Area, 1966..	11 houses
2. Grimsby (Clayton Street Area) Declaration of Unfitness Order, 1966	10 houses
3. Grimsby (Worsley Street) Declaration of Unfitness Order, 1966	5 houses
4. East Marsh (No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1966 ..	294 houses

Individual Unfit Houses

Houses dealt with by the Council under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, included:—

45 Annesley Street	17 Newmarket Street
165 Ayscough Street	57 Roberts Street
104 Convamore Road	18 Watkin Street
28 Grantham Avenue	

A survey of sub-standard houses in the County Borough was carried out, the results of which formed the basis of a report submitted by the Town Clerk to the Estates Committee on the clearance of unfit houses and the building of new houses.

The total of 3,078 houses included houses in the Central Redevelopment Area and houses in clearance areas and compulsory purchase orders confirmed by the Minister during the year. These houses totalled 108, leaving 2,970 houses to be dealt with from 1967 onwards.

This survey is now being extended in an effort to classify all the houses within the Borough and it is likely that small numbers of additional houses may be found to add to this total.

1. Number of new houses erected:

(a) By the Local Authority	339
(b) By private enterprise	210
Total	549

2. *Number of dwellings demolished:*

(a) As the result of action under the Housing Acts..	279
(b) Other houses demolished	12
Total ..	291

Improvement Grants

Number of dwellings for which applications for grant were received during the year	141
Number of dwellings for which grants were approved:—	
(a) Standard Grants	68
(b) Discretionary Grants	44
Number of dwellings improved during the year:—	
(a) Under Standard Grants	28
(b) Under Discretionary Grants	46
Number of houses owned by the Local Authority which have been subject of grant aid by the Ministry	Nil
Number of visits made for the purpose of inspection and supervision of work	1,184
Number of representations received from tenants under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964 (to houses outside Improvement Areas) ..	5
Number of houses improved to the full standard under the provisions of this Section of the Act	Nil
Total amount of Grants paid in 1966	£11,582 14s. 8d.

Improvement Areas

During the latter part of the year two technical assistants carried out routine inspections of the older type of houses in certain areas of the Borough with a view to improvements being carried out under the provisions of Part II of the Housing Act, 1964. As a result of these inspections much useful data was obtained and details of one proposed Improvement Area are to be submitted to the Council for their approval in principle at an early date.

Rent Act, 1957

(a) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	4
Number of decisions to issue certificates.. .. .	4
Number of undertakings given by landlords	2
Number of certificates issued	1
(b) Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	
Number of certificates cancelled	1

Caravans.—There are no licensed caravan dwellers within the Borough and no sites are provided for this purpose.

No itinerant caravan dwellers were found using vacant sites within the Borough during the year.

Common Lodging Houses.—The Brighowgate Hostel, occupied by the Salvation Army, with accommodation for 100 men was regularly visited and always found to be well maintained and managed.

The Council are still in progress of negotiating for the purchase of the existing Seamen's Hostel in Riby Square with a view to adapting it for use as a common lodging house for persons who require accommodation different from that provided at the Brighowgate Hostel.

Seamen's Lodging House.—This Hostel occupied by the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen with 28 bedrooms, continued to provide good accommodation for seafarers, mainly fishermen.

When these premises are taken over by the Council, as mentioned above, the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen are to move into a new hostel, which is at present in course of erection in Hope Street.

PART VI.—INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF THE FOOD SUPPLY.

Mr. Adrian Manson, Chief Public Health Inspector, is responsible for this section of the work:—

Inspections.

Bakehouses	82	Confectioners shops ..	193
Dairies and milk vendors ..	11	Fish Curers	6
Fish shops	52	Food Preparers	140
Fried fish shops	128	Greengrocers	84
Grocers	632	Ice cream makers and vendors	59
Markets	239	Meat shops and stores ..	357
Restaurants and cafes	275	Slaughterhouses	25
Sweet shops	133	Other matters	489

Slaughterhouses.—In the Corporation owned Public Abattoir, 5,866 beasts, 13,282 sheep, 335 calves and 22,667 pigs were slaughtered.

In the only private slaughterhouse 848 pigs were killed up to the week ended 25th June, 1966, when the business was discontinued. These premises are not expected to be re-opened as a private slaughterhouse.

Meat Inspections.—Statistics about carcasses and offals inspected and condemned are set out below:—

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,742	124	335	13,282	23,515
Number inspected	5,742	124	335	13,282	23,515
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	4	5	4	13	47
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,497	50	8	521	6,012
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	26.14	44.35	3.58	4.02	25.77
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	—	—	—	—	425
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.82
<i>Cysticercosis</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	—	58	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	11	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Horse flesh for human consumption was not sold or dressed in Grimsby.

Diseases and unsound conditions found in slaughterhouses included:—

Abscesses, actinomycosis, arthritis, atrophy, bruising, cirrhosis, C. Bovis and C. Ovis cysts, congestion, contamination, corynebacterium, emaciation, echinococcosis, enteritis, erysipelas, fascioliasis, fevered, gangrene, hydro-nephrosis, infarcts, inflammation, injuries, Johnes disease, mastitis, metritis, melanosis, necrosis, nephritis, oedema, parasites, pericarditis, petechii, peritonitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, pyaemia, pyelonephritis, septicaemia, strongyli, tuberculosis, tumours, telangiectasis, uraemia.

Weight of meat condemned—32 tons, 10 cwts., 2 qrs.

Inspection of other foods resulted in the condemnation of:—

Condemnations	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Fats and cheese	—	4	1	20
Fruit and vegetables	—	17	1	18
4,910 tins, 1,177 packets and 110 bottles of various foods	2	5	—	15
Meat	—	—	4	21
	3	8	—	18

Disposal of unsound meat and other foods.—Diseased meat at the Public Abattoir was dyed green before transit to an approved processing plant at Killingholme.

Unsound tinned and other foods were buried in the Corporation tips as no incinerator is yet available.

Food Inspection—Export Certificates.—During the year there has been a considerable increase in the number of export certificates issued for frozen foods manufactured and/or distributed from factories and cold stores within the Borough. This has necessitated more frequent inspections and the taking of more samples of foodstuffs for bacteriological and chemical examinations.

Eight hundred and twenty-one certificates were issued for dried salted fish and quick frozen foods sent to:—Aden, Algeria, Arabia, Australia, Bermuda, Bolivia, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Channel Islands, Cyprus, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madeira, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Guinea, Nigeria, Norway, Persia, Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tripolitania, U.S.A., West Africa, West Indies.

Milk Supply.—Apart from a very small quantity of Untreated Milk, all the milk sold in Grimsby was heat-treated in the two local dairies before being sold to the public.

Wholesalers of Milk	2
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licences	2
Licences to sell Sterilised Milk (mainly retail shops)	276

Milk Sampling (Bacteriological)

	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Untreated
Number of samples tested ..	47	15	1
Satisfactory samples	46	15	1
Unsatisfactory	1	—	—

School milk samples (Pasteurised) are included in the above table.

Brucella Abortus.—On one occasion during the year a minute quantity of untreated milk was sold from a Vending machine in a local factory. A sample of this was taken and examined for the presence of *Brucella Abortus*. The sample was found to be negative in this respect.

Ice Cream.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream .. 6

Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream (mainly for pre-packed ice cream) 353

Eleven samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and two of these were found to be unsatisfactory. The manufacturers concerned were interviewed and advice given regarding the adequate sterilisation of equipment, etc.

Nine informal and one formal sample of ice cream were submitted for chemical examination. Eight of these were found to be genuine and had an average fat content of 7.93 per cent. One informal sample was slightly deficient in fat—4.71 per cent instead of at least five per cent as required by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959. A formal sample taken later proved to be genuine. The manufacturer concerned was warned accordingly.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Type of premises	(i)*	(ii)**	(iii)†	(iv)††
1. Bakehouses	23	23	23	23
2. Bakers & Confectioners shops	32	32	32	32
3. Butchers shops	75	73	75	73
4. Cafes, restaurants, canteens & kitchens, snack bars	83	81	83	82
5. Sweet shops and sweet manufacturers ...	72	66	70	66
6. Fish curers	4	4	4	4
7. Preparation of shell fish	1	1	1	1
8. Wet and Fried Fish Shops	68	66	68	67
9. Food manufacturers	10	10	10	10
10. Fruiterers and Greengrocers	39	39	36	35
11. Grocers	249	244	240	235
12. Ice Cream makers	5	5	5	5
13. Hotels and licensed premises	91	88	85	83
14. Mineral water manufacturers	4	4	4	4
15. Pickle makers	1	—	1	1
Totals	757	736	737	721

* (i) the number of premises.

** (ii) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (i.e. a wash basin with hot and cold water supplies — for hand washing).

† (iii) the number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies.

†† (iv) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19 (i.e. a sink with hot and cold water supplies — for washing of food and equipment).

Food Hygiene.—Certain of the large food processing firms in the Borough continued their own internal schemes for the training of staff in food hygiene.

Owing to an increase in the number of public health inspectors on the

staff, during the early part of the year it was found possible to carry out more frequent inspections of all food premises within the Borough. These inspections play an important part in the maintenance and improvement of standards of hygiene in such premises and the advice given by Inspectors is, in general, welcomed by managers and staff who are directly responsible for the day-to-day management of the factories.

Three hundred and eighty-two informal notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Many of these contraventions have now been remedied.

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings against a butcher for failing to maintain equipment in a clean condition (Regulation 6) and for allowing an accumulation of refuse in a food room (Regulation 24). A fine of £10 in each case was imposed by the Magistrates.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Foreign Matter in Food.—Fifty complaints were received and investigated alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food.

A disturbing feature of modern food manufacture is the increase in the number of complaints of this nature being received by local authorities.

Nature of complaint	Number of complaints	
	Home produced Food	Imported Food
Insects in bread	3	—
A piece of wire in a bread loaf	1	—
A fly in a biscuit	1	—
A bolt and nut in a packet of cereal	1	—
A metal tag in a cooked portion of a chicken	1	—
A piece of metal in a Cream slice	1	—
A piece of metal in a currant Bun	1	—
A fly in a packet of dripping	1	—
A piece of wood and a nail in a packet of dates	—	1
Extraneous matter in a tin of ginger beer shandy	1	—
A piece of string and a wasp in jars of marmalade	2	—
A moth and caterpillar found in tins of tomatoes	—	2
A plastic bag found in a bottle of milk	1	—
A service chevron in a bottle of milk	1	—
Extraneous matter in a bottle of orange drink	1	—
A piece of liquorice in a marshmallow triangle	1	—
A salad sandwich containing a maggot	1	—
A tin of steak containing a matchstick	1	—
A feather in a tin of minced chicken in jelly	1	—
A cigarette filter tip found in a scone	1	—
Totals	21	3

Legal proceedings were instituted in eleven of these incidents under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, when a total of £123 was imposed in fines by the Magistrates. In the other cases letters of warning were sent to the firms concerned.

Food and Drug Samples.—The Public Analyst, Mr. Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., examined 105 food and drug samples, of which 14 were formal and 91 informal. These are set out in the Table below. Four samples of food were also submitted for special analysis, two of these being samples for pesticide residual tests.

One informal sample of ice cream contained only 4.71 per cent of fat instead of five per cent as required by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959. A formal sample taken later proved to be genuine. The firm concerned was warned.

The purchaser of a bottle of Lemonade brought an opened bottle to the Health Department which was labelled "lemonade" but alleged to taste like water. On analysis the sample was found to be aerated water and contained

no sugar, saccharine, citric acid or flavour of lemon. A further sample taken conformed to the Soft Drink Regulations, 1964, and was found free from preservative. After consideration of all the facts no further action was taken.

An informal sample of milk was found to contain only 8.34 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat and showed the presence of 1.8 per cent of added water. Two official samples taken from the same firm at later dates were also found to contain added water of 3.1 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively. Legal proceedings were instituted against the firm concerned and a fine of £15 was imposed by the Magistrates. A repeat sample taken later proved to be genuine.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

Article	Number examined		Number examined	
	Informal	Number adulterated	Formal	Number adulterated
Broad Beans (Tinned)	1	—	—	—
Beefburger	1	—	—	—
Butter	1	—	—	—
Buttered Kipper Fillets	2	—	—	—
Cochineal Substitute Food Colour	1	—	—	—
Coffee 100 per cent pure	1	—	—	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk (unsweetened)	1	—	—	—
"Corseut" Marmalade	1	—	—	—
Creamery Cheese	1	—	—	—
Dairy Cream Chocolate Cake	1	—	—	—
Dairy Cream Sponge Cake	1	—	—	—
Dried Full Cream Milk	4	—	—	—
Dried Half Cream Milk	1	—	—	—
Dried Skimmed Milk	2	—	—	—
Dried Salted Fish	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	10	—	—	—
Fish Fingers	1	—	—	—
Fish Steaks	3	—	—	—
Fruit Sauce	1	—	—	—
Garden Peas (Tinned)	2	—	—	—
Ground Pork Roll	1	—	—	—
Haddock Fillets	1	—	—	—
Haddock Fillets Smoked	3	—	—	—
Hamburgers	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	9	1	1	—
Jam	6	—	—	—
Jelly Babies	1	—	—	—
Lean Corned Beef	1	—	—	—
Lemonade	2	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	1	—	—	—
Meat Balls	1	—	—	—
Meat Pie	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	1	—	—	—
Milk	1	—	13	3
Orange Juice	1	—	—	—
Pies (Chicken and Ham)	1	—	—	—
Pork Pie	2	—	—	—
Quick Jel (Yellow)	1	—	—	—
Quick Frozen Brussels Sprouts	1	—	—	—
Quick Frozen Garden Peas	1	—	—	—
Sausage Meat, Pork	1	—	—	—
Sausages, Beef	2	—	—	—
Sausages, Pork	4	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls	2	—	—	—
Salami	1	—	—	—
Soluble Solids of Pure Coffee	1	—	—	—
Steakburgers	2	—	—	—
Sweet Pickle	1	—	—	—
Vanilla Slices	1	—	—	—
Vinegar coloured with caramel	1	—	—	—
Totals	91	2	14	3

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations.—All the samples submitted complied with the Regulations.

In view of the increased amount of pre-packed foods being produced in the Borough special attention was given to the labelling of foodstuffs. Retailers were also advised regarding stock rotation with a view to eliminating complaints of unsound food.

Samples totalling 282 were also submitted for bacteriological, biological and histological examinations. These examinations continued to be undertaken in the Department of Pathology at the Grimsby General Hospital.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Informal samples of Feeding Stuffs submitted for examination	..	1
Formal " " " " " " "	..	17
Informal " of Fertilisers " " "	..	12
Total		30

All samples conformed to the statutory statement issued, except one formal sample of Super Dairy Ration A.V. which differed by more than the prescribed limits of variation and was deficient in oil to the extent of 3.3 per cent or 55 per cent of the amount guaranteed. The results of this sample were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Nottingham, when it was decided not to institute legal proceedings in this case. Two further formal samples were taken of this feeding stuff later and both of these were found to comply with the statutory statements issued.

PART VII.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS: INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

Forty-six Forms B.D.8 were received during the year. As a result of examinations carried out by the ophthalmic surgeons 29 persons were certified as blind and 15 as partially-sighted, the remaining two being neither blind nor partially-sighted. No cases of retrolental fibroplasia were reported.

The total number of blind persons in the Borough at the end of the year was 147 (58 males, 89 females). The number of partially-sighted persons was 80 (33 males, 47 females).

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially-Sighted persons.

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Form B.D.8 recommends:—	Cause of disability			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(a) No treatment ...	3	1	—	8
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	10	6	—	16
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	6	4	—	12

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

It was only necessary during the year to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to remove a female, aged 77 years, to chronic sick accommodation.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

From such information as is available the incidence of epilepsy and cerebral palsy in Grimsby is as follows:—

Epileptics

		<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>16 and over</i>	<i>Total Number</i>
At ordinary school ...	Males	—	14	—	14
	Females	—	21	—	21
At special school ...	Males	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	2	—	2
At training centre ...	Males	—	2	2	4
	Females	3	4	2	9
*In employment ...	Males	—	—	29	29
	Females	—	—	6	6
At home ...	Males	2	—	10	12
	Females	7	—	2	9
TOTALS ...		12	43	51	106

Spastics

				<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>16 and over</i>	<i>Total number</i>
At ordinary school ...	Males			—	1	—	1
	Females			—	4	—	4
At special school ...	Males			—	2	—	2
	Females			—	—	—	—
At training centre ...	Males			—	3	3	6
	Females			4	5	2	11
*In employment ...	Males			—	—	18	18
	Females			—	—	6	6
At home ...	Males			5	—	3	8
	Females			2	—	1	3
TOTALS ...				11	15	33	59

*Per Disablement Resettlement Officer, local office of Ministry of Labour.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes were carried out on 255 employees during the year, 240 by medical staff of the department and 15 by requests to other local authorities. Of these four were found unfit for entry into the superannuation scheme, and two were deferred for a probationary period.

Nine employees for retirement on medical grounds were referred to the Medical Referee, and the Medical Officer of Health investigated and made special reports on 17 employees who had been absent from duty for a period of three months and over.

One hundred and three candidates for admission to training colleges were also examined by the medical staff. Examinations for entry into the teaching profession numbered 65, seven of these by requests to other authorities. Each candidate received x-ray examination of the chest before appointment and all were found to be fit for entry into the profession.

The number of persons examined for employment in the School Meals Service and the College of Technology Refectory of the Local Education Authority was 134. This examination includes tests for carrier conditions and none of the candidates were found to be unfit for such employment.

Twelve firemen were also examined by the medical staff in accordance with the provisions of the Fire Services (Appointments and Promotions) Regulations, 1950, in addition to three examinations for the commuting of part of retirement pension.

The above represents a total of 581 medical examinations during the year, 550 of which were performed by medical staff of the department, compared with 488 and 458 respectively in 1965.

As recommended in Ministry of Health Circular 64/50—Protection of Children from Tuberculosis—39 employees of the local authority whose work brings them into contact with young children were referred for x-ray examination of the chest.

BLOOD DONORS

The Watkin Street Clinic is placed at the disposal of the Sheffield Regional Transfusion Team to hold taking sessions and was utilised on two occasions during the year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The examination of specimens is carried out in the pathological laboratory at the Grimsby General Hospital. A total of 1,497 specimens was sent by the health department, compared with 2,259 the previous year.

GRIMSBY CREMATORIUM

The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy act as Medical Referee and Deputy Medical Referee respectively to the Grimsby Crematorium.

The number of cremations which have taken place in the past five years is as follows:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grimsby residents</u>	<u>Residents from other areas</u>	<u>Total</u>
1962	554	1,005	1,559
1963	587	1,165	1,752
1964	625	1,122	1,747
1965	616	938	1,554
1966	599	909	1,508

R. GLENN,
Principal School Medical Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
1 Burgate, Grimsby.

April, 1967.

The above represents a total of 581 medical examinations during the year, 550 of which were performed by medical staff of the department, compared with 458 and 429 respectively in 1952.

As recommended in Ministry of Health Circular G4/50—Protection of Children from Tuberculosis—36 employees of the local authority whose work brings them into contact with young children were referred for x-ray examination of the chest.

BLOOD DONORS

The Nathan Street Clinic is placed at the disposal of the Sheffield Regional Transfusion Team to hold taking sessions and was utilized on two occasions during the year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

PART VIII

The examination of specimens is carried out in the pathological laboratory at the Grimsby General Hospital. A total of 1,197 specimens was sent by the health department, compared with 2,250 the previous year.

GRIMSBY CRIMATORIUM

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Grimsby, are responsible for the School Health Service. The number of examinations which have taken place in the past five years is as follows:—

Year	Grimsby residents	Residents from other areas	Total
1952	254	1,707	1,961
1953	227	1,162	1,389
1954	625	1,122	1,747
1955	676	1,231	1,907
1956	699	1,200	1,899

The number of persons examined for leishmaniasis in the School Health Service and the College of Technology Laboratory in 1956 was 1,899. This number includes 1,200 persons examined for leishmaniasis and 699 persons examined for leishmaniasis.

This comparison in this section will be found to show a steady increase in the number of persons examined for leishmaniasis in the School Health Service and the College of Technology Laboratory in 1956.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

It is a pleasure to report that the health and nutrition of the Grimsby school child remains very satisfactory.

No serious outbreaks of infectious diseases occurred during 1966 although the figures for measles, scarlet fever and chicken-pox were higher than in the previous year. For the third year there was not a single case of poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of food poisoning traced to any school and this demonstrates the high standard of hygiene maintained by the School Meals Service.

The statutory medical examinations revealed no increase in defects, but although the numbers of impetigo and vermin have fallen, scabies has shown a marked increase. This is a part of a national trend and it is thought that the post war herd immunity is waning. As expected most occurred in the problem families. It is always gratifying to note that infestation with vermin has been reduced to a very low percentage (2%).

The special clinics continued but the Orthopaedic Clinic was discontinued by the sudden death of Mr. N. James, F.R.C.S., who is sadly missed by all. Again it has not been possible to obtain a full-time speech therapist despite determined efforts by the Education Committee. Likewise, due to the resignation of Mr. Rubery, the Child Guidance Clinic has been without a psychologist. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health has kept the latter service going pending the arrival of a new psychologist. The number of emotionally disturbed children would appear to increase yearly and these, plus Court referrals, throw a strain on all concerned.

The School Dental Service continues to fluctuate. No sooner does one get a few dental officers than they seem to disappear into private practice. Similarly, due to shortage of health visitors and school nurses, a greater strain has been put on the existing staff.

My thanks are due to all staff, head teachers and the Education Department for their help. The Committee, as always, has been most sympathetic to all items placed before them and I am grateful for their help.

R. GLENN,

Principal School Medical Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

1 Bargate, Grimsby.

April, 1967.

GRIMSBY COUNTY BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor—Alderman W. J. MOLSON, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman J. H. FRANKLIN,

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Miss J. B. B. McLAREN,

Director of Education—J. E. SHEPHERD, M.A., (appt.: 1.7.66)

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer—

ROBERT GLENN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer—

ROBERT G. HAUGHIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appt.: 2.5.66)

School Medical Officers—

EILEEN M. PRIOR, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

MARGARET FISHER SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

JACK BUCKINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal Dental Officer—

GEOFFREY S. WATSON, B.D.S., L.D.S.

Dental Officer—

PAUL W. GENNEY, B.D.S. (part-time from 10.10.66)

Part-time Dental Officers—

DAVID U. E. MILLER, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.)

CHARLES F. TEHAN, B.D.S. (appt: 31.10.66)

JENNIFER AYERS, L.D.S. (appt: 17.11.66)

Part-time Medical Anaesthetist—

F. M. MacDONAGH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse—Mrs. I. HALDANE.

Health Visitors/School Nurses—

Miss M. TIPPLER, Miss M. BAGG, Miss J. VARRIE, Mrs. M. KOZLOWSKI, Miss J. BELL, Miss K. SPENCER (res: 30.9.66), Miss I. ADAMSON, Mrs. M. DAWSON, Mrs. I. STOREY, Miss H. BRAGG, Miss E. WEBSTER (res: 30.4.66).

School Nurses—

Miss H. M. SCARLETT, Mrs. A. C. NICHOLSON, Mrs. J. MARSH, Mrs. M. WALMSLEY, Mrs. M. MAULTBY (part-time) (res: 30.11.66).

Clinic Nurses—

Mrs. G. WHITEHALL, Mrs. W. MASON (appt: School Nurse 1.12.66), Mrs. A. FLEMING (res: 28.2.66), Mrs. E. GUILLIATT, Mrs. M. COLEMAN (appt: part-time 1.3.66), Mrs. S. GARROD (appt: 21.11.66).

Dental Attendants—

Mrs. M. FINNIE, Miss S. M. CASH, Miss P. WILES (res: 30.9.66), Mrs. J. HARNIESS (part-time), Mrs. C. HANKS (appt: 3.10.66).

Clerical Staff—

Miss A. ROBERTS, Miss M. AYLOTT (Dental) Miss J. WARRENDER, Miss L. HUTCHINSON (res: 31.8.66), Miss B. L. DRUST (appt: 5.9.66, res: 31.10.66), Miss K. M. MACDONALD (appt: 25.10.66).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Home population at all ages (estimated at 30th June, 1966) 95,030.

Estimated child population (30th June, 1966).

Under 1 year	..	..	1,800
1 to 4 years inclusive	..	..	7,400
5 to 14 years inclusive	..	..	15,700
Total under 15 years	..	..	24,900

Primary Schools*Number on Rolls*

Number of schools	..	..	20	10,581
Number of departments	..	..	38	

Secondary Schools

Number of schools	..	..	5	3,093
Number of departments	..	..	8	

Secondary Grammar and Technical Schools

Grimsby Wintringham Grammar School	..	..	1,107
Havelock School	..	..	911
Technical School	..	..	642
Hereford Comprehensive School	1,025

Special School

Carnforth Day Special School	141
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Nursery School

Nunsthorpe Nursery School	46
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Total number of pupils on rolls (January, 1967)	..	17,546
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**PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(Including Nursery and Special Schools)**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		No.	No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1962 and later	111	110	1
1961	819	819	—
1960	769	765	4
1959	105	105	—
1958	23	23	—
1957	64	64	—
1956	57	57	—
1955	1,209	1,207	2
1954	578	577	1
1953	29	29	—
1952	541	541	—
1951 and earlier	1,251	1,251	—
TOTAL	5,556	5,548	8

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 99.85 per cent } to two places
Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 0.15 per cent } of decimals.

TABLE A. — PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS — (continued)

No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
	for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
—	—	15	6
—	2	83	70
—	—	90	77
—	2	15	17
—	—	3	2
—	6	8	11
—	3	5	3
—	50	93	128
—	17	38	89
—	—	1	1
—	28	41	59
—	52	120	162
—	160	512	625

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	360
Number of Re-inspections	25
TOTAL ...	385

TABLE C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	27,163
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	477
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	77
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	38

**PART II—DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR**

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin ...	21	52	30	41	29	50	80	143
5	Eyes—								
	a. Vision ...	4	10	78	260	78	172	160	442
	b. Squint	18	33	1	18	10	29	29	80
	c. Other ...	1	8	1	6	1	7	3	21
6	Ears—								
	a. Hearing	17	16	4	6	4	20	25	42
	b. Otitis								
	Media	5	23	—	7	4	12	9	42
	c. Other ...	1	13	—	2	4	—	5	15
7	Nose and								
	Throat	30	138	9	32	13	50	52	220
8	Speech ...	4	31	—	4	1	27	5	62
9	Lymphatic								
	Glands	3	18	1	4	—	6	4	28
10	Heart ...	2	18	2	18	4	13	8	49
11	Lungs ...	11	48	—	66	—	29	11	143
12	Develop- mental—								
	a. Hernia...	4	4	—	—	—	1	4	5
	b. Other ...	5	17	2	11	1	14	8	42
13	Orthopaedic								
	a. Posture	1	3	—	3	—	2	1	8
	b. Feet ...	7	23	—	2	8	6	15	31
	c. Other ...	5	22	2	40	10	21	18	83
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	1	9	—	6	2	13	3	28
	b. Other ...	1	5	1	8	1	8	3	21
15	Psychological								
	a. Develop- ment ...	1	3	—	—	—	76	1	
	b. Stability	6	22	—	3	4	36	10	61
16	Abdomen ...	2	6	—	5	2	12	4	
17	Other ...	1	8	4	18	4	16	9	42

Number of Inspections ...

TOTAL

TABLE C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

- (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorized persons ...
- (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...
- (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleaning orders were issued (Section 24(2), Education Act, 1944) ...
- (d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom vermin orders were issued (Section 24(3), Education Act, 1944) ...

PART II—(continued) SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Skin	53	—
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision	3	—
	<i>b.</i> Squint	2	—
	<i>c.</i> Other	1	1
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing	2	—
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	7	—
	<i>c.</i> Other	—	—
7	Nose and Throat	—	—
8	Speech	—	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart	—	1
11	Lungs	—	—
12	Developmental—		
	<i>a.</i> Hernia... ..	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Other	—	—
13	Orthopaedic—		
	<i>a.</i> Posture	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Feet	—	—
	<i>c.</i> Other	—	—
14	Nervous system—		
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Other	—	—
15	Psychological—		
	<i>a.</i> Development	—	1
	<i>b.</i> Stability	—	—
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	9	—

**PART III—TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY
AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	9
Errors of refraction (including squint)	308
Total	317
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were pres- cribed	212

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

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	12
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	201
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	21
Received other forms of treatment	11
Total	245
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 41st December, 1966 who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) during the calendar year 1966	4
(b) in previous years	3

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients depart- ments	92
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	92

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part 1)

	Number of cases known to have been treated				
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—				
(b) Body	—				
Scabies	48				
Impetigo	4				
Other skin diseases	6				
Total					58

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	747	

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
Pupils treated by speech therapists	171	

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,314	
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	—	
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	1,220	
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above.		
Please specify :		
1—Respiratory System	5	
2—Cardio-Vascular System	10	
3—Alimentary System	103	
4—Central Nervous System	15	
5—Genito-Urinary System	32	
6—Other conditions not speci- fied.	32	
Total (a)—(d)		2,731

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

(Return for the year ended 31st December, 1966.)

Principal School Dental Officer—Mr. G. S. WATSON, B.D.S., L.D.S.

1.—STAFF

Number of Officers	Full time equivalent			Number of Extra paid sessions worked during the year
	Adminis- trative duties	Clinical duties		
		School service	M. & C.W. service	

(a) OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON A SALARY BASIS:—

Principal School Dental Officer
Dental Officers (including orthodontists)

1	.15	.68	.17	63
—	—	—	—	107
1	.15	.68	.17	170

Total (a) ...

(b) OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON A SESSIONAL BASIS (including orthodontists)

4	—	1.44	.16	—
5	.15	2.12	.33	170

Totals of (a) and (b)

(c) DENTAL AUXILIARIES AND HYGIENISTS

Dental Auxiliaries—Nil.

Dental Hygienists—Nil.

(d) OTHER STAFF

	Number	Full time equivalent
Medical Anaesthetist	1	.30
Dental Surgery Assistants	4	3.10
Clerical Assistants	1	1.00
Dental Health Education Officers	Nil	—

(e) SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

	Fixed Clinics			
	No. with ONE surgery only	No. with TWO or more surgeries	Total number of surgeries	
			Available	In use
Provided directly by Authority	2	1	4	3.5
Under arrangements made with Hospital Authorities	Nil	—	—	—

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION.

Activities undertaken by the Authority included distribution of posters to schools and leaflets in all clinics for patients plus notice boards and poster material.

2 ATTENDANCES & TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	1,297	1,522	272	3,091
Subsequent visits ...	627	2,801	736	4,164
Total visits	1,924	4,323	1,008	7,255
Additional courses of treatment commenced	34	45	11	90
Fillings in permanent teeth	323	2,677	1,070	4,070
Fillings in deciduous teeth	186	36	—	222
Permanent teeth filled	269	1,954	759	2,982
Deciduous teeth filled	150	46	—	196
Permanent teeth ex- tracted	135	625	197	957
Deciduous teeth ex- tracted	1,939	724	—	2,633
General anaesthetics	821	739	73	1,633
Emergencies	673	411	42	1,126
Number of Pupils X-rayed ... ..	...	...	...	196
Prophylaxis ... ..	...	...	...	354
Teeth otherwise conserved ... ..	...	...	...	210
Number of teeth root filled ... ..	...	...	...	10
Inlays ... ..	...	...	...	6
Crowns ... ..	...	...	...	34
Courses of treatment completed	...	...	...	2,648

3 ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	...	...	...	55
New cases commenced during year	...	...	...	58
Cases completed during year	...	...	...	28
Cases discontinued during year	...	...	...	—
No. of removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	73
No. of fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	6
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	...	...	...	2

4. PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	3	32	26	61
Number of dentures supplied	3	39	33	75

5. ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	...	164
--	-----	-----

6. INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	...	2,168
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils	...	1,263
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	...	2,124
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	...	2,122
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	...	114
Number of (c) found to require treatment	...	78

7. SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	984
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	16
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	—

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

General condition of pupils inspected.—Of the 5,556 children medically examined, 5,548 (99.85%) were classified as satisfactory, and 8 (0.15%) as unsatisfactory.

The number of pupils paying for school dinners was 8,259 and 630 were receiving them free. The number of children taking school milk was 13,746 each day.

Uncleanliness.—Cleanliness inspections were carried out at regular intervals at various schools by school nurses, with statutory notices being issued to parents where indicated. Facilities are available at both school clinics for children's hair to be treated by a trained nurse in cases who repeatedly attend school in a verminous condition. A clinic nurse is in daily attendance and a D.D.T. preparation is issued free to parents with full instructions as to how to carry out the necessary treatment.

The following gives the details of inspections with a comparison shown in brackets for the previous year:—

Total inspections.. .. .	27,163	(28,269)
Number of individual pupils found to be infested	477	(496)
Number of pupils found to be unclean at the time of routine medical inspections	52	(41)

Diseases of the skin.—The incidence per one thousand inspections of all skin diseases found at routine medical inspections during the last five years is as follows:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
All skin diseases	4.1	4.3	2.6	8.1	8.0
Scabies	—	—	0.1	—	0.7

The following shows the number of cases of the contagious skin diseases seen by the Medical Officer and treated at the School Clinics during the same period:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scabies	8	12	1	18	48
Impetigo	11	11	17	6	4

No cases of ringworm of scalp or body came to notice in this five yearly period.

School Clinics.—There are two school clinics — one in Milton Road, Nunsthorpe and the other at 34, Dudley Street — both are open daily from 8.40 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Minor ailment sessions are held each morning and the School Medical Officer attends three sessions per week. New cases seen by the clinic nurses were 1,167 and total attendances numbered 6,147.

Special clinics were held as follows:— Ophthalmic — weekly: Cardiac — monthly or by arrangement: and Orthopaedic — fortnightly.

In addition the School Medical Officers carry out the examination of candidates for admission to training colleges and entrants to the teaching profession.

Defects of Vision and Diseases of the Eye.—Refraction was carried out on 261 children (104 new cases) and glasses were prescribed for 212. Attendances number 415 and no new cases of eye disease were referred from the school clinic during the year.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.—

(a) **Audiometry.**—During the year 1966 hearing tests by the sweep method were carried out in the school and the results were as follows:—

Number tested	511
Number found satisfactory	492
Number referred to the school clinic for special examination and final disposal	19

(b) **Nose and Throat Defects.**—The number of cases found to require treatment at routine and special inspections was 52. These were classified as follows:—

Chronic tonsillitis	29
Adenoids only	7
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	8
Other conditions	8

Appropriate treatment was carried out by the clinic nurse in suitably selected cases as advised by the medical officers.

(c) **Diseases of the Ear.**—46 new cases of otitis media and 11 old were examined at the school clinic. Of the 57 cases seen, 12 were referred to the E.N.T. Specialist on account of deafness.

Heart Diseases and Rheumatism.—Ten consultative clinics were held at the Milton Road clinic, at which 59 cases (10 new) made a total of 66 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—Seven consultative clinics were held at the Dudley Street clinic where 52 cases (14 new) made a total of 56 attendances.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS REGULATIONS, 1959.

(As at end of January, 1967.)

Categories of Handicapped pupils	Number at ordinary school.	Number at special school.	Number not at school.
Blind	—	2	—
Partially sighted ...	—	2	—
Deaf	—	5	—
Partially hearing ...	—	2	—
Educationally sub-normal ...	12	123	—
Epileptic	35	1	—
Maladjusted ...	—	2	1
Physically handicapped	—	5	1
Speech defect ...	—	—	—
Delicate	—	1	—

Infectious Diseases.—No school or department was closed on account of communicable disease during 1966.

The incidence of notifiable disease in children aged 5 to 15 years was as follows, the figures in brackets indicating the numbers notified in 1965.

Scarlet fever 123 (53); measles 469 (226); whooping cough 10 (21); chicken-pox 452 (179); dysentery 20 (43); pneumonia — (1); acute rheumatism — (9); acute encephalitis 1 (—); erysipelas 1 (—).

In addition 4 children of school age were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. This compares with last year's unusually high number of 10 cases.

B.C.G. Vaccination.—This work progressed satisfactorily with routine vaccination being offered to pupils over the age of 12 years, and the number to receive B.C.G. vaccination was 1,220. Children with positive skin test reactions are given an opportunity for x-ray examination at the Chest Clinic. The number of children dealt with during the past five years was as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>
1962	1,091
1963	1,062
1964	1,015
1965	1,405
1966	1,220

Tuberculin survey in schools.—It was not necessary to carry out a tuberculin survey in any school. This work is carried out where indicated to exclude the possibility of infection among school children.

Diphtheria immunisation.—Special diphtheria immunisation sessions were conducted at school premises in conjunction with medical inspections and of the following details 207 primary and 2,026 maintenance injections were carried out in schools.

<i>Primary immunisation</i>		<i>Reinforcing injections</i>	
Under 5 years	1,303	Under 5 years	134
5 to 15 years	231	5 to 15 years	2,269
	<hr/> 1,534		<hr/> 2,403

The total primary immunisations for the previous year was 1,707 and reinforcing injections numbered 2,179.

Poliomyelitis vaccination.—The number of children to receive the complete course of ORAL vaccine was as follows:—

Under 5 years	1,597
5 to 15 years	100
	<hr/>
Total	1,697

Reinforcing doses	1,374
The total primary immunisations for the previous year was	1,588

It is also pleasing to report that once again there was no case of poliomyelitis reported during the year.

Employment Certificates.—During the year certificates were issued to 166 school children who were engaged in particular employment after school hours.

Provision of Clothing.—Clothing was supplied to 306 children at a cost of £1,740.

DENTAL SERVICE

Mr. Geoffrey S. Watson, B.D.S., L.D.S., Principal Dental Officer, presents the following report:—

With two full-time officers the year progressed satisfactorily until September, when one appointment changed to that of a part-time officer. The situation has somewhat improved, however, due to the services of two additional part-time officers.

Nevertheless, at the time of writing, Grimsby has but one full-time dental officer on its staff, and this is obviously a most serious situation.

Every suggestion in the Department of Education and Science Circular 23/66 to assist recruitment has been implemented by this authority and it is difficult to know what further action can be taken. It would, of course, alter conditions considerably if fluoride were added to the public water supply.

My thanks are due to my colleagues and members of the staff, and also to the staffs of the Education and Health Departments.

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

Dr. R. G. Haughie, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, submits the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1966.

PART ONE

1.—Staff

Full Time

Mr. W. G. K. Rubery	— Assistant Educational Psychologist, resigned 4th November, 1966.
Mr. T. D. MacKenzie	— Remedial Teacher/Psychological Tester.
Mrs. M. N. Green	— Remedial Teacher.
Mrs. D. M. Tomlinson	— Secretary-Receptionist.

Part-Time

Dr. R. G. Haughie	— 3 sessions per week*
Mrs. S. W. Fozzard	— Social Worker, 5 sessions per week, commenced 6th June, 1966.

* Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, Grimsby. By arrangement with Dr. R. Glenn, Medical Officer of Health, Grimsby, from November, 1966.

By arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, Dr. J. F. R. Goodlad, Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Superintendent of The Lawn Hospital, Lincoln, has attended for 2 sessions weekly and Dr. D. J. Buchanan, Senior Assistant to Dr. Goodlad, has attended for occasional sessions.

2.—General Comment

The Child Guidance Service provides

- (i) A Psychological Service available to the Schools, and
- (ii) A Family Psychological/Psychiatric Service available to the local General Medical Practitioner Service, the local Hospital Service and the Local Authority Children's Department.

During the year 303 new cases were referred, this figure being slightly smaller than that for 1965. In addition, 321 old cases were dealt with during the year. This figure shows an increase on the figure for 1965.

Despite staff shortages every attempt was made to ensure that advice and treatment were given as soon as possible after the date of referral in all cases because where a child needs help the need is often a pressing one.

The efficiency of any Child Guidance Service is greatly enhanced when its staff has ready access to the staffs of the Director of Education, the Medical Officer of Health, the Local Authority Children's Officer, to the local General Medical Practitioners and to the local Hospital Consultants. Special mention should be made here of the willing help and support given at all times by Dr. R. E. Richardson, Director of Education, Grimsby (resigned 31st July, 1966) and Mr. J. E. Shepherd, Director of Education, Grimsby (appointed 1st August, 1966), Dr. R. Glenn, Medical Officer of Health, Grimsby, and Mr. H. J. Murray, Children's Officer, Grimsby.

PART TWO

3.—Summary of Statistics:

Number of children referred during 1966	..	..	..	220
New cases dealt with at the centre during 1966	..	..	..	219
Old and new cases dealt with in 1966	..	..	..	474
Children dealt with during 1966 in remedial classes	..	..	..	656
Children dealt with during 1966 in hospital classes	..	..	..	488

A. Cases closed, current and awaiting interview

No. of cases closed in 1966	..	..	..	..	203
No. of cases current on 31st December 1966	..	..	..	..	271
No. of children awaiting initial interview	..	..	..	..	7

B. Particulars of children referred in 1966

1. Total number of new cases	220
------------------------------	----	----	----	----	-----

2. Ages at time of referral:

Below 5	18
5 but not 6	16
6 " " 7	29
7 " " 8	31
8 " " 9	20
9 " " 10	25
10 " " 11	21
11 " " 12	13
12 " " 13	12
13 " " 14	12
14 " " 15	11
15 and over	12

C. Sex

Boys	130
Girls	90

4. Reasons for referral

	Boys	Girls	Total
Mental or personality assessment	44	32	76
Difficult behaviour	49	32	81
Emotional problems	11	10	21
Educational guidance	7	6	13
Habit disorders	13	8	21
Failure to progress at school	6	2	8

5. Source of referral

Parents	11
Headteachers	114
M.O.H. and his staff	15
Director and his staff	12
General practitioners or consultants	44
Children's Officer and Magistrates	13
Probation Officers	5
Other	6

6. Cases from previous years dealt with in 1966

Number of children referred in 1965 but not interviewed until 1966	6
Number of children interviewed in 1966 who had been interviewed in previous years	255

D. Analysis of Interviews**1. Interviews with children by:**

Assistant Educational Psychologist	541
Psychiatrist	153
Dr. Haughie	9
Remedial Teachers	1,347

2. Interviews with parents by:

Assistant Educational Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	492
Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
Dr. Haughie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
Remedial Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	599

3. School visits by:

Assistant Educational Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Remedial Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334

4. Home visits by:

Assistant Educational Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Remedial Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59

E. Closures during 1966

1. Total Number	203
-----------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

2. Reason for closure:

(a) No treatment required. Diagnosis followed by report or advice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
(b) Child transferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
(c) Parents did not accept offer of treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
(d) Problem cleared by time of interview	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(e) Cases given regular treatment interviews, supportive treatment or advice and when followed up were found to be suitable for closure because:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condition Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Improvement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
No change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

F. Composition of Case Load on 31st December 1966

1. Total number of children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
2. (a) Number awaiting initial interview	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(b) Number whose progress requires following up	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
(c) Number being treated by:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Dr. Haughie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Remedial Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Awaiting Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
3. Number referred before 1st January, 1966 and still current on 31st December, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Number referred in 1966 and still current (including "follow-ups" and "waiting appointments")	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142

PART THREE**Special Educational Treatment****Statutory Examinations under Sections 34 or 57 of the Education Act**

1. Age:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of Children	—	—	—	3	—	9	4	2	5	2	1	1	1

2. Sex

Boys: 15 Girls: 13 Total: 28

3. Recommendations:

Day Special School for educationally sub-normal children (Carnforth)	20
Junior Training Centre or institution for mentally handicapped children	8

PART FOUR**Remedial Teaching Groups in Schools**

Remedial Teaching is an integral part of the Child Guidance Service and primarily exists to help children of limited ability and impoverished background who are unable to profit from normal classroom instruction. These children are taught in small groups in school and where necessary individual help is given. Help is also extended to children who because of illness, many changes of school, or emotional difficulties have fallen behind with their school work.

During 1966, 656 children received remedial help in the following Grimsby schools:—

South Parade Junior School	(Mrs. Coop)
Nunsthorpe Junior Boys' School	(Mrs. West)
Welholme Junior Boys' School	(Mrs. West)
Old Clee Junior School	(Mrs. Howe)
Welholme Senior Girls' School	(Mrs. Somerville)
Edward Junior School	(Mrs. West)
Little Coates Junior School	(Mrs. Trevitt)
Weelsby Junior Boys' School	(Mrs. Walsham)
Weelsby Junior Girls' School	(Mrs. Walsham)
St. Mary's Junior School	(Miss Hall)
Grange Junior School	(Mrs. Leake)
St. John's Junior School	(Mrs. Coop)

These children are accounted for as follows:—

Total number of children now receiving remedial teaching	378
Discharged — reading to capacity	183
— transferred to secondary schools	64
— left district	29
— low innate ability	2
	<hr/> 656 <hr/>

Staff

In the Borough there are two full-time teachers and six part-time teachers. Mrs. West and Mrs. Coop are employed full-time and Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Walsham, Miss Hall, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Leake and Mrs. Trevitt give much help in a part-time capacity.

PART FIVE**Education of children in Hospital**

	Scartho Hospital	G. & D. Hospital	Total
Number of pupils during 1966	146	342	488
Number of sessions during 1966	143	264	407

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Report by Mr. L. R. G. Welham, Organiser of Physical Education).

The overall picture of the physical education undertaken in the Authority's education establishments during 1966 was that of an extension of the existing activities which had greatly increased in number and in scope during the last few years.

In the primary departments the main aim was to give opportunity for young pupils to experience a wide range of movement and activity. The fundamental skills involving co-ordination of body and mind formed a very necessary basis on which efficient and effective physical activity depended. In this connection apparatus of a varying nature was used to good purpose and consisted of balls, hoops, ropes, skittles, percussion instruments, gramophone records and large climbing apparatus. By the time the pupils reached the upper end of the primary junior schools their development was such that they were taking part in a number of competitive team games such as football, hockey, rounders, cricket, athletics and swimming. Other activities such as camping, dancing and canoeing were also taken by some schools out of normal school hours. Facilities for physical education at the primary level were further improved during the year with the opening of the Springfield Primary Junior School and by the addition of the playing field newly acquired for Little Coates Primary Junior School. All primary schools now have the opportunity of regular games played on grass pitches. With the sound general training given at primary level, the pupils were prepared for the wider opportunities afforded by the activities available to them in secondary schools.

With the large majority of the secondary school pupils now accommodated in post-war schools possessing excellent playing facilities both indoors and out, the range of physical activity expanded considerably. One significant feature was the increase in the number of teams formed for many of the games. It was not unusual for some schools to field five separate teams covering pupils in the 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 year old age groups. This was a great improvement over that of a school having a first and second eleven team only, so familiar a few years ago. With an increasing call on the services of both pupils and teachers, many of the teams so formed frequently played their matches during the lunch interval. Basketball, table tennis, badminton, trampolining, swimming, netball, tennis, gymnastics and fencing were activities undertaken during this time. Several schools augmented their lunch time activities by having additional practices and competitions in the evenings whilst the majority of inter-school competitions for cricket, athletics, netball, football, tennis, swimming, basketball, cross country running and hockey were invariably held either after school during the week or on Saturday mornings or afternoons according to arrangements. Other activities undertaken by a number of pupils consisted of rugby, football, golf, camping, speed swimming, canoeing and rod fishing. Although the greatly improved facilities, together with the general support given to schools by their governors and the Education Committee have contributed in no small way to this vast expansion, the main credit must go to the teachers who devoted very many hours of their time quite voluntarily in training, organising, supervising and refereeing these activities. An increasing call on their time was also made by the numerous committee meetings which were required in order that much of this activity could take place. In this connection the members of the Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District School Sports Association

have given devoted service throughout the year and appreciation of this fact is recorded. In spite of the very great choice now offered to pupils many still do not avail themselves of these opportunities. The number is becoming less and it is hoped that with an increase in the post-school activities, together with the activities available in the youth and evening institute programmes, many more pupils will be channelled into the adult organisations as active participating members.

During the year the standard of swimming achievement improved in every direction. In the primary schools swimming instruction is available for every pupil over the age of nine. For the second year running eight out of ten pupils progressing to secondary schools were able to swim before transfer. The personal survival awards of the Amateur Swimming Association were taken in increasing numbers and several primary pupils gained the gold award, the top award in these tests. Edward Primary Junior School achieved the distinction of obtaining 100 per cent. in the swimming competition for primary schools organised on a national level by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. This is the first time this unique distinction has been obtained by a Grimsby school. Fourteen other of our primary schools also achieved very high percentages which resulted in awards being gained in this competition. Benefiting greatly from the good standard reached during their primary education, the secondary school programme concentrated on developing their pupils in a wide range of swimming techniques. Speed swimming, diving, lifesaving and personal survival skills were taken by most pupils and every pupil was given some instruction in Mouth to Mouth resuscitation. The high standard of the school swimming made itself apparent in competitions organised by the adult non-school swimming clubs whose competitions were carried out in the county. In the majority of these competitions the Grimsby teams invariably came out the winners. The links between our schools and the A.S.A. swimming clubs were very strong and trends in this direction are to be commended. Inter-school swimming galas were held at primary and secondary level and in addition arrangements were again made for several secondary schools to hold their own gala at the Grimsby Pool at the end of the summer term.

As usual, the Y.M.C.A. Camp at Humberston was used by a number of our schools during the summer term. There was an interest in lightweight camping by a number of schools and some instruction was given in this. With more young teachers being trained in outdoor pursuits it is expected that this form of camping will show a further development in the future. The Authority's playing fields were extensively used throughout the year—summer and winter—in an increasing measure by schools, youth clubs and other organisations. These pitches withstood a considerable amount of wear and tear and only on a few occasions, due to the weather, were they unfit for use. The provision of at least some all-weather playing surfaces might, however, again be considered in the future development of playing facilities available in the Borough. In the senior football leagues many games were cancelled during the season due to unfit pitches: all-weather pitches would enable the senior programmes to be carried out without interruption. The joint planning of facilities is now national policy and in this respect suitable planning by the Education and Parks and Baths Committees could help to provide a solution for this problem. Indoor provision for activities enabled many of the sports programmes to be carried out irrespective of weather conditions. The new sports hall at Hereford School proved of great value and was in use practically throughout the whole day and evening. The evening programmes carried out on an increasing scale resulted in full use being made of the Authority's gymnasias and in some cases facilities of other schools had to be brought into use for the first time to cover the extension of these activities.

A selection of teachers' courses were held during the year for primary and secondary school teachers and some taken by mutual arrangement with the Lindsey Education Committee enabled teachers from both Authorities to gain the benefits provided by this arrangement.

Finally, I would wish to thank the Director of Education and the Medical Officer of Health whose advice and assistance have always been readily available to me.

SPEECH THERAPY

(Report by Mrs. K. M. Stratford, Speech Therapist)

The work of the Centre was continued from where Miss Mawson had left off. With the exception of five cases, all children on the treatment list were offered appointments. The aforementioned five were not seen due to the diagnosis. This indicated the necessity for the firm establishment of a Therapeutic relationship for a longer period of time than that presently available. Practically all the children have benefited from this further period of treatment. They have either made more progress, or stabilized the gains already made.

Carnforth School has had a bi-weekly visit, and a group of children have been seen there regularly. Their response to therapy indicates that further gains can be expected when the service is resumed.

A number of files have been closed. The children concerned were speaking quite clearly, and their speech was considered adequate for all normal requirements.

Except in the case where a parent contacted the Centre because of inability to attend at the time offered, no child was given more than one appointment for reassessment, or review purposes. In this way it was possible to ensure that every child, with the exceptions already noted, was given an opportunity to attend again, and a number of children could also receive further help.

No expansion was undertaken as there was a sufficient case load already established for the period available. Four new cases, referred directly to the Centre, were admitted. This enabled any necessary redirection, counselling and advice to be undertaken.

In all cases where progress indicated, sufficient help has been given to enable parents to carry on at home, until the end of the current school term.

Number of appointments offered	..	..	..	..	317
Number of appointments kept	..	..	..	..	283
Number of cases closed ..	..	..	..	..	18
Number of cases transferred	..	..	..	..	3
Number still on list	..	..	..	..	76



