[Report 1941] / Medical Officer of Health, Guernsey.

Contributors

Guernsey (Channel Islands). Council.

Publication/Creation

1941

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/any6vt7k

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection 183 Euston Road London NW1 2BE UK T +44 (0)20 7611 8722 E library@wellcomecollection.org https://wellcomecollection.org LIERARY

FORTY, THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1941.



GUERNESEY:

IMPRIMÉ PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ DITE "THE GUERNSEY 'STAR' AND 'GAZETTE' LIMITED."

BUREAU DE LA GAZETTE OFFICIELLE, RUE DU BORDAGE.





No. I.

RAPPORT

DE

MONSIEUR L'OFFICIER DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE, 1941.

II.—1942.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29269635

RAPPORT DE MONSIEUR L'OFFICIER DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE, 1941.

States Office, Guernsey, 7th February, 1942.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1941, with a request that you will be so good as to cause it to be published as an Appendix to a future Billet d'Etat, and that (say) 100 copies be struck off for distribution in the usual way.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

> > A. N. SYMONS,

President, Board of Health.

The Bailiff, The Royal Court, Guernsey.

States of Guernsey, Health Office, Lukis House, Guernsey.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my seventh annual report on the Health and Sanitary conditions for the Island during 1941, a year of anxiety, both in regard to the provision of adequate food, and for the fear of epidemic disease, especially of such diseases as Typhoid, Dysentery and Typhus.

The sanitation in the Island has been most unsatisfactory, with gross overcrowding and its consequences in various thickly populated areas, taxing the sanitary accommodation far beyond its capacity, and the congregation of large numbers of men in many country districts, where there were no pre-existing sanitary services or facilities, and where the extemporised arrangements were inefficient and insufficiently supervised, often causing pollution, not only of the area concerned, but also of the States Water Board streams.

Visits of inspection with German Authorities have been made, as well as several reports complaining of the sanitary conditions of places occupied by German troops or by foreign labourers under their control.

There have been several cases of Typhoid during the year, with three cases amongst the civilian population. Owing to the outbreak of Typhus in Europe, IL-1942

and the present traffic to this Island from there, the spread of the disease to Guernsey has to be considered as a serious possibility.

As this disease is spread by lice, the de-lousing of all persons, whether troops or foreign labourers, at the ports of embarkation, would be a practically certain safeguard; but de-lousing in Guernsey, after an indeterminate period following arrival, cannot be accepted as an adequate or fair procedure. Representations have been made to this effect.

In the event of the entry of Typhus into the Island, the prompt notification and isolation of cases, with disinfection of their clothes and rooms, and the de-lousing and segregation of contacts should do much to limit the outbreak. As epidemics of Typhus occur in cold weather, the risk of an epidemic should diminish as spring approaches.

The death rate for the year is high, but with the present small population, with its very high proportion of old people, it is not justifiable as yet to give a definite opinion as to the effect of deficient nourishment on the death rate, although there can be no doubt that there has been a general lowering of health, especially marked in the poorer inhabitants in town, and in the older people; also the widespread occurrence of certain deficiency diseases.

From past experience of similar times, an increase in Tuberculosis is to be expected, and, also, for reasons given later in the report, an increase in Venereal Disease.

Following the low rate of 35.7 for the last six months of 1940, the infant mortality rate for this year is the extraordinarily low figure of 20.5 per 1,000, and there were no deaths from premature birth or marasmus, (wasting).

This may partly be accounted for by the special allowances of milk during the last three months of pregnancy.

For the second year in succession there were no deaths due to childbirth, and I should point out that practically all confinements during these two years have been attended in hospital, which may partly account for this.

The public water and milk supplies have been maintained as well as can be expected under present conditions.

Diphtheria inoculation has had to be suspended as the inoculating material held is now over date, and it is not deemed advisable to use untried substitutes, in the use of which we have no personal experience.

I would like, here, to pay a tribute to the Sanitary Inspectors, who have been up early many mornings each week in the performance of their duties.

> I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

> > ROWAN W. REVELL, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

The President and Members, Board of Health, Guernsey. February 5th, 1942. 11.—1942

TABLE I.

Sunshine.			IAI	SLE I.		
Total for 1941					 	1,777.3 hours.
48 years' average					 	1,881.6
Sunless days for	194	I			 	57
Average					 	55
Rainfall.						
					 	35.96 inches.
99 years' average	•••		•••		 	36.89
					 	183
Average					 	187
Temperature.						
Adopted Daily N		for 1941			 	51.1° F.
99 years' average					 	51.1° F.
Mean daily range	e for	1941			 	9.0° F.
Average					 	9.2° F.

TABLE II.

	Estimated	BIR	THS		DEATH	IS	DEATHS under 1 year of age.		
YEAR.	to middle of each year.	Number	Rate per 1,000.	Number	Crude Rate per 1,000.	Adjusted Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births	
1931	40,470	764	18.8	475	11.7	9.3	29	38.0	
1932	40,640	762	18.7	470	11.5	9.1	47	62.0	
1933		712	18.4	578	14.1	11.2	56	78.6	
1934	40,900	751	18.3	528	12.9	9.0	38	50.6	
1935		777	18.9	518	12.6	8.8	46	59.2	
1936		708	16.9	545	12.9	9.0	42	59.3	
1937	0.00.0000000000000000000000000000000000	827	19.5	575	13.6	9.5	45	53.2	
1938	43,015	851	19.8	524	12.2	8.5	37	43.4	
1939	43,820	744	16.9	559	12.7	8-9	33	44.3	
1940									
Jan June	43,000	400	18.6	334	14.0*	-	21	52.5	
July-Dec.	23,976	168	14.0	179	14.8	-	6	35.7	
1941	23,901	243	10.1	398	16.6	-	5	20.5	

*15.5 including Air-Raid casualties,

II. - 1942.

в

TABLE III.

		Under	Years	Years	Years	Years		Over	
		1 year.	1 - 5.	5 - 15.	15 - 25	25-65.	68	5 years.	
1900 - 1904	 	24.0	 9.0	 4.0	 5.0	 27.0		31.0	
1905 - 1909	 	22.3	 8.0	 3.0	 4.6	 28.0		34.0	
1910 - 1914	 	20.2	 7.2	 3.3	 3.8	 27.8		37.7	
1915-1919	 	12.5	 5.1	 3.6	 4.9	 33.1		40.7	
1920 - 1924	 	11.5	 3.6	 3.7	 5.5	 30.4		45.3	
1925 - 1929	 	11.2	 3.4	 2.5	 4.0	 30.2		48.6	
1930 - 1934	 	8.6	 2.9	 1.7	 3.2	 30.5		53.1	
1935 - 1939	 	7.4	 2.3	 2.1	 2.4	 30.0		55.8	
1940									
JanJune	 	5.9	 2.9	 1.2	 1.5	 34.4		55.1	
July-Dec.	 	3.3	 0	 0	 1.6	 31.3		63.8	
1941	 	1.2	 0.7	 0.3	 2.5	 32.6		62.7	

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

Owing to the evacuation of June 1940, the figures this year and for the last six months of 1940 are not really comparable with the figures of former years, as the age distribution of the population has changed to a marked degree.

POPULATION.

The civil population at the middle of the year is estimated at 23,901.

BIRTHS.

There were 243 live births, males 125, females 118, a rate of 10.1 per 1,000. Still births numbered 5, and illegitimate births were 14, a rate of 5.8 per cent of total live births, an average rate.

The birth rate is, of course, very low, as is to be expected with the present population.

DEATHS.

There were 398 deaths, males 225, females 173, a rate of 16.6 per 1,000.

The death rates for 1940, excluding deaths due to war operations, were 14 per 1,000 for the first six months and 14.6 per 1,000 for the second six months.

This rate is high, but this is largely due to the high proportion of old people in our present population, and cannot be altogether attributed to the present conditions, although these may be beginning to show their effects in the mortality rates.

II.-I942

Deaths in Public Institutions were as follows:-

Town Hospital		 	 76
Vauquiedor Hospital		 	 33
Emergency Hospital		 	 85
King Edward Sanatori	um	 	 13

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths in 1940.

Under the Ordonnance "Ayant Rapport aux Sages Femmes ", medical aid was sought by midwives in 24 cases.

The expenditure was as follows : ---

Fees to Medical Practitioners ... £39 10 6

No disciplinary action was taken under the Ordinance.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving a rate of 20.5 per 1,000 live births, a very low rate indeed.

NUTRITION.

In my report for 1940, I wrote "the shortage of food is bound eventually to have detrimental effects on our health and resistance to disease".

During 1941, there were no notable epidemics, nor with nearly 8,000 children under 14 years of age evacuated out of an original total of 10,000, would any of the common epidemics be expected, but it can be said that there has been a definite lowering in the vitality and stamina, and that many minor infectious complaints have been much more prevalent than usual, as also have many deficiency diseases.

There has been a widespread and continued outbreak of diarrhœa, sometimes accompanied by vomiting, in which no infective agent could be discovered, and which was in most cases due probably to the composition of the present diet, and possibly in some cases to a deficiency in vitamins.

Boils and farunculosis, various septic infections and pink eye were prevalent, probably due to a Vitamin A deficiency.

Neuritis and degenerative changes in the nails were common and were often cured by Vitamin B.

Chilblains and circulatory disturbances; faintness and debility have also been prevalent, whilst loss of weight, sometimes up to several stone, has been practically universal in adults.

Various fish liver oils have been manufactured to conserve the available supplies of cod liver oil, and Vitamin B has been supplied in suitable cases.

No definite cases of œdema due to protein deficiency, as occurred in Germany II.—1942

at the end of the last war, had been seen until the end of the year when cases began to occur.

As the year progressed, so our diet became more and more restricted, and the rationed foods were as follows:---

Bread, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weekly; separated milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint daily; fats, 6 ozs. weekly (4 ozs. butter and 2 ozs. of cooking fat); with 6 ozs. meat, 2 ozs. cheese and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of jam; all three weekly but not always available. Also 3 ozs. sugar weekly, and sometimes beans and barley flour or macaroni.

In addition, labourers doing heavy work were allowed an extra $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of bread weekly; young people under eighteen years of age had an extra 3 ozs. of sugar weekly and children under two had one pint of full cream milk daily, or two pints on medical certification, whilst other children under 14 had one pint of full cream milk daily; otherwise their rations were the same as those of adults.

Extra milk was allowed to some 400 people on health grounds and diabetics had an extra 4 ozs. of butter weekly.

The standard rationed diet given above is only a subsistence diet, i.e. of 1,500—1,600, caloric value daily, which is just sufficient for a man resting in bed, but for a man doing moderate work, another 1,500 calories are required, and for a heavy worker, at least 4,000 calories, or a further 1,000 calories daily are required. Part of these additional calories should be furnished by additional protein and fat, as not only must the quantity of food be sufficient, but also the quality, i.e. the food should contain the different constituents in the correct proportion, and there should be sufficient of each, i.e. of carbohydrate, of fat, and of protein, with vitamins and minerals also in sufficient amount.

If these requirements are not obtained, daily wear and tear cannot be completely replaced so that health and strength are bound to suffer and loss of weight is usually progressive.

The obtaining of extra food became more and more difficult during the year, and towards the end of the year, the great standby of most people, potatoes, became scarce and difficult to obtain.

Vegetables such as parsnips, turnips, contain little nourishment and practically no protein or fat, whilst supplies of beans and peas, which are rich in protein, could often not be obtained. Small supplies of barley flour were available at times.

On the whole, those living in the country have come off better than those living in the Town and St. Sampson's.

With regard to children, although the milk ration must have greatly helped to maintain their nutrition, I cannot but think that the nutrition of a large proportion of the children must be suffering in comparison with ordinary times.

For adolescents, from the age of 14 upwards, no extra rations have been available, and there is certain to be a deterioration in their health and physique as compared with the normal.

To sum up, the present diet is insufficient for most of the population in II.-1942

calories (quantity) and in protein and fats (quality); there is also evidence of vitamin deficiency, and as time goes on, the effects will become more and more marked.

I will note here that there were nine deaths from intestinal obstruction in 1941, as contrasted with eight deaths in the previous five years among a population nearly double the size.

This gives the deaths in 1941 from this cause as ten times what would be expected; this ratio seems too large to be likely to be accounted for by chance, and the large amounts of vegetables in our diet may be a possible cause.

There were also 5 cases of strangulated hernia as compared with 5 cases in the previous five years, again nearly ten times the former rate.

In adults a deficiency in fats caused the appearance of such symptoms as great sensibility to cold, fatigue after slight exertion and a "dried up" feeling, whilst œdema due to protein deficiency did not appear until the end of the year.

Note. The figures of calories required, given previously, are the average for men.

The corresponding amounts required by women are about 83 per cent of these for men; boys over 14 years of age, the figures are the same as for men; for girls over 14, and for children over ten they are the same as for women; for younger children the percentage is about 60 per cent, and for infants from 20 to 40 per cent.

CANCER.

There were 65 deaths from Cancer, giving a rate of 2.7 per 1,000. This rate has greatly increased since June 1940, as would be expected from the high percentage of aged people in the present population.

MARRIAGES.

There were 75 marriages, a rate of 3.1 per 1,000 as compared with an average rate of about 9.0 per 1,000.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 27 deaths from Tuberculosis: Pulmonary 24, non-Pulmonary 3, a rate of 1.1, 1.0 and 0.1 per 1,000 respectively. There were 30 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with 21 in 1939 and 29 in 1940.

Despite a population with a small proportion of young adults and a large proportion of the old, i.e. a population favouring a low death rate, the death rate from this complaint has increased very considerably since June 1940, as is to be expected during times of food shortage; notifications have also gone up, but as Tuberculosis is a disease that usually takes several years to develop, the effect of this food shortage in causing an increase in the number of new cases will only become evident later. Also, the only reliable index of the amount of II.- 1942

Tuberculosis in any community is the death rate, and this will not be affected for some time by an increase in the number of cases, as Tuberculosis is usually a chronic disease of some years' duration.

The present increase in the death rate is of course due to the earlier death of existing cases owing to insufficient nourishment.

The attendances at the Clinic were as follows :----

New cases dia						
,, ,,	", ,	, non-Tube	rcular	 	 	 5
Attendance of	old case	s		 	 	 109
X-rays taken				 	 	 13

38 cases were admitted to King Edward Sanatorium for treatment and isolation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was very little infectious disease during the year. There were three cases of Typhoid, one of whom, a nurse at the Emergency Hospital, died, and one case of Diphtheria, an uninoculated baby, who died, and one case of Encephalitis, which also died.

The following cases were admitted to King Edward Sanatorium :--

			Died.
Typhoid	 	 3	1
Engenhallela	 	 I	I
Apoplexy	 	 I	I
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	 	 38	7
Diphtheria	 	 I	I
Vincent's Angina	 	 I	-
Tonsilitis	 	 4	-
Enteritis	 	 I	I
Cerebral Tumour	 	 I	I
			—
		51	13

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Under present conditions, the routine and systematic inspection of houses is impossible, but many inspections have been made in response to complaints, and continual work in cleaning dirty and verminous houses has been carried out by a special staff of three Sanitary Assistants, who have put in some very good work, under unpleasant conditions.

Full details are given in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

II.-1942

MILK SUPPLIES.

Both the quantity and quality has been maintained very well, considering the existing circumstances.

Continual inspection of the milk depôts, and taking of samples has been carried out, and also numerous inspections of farms and milk retailers.

Full details are given in the report of the States Senior Sanitary Inspector.

LABORATORY.

The	following	examin	ations	were	carried	out du	ring th	ne year	
	Swabs for								31
	Sputa for	Tubercu	ulosis						43
	Swabs for	Diphth	neria						13
	Mastitis								33
	Anthrax								2
	Meningoc	occus							4
	Urine								7
	Widals								12
	Г	otal							145

WATER SUPPLIES.

The States Water Board supply has been satisfactory. Numerous water samples were taken for analysis and bacteriological examination, until "gas rationing" was introduced, after which bacteriological examinations could no longer be carried out.

Details of the work carried out are given in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SANITATION.

As I have already pointed out, this has been most unsatisfactory, and is liable to give rise to epidemics of Typhoid, Dysentery, Epidemic Diarrhœa, etc.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During wars, and after wars, an increase of Venereal Disease is always experienced, for in war time there is a relaxation of restraint, together with the separation of a large part of the men from their families.

I believe that the adequate treatment of sufferers from these diseases is essential in peace time, but in times such as these the lack of such facilities would be disastrous.

II.-1942

The institution of the clinic, I think, has already been justified by its past work, and the essential work to be carried out in the future, will add considerably to this justificaton.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

Male.

Number of new cases			Gonori Syphili	6
Number of patients seen by Medical	Officer	 		 62
Number of attendances		 		 104
Number of irrigations given		 		 29
Number of patients treated with M &	B 693	 		 3
Treatment with Bougies		 		 10
Treatment with Vaccine		 		 I
		 		 8
Smears taken and examined		 		 37

Female.

Number of new cases	• •••			 	Gonori Syphil	8
Number of patients seen	by Med	ical Off	ficer	 		 217
Number of attendances				 		 278
Number of douches give	n			 		 95
Number of patients trea	ted with	Argyro	l	 		 118
Number of patients treat				 		 I
Other treatment				 		 5
Blood tests taken				 		 I
Swabs taken and examin	ed			 		 32

II.-1942

KETUKN OF	DIKINS	AND DEATHS	REGISTERE	D DURING	1941.
		BIRTH	IS.		
PARISH LETTER : Males Females		1106 901 1	c - - St. Saviour.	For	
Total	11	2222	2 4		2 243
Deaths under 1 year Still Births	1	4 4	 1	 	5 5
No. 1. Epidemic, En- demic and Infectious Diseases—		DEATH	18.		
Typhoid Diphtheria Encephalitis Leth- argica Encephalitis (acute)	 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 	 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Tuberculosis—					
Pulmonary Peritoneal Spine Addison's Disease	3 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours— Buccal Cavity and Pharynx—					
Buccal Cavity Oesophagus		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		 	$- \dots - \dots 3$ $- \dots - \dots 3$
Carried forward II.—1942	8 –	4 18	1 2		3 1 37 c

RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1941.

.

Brought forward	l 8 – .	4 18	1 2		3 1	37
Alimentary— Stomach Colon Rectum Liver Pancreas Kidney Bladder Vterus Vulva Cervix		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 11 2 1 3 2 1 5 1 1 1
Other Female Genitai Organs—	l					
Breast Larynx Lungs Cerebral Tumour Sarcoma of Bone Sarcoma of Lymph Glands Melanotic	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 	1 	1 	8 1 4 2 2 1 1
Other non-malignant Tumours— Adenoma of Prostat	e 1 – .	1				2
No. 3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Mitrit of the Endocrine Glands— Rheumatoid Arth- ritis Diabetes mellitus		· · 1				12
No. 4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood- forming Organs— Pernicious Anæmia Splenic Anæmia… Leukæmia … Acute Leukæmia	$1 \dots - \dots - \dots - \dots - \dots - \dots$. – 2 . – – . – 1 . – –				4 2 1 1
Carried forward II.—1942	30 2	. 8 47	2 5	1 1	9 4 1	109

	AI	\mathbf{PI}	PE	N	D	I	CI	E
--	----	---------------	----	---	---	---	----	---

	Brought forward	30	 2.		8	. 47	 2	. 5	 1	1	. 9	4	109
N	Io. 5. Chronic Poisoning—												
	Chronic Poisoning	-	 			. 1	 	. –	 				1
N	lo. 6. Diseases of the												
	Nervous System & Sense Organs—												
	Encephalitis	1	 										
	Meningitis		 				 		 				1
	Muscular Atrophy								 				3
	Cerebral Haemor-		 			1	 	-	 				1
	rhage	6	 5		2	5	 	1			1		20
	Apoplexy	1	1				 						20
	Cerebral Embolism	2											5
	Cerebral Thrombosi						 		 1				2
	Coronary Thrombos						 						1
	Softening of Brain	1 .					 		 				1
	Hemiplegia	5					 		 				5
	Primary Dementia						 		 				1
	Mania						 		 				1
	Epilepsy						 		 				3
	Paralysis Agitans	2	1		I		 		 		~		6
	Melancholia	-					 		 				1
	Paraplegia						 		 				1
	Korsakoffsis		 				 		 				1
N	o. 7. Diseases of the												
	Circulatory System	ı—											
	Endocarditis					1							
	Endocarditis Chronic Endocarditi		 			1	 	-	 				1
	Chronic Endocarditi Aortic Valve Diseas	0	 	•		1	 	1	 				
	Mitral Valve Disease		 										
	Myocarditis										 1		3
	Myocardial De-	т.	 	• •		1	 	-	 1		1		0
	generation	4	1000		,	2		9			3		14
	Angina Pectoris												14
	Coronary Throm-	*	 				 		 				1
	bosis		1	1		2			1	_		_	ß
	Heart Block												-
			 			1	 		 				
	Carried forward	60 .	 10	. 15	·	69	 2	10	 4	1	26	4	201
	II												

Brought forward	60	10	15	69	2	10	4	1	26	4	201
Auricular Fibrilla- tion Cardiac Asthma Morbus Cordis Arterio Sclerosis Femoral Thrombos Atheroma	 11 1 is 	1 1 		 1 3 4 1 	 	1 	 	 1 	1 	 1 	1 1 21 9 1 1
No. 8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	_										
Acute Bronchitis Chronic Bronchitis Asthma Pneumonia Lobar-Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Hypostatic Pneumonia Pulmonary Abscess	1	 2		1 1					 2 		1 3 2 4 3 3 2 1
No. 9. Diseases of the Digestive System—											
Acute Gastritis Gastric Ulcer Duodenal Ulcer Enteritis Intestinal Obstruc- tion Strangulated Hernia Volvulus Cirrhosis of Liver Obstructive Jaundice	3 1 1 1	 	 1 	3 1 8 4 	 				 1		2 6 1 9 5 1 3
Colitis Carried forward		1									1
II		10 111									

Brought forward	88 15	22100	2 11	4	9 25	5 994
			2 11	4	2 00	0 204
No. 10. Non-venereal						
Diseases of the Ge- nito-Urinary Sys-						
tem and Annexa—						
Nephritis	1				:.	1
Chronic Nephritis	4					5
Pyelo-Nephritis Uræmia	1 1					3
Uræmia Enlargement of	1 1					2
Prostate	1	4				5
Pelvic Abscess		1				
No. 14. Congenital Malformations—						
Congenital Heart		1				1
Pyloric Stenosis		1				1
No. 15. Diseases of Early Infancy— Asphyxia						
Pallida		1				1
No 18 Old An						
No. 16. Old Age— Senile Decay	41 4	9 5	2		2 11	74
No. 17. Deaths from Violence—						
Accidental		1 8			1	1 15
Suicide	3	1 –			1	5
Total	144 21	33123	2 13	4	4 48	6 398
II.—1942						

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1941.

No. 1. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases. Typhoid		Under 1 yr		2-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	Over 17	l'otal
demic and Infectious Diseases. Typhoid 1 1 Diptheria 1 1 1 Diptheria 1 1 1 Dipthteria 1 1 1 Binecephalitis (acute) 1 1 Tuberculosis 1 1 1 Pulmonary 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours- 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours- 1 2 3 Alimentary. Stomach 1 2 3 Alimentary. Stomach 1 1 2 3	No. 1. Epidemic,		1-2	2.0	0 10	10 10			
Typhoid 1 1 Diphtheria 1 1 Encephalitis Lethar- gica 1 1 Encephalitis (acute) 1 1 Tuberculosis 1 1 Pulmonary 1 1 Spine 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									
Diphtheria 1 - - - - - 1 Encephalitis Lethar- gica . - - - 1 . - . 1 Tuberculosis - - - - 1 . - 1 Pulmonary - - - - 3 19 2 24 Peritoneal - - - - 1 - 1 - 1 Addison's Disease - - - - 1 - 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours - - - 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Diseases.								
Diphtheria 1 - - - - - 1 Encephalitis Lethar- giea . - - - 1 - - 1 Encephalitis (acute) - - - - 1 - - 1 Tuberculosis - - - - 1 - - 1 Pulmonary - - - - 3 19 2 24 Peritoneal - - - - 1 - 1 - 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other - - - - 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Typhoid			. –			1		1
gica 1 1 Encephalitis (acute) 1 1 Tuberculosis 3 19 2 24 Peritoneal 1 1 Spine 1 1 1 Addison's Disease 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours 1 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 0esophagus 1 1 1 2 3 Mimentary. Stomach 1 1 1 2		1	–						1
Encephalitis (acute) 1 1 Tuberculosis Pulmonary 3 19 2 24 Peritoneal 1 1 Spine 1 1 Addison's Disease 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Encephalitis Letha	ar-							
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary 3 19 2 24 Peritoneal 1 1 Spine 1 1 Addison's Disease 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours— 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 Oesophagus 1 1 2 3 Alimentary. Stomach 1 1 2 3 Alimentary. Stomach 1 1 1 2	gica			. –		1			1
Pulmonary 3 19 2 24 Peritoneal 1 1 Spine 1 1 Addison's Disease 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours— 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours— 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours— 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 2 3 1 2 <t< td=""><td>Encephalitis (acute</td><td>e) –</td><td> –</td><td>. –</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td></t<>	Encephalitis (acute	e) –	–	. –			1		1
Peritoneal 1 1 Spine 1 1 Addison's Disease 1 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours— Buccal Cavity & Pharynx. Buccal cavity 3 3 Buccal cavity 1 2 3 Alimentary. Stomach 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 1 3 Vidras 1 1 2 1 1 1 <t< td=""><td>Tuberculosis-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Tuberculosis-								
Spine 1 Addison's Disease 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours— Buccal Cavity & Pharynx. <	Pulmonary			. –		3		2	24
Addison's Disease 1 1 No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours— Tumours— Buccal Cavity & Pharynx. 3 3 Buccal cavity 3 3 Oesophagus 3 3 Alimentary. Stomach 1 1 2 3 Rectum 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 Kidney 1 1 1 2 1 3 Kidney 1 1 2 1 3 Kidney 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 <td< td=""><td>Peritoneal</td><td></td><td> –</td><td>. –</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Peritoneal		–	. –			1		
No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours— Buccal Cavity & Pharynx. Buccal cavity $- \dots - \dots$	*			. –		1			
Tumours— Buccal Cavity & Pharynx. Buccal cavity 3 3 Oesophagus 1 2 3 Alimentary. Stomach 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 1 1 Vulva 1 1 1 1 <	Addison's Disease		–	. –				1	1
Tumours— Buccal Cavity & Pharynx. Buccal cavity 3 3 Oesophagus 1 2 3 Alimentary. Stomach 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 1 1 Vulva 1 1 1 1 <									
Buccal Cavity & Pharynx. Buccal cavity		ther							
Buccal cavity 3 3 Oesophagus 1 2 3 Alimentary. Stomach 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 5 11 Rectum 1 2 1 1 2 Liver 1 2 1 3 Kidney 1 1 1 1	Tumours-								
Oesophagus 1 2 3 Alimentary. Stomach 5 7 12 Colon 5 7 12 Colon 6 5 11 Rectum 1 2 Liver 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 1 1 1 1	Buccal Cavity & Pha	trynx.							
Alimentary. Stomach	Buccal cavity			. –				3	3
Stomach 5 7 12 Colon 6 5 11 Rectum 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 Uterus 1 1 1 1	Oesophagus		–	. –			1	2	3
Colon 6 5 11 Rectum 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 <t< td=""><td>Alimentary.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Alimentary.								
Rectum 1 1 2 Liver 1 1 1 Pancreas 1 1 1 1 Pancreas 1 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 Prostate 1 1 1 Vulva 1 1 1 1 Other female genital organs <td>Stomach</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>. –</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>12</td>	Stomach			. –			5	7	12
Liver 1 1 Pancreas 2 1 3 Kidney 1 3 Bladder 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 <	Colon			. –			6	5	11
Pancreas 2 1 3 Kidney 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Rectum		–	. –			1	1	2
Kidney 1 1 2 Bladder 1 1 2 Prostate 1 1 Prostate 5 Uterus 1 1 Vulva 1 1 Cervix 1 1 Other female genital organs— Breast 1 1 1 Uterus 3 5 8 8 Larynx 1 1 Lungs	Liver			. –				1	1
Bladder 1 1 Prostate 5 5 Uterus 1 1 Vulva 1 1 1 Cervix 1 1 1 Other female genital organs 1 1 1 Other female genital organs 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		–	–	. –			2	1	3
Prostate 5 5 Uterus 1 1 Vulva 1 1 Vulva 1 1 Cervix 1 1 Other female genital organs— Breast 3< 5< 8 Larynx 1 1 Carried forward 1 6 51 34 92				. –			1	1	2
Uterus 1 1 Vulva 1 1 Cervix 1 1 Other female genital organs— Breast 1 1 Other female genital organs— Breast 3 5 8 Larynx 1 1 Lungs 1 1 Cerebral tumour 1 1 2 Carried forward 1 1 6 51 34 92	Bladder						1		1
Vulva 1 1 Cervix 1 1 Other female genital organs— Breast 1 1 Other female genital organs— Breast 3 5 8 Larynx 1 1 Lungs 1 4 Cerebral tumour 1 1 2 Carried forward 1 1 6 51 34 92	Prostate			. –				5	5
Cervix 1 1 Other female genital organs— Breast 1 1 Breast 3 5 8 Larynx 1 1 Larynx 3 5 8 Larynx 1 1 Lungs 1 4 4 4 2 Carried forward 1 6 51 34 92 2		–	–	. –					
Other female genital organs— Breast 3 5 8 Larynx 1 1 Lungs 4 4 Cerebral tumour 1 1 2 Carried forward 1 6 51 34 92				. –			1		1
Breast 3 5 8 Larynx 1 1 Lungs 1 1 Cerebral tumour 1 4 Carried forward 1 6 51 34 92	Cervix		–				1		1
Larynx - - - - 1 - 1 Lungs - - - - - 4 - 4 Cerebral tumour - - 1 - 2 Carried forward 1 - 6 51 34 92	Other female genital of	organs—							
Lungs 4 4 Cerebral tumour 1 1 2 Carried forward 1 - 6 51 34 92	Breast						3	5	8
Cerebral tumour - - 1 2 Carried forward 1 - 6 51 34 92	Larynx						1		1
Carried forward 1 6 51 34 92	Lungs	–		. –			4		4
	Cerebral tumour			. –		1)		2
	Comied formeral					0	= 1	24	
11-1942	II.—1942	1		. –		0	51	34	92

Brought forward	1		 	6	51	34	92
Sarcoma of Bone Sarcoma of Lymph			 		1	1	2
Glands					1		1
Melanotic Other Non-Malignant Tumours.			 			1	1
Adenoma of Prostate			 		1	1	2
No. 3. Rheumatism di- seases of Mitrition and of Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases.							
Rheumatoid Arthritis						1	1
Diabetis Mellitus			 			2	2
No. 4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-form- ing Organs—							
Pernicious Anæmia			 			4	4
Splenic Anæmia			 	1		1	2
						1	1
Acute Leukæmia			 		1		1
No. 5. Chronic Poison- ing—							
Chronic Poisoning			 		1		1
No. 6. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs—							
Encephalitis			 		1		1
Meningitis		1	 		1		3
Muscular Atrophy			 		1		1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage			 		3	17	20
Apoplexy			 		1	1	2
Cerebral Embolism			 			5	5
Cerebral Thrombosis			 		2		2
Coronary Thrombosis			 			1	1
Carried forward II—1492	2	1	 	7	65	70 1	145

Brought forward	2		1		-		-		7	 65	 70	 145
Softening of the Brain			-		-		_		_	 1	 _	 1
**												 5
Hemiplegia Primary Dementia												 1
										 		 3
Epilepsy						••••						 6
Paralysis Agitans Mania				••••				••••				 1
35.1 1.1		••••										1
								••••				 1
Paraplegia						••••						 1
Korsakoffsis	-					••••		••••	-	 -	 1	 1
No. 7. Diseases of the												
Circulatory System—												
Endocarditis	-		-		-		-		-	 1	 -	 1
Chronic Endocarditis	-		-				-		-	 -	 1	 1
Aortic Valve Disease	-		-		-		-			 1	 	 1
Mitral Valve Disease	-		-		-		-		-	 1	 2	 3
Myocarditis	-		-						-	 2	 6	 8
Myocardial Degenera-												
tion	-		-		-		-		-	 2	 12	 14
Angina Pectoris	-						-		-	 -	 1	 1
Coronary Thrombosis	-		-				-		-	 2	 4	 6
Heart Block	-						-		_	 -	 1	 1
Auricular Fibrillation					-		-		-	 -	 1	 1
Cardiac Asthma			-				-		-	 -	 1	 1
Morbus Cordis	-		-		-		-		-	 6	 15	 21
Arterio Sclerosis	-				-				-	 3	 6	 9
Femoral Thrombosis							-		_	 1		 1
Atheroma	-		-		_		-		-		 1	 1
No. 8. Diseases of the												
Respiratory System-												
Acute Bronchitis	-		_		_		-		_	 	 1	 1
Chronic Bronchitis			_		_		-		_	 -		 3
Asthma					-		_		_	 1		 2
Pneumonia			1		_		_					 4
Lobar Pneumonia			2		_		_					 3
Broncho Pneumonia			_				-					 3
Hypostatic Pneumonia			_		_		_		_		 1	 2
Pulmonary Abscess			_		-		_		-		 -	 1
- 411101101 / 11000000			-								 -	
Carried forward II.—1942	2		2		-		1		8	 99	 143	 254

Brought forward	2	. 2			. 8	. 99 1	43	254
No. 9. Diseases of the Digestive System—								
Acute GastritisGastric UlcerDuodenal UlcerEnteritisColitisIntestinal ObstructionStrangulated HerniaVolvulusCirrhosis of LiverObstructive Jaundice		 		 	 	2 3 1 5 2 1 1	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$. 6 . 1 . 1 . 9 . 5 . 1 . 3
No. 10. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito- urinary System and Annexa—								
Enlargement of Prostate	 e	 	 	 	 	1 3 1 1	2 2 2 5	5 3 2 5
No. 14. Congenital Mal- formations—								
Pyloric Stenosis No. 15. Diseases of								
Infancy— Asphyxia Pallida No. 16. Diseases of	1							1
<i>Old Age</i> — Old Age –							74	74
No. 17. Deaths from Vio- lence— Accidental Death Suicide				1			5 1	
Total	5	2	1	1	10 1	130	249	398

II.—1942

D

Rapport de l'Inspecteur de Sanitation.

States of Guernsey Health Office,

Lukis House, Guernsey.

I beg to forward my annual report for 1941.

HOUSING.

Number of houses inspected for	gene	eral o	omplair	nts au	nd san	itary	
arrangements							42
Number of houses re-inspected for	~						
arrangements							30
Number of houses inspected in con						lous	16
Diseases Number of evacuated houses inspec							261
Number of evacuated houses mispec							212
Number of sanitary inspections of							45
Number of sanitary inspection of h							27
Number of houses fumigated and t							46
Number of drains tested							12
Number of complaints investigated	and a	abated	1				65
							756
Appointments with States and Paro	ochial	officia	als and	other	s		81
SANITARY DEFECTS REME	DIED	AN	D WOF	RK C	ARRIE	D OU	T.
New cess-pits constructed and mod	ern sa	nitat	ion prov	rided			3
Gullies inserted							I
Closing orders served							4
Notices served for overcrowding							3
							-
							II
Bakehouses inspected							
Bakehouses inspected							17
]	FARM	IS.					
Total number of farms inspected a	nd re-	inspe	cted (rot	utine)			341
Piggeries inspected and re-inspected							6
Farmers warned for dirty stables				***			28
Farmers warned for dirty milk and							153
Milk retailers' premises inspected	•••						17
							545

20

SIR,

II.-1942

MILK AND OTHER ANALYSES.

The number of milk samples taken during 1941 was greatly in excess of other years. The fact that farmers have been unable to purchase filter pads or other straining materials has made it more difficult for them to produce clean milks; hence the need for taking the increased number of samples. Thirty-three samples were taken direct from the cow and examined for mastitis.

The highest fat content for the year was 8.30% with non-fatty solids 9.63%, the lowest—fat 1.40% with non-fatty solids 7.64%.

341 Farm inspections have been carried out and contact made with a large number of farmers to ensure the production of clean milk.

There were no prosecutions during the year.

The total number of inspections can be considered satisfactory having regard to the shortage of petrol. An assistant inspector was appointed to this Department in April, and his time has been fully occupied in taking milk samples and inspecting farms.

The following table gives the number of milk and cream samples taken during the year, and by way of comparison I have included the fat and non-fatty solids for the years 1939—1940.

Number of samples of separated 1	nilk					 675
Number of samples of retail milk						
Number of samples of whole milk	for Met	thyle	ne Blue	Test		 231
Number of samples of whole milk	for fat	test				 153
Number of samples of whole mill	k for fat	and	Methy	lene B	lue Test	 1,774
Official samples of whole milk						 113
Cream						 358

 $13\frac{1}{2}$ % of the samples taken did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test for cleanliness.

Average	fat	conter	nt for	19.	4 I	 	 	 	4.05%
,,	,,	,,	,,	19	40	 	 	 	4.24%
,,	,,	,,	,,	19	39	 	 	 	4.19%
Average	non	-fatty	solids	for	1941	 	 	 	8.62%
,,		,,	,,		1940		 	 	8.48%
,,		,,	"	,,	1939	 	 	 	8.72%

WATER.

The following waters have been examined, the majority of them from the States Water Board supply.

Bacteriological examinat Bacteriological and Cher	ion only nical examination	 	 	23 64	
Dacteriological and ener					

II-1942

FOODS.

A number of food samples have been taken, including flour and cheese. No flour sample had a greater arsenic content than permitted. The cheeses, which were all French Camemberts were satisfactory for protein, but lower in fats than indicated in the given percentage.

Flour			 	35
Cheese			 	8
Semolina			 	2
Salt (local))		 	2
Jam (Fren	ch)		 	I
Turnip)	For fat		 	I
Swede 5	and pro	tein	 	I
Yeast			 	I

SPIRITS AND BEER.

A number of samples were taken and analysed for possible adulteration; they all were satisfactory.

Rum	 	 	 4
Whiskey		 	 5
Brandy	 	 	 6
Gin	 	 	 2
Beer	 	 	 4

On April 28th I proceeded to Alderney with a party of men, to inspect and put in working order all sanitary installations in unoccupied houses. Most of the w.c.'s were badly choked, and owing to the peculiar construction of the drains, difficult to clear. The total number put into working order was 464. The work was completed in nine days.

and a second

Details are as follows : ---

Situation of property.					Sanitary Appliances cleaned and left in working order.		
Victoria Street						86	
High Street						67	
Oliver Street						4	
New Street						11	
Brecque Road						II	
Bourgage Street						19	
Little Street						26	
Les Rosiers						15	
1010						0	

II.-1942

Huret Street			 		16
Church Street		*	 		I
St. Martins					
Trigale (3 conder			 		13
	unicuj		 	• • •	13
Les Venelles	•••		 		5
Marais			 		7.
Mare Jean Bott			 		8
Braye Road			 		19
Harbour			 		9
New Town			 		36
Colimbot Road			 		7
Longy Road-L	ighthe	ouse	 		49
Platte Saline			 		32
Ramsbotham			 		1
Roper			 		I
Val Road					1.1
			 	•••	7
Williamson	•••		 		I
					464

Several water samples were taken from Public Supplies and found satisfactory.

A staff of three sanitary assistants has been almost continuously employed during the year. Their work consisted of cleaning, and when necessary fumigating unoccupied houses, also houses which have been occupied by the German Forces and foreign labourers. A quantity of material has had to be burned owing to dampness and moths. Periodical visits have had to be made to these houses, and will be until such time as they are re-occupied. Disinfections have been carried out both at the German occupied and Emergency Hospitals. Both permanent and temporary staff have given every satisfaction in the work.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. AUSTIN, M.S.I.A., States Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Dr. R. W. Revell, Medical Officer of Health, Lukis House.

II.-1942





