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FORTY-NII

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Hea

FOR THE YEAR 1947.



GUERNSEY:

PRINTED BY THE "GUERNSEY 'STAR' AND 'GAZETTE' LIMITED BORDAGE STREET.

1948.



APPENDIX.

REPORT

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1947.

Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1947.

States Office Annexe, Albert Pier, Guernsey, 25th September, 1948. Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947, 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, Royal Court House, Guernsey.

Lukis House, Guernsey, 30th June, 1948.

GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to present my thirteenth annual report as States Medical Officer of Health.

The vital statistics for the year are very satisfactory, but there is still an urgent need for new houses and the extension of the water mains and sewers.

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.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

	TABLE I.								
Sunshine.									
Total for 1947						1787.9 hours.			
Average for 54 years						1879.8 ,,			
Sunless days for 1947						73.			
Average ditto for 54 years						55.			
Rainfall.									
Total rainfall for 1947				100		35.09 inches.			
Average for 105 years						36.85 ,,			
Average for 50 years						36.70 ,,			
Rain days for 1947						178.			
Average ditto 105 years						187.			
Temperature.									
Daily Mean Temperature,	1947					50.8°F.			
Average for 105 years						51.1			
Average for 50 years						51.5			
Mean daily range, 1947						9.3			
Average ditto						9.3			

TABLE II.

	Estimated	BIR	THS.	Γ	DEATE	IS.	DEATHS		
YEAR.	population to middle of each year.	Numbe	Rate er per 1,000.	Number.	Crude Rate per 1,000	Adjusted Rate per 1,000.	1	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
1935	41,160	777	18.9	518	12.6	8.8	46	59.2	
1936	41,950	708	16.9	545	12.9	9.0	42	59.3	
1937	42,410	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	
1942	23,561	262	II.I	525	22.3		10	38.1	
1943	22,641	337	14.9	414	18.3	-	16	47.5	
1944	22,408	395	17.6	472	21.1	-	17	43.0	
1945	25,500	391	15.3	436	17.1	-	II	28.1	
1946	38,038	872	22.9	431	11.3	7.9	35	40.I	
1947	40,674	900	22.2	419	10.3	7.2	30	33-3	

TABLE III.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

	Under 1 year.	Years 1-5.	Years 5-15.	Years 15-25.	Years 25-65.		Over 65 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
1930-1939	 7.4	 2.3	 2.1	 2.4	 30.0		55.8
1940-							
Jan-June.	5.9	 2.9	 1.2	 1.5	 34.4		55.I
July-Dec.	 3.3	 -	 -	 1.6	 31.3		63.8
1941	 1.2	 0.7	 0.3	 2.5	 32.6		62.7
1942	 1.8	 0.7	 -	 1.8	 31.2		64.5
1943	 3.9	 0.7	 0.2	 1.5	 28.1	10.5	65.6
1944	 3.6	 0.2	 0.4	 2.1	 28.2		65.5
1945	 2.8	 1.3	 0.9	 2.0	 27.0		66.0
1946	 8.1	 2.3	 0.9	 3.8	 23.8		61.0
1947	 7.9	 0.7	 1.0	 1.6	 28.8		60.0

POPULATION.

The mid-year population was estimated at 40,674.

BIRTHS.

There were 900 live births, males 461, females 439, a rate of 22.2 per 1,000. Still-births numbered 17, a rate of 18.9 per 1,000 live births; illegitimate births were 44, a percentage of 4.9 live births.

DEATHS.

There were 419 deaths, males 203, females 216, a crude rate of 10.3 per 1,000, adjusted death rate 7.2.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two deaths from Cæsarian Section, a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 live births.

Under the Ordinance "Ayant rapport aux Sages Femmes," medical aid was sought in 92 cases.

Fees to medical practitioners £174 6s. od.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 30 deaths under one year of age, giving a rate of 33.3 per 1,000 live births.

MARRIAGES.

There were 409 marriages, a rate of 10.1 per 1,000.

CANCER.

There were 66 deaths from Cancer, a rate of 1.6 per 1,000.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 24 deaths from Tuberculosis, 22 pulmonary and 2 non-pu'monary, giving rates of 0.58, 0.54 and .04 per 1,000 respectively.

The attendances at the Chest Clinic were as follows :-

New cases of Tuberculosis	 	 	42
New cases not Tuberculosis	 	 	17
Attendances of old cases	 	 	173
X-rays taken	 	 	452
Notifications of Tuberculosis	 	 	62

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were little notifiable infectious diseases during the year; notifications were as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	 	 	 42
Scarlet Fever	 	 	 22
Diphtheria	 	 	 2
Poliomyelitis	 	 	 I
Aseptic Meningitis	 	 	 I
Para Typhoid B	 	 	 2
Bacillus Dysentry	 	 	 I
Scabies	 	 	 23
Abortions	 	 	 I

570 children were inoculated, 163 re-inoculated against Diphtheria.

The following cases were admitted to King Edward Sanatorium :-

The followin	ing cases w	cre au	mitted	to Kii	ig Lum	ard Sar	atom		Deaths.
Pulmonary Tub	erculosis							40	7
Erysipelas								2	-
Scarlet Fever								4	-
Measles								2	-
Diphtheria								2	-
Poliomyelitis								I	-
Tonsillitis								I	-
Chicken-pox								2	-
Mumps								2	-
Tubercular Men	ingitis.							I	-
Influenza								I	-
Dysentry								I	-
								_	_
								59	7.
								-	(constant)

SANITATION.

Extensive sanitary work has been carried out in the Island during the year.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The States water supply was satisfactory but here again extensions as soon as possible are necessary.

MILK SUPPLIES

Very large numbers of samples have been taken and inspections made in order to improve the cleanliness of the milk supplies.

HOUSING.

There is at present an extreme shortage of houses, which is becoming more and more acute, with excessive and widespread overcrowding.

SELECTED GUERNSEY HEALTH STATISTICS.

	Infant Mortality.	Still-births.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000.
1937	 53.2	37.8	0.74.
1938	 43.4	37.6	0.35
1939	 44.3	43.2	0.62
1940	 46.4	28.5	0.59
1941	 20.5	20.8	1.0
1942	 38.1	30.7	0.91
1943	 47.5	15.1	0.90
1944	 43.0	20.2	1.2
1945	 28.1	23.0	0.47
1946	 40.1	21.7	0.45
1947	 33.3	18.9	0.54

I.	VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC. Cases under treatment or observation on 1st January,	M	F	TOTAL
	Syphilis	11 4	10 5	21 9
2.	Number of cases, formerly removed from register, returned during year for treatment or observation	3	-	3
3.	In-patients	1	-	I
4.	Number of new cases during the year suffering from :—			
	(a) Syphilis Primary	5	3	8
	Secondary	-	-	-
	All later stages	5	4	9
	Congenital	I -	_	I
	1st year of infection	20	I	21
	All later stages	I	-	I
	N. A.			
5.	Number of attendances		600	
	Syphilis	503	472	975
	Any other	81	.21	102
6.	Specimens taken for Pathological and Bacteriological examination,			
	(a) Smears for Gonorrhea	84	103	187
	(b) Smears for dark ground for spirochætes	26	7.4	- 40
	(d) Blood tests for Kahn Dye tests	7	14	40
	(e) Blood tests for G.C.F.T	33	4	37
	(f) Cerebro-spinal fluid for W.R. and Gold Curve	5	I	6
	URINES			
	Urines for routine clinical tests (Phosphates, albumin, etc.)		3	293
-				

APPENDIX

	Name of Preparation.	NO. INJECT		
		M	F	TOTAL
7.	Chief preparation used in treatment of Syphilis.			
	(1) ArsenicMapharside Tryparsamide (if any) (2) BismuthBismostab (3) PenicillinPenicillin	283 266 14	227 85 117	510 351 131
	Chief preparation used in treatment of Gonorrhea.	14	11/	*3*
	(I) Penicillin(Emulsion)	38	17	55
	(2) Sulphathiazole	9	_	9
	(3) Vaginal tablets	-	52	52
	(5) Irrigations	35	-	35
8.	Other treatment and/or instrumentation.			
	Prostate massage	63	-	63
	Urethroscopy	3	-	3
	Sounds	I		1
9.	Number of cases discharged			
	Syphilis	2	-	2
	G.C. or Non-specific	9	-	9

Board of Health Laboratory Service Annual Report for 1947.

		Ian_Me	r A	oril_ I	ine	Inly Se	ent (Oct-Dec.
Т	Urethral, cervical and vaginal	jan-Me	u. A	prii-Je	me.	July-Se	pt. (oct-Dec.
-	smears for Gonococci.	15		18		7		25
2.	Urethral, cervical and vaginal	-3		-		,		-3
-	cultures for Gonococci.	4		3	-	_		I
3.	Sputum direct examination	т		3				
3	for T.B.	56		30		36		37
4.	Sputum culture examination		100.00			3		31
- 1	for T.B.	I		I		_		
5.	Sputum culture examination							
	other organisms.	_		-		-		_
6.	Eye smears	7		10		5		3
	Eye cultures.	4		5		4		7
	Urine routine examinations.	14		17		6		8
9.	Urine deposit examinations	20		21		16		16
	Urine smears bacteriology.	10		13		13		12
II.	Urine cultures.	9		10		4		9
12.	Urine bile derivatives.	-		-		-		2
13.	Urine urea estimations.	-		-		-		2
14.	Urine acetone derivatives.	-		13		-		- \
15.	Blood cultures.	I		-		4		I
16.	Blood grouping.	23		12		5		16
	Blood white cell count.	10		12		II		4
	Blood red " "	18		22		12		30
	Blood Hæmaglobin.	18		20		17		38
	Blood colour index.	14		15		7		-
	Blood differential count.	14		16		14		5
	Blood sedimentation rate.	10		14		II		7
	Blood for Anthrax.	-		4		-		5
	Blood for C. Welchii.	-		I				-
	Blood sugar estimations	-		17		7		3
	Blood urca estimations.	-		-		4		4
	Blood cell volume.	_				4		2I 2I
	Blood M.C.H.C. Blood M.C.V.			-		2		21
29.	Blood widals.					2		I
	Blood other agglutinations.					12		2
	Blood for Parasites.		**			34		2
	Throat smears for K.L.B.	1		2		2		I
30.50	Throat cultures for K.L.B.	4		3 20		5		8
20. 1	Semen fertility tests.	_		3		3		_
	Stool occult blood.	6		20		5		_
	Stool direct smears.	2		II		7		2
3/.								
	Carried forward	266		331		267		309
				00			1	

	D 1116					-6-		200
	Brought forward.	266		331		267		309
	Stool cultures.	I		5		7		I
-	Fractional Gastric Analysis.	-	115	2		1		I
-	Single Gastric Fluids.	-		-		-		3
	Hair examinations for Fungi.	I		-		-		-
	Skin ,, ,, ,,	-		-		-		-
	Skin ,, ,, Parasites.			I		-		-
44.	Pus direct smears.	2		.6		2		5
45.	Pus cultures.	2		3		3		2
46.	Pus dark ground examination.	-		I		-		-
47.	Kahn Dye Test.	-		10		40		70
48.	Cerebro-spinal fluid.							
	Cell count.	I		5		2		2
	Direct smear.	2		3		I		I
	Chloride Estimation.	2		I				I
	Globulin.	· I		I		I		I
	Sugar Estimation.	-		2		-		-
	Culture.	2		8		-		I
49.	Pleural and other body fluids.				1			
	Culture.	-		I		2		2
	Direct smears.	-		I		-		3
	Cell count.	-		I		-		3
50.	Coagulase test.	-		-		I		-
51.	Organism Agglutinations.	-		-		5		-
52.	Veterinary investigations.	-		-		10		9
53.	Ear, nose and throat smears.	-		-		-		I
54.	Ear, nose and throat cultures.	-		-		-		I
55-	Urea clearance test complete.	-		-		-		I
	Food samples bacteriological.	-		3		2		19
	Milk tests for Mastitis.	40		67		17		79
58.	Milk Reductase grading bad.	-		10		24		10
59.	Milk " " Intermedia	te -		15		97		28
60.	Milk ,, ,, good	-		38		169		102
61.	Ice cream grading bad.	-		2		51		-
62.	Ice cream grading good.	-		24		69		7
63.	Water presumptive B. Coli.	-		I		13		4
	Water conclusive B. Coli.	-		I		-		-
100			-		-		-	-
	Total	320		543		784		666

The total number of investigations carried out during 1947 totalled 2,313 comprised of more than sixty different tests. These figures are considered very satisfactory for the first year of the Board of Health Laboratory Service. During the year the following investigations appear worthy of special record. A. Isolation of Salmonella organism with patient's serum agglutinins response to titre of 1/2,500.

B. Production of rat virus totalled 100 litres.

- C. A blood film with 48% Eosinophilia prompted subsequent diagnosis of Ankylostoma duodenale infection in patient, originally contracted in N. Africa two years previous to diagnosis.
- D. A case of provisional scabies. No Sarcoptidæ were found in vesicular elevations but Sarcoptes scabies found in apparent non-infected wrist folds.
- E. Bacterial elimination of two possible Salmonella Paratyphoid "A" carriers.
- F. What is believed to be the first case of Hæmolytic disease of the newborn, (Erythroblastosis Fætalis) to be diagnosed in the Island occurred in November, 1947, and was investigated by the laboratory. In view of the suggestive family history and clinical appearance the Rh. position was investigated. Although 48 hours after birth blood from the baby showed a Hæmaglobin of 85% and absence of Erythroblasts, blood specimens from mother and baby, and later the father, were sent to Dr. Mourant at the Lister Institute for Rh. Investigation. Dr. Mourant reported the baby as Rh. Positive together with positive Coombs Test; the mother, group B. Rh. Negative with two serum Anti-Rh. Antibodies of the "complete" and "incomplete" Anti-D. Varieties. The father was group A2 RI RI (i.e., Rh. Positive Homozygous.) The condition was clearly attributable to Rhesus immunisation. The baby's Hæmaglobin fell rapidly, numerous Erythroblasts appeared, and when the Hb. reached 35% a transfusion of 150 mls. of packed Rh. Negative cells was given, which raised the Hb. to 115%. Subsequent progress has been very satisfactory. There is little doubt that the prompt investigations and correct transfusion saved the baby's life.

Routine Public Health Investigations.

The Methylene Blue reductase test was performed on 493 milk samples and 153 ice cream samples.

		Category.					
	Good.	Intermediate.	Bad.				
Milk	309	140	44.				
Ice cream	100	-	53.				

The ice cream figures demonstrate the necessity for constant supervision and checking in the preparation and marketing of this product and it is very desirable that improved figures be forthcoming for 1948.

203 tests for suspected Mastitis in cattle were performed and the low percentage of positive findings demonstrated the low incidence of active Mastitis in Guernsey.

When the Vauquiédor Hospital is opened it is expected that an increase in laboratory investigations will result and the engagement of a Student Technician will materially assist in meeting this demand; also in establishing most of the pressing improvements previously recorded in past tri-monthly reports.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY A. WILSON, A.I.M.L.T.

Laboratory Technician.

The Medical Officer of Health, Board of Health, Lukis House, Guernsey.

RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1947.

				BIR	THS.						
PARISH LETTER	. A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	K	Total
	St. P. Port.	St. Sampson.	Vale.	Castel.	St. Saviour.	St. Pierre- du-Bois.	Torteval.	Forest.	St. Martin.	St. Andrew.	
Males	64 50	17	22 2I	323	6 5	7 8	I	3 4	10 12	9	461 439
-					-						
Total	114	36	43	634	II	15	I	7	22	17	900
Deaths under I											
year Stillbirths	6 1	2 I	I _	20 14	_	_	_	-	I	 I	30 17
-											
				DF	ATHS:						
No. 1. Epidemic, Endemic and In- fectious Diseases.											
Influenza Tuberculosis (All forms)		-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-		3
Pulmonary Tubercular	7	3	I	9	2	-	-	-	-		22
Meningitis	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		2
Septicæmia		-	-	I		-	-		-		1
No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours. Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.											
Mandible	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		I
Larynx	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 7	-		I
Oesophagus Stomach	2 4	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-		3
Colon	2	-	_	I	I			-	2 I		9 5
Carried Forward	16	5	2	18	3		-	_	3		47

				APPE	NDIX						13
Brought Forward No. 2. (Continued).	16	5	2	18	3	-	-	-	3		.47
Pancreas			2								
Liver	I		I	I		_	-		_	I	4
Pylorus	-	_	I	_		_			-		2
Large Intestine	_	_	_	_	_	_				I	I
Rectum	I	2	I	4	-	_	_		-		8
Lung	I	-	3	2	-	-	-	_	_		6
Bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	I		I
Uterus	I	I	3	-	-	-	-	_	I		6
Cervix		-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		I
Breast Skin	I	-		I	I	I	-	-	-		4
V: J	_ I	1	_	-	-	-	-	-	_		I
Sarcoma of		1	-	_	_	_	-	-	-		I
Pelvis	-	_	_	_	_	I	_				I
Hypernephroma	-	I	-	_	_	_	_				I
Bladder	2	-	-	-	_	- 12	_	_	_	I	3
Thyroid	-	I	-	_	-	_	_	_	-		I
Cerebral											
Tumours	-	-	I	I	-	-	-	470	I		3
Sarcoma of											
Prostate	I	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		2
No. 3. Rheumatism,											
Diseases of Nutri-											
tion, and of Endo- crine Glands and											
other General Di-											
seases.											
Rheumatoid											
Arthritis	I	_	I	_	_	_		_		I	3
Diabetes										-51	2
Mellitus	2	_	_	I	_	-	_	-	_	A	3
No. 4. Disease of											
Blood and Blood											
Forming Organs.										secret.	
Plastic Anæmia	I	_	_	_	_	-	4-	-	-	ana itt	I
No. 6. Diseases of										100	
the Nervous System										Products Product	
and Sense Organs.										ndona	
	- 1				-	-	-	-	_	AND .	I
Cerebral	-									odnows.	1
Hæmorrhage	-6	2	2	- 2	-	-1		T/	610-110	www.	14
Cerebral									-107		
Thrombosis	8	-I	-	7	-	-	-		I de I	- 4000	17
Carried Forward	44	14	17	39	4	3	-	ī	7	· Tar man	133

MATH

APPENDIX

Brought Forward	44	14	17	39	4	3	-	I	7	4	133
No. 6 (Continued).											
General Paraly-											
sis of insane				I	_	-	-	_	-		I
Epilepsy	I			_	_	_	_	_	-		I
Ephicpsy	•										
No. 7. Diseases of											
the Circulatory											
System.	1										
Endocarditis	-	2	I	I	-	-	-	-	-		4
Mitral Stenosis	3	-	I	I	-	-	-	-	-		5
Myocarditis	13	2	I	4	I	I	-	-	2	I	25
Coronary											
Thrombosis	7	5	2	5	-	-	-	-	2		21
Cardio-vascular											
Degeneration	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		I
Angina Pectoris Heart Block	2		I _	I		_		_			3
Auricular				1							-
Fibrillation	_	_			I	_	_	_	_		I
Morbus Cordis	8	I	2	4	1		-	_	_	I	16
Arterio-Sclerosis	6	4	2	9	I	I		-	I	2	26
Gangrene	2	_		_	_	_	_	_	I		3
Septic Throm-										1	
bosis	-	-	-	I	-	-	_	-	-		I
Hyperpiesis	2	-	-	-	I	-	_	-	-		3
Aneurysm	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		I
No. 8. Diesases of											
the Respiratory											
System.											
D 1.141.			-	-							2
Acute Bronchitis	I	I	I	2	I				I		3 4
Chronic Bron-											4
chitis	-	_	_	I	I		_	_	I		3
Pneumonia	2	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	-		2
Broncho											
Pneumonia	2	I	I	3	_ 1	1	-	-	-	1	8
Acute Broncho									and w		
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1		2
Lobar Pneu-										den' m	
monia	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		2
Spontaneous											P. J.
Pneumothorax	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- · · ·	I
Acute Pul-										\$2.0	-
monary Oedema			I	-	-	-	-	-			1
Carried Forward	97	31	30	74	10	6	-	I	15	8	272

											-
Brought forwar	rd 97	31	30	74	10	6	-	1	15	8	272
No. 8. (Continued)											
Asthma Asthma and	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
Bronchitis	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	2		5
Thrombosis	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-1		I
No. 9. Diseases of the Digestive System.											
Gastric Ulcer	I		-	I	-	-	-	-	-		2
Duodenal Acute Gas-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		2
tritis	-	_	I	_	_	_		-	-	No.	I
Appendicitis	-	_	_	2	_	_	_	_		- 222	2
Intestinal										100	-
Obstruction Strangulated	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		I
Hernia Cirrhosis of	-		-	I	-	-	-	-	-	(- · ·	I
Liver	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		2
Hepatitis Chronic Cholecy-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		I
stitis	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		I
No. 10. Non-Ve- nereal Diseases of the Genito Urinary System and Annexa.											
Chronic Neph-											
ritis	I	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-		4
Uræmia Enlarged	2	I	-	3	-	I	-	-	-		7
Prostate	-	-	-	3	-	I	-	-	-		4
No. 11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State. Ectopic Ges-											
tation	-	-	-	I			_	250	-		I
Shock	-	-		I	-	-	-	-	17, 10	17	I
Carried Forward	105	32	32	96	10	8	I	I	17	8	310

APPENDIX

Brought Forward	105	32	32	96	10	8	1	I	17	8	310
No. 14. Congeni- tal Malforma- tions.											
Spina Bifida Congenital Pyloric Ste-		-	- 1	2	-	-	-	-	-		2
nosis	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		I
Cleft Palate	_	1-	-	I	-	-	-	_	-		I
No. 15 Diseases of Early Infancy.											
Marasmus	-	_	-	I	-	-	-	-	-		1
Prematurity	I	I	-	9	-	-	-	-	-		II
Birth Injury	I	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-		I
Melæna											
Neonatorum	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		I
Asphyxia	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	I		I
Atelectasis	_	_	4	I	_	_	_	_			I
No. 16. Old Age. Senile Decay	30	7	8	11	4	-	_		2	4	66
No. 17. Deaths from Violence.											
Suicide	- 3	I	2	I	_	_	_	_	1	_	5
Homicide	- 5	_	_	2			_	_		- ::	5
Accidental	2	2		10		I		I			
recidental	2	-		10				-	00000		12
Total	143	43	40	135	14	9	I	2	20	12	419

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1947.

	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	Over 65	Total.
No. 1. Epidemic, En- demic and Infectious Diseases.—								
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Pulmonary Tubercular	-	-	-	-	4	16	2	22
Meningitis Septicaemia	-	_ I	I -	I _	-	-	-	2 I
No. 2. Cancer and								
other Tumours.								
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.								
Mandible	-	-	-	-	_	-	I	I
Larynx	-		-	-	-	I	-	I
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	I	2	3
Stomach Colon	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9
Panerone	-	-	-	-	-	I	4	5
Livor	-	-	-	-	-	I	3	4
Dulorus	_		_	_		2	-	2
Large Intestine	-				_	I .	_ I	I
Rectum	-	-		100	-	I	7	8
Lung	_	_	_	_	-	4	2	6
Bronchus	_	2 5	_	_	_	I	_	I
Uterus	_	-	_	_	_	5	I	6
Cervix	_	-	_	_	_	-	I	I
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	I	3	4
Skin	-	-		-	_	-	I	I
Kidney	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I
Sarcoma of Pelvis	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	I
Hypernephroma	-	-	-	_	-	-	I	I
Bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Thyroid	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I
Cerebral Tumours	-	-	-	-	-	I	2	3
Sarcoma of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Carried Forward	-	I	I	I	4	43	44 c	94

Brought Forward	-	I	I	I	4	43	44	94
No. 3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and other Gene- ral Diseases.								
Rheumatoid Arthritis Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	1 2	2 I	3
No. 4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood- forming Organs.								
Plastic Anæmia	-	-	-	_	-		I	I
No. 6. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs—								
Meningitis	-	_	-	-	-	-	I	I
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	14
Cerebral Thrombosis	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	17
General Paralysis of								
Insane	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	I	77	7	I
No. 7. Diseases of Cir- culatory System—								
Endocarditis	I	_	-	-	-	3	-	4
Mitral Stenosis	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Myocarditis	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	25
Coronary Thrombosis	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	21
Cardio-Vascular								
Degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I
Angina Pectoris	-	-	-	-	-	2	I	3
Heart Block	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	I
M 1 C 1	I						I	16
1 1 1 0 1 1	1					3	12 21	26
Gangrene						5 I	21	
Septic Thrombosis	_	-			_	I	_	3
Hyperpiesis	_	_	_	_	_	I	2	3
Aneurysm			-	_	-	I	-	I
				-				
Carried Forward	2	I	I	I	5	83	153	246

Brought forward	2	I	I	I	5	83	153	246
No. 8. Diseases of the								
Respiratory System—								
Bronchitis	I		_				2	2
Acute Bronchitis	_	-	-	_	-	_	4	3 4
Chronic Bronchitis	_	_	_	_	_	2	I	3
Pneumonia	I	I	_	_	_	_	-	2
Broncho Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	-	I	4	8
Acute Pneumonia	_	-	-	_	_	I	I	2
Lobar Pneumonia	I	-	-	-	-	-	I	2
Spontaneous Pneu-								
mothorax	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	I
Acute Pulmonary								
Oedema	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	I
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	I	I	2
Asthma and Bron-								
chitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Pulmonary Thrombosis	-	-	-	-	+	I	-	I
No. 9. Diseases of the								
Digestive System—								
Gastric Ulcer	-	-	-	_	-	I	I	2
Duodenal Ulcer	_	_	_	_	-	2		2
Acute Gastritis	1	_		-	-	-	-	I
Appendicitis	_	-	-	-	I	-	I	2
Intestinal Obstruction	-		-	-	-	-	I	I
Strangulated Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I
Cirrhosis of Liver	-		-	-	=	2	-	2
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	I
Chronic Cholecy-								
stitis	-	-	-	-	- "	-	I	I
No. 10. Non-Venereal								
Diseases of the Genito-								
Urinary System and								
Annexa—								
Chronic Nephritis		_		_		I	2	4
Uræmia	_	_		_	_	4	3	7
Enlarged Prostate	_	-	-22	_	_	4	4	7
Dilaiged Frostate							,	7
0 11/		-		-	6	***	-0-	200
Carried forward	9	2	I	I	6	104	185	308

4

2

9

120

4

255

3

4

2

16

419

Violence — Suicide ...

Homicide

Accidenta!

Total..

30

2

1



Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year 1947.

SIR,

I beg to present my annual report for the year 1947.

The sanitary circumstances of the island have shown considerable improvement during the year but the very considerable deterioration of properties, a legacy of five years of occupation, has created problems which are by no means easy to solve. The three chief ones are, shortage of material, shortage of labour and overcrowding. The licensing of catering establishments, the proposed ice cream regulations and weekly inspection of meat, has given additional work to the Inspectors but the excellent team work in the Department has been great compensation for the extra work involved. In addition to this I was appointed Superintendent of the Rat Destruction Department in March of this year and a time saving factor has been instituted by the institution of a simple card index system. I have been relieved of the bacteriological side of Public Health duties, which I had carried out for ten years, by the appointment early this year of Mr. H. A. Wilson as Laboratory Technician and to whom we offer a welcome. I should especially like to place on record my thanks to the Staffs of the Engineer's Department and Housing Authority as well as to my Inspectors for their great efforts and co-operation during the year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

G. AUSTIN, M.R. SAN. I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The Medical Officer of Health, Lukis House, Guernsey. The following table provides the number of housing and sanitary inspections made during the year.

HOUSING AND SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Housing inspections (routine)				307
Requests from Housing Authority & Engineer's Depa	rtment			134
States Houses only				III
Houses inspected in connection with Notifiable Infectio	us Dise			59
Houses inspected in connection with sanitation & wat	er only			550
Houses inspected in connection with water supplies a'	one			153
Re-inspections				482
Sanitary defects remedied and work carried out				154
Drains tested and/or exposed				134
Cesspits tested and where defective repaired				37
W.C.'s and drains unchoked and left in working order				16
Complaints investigated and abated				49
Statutory notices served under "La Santé Publique"				453
Repairs carried out by verbal agreement				50
Public premises and Schools inspected				16
Investigation and cleansing of German gun-sites				15
Number of interviews during year				571
FARMS AND MILK.				
Number of inspections of forms				670
Number of inspections of farms				613
Farmers interviewed with regard to unsatisfactory				6.
and/or milk Inspections of milk retailers' premises and utensils				64
Inspections at States Dairy and road collection depots				484
Farms visited for check sample from cows				
Number of cases of Mastitis found				114
Only one prosecution was taken during the year, the		dont 1	oing.	23
found not guilty of adulteration.	deten	dani i	eing	
Tound not guilty of adulteration.				
SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING	1947.			
Number of official samples of Whole Milk				47
Number of Unofficial samples of Whole Milk				676
Samples for fat and reductase test				432
Sample for reductase test only				650
Check samples taken at Dairy and in transit				115
Appeal-to-the-cow samples taken at farms				346

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF FAT AND NON-FATTY SOLIDS.

Month		Fat	Se	lids-non-fat.	
	a.m.	p.m	a.m.	p.m.	
January	4.29%	5.239	6 8.899	6 9.05	%
February	4.20%	4.909	6 8.749	6 9.07	1/0
March	4.07%	5.29	6 8.629		
April	3.98%	5.130	% 8.75°		
May	3.80%				
June	3.73%				
July	3.92%				
August	4.00%				
September	4.04%			~	
October	4.05%				
November	4.189				
December	4.15%				-
Average fat content	for the year		a.m.		4.02%
Average non-fatty-so			a.m.		8.78%
Average fat content		*	p.m.		0.1
Average non-fatty-so	Control of the Contro				8.89%
Percentage of unsati					370
in three hours					16.6%

COMPARISON OF FAT AND NON-FATTY SOLIDS FOR YEAR 1940-1947.

Morning milk only.

Year.		Fat content	Non-fatty solids.
1940	 	 4.24	8.48
1941	 	 4.05	8.62
1942	 	 4.05	8.60
1943	 	 4.07	8.72
1944	 	 4.11	8.70
1945	 	 4.0	8.73
1946	 	 4.46	8.70
1947	 	 4.02	8.78

ICE CREAM.

Visits to Ice Cream Manufa	acturers and	l Retaile	TS	 	 97
Number of samples taken				 	 153
Number of samples falling	into Grade	Ι			
Number of samples falling	into Grade	II		 	 33
Number of samples falling	into Grade	III		 	 29
Number of samples falling	into Grade	IV		 	 51

Much time has been given both by the Food Inspector and myself in giving assistance and advice to ice cream manufacturers to enable them to comply with the Ice Cream Regulations Heat Treatment 1947. Several of these have had extensive alterations made to existing premises and the majority are making a good effort to produce a first class product but unfortunately are severely handicapped owing to their inability to purchase the necessary equipment. A meeting of the local Ice Cream Manufacturers Alliance was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms during the summer and at which the acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. R. McGlashan, Mr. Wilson, The Board of Health Laboratory Technician and myself were invited to address the meeting. Mr. Wilson gave an excellent microscopic display of various bacteria associated with contamination of ice cream whilst Dr. McGlashan very ably explained the Heat Treatment Regulations. No allocation of fresh milk has been granted to manufacturers, powdered milk only being used. In expectation of the arrival of new and modern equipment I am hoping for better results in 1948.

The total number of inspections to Manufacturers and Retailers was .. 97

FOOD OTHER THAN MILK.

Inspections have been made at the Meat Market, Cold Storage Chambers and other premises as given in the table following :—

Meat Market		 	 	 	 52
Fish Market		 	 	 	 52
Vegetable Market		 	 	 	 31
Food Retailers pren	nises	 	 	 	 183
Bakehouses		 	 	 	 0.4

Very few adverse comments can be made against any of the above except the lack of refrigerators in a number of the smaller retailers' premises. As regards the inspections of meat consignments, these have been inspected weekly at the White Rock since the beginning of July. Twenty two inspections have been made primarily to ascertain the conditions under which meat is transported and handled at the White Rock. Due to consignments being shipped loose in the steamer's hold there is considerable delay in unloading and the carcases are left lying on the quay exposed to any vagaries of the weather. On several occasions when meat has been loaded during rainy periods at Southampton the coverings have been saturated and thawing commenced on arrival here. Dockers working in the hold have to walk over the meat which in the case of mutton and lamb is merely covered with a light mutton cloth, frequently torn and dirty. Beef is covered with strong hessian and is always unloaded by means of hooks and from six to eight per crane hoist. Mutton and lamb are loaded into a large rope net and tipped onto the quay. In my opinion the whole system is entirely wrong and the risk of contamination is very great due to the disgusting condition of transport. I have made representations to the Essential Commodities Committee with a view to their requesting the Railway Company to provide containers in place of the present system. The local Railway Agent informed me that this is not impossible.

A number of food samples have been analysed; all were found to be satisfactory and comprise as follows:—

Fish and Cutlet Dress	sing	 	I	Colouring Fluids	
Egg Savoury		 	I	(Aerated Waters)	 5
Custard Powder		 	I	Full Cream Milk Powder tins	5
Chocolate Cup		 	I	Aerated Fruit Drinks	 5
Jelly Cream		 	I	Golden Raising Powder	 2
Samples of Sausages		 	3	Lobster and Tomato Paste	 I
Samples of Bread		 	3	Jam Samples	 I
Ice Cream Powder		 	I	Tomato Purée	 I
Ground Cinnamon		 	I	Dried milk powder	 I
Black Pepper		 	I	Raspberry Cordial	 I
Fish Paste		 	I	Cake Extender	 I
Coffee Extract		 	I	Bakers Filler	 I
Vinegar		 	I	13 lbs Tea x 1 lb. pkts.	 7
Baking Powder		 	I	Sample of Yeast	 I
Samples of Flour		 	3	Pudding Mixtures	 3

Several samples of tomato leaves, vegetables and fruit were submitted to the Analyst for estimation of arsenate of lead contained after spraying.

Food examined and destroyed as unfit for human consumption :-

3,515 tins Milk.	23 jars Jam and Marmalade.
77 tins Canned Meats.	2 jars Potted Meat.
I,2II tins Fish.	96 bars Chocolate.
64 tins Soup.	265 lbs. Milk Powder.
38 tins Sausages.	41 lbs. Liquorice Allsorts.
580 tins Various Vegetables	96 lbs. 6 ozs. Bacon.
2 tins Processed Cheese.	go lbs. Cheese.
3 tins Macaroni.	66 cwt. 26 lbs. Potatoes.
17 tins Spaghetti.	142 lbs. Meat.
3 tins Coffee.	871 lbs. Cocoa.
16 tins Mushrooms.	13 lbs. Chicken uncured.
66 tins Fruit.	106 pkts. Soup Powders.
57 tins Chocolate Allsorts.	56 pkts. Bun Flour.
56 tins Mustard.	91 pots Fresh Milk.
3 lbs. 6 ozs. Fresh Butter.	

LICENSED PREMISES.

Forty-five hotels and licensed premises have been inspected during the year. One country hotel was found to have a defective drainage system and this was condemned and renewed.

CAFÉS AND TEA ROOMS.

A complete survey of cafés and tea rooms has been made during the year.

Many of these comprise of not more than two rooms sometimes separated
by a curtain behind which meals are prepared. The standard of cleanliness

is good and very few warnings have been given. Where cracked and unsound crockery has been found owners have been notified and the crockery withdrawn and replaced. Apart from the general survey a number of request inspections have been made for the Essential Commodities for licensing of premises where food may be eaten. Several have not been recommended by us and licenses have not been granted. The total number of cafés including fish and chip shops inspected during the year was 89.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND DUMPS.

These have been a constant source of complaint during the year with the exception of the controlled tip at Lucksall. As no agreement could be arrived at between the owner of the incinerator at Hougue à la Perre and the Authorities concerned, an agreement was made whereby all household refuse from St. Peter Port, St. Martin's, Vale and St. Sampson's should be tipped at Lucksall until such time as other arrangements could be made. The filling of this dump is serving a very useful purpose by reclaiming two large areas which were excavated by the Germans. The large area at Grande Rocque was filled in and levelled during the year. A large area at Vazon on which indiscriminate tipping has been occurring for a considerable time is an eyesore to the community and steps should be taken to effect some control or secure the use of a bull-dozer to level this area. Had this been controlled from its beginning as useful a purpose as that at Lucksall would have been served. Another one which is assuming large proportions is on the Torteval Road on the former site of German fortifications. Until such time as an incinerator is built to deal with island refuse this indiscriminate dumping by an irresponsible few will persist. Inspections to dumps have been made on 80 occasions in addition to weekly disinfecting at Lucksall tip. Victoria Avenue Quarry has been closed and has been treated with chemicals.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Island supply as provided by the States Water Board has been satisfactory throughout the year.

There are still a number of unsatisfactory areas in the country parishes which cannot be served with mains water until supplies of material are available. Several extensions asked for by this Department have not been done owing to the same reason. The Public Pumps in St. Peter Port which have been closed owing to their being unfit for domestic use are as follows:—

Paris Street		. Un	ion St	reet.	
Samples submitted for analysis duri	ng the	year w	ere :—		
Weekly routine sample from Sta	tes Wa	ter Boa	ırd Mai	n	211
Private supplies					165
Public Pumps and Fountains					16

RAT DESTRUCTION REPORT, 1947.

When in March, 1947, I was instructed to take over the superintending of the Rat Destruction, it was not without some degree of satisfaction as, although I was in no way seeking for extra work, I felt that with the assistance of the additional Inspectors employed by the Board of Health, much valuable information could be gathered which would help me to induce property and landowners to make every effort to ensure the rat proofing of properties.

I fully realize that this is going to take time, but in many cases not a large amount of money, because in many instances rat infestations are purely the result of carelessness; rubbish heaps left to accumulate in gardens and unused food left lying around poultry runs and pig sties.

A card index system has, at a very small cost, been inaugurated and will be considerably easier to use as, with a very marked increase in the number of complaints during 1947, it became impossible to memorize the whole of the contents of a ten parish register and a daily page search was necessary.

Great difficulties have been experienced in purchasing adequate supplies of Red Squill which is mainly produced in Mediterranean countries. Some small purchases of Zinc Phosphide have been made but the balance of this bait is composed of sweet biscuit meal which again is not easy to come by unless one happens to be Food Executive Officer.

A good measure of success has been achieved with the use of Virus and this has been used with great discrimination by the Operators.

A fresh source of infestation has been reported and investigated in Herm. Two treatments have been given by the Operators but it is, as yet, too early to make any prophecies. Certainly Herm will not be an easy place to rid of rats as there are such numerous breeding places to which they may resort, also a variety of food which will allow a very increased birth rate if regular attempts are not made to exterminate them.

Regular treatments have been given at the following tips: Lucksall, Sandy Lane, Bordeaux Quarry, Vazon and Grand Havre. Infestations have not been heavy and good control has been effected. The Abattoir and Meat Markets have also received regular treatment. The Markets are naturally an attraction for rats by the nature of their contents and are not easy to make rat proof.

The total number of visits for the year is 2,391 on 1,962 properties. The

total number of properties on the register is over 990.

In conclusion I should like to add my appreciation to Reid and Marquis for their reliability and efficiency during this year.

DISINFECTIONS AND AMBULANCE SERVICE.

59 patients were removed during the year by the King Edward Sanatorium ambulance in addition to which the majority of patients for X-Rays were conveyed by motor van. A new Morris 10 van was purchased by the Board of Health and was put on the road on 22nd October. From this date until the 31st December, it covered 3,803 miles. The Commer van which was replaced

by the Morris had covered 13,523 miles from January to October. The ambulance mileage for the year was 3,700 miles.

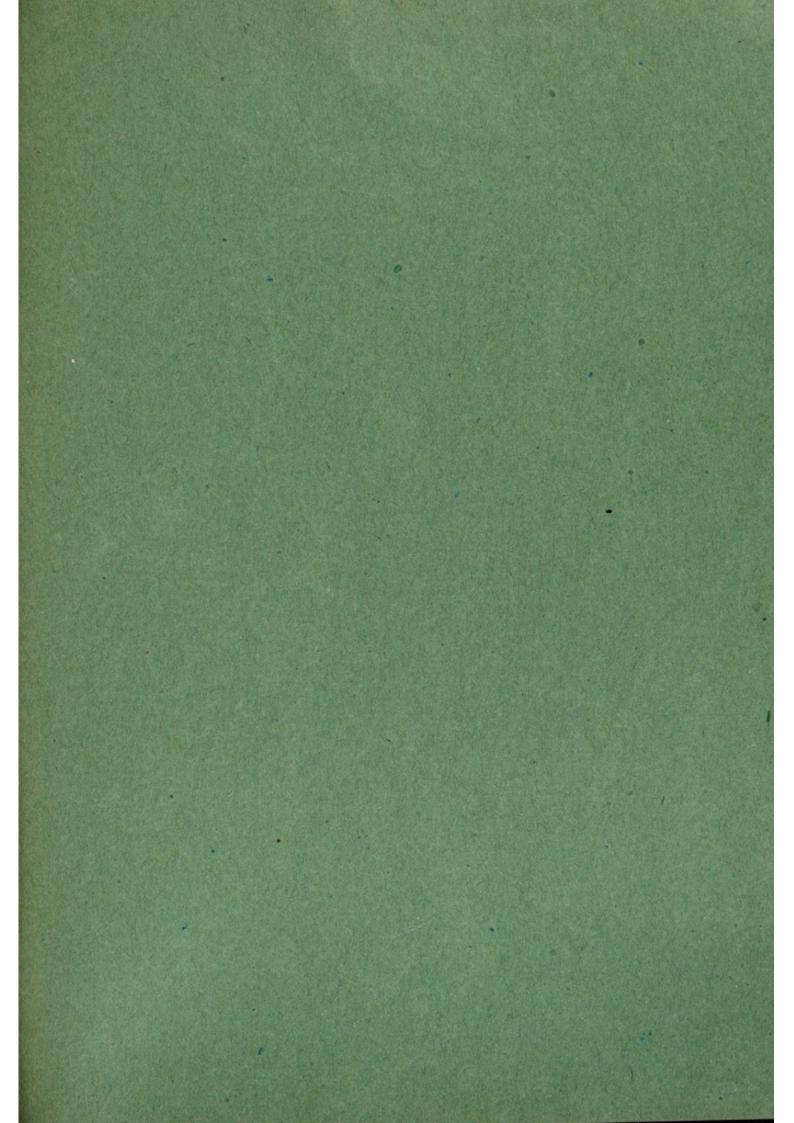
The following disinfections were done during the year :-

Scabies as notified by General P	racti	tioners			 18
Town Hospital (including appr	oxim	ately 50	o% Sca	bies)	 47
Emergency Hospital					 47
Tuberculosis					 50
Scarlet Fever or observation					 II
Verminous bedding					 5
Private disinfection					 . 4
Number of articles disinfected					 2,865

In addition to this over two thousand articles were stoved for the King Edward Sanatorium.

Overcrowding is very prevalent especially in working class homes and due to the steady increase of people returning from the mainland this has become very much accentuated; the only solution of course is a very much larger building programme. Our Inspectors have frequently had to act as Health Visitors and an appointment in this direction would be very much welcomed as there are many cases in regard to hygiene which are completely outside a male Inspector's province.

An increasing number of complaints have been received from proprietors and occupiers of houses in L'Aumone district concerning the most offensive smell which emanates from the septic beds near the Emergency Hospital. The greater part of the field in front is simply a bog and much of the effluent from the septic beds eventually finds its way into a stream which borders Brookfield and from thence through various properties to its ultimate destination at the Vale Pond. Mosquitoes and flies have been very prevalent during the year under review and an outbreak of food poisoning is one which must not be overlooked. The majority of houses are not supplied with adequate larders or means of refrigeration.





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