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Haydock Urban District Council

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1960



HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1960.

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Council Offices, Church Road, HAYDOCK. Lancashire.

HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL 1560

Chairman of the Council: COUNCILLOR W. DIXON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council: COUNCILLOR W. TICKLE, J.P.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health:

A. C. CRAWFORD, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Public Health Inspector:

R. V. WATKIN, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. Qualified Meat and Other Foods Inspector (R.S.I.)

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A A SERVICE AND WASHINGTON

Councillor J. Cuence, J.P.

Councillor V. H. Hiddenorst Councillor W. Tagle, J.P. Councillor W. Tiggle, J.P. Councillor S. L. Glicock

Medical Difficer of Bealth:

A. C. CHARLORD, T.D., M.B., CM.SI, D.P.H., D.T.M.

N. V. WATKIN, Cost.S.I.S., M.A.P.B.I. Qualified Meat and Other Foods Inspector (R.S.I.)

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Madam Chairman, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information and approval my Annual Report, as your Medical Officer of Health, for the year 1960, wherein details are also presented relating to the more personal health services provided by the Lancashire County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1946, the National Assistance Acts of 1948-53, and other statutes.

These personal or individual services are the natural complement of the older environmental health services which have been in operation for the past century under the various enactments relating to Public Health, and particularly to Public Health Acts of 1875 and 1936. It is of course with the community environmental circumstances that this Report is particularly concerned; but it would clearly be incomplete without reference to the ancillary sociomedical services such as midwifery, health-visiting, home-nursing, home-helps and so on, which play such a large part in maintaining community health.

There have been no changes in the geographical area or boundaries during the year, and virtually no change in the number of the population, which has increased only slightly, from 12,060 to 12,190, a negligible proportional increase of just over 1%. These are the mid-year figures as estimated by the Registrar General for 1959 and 1960; and it may be of interest to record here that the actual census figure for April 1961, now available, stands at 12.070 - an extremely close correlation with the mid-1959 estimate.

As will be seen from the text of the Report, there has been little change also in the "crude" and "adjusted" birth rates, and in the "crude" and "adjusted" death rates for 1959 and 1960: the birth rate is fractionally lower and worse and the death rate, fractionally lower and better. On the other hand, the still-birth rate, the rates for neo-natal and infant-mortality, and the peri-natal death rates all show a substantial improvement on the 1959 figures - the first stands at 26.3/1000 total births, as against 42.0/1000; the second at 9/1000 live births, as against 31/1000; the third at 23/1000 live births, as against 31/1000 and the last at 35/1000 total (live and still) births, as against 67/1000 in 1959. These may be considered as very satisfactory indices, but one must never be satisfied or complacent, and it is of course imperative always to remember that when dealing with relatively small numbers, wide fluctuations in rates can more readily occur by chance.

I am however sorry to have to record one maternal death (due to pregnancy and child-birth), of a woman who died in Cowley Hill Hospital, St. Helens, but lived in Haydock. (The last maternal death occurred in 1956).

An analysis of the causes of death, when placed in order of group frequency, shows that 68 deaths (or 52% of the total of 131),

were caused by diseases of the heart and circulation, of which 25 were the result of cerebro-vascular disease (strokes), 22 of disease of the coronary arteries or angina pectoris, and 17 of other types of heart disease, including 4 of heart disease associated with hypertension, or high blood pressure. Next in frequency order in second place, comes cancer, which resulted in 21 deaths, or 16% of the total death roll - one in every six persons have died of cancer in one form or another. (This is the highest figure for cancer mortality, and the highest proportion of deaths due to cancer, since 1956, when the death roll was exactly the same). There has on this occasion been a preponderance of cancer deaths in women, in the ratio of 12 to 9 men. and of these, 5 were due to breast cancer. On the other hand, only 1 death - of a man - resulted from lung cancer. In third place comes the group of respiratory diseases, which if we include I death due to pulmonary tuberculosis, caused 18 deaths in all, of which 14 were of men, and 4 of women: 9 deaths were due to bronchitis, and 4 to pneumonia, while I resulted from influenza. No fewer than 11 deaths were occasioned by violence in some form or another: 8 of these were accidental (5 resulting from road accidents) and 3 to suicide. Finally the rather nebulous group of illnesses designated "other defined and ill-defined diseases" resulted in 9 deaths.

The outstanding feature of this analysis is I feel, the high proportions of deaths due to cancer and also to violence. The year has shown a low incidence of all notifiable diseases, with a total of only 54 notifications, a figure considerably less than the 318 received in 1959, but of very similar order to the 44 in 1958. outstanding point of interest here is of course the high proportion of the total relating to scarlet fever, which with 22 notifications was 1 in excess of those for measles, with 21, and formed over 40% of all notifiable diseases - a most unusual feature. Fortunately all the cases were of the mild type which has been characteristic of this illness in the post-war years. Only 4 cases of whooping cough were recorded, also 3 of respiratory tuberculosis, 2 of erysipelas, 1 of puerperal pyrexia, and 1 of primary pneumonia. There was no diphtheria, no enteric or enteric group (typhoid) fevers, no dysentery, foodpoisoning, polomyelitis or meningitis, and no cases either of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. A good year indeed as regards zymotic diseases.

The personal health services provided by the Lancashire County Council in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Acts have continued in somewhat greater measure than in 1959 and previous years, two notable points of interest being the provision of a chiropody service for the aged, the handicapped and the expectant mother, and the increased responsibilities and change of outlook as a result of the Mental Health Act 1959, which has now rescinded legislation dealing with mental subnormality and mental illness which had been in force for nearly seventy years.

Details of the scope and extent of these services are given later in the text of this Report, but they may perhaps be referred to briefly in this introductory commentary. Some 77 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinic, (held on alternate Thursday afternoons)

and made 331 attendances, as compared with 52 and 294 in 1959. The number of individual children attending at the Infant Welfare Centre rose from 430 to 539, of which the "under ones" increased from 113 to 205, and the "one to twos", from 129 to 159. Although in the infant group of "under ones" the attendances rose from 2764 to 3104, there was paradoxically a decline in the attendances of the "one to twos" and the "two to fives", which fell from 839 to 644 and 883 to 300 respectively. Of the 222 live-born babies whose births are properly assigned to the district, only 5 were illegitimate, less than 2.5%, a very creditable ratio when compared to the very much higher proportions in some of the towns and cities of South Lancashire, where the proportion is almost 10%. The number of home confinements (72) is rather less than in 1959 (83), but the big majority of these were attended by one of the two domiciliary midwives, owing to the protracted illness of the other having rendered her virtually ineffective for a great part of the year. There was unfortunately 1 "maternal death" as previously mentioned, and also 1 case of puerperal pyrexia as happened also in 1959.

The dental care of expectant nursing mothers, of infants, of children of pre-school age, and of course of school children, was most ably undertaken for the greater part of the year by Mr. Meekin, and subsequently by Mr. Hargreaves, recently appointed as the Area Dental Officer for No. 10 Health Division. Haydock people have indeed been fortunate in their continuity of dental care, which has been available in the district since the mid "nineteen twenties" at the two School Clinics which have functioned during that period.

District-Nursing care has continued to be the responsibility of one nurse, Miss Dunn, who for many years has given such sterling service and brought nursing-help to many grateful patients. At any one time she has perhaps some 35-40 patients on her books, and although not all of these need daily visits, the responsibility is there, in conjunction of course with the "family doctor" concerned. Although the majority of cases are not heavy, as in this present day and age the nurse undertakes the administration of inoculation or injection therapy for the doctor, there is a good deal to be done, and during the course of the year a total of 3,418 visits were made to patients in their homes.

The two Health Visitors, (who are also school-nurses) have likewise had a busy year, and in many ways a very successful one, as judged by the figures quoted in the earlier part of this preface for still-births, infant, neo-natal and peri-natal mortality. The number of visits paid during the year to expectant mothers was 125, to adult persons, (in the main, the aged and handicapped) 153, and to children under the age of 5 years, 4,737. In addition, one of the Health Visitors works in the closest liaison with one of the Haydock doctors, and attends for this purpose at his surgery when he holds weekly sessions for his patients, both mothers and children.

Both Health Visitors play an active part in the functions of the Haydock Mothers Club, which holds weekly meetings on Thursday evenings at the School Clinic, when talks and discussions on health matters are combined with social activities. The home-help afforded to Haydock residents was greater than in 1959: the number of cases in which it was provided being 88, as compared with 66, and the number of part-time "helps" employed 23, as against 18. As would be expected, those who mainly benefitted were the aged and infirm, 72 out of the 88 being persons aged 65 years or more. In this connection the duties of Home Help Organiser, a post formerly held by Miss P. M. Butler, have been very ably undertaken by Miss. M. McLean, formerly the Assistant Home-Help Organiser, and by Mrs. Davies, newly appointed to succeed Miss. McLean as Assistant Organiser.

"Vaccination" against Small-Pox, against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough, and against Poliomyelitis constitute most important and specific preventive measures, and it is therefore surprising that the facilities afforded for all of these are not accepted in fuller measure. Haydock is not alme in this: in fact its record is better than most, particularly as regards the vaccination of infants against smallpox, but there is still room for improvement. Of the surviving infants born in 1959, i.e. 211 out of 216, 139 underwent primary vaccination against smallpox, a proportion of 66% which compares very favourably with the rate for the Health Division as a whole, and for the administrative County, which last year was 47%. The "immunisation state" of children under 15 years of age is also reasonably satisfactory some 87% have been given the initial three injections against diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough, as compared with a figure of 67% for the Health Division as a whole. Perhaps one of the more disappointing features has been the decline of public interest during the year in securing protection against poliomyelitis, for after a "boom" year in 1959, when some 2025 persons up to the age of 26 had received their primary courses of two injections of "vacine", in 1960, despite the extension of the scheme to persons up to the age of 40 years, only 404 people availed themselves of it, of which 176 were under the age of 15. Certainly 1497 persons, already protected in some measure, received their third or "booster" dose, to increase their degree of immunity, but nevertheless one cannot regard this response as satisfactory. The only comforting thought is that in any case an appreciable proportion of the general population probably possess a high degree of naturally acquired immunity.

Demands on the Ambulance organisation was very slightly less than during the previous year, the number of calls dealt with being 2025 as compared with 2149 in 1959. Of these, however, there were more calls of an urgent or emergency nature, 448 as against 410, but the routine or non-urgent cases transported fell to 1577 from 1739. Full radio-control is now in operation throughout the whole Health Division, including Haydock, the Area control being sited at Whiston. No "major incidents" were reported during the year.

Reverting now to the more important environmental health measures still required, I would submit that there is still a deficiency in both the quality and the quantity of houses, and that it is most necessary to press forward with the slum clearance scheme originally accepted in accordance with the Ministry's five year plan. Secondly, the steps which have been advised in order to play a responsible part, along with neighbouring local authorities, in securing a cleaner atmosphere,

in controlling the production of domestic smoke by the designation of smokeless areas, are now overdue, and should be taken without further delay. Thirdly, completion of the main drainage and sewerage schemes already in progress will free the district from any anxiety on this score. I would respectfully commend these views to the Committee and to the Council, and emphasise particularly the importance which I attach to the first two: the third I am sure will automatically go forward.

As you, Mr. Chairman, and all Members of the Committee and of the Council are now aware, this Annual Report to you will be the last which I shall be presenting in my capacity as your Medical Officer of Health, so that I may perhaps be permitted to express my thoughts without being accused of sentimentality. But I have been connected with Haydock, first as an Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer of the Lancashire County Council, and later as Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health, since 1927, except for a few years prior to the outbreak of the war of 1939-'45, and the six years that I served overseas. As the "school doctor" and "Clinic doctor" for so many years I got to know the people of Haydock very well, and to appreciate the sterling qualities which underlie their reserve, and, in certain cases, a rather gruff exterior. I have grown to like and respect them, as individuals and as a well-integrated community, and I hope, and indeed do believe that these feelings are reciprocated. With their elected representatives, and with the officers appointed to serve the several public interests, I have enjoyed a cordial relationship for which I am sincerely and genuinely grateful: and I should like to express to each Member of the Committee and of the Council, and to each one of my colleagues, my deep appreciation and thanks. You will I know understand my feeling that particular mention must be made of those with whom I have worked closely departmentally, of Mr. R. V. Watkin, the Public Health Inspector, and of "Jack Evans", his predecessor in office, both of whom I hold in such high esteem, and to whom I am so greatly indebted for their unfailing loyalty, willingness and co-operation, in the efficient and conscientious discharge of their responsibilities as co-workers in the wide and vitally important fields of preventive medicine and public health.

I would also express my gratitude to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, an old friend and colleague, to the Deputy County Medical Officer, Dr. T. P. Sewell, to the Chief Assistant Medical Officers at Preston, and to the Chief Lay Administrative Officer, and the Section Heads of the County Health Department, for their excellent advice and ready assistance over the years. Nor must I omit Dr.O'Brien, M.O.H. of the St. Helens County Borough, with whom, and with whose department relations have always been most cordial.

I have the honour to be, Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,
A. C. CRAWFORD.

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (acres)					2,395
Population (Census 1951)					11,838
Population (Registrar-General	's estir	nate for	mid-19	60)	12,190
Number of inhabited houses (Census	1931)		P.I.	2,029
Number of inhabited houses at	end of	1960 ac	cording	to	DIVISARY
Rate	Books				3,661
Rateable Value					£111,229
Sum represented by 1d rate					£420

The Township of Haydock extends from St. Helens C.B. in the West to the Urban District of Golborne in the East, a distance of approximately 34 miles. It is bounded on the North side by the Urban District of Ashton-in-Makerfield and on the South side by the Urban District of Newton-le-Willows.

The district is without any marked undulation of surface, the height above mean sea-level varying from 65 feet at the bottom of West End Road to 200 feet at the top of Millfield Lane.

The sub-soil consists of clay and marl with occasional beds of sand. Surface water gravitates via the various brooks and streams in the district to Sankey Brook.

The occupations of the working population are principally coal mining, engineering in connection with the Collieries and general light engineering.

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SECTION 2.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS	
	otal 217 otal 5 222
CRUDE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	18.2 17.5
STILLBIRTHS	
	otal 6
RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS DEATHS	26.3
The second secon	otal 131 10.7 13.7
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS	4.39
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE	5 22.5
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	2 9.0
RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	9.0
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS	35.1

POPULATION: At the Census in 151 the population enumerated was 11,838. The Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1960 was 12,190 and this figure has been used in calculations of statistics in this report.

BIRTHS: During the year there were registered 222 live births, being 117 males and 105 females, to Haydock parents, representing a crude birth rate of 18.2 per 1,000 of the population and an adjusted birth rate of 17.5; the birth rate for England and wales was 17.1.

There were 6 stillbirths giving a rate per thousand TOTAL Birth of 26.3.

DEATHS: The total number of deaths of Haydock residents whether within or without the district was 131, comprising 70 males and 61 females. The crude death-rate for 1960 was therefore 10.7 per 1,000 of the population and the adjusted rate 13.7 as compared with a death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 for England and Wales as a whole.

It will be noticed that the increase of births over deaths - the "natural increase" - for Haydock during the year was 91.

INFANT MORTALITY: Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 5 giving a rate per 1,000 live births of 22.5. The rate for England and Wales was 21.7.

There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough.

MATERNAL MORTALITY: There was one "Maternal death i.e. death due to or associated with pregnancy or parturition.

COMPARABILITY OF CRUDE LIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES: If the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age groups, their crude rates for live births and deaths (per 1,000 population) could be accepted as valid for purposes of comparison with other areas and with the country as a whole.

As the population of the areas are not thus similarly constituted the Registrar-General supplies "comparability factors" to each area, by which the crude live birth and death rates of the area are "weighted" to give the "adjusted" rates, which are truly comparable with the adjusted rates of other areas.

For this area the live birth rate comparability factor is 0.96 and the adjusted Live Birth-rate becomes 17.5 per 1,000. The Death-rate comparability factor is 1.28 and the adjusted Death-rate is therefore 13.7 per 1,000.

COMPARISONS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC: The tables on the following pages give comparisons of the Births, Deaths, etc., for the year 1960 and for the preceding 5 years; also the causes of death in the Haydock Urban District for the year 1960.

			,									
	I.	tal	Rate	per 1,000	live	9.0	30.7	30.5	z	91	2.1	23.8
	INFANT MORTALITY	Neo-Natal	No of	deaths regis-	tered	2	7	9	4	3	4	odenaj:
	INFANT 1	1	Rate	per 1,000	live	22.5	30.7	9.04	32	27	2.1	30.1
		Total	No of	deaths regis-		5	7	8	9	5	4	1801-07 00 110 010 20
BLE	VITAL STATISTICS-COMPARATIVE TABLE ths Stillbirths Maternal causes) Mortality	lity	Rate	per 1,000	total births	4.39	Nil	LiN	Nil	5.15	Nil	to roll
LIVE TAI		No of	deaths regis-	ALCOHOLD BY	1	Lin	Nil	LiN	1	NEU	o'' sas o alda	
COMPARA		200	Rate	per 1,000	total births	26 3	45.0	24.8	25	38	55	36.6
ISTICS-	Still		No.	regis-	100	9	10	5	5	7	п	to and
TAL STAT	9	uses)	Rate .	per 1,000	pop'n.	*10.7	10.9	11.0	8.4	11.4	12.7	10.9
VI	Deaths	(all causes)	No.	regis- tered		131	132	132	100	134	151	•
	Live Births		Rate	per 1,000	pop'n.	*18.2	18.9	16.5	16.4	15.8	15.9	16.7
			No.	regis-		222	228	197	194	187	189	
				HAYDOCK U.D.		Year 1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	Average 5 years 1955-1959

Adjusted (live-birth rate comparability factor, 0.96) = 17.5 per 1,000. (death-rate comparability factor, 1.28 = 13.7 per 1,000.

COMPARATIVE TABLES GENERAL VITAL STATISTICS

Rates per 1,000 Population

	Haydock U. D.	England and Wales
Live Births Rate adjusted	17.5	17.1
Still Birth Rate (a)	26.3	19.7 (a)
Neo-natal Deaths (b)	9.0	15.6 (b)
Total Infant Deaths (b)	22.5	21.7(b)
Maternal Mortality (a)	4.39	0.39(a)
Total Death Rate adjusted	13.7	11.5
(a) Per 1,000 TOTAL Birth (b) Per 1,000 LIVE birth		LS OF HEAVE

15.

NOTIFICATION RATES AND DEATH RATES OF THE PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE - AND OTHER IMPORTANT DISEASES AND CONDITIONS All rates are shewn per 1,000 population

Disease	Haydock .	U.D.	England Wales	
	Notific- ations	Deaths	Notific- ations	Deaths
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever Dysentery	0.000		0.007	
Food Poisoning Diphtheria	0.000	(2 to 8.5	0.169	
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough	1.805 0.328	N	0.703	
Measles Meningococcal Infection	1.723	p.d	3.482	-0587
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	0.000	entre	0.006	and a
Acute Encephalitis Infective Pneumonia (Primary)	0.082	2223	0.318	odnik .
Tuberculosis: (Respiratory)	0.246	Es sa	0.462	0.068
(Non-respiratory) Total	0.000		0.524	0.007
DISEASES OF HEART AND CIRCULATION: Coronary Disease Angina		1.80		
Strokes Hypertension		0.33		
Other Total - All Forms CANCER:		5.25		
Lungs and Bronchus Other		0.08		0.48
Total - All Forms VIOLENCE:		1.07		2.16
Accidents (motor vehicle) (Other)		0.41		
Total Suicide and Homicide Total due to Violence		0.66		

· 16. CAUSES OF DEATH-HAYDOCK U.D. 1960

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
All Causes	70	61	131
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	O'ERNO_OR	tuodem:	-tipe
Syphilitic disease	Sires_is	-0.5	-
Diphtheria	_	v=004	ILLE !
Whooping Cough	_	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	_	_	
Acute Poliomyelitis		_	
Measles	_		_
Other infective and parasitic diseases		1	7
Malignant Neoplasms-	and and	1	1
1 Ct The Control of t	-	2	
T. D.	5	-	7
The state of the s		5	5
		2	
	-	5	8
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	2	0
Leukaemia, alukaemia Diabetes	-	1	ī
	70		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	10	15	25
Coronary disease, angina	15	7	22
Hypertension with heart disease	4	7.0	4
Other heart disease	3	10	13
Other circulatory disease	1	3	4
Influenza	1	5	1
Pneumonia	3	1	4
Bronchitis	7	2	9 3
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1 ;	3
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum	-	- 1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostrate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	- !	1	1
Congenital malformations	- 1	- 1	- 1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5 4	4	9 5 3 3
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	2	1	3
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	- 1
			1
		1	1

SECTION 3.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - PREVENTION AND CONTROL

In the preface to this Report I have made comment on the general incidence of notifiable disease in the Urban District throughout the current year, and have also indicated the variations in the statistics which relate to specific types of infectious illness.

ISOLATION AND DISTNFECTION

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Peasley Cross, St. Helens, is available for the treatment of Haydock cases.

14 cases from Haydock were admitted during 1960.

The use of the steam disinfector at the hospital is also available for the disinfection of bedding and clothing as and when required.

18.

Total

NOTIFICATIONS IN RESPECT OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NUMBERED 54. THE SUB-JOINED TABLE GIVES THE CORRECTED FIGURES AND THE TOTAL DEATHS NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1960

					10							di cara
	Total		1	1	1	1	1	-	Law Ch	٦.	1,	1 1
	25 age and Un- over known		1	1	-	1	1	1	Age Unknown	, ,	•	1
	25 and over	1	1	-	1		1	-			100	
	15-	7.	1	•	1		1	1	65 and over	: 1	Н	
rs	10-	-1	1	1	1	1		1			88	
fied - Years	-5	.12	•	1	1,	8	1	1	45-	1 0	2	1 1
Cases Notified Periods - Y	-4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	15-	1 1	100	
Cases No Age Periods 3- 4-	7-	4	-2	1	1	7	1	1				
	-2	2	7		1	2	1	-	5-	н.	1	
	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	1				
	-0	1	1	,	1	1	,	-	-0		The state of	1 10
	Total cases at .11 ages	22	4	1	1	27	1	-	Deschi	7 7	3	1
	H 1	:	:	:	ytic	:	:		CHUNC	::	:	: :
	Disease	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis-Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis-Non-Paralytic	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery		Acute Pheumonia	Tuberculosis-Respiratory	Puerperal Pyrexia

HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT NOTIFIABLE DISEASES-COMPARATIVE TABLES

Disease Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Measles 21	sə										Troni Trat	-ing Mean
Sases Cases	89		-								1955-1959	956
	වසට	Deaths	Sesso	Deaths	SaseS	Deaths	aəasə	Deaths	SaseS	Deaths	පුවසට 	Deaths
htheria sles	12		6		11	-	1 Z	,	1	-	1	
sles 21 -	, 1,		1		1		1				1	1
	240		23		556	1	167	1		-	172	1
whooping Cough	47		2	1	18		23	,			25	,
Enteric Group Fevers	1	1		-	1	1	1	1			,	i
Dysentery	1	,	2		•	1	7	1		1	00	1
Food Poisoning	1	.1	,	1	1,5	1	,	1	10			1
Opthalmia Neonatorum	0100	1.	'	1	1	1	-	1				
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	1		1	2	1	1	1	-		9.0	1
					The same		None of		1.00			

(Table continued on Page 20)

(Table continued from Page 19)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES-COMPARATIVE TABLES

				20.					
quenn. Mean 1959	Deaths	0.2.	1	-	810 1	-	4.0	0.2	0.8
Quinquenn-ial Mean 1955-1959	Cases	7	0.2	0.8	00	7	7	4.0	242
axie S sed	Deaths	Sec.	30 10	1	1	1	1	Н	7
1955	පමපපට	2	7	. 2	10	dia.	9	1	307
4 25 30	Deaths	i de la		101	SIQUE.	1	1	1 · d	LIL.
1956	පමපපට	t	1		. 5	7	12	٦	231
e Day	Deaths	7	1	1	1	1	N		2
1957	Cases	2		1	2	2	00	C H	312
∞	Deaths	1	1	•	1-23-1	1		na to	1
1958	SaseS	ı		7	н	1	2	o sta	1/1
. 69	Deaths	1	1	1	1	1	1		(10
1959	Cases	1	1	•	18	1	9	-	318
1960	Deaths		1	1	ч	1	7	-	2
1	Sases	1	1	-	ч	2	2		54
MONT OF	Control of the Contro	Acute poliomyeletis and polio-encephalitis	Acute Enchepalitis- infective	Meningococcal Infection	Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, Non- Respiratory	Total

SECTION 4.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The supply of water to the district is now the responsibility of the St. Helens Corporation who, by agreement with the Council, assumed control of the undertaking in April, 1958.

The bulk of the water consumed in the district domes from the Rivington reservoirs belonging to the Liverpool Corporation.

During the year 2 samples of the public supply were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Liverpool; both were satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

MILK

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, the numbers of Registered distributors were as follows:-

Distributors operating from: -

Dairies :	in the di	strict			 1
Shops in	the dist	rict other	than	dairies	 42
Premises	outside	the distri	ct		 4

Licences issued by the local authority under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, in respect of the several designated milks were as follows:-

Tuberculin Tested		 	 10
Pasteurised		 	 13
Sterilised		 •••	 50
	1 15 19	Total	 73

The Haydock Urban District forms part of a "Specified Area" under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) No.3) Order, 1953 and all milk sold by retail in Haydock is either "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)", "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised".

Samples of milk as under were taken periodically from milk producers and retailers in the area and tested by the Public Health Laboratory Service for keeping quality.

"HEAT TREATED" MILK

Methylene Blue reduction test. No of samples	9
No. satisfactory 9. No. unsatisfactory Wil	6
Phosphatase test. No. of samples	9
Turbidity test. No. of samples No. satisfactory 14. No. unsatisfactory Nil.	2

There are no slaughter-houses in operation in the area. Five persons are licenced by the local authority to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1958.

The number and types of food premises in the area at the end of 1960 were as hereunder:-

Grocers and Provision Dealers		45
Greengrocers and Fruiterers		6
Meat Shops		8
Bakers and/or Confectioners		4
Fried Fish Shops		8
Shops, selling mainly Sweets,	Minerals, Ice-Cream etc.	16
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Cant	teens, Restaurants, Snack	-
bars and similar Catering Es	stablishments	24
Others		4

All were inspected systematically during the year, in addition to special visits.

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed by means of incineration or burial.

Foodstuff

Canned Meat	40	lbs
Canned fruit & vegetables	36	1bs
Mitacollaneous Canned Food	7	lbs

No cases of food poisoning have occurred.

34 shops and one ice-cream Storage and Distribution Depot in the district are registered under the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) act, 1938, for the sale of ice-cream. In each shop a refrigerator is installed and the ice-cream is sold wrapped as delivered to the shop.

There are no ice-cream manufacturers in the district.

The local authority is not a Food and Drugs Authority and sampling of food (under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955), for adulteration etc., is carried out by County Council inspectors.

Samples taken in the district during the year and submitted for analysis were:-

Milk	35	Tea	1
Canned Fish	5	Oatmeal	1
Sauce	4	Flour	1
Mustard	2		

The County Analyst reported adversely on only one sample, which was a sample of flour with a vitamin B content of 0.21 mgms. per 100 gms. flour and a nicotimic acid content of 1.5 mgms. per 100 gms. flour, whereas the minimum limits are 0.24 mgms. and 1.6 mgms. per 100 gms. flour respectively. No action was taken regarding this sample.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of a few out-lying premises all property is connected to the public sewers.

The western half of the district is served by the Parr Sewage Works, St. Helens, which is situated partly in the Haydock district and which came into operation early in 1958.

The new sewerage scheme for the eastern portion of the district, - part of the Sankey Valley Sewerage Scheme, came into operation in November, 1959. This means that only one small sewage disposal works situated in the central part of the district now remains in operation.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (HOUSES AND SCHOOLS)

The numbers of the various types of conservancy measures in the district at the end of 1960 are as follows:-

Privy Middins	2
Pail Closets	1
Trough Closets	Nil
Waste-water Closets	Nil
Fresh-water Closets	4018
Dry Ashpits	Nil
Ashbins	3818

All the schools in the district now have reasonably satisfactory sanitary accommodation and are connected to the public mains for water supply and to the public sewers for sewage disposal.

Washing and drinking facilities however are generally inadequate and require modernisation.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The collection of refuse is carried out under the control of the Council's Surveyor. Two motor vehicles are in operation and all dustbins are emptied weekly. Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping; paper, cardboard etc., is collected separately and sold as salvage.

RODENT CONTROL

Although infestations of rats and mice in the district are generally of a minor nature, the sewers, sewage works and refuse tips are subject to constant observation and regular treatments in accordance with the methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division.

Occupiers of dwelling houses are encouraged to report infestations of rats and mice, no charge being made for disinfestation work carried out by the local authority at this type of property.

Total inspections (including reinspections) carried out, and number of infestations found and treated were as follows:-

	Inspected	Treated
Dwelling Houses	. 254	105
Other Premises	96	15
Agricultural Property	66	3

Total treatments, including re-treatments, numbered 147.

DISINFESTATION

Infestations of houses with insect pests were dealt with by the use of D.D.T. insecticide and powder, with good results.

The number and types of infestations of houses dealt with during the year were as follows:-

Ants	68	houses
Cockroaches	15	houses
Flies	9	"
Bugs	3	"
Fleas	1	house
Silverfish	1	11
Woodbeetles	1	11

In addition, infestations of cockroaches at 2 Colliery Canteens and of ants at one works canteen were cleared.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Only one establishment, used for tripe dressing, falls into this category.

Periodical inspections showed that the premises are clean and well maintained.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Four sites in the district were used for camping purposes, Licences were issued by the local authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to the occupiers of 4 individual movable dwellings to station and use their caravans on the sites.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Shops Authority in this area is the Lancashire County Council, but inspectorial duties are carried out by the Public Health Inspector who, for that purpose, has been appointed Shops Inspector by the County Council.

There are 147 shops in the district and inspections during the year numbered 276.

The provisions of the Act relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation are the concern of the local sanitary authority, and in this regard, several minor contraventions were noted and remedied by informal action.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936

14 premises were licenced to keep petroleum spirit and one to keep petroleum mixtures. Visits of inspection to new and existing installations numbered 21.

One licence to keep carbide of calcium was renewed.

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The decimal property of the rest bounds and thought that belief

Income from licence fees amounted to £13. 5. Od.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING

At the end of 1960, according to the Rate books, the total number of houses in the area was 3661.

More than half of this number are of the two-bedroom type, the majority of the remainder having three bedrooms.

During 1960, 6 traditional permanent houses were erected by the local authority and 57 by private enterprise.

1.	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-		
	(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally informally for housing defects (under Public He or Housing Acts)		345
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose		864
	(c) Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	(g) (g)	241
	agelfcattone substantiles	(6)	- 1-
	(2) Total No. of dwelling houses existing at the end of the year considered to be unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable		
	expense of being rendered fit		45
2.	Houses Demolished:-		
	(1) In Clearance Areas:		
	Houses unfit for habitation	•••	4
	(2) Not in Clearance Areas:		
	As result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957		3
3.	Unfit Houses Closed:-		
	Under Section 17(1), Housing Act 1957	out ber	1

4.		t Hou	ses made Fit and	Houses in wh	ich Defe	cts were		
	(1)	Afte	r informal action	by local au	thority			226
	(2)	Afte	r formal notice u	under Public	Health Ad	ct:		
				by owner	-	•••	•••	2
				by local	authorit	ty	- BRITA	2
5.	Hous	es Im	proved:-					
	(1)	By D	iscretionary Gran	nt:				
		(a)	Applications sub	omitted	4	information of	•••	3
		(b)	Applications app	proved			(4).	3
		(c)	Work completed		111 11 30	Todain		3
	(2)	By S	tandard Grant:					
		(a)	Applications sub	omitted				6
		(b)	Applications app	proved	****	*****	•••	6
		(c)	Work completed		1 10			3

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for Certificates of disrepair were received during 1960.

SECTION 6

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL HYGIENE

There are 24 registered factories in the district comprising 18 factories in which mechanical power is used, and 6 without mechanical power.

e types of factory are:-	
Engineering	7
Bakehouses	5
Brick-making	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	1
Joinery	3
Pre-cast concrete goods	1
Laundry	2
Hinge-making and Electro-plating	1
Scrap-yard	1
Cycle and Radio Repairs	1
Road Roller Repairs	1

⁴¹ visits of inspection were made during the year.

The

SECTION 7. PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, VISITS, ETC.

Dwelling-houses (under Public Health and Housing Acts) Reginspections and re-visits to above Housing conditions and overcrowding Application for Certificate of disrepair (Inspections & visits) Application for Improvement Grants (""") Water supply (inspections and re-inspections) Drainage (inspections and re-inspections) Ditches and Water Courses (inspections and re-inspections) Accumulations of refuse Piggeries and keeping of animals Movable Dwellings Schools Cinemas Offensive Trades Rodent Control Disinfestation of Premises Infectious disease enquiries and disinfections Dairies Food shops and premises Other shops Factories Interviews with Owners, Contractors etc. Milk samples Water samples Petroleum Miscellaneous	75 1 34 91 75 26 3 7 8 4 - 2 404 122 8 2 49 123 120 100 100
Total	2299
Number of Nuisances or Defects discovered	373 81 -15 7 204 330

30.

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS

Type of Defect	No. discovered	No. remedied
Water Closets	. 31	24
Drains	29	32
Water Supply	5	8
Sinks	3	4
Waste Pipes	5	5
Dustbins	75	81
Washboilers	STREET STATES	1
Roofs	32	18
Chimneys and Flues	5	2
Eavesgutters	34	32
Downspouts	14	8
Brickwork and/or Pointing	22	22
Plastering	11	12
Floors	11	12
Windows	21	20
Doors	14	9
Firegrates	1	2
Dampness	30	19
Yard Paving	o . ala-allo	Tol Jamataony
Miscellaneous	30	19
I structed wheath, or in close proxis	To Japanon	H TO CONTRACTO
Total	373	330

Section 27 of the Marketil Scales Service Service involved under Section 27 of the Marketil Scales Service Act, 1940) Tests with the Lancester County County County - the Flored Section authority; y under the

SECTION 8.

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH AND ANCILLARY SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

(1) LABORATORY ARRANGEMENTS

(PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE, AND COUNTY ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT)

Pathological specimens, samples of milk, foodstuffs, "swabs", etc. for bacteriological investigation are dealt with by the Public Health Laboratory Service either at the Public Health Laboratory, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, or at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Green, Monsall, Manchester. The chemical analysis of water samples, and of samples of food and drugs, is undertaken at the County Analyst's Department, County Offices, Preston.

(2) HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

(LIVERPOOL REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD, ST. HELENS AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, AND WARRINGTON AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE)

The Haydock Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district; it is a General Hospital with a nominal establishment of 13 beds, but in view of its small size it is not equipped to deal with major surgical cases. The district is mainly served, for general cases by the St. Helens Hospital, and also by the Providence Hospital, St. Helens. Maternity cases requiring hospital treatment are admitted either to the County Hospital, Whiston, the St. Helens Maternity Hospital, the General Hospital, Warrington, or to the Warrington Maternity Home, Victoria Park, Latchford, Warrington. Cases requiring isolation on account of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to the Peasley Cross Isolation Hospital, St. Helens.

In addition to the above, cases requiring highly specialised treatment for pediatric, orthopaedic, ophthalmic, ear, nose, throat and gynaecological disabilities may be admitted, by arrangements, to any of the 'teaching hospitals' attached to the Universities of Liverpool or Manchester, and situated within, or in close proximity to those cities.

(3) AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Full responsibility for the Ambulance Service (provided under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946) rests with the Lancashire County Council - the "Local Health Authority" - under the Act, and the Urban District is serviced by staff and vehicles maintained at the County Ambulance Station, Borron Road, Earlestown, Telephone No. Newton-le-Willows 2013 (for emergency calls 3233).

This service deals with all types of cases where such transport is required by reason of illness (including mental illness or mental submermality), whether accident, other emergency, general illness or infectious disease. In cases of emergency any person having reason to do so may summon an ambulance: in other cases the calls for this service are made either by a doctor, dentist, midwife, nurse or other duly qualified person.

Three Stretcher-carrying ambulance vehicles and three "Sitting case" cars are stationed at the Newton-le-Willows Depot, and manned by an appropriate staff, all qualified in First Aid. During 1960 the following numbers of calls were dealt with from this district:-

Emergency-448. Non-urgent-1577. Total-2025.

(4) TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

(i) SCHOOL HEALTH-School Clinic, Station Road, Haydock.

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, Dr. E. I. Smiddy.

School Nurse/Health Visitors, Mrs A. Boyes and Mrs H. M.

McCaffery.

SESSIONS, MINOR AILMENTS AND MEDICAL INSPECTION
Doctors Sessions: Weekly - Tuesday a.m. (during School term).

Nurses Re-Dressing Sessions: Weekly-Friday a.m. (during School term).

OPHTHALMIC

Ophthalmic Surgeon-Mr. E. Allan. Health Nurse in Charge-Mrs A. Boyes. Sessions: Fortnightly-Thursday a.m. (by appointment only).

ORTHOPAEDIC

Orthopaedic Surgeon-Mr. Almond.
Orthopaedic Physiotherapist-Mrs Garrett.
Sessions: Surgeon's sessions-monthly, morning of the first Monday (by appointment only).
Physiotherapist-weekly (by appointment only).

DENTAL

Mr.J.A.Hargreaves, ably assisted by
Mrs. Lawson, the Dental Attendant, has continued
the periodic inspection and treatment of school
children, the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers
and of children of "pre-school" ages.

(ii) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC (Hold of School Clinic, Station Read, Haydock.

Obstetrician-Mr. V. Corbett.

Health Visitor-Mrs H. M. McCaffery.

Sessions: Fortnightly-alternate Thursday afternoons. These sessions are attended whenever possible by the local County Midwives, who assist at the examination of their patients.

Where hospital confinement is advisable, either on obstetrical or social grounds, the necessary arrangements are made for admission.

During the current year a total of 77 expectant mothers made 331 attendances at the Clinic.

(iii) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC (Held at the School Clinic, Station Road, Haydock).

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer-Dr. E. I. Smiddy.

Health Visitors-Mrs A. Boyes and Mrs H. M. McCaffery. Sessions: Weekly-each Wednesday-morning and afternoon. The purpose of these Clinics is to facilitate the medical examination and general supervision of infants and small children up to the age of 5 years, and to advise the mothers regarding their nurture and welfare. As an ancillary service, in order to help the parent to implement the advice received regarding feeding methods, a number of artificial infant foods and of vitamin preparations etc., are available at cost price to those regularly attending, and Ministry of Health "Welfare Foods", i.e. cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets are also dispensed at these sessions. In addition, expectant mothers who attend with infants or other young children are advised regarding the maintenance of their general health, and on other problems connected with their pregnancy: and are of course referred for special obstetrical advice to the Ante-Natal Clinic.

The following figures show the use made of the Child Welfare Centre during the year:-

No	of	individual	l children		No of
	in	attendance			attendances
Born	in	1960		205	3104
11	11	1959		159 185	644
11	11	1958/1955		185	300
	. 6-10	Total		549	4048

(5) MIDWIFERY ARRANGEMENTS

Two whole-time salaried Midwives are employed by the County Council-the "Local Health Authority" and "Local Supervising Authority" -for the purpose of conducting domiciliary confinements, either as midwives, (when assuming sole responsibility for the delivery, etc.), or as maternity-nurse, (when assisting at delivery in conjunction with a Doctor). The general policy is that each midwife should use a car, in order to enable her to respond speedily to urgent calls, and to transport analgesia apparatus.

The names and addresses of these midwives are: Miss W. Stirrup, 2, Folds Road, Haydock. Telephone St. Helens 7135. Mrs. M. E. Brown, 31, Pimblett Road, Haydock. Telephone Ashton-in-Makerfield 7477.

No private midwife practises within the district, nor is there any private Maternity Home so situated. These ladies were therefore responsible, either as midwives or maternity-nurses, for the 72 domiciliary confinements which took place during the year.

(6) HEALTH VISITING ARRANGEMENTS

The scope of this work is steadily expanding; the responsibility now rests on Health visitors to advise on general health matters relating to the family as a whole, also on the welfare of the aged and handicapped, and not solely in relation to infants, young children and school children. Furthermore they have a specific responsibility to advise on immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, and on the importance of vaccination.

These domiciliary visits, so necessary as regards not only supervision but also health education, are complementary so far as pre-school children are concerned, to the work carried out at the Child Welfare Centre.

Two Health Visitors, Mrs A. Boyes and Mrs H. M. McCaffery, share the Health-visiting and School-Health responsibilities of the district, the former covering mainly the western half, and the latter the eastern portion of the township.

(7) MENTAL HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS

The District is covered for this purpose by three Mental Welfare Officers of the Local Health authority, No.10 Health Division, one of whom is a woman. These officers deal with all aspects of mental health, including cases for which investigation, supervision and appropriate action is required under the Mental Health act 1959.

The names and addresses of these officers are:

No.10 Divisional Health Offices, The Old Rectory, Winwick, Nr. Warrington

Mr. F. L. S. Griffin ditto
Mr. H. Andrew ditto
Miss D. M. Bexson ditto

The services of a Mental Welfare Officer may be obtained in emergency at any time: during normal office hours, by communicating with the Divisional Health Office. (Tel. Warrington 33144); outside these hours, and at week-end, by telephone to the Newton-le-Willows Ambulance Station, (Newton-le-Willows 2013).

(8) HOME HELP ARRANGEMENTS

This is a permissory service provided by the County Council through its Divisional Health Scheme. (No.10 Divisional Health Committee), and is one which is not necessarily provided free of cost to the public. It aims to provide domestic help where required by reason of the presence in a household of sickness, pregnancy, a parturient woman, children under compulsory school age or a mentally subnormal person. A steadily increasing demand for such help has been satisfied during the current year, most of the help being given in the homes of the aged and disabled. In some cases also, "night helps" are made available to meet the urgent need for night attendance of people seriously ill.

The "Home Helps" engaged are all part-time workers; none is full time, but all must undertake a minimum of 22 hours per week if required. The Home Help Organiser and Welfare Worker, responsible for the day to day operation of the scheme in this District, is Miss M. McLean, No.10 Divisional Health Office, The Old Rectory, Winwick, near warrington, who is assisted by Mrs. C. Davies.

During the current year 88 cases in the district have been helped by a staff of 23 part-time home-helps. Of these 88 cases, 72 were persons of the age of 65 years or over, and 16 persons under the age of 65.

(9) HOME NURSING ARRANGEMENTS

Nursing help in the home is now provided by the Local Health Authority, which employs fully trained and registered Home nurses for this purpose. The public demand for this onerous work has grown considerably, and the assistance of part-time relief nurses has been required from time to time.

The "Home Nurse" for the District is:Miss V. M. Dunn, 99, Central Drive, Haydock. Tel. St. Helens 7302.

(10) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE OF SICK PERSONS, (INCLUDING THOSE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS), THE PROVISION OF CONVALESCENT ACCOMMODATION, AND OF EXTRA NOURISHMENT WHERE RECOMMENDED.

Responsibility for the above rests with the Local Health Authority partly on an obligatory, and partly on a permissive basis: 'illness' also includes mental defectiveness. The scope of such arrangements is very wide, and includes all the methods of "Health Education" and propaganda relating to health matters, health-visiting in the homes, (including those of persons suffering from Tuberculosis) the provision of ancillary nursing equipment, the after-care of patients who have suffered from illness, whether at home or in hospital, and the provision of convalescent accommodation and rehabilitation measures where these are required to enable those recently sick to regain full health and strength. Extra nourishment may also be provided where necessary for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor for the District is Mrs Evans. She maintains supervision of patients in their homes, and arranges for their examination and re-examination, also for that of "contacts" (including X-ray investigation), at the Chest Clinic at St. Helens, administered by the St. Helens and District Hospital Management Committee of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board.

As regards Health Education-a very important and essential factor in the prevention of illness-it is emphasised that although some responsibility for this side of preventive medicine is accepted, by the County Council as Local Health Authority, the permissive powers of the District Council (as a Local Sanitary Authority), to carry out measures of health education under Section 179 of the Public Health Act, 1936, are still extant, particularly in respect of the dissemination of information relating to the control of infectious diseases.

(11) VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION ARRANGEMENTS

Vaccination, and immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, are available free of cost to all who desire it, either through the family doctor, who carries it out as part of his duty to his patients, or by attendance at one of the Immunisation Sessions held at approximately monthly intervals at the School Clinic, Station Road, where the work is carried out either by one of the local doctors or by the Assistant Divisional Medical Officer. Infants and young children may also be immunised at the normal Child Welfare sessions on Wednesdays.

Whilst the immunisation position shows no grounds for complacency, the situation as regards the "immunisation state" of children under 15 years of age is more satisfactory than in most areas: on 31st December, 1960, the proportion was 87% as compared with 67% for No.10 Health Division as a whole. Fortunately the vaccination state has improved, and here the Urban District is securing a higher proportion of infant vaccinations than is the majority of County Districts in the Health Division. If one deducts from the 216 births notified in 1959 the 5 infant deaths recorded in 1960, out of the 211 survivors, 139 were vaccinated, a proportion of 66% of the newly born babies. (The rate of the County as a whole-in 1960 was 46.8%.

During the year 404 persons up to the age of 40 received two injections against poliomyelitis, 176 being under the age of 15. In addition 1497 third or booster injections were given.

(12) THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948. THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1953. THE ADOPTION ACT, 1950.

In the main the Children act of 1948 provides for the care and welfare of children and young persons up to the age of 18 years who for one reason or another are deprived of a normal home life, and it thus has an important bearing on the mental and physical health and development of such children.

The County Council, which is the Local Authority for the purposes of this Act, exercises its functions through its Children's Committee and the Children's Officer, who is responsible to the Committee for the efficient administration and day to day operation of the Service which is carried out on a regional area basis.

The Haydock Urban District lies administratively within the purview of the Area Children's Officer of the Leigh Area, who is assisted by Children's Visitors, and is responsible for all matters relating to "deprived" children, e.g. the provision of accommodation, the inspection of and report on prospective foster homes, infant life protection, supervision of adopted children during the probationary period, and the care and conveyance to suitable "places of safety" of children committed by the Courts to the care of the Authority as a "fit person", under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and so on.

The Area Children's Officer and her visitors work in close liaison with the Divisional Medical Officers and their staffs, and I am happy to say that in this district (included in No.10 Health Division) the co-operation is excellent.

The Area Children's Officer is:-

Miss J.L. Edwards, Area Office, 89/91, Railway Road, Leigh, and the Children's Visitor for the Urban District is:-

Miss R. Emans, Area Office, 89/91, Railway Road, Leigh.

(13) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 (AND 1951)

The Local Authority carrying responsibility for the implementation of Parts III and IV of this Act is the County Council, and the administrative machinery, in this case also, is on the divisional basis. The main provisions of Part III relate to residential accommodation for the disabled and aged, to temporary accommodation for persons who, by virtue of circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen, are without lodging, and to welfare services in general, for persons handicapped by infirmatives such as blindness, deafness, dumbness, crippling physical defects and other disabilities of a permanently handicapping character.

The approved scheme of the County Council in regard to Welfare utilises very fully the services rendered by various voluntary agencies already in existence prior to this legislation. The scheme opens up a tremendous field of activity for all, both voluntary and salaried workers.

Section 47 of this 1948 Act prescribes the procedure whereby aged or infirm persons, if not receiving adequate care and attention in their own homes may, by Court Order, be removed to a suitable hospital following a hearing by the Court of evidence in support of a certificate issued by the Medical Officer of Health, after due consideration of all the circumstances of the case: the 1951 Act prescribes emergency procedures on similar lines. No cases were admitted to hospital under this section during the year.

Section 50 of the Act places on each County District Authority the duty of arranging for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or been found dead within the district, when it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority. No action under this section was required during the year.



