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Urban District Council of Ince-in-Makerfield

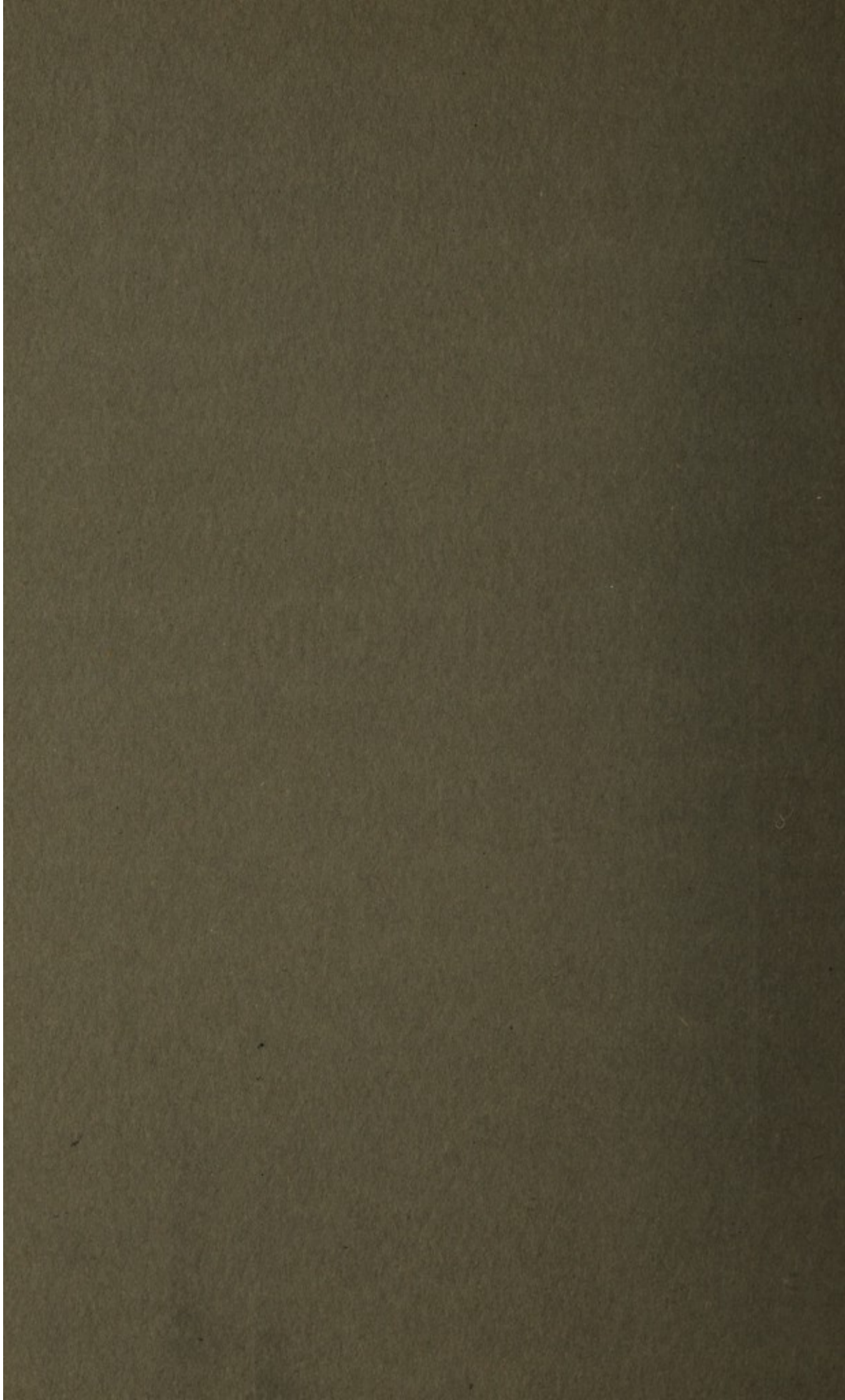


Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1948.



Urban District Council of Ince-in-Makerfield



Annual Report for 1948

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS
OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health—G. H. POTTER, M.B.,
Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Consultant Obstetrician to Ante-Natal Clinic—
C. H. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Consultant Bacteriologist—J. L. DALES, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.T.M., D.T.H.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—H. B. BARKER,
M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

County Dental Surgeon—T. N. ASHALL, L.D.S. (Liv.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector — T. HAILWOOD,
M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector — A. JAMIESON,
A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

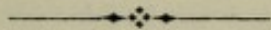
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Annual Report for 1948

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1949

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



*To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee.*

Sir, Mrs. Winstanley, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present an Interim Report on the health of the district for the year 1948 compiled in the abbreviated form indicated by the Ministry of Health.

The services previously dealt with by the Authority under Maternity and Child Welfare autonomous powers, were taken over by the County Council under the terms of the National Health Service Act 1946, on 5th July, 1948.

I take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks to the Officials of the Council, the Staff of the Health Department, and especially to the Sanitary Inspectors for valuable help and co-operation at all times.

I desire also to express to the members of the Public Health Committee my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration they have always displayed towards me.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'G. H. Foster'.

1. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area : 2,320 acres.

Population (Census 1931) : 21,763

Estimated mid-1948 (Registrar General) : 20,380

Total Number of Houses (Census 1931): 4,630.

Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1948 according to Rate Books : 5,303

Rateable value : £64,052

Sum represented by a Penny Rate : £245 (nett)

Ince is essentially an industrial area, the principal industry being coal mining. In addition, wagon works, railway work and cotton spinning mills give employment to both sexes.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Male	Female	TOTAL
<i>Live Births</i> {	Legitimate	221	203	424
	Illegitimate	8	7	15
	TOTAL...	229	210	439

		Male	Female	TOTAL
<i>Still Births</i> {	Legitimate	7	4	11
	Illegitimate	0	1	1
	TOTAL...	7	5	12

		Male	Female	TOTAL
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</i> {	Legitimate	13	14	27
	Illegitimate	0	1	1
	TOTAL...	13	15	28
DEATHS...		124	104	228

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population mid-1948.....21.5

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.....11.1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births..... 26.0

No. of Women dying in, or in consequence of Pregnancy and Childbirth:	
From Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis.....	Nil
From other maternal causes.....	Nil
Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births.	
due to Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis.....	Nil
Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births	
due to other causes.....	Nil
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—	
All Infants per 1,000 live births.....	63
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	63
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	66
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	32
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	4

TABLE 1.

Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Cancer Death Rate
Mean of 5 years—				
1943—1947	21.1	12.2	0.49	1.77
1947	24.9	12.6	0.59	1.93
1948	21.5	11.1	0.09	1.57
Increase or Decrease in 1948 on—5 years' average 1943 — 1947	+ .04	—1.1	—0.40	—0.20
—on Previous year's average—	—3.4	—1.5	—0.50	—0.36

Maternal Mortality Rate

	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 (Total Live & Still Births)	Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Live Births
Mean of 5 years—			
1943—1947	1.87	1.80	68
1947	3.97	3.83	71
1948	Nil	Nil	63
Increase or Decrease in 1948 on—5 years' average 1943 — 1947	—1.87	—1.80	—5
—on Previous year's average—	—3.97	—3.83	—8

In the next Table are shown the chief causes of Death and number to Deaths from each cause in 1948 as compared with the previous year.

T A B L E B.

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	
	1947	1948
Enteric Fever	0	1
Measles	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1
Diphtheria	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Influenza	3	1
Poliomyelitis	1	0
Phthisis	12	2
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	3
Cancer	39	17
Heart Disease	55	55
Bronchitis	23	23
Pneumonia	18	7
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	6	4
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Diseases of Parturition	2	0
Suicide	0	5
Accidents	7	4
Other Diseases	84	103
	<u>255</u>	<u>228</u>

2. General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

LABORATORY ARRANGEMENTS.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Pathological Department of the Wigan Royal Infirmary, and the arrangements are satisfactory. A report on every examination is made to the Public Health Department.

During 1948 reports were made to the Authority on the following specimens : 66 Throat Swabs, 7 samples of Water, 61 samples of Milk, 2 samples of Ice Cream, and 10 samples of fæces for Enteric Fever.

AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

Infectious Cases were removed to Hospital in the motor ambulances stationed at the hospitals during the year 1948.

During the period up to 5th July, Non-Infectious, Accident and Maternity Cases were dealt with by the motor ambulances belonging jointly to the Urban Districts of Ince, Hindley and Abram, by the motor ambulances belonging to the Wigan Borough Police, and after this date by the County Council Ambulances.

The arrangements made with the neighbouring authorities of Wigan, Hindley, and Leigh Joint Hospital Board for the use of their Infectious and Non-Infectious Ambulances, ensured that the ambulance facilities for the area were adequate.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home Nursing is carried out in the area by the two Nurses previously employed by the Ince-in-Makerfield District Nursing Association, and now by the Lancashire County Council.

The District Nurses do not nurse cases of infectious disease, nor do they act as midwives nor maternity nurses.

The Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, 1936, for the area, is the Lancashire County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

An Ante-natal Clinic was held at the Central Clinic, Ince Green Lane, on alternative Monday afternoons at 1-45 p.m., and was conducted by Mr. C. H. Walsh, M.B., F.R.C.O.G.

Child Welfare Clinics are held at the Central Clinic on Tuesday, and Thursday afternoons from 2-0 — 4-0 p.m.

As part of the School Health Service, Minor Ailment Clinics are held daily and Dental Clinics on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. These clinics are held at the Central Clinic, Ince Green Lane, which is combined for the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services.

Orthopædic defects among pre-school and school children are dealt with under the Lancashire County Council Scheme. The Orthopædic Surgeon attends on the first and third Mondays in each month, at the School Clinic, Library Street, Wigan, and the Orthopaedic Nurse attends each Monday morning.

Children requiring Artificial Light treatment attended at the Infirmary.

3. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY.

The two sources of the Water Supply are the Council's own Deep Wells at Golborne, and the Rivington Reservoirs belonging to the Liverpool Corporation. The supply is constant, good and sufficient, and the possibilities of contamination are very slight.

One chemical examination of the raw water was made during the year and found to be satisfactory, although extremely hard.

The piped supply of water to the township after chlorination and softening treatment was examined 6 times bacteriologically during the year 1948, and found to be satisfactory.

All houses in the district have a piped supply of water from the main, with the exception of the house with one resident known as Bank Top House, on the Aspull boundary, whose supply is derived from an adjacent spring of exceptionally pure water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Drainage System is of the usual type: storm water and sewage being carried away in a common sewer.

At the Sewage Works, Bacterial Filter Beds are in use, and no outstanding development has taken place during the year.

Drain testing, flushing, etc., is carried out as required.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action has been required with regard to the pollution of streams.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (at the end of 1948) :

Number of Privy Middens	...	...	...	68
Number of Closets attached to Privy Middens				97
Number of Pail Closets	...	...	...	35
Number of Freshwater Closets	...	...	...	5546
Number of Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	—
Number of Dry Ashpits for Refuse	...	...	...	—
Number of Moveable Ashbins for Refuse	...	...	...	5317
Number of Houses on Water Carriage System				5171

Under the General Conversion Scheme, the Local Authority pays half the cost of each conversion, with a maximum of £4 per conversion. No conversions were made during 1948.

Fresh water closet accommodation is provided for all new property erected in the district.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Street scavenging and removal of House Refuse is carried out by the Local Authority.

Privy middens and ashbins are emptied regularly by day throughout the year, and two S.D. Freighter motor vehicles are engaged in the removal of refuse to controlled tips.

There is no destructor in the district.

The removal of House Refuse is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector, but he is not responsible for the scavenging of the streets.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Number of premises visited	...	...	...	3082
Number of Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	4556
Number of Nuisances abated	...	...	...	4437
Number of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	1076
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	173
Number of Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	Nil

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

No action has been taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, and the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the ventilation and temperature of shops and offices, and to sanitary conveniences.

CAMPING SITES.

There are none in the district.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Authority is represented on the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee. Contact is maintained between the Officers of the Public Health Department and local Works Managers with regard to smoke abatement.

There are 24 factory and works chimneys in the district, and a time limit of 2 minutes in any half-hour has been fixed for the emission of black smoke.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are none in the district.

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

51 houses were found to be infested and were dealt with by spraying with Zaldecide containing 5% D.D.T. (Geigy). This method has proved highly efficient.

Periodical inspection of houses is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, to prevent infestation or reinfestation after cleansing.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Premises in Pennington Lane have been converted for Tripe Boiling, and this trade is being carried on there without offence, with the permission of the Sanitary Authority, and under the constant supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Offensive Trades are dealt with by the Authority under local By-laws, dated 1909.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are none in the district.

FACTORIES.

49 visits were paid to factories under the Factories Act, 1937, and their condition was found satisfactory.

CANAL BOATS.

Six Canal Boats were inspected during the year, and two infringements of Acts were discovered.

SCHOOLS.

The water supply to the Schools in the area is constant and sufficient.

The majority of the Schools are provided with separate W.C.'s, each with its own cistern and flushing provision, but in certain schools there still remain forms of automatic flushing. It is desirable in the interests of hygiene that these should be replaced by water closets of the independently flushed type. Regular lime-washing of conveniences is arranged for by the Education Authority in the case of all Schools in the area.

4. Housing.

The township consists chiefly of working class houses, which are old in type, and congested in certain areas.

Mining subsidence is responsible for much damage to structure, and old houses are continuously in need of repairs, which are rendered difficult by the shortage of labour and building materials.

The worst cases of pre-war overcrowding were relieved, but the situation is bad again, owing to servicemen's families having to live with their parents, due to an actual shortage of houses.

Schemes are in hand for the provision of 430 permanent houses to alleviate the housing position.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

Traditional permanent houses :

(i) By the Local Authority	50
(ii) By other Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	—

1. INSPECTION of dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	880
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1477
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head [1] above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation...	788

2.	REMEDY OF DEFECTS during the year without service of Formal Notices :	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	211
3.	ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS during the year:	
	A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
	(a) By owners	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
	B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	226
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
	(a) By owners	187
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
	C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
	D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... .. approx.	500
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	... approx.	700
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	... approx.	3750
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	40
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	50
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	250

5. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

An adequate supply of milk is produced within, or brought into the district.

During 1948, 15 samples of milk were examined by the biological test for Tuberculosis and were found satisfactory, 46 samples of milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination, the standards adopted being the Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests, together with the Phosphatase Test in the case of heat-treated milk. 40 samples were satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops in the district have been regularly inspected, and at all times their condition has been found satisfactory.

When a cow is suspected of suffering from any disease, the County Police arrange for a local Veterinary Surgeon to examine the animal.

There were 25 Milk Purveyors (including 3 Cowkeepers) in the district. 17 Licences for the sale of Pasteurised Milk have been issued to retail distributors, and 1 Licence in respect of the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk was granted during the year.

The approximate number of cows in the district is 90.

(b) MEAT.

There is no slaughter house in the district.

Routine inspections are made of meatshops, etc., and the Clean Meat Regulations are enforced. All diseased meat is at once seized by the Sanitary Inspector.

No legal proceedings were necessary during the year.

6. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease.

During 1948, cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment were removed to Astley Sanatorium and to Whelley Hospital.

248 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, as against 114 in 1947, and of the 248 cases, 123 were removed to hospital for treatment.

11 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, compared with 20 in the previous year. The 11 cases were removed to hospital for treatment. There was one fatal case.

2 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are kept at the Divisional Health Office, and at the Higher and Lower Ince Police Stations, and are always available to the medical practitioners.

Contacts of cases of Diphtheria have been excluded from school, and kept under close observation.

As stated earlier in the Report, 66 Throat Swabs were reported upon to the Authority by the Wigan Infirmary Laboratory.

Free immunisation against Diphtheria is provided for any pre-school or school-child, and is performed by the Medical Officer at the Central Clinic. During 1948, 302 pre-school and 87 school children completed a full course of primary immunisation with two injections of Alum precipitated Toxoid. In addition, 97 children were given a secondary or reinforcing injection.

No preliminary and no post-Schick tests were undertaken.

No immunisation against the Enteric Group was undertaken during 1948.

Measles of a mild type was prevalent during the year.

No local action has been taken with regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation, and there are no existing facilities for the typing of pneumococci and for the provision of appropriate type sera.

The general standard of cleanliness and habits in the district remains high, and the cases of infestation by head lice dealt with at the Clinic were few, and were successfully treated with Lethane Oil or D.D.T. Emulsion.

*THERE WAS NO OUTBREAK OF FOOD POISONING
IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1948.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1948
TABLE C.

Number of cases of Infectious Disease notified ; number of Deaths from these Diseases ; number of cases removed to Hospital and Deaths in Hospital during the year 1948.

DISEASES	Total Under Cases all ages	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total Deaths and Deaths over Hospital to district	Total cases removed persons to belong'g Hospital
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	248	11	12	15	20	116	57	6	10	...	...	...	...	123
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	11	1	...	1	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Acute Primary and <i>Influenza</i> Pneumonia...	27	1	...	1	4	1	1	1	3	3	11	...	7	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Polio Encephalitis..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	1
Measles (excluding German Measles).....	483	47	68	69	70	169	23	2	1	...	...	...	1	6
Whooping Cough	39	4	6	10	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
TOTALS.....	821	40	87	96	102	298	84	10	16	4	15	2	12	149

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises and materials is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department.

All dwelling houses are dealt with on death, removal to hospital, or release from isolation of infectious cases.

During 1948, 275 houses were disinfected by the Department.

Houses are disinfected by the method of Formalin Spray, and it is usual, in the district, to disinfect after Phthisis, but not as routine after Measles.

The Steam Disinfector at the Sewage Works, Platt Bridge, was utilised for the Disinfection of the Clothing, Bedding, etc., of patients not removed to Hospital.

CANCER.

14 deaths (8 male and 6 female) were certified as due to Cancer during the year, compared with 39 in 1947.

Facilities for Radium treatment are available to Ince residents at the Radium Institute, Manchester, and at the Wigan Infirmary, which, for this purpose, is a sub-clinic of the Manchester Centre.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No local action has been taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act 1936, for the prevention of blindness, or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

The administration of the Blind Persons Act 1920 is undertaken in this area by the staff of the County Medical Officer of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This service is under the control of the Lancashire County Council, and Ince cases attend at the County Dispensary in Mesnes Park Terrace, Wigan.

30 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during 1948, 20 being cases of Pulmonary, and 10 cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 2 deaths from Pulmonary, and 1 from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered during the year.

Notification of the disease in the district is quite satisfactory, and no action has been necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal of tuberculous patients to Hospital.

The subjoined Table shows the new cases of Tuberculosis and the deaths in age groups.

T A B L E D.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5—10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
15—20	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
20—25	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—35	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
35—45	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
45—55	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
55—65	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 & up- wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	12	8	4	6	2	...	...	1
	20		10		2		1	

7. Maternity and Child Welfare.

Responsibility for Maternity and Child Welfare work was taken over by the Lancashire County Council from the Local Authority on 5th July, 1948.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Central Clinic on Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 2-0 — 4-0 p.m.

The babies are weighed and advice is given to the mothers about themselves and their infants by the Medical Officer and the Health Visitors.

The Ante Natal Clinic was conducted by C. H. Walsh, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.O.G., and was held fortnightly on Monday afternoons at 1-45 p.m.

During the period 1st January — 4th July, 1948, 263 Expectant Mothers attended the Clinic, making a total number of 528 attendances.

Dental treatment is provided for expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5 years, by the County Dental Surgeon.

There are no Maternity Homes in the district, nor is there any institutional provision for dealing with unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children within the district.

In pursuance of Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, Ince has joined in the Scheme of the Lancashire County Council, for the care of Illegitimate Children in the area.

Expectant and nursing mothers and premature infants can be admitted to Billinge Hospital, Wigan Infirmary, and hospitals at Liverpool and Manchester.

Home Helps are available for service under the County Scheme.

In accordance with Circular 20/44 of the Ministry of Health, dealing with the Care of Premature Infants, all notifications of birth received, indicate the birth weight of the infant, and the period of gestation. The Health Visitors pay particular attention to all premature babies.

In accordance with the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, arrangements were made with the Wigan Infirmary for the provision of consultant advice, and bacteriological examinations, when requested by the medical practitioner. Cases requiring hospital treatment are removed to Astley Sanatorium. One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year.

Maternal Deaths are investigated by the County Medical Officer.

Orthopaedic treatment for children under five years of age is carried out under the Lancashire County Scheme at the Wigan Clinic, in close co-operation with the similar treatment of school children under the School Medical Service. X-ray and Sunlight cases receive treatment at the Wigan Infirmary and Manchester Royal Infirmary, while operation cases are admitted to the Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital.

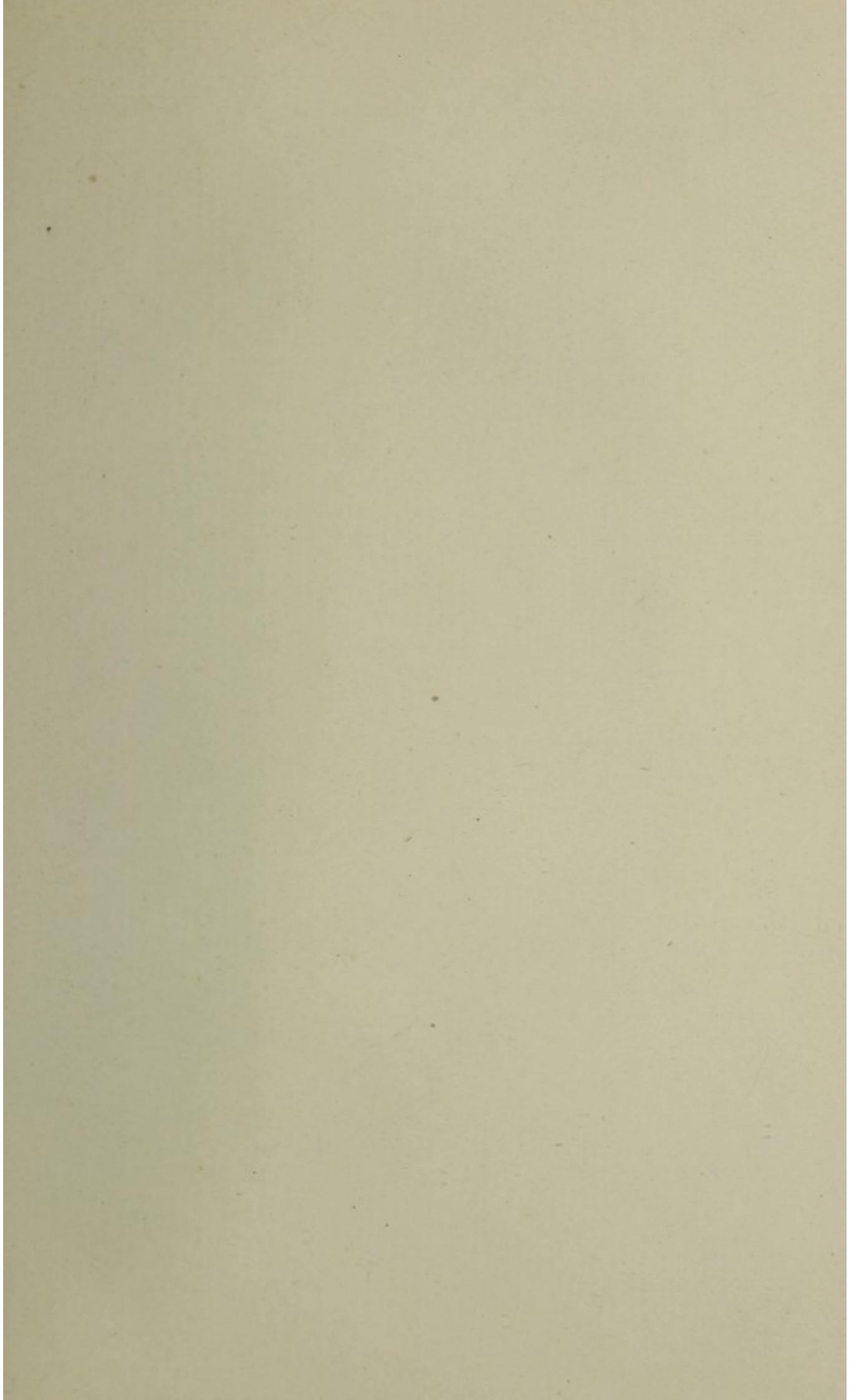
Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937, the home nursing of Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases is undertaken by the Health Visitors, while cases requiring hospital treatment can be sent to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.

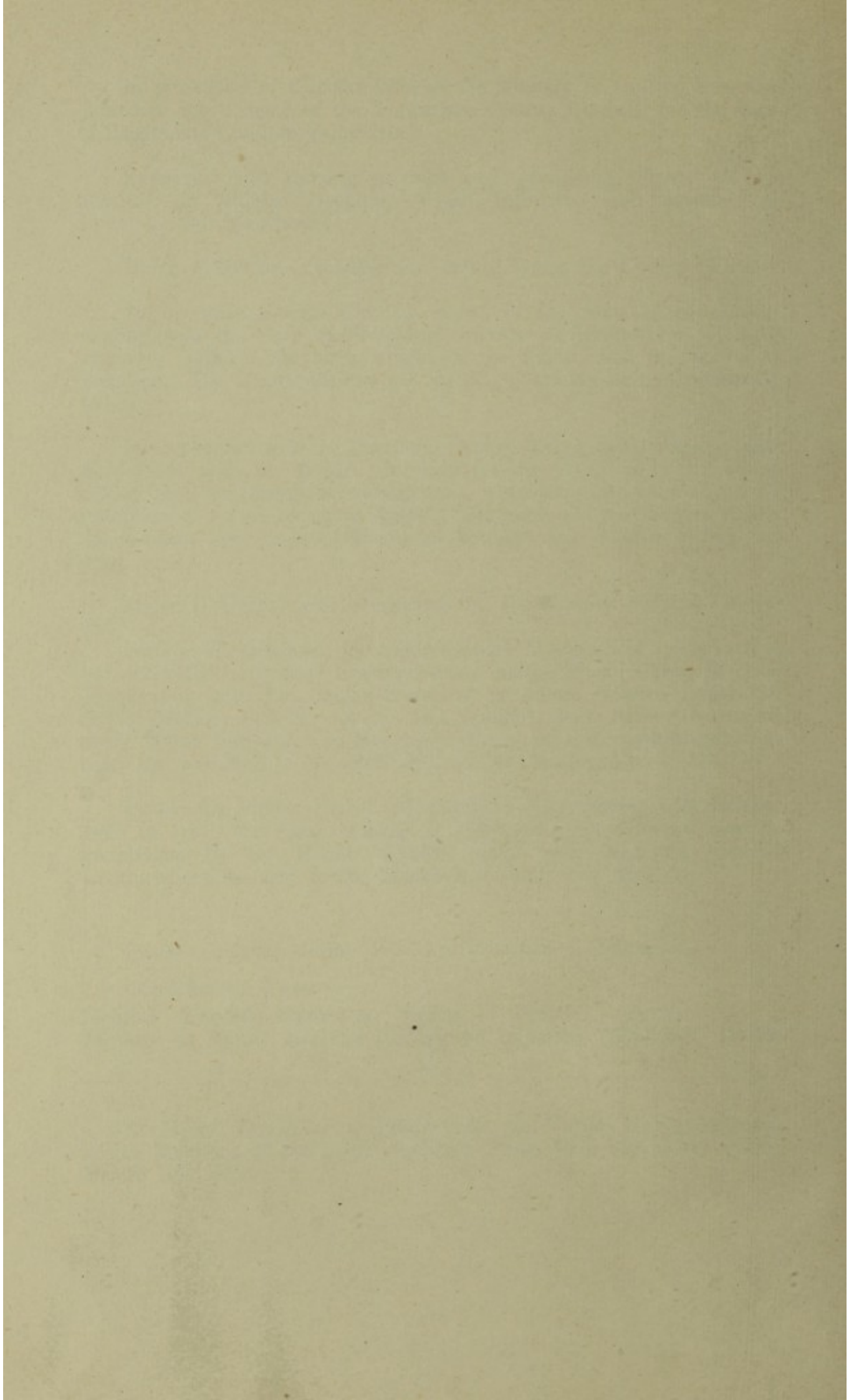
Cases occurring during 1948 are classified as follows—

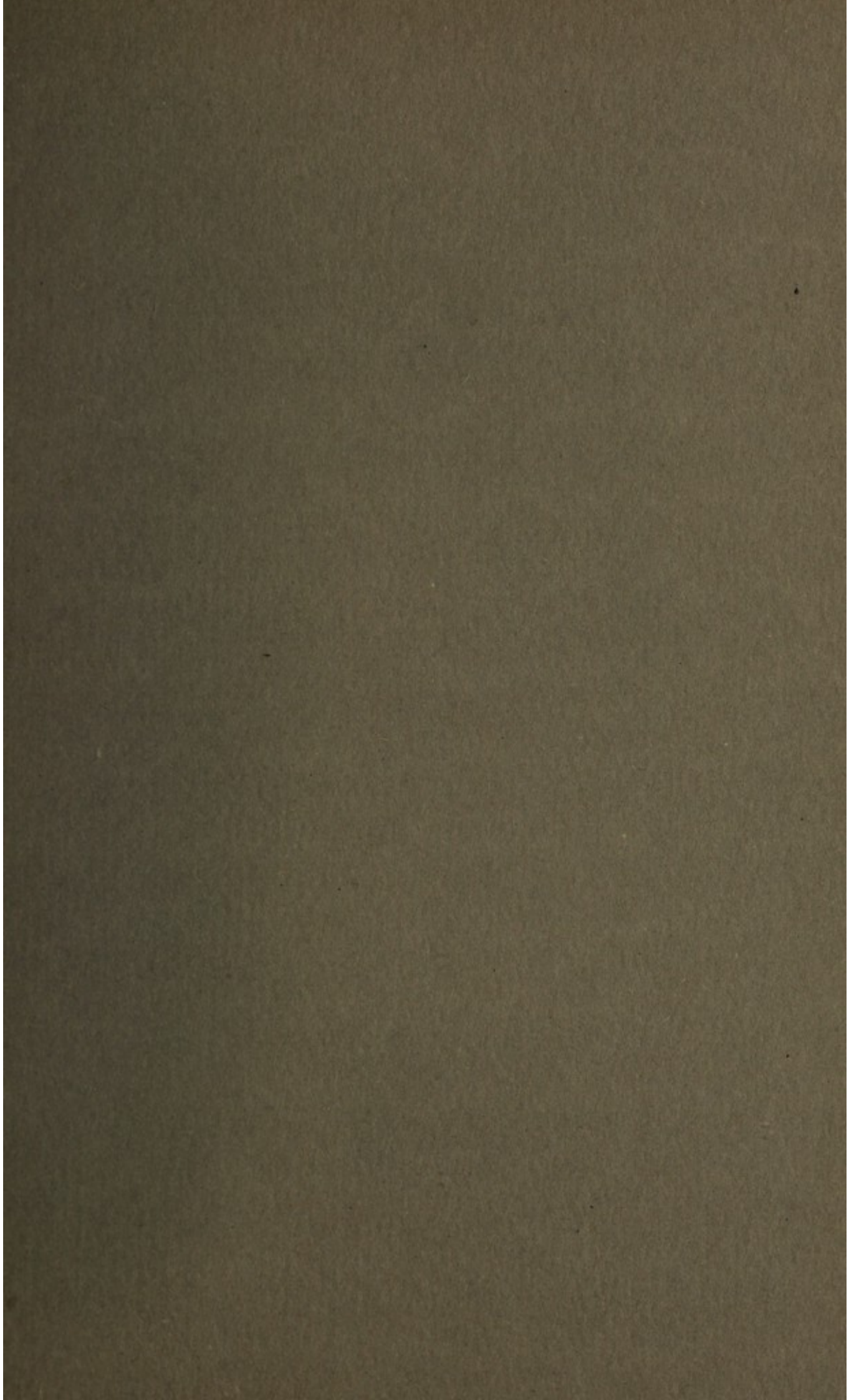
—*Ophthalmia Cases*—

Number Notified	Treated at Home	Treated in Hospital	Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The Health Visitors act as Infant Protection Visitors for the discharge of the functions of the Local Authority under Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936.







HEALTH
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