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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

County Borough of Ipswich.

REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

and

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the Year 1948.



County Borough of Ipswich.

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THE MEDICAL OFFICER
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SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the Year 1948.

REGINALD LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*

County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELM STREET, IPSWICH.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Ipswich.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the County Borough of Ipswich for the year 1948.

The population continues to increase, and at 103,400 appears to be now well established over the 100,000 level. The birth-rate of 18.0 per 1,000 compares with 17.9 for the rest of the country, and is the fifth highest recorded during the last quarter of a century. Actually there have been 435 fewer births this year than last, but apart from the last two exceptional years it is still the largest number of births recorded in the town.

The general death-rate of 10.32 per 1,000 is the lowest recorded during the last twenty-five years, the England and Wales death-rate being 10.8 per 1,000.

Only one mother died in childbirth during 1948; but it has to be recorded that two unimmunised children died from diphtheria. Last year the infantile mortality rate was low and merited special notice, but for 1948 the rate of 24 per 1,000 births is even better and an all time record. This has to be compared with 34 per 1,000 for England and Wales, and in effect means that the lives of 25 additional children in Ipswich were saved in comparison with the good record for 1947.

The death-rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system has again decreased, as also have the number of notifications of this form of the disease recorded in the town, and it is to be noted that at the 5th July, 1948, Ipswich had no list of tuberculosis patients awaiting admission for institutional treatment, although at that date the Ipswich Sanatorium was closed.

As indicated in my last Annual Report, the several hospitals hitherto administered by the Council passed over on the 5th July, 1948, the appointed day under the National Health Service Act, 1946, to be administered by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board. No reference to the work in these hospitals during 1948 has therefore been included in this report. The hospitals concerned are:—

Borough General Hospital	...	...	302 beds.
Borough Isolation Hospital	...	...	136 „
Borough Sanatorium	...	...	120 „
Smallpox Hospital	...	...	24 „
Municipal Maternity Home	...	...	18 „

Changes in the Welfare Services under the National Assistance Act, and the appointment of a Children's Officer for the care of deprived children under the Children's Act, brought about the transfer of these Welfare Services to the Public Health Department where they became the Welfare Services Section and the Children's Section respectively. As part of the Welfare Services Section was included Heathfields with residential accommodation of approximately 250 beds, and as part of the Children's Section was included the Freeland's Children's Home with approximately 150 beds.

A Mental Health Section was established in accordance with Section 51 of the National Health Service Act and officers were appointed to deal with lunacy and mental deficiency. This is an entirely new section of the department in the County Borough. Previously removal of cases of mental disorder to suitable mental hospitals had been dealt with by the Public Assistance Department and mental deficiency had been the concern of a separate committee.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the courtesy and support I have received from the members of the Committees during the year under review, and my thanks are due in no small measure to the staff for their loyal support.

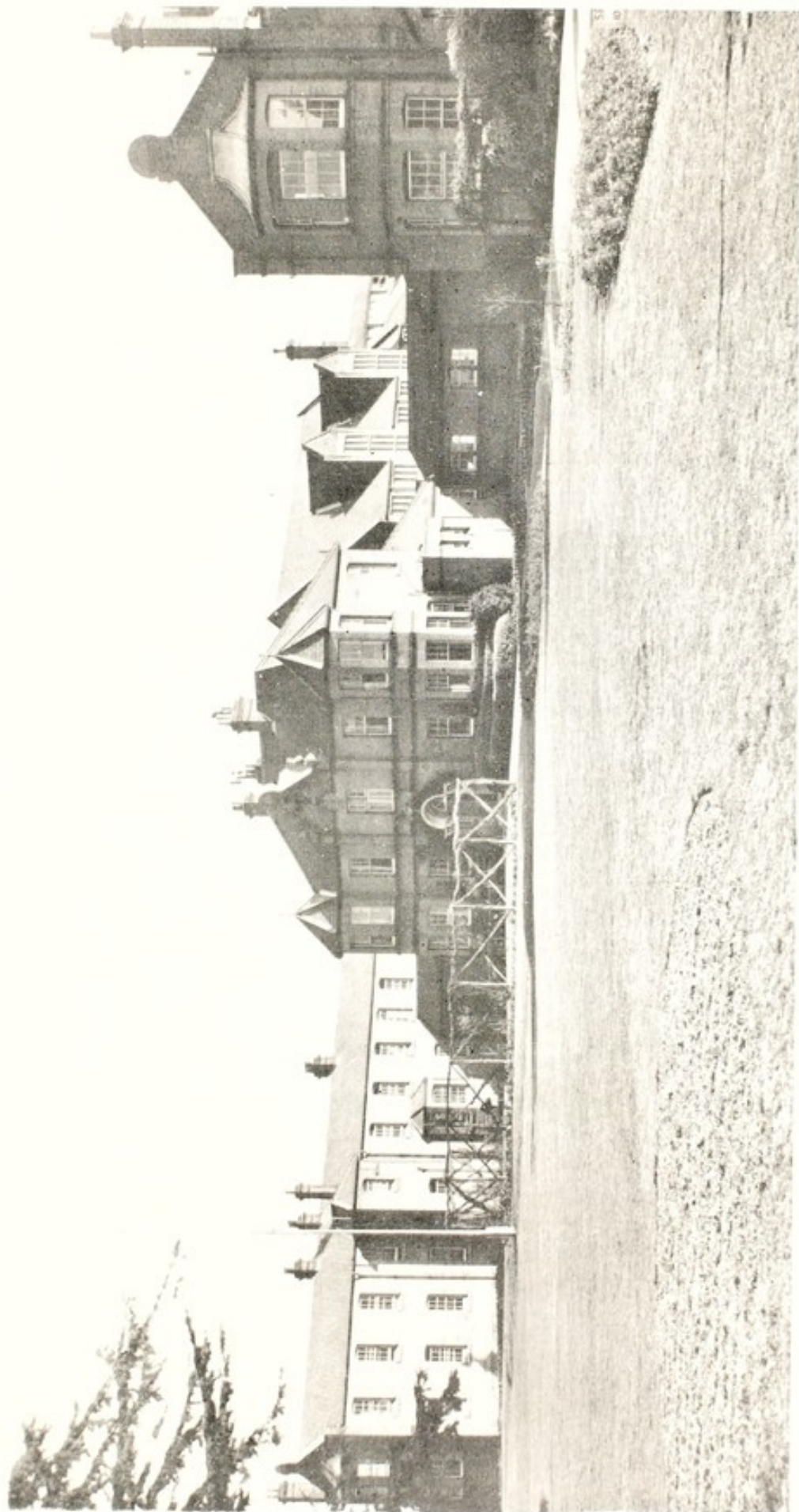
I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD A. LEADER,

Medical Officer of Health.

December, 1949.



"HEATHFIELDS," WOODBRIDGE ROAD, IPSWICH.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

As at 31st December, 1948.

MEDICAL STAFF (Whole Time).

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer.

R. A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, etc.

J. P. FOX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Appointed 23.6.1948.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers:

Senior.

D. E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.P.H.

Assistants.

G. M. G. SPENCER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.A.

J. L. PATTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Resigned 30.6.1948.

M. J. PLEYDELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Resigned 22.5.48.

J. P. GANNON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. Appointed 9.8.1948.

J. B. KERSHAW, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Appointed 9.8.1948.

Medical Superintendents of Hospitals.

Borough General Hospital—

*T. W. DUFF, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.

Sanatorium (in abeyance)—

*R. H. RUSSELL, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. } Resigned 31.12.1948

Isolation Hospital—(R.M.O.) ditto.

*D. VAN ZWANENBERG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.M., B.Ch., C.P.H., D.C.H.
Appointed 15.1.1949.

Veneriologist and Dermatologist.

*S. M. LAIRD, M.D., B.Ch., F.R.F.P. & S., B.Sc., D.P.H.

MEDICAL (Part Time).

Public Vaccinators.

*S. OSBORN, M.B., Ch.B.

Orthopaedic Consultant.

*E. BELL JONES, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.Ch.

Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant.

*K. W. MACKENZIE, F.R.F.P.S.

Obstetric Consultant.

*F. R. STANSFIELD, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Education and Public Health.

Senior Dental Surgeon.

R. CUTHILL, L.D.S., U. Liverpool.

Assistant Dental Surgeons.

W. H. J. CUPPLES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.) Resigned 30.11.1948.

KATHERINE L. HARRIES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.)

(Two Vacancies at 31.12.48)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

OTHER OFFICERS (Whole Time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

H. L. BATY, 1, 2.

District Sanitary Inspectors.

G. ELLISON, 1, 2 W. RICE JONES, 1, 2 G. W. BAKER, 1, 2.
 A. M. R. JONES, 1, 2. H. T. PIZZEY, 1, 2. L. J. MASSAM, 1, 2.
 R. B. BROWN, 1, 2. (Appointed 16.2.48).

*Supervisor of Rodent Operators—W. S. TOWNES.**Superintendent Health Visitor.*

Miss E. L. MARTIN, 3, 4, 5.

Health Visitors.

Miss F. M. CROSS, 3, 4, 5. Miss S. S. DEMPSIE, 3, 4, 5.
 .. Y. M. ANDREWS, 3, 4, 5. (Appointed 1.3.48).
 .. M. E. WALLER, 3, 4, 5. .. E. A. WIGLESWORTH, 3, 4, 5.
 .. O. E. WILDS, 3, 5, 6. (Appointed 1.3.48).
 (Resigned 20.6.48). .. M. E. POPPLETON, 3, 4, 5.
 Mrs. M. GARWOOD, 3, 4, 5. (Appointed 1.5.48).

Matron, Ipswich Borough General Hospital.

*Miss E. GREAVES, 3, 4. (Resigned 10.8.48)

*Miss M. WHITEHEAD 3, 4. (Appointed 1.8.48.)

Matron, Isolation Hospital.

*Miss C. MELIA, 3, 6.

Supervisor of Midwives.

Miss M. D. DOWN, 3, 4, 7.

Municipal Midwives.

Miss H. M. MAUN, 3, 4. Miss A. LEWIS, 3, 4.
 .. C. E. CURRAN, 3, 4. .. E. M. ROBSON, 3, 4.
 .. H. M. MOORE, 4. .. K. R. FELTON, 3, 4.
 .. P. R. PANNIFER, 3, 4. .. G. J. RAWLINS, 3, 4.
 .. F. M. FROST, 3, 4. .. R. L. LARTER, 3, 4.
 .. F. A. M. TAYLOR, 3, 4. .. D. B. BOXER, 3, 4.
 .. R. MAXWELL, 3, 4. .. B. L. FROST, 3, 4.

Matron Montrose Day Nursery.

Mrs. K. M. SMYTH 3. (Appointed 14.6.48).

Chief Clerk.

H. J. WALTON, 1.

Part Time.

Public Analyst.

*W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C.

Vaccination Officer.

Ipswich District, *S. JAMES.

Matron, Maternity Home.

*Miss M. BLYTH, 3, 4, 5.

*Officers of the Council until 4th July 1948 only

Officers who have joined the Department by reason of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the National Assistance Act, 1948 and the Children's Act, 1948.

(a) **National Health Service Act, 1946.**

<i>Home Nursing Superintendent</i>	Mrs. M. L. Neal, 3. (Appointed 20.9.48).
<i>Ambulance Officer</i>	J. BEDFORD, (Appointed 14.6.48).
<i>Domestic Help Organiser</i>	Mrs. E. THOMSON, 3 (Appointed 1.9.48).
<i>Mental Health Section</i>	Miss V. M. BURDETT, (Appointed 1.1.48).
	H. G. ORME (<i>Authorised Officer</i>)
	(Appointed 13.9.48).

(b) **National Assistance Act, 1948.**

Chief Welfare Officer P. D. SIMPER
and Staff including Establishment (Heathfields) Staff.

(c) **Children's Act, 1948.**

Children's Officer Miss M. C. McVEAN, D.P.A.
and Staff including Staff of Children's Home (Freelands). (Appointed 1.10.48).

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1.—Sanitary Inspectors Certificate R.S. Institute. | 3.—State Registered Nurse. |
| 2.—Meat Inspectors Certificate. do. | 4.—State Certified Midwife. |
| 5.—Health Visitors Certificate R.S.I. | |
| 6.—State Registered Fever Nurse. | |
| 7.—Midwives Teachers Certificate | |

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1948.

Relating to the net births and deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar-General.

Estimated Civilian Population ... 102,100

		Total.	M.	F.	
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	1,721	904	817	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 18.08
"	Illegitimate	125	65	60	
	Total	1,846	969	877	

STILLBIRTHS	Legitimate	37	27	10	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 20.6
"	Illegitimate	2	1	1	
	Total	39	28	11	

DEATHS (Civilians)	...	1,054	539	515	} Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 10.32.
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Deaths from certain causes:—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	Deaths 0	Rate per 1,000	0
Other Maternal Mortality	...	" 1	total (live &	0.53
Total Maternal Mortality	...	" 1	still) births	0.53
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	" 31	Rate per 1,000	.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	" 8	of population	.08
Cancer	...	" 184	do.	1.8

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants	...	Deaths 44	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	24
Legitimate Infants	...	" 39	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	23
Illegitimate Infants	...	" 5	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	40

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	90	94	184
"	Measles (all ages)	—	—	—
"	Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—
"	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—	1	1
"	Diphtheria (all ages)	1	1	2

POPULATION.

I append Tables giving the Census populations and the Registrar-General's estimates for recent years.

CENSUS POPULATIONS.

Year.	Census Populations.			Population Increases					Females per 1,000 Males.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Increases.	Per cent. Proportions.	Natural Increases.	Migrations.		
							Inward.	Outward.	
1801	4,984	6,293	11,277	—	—	—	—	—	1,262
1811	6,064	7,606	13,670	2,393	21.2	—	—	—	1,254
1821	7,831	9,355	17,186	3,516	25.6	—	—	—	1,194
1831	9,169	11,032	20,201	3,015	17.5	—	—	—	1,203
1841	11,894	13,490	25,384	5,185	25.6	—	—	—	1,134
1851	15,474	17,440	32,914	7,530	29.6	2,822	4,708	—	1,127
1861	17,667	20,283	37,950	5,036	15.3	4,075	961	—	1,148
1871	20,047	22,900	42,947	4,997	13.1	4,373	624	—	1,143
1881	23,608	26,712	50,320	7,373	17.1	5,290	2,083	—	1,131
1891	26,658	30,712	57,360	7,040	13.9	7,033	7	—	1,151
1901	31,181	35,449	66,630	9,270	16.1	6,610	2,660	—	1,136
1911	34,980	38,952	73,932	7,302	10.9	8,232	—	930	1,113
1921	37,359	42,012	79,371	5,439	7.4	5,979	—	540	1,124
1931	41,285	46,217	87,502	8,131	10.2	5,616	2,515	—	1,119

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATES.

(At the 30th June, of each year).

Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons.
1931	87,770	1937	93,870	1943	86,290*
1932	88,700	1938	95,070	1944	87,290*
1933	89,070	1939	96,500	1945	88,920*
1934	90,157	1940	91,230*	1946	97,010*
1935	91,400	1941	84,950*	1947	100,460*
1936	92,470	1942	85,210*	1948	102,100

* Civilians only.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in Ipswich in 1948 was 957.

The following is a Table showing the number of marriages and the marriage rate since 1841:—

Periods.	No. of Marriages.	Marriage rates per 1000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1841—1850	2,815	19.43	16.1
1851—1860	3,302	18.70	16.9
1861—1870	3,550	17.64	16.6
1871—1880	4,143	17.77	16.2
1881—1890	4,152	15.37	14.9
1891—1900	4,777	15.43	15.6
1901—1910	5,209	14.86	15.5
1911—1920	6,819	17.83	16.6
1921—1930	6,740	16.20	15.5
1931—1940	8,396	18.49	17.7
1841—1845	1,239	18.29	15.7
1846—1850	1,576	20.42	16.5
1851—1855	1,689	19.84	17.1
1856—1860	1,613	17.65	16.7
1861—1865	1,790	18.35	16.8
1866—1870	1,760	16.96	16.4
1871—1875	2,072	18.56	17.1
1876—1880	2,071	17.04	15.3
1881—1885	2,170	16.59	15.2
1886—1890	1,982	14.22	14.7
1891—1895	2,326	15.60	15.1
1896—1900	2,451	15.28	16.1
1901—1905	2,560	14.99	15.6
1906—1910	2,649	14.73	15.3
1911—1915	3,201	16.94	16.4
1916—1920	3,618	18.70	16.8
1921—1925	3,316	16.34	15.7
1926—1930	3,424	16.06	15.4
1931—1935	3,650	16.32	16.2
1936—1940	4,746	20.65	19.2
1941—1945	4,241	19.14	16.7
*1940	1,175	25.75	22.5
*1941	919	21.63	18.6
*1942	942	22.11	17.7
*1943	665	15.41	14.1
*1944	753	14.96	14.3
*1945	962	21.62	18.7
*1946	922	19.00	17.6
*1947	1,017	20.24	18.6
*1948	967	18.94	18.1

* Based on Civilian populations

The Marriages rate for 1948 was below that for 1947, but was about the same as the rate for England and Wales for 1947.

BIRTHS.

1,846 births were registered in Ipswich in 1948 as compared with 2,281 in the previous year.

The births and birth-rates are set forth in the following Table:—

Periods.	Number.			Rates per 1,000 living.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Ipswich.	England and Wales.
1841—1850	4,783	4,608	9,391	32.4	32.6
1851—1860	6,088	5,837	11,925	33.7	34.1
1861—1870	6,805	6,488	13,293	33.0	35.2
1871—1880	8,005	7,606	15,611	33.4	35.4
1881—1890	8,619	8,485	17,104	31.6	32.4
1891—1900	9,058	8,729	17,787	28.7	29.9
1901—1910	9,586	9,212	18,798	26.8	27.2
1911—1920	8,436	8,102	16,538	21.6	21.8
1921—1930	7,602	7,396	14,998	18.0	18.3
1931—1940	6,961	6,704	13,665	14.9	14.9
1841—1845	2,036	2,056	4,092	30.2	32.3
1846—1850	2,747	2,552	5,299	34.3	32.8
1851—1855	2,914	2,864	5,778	33.9	33.9
1856—1860	3,174	2,973	6,147	33.6	34.4
1861—1865	3,308	3,144	6,452	33.0	35.1
1866—1870	3,497	3,344	6,841	32.9	35.3
1871—1875	3,820	3,646	7,466	33.4	35.5
1876—1880	4,185	3,960	8,145	33.5	35.3
1881—1885	4,258	4,230	8,488	32.4	33.5
1886—1890	4,361	4,255	8,616	30.9	31.4
1891—1895	4,444	4,339	8,783	29.4	30.5
1896—1900	4,614	4,390	9,004	28.0	29.3
1901—1905	4,899	4,719	9,618	28.1	28.2
1906—1910	4,687	4,493	9,180	25.5	26.3
1911—1915	4,481	4,271	8,752	23.1	23.6
1916—1920	3,955	3,831	7,786	20.1	20.1
1921—1925	3,829	3,883	7,712	19.0	19.9
1926—1930	3,773	3,513	7,286	17.1	16.7
1931—1935	3,395	3,310	6,705	14.9	15.0
1936—1940	3,566	3,394	6,960	14.8	14.8
1941—1945	4,089	3,617	7,706	17.8	15.9
1938	752	707	1,459	15.4	15.1
1939	705	704	1,409	14.6	14.9
*1940	672	649	1,321	14.5	14.5
*1941	664	625	1,289	15.2	14.1
*1942	745	692	1,437	16.8	15.6
*1943	767	653	1,420	16.5	16.2
*1944	932	842	1,774	20.3	17.5
*1945	981	805	1,786	20.1	16.1
*1946	1,107	1,138	2,245	23.1	19.1
*1947	1,276	1,005	2,281	22.7	20.5
*1948	969	877	1,846	18.0	17.9

*Based on Civilian Population.

There were 435 fewer births in Ipswich in 1948 than in 1947, and the birth-rate, in common with the country as a whole fell considerably.

ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEX AND LEGITIMACY

The local experience since 1921 is shown thus:—

Year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			All Births.			Males per 1,000 Females.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	
1921	808	831	1,639	36	49	85	844	880	1,724	959
1922	731	777	1,508	42	36	78	773	813	1,586	958
1923	754	733	1,487	28	33	61	782	766	1,548	1,021
1924	700	669	1,369	35	29	64	735	698	1,433	1,053
1925	661	695	1,356	34	31	65	695	726	1,421	957
1926	748	735	1,483	29	28	57	777	763	1,540	1,018
1927	689	665	1,354	40	22	62	729	687	1,416	1,061
1928	736	625	1,361	32	31	63	768	656	1,424	1,170
1929	694	678	1,372	31	35	66	725	713	1,438	1,017
1930	742	669	1,411	32	25	57	774	694	1,468	1,115
1921-1930	7,263	7,077	14,340	339	319	658	7,602	7,396	14,998	1,028
1931	668	635	1,303	34	34	68	702	669	1,371	1,049
1932	641	656	1,297	30	36	66	671	692	1,363	969
1933	625	581	1,206	35	33	68	660	614	1,274	1,075
1934	632	599	1,231	25	35	60	657	634	1,291	1,036
1935	672	664	1,336	33	37	70	705	701	1,406	1,005
1936	677	645	1,322	24	32	56	701	677	1,378	1,035
1937	696	626	1,322	40	31	71	736	657	1,393	1,120
1938	728	672	1,400	24	35	59	752	707	1,459	1,064
1939	666	669	1,335	39	35	74	705	704	1,409	1,001
1940	637	607	1,244	35	42	77	672	649	1,321	1,035
1931-1940	6,642	6,354	12,996	319	350	669	6,961	6,704	13,665	1,038
1941	624	586	1,210	40	39	79	664	625	1,289	1,062
1942	693	638	1,331	52	54	106	745	692	1,437	1,076
1943	715	610	1,325	32	43	95	767	653	1,420	1,174
1944	832	753	1,585	100	89	189	932	842	1,774	1,107
1945	847	688	1,535	134	117	251	981	805	1,786	1,218
1946	1,024	1,017	2,041	83	121	204	1,107	1,138	2,245	972
1947	1,205	941	2,146	71	64	135	1,276	1,005	2,281	1,269
1948	904	817	1,721	65	60	125	969	877	1,846	1,105

Although the number of Illegitimate fell slightly the percentage of the total births (6.7) was higher than in 1947 (5.9) and is above the figure for the 1931-40 decennium. (4.9).

STILL-BIRTHS.

(Based on the available local Statistics).

There were 39 still-births in Ipswich in 1948, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total births of 20.6 as compared with 21.8 in 1947.

ANALYSIS.

(Based on Local Statistics. In 2 cases full details not available).

(1) GENERAL.

Total Number.	Illegitimate.	Rate per 1,000. Live and Still-births
39	2	20.6

(2) SEX.

Males.	Females.
28	11

(3) MATURITY.

Full Term.	Premature.					Not Stated.
	-1 lb.	1-2 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	3-4 lbs.	4-5½ lbs.	
21	2	—	2	6	4	2

(4) PLACE IN FAMILY.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	Not Stated.
13	12	9	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2

(5) ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

Doctor.	Municipal Clinic.	No Ante-natal Care.
19	17	1

(6) PLACE OF BIRTH.

Place.		Cases delivered.	Still-births.
Hospital.	East Suffolk Hospital	15	1
	Borough General Hospital	278	17
Maternity Homes.	Municipal Maternity Home	490	10
	Other Maternity Homes	11	—
Domiciliary.	Doctors Booked cases	418	5
	Midwives' Booked cases	590	4

(7) ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS.

Maternal Abnormalities.	Foetal Abnormalities.	Difficult Labour.	No obvious cause.
11	5	13	8

(a) *Maternal Abnormalities*:—

Toxaemia 4, Antepartum haemorrhage 4, Rhesus Factor 2
Maternal fall 1.

(b) *Foetal Abnormalities*:—

Anencephalic 3, Post Maturity 2.

(c) *Difficult Labour*:—

Abnormal Presentation 6, Prolapse of cord 4, Uterine
Inertia 3.

(8) CONDITION OF FOETUS.

Fresh	...	...	19
Macerated	...	...	4
Not stated	...	...	14

DEATHS.

DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1948.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total all ages
Males	29	7	4	34	135	330	539
Females	15	7	2	35	104	352	515
Persons	44	14	6	69	239	682	1054

The figures in this Table are in accordance with average experience. Deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards accounted for 64.7% of the deaths (64.6% in 1947).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1948.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	17	14	31
Other Tuberculosis ...	6	2	8
Syphilis ...	5	1	6
Influenza ...	2	2	4
Measles ...	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyel. and Polio Enceph. ...	—	—	—
Ac. Inf. Enceph. ...	1	—	1
Cancer ...	90	94	184
Diabetes ...	7	3	10
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	51	71	122
Heart Disease ...	157	149	306
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	25	29	54
Bronchitis ...	38	23	61
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	19	14	33
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	9	11	20
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	7	3	10
Diarrhoea, under 2 years ...	—	1	1
Appendicitis ...	1	2	3
Other Digestive Diseases ...	11	11	22
Nephritis ...	12	6	18
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ...	—	1	1
Premature Birth ...	7	4	11
Con. Mal., Birth Inj., Infant Dis. ...	16	8	24
Suicide ...	6	4	10
Road Traffic Accidents ...	4	2	6
Other Violent Causes ...	13	16	29
All Other Causes ...	34	42	76
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	539	515	1,054

Heart diseases (including other Circulatory diseases) again accounted for the greatest number of deaths (34.1%), followed by Cancer (17.4%), and Cerebral Haemorrhage, (11.5%).

The percentages in 1947 were 34.5%, 13.3% and 13.7% respectively.

The rise in the number of deaths from Cancer from 156 in 1947 to 184 in 1948 is a fact to be noted with concern.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES.

The following Table shows the crude death-rates, decennial and quinquennial, since 1841, and annual since 1931, recorded for Ipswich and compared with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Periods.	No. of Deaths (Ipswich).			Crude Death-rates per 1000 living.					
	M.	F.	P.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
				Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.
1841—1850	3,245	3,324	6,569	23.86	23.1	21.62	21.6	22.67	22.4
1851—1860	3,863	3,987	7,850	23.39	23.1	21.22	21.4	22.24	22.2
1861—1870	4,440	4,480	8,920	23.66	23.7	20.84	21.4	22.16	22.5
1871—1880	5,273	5,044	10,317	24.15	22.7	20.34	20.1	22.12	21.4
1881—1890	5,053	5,016	10,069	20.02	20.3	17.43	18.1	18.64	19.1
1891—1900	5,649	5,529	11,178	19.56	19.3	16.74	17.1	18.06	18.2
1901—1910	5,335	5,231	10,566	16.17	16.4	14.09	14.4	15.07	15.4
1911—1920	5,270	5,283	10,553	14.56	15.9	13.10	13.0	13.19	14.3
1921—1930	4,604	4,778	9,382	11.76	12.9	10.88	11.4	11.29	12.1
1931—1940	5,176	5,486	10,662	12.74		11.55		12.15	12.2
1841—1845	1,402	1,417	2,819	22.07	22.1	19.70	20.6	20.81	21.4
1846—1850	1,843	1,907	3,750	25.43	24.1	23.43	22.6	24.30	23.3
1851—1855	1,989	1,971	3,960	24.90	23.5	21.80	21.8	23.26	22.7
1856—1860	1,874	2,016	3,890	21.97	22.6	20.69	21.0	21.29	21.8
1861—1865	2,235	2,314	4,549	24.59	23.7	22.21	21.5	23.32	22.6
1866—1870	2,205	2,166	4,371	22.79	23.7	19.56	21.2	21.07	22.4
1871—1875	2,586	2,440	5,026	24.78	23.3	20.52	20.7	22.51	22.0
1876—1880	2,687	2,604	5,291	23.58	22.1	20.16	19.5	21.76	20.8
1881—1885	2,496	2,505	5,001	20.37	20.5	18.01	18.3	19.12	19.4
1886—1890	2,557	2,511	5,068	19.69	20.0	16.88	17.8	18.19	18.9
1891—1895	2,841	2,760	5,601	20.46	19.8	17.32	17.7	18.78	18.7
1896—1900	2,808	2,769	5,577	18.73	18.8	16.20	16.6	17.38	17.7
1901—1905	2,692	2,636	5,328	16.80	17.1	14.55	15.0	15.60	16.0
1906—1910	2,643	2,595	5,238	15.57	15.6	13.66	13.8	14.56	14.7
1911—1915	2,765	2,597	5,362	15.43	15.4	13.06	13.2	14.19	14.3
1916—1920	2,505	2,686	5,191	13.71	16.5	13.14	12.8	13.41	14.4
1921—1925	2,200	2,330	4,530	11.53	13.0	10.87	11.4	11.18	12.2
1926—1930	2,404	2,448	4,852	11.98	12.9	10.89	11.4	11.40	12.1
1931—1935	2,426	2,648	5,074	11.50	12.7	11.21	11.4	11.34	12.0
1936—1940	2,750	2,838	5,588	12.41	—	11.46	—	11.93	12.4
1941—1945	2,691	2,662	5,353	13.07	—	11.65	—	12.37	11.8
1938	546	525	1,071	12.17	—	10.46	—	11.27	11.6
1939	543	574	1,117	11.90	—	11.22	—	11.54	12.1
*1940	645	624	1,269	14.98	—	12.95	—	13.96	13.9
*1941	569	544	1,113	14.19	—	12.13	—	13.16	12.8
*1942	512	529	1,041	12.74	—	11.76	—	12.25	11.5
*1943	510	515	1,025	12.01	—	11.30	—	11.65	11.9
*1944	528	538	1,066	12.82	—	11.67	—	12.24	11.6
*1945	572	536	1,108	13.62	—	11.41	—	12.51	11.4
*1946	514	506	1,020	11.23	—	9.87	—	10.51	11.5
*1947	570	598	1,168	12.02	—	11.26	—	11.62	12.0
1948	539	515	1,054	11.18	—	9.55	—	10.32	10.8

*Civilians only.

The number of deaths registered in 1948 was 1,054 and the death-rate was 10.32. The rate is below that of the country as a whole, (10.8) and is the lowest recorded in Ipswich with the exception of the year 1924, when it was 9.79.

PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

One death was associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth in 1948 as compared with one in 1947, one in 1946 and an average of 1.4 for the quinquennium, 1941-1945.

The Maternal Mortality rate was thus equal to 0.53 per 1,000 live and still-births.

The Puerperal death-rates per 1,000 births are set forth in the following Table:—

Periods.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Hæmorrhage.	Puerperal Convulsions	All other Conditions.	Total all causes.	
					No.	Rates.
1841—1850	1.81	.42	.53	1.71	42	4.47
1851—1860	1.00	.17	1.00	1.60	45	3.77
1861—1870	.90	.45	.52	1.51	45	3.38
1871—1880	1.53	.57	.25	1.72	64	4.09
1881—1890	2.16	.52	.41	1.41	77	4.50
1891—1900	1.57	.50	.22	1.92	75	4.21
1901—1910	.63	1.07	.63	1.44	70	3.72
1911—1920	1.39	.60	.97	1.33	71	4.29
1921—1930	2.20	.53	.66	.66	61	4.06
1931—1940	14.06	.64	.57	1.02	50	3.65
1931	1.45	—	—	.73	3	2.18
1932	—	.73	.73	2.20	5	3.66
1933	1.56	.78	.78	.78	5	3.92
1934	4.64	—	—	1.54	8	6.19
1935	.71	—	—	1.42	3	2.13
1936	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	8	5.80
1937	.71	1.43	1.43	1.43	7	5.02
1938	.66	—	.66	—	2	1.32
1939	.67	1.34	.67	—	4	2.68
1940	2.21	.73	—	.73	5	3.68
1941	—	—	—	.75	1	0.75
1942	.67	—	—	—	1	0.67
1943	.68	1.36	—	—	3	2.04
1944	.55	.55	—	—	2	1.10
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	.43	1	0.43
1947	—	—	—	.43	1	0.43
1948	—	—	—	.53	1	0.53

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Table gives the numbers of Infant deaths and the Infant Mortality rates since 1841:—

Period.	No. of Deaths.			Infant Death Rates.						Female Infant Deaths per 1,000 Male.
	Males.	Fmls.	Infants	Males.		Females.		Infants.		
				Ips.	E & W.	Ips.	E.&W.	Ips.	E.&W.	Ipswich.
1841—1850	913	743	1,656	190	167	161	137	176	153	812
1851—1860	1,122	931	2,053	184	168	159	139	172	154	829
1861—1870	1,141	982	2,123	167	168	151	139	159	154	861
1871—1880	1,369	1,024	2,393	171	163	134	134	152	149	748
1881—1890	1,327	1,004	2,331	153	155	118	128	136	142	756
1891—1900	1,582	1,181	2,763	174	168	135	138	155	153	746
1901—1910	1,322	1,044	2,366	138	140	113	114	126	128	789
1911—1920	889	615	1,504	105	112	76	89	91	100	691
1921—1930	496	343	839	65	81	46	63	56	72	691
1931—1940	332	277	609	47	—	41	—	44	58	833
1841—1845	361	296	657	176	162	143	133	160	148	815
1846—1850	552	447	999	201	172	175	142	188	157	809
1851—1855	550	453	1,003	188	172	158	141	173	156	823
1856—1860	572	478	1,050	180	166	160	137	171	152	835
1861—1865	567	492	1,059	171	166	156	136	164	151	867
1866—1870	574	490	1,064	164	170	146	142	155	157	855
1871—1875	647	487	1,134	169	167	133	138	152	153	752
1876—1880	722	537	1,259	172	159	135	130	154	145	744
1881—1885	647	496	1,143	152	152	117	125	134	139	766
1886—1890	680	508	1,188	155	159	119	131	138	145	747
1891—1895	763	559	1,322	171	165	128	135	150	151	732
1896—1900	819	622	1,441	177	170	141	141	160	156	759
1901—1905	763	605	1,368	155	151	128	124	142	138	792
1906—1910	559	439	998	119	129	97	105	109	117	785
1911—1915	525	365	890	115	121	85	97	101	110	695
1916—1920	364	250	614	92	101	65	79	78	90	686
1921—1925	274	197	471	71	86	50	66	61	76	718
1926—1930	222	146	368	58	77	41	59	50	68	657
1931—1935	148	159	307	43	70	48	54	45	62	1074
1936—1940	184	118	302	51	—	34	—	43	55	641
1941—1945	193	110	303	48	—	31	—	40	50	569
1938	43	21	64	57	—	30	—	44	53	488
1939	36	34	70	48	—	46	—	47	50	944
1940	43	17	60	63	—	26	—	45	55	395
1941	44	26	70	68	—	43	—	56	59	591
1942	38	26	64	51	—	38	—	44	49	684
1943	32	17	49	42	—	26	—	34	49	531
1944	39	23	62	42	—	27	—	35	46	589
1945	40	18	58	40	—	22	—	32	46	450
1946	33	31	64	29	—	27	—	28	43	939
1947	42	27	69	32	—	26	—	30	41	812
1948	29	15	44	30	—	17	—	24	34	566

This table shows that for every 1,000 babies born in Ipswich in 1948, only 24 died under 1 year of age. This is a new low record and is a figure for which Ipswich can be proud.

The figures in this table indicate very forcibly the wonderful improvement since those black days one century ago when 188 babies out of every 1,000 died before they were 1 year old, a figure almost eight times greater than that for 1948.

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1948.

The Infant death-rate for 1948 was 24, the lowest yet recorded for Ipswich. The rate for England and Wales was 34. The following figures are based on the available local Statistics:—

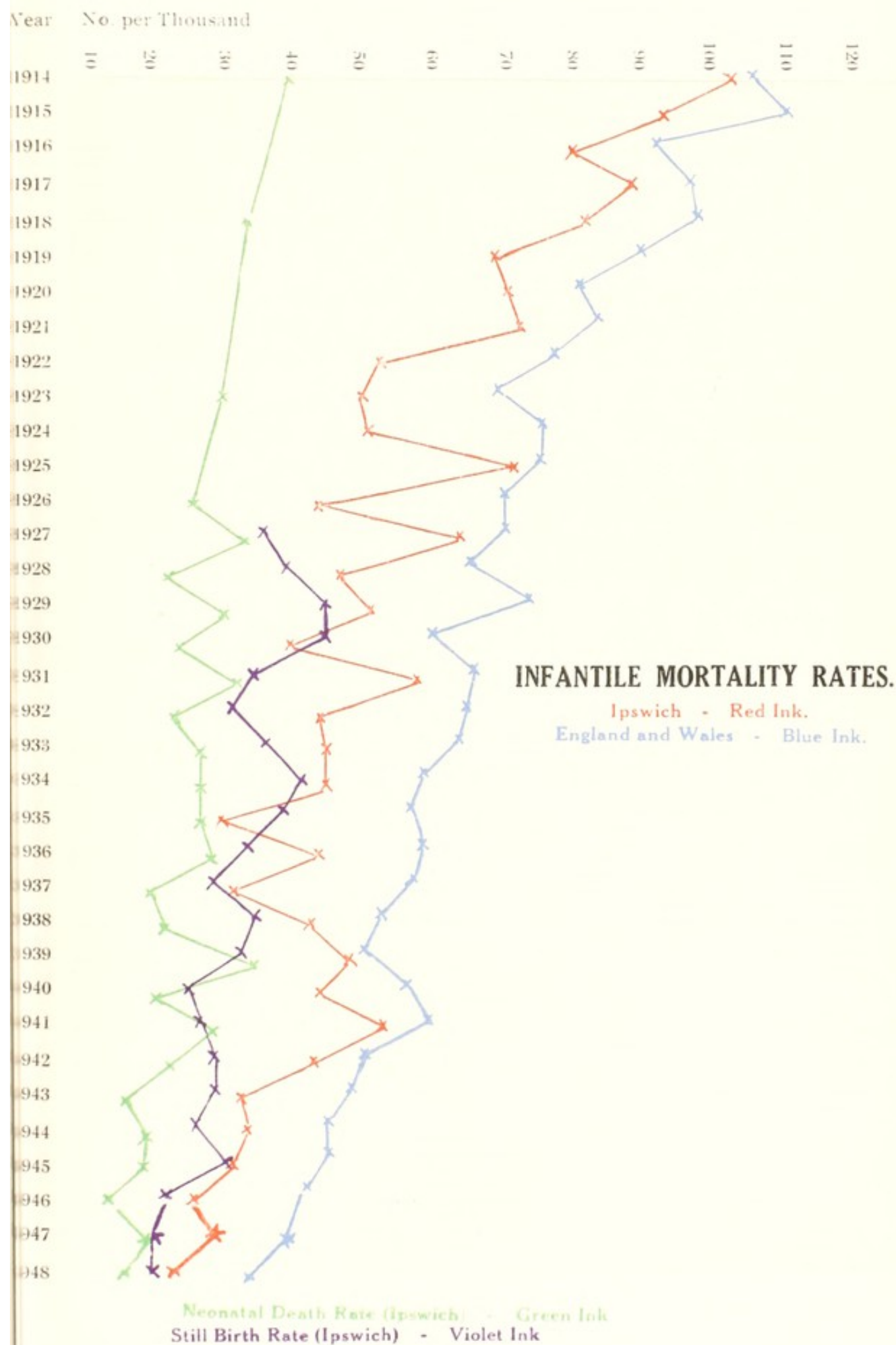
(1) Neonatal Deaths.	(2) Deaths over 1 month.	Total Infant Deaths.
30	14	44

(1) NEONATAL—OR DEATHS UNDER 1 MONTH.

The causes are as follows:—

Prematurity.	Malformations.	Erythroblastosis	Birth Injury.	Infection	Accident	Atelectasis.
11	7	2	4	2	—	4

Malformations.		
Spina Bifida.	Congenital Heart.	Facial deformity.
4	2	1



(2) DEATHS OF INFANTS OVER 1 MONTH.

Age at death:—

Under 2 mths.	3 mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	6 mths.	7 mths.	8 mths.	9 mths.	10 mths.	11 mths.	12 mths.
9	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

Sex:—

Males.	Females.
8	6

Cause of Deaths:—

Group Cause.	Specific Disease.	Total.
Infections.	Gastro Enteritis ...	2
	Broncho Pneumonia ...	3
	Syphilis	1
		6
Congenital Defects.	Congenital Heart.	1
Accident.		7

The deaths from Accidents were unduly high.

The Analysis is as follows:—

ASPHYXIAS:	(a) From inhalation of vomit	2
	(b) Overlaying in bed	1
	(c) Suffocation by bedclothes	1
	(d) Cause unknown	1
DROWNING:	(a) Accidental, in bath	1
	(b) Infanticide	1

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I think that this section provides a convenient opportunity to introduce the changes which have taken place following the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, 1946, on the 5th July, 1948.

It is my intention, therefore, to revise this section and give briefly the Health Services for the area which were in operation at the end of the year in the place of those available at the beginning of the year.

The Act provides for:—

- (a) Hospital and Specialised Services under Part II.
- (b) Local Health Authority services under Part III., and
- (c) General medical and dental services, Pharmaceutical and supplementary ophthalmic services, Part IV.

It would be as well in this first Report issued since the coming into force of the Act, to examine each section carefully and to set out in some detail the services which have been made available for the public.

(a) HOSPITAL AND SPECIALISED SERVICES UNDER PART I.

Each region in the country has set up a Regional Hospital Board and Ipswich is in the Eastern Region with headquarters at Cambridge. Following the setting-up of the Boards each region was divided into groups and thus the Hospital Management Committees came into operation. The Ipswich hospitals are in Group IV. controlled by a committee with headquarters in Ipswich, with the exception of the Mental Hospital, which is in Group V.

Thus the following hospitals, hitherto managed by the Council, were transferred to the appropriate group nominally from July 5th, 1948:—

Group IV. Ipswich Borough General Hospital.

- „ Isolation Hospital.
- „ Smallpox Hospital.
- „ Sanatorium.
- „ Maternity Home.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Group V. Ipswich Mental Hospital.

It must be pointed out that the committees were not in a position to function fully at the appointed day and did not take over completely until April 1st, 1949. My department was therefore acting throughout the nine months as the agent of the Hospital Management Committee and the continuation of these duties plus the work involved in the introduction of the new features of the Act resulted in a period of considerable pressure on all ranks. The position has now to a great extent been relieved although there is still the inevitable “clearing up” of outstanding hospital matters, tasks which will take some time to complete in their entirety.

I have not been supplied yet, although it is understood to be in the course of preparation, with detailed information regarding the hospital services available to Ipswich people with particulars as to sessions, etc., but the medical practitioners and general public are undoubtedly aware of the facilities which have been provided. The Secretary (J. Williams, Esq., F.H.A.) of the Hospital Management Committee (Group IV.), East Suffolk & Ipswich Hospital, Anglesea Road, should be approached if necessary, and I am sure he will be only too willing to answer any enquiries about the hospital services.

In the case of mental illness, enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee (Group V.), St. Audry's Hospital, Woodbridge.

As the year 1948 contained a period of six months, January-July 4th, during which the hospitals were under my jurisdiction, I have given in another part of this report some statistics relating to that period.

I feel that I must, in bidding farewell to the hospitals, express my regret at their passing, a feeling which I am sure is common to all medical officers of progressive authorities who in the past have built up, as was the case in Ipswich, a comprehensive and up-to-date hospital service. The Local Authority has transferred to the Ministry well equipped and smoothly running hospitals except perhaps in the case of the Sanatorium which was closed through circumstances outside the control of the authority.

The future of our hospitals will be watched with interest by all and it is our sincere wish that the Ministry will continue the good work the foundations of which were laid so ably by the Ipswich County Borough Council.

(b) LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES UNDER PART III.

The services to be provided by Local Health Authorities under Part III. of the Act are contained in sections 22-29, and are as follows:—

Section 22	Care of Mothers and Young Children.
„ 23	Midwifery.
„ 24	Health Visiting.
„ 25	Home Nursing.
„ 26	Vaccination and Immunisation.
„ 27	Ambulance services.
„ 28	Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
„ 29	Domestic Help.

The services in several of the sections (sections 22, 23, 24 and 26) were already provided by the local authority prior to the appointed day and the remaining sections (sections 25, 27, 28 and 29) are the new functions.

The Council submitted schemes to the Ministry in connection with each section and approval for all of them was received. The schemes were put into operation from the appointed day and a record of the work carried out for the period from 5th July to 31st December, 1948 is given in detail later in this report.

Some notes on each section have been prepared and will go out in due course as part of the guide which the Council intends to prepare and have available for the guidance of all concerned with the schemes and to provide answers to enquiries from the general public.

A slightly abridged version of the notes are appended:—

PART III.—SERVICES.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

This section provides, in the main, the same facilities as were available in the well known Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

The arrangements cover expectant and nursing mothers and young children from birth to five years of age, and some details of the Services available are appended:—

(a) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

Provision has been made for the services of Midwives and Maternity Nurses (for details see Midwifery Section).

Ante and Post Natal Clinics at which expert advice may be obtained are held as under:—

Central Health Department, Elm Street.
Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.
Branch Clinic, Whitton (Shakespeare Road).

Facilities available include:—

Dental Treatment, Home Help Service (for details see Domestic Help Scheme), provision for unmarried mothers, Welfare Foods, including Government issues, Lectures and Cookery Demonstrations, and clinics for mothers after baby is born, provision of Maternity Outfits.

(b) *Care of the Child (up to 5 years of age).*

Home visiting by Health Visitors (for details see Health Visiting Section).

Child Welfare Clinics are held as under:—

Central Health Department, Elm Street.
Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.
Branch Clinic, Whitton (Shakespeare Road).

Facilities available:—

Special care for premature infants; Dental care; Diphtheria Immunisation scheme; Day Nursery; Nursery School; Supply of Welfare foods; Government Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil, etc.

There is no charge for any of the services in this section except in the case of—

- (a) Milk Foods and certain similar Nutrients, which can be purchased at a little above cost price.
- (b) Dentures. If something more expensive than the ordinary type is desired.
- (c) Nursery. Meals will be charged at the rate of 1/- per day.
- (d) Special or expensive spectacles or appliances.

MIDWIVES SERVICE.

Ipswich County Borough Council has provided a staff of Municipal Midwives and is in a position to meet any demand that may arise for midwives or maternity nurses.

The services of these midwives can be booked upon application to the Central Health Department, Elm Street, or at either of the Branch Clinics during ordinary office hours.

Midwives acting as maternity nurses in cases in which a doctor has been engaged can also be booked at the same places.

No charge will be made for the services of a Midwife or Maternity Nurse or Doctor.

HEALTH VISITING.

Health Visitors are employed by the Ipswich County Borough Council both in connection with the Care of Mothers and Young Children and the School Medical Service.

Health Visitors have been allocated districts and pay routine visits to homes where there are children and will also call specially on request.

In the course of time when there is sufficient staff, Health Visitors will be in a position to visit all homes when advice is needed about any member of the family. It will be their duty to guide the family as to the preservation of health and precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

Any person requiring assistance (for which there will be no charge) from the Health Visitor should communicate with the Medical Officer of Health, Elm Street, Ipswich, or through their family doctor.

HOME NURSING.

This is a new section so far as the Health Authority is concerned; hitherto District Nurses have been supplied by the Ipswich Nurses' Home, Lower Brook Street.

The Authority took over this Service from the 5th July and is utilising the existing scheme for the time being. (All enquiries should be addressed to the Superintendent Nurse, 9, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich—Telephone No. Ipswich 3397).

There is *no charge* for services under this section.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The Act abolishes compulsory vaccination.

The Scheme provides for *free* vaccination against Smallpox and *free* immunisation against Diphtheria.

The Health Authority has also made arrangements with the local practitioners to carry out these services in the home or at the surgery.

Immunisation Clinics are also held at the Central Health Department and Branch Clinics.

Ask your doctor or the Medical Officer of Health for details as to how and when these services can be provided.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This is also a new Service now to be administered by the Health Authority and supersedes the services which were available in the past.

Ambulances or other means of transport are provided *free of cost*, for the convenience of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness, or expectant and nursing mothers, from places in their area to places in or outside their area.

The Ambulance Station is situated for the time being at the Ipswich Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich: Telephone, Ipswich 77211.

Applications, except in cases of emergency must be made through a doctor or hospital; a nurse, or a midwife.

Instructions as to how to call the ambulance in an emergency are contained in the Post Office Telephone Directory, dial 999 and ask for the Ambulance Station.

The best arrangements possible with the existing vehicles are being made at the moment, and until the full fleet is available some limit must be placed on non-urgent or less essential demands.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

At the moment, the Scheme covers Tuberculous patients only, but this section may, in course of time, be much extended.

Applications for assistance or guidance in connection with this matter should be made to the Medical Officer of Health, or at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Elm Street, Ipswich.

DOMESTIC HELP.

This Scheme has been framed to provide women to act as domestic helps in households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age.

There is thus a very wide field to cover and it is hoped that in due course it will be possible to recruit the necessary personnel.

A charge will be made for this Service, but the circumstances of the family will be taken into consideration when fixing the amount to be paid.

Applications must be made to the Domestic Help Organiser, 9, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich. (Telephone No. Ipswich 3397).

(c) GENERAL MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES, PHARMACEUTICAL & SUPPLEMENTARY OPHTHALMIC SERVICES UNDER PART IV.

I am indebted to the Clerk of the Executive Council for the Borough of Ipswich for the following notes upon the Part IV. Services:

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

MEMORANDUM ON PART IV. SERVICES.

1. *General Outline of Part IV. Services and Address of the Executive Council for the Area.*

Everyone is entitled as part of the arrangements for the National Health Service to general medical care, and dental care when he can arrange for it to receive necessary medicines and appliances, and to be supplied with glasses if he needs them. Local arrangements for those services are organised through the National Health Service Executive Council for the area. The address of the Executive Council for the Borough of Ipswich is Elm House, 25, Elm Street, Ipswich.

2. *Lists of Chemists, Dentists, Doctors and Opticians.*

Lists giving the names and addresses of all Chemists, Dentists, Doctors and Opticians taking part in the Services may be seen at local Post Offices or obtained at the office of the Local Executive Council, or Public Health Department, Elm Street, Ipswich.

3. *The Family Doctor.*

Everyone can choose his or her own doctor if the doctor takes part in the scheme and is willing to accept the applicant. (A parent or guardian will choose for a child under 16 and a person in charge will choose on behalf of anyone who is too ill, physically or mentally, to apply on his own behalf).

4. *How to Choose a Doctor.*

People who are not already on a doctor's list in the National Health Insurance Scheme should get an acceptance form (E.C.I.) from the doctor whom they choose (and who accepts them) or the office of the Executive Council, fill it up and give it to their doctor. If the doctor they choose will not accept them, they can choose another or ask the Executive Council to put them in touch with one. The doctor who accepts them will send their acceptance form to the Executive Council who will later send them a medical card. A person is at liberty to change his doctor at any time, to do this he uses his medical card. When away from home, treatment can be obtained temporarily from any doctor who is taking part in the new Service. When the condition of a patient necessitates a visit at home the doctor, should, if possible, be advised before 10 a.m.

5. *Special Maternity Services apart from the Local Health Authority Service.*

An expectant mother can have the services of a general practitioner obstetrician or her usual doctor. If her usual doctor does not undertake maternity work, he, or the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic will put the expectant mother in touch with another doctor who does. It will be this latter doctor's responsibility with a midwife to give all proper care and (if he considers it necessary or is called in by the midwife) to be present at the confinement. He should be consulted early in pregnancy when he will assist with arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the case, for the confinement to take place—

1. At home;
2. In a maternity home;
3. In hospital.

He will arrange or advise you how to obtain through the Central Health Department, Elm Street, or at either of the branch clinics, the services of a midwife and the provision of maternity outfits. He will issue the necessary certificates for extra milk, etc., fuel certificates and any necessary medicines. All ante and post natal examinations will be carried out at his surgery, and all the above services are free.

6. *Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Vaccination.*

Your doctor will carry out this without extra charge. You should enquire at his surgery as to any special times when he renders these services.

7. *Medicines, Drugs and Appliances.*

Doctors will give their patients prescriptions for any medicines and drugs they need. The prescriptions may be taken to any chemist taking part in the scheme and no charge will be made. Patients requiring appliances (trusses, hearing aids, wigs, etc.) should make application to their doctor.

8. *Medical Comforts.*

Crutches, bed rests, waterproof sheets, bed pans, etc. may be obtained, on loan, from the Medical Comforts Depot, 1, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich. The Depot is open from 7 to 8 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

9. *Dentistry.*

A dental service is provided but at first it will not be possible to guarantee that a full service will be available to all without delay. Those needing dental treatment can go to any dentist taking part in the new arrangements. No application form is needed. All necessary fillings, extractions and dentures will be supplied without fee but for certain forms of treatment or appliances which are more expensive than is clinically necessary, a dentist may make a supplementary charge. Until a full dental service without delays can be made available special priority for expectant and nursing mothers and young

children is being organised by the local health authorities. This is in addition to the school dental service and full information about it can be obtained at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Applications should be made direct to the dental practitioner. It is not necessary to obtain a certificate from your doctor.

10. *Supplementary Eye Service.*

As soon as it can be arranged, care of the eyes will be undertaken by specialists at hospitals or at special clinics which will be part of the hospital service. Meanwhile a supplementary eye service is available. A person wishing to make use of this service for the first time will get a recommendation from his family doctor that his eyes need testing. He will hand this recommendation to any Ophthalmic doctor or to any Ophthalmic optician taking part in the new service and ask to have his sight tested. If the test shows that glasses are needed these will be provided without charge. A recommendation from the family doctor will not be needed for later tests. Several kinds of glasses will be provided without charge, but for some specially expensive types there will be an extra charge to be paid by the patient. Charges will also be made for replacement or repairs caused by carelessness.

11. *Specialists' Opinions either at Hospital or at Home.*

These services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board, and anyone requiring them must get a recommendation from his family doctor, except in the case of venereal disease, when he may go direct to the hospital.

12. *Mental Hospital.*

Advice and necessary recommendation should be obtained from your family doctor.

13. *Child Guidance.*

Application should be made through your doctor or the School Medical Service.

14. *Identity Cards and Medical Cards.*

Persons must produce their Identity Cards when desiring Ophthalmic or Dental Services. Medical Cards must be produced when seeking medical attendance, whether at home or residing temporarily in another district.

15. *Discharge from the Forces.*

Persons leaving H.M. Forces receive a special form to be used to make application for inclusion in a doctor's list.

16. Further information about these services may be obtained from the Executive Council for the Borough of Ipswich at the above-mentioned address.

The foregoing notes have dealt with the main Health Services for the area and have covered most of the items usually inserted in Section B. of the Annual Report.

The sections not already commented on are as follows:—

1. *Staff*—see pages 4, 5 and 6.

2. *Laboratory facilities*. There are two main Laboratories in the area:—

(a) Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health);

(b) Pathological Laboratory attached to the Borough General Hospital, Ipswich;

and the local authority and medical practitioners are afforded every possible facility by one or other of these establishments.

The only specimens dealt with elsewhere are bloods for Rh. factor which are sent to the Blood Transfusion Centre at Cambridge.

The Public Health Laboratory Service has just moved into new premises situated in the grounds of the Borough General Hospital and the health department works in very close collaboration with Dr. P. Martin, the Medical Officer in charge.

Hospital laboratory facilities are also available at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

3. *Ambulance Facilities*. See special report.

4. *Nursing in the Home*. See special report—Home Nursing Scheme.

5. *Treatment Centres and Clinics*. Already referred to earlier in this Section.

6. *Hospitals*. Now under the jurisdiction of the Hospital Management Committee.

7. *Transferred Medical Services*. No longer applicable.

8. *Health Education*. No special campaign has been undertaken during the year: Propaganda enters into several of the new sections, e.g., Prevention of illness (sec. 28) and Vaccination and Immunisation (sec. 26).

As far as the staff position will allow, steps are being taken to create a health propaganda section.

9. *Domiciliary Medical Service*. No longer applicable, being merged into general health service scheme.

10. *Institutional provision for the care of mental defectives*. See special section, Mental Health.

11. *Maternity and Child Welfare*. See special section, Care of Mothers and Young Children.

12. *Nursing Homes*. There are two registered Nursing Homes in Ipswich and no new home was registered during the year. One Nursing Home closed during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1.—WATER SUPPLY.

(i) *Supplies Statistics.*

The Water supply for the whole of Ipswich has been in every way satisfactory as regards quality, and in quantity.

The total quantity of water pumped during the year is estimated at 1,406,820,900 gallons, against 1,351,500,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of 55,320,900 gallons.

(ii) *Purity.*

Bacteriological examinations are made of the raw water at the pumping stations and at the reservoirs after chlorination.

During the year, 74 samples of water were examined by the Public Analyst, 72 being from the town's supplies, 1 from a private well and one from a brook supplying a farm.

(iii) *Plumbo Solvency.*

None of the Ipswich waters is plumbo solvent.

(iv) *Potential Contamination.*

Routine bacteriological tests have been instituted for all water-works employees but no carrier conditions have been discovered.

(v) Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains in Ipswich at 31st March, 1948 was 30,044 These are mostly supplied direct. Bulk supplies by meter are also afforded to R.N. Barracks, Shotley, to the Samford R.D.C., to villages on route to Shotley and to Bramford in the Gipping R.D.C.

I am indebted for much of the above information to Mr. John B. Storey, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.MUN.E., A.R.I.C.S., Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

2.—RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are two Rivers, viz.:—River Gipping and River Orwell, within the area of the Local Authority. The Gipping is a fresh water stream discharging into the Orwell, which is a tidal river.

Serious pollution of the River Gipping occurred on 24th September, by an effluent from a beet sugar factory situate just outside the boundary of the Borough. Action was taken jointly with the East Suffolk County Council, and subsequent discussion with the factory officials resulted in new arrangements being made for the disposal of effluents. It is intended to make alterations and additions to the plant in the factory with a view to preventing a recurrence of the nuisance.

3.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

All premises are served by water closets except those on the outskirts and unsewered parts of the Borough.

4.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. H. L. Baty, reports as follows :—

Analysis of Inspections.				1948
Private Houses	...	...	...	4,262
Houses visited or measured for "Permitted Number"				49
Van Dwellings	...	...	...	8
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	8
Houses with reference to application for Council Houses				951
Damp Houses	...	...	...	144
Overcrowded Houses	...	...	...	232
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	387
Total Inspections of Housing conditions				6,041
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	909
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	315
Cowsheds	...	...	...	61
Dairies and Shops Selling Milk	...	...	...	248
Bakehouses	...	...	...	282
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	298
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	287
Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	169
Wholesale Food Warehouses	...	...	...	162
Miscellaneous Food Premises	...	...	...	546
Food Inspections at Office	...	...	...	20
Total Inspections with reference to Food				3,297
Visits after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	312
Shops	...	...	...	2,139
Factories (Power and Non-power)	...	...	...	211
Schools	...	...	...	43
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	18

Analysis of Inspections— <i>continued.</i>				1948
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	3
Complaints Investigated	...	...	...	1,353
Visits <i>re</i> Works in Progress and Completed	...	...	...	2,608
Interviews at Office	...	...	...	1,327
Port Sanitary Work	...	...	...	22
Offices	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	912
Visits for Essential Repair Certificates	...	...	...	194
Total of other Inspections	...	...	...	9,142
Total Inspections made during the year	...	...	...	1,8480

Analysis of Work Carried Out.				1948
Drains inspected	...	...	...	357
Drains smoke tested	...	...	...	155
Drains water tested	...	...	...	11
Drains unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	87
New drains constructed	...	...	...	20
Drains repaired	...	...	...	47
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	3
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	20
Inspection covers provided	...	...	...	2
Vent Shafts repaired	...	...	...	7
New vent shafts provided	...	...	...	1
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	8
New water-closet pans provided	...	...	...	60
New seats fixed to water-closets	...	...	...	21
Water closet seats repaired	...	...	...	8
Water-closets cleansed	...	...	...	7
Water-closets repaired	...	...	...	66
New flushing apparatus provided	...	...	...	1
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	32
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	1
Flush pipe joint repaired	...	...	...	11
New sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	...	18
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	1
Pumps provided to empty cesspools	...	...	...	1
Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	1
Total Drainage Works carried out	...	...	...	948

Analysis of Work Carried Out— <i>continued.</i>			1948
Chimney stacks repaired ... ..	...	...	25
Roofs repaired ... ..	...	...	120
Eaves-gutters repaired or renewed ... ..	...	...	21
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	...	...	89
Brickwork repointed ... ..	...	...	19
Dampness remedied ... ..	...	...	5
Yards re-paved or yard pavings repaired ... ..	...	...	5
New floors provided ... ..	...	...	8
Walls cement rendered ... ..	...	...	25
Floors repaired ... ..	...	...	40
Ceiling plaster repaired ... ..	...	...	100
Wall plaster repaired ... ..	...	...	87
New fireplaces provided ... ..	...	...	13
Fire grates repaired ... ..	...	...	25
New Coppers provided ... ..	...	...	2
Coppers repaired ... ..	...	...	21
Sash-cords renewed ... ..	...	...	62
Windows repaired ... ..	...	...	48
New Doors Fixed ... ..	...	...	2
Doors repaired ... ..	...	...	22
Ash Bins provided ... ..	...	...	41
Lighting improved ... ..	...	...	3
Miscellaneous repairs ... ..	...	...	55
Total works carried out to Houses ... ..	...	...	838
Premises limewashed ... ..	...	...	16
Dirty houses cleansed ... ..	...	...	4
Removals of manure ... ..	...	...	2
Removals of refuse ... ..	...	...	12
Sulphur dioxide fumigations ... ..	...	...	17
Liquid insecticide treatments ... ..	...	...	163
Total of other works carried out ... ..	...	...	214
Total works carried out during the year ... ..	...	...	2,000

PROGRESS OF NOTICES.

Preliminary Notices Served	...	...	...	...	414
Preliminary Notices Completed	...	...	...	...	313
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	4
Statutory Notices Completed	...	...	...	...	4

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Inspections under the Shops Acts, 1912-1936 have been made as follows:—

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	2038
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	101
Number of premises where additional or improved sanitary conveniences were provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of premises where washing facilities were provided	...	...	...	...	...	4

In the early part of the year a survey of all the shops in the Borough was made so as to bring the records up to date. The survey revealed that the total number of shops was found to be 1,789, showing a decrease of 116 on the number of shops in existence in 1937, as follows:—

SHOPS IN EXISTENCE.

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>At end of 1937.</i>	<i>1948.</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Antique Dealers	13	9	4	—
Agricultural Instruments	1	1	—	—
Art Dealer	3	1	2	—
Bookshops and Libraries	9	10	—	1
Boots and Shoes	29	24	5	—
Boot and Shoe Sundries	46	49	—	3
Butchers	110	101	9	—
Builders' Merchants & Plumbers	6	9	—	3
Chemists	36	35	1	—
Coal Order Offices	13	10	3	—
Corn Dealer	18	14	4	—
Cafes & Refreshment Places	30	51	—	21
China and Glass	3	4	—	1
Confectioners and Bakers	65	53	12	—
Dairies	16	6	10	—

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>At end of 1937.</i>	<i>1948.</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Drapers	38	43	—	5
Emporiums	2	4	—	2
Wet and Dry Fish	24	25	—	1
Fried Fish	53	47	6	—
Florists	10	10	—	—
Furnishers	31	32	—	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	115	104	11	—
Grocers and General	227	205	22	—
Hardware and Ironmongers	28	41	—	13
Hairdressers	103	96	7	—
Jewellers	28	23	5	—
Ladies' Wear	25	31	—	6
Leather and Grindery	13	10	3	—
Men's Wear	52	42	10	—
Milliners	12	10	2	—
Monumental Masons	8	4	4	—
Motor, Cycles, Petrol, etc.	84	81	3	—
Musical Instruments	7	4	3	—
Newsagents and Stationers	82	69	13	—
Opticians	8	9	—	1
Pawnbrokers	5	2	3	—
Photographers	7	7	—	—
Publicans	149	148	1	—
Radio and Electric Dealers	27	33	—	6
Secondhand Dealers	26	42	—	16
Sports Outfitters	3	3	—	—
Sweets and Mixed	227	150	77	—
Tobacconists	39	27	12	—
Toys	—	5	—	5
Wallpapers and Decorators	10	7	3	—
Wines and Spirits	7	7	—	—
Wool	21	17	4	—
Wholesale shops	3	38	—	35
Miscellaneous	33	36	—	3
TOTALS ...	1,905	1,789	239	123
TOTAL DECREASE			116	

CAMPING SITES.

Two caravan sites were in use in the Borough during 1948. Two licences for caravan sites were issued.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Thirty-five complaints have been investigated and revealed, in many instances, that the boilers were not designed to use the type of fuel being supplied, but little could be done to reduce the nuisance from smoke in the absence of a supply of proper fuel.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There has been no change during the year in the facilities for public baths in the Borough. Conditions remained satisfactory.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	...	17
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	105
Number of Council houses disinfested	...	17
Number of other houses disinfested ...	...	105

There has been no change since last year in the procedure for dealing with bug infestation.

SCHOOLS.

Forty-three routine visits were made to the schools during the year.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

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	2,477
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,948
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	6
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	6
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(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	381

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	313
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3.—HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i.)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	72
(ii.)	Number of families dwelling therein ...	87
(iii.)	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	579
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	39
(c)	Number of cases rehoused during the year	33
(d)	Number of persons concerned	286

NOTE.—In previous years “nil” figures have been shown under certain headings. To save space this year, headings with a “nil” return have been entirely deleted.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1.—MILK SUPPLY.

(a) Inspection of farms and dairies under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Number of dairy farms in the Borough	...	...	14
Number of dairies in the Borough	...	...	23
Number of Producer-Retailers	...	...	1
Number of shops selling milk	...	...	6
Number of visits to dairy farms	...	...	61
Number of visits to dairies and shops selling milk	...	...	248
Number of dairies improved structurally	...	...	2

(b) Bacteriological examination of milk.

Number of samples taken (School milks)	...	...	32
Number of samples taken (Ordinary milk)	...	...	51
Number of samples taken (Designated milk)	...	...	68
Number of samples taken (Heat Treated)	...	...	24
Number of samples taken (For T.B. Exam.)	...	...	78

(c) Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

Number of retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	13
Number of producers of Accredited milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	4
Number of retailers of Accredited milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	—
Number of retailers of Pasteurised milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	5
Number of samples of milk taken	...	...	...	...	68

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.					
	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	2,823	1,171	3,880	4,317	40,686
Number inspected ...	2,823	1,171	3,880	4,317	40,686
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i> Whole carcasses condemned	7	21	30	33	53
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	807	672	25	60	1,169
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	28.8	59.2	1.4	2.1	3.03
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	11	58	12	—	47
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	380	446	1	—	3,493
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ...	13.8	43.04	0.34	—	9.9

Number of animals examined (Ante-Mortem)	...	10,105
Number of visits to slaughter-houses	...	909
Number of visits to shops, stalls, etc.	...	315
Number of Government controlled slaughter-houses in use at the end of year	...	2

The under-mentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

BEASTS—

Carcases	...	97
Part carcases	...	102
Heads	...	489
Tongues	...	489
Lungs	...	759
Livers	...	1,262
Part livers	...	339
Mesenteries	...	79
Tripes	...	13
Intestines	...	6
Kidneys	...	40
Kidney Suet	...	26
Hearts	...	18
Spleens	...	17
Caul Fat	...	6
Udders	...	151
Skirts	...	45
Forequarters	...	37
Hindquarters	...	7
Mesentery Fat	...	73
Sets of Offals	...	111

CALVES—

Carcases	...	42
Part carcases	...	10
Plucks	...	25
Livers	...	5
Kidneys	...	—
Stomachs	...	—
Lungs	...	1
Hearts	...	—
Head and Tongue	...	1
Sets of Offals	...	24

SHEEP—

Carcases ...	...	...	...	...	33
Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	62
Plucks ...	...	...	...	...	30
Livers ...	...	...	...	...	36
Kidneys ...	...	...	...	...	—
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	—
Lungs ...	...	...	...	...	2
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	23

PIGS—

Carcases ...	...	...	...	...	100
Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	649
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	606
Heads ...	...	...	...	...	2,164
Necks ...	...	...	...	...	281
Plucks ...	...	...	...	...	388
Livers ...	...	...	...	...	39
Lungs ...	...	...	...	...	9
Hearts ...	...	...	...	...	6
Sweet Breads	...	...	...	...	—
Melts ...	...	...	...	...	—
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	7
Intestines	...	...	...	...	92
Skirts ...	...	...	...	...	4
Legs ...	...	...	...	...	78
Flecks ...	...	...	...	...	210
Hocks ...	...	...	...	...	130
Forends ...	...	...	...	...	72
Kidneys ...	...	...	...	...	15
Belly strips	...	...	...	...	234
Flares ...	...	...	...	...	15
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	1,835
Tenderloins	...	...	...	...	37
Mesentery Fat	...	...	...	...	2
Blood (Galls.)	...	...	...	...	626

Bacon, Imported Meats, etc.	...	...	9,717 lbs.
Bacon, Meat (tinned)	...	...	735 tins
Fish	...	...	6,713 lbs.
Fish (tinned)	...	...	1,389 tins
Milk	...	...	2,714 tins
Dried Milk	...	...	262 lbs.
Soup	...	...	<div> <div></div> <div>173 tins</div> <div>132 pkts.</div> </div>
Vegetables	...	...	4,380 tins
Fruit	...	...	1,654 tins
Dried Fruit	...	...	222 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Bread, Flour, etc.	...	...	8,547 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cereals	...	...	2,250 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cake and Bun Flour, etc.	...	...	1,810 pkts.
Macaroni Sweepings	...	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	...	...	12 pkts.
Cheese, Butter, Margarine, Lard, etc.	...	...	618 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Jam, Marmalade, Honey, Syrup	...	...	3,313 lbs.
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	...	...	1,334 jars
Eggs	...	...	17,779
Dried Eggs	...	...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Sugar	...	...	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sweets	...	...	139 lbs.
Torox, etc.	...	...	<div> <div></div> <div>71 cubes</div> <div>5 jars</div> </div>
Fish Cakes	...	...	64
Dried Peas	...	...	137 lbs.
Cakes	...	...	5,445
Semolina	...	...	153 pkts.
Salt	...	...	301 pkts.
Pepper	...	...	40 pkts.
Flavouring Essences	...	...	160 bottles
Custard Powder, Dessert Mould, etc.	...	...	509 pkts.
Horlicks	...	...	7 jars
"Vironita" Tonic Wine	...	...	1 bottle
Parsley	...	...	1,296 pkts.
Chickens and Geese	...	...	31

3.—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following Table shows the samples taken during the year:—

ARTICLE.	Samples taken.		Samples genuine.		Samples adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Milk and Cream ...	87	—	73	—	14	—
Other Foods ...	—	109	—	108	—	1
Totals ...	87	109	73	108	14	1

The following actions were taken during the year:—

Sample No.	Article.	Offence.	Action.
55	Milk ...	18% deficient in Milk Fat.	"Appeal to Cow" samples also deficient. Notification to producer.
71	Milk ...	8% deficient in Milk Fat.	Verbal warning to vendor.
111	Milk ...	7% deficient in Milk Fat.	"Appeal to Cow" samples also deficient. Notification to producer.
129	Self-Raising Flour ...	"Rising" material amounted to 1.88% instead of at least 2.6% and consisted of acid material with very little sodium bicarbonate,	Warning to Manufacturer.

Further action:—

1. Proceedings were taken under section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, against a baker for selling bread unfit for human consumption, resulting in conviction and fines amounting to £5.
2. A jar of meat paste was sold to a member of the public and found to contain a mouse dropping, rendering it unfit for human consumption. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer of the paste.

3. A sample of milk supplied to a school in the district was examined and found to contain *Brucella Abortus*. The supply was discontinued and a supply of Pasteurised milk substituted.
4. A sample of milk from a retailer was found to contain tubercle bacilli. This supply was immediately diverted to a heat treatment processing plant before being sold for human consumption.

ICE CREAM EXAMINATION.

Ninety-five samples of Ice Cream were obtained during the year from retailers and manufacturers in the district, for bacteriological examination. Where samples were found to be in Grades 3 or 4, action was taken to improve the standards.

4.—FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Total number of outbreaks.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Organisms or other Agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each.	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each.
Two	1. Fifty-two 2. Three	1. One 2. Nil	1. Paratyphoid 2. <i>Staphylococcus Aureus</i>	1. Cream Splits 2. Pressed Beef

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Number of slaughtermen's licenses renewed	...	29
" " " " issued (new)	...	3

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1937.—Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Five cows were slaughtered in the Borough under this Order.

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER, 1930.—Nil.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.—Nil.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT—Nil.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

Visits to premises	223
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FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, YEAR 1948.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	481	177	9	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	136	34	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	28	20	—	—
TOTAL ...	637	231	10	1

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8	6	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) insufficient ...	3	3	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	23	19	—	10	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	5	5	—	1	—
TOTAL ...	40	34	—	17	1

**PORT OF IPSWICH HEALTH AUTHORITY.
REPORT FOR 1948.**

1.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR
1948:—

TABLE A.

	No.	Ton- age.	No. inspected		No. Reported to be Defective	No. of Vessels on which defects were remedied	No. of Ves- sels on which defects were found and reported to the Min. of Transport Surveyors	No. of Ves- sels reported as having or having had, during the voyage, In- fectious Di- seases on bd.
			By the Medical Officer	By the Port Health Inspector				
FOREIGN—								
Steamers ...	54	53,407	1	42	8	6	—	—
*Motor ...	51	11,205	—	39	7	5	—	—
Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	105	64,612	1	81	15	11	—	—
COASTWISE—								
Steamers ...	178	78,683	—	31	10	8	—	—
*Motor ...	685	200,638	—	48	7	6	—	—
Sailing ...	478	32,421	—	57	3	3	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	1,341	131,472	—	136	20	17	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	1,446	196,084	1	217	35	28	—	—

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT:—

TABLE B.

- (a) *Passenger Traffic during the year*—Nil.
- (b) *Cargo Traffic.* Principal imports: coal, oil, spirits, grain, timber, road stone, shingle, phosphates, fertilizers, ore. Principal exports: Flour, feeding stuffs.
- (c) *Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive.* Huelva, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Casablanca, Kotka, Haifa, Sfax Weismar, Karlstadt, Abadan, Montreal, Stalla Holman; Mo, Delfzyl, St. John's (Newfoundland).

III.—WATER SUPPLY:—

- (a) *For the Port.* Water supply is obtained from the Ipswich Corporation's water mains.
- (b) *For Shipping.* Shipping in the Dock and at Cliff Quay obtain water from the Ipswich Corporation's water mains. Shipping at the deep water mooring berth in Buttermen's Bay use a water boat from Harwich.

- (c) *Number of water boats and their sanitary condition.* One water boat is used. It is owned by the Felixstowe Dock Company and is inspected regularly by the Sanitary Inspector of the Harwich Port Health Authority. The sanitary condition is satisfactory.

IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945:—

1. Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health:—

A Declaration form is handed to the Master of a vessel from a foreign port either by the Pilot, the Customs Officers or the Port Sanitary Inspector, and when filled in, is returned to the Port Health Authority either by the Customs Officer or the Port Sanitary Inspector.

2. Boarding of vessels on arrival:—

Vessels from foreign ports are boarded by an Officer of the Port Health Authority at Cliff Quay, Ipswich, or at the Ipswich Dock.

3. Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.):—

Arrangements have been made with the Customs Officers to notify to the Port Health Authority any inward vessel requiring special attention also for wireless messages received by local shipping agents, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Regulations, to be forwarded to the officers of the Port Health Authority.

4. Mooring stations designated under Article 10: (a) within the docks; (b) outside the docks:—

(a) The established inner mooring station is situated at Cliff Quay, Ipswich.

(b) The established outer mooring station is situated at the anchorage at Butterman's Bay.

5. Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14:—

A standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer in respect of all unhealthy ships, except those unhealthy on account of cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus, smallpox or chicken-pox.

6. Experience of working of Article 16:—

No difficulty arose during the year in carrying out the restrictions on boarding or leaving a ship arriving from a foreign port.

7. (a) *Premises and waiting rooms for medical examinations.*

Medical examinations are carried out on board the ship concerned.

(b) *Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.*

On a ship where infectious disease has occurred, disinfection of the infected parts of the ship is carried out by the staff of the Port Health Authority. A cleansing station for persons is established at the office of the Port Health Authority and further facilities for the cleansing of persons exist at the Ipswich Borough Isolation Hospital and at the Ipswich Smallpox Hospital.

(c) *Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purpose of the regulations.*

Temporary accommodation is available at the Ipswich Borough Isolation Hospital for persons requiring such accommodation for the purposes of the Regulations.

(d) *Hospital accommodation available for plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and other infectious diseases.*

A smallpox hospital (24 beds) is maintained by the Ipswich Group Hospital Management Committee with effect from 5th July, 1948, and is available for cases of smallpox in the Port.

(e) *Ambulance transport.*

5 motor ambulances and two motor vans are available for transport purposes.

(f) *Supervision of contacts.*

Contacts proceeding to places outside the Borough and the Port of Ipswich are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are proceeding. Contacts remaining on the ship are kept under observation daily by an officer of the Port Health Authority.

8. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague:—

The examination of rats for plague is carried out at the Public Health laboratory at Ipswich. The number of rats examined for plague during the year 1948 was 43.

9. Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations:—

Other bacteriological or pathological examinations are carried out at the Ipswich Public Health Department, the Public Health Laboratory and the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, at Ipswich.

10. Arrangements for information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under International arrangements, including in-patient treatment; also steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Printed pamphlets are available and given to each ship, requiring information as to locations and times of clinics. Diagnosis and treatment are carried out at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

11. Arrangements for the interment of the dead:—Nil.

12. Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention:—Nil.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels:—

Disease.	Number of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average number of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
—	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival:—

Disease.	Number of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average number of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
—	—	—	—	—

V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.

(a) *In ships in the Port.*

Ships visited by the Port Sanitary Inspector have enquiry and search made on board for unusual mortality of rats and mice.

(b) *On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port.*

Premises in the vicinity of the docks and quays are visited from time to time by the Port Sanitary Inspector and similar enquiries and search are made.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

Special measures, such as rat guarding mooring ropes, are taken, and no evidence has been found of rat migration from ship to shore during the year.

(3) Methods of deratisation of (a) Ships, (b) Premises, in the vicinity of docks or quays.

(a) The Port of Ipswich is not an "approved" port for the purposes of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. Ships requiring deratisation have therefore to proceed to an "approved" port, the nearest being the ports of London or Dover in the South, or the ports of Hull and Goole in the North.

(b) Deratisation of premises in the vicinity of the Dock and quays is carried out by the occupier of the premises concerned, the usual method being the use of traps and poisoned baits.

(4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.

The usual inspections are made by the Port Sanitary Inspector. The Local Authority employ full-time rat catchers who are available in case of necessity.

5) Rat-proofing.

(a) *To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat proof?*

Many of the buildings, etc. in the vicinity of the docks and quays are very old and are not considered rat-proof. Recently-erected buildings are designed with rat-proofing in mind and are more satisfactory.

(b) *Action taken to extend rat-proofing.*

(i) In ships; (ii) on shore.

Advice is given by the Port Sanitary Inspector to the person concerned where evidence is found of the necessity of extension of rat-proofing of either ships or buildings.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.
(1) On Vessels.

[illegible]

TABLE F.
(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

[illegible]

Since November, 1937, twopence per carcase has been paid for all rats caught in the Port and Borough.

The total number of rats caught in the Port and Borough during the year was 2,085.

TABLE G.

Measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" vessel or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the port during the year:—

No such vessel arrived in the Port of Ipswich during the year.

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Ipswich is not an "approved" port for this purpose and therefore no certificates were issued.

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	No. Inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British ...	123	5	—	17
Other Nations...	94	2	—	11

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.

During the year cargoes examined were:—

17 tons of tomatoes; $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons of cucumbers; 1 ton gherkins and $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of carrots.

It was not found necessary to condemn any foodstuffs brought into the port during the year.

- (2) Shell-fish. Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.H.A., stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action, taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932:—

The oyster beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich P.H.A. are not now in use.

- (3) Number of Samples of Food examined by:—

- (a) Bacteriologist.
- (b) Analyst.

No samples of food were examined in the Port of Ipswich during the year.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following Table gives (a) Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in Ipswich during 1948; (b) The notification rates per 1,000 living in 1948; and (c) the number removed to Hospital.

The numbers of cases notified in 1947 are given for comparison.

	AGE GROUPS.												Total	1947 figures	Notifi- cation rates 1948	Remo- vals to Isolat'n Hosp.	Mort- ality rate for whole Boro'.
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65+					
Scarlet Fever	1	2	11	16	19	93	12	5	2	1	1	—	163	98	1.62	80	—
Diphtheria	—	—	1	1	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	43	.11	11	0.02
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	8	13	.08	—	0.33
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	1	—	—	21	17	.21	12	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	12	4	26	14	.25	6	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro- Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	5	.05	3	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Measles ...	64	223	256	245	330	935	51	12	14	2	1	1	2134	302	20.9	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	12	9	7	15	17	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	83	144	.81	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Paratyphoid(B)	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	2	—	11	10	.11	11	.01
Total ...	78	234	275	277	368	1058	69	22	44	11	19	7	2462	656	24.23	124	—

NOTE: The figures given in this Table are the "Corrected" ones and agree with the figures submitted to the Registrar-General as to final diagnosis.

THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA.

The following Table provides the main facts with regard to Diphtheria prevalence since 1901 and also the percentage of cases removed to Hospital, together with the case fatality per cent.

The notifications after correction for 1948 numbered 11.

There were 2 deaths in 1948, and in both cases the children had not been immunised.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Deaths. Case Fatality of Cases notified per cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	
1901-1905	428	1.22	185	43	13.5
1906-1910	363	1.01	276	76	12.1
1911-1915	628	1.66	532	84	9.4
1916-1920	1,151	2.97	1,086	94	5.9
1921-1925	736	1.81	708	96	3.4
1926-1930	472	1.10	459	97	5.7
1931-1935	914	2.04	893	97	5.5
1931	348	3.97	336	96	6.9
1932	178	2.02	176	99	6.7
1933	135	1.51	132	98	5.1
1934	90	0.99	88	97	6.6
1935	163	1.78	161	98	1.2
1936	123	1.33	118	96	5.0
1937	16	0.17	16	100	—
1938	65	0.68	64	98	3.0
1939	67	0.69	67	100	1.5
1940	92	1.00	90	98	2.1
1941	78	0.92	68	87	5.1
1942	77	0.90	77	100	1.3
1943	71	0.83	71	100	8.4
1944	39	0.45	39	100	5.1
1945	91	1.02	91	100	2.2
1946	140	1.44	134	95	0.8
1947	*43	0.43	32	74	7.0
1948	*11	0.10	11	100	18.1

*Corrected figures.

Note high fatality rate, 2 deaths out of 11 notified cases.

The following Table shows the behaviour of the Diphtheria death-rates since 1901.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1901-1905	30	.18	28	.15	58	.16
1906-1910	27	.15	17	.09	44	.12
1911-1915	35	.19	24	.12	59	.15
1916-1920	34	.18	34	.16	68	.17
1921-1925	9	.04	16	.07	25	.06
1926-1930	18	.08	9	.04	27	.06
1931-1935	26	.12	25	.10	51	.11
1936-1940	5	.02	7	.03	12	.03
1941-1945	5	.02	10	.04	15	.03
1931	13	.31	11	.23	24	.27
1932	7	.16	5	.10	12	.13
1933	2	.04	5	.10	7	.07
1934	2	.04	4	.08	6	.06
1935	2	.04	—	—	2	.02
1936	3	.06	3	.06	6	.06
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	2	.04	1	.02	3	.03
1939	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1940	—	—	2	.04	2	.02
1941	1	.02	3	.06	4	.04
1942	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1943	2	.04	4	.08	6	.07
1944	—	—	2	.04	2	.02
1945	2	.04	—	—	2	.02
1946	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1947	2	.04	1	.02	3	.03
1948	1	.02	1	.02	2	.02

The diminution of the death rate in the last few years is undoubtedly due to the increasing provision of immunisation. The deaths that did occur in this year were non-immunised persons.

SCABIES.

The number of cases treated for scabies during 1948 was 183 as compared with 428 in the previous year. Treatment is provided at the Public Health Department, Elm Street, and also at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane. Facilities for diagnosis and treatment are available at both clinics every day except Sundays, and special appointments are made for treatment during the evening to meet the convenience of workers unable to attend earlier in the day.

There was a weekly session at both clinics when the Dermatologist was present for consultation in cases presenting difficulties in diagnosis or in after-care.

The consultant clinics are now held at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital to which special cases are referred.

The following table indicates the number of cases dealt with during 1948.

	Number of Cases Treated for Scabies.	Number of Consul- tations with the Dermatologist.
Public Health Department, Elm Street	134	430
Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane	49	221
Totals	183	651

There is a very considerable drop in the number of cases of scabies in 1948 as compared with previous years.

The following Table gives age and sex distribution of the cases treated at the Cleansing Stations.

AGE GROUP.	NUMBER TREATED.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
— 5 years	16	16	32
5—15 years	47	48	95
15—45 years	22	28	50
Over 45 years	2	4	6
TOTAL	87	96	183

52% of the patients treated in 1948 were of the school age group as compared with 45% in 1947.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The time-table of Clinic sessions, introduced in 1946, remained unchanged in 1948, and is as follows:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.
Monday	—	—	6—7 p.m.	7—8 p.m.
Tuesday	5—6 p.m.	6—7 p.m.	2.30—4 p.m.	4—5 p.m.
Thursday	—	—	Mothers and children. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	
Friday	1—2 p.m.	2—2.30 p.m.	2.30—4 p.m.	4—5.30 p.m.

The work of the Centre during 1948 is indicated by the following Tables of data extracted from the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

TABLE I.

Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre at Ipswich during the year ending 31st December, 1948.

	Dealt with <i>for the first time</i> during 1948.			Total cases attending during 1948.		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Gonorrhoea ...	64	32	96	97	66	163
Syphilis ...	44	29	73	225	183	408
Non-Venereal conditions ...	206	75	281	227	91	318
Total ...	314	136	450	549	340	889

TABLE II.

Number of cases dealt with *for the first time* and the total number of attendances of all patients classified according to residence.

	Ipswich.	East Suffolk.	West Suffolk.	Essex.	Norfolk.	Total.
Gonorrhoea ...	51	34	7	3	1	96
Syphilis ...	41	28	2	2	—	73
Non-Venereal conditions	149	125	7	—	—	281
Total Attendances ...	3,169	1,680	26	125	1	5,004

TABLE III.

Out-Patient Attendances.

	Males.	Females	Totals.
Gonorrhoea	398	407	805
Syphilis	1,782	1,467	3,249
Non-Venereal conditions	636	314	950
Totals ...	2,816	2,188	5,004

TABLE IV.

In-patients and aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	Patients	Days	Patients	Days	Patients	Days
Gonorrhoea ...	7	46	16	90	23	136
Syphilis ...	37	469	27	466	64	935
Non-Venereal conditions ...	9	49	7	71	16	120
Totals ...	53	564	50	627	103	1,191

TABLE V.

LABORATORY AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

Specimens examined at Centre by the Medical Officer.			Specimens examined at the County Laboratory.	
Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea.	Serum.	Cerebro-spinal fluid.
For Syphilis.	For Gonorrhoea.		For Syphilis.	
23	684	432	1,058	39

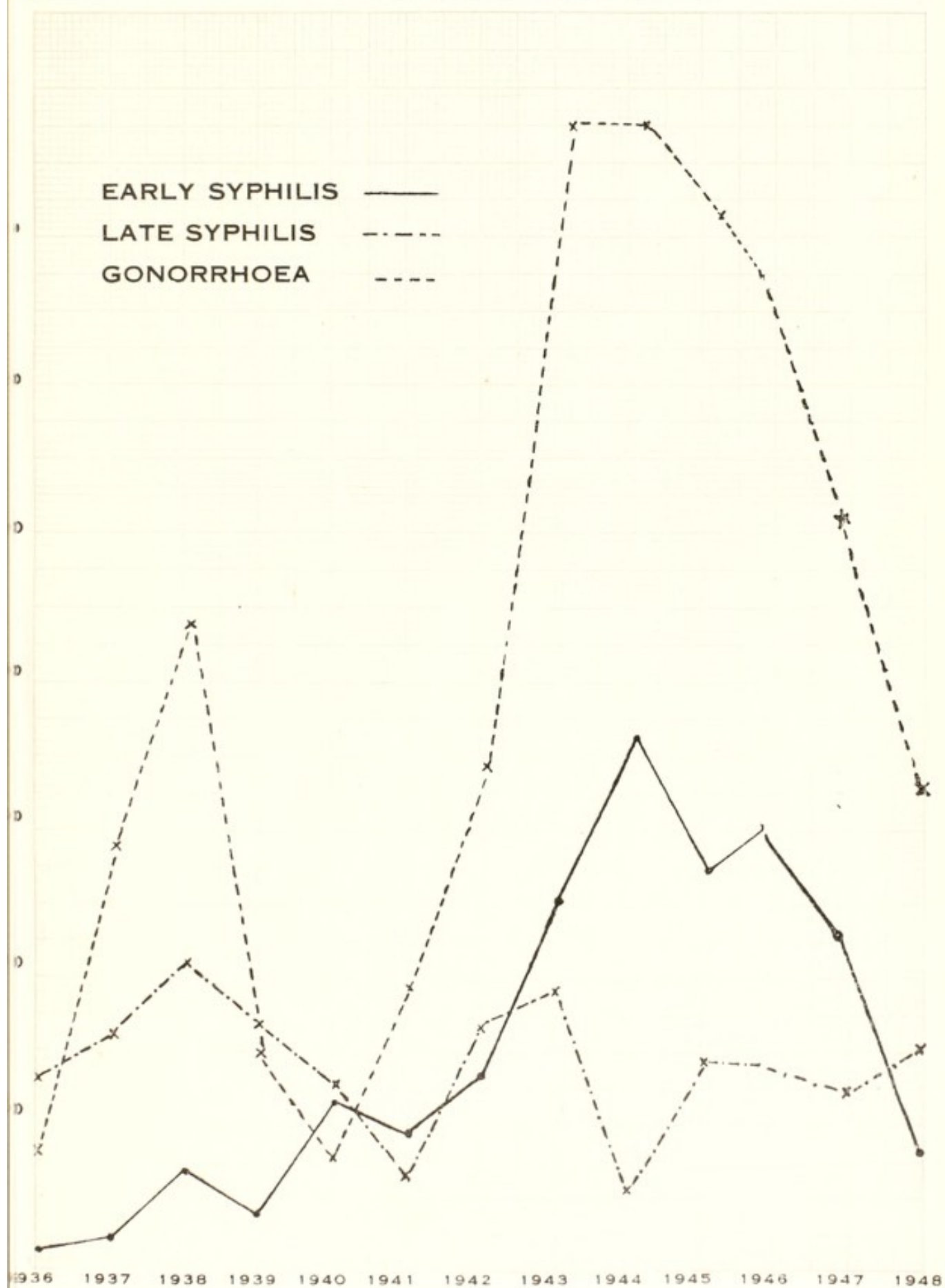
In Table VI. the work of the clinic during 1948 is compared with that of 1947 and of 1938, the last complete year before the war.

TABLE VI.

	Sex	1938	1947	1948
Early Syphilis, S.1, 2 and 3.	M	9	27	23
	F	6	23	8
Late Syphilis, S.4	M	26	17	21
	F	20	12	15
Congenital Syphilis	M	10	1	—
	F	10	5	6
Gonorrhoea	M	89	70	64
	F	43	51	32
Non-Venereal	M	60	158	206
	F	73	87	75
Total number of patients registered for the first time	M	201	274	314
	F	153	178	136
Total number of patients attending during the year		556	999	889
Total out-patient attendances		11,739	6,201	5,004
Total number of "in-patient days"		835	1,294	1,191
Total number of specimens examined		1,181	3,063	2,236

GRAPH A.

FEMALE CASES ONLY.



CANCER.

In presenting the following report upon Cancer statistics the local figures have been utilized. There is a small difference only between these and those of the Registrar-General.

A total of 186 deaths (94 males and 92 females) were ascribed to Cancer during 1948 as compared with 168, 192, 188 and 168 respectively in the four preceding years.

17.4% of the deaths from all causes were due to Cancer.

39 males and 35 females dying from Cancer were over 70 years of age.

The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from cancer since 1841:—

Period.	Numbers and Crude Death-rates.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
1841—1850	12	.08	50	.32	62	.21
1851—1860	21	.12	80	.42	101	.28
1861—1870	47	.25	143	.66	190	.47
1871—1880	96	.43	193	.77	289	.61
1881—1890	115	.45	243	.84	358	.66
1891—1900	182	.63	299	.90	481	.77
1901—1910	290	.87	413	1.11	703	1.00
1911—1920	399	1.10	562	1.39	961	1.25
1921—1930	523	1.33	694	1.58	1217	1.46
1931—1940	696	1.62	887	1.83	1583	1.72
1841—1845	4	.06	24	.33	28	.20
1846—1850	8	.11	26	.31	34	.22
1851—1855	12	.15	43	.47	55	.32
1856—1860	9	.10	37	.38	46	.25
1861—1865	12	.13	77	.74	89	.45
1866—1870	35	.36	66	.59	101	.48
1871—1875	48	.46	103	.86	151	.67
1876—1880	48	.42	90	.69	138	.56
1881—1885	50	.40	117	.84	167	.63
1886—1890	65	.50	126	.84	191	.68
1891—1895	74	.53	145	.91	219	.73
1896—1900	108	.72	154	.90	262	.81
1901—1905	117	.73	164	.90	281	.82
1906—1910	173	1.01	249	1.31	422	1.17
1911—1915	196	1.09	274	1.38	470	1.24
1916—1920	203	1.11	288	1.40	491	1.26
1921—1925	256	1.34	329	1.53	585	1.44
1926—1930	267	1.33	365	1.62	632	1.48
1931—1935	314	1.48	443	1.87	757	1.69
1936—1940	382	1.75	444	1.76	826	1.76
1941—1945	406	1.99	427	1.87	833	1.92
1941	88	2.18	86	1.91	174	2.04
1942	84	2.09	74	1.64	158	1.85
1943	69	1.69	76	1.67	145	1.68
1944	69	1.68	99	2.15	168	1.92
1945	96	2.29	92	1.96	188	2.11
1946	100	2.18	92	1.78	192	1.97
1947	80	1.68	88	1.66	168	1.67
1948	94	1.95	92	1.70	186	1.82

The following Table shows the principal site distribution of the deaths from cancer and compares the experience of 1938 with that of 1947 and 1948.

Site.	1938.			1947.			1948.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
Stomach	6	12	18	13	11	24	16	6	22
Colon	18	22	40	14	15	29	11	13	24
Rectum	6	4	10	8	7	15	11	3	14
Breast	—	14	14	—	25	25	—	21	21
Lungs	10	5	15	11	4	15	12	2	14

Table showing age and sex distribution of the cancer deaths for 1938, 1947 and 1948.

Age Periods.	1938.			1947.			1948.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
— 5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
— 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 20	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 30	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
— 35	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	1
— 40	3	—	3	1	1	2	2	—	2
— 45	1	10	11	2	3	5	1	6	7
— 50	2	4	6	4	5	9	8	3	11
— 55	3	10	13	3	4	7	9	9	18
— 60	14	12	26	5	14	19	9	14	23
— 65	10	17	27	14	8	22	12	16	28
— 70	11	7	18	12	18	30	13	7	20
— 75	10	18	28	14	14	28	20	13	33
— 80	11	9	20	12	10	22	12	8	20
— 85	5	6	11	9	7	16	7	9	16
+ 85	3	4	7	1	3	4	—	5	5
All ages	74	99	173	80	88	168	94	92	186
+ 70	29	37	66	36	34	70	39	35	74

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The following changes took place during the year ended 31st March, 1948:—

New cases registered	...	...	...	25
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	3
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	8
Deaths	...	...	...	24
De-certified and sight improvement	...	...	...	—

A total of 48 (38 males and 10 females) were in employment, 37 by blind organisations, and 11 by others.

The total number of blind on Register at 31st March, 1948, was 260.

The Council's responsibility for promoting the welfare of blind persons, formerly exercised under the Blind Persons Acts was re-enacted under the National Assistance Act, 1948, which came into operation on the 5th July, 1948. In the discharge of its functions under that Act, the Council has constituted the Welfare Services Committee exercising delegated powers and has established the Welfare Services Section of the Public Health Department for the administration of the welfare and other services to be provided under the Act.

The administrative scheme made by the Council envisages in the main a continuation of the previous arrangements whereby the Ipswich Blind Society will act as agent of the Council for the major part of the Welfare Services for Blind Persons. In brief, these arrangements include the employment of Home Teachers, whose duties involve the discovery of blind persons, visiting, teaching them to read embossed literature, occupational instruction, advice and organising social activities. Facilities for employment of suitable blind persons in the Society's workshops continue to be provided and also for work to be undertaken in appropriate cases in their own homes, together with arrangements for the marketing of produce. The general social welfare of the blind is promoted by the provision of embossed literature and occupational, holiday, recreational and other facilities.

Appropriate provision on similar lines will also be made for promoting the welfare of partially sighted persons.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the notifications of Tuberculosis since 1909 :—

Year.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			All Forms.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1909	41	23	64	—	—	—	41	23	64
1910	29	15	44	—	—	—	29	15	44
Average 1911-1920	92.4	81.2	173.6	21.2	21.7	42.9	113.6	102.9	216.5
Average 1921-1930	79.9	71.9	151.8	29.1	29.6	58.7	109.0	101.5	210.5
Average 1931-1940	66.7	61.3	128.0	16.0	19.0	35.0	82.7	80.3	163.0
1941	38	30	68	18	16	34	56	46	102
1942	42	41	83	14	13	27	56	54	110
1943	59	48	107	17	22	39	76	70	146
1944	64	62	126	26	22	48	90	84	174
1945	47	36	83	16	10	26	63	46	109
1946	54	39	93	14	10	24	68	49	117
1947	51	36	87	8	10	18	59	46	105
1948	48	27	75	11	9	20	59	36	95

It is of interest to note that the notifications, especially in the pulmonary group, continue to fall.

The figure for 1948 is 28 below the average of the preceding seven years.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1948.

Age.	Pulmonary.			All other forms.			Total 1948.			Total 1947.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	Persons.
— 1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
1— 5	2	1	3	5	—	5	7	1	8	3
5—10	2	—	2	2	2	4	4	2	6	7
10—15	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	2	4	5
15—20	5	2	7	—	2	2	5	4	9	12
20—25	8	8	16	1	1	2	9	9	18	18
25—35	13	9	22	—	1	1	13	10	23	19
35—45	7	3	10	—	—	—	7	3	10	11
45—55	4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	15
55—65	3	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	5	10
+65	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	4
Total ...	48	27	75	11	9	20	59	36	95	105

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

The scheme terminated on the 5th July, 1948 with the introduction of the National Assistance Act and the cases outstanding and in allowances were transferred to the Assistance Board.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The Tuberculosis dispensary at which the examination of tuberculosis or suspected tuberculous persons is carried out, became, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, a service for which the Hospital Management Committee assumed responsibility. The local committee was not at the 5th July, 1948 in a position to establish their own Chest Clinic and arranged with the local authority a scheme whereby the existing dispensary continued to function under the staff of the Council. That position existed at the end of 1948 and is still in operation. The Council therefore acts as an agent of the Hospital Management Committee, but has no controlling interest.

I append the attendances at the dispensary for the year 1948:—

1948	No. of Patients attending Dispensary.	No. of Visits paid by Patients.	No. of Visits to homes by Health Visitor.
Jan. 1st—July 4th	452	693	729
July 5th—Dec. 31st	332	546	452
Total, 1948	784	1,239	1,181
1947	735	1,219	1,372
1946	804	1,438	2,019

The staff which has been supplied to run the dispensary consists of the part-time services of one Assistant Medical Officer of Health, one Health Visitor and one Clerk.

The home visit column has been added to the above table but the service is one which remains with the local authority and will fall under Section 28 of the Act (Prevention of illness, Care and After-Care). I would like to point out that when the Hospital Management Committee is ready to provide its own Chest Clinic it will be essential to provide for close liaison with the local authority in order that the "follow-up" of patients in their homes may be continued in the same way as at present.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the Act the Regional Hospital Board assumed responsibility for the admission to Sanatoria and similar hospitals of all tuberculous patients with effect from the 5th July, 1948.

At the appointed day the following Ipswich patients were under treatment.

Sanatorium or Hospital.	Type of Tuberculosis.	M.	F.	P.
In Ipswich Isolation Hospital ...	Pulmonary ...	21	16	37
Do. ...	Other forms	3	3	6
East Suffolk & Ipswich Hospital ...	Surgical ...	1	—	1

I would like here to place on record that at the 5th July, 1948, Ipswich had no tuberculous patients on the waiting list awaiting admission, although at that time the Ipswich Sanatorium was closed.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

In the following pages it is my intention to outline in some detail the work which has been carried out in connection with the services for which the Local Health Authority is responsible under Part III. of the Act.

As everyone is aware the Act came into force on the 5th July, 1948, and thus, in this Report, for certain sections there are two periods upon which to comment and as far as possible the two periods will be separated in the tables.

The Ministry of Health called upon local authorities to render a return of services provided and work done from the inception of the Scheme until the end of 1948 and in order to secure some degree of uniformity and enable comparison to be made, I have utilised the statistics from that return and have amplified them where necessary.

In the following pages each Section is set forth in detail.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

SECTION 22.

The duties under this Section are almost identical with those dealt with under the former Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

The Sub-Sections are numbered as in the Ministry's return.

1. BIRTHS—notified in the Area.

Period.	Live Births.	Still-births.	Total.
Jan. 1st-July 4th ...	898	18	916
July 5th-Dec. 31st ...	881	19	900
TOTAL ...	1,779	37	1,816

2. CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

	Jan. 1st- July 4th.	July 5th- Dec. 31st.	Total.
(a) Number of premature babies notified whose mother is normally resident in Ipswich ...	51	49	100
(b) Total notified—			
(a) born at home ...	28	25	53
(b) born in Hospital or Nursing home ...	36	46	82
(c) The number of those born at home who were nursed entirely at home	21	18	39
(d) The number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home—			
(i) who died during first 24 hours ...	3	—	3
(ii) who survived at the end of one month ...	18	18	36
(e) The number of those born in Nursing Homes—			
(i) who died during the first 24 hours ...	—	2	2
(ii) who survived at end of one month ...	8	4	12

The work in connection with this scheme continued on the same lines as in previous years. Equipment for use in the home or in transport of the child to hospital, such as draught-proof cots, electric blankets, hot water bottles, special clothes and oxygen, etc., are available on loan to the mothers. The midwives pay many extra visits daily to watch over and supervise the management and feeding of these infants.

Special premature equipment was loaned in 16 cases.

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum or pemphigus neonatorum was notified during the whole year (1948).

Puerperal Pyrexia.

	Domiciliary Confinements.	Institutional Confinements.
Notified:—		
Jan 1st—July 4th	6	4
July 5th—Dec. 31st	9	2
Visited by Officer of the Authority:—		
Jan. 1st—July 4th	6	2
July 5th—Dec. 31st	9	1
Home Nursing provided	—	—
Cases removed to Hospital:—		
Jan. 1st—July 4th	4	4
July 5th—Dec. 31st	7	1

4. MATERNAL DEATHS.

(a) Number of women confined at home or in Nursing Homes who died in, or in consequence of childbirth *in the area*.

From Jan. 1st—July 4th.

	<i>Sepsis.</i>	<i>From other causes.</i>
Confined at home	—	—
Confined in Nursing Homes	—	—

(b) Number of women who died:—

(i) At home	—
(ii) In Nursing Homes	—
(iii) After removal to an Institution	—

From July 5th-December 31st.—No maternal deaths occurred in cases confined at home or in Nursing Homes.

One expectant mother who was a resident of Ipswich died in hospital from Cerebral Haemorrhage and Toxaemia of Pregnancy.

5. ANTE AND POST NATAL CLINICS.

The Local Authority has provided Ante and Post Natal Clinics at the undermentioned Centres:—

- (a) Central Clinic Elm Street.
- (b) Gainsborough Clinic Clapgate Lane.
- (c) Whitton Clinic Shakespeare Road.

No Clinics have been provided by Voluntary Organisations.

Local Health Authority Clinics.

(1)	No. of Clinics provided at end of Year.	No. of sessions held per month.	No. of women in attendance.				Total number of attendances by women in Cols. 4 and 5.	
			Periods.		No. of women included in columns 4 and 5 who had <i>not</i> previously attended an ante-natal clinic during current pregnancy or a post-natal clinic after last confinement.			
(2)	(3)	Jan. 1st to July 4th (4)	July 5th to Dec. 31st (5)	Jan 1st-July 4th (6)	July 5th-Dec. 31st (7)	Jan 1st to July 4th (8)	July 5th to Dec. 31st (9)	
Ante-Natal Clinics	3	28	†959	747	956	743	4,145	3,903
Post-Natal Clinics	3	12	*(288)	(253)	(286)	(252)	(364)	(328)

The brackets indicate that the women were examined post-natally at Ante-Natal Clinics.

†Total number of women in attendance for the year 1,402.

*Total number of women in attendance for the year 514.

In the year 1948, 1,560 women made 8,071 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic and 468 women made 629 attendances at the Post Natal Clinic.

As the new National Health Service Act has only been operating for six months it is too early yet to make any useful comparison.

6. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AT THE MOTHER'S HOME OR THE PRACTITIONERS' SURGERY UNDER ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE AUTHORITY.

No such arrangements have been made by Ipswich.

7. DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

The Local Authority maintains one day nursery only at premises "Montrose", Rose Hill Crescent and admits children up to five years of age.

	No.	No. of approved places.		No. of children on the register at the end of the year.		Average daily attendance.			
		0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	Jan. 1-July 4.		July 5- Dec. 31	
						0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Nursery maintained by the Council— Montrose, Rose Hill Crescent ...	1	20	30	22	35	14	22	15	26

The somewhat low attendance in the first half of the year was due to several cases of measles, which was at that time prevalent in the town.

8. DAILY MINDERS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHORITY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

NIL.

9. RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION (OTHER THAN MOTHER AND BABY HOMES) PROVIDED FOR EXPECTANT OR NURSING MOTHERS AND FOR YOUNG CHILDREN UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

The Local Authority has not provided any such homes but utilizes the undermentioned Establishments in Emergencies.

Children's Home ... "Freelands," Freehold Road,
Ipswich.

Social Welfare Institution ... "Heathfields," Woodbridge Road,
Ipswich.

Patients are usually admitted to "Heathfields" when they have no home address and transferred to the adjacent hospital for the confinement. If they then have nowhere to go the mother and baby are admitted to "Freelands" until further arrangements can be made.

The Council has made arrangements with Ely Diocesan Maternity Home, Cambridge, for the reception of such mothers and babies.

During the period July 5th to December 31st, 1948, five women were dealt with by the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and sent to residential institutions.

10. DOMESTIC HELPS—See report under Section 29.

11. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

No centres are provided by Voluntary Organisations.

Statistics with relation to the Local Authority Centres:—

(a)	No. of Centres provided at end of year	...	3
(b)	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions held per month	... ..	40
(c)	Number of children who attended the Centres:—		
	From Jan. 1st—July 4th	2,065	
	From July 5th—December 31st	1,695	
		—	3,760†
(d)	Number of Children who first attended the Centres and who on the date of their first attendance were:—		
	Jan. 1st—July 4th	July 5th—Dec. 31st	
	Under 1 year of age	715	548
	Over 1 year of age	126	92
(e)	Number of Children included in (c) who at the end of the year were:—		
	Under 1 year of age	...	1,037
	Over 1 year of age	...	1,851

- (f) Total number of attendances made by children included under (c).

	Jan. 1st—July 4th	July 5th—Dec. 31st
Under 1 year of age	6,035	5,359
Over 1 year of age	2,247	2,180

†Total number of children in attendance for the year—2,888.

In the year 1948—14,287 visits were paid to the Centres by infants — 1 and 4,410 visits by children 1-5 years of age.

There was an increase in the attendances at the Whitton Clinic owing to the erection of new houses in that area.

12. HEALTH VISITING.—See report under Section 24.

13. MOTHERS AND BABIES HOMES.

No mothers and babies homes have been provided by the Local Authority and there are none in the area run by Voluntary Association. See also notes in paragraph 9.

14. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

This Section makes special reference to Circular 2866.

The Authority does not employ a Social Worker for this purpose either by themselves or in combination with another Authority.

The present arrangements to cover the work include the Services of the visitor for the St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who attends the Ante-Natal Sessions and the Council make a grant towards the expenses incurred in sending the unmarried mothers to homes.

15. MIDWIVES ACT 1902—1936—See report under Section 23.

16. AMBULANCE SERVICES—See report under Section 27.

17. HOME NURSING.—See report under Section 25.

18. NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948.

During the period to the 31st December, 1948, no premises or Daily Minders were registered under this Act.

19. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

This is not a matter falling to be dealt with under the Health Service Act but under powers contained in Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and is inserted here because it was contained in the Ministry's return.

Homes first registered during the year	...	Nil.
Homes on the register at the end of the year		2
Number of beds provided for	Maternity	Nil.
	Others	...
		29
	Total	...
		29

No action was taken by the Authority during the year other than to carry out routine inspections which totalled 5 in all.

MIDWIFERY.

SECTION 23.

1. *Maternity cases attended.*

	Number of Maternity Cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives.					
	Domiciliary Cases.		Cases in Institutions		Total	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
Midwives employed by the Local Authority:—						
Jan. 1st- July 4th	327	224	269	128	596	352
July 5th-Dec. 31st	284	203	—	—	284	203
Total ...	611	427	269	128	880	555
Midwives employed by Voluntary organisations						
Jan. 1st-July 4th	—	3	—	—	—	3
July 5th-Dec. 31st	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	3	—	—	—	3
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees:—						
Jan. 1st-July 4th	—	—	—	111 (Vol. Hos.)	—	111
July 5th-Dec. 31st	—	—	279	251	279	251
Total ...	—	—	279	362	279	362
Midwives in private practice:—						
Jan 1st-July 4th ...	—	3	—	21	—	24
July 5th-Dec. 31st	—	7	—	—	—	7
Total ...	—	10	—	21	—	31
Totals for the year ...	611	440	548	511	1,159	951

2. MIDWIVES.

Number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority who were:—

- (a) Employed by voluntary organisations as domiciliary Midwives *otherwise* than under arrangement made with the Health Authority under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act 2
- (b) In private practice as:—
- (i) Domiciliary Midwives—number 4
- (ii) Midwives in Institutions i.e. Nursing Homes ... — Total 4

(c) Midwives employed on 31st December, 1948 by the Local Authority:—					
Non-Medical Supervisor	...	...	1		
Midwives	...	...	14		
— Total				15	
(d) Pupil Midwives under training on 31st December, 1948 by the Local Authority (Part II. Central Midwives Board)					
...	...	...	...	...	13

During the year 1948, 30 pupil midwives sat for the Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board and 27 passed at the first attempt.

3. MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES ACT 1918.

Number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918 by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary cases:—					
Period Jan. 1st—July 4th	...	...	...	61	
Period July 5th—Dec. 31st	...	...	...	60	
(i) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act					
...	—		
(ii) Others					
...	...	...	121		
(b) For cases in Institutions:—					
Period Jan. 1st—July 4th	...	...	...	52	
Period July 5th—Dec. 31st	...	...	...	32	
				205	

It is to be noted that only on the 29th October 1948 did the Central Midwives Board issue regulations that a midwife should issue a Medical Aid form when summoning a doctor to attend in an emergency in a case for which he had already booked and agreed to accept the responsibility, but in which he was not present at the time the emergency arose.

In the booked midwife domiciliary cases approximately 8% of the medical aid summoned was for difficult labour, which represents just under 2% of the total domiciliary midwifery cases.

Over 60% of the total medical aid summoned was due to ruptured perineums and approximately 20% due to difficult or abnormal labour.

In 1948 Medical Aid was summoned in 122 domiciliary cases and 85 institutional cases, making a total of 207.

4. ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESICS.

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the Area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:—

(i)	Domiciliary	...	...	15	
(ii)	In Institutions	...	...	15	Total 30

- (b) (i) Facilities are provided to enable Domiciliary Midwives to attend Courses of Instruction.
 (ii) Facilities also available to attend Courses in the district as Ipswich is a Part II Training School and all Midwives have been trained under *b* (i).
 (iii) No Midwives trained under (ii) during the period 5th July to the 31st December.

- (c) 13 sets of apparatus are in use by Domiciliary Midwives.

- (d) In 239 cases analgesics were administered by Midwives during the period July 5th—Dec. 31st and 217 during the period Jan. 1st—July 4th a total of 456 for the year.

During the year 1948, analgesics were administered in 433 cases by Midwives in Domiciliary practice.

Thirteen of the 14 Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Council have already been provided with Gas and Air Apparatus. A further Apparatus is on order and in the meanwhile the midwife is sharing the machine of the midwife with whom she lives.

HEALTH VISITING.

SECTION 24.

There are no Health Visitors working in the area of the Local Health Authority under the control of voluntary associations.

All Health Visitors employed by the Authority hold combined posts and they carry out duties in the School Medical Service as well as in the Health Service.

The authorised establishment is 1 Superintendent and 16 Health Visitors. It is a matter of regret to have to report that considerable difficulty is being experienced in reaching this establishment despite the award of bursaries but with the employment of Clinic Nurses the number was nearly reached by the end of 1948.

The Statistics with regard to the section are given below and it must be remembered that they relate only to the Care of Mothers and Young Children under the National Health Service Act.

- (a) Number of Health Visitors employed at the end of the year.
- | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| (i) | Whole-time on Health Visiting | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (ii) | Part-time on Health Visiting | ... | ... | 7 |
- (b) Equivalent of whole-time Service 5½

(c) Visits paid by Health Visitors:—

Period.	Expectant Mothers.		Children under 1 year of age.		Children between the ages of 1 and 5.		Other Classes.	
	First visits.	Total visits.	First visits.	Total visits.	First visits.	Total visits.	First visits.	Total visits.
Jan. 1st-July 4th	—	—	979	4,159	62	4,882	226	
July 5th- Dec. 31st	—	—	874	4,850	75	4,779	108	
Total ...	All visits in this Section made by Municipal Midwives.		1,853	9,009	137	9,661	334	

In 1947, 6,056 visits were paid to children under 1 year of age and 3,764 visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. There was therefore, an increase of 8,850 visits made by the Health Visiting staff to children up to the age of 5 years in 1948.

HOME NURSING.

SECTION 25.

This Service was an entirely new section taken over by the Local Authority for the first time on 5th July, 1948. Hitherto it had been in the hands of a voluntary organisation, the Ipswich Nurses' Home Committee and under the able guidance of Miss M. Blyth, a very valuable service was afforded to the people of Ipswich for many years.

The establishment of a new service naturally brought the usual initial difficulties, the main one of which was the recruitment of staff. The Local Authority appointed a Supt. Nurse and a few members of the old staff were taken over.

The Authority in its proposals allowed for an establishment of one Supt. and the equivalent of 12 whole-time Nurses. The Nurses to be recruited were to be State Registered or State Enrolled Assistant Nurses and the old so-called "Cottage" Nurse was eliminated from the Scheme at the earliest possible opportunity. The establishment was not reached by the end of the year as the following figures indicate.

No services are performed by voluntary organisations by agreement with the Authority.

(a) No. of Home Nurses employed on 31st December, 1948:

(i) Whole-time on Home Nursing ... 2

(ii) Part-time on Home Nursing ... 7

(b) Equivalent of whole-time Service ... 5

- (c) No. of visits paid by Home Nurses, 5th July-31st December, 1948 ... 10,176
- (d) No. of cases attended by Home Nurses, 5th July-31st December, 1948 ... 465

CASES ATTENDED AND TOTAL VISITS PAID.

Type and Number of Cases.

Acute Medical	Chronic Medical	Surgical	Gynaecology	Midwifery	Others	Totals	
						Cases	Visits
148	75	90	26	14	112	465	10,176

Cases Attended—Type, Age and Sex.

TYPE.	MALE.						FEMALE.							Total
	AGE IN YEARS.						AGE IN YEARS.							
	0-4	5-14	15-25	25-44	45-64	65 Up	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-65	65 Up		
Acute Medical	2	5	—	1	33	6	3	18	1	29	36	14	148	
Chronic Medical	—	—	—	—	7	13	—	—	—	4	23	28	75	
Surgical	36	1	—	3	4	4	—	2	—	11	23	6	90	
Gynaeco-logical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	21	—	26	
Midwifery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	
Others ...	1	2	—	2	19	13	—	2	—	23	38	12	112	
Totals ...	39	8	—	6	63	36	3	22	1	86	141	60	465	

Duration of Nursing Care—completed cases only.

	7 days or Less.	8-28 Days.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	Over 6 Months.	Total.
Totals	171	77	59	26	14	347

Cases still receiving attention, 31/12/48, 118.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

SECTION 26.

VACCINATION.

The Act produces several changes in connection with Vaccination, the chief of which being that it is no longer compulsory for an infant to be vaccinated before it is 6 months old.

The offices of Public Vaccinator and Vaccination Officer are now abolished.

In the report for 1948 two periods are concerned and figure for each are appended.

1st January-4th July, 1948.

Carried out by the Public Vaccinator—

Vaccinations	...	...	...	315
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	15

5th July-31st December, 1948.

Age Groups.		Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.
Under 1 year	...	156	—
1-4 years	...	15	2
5-14 years	...	6	8
15 years or over	...	14	38
Total	...	191	48

All the vaccinations in this period were carried out by private medical practitioners.

IMMUNISATION.

The Act did not produce any striking changes in connection with immunisation and the only innovation was to provide for free immunisation by the family practitioner.

The usual sessions were held throughout the year at the Central Health Department and its branch establishments.

The following table gives the number of children immunised during the year.

Primary immunisation—

Under 5 years of age	...	...	1,260
5 years of age and under 15 years	71
Total	1,331

Secondary or Re-inforcing Injections—

Total for the year	572
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The following table gives the number of children who at the 31st December, 1948 had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date, i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1934.

Age at 31.12.48 i.e., born in year	Under 1 1948	1 1947	2 1946	3 1945	4 1944	5 to 9 1939-1943	10 to 14 1934-1938	Total under 15
Number Immunised ...	27	916	1,206	900	1,263	5,929	5,469	15,710
Estimated mid- year child popu- lation, 1948 ...	Children under five 9,081					Children 5-14 13,642		22,723

The percentages obtained from this Table indicate that of the children under 5 years in Ipswich, 47.5% were protected by immunisation, and of the school population, 83.5%.

Of the 11 cases of diphtheria notified during 1948 in the under 15 years of age group, one only had completed a full course of immunisation, and of the two fatal cases during the year neither had been immunised.

In connection with both vaccination and immunisation the medical practitioners in the area have been supplied with cards upon which to record vaccinations or immunisations and in due course, when the agreed fees have been settled, payments will be made by the Local Authority for these services.

The number of cards received from doctors during the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948, were as under:—

Vaccinations ...	...	...	241
Immunisations ...	...	...	215

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

SECTION 27.

Before the appointed day the Local Authority ran its own Ambulance Service in connection with infectious diseases and made an annual contribution to the funds of St. John Ambulance Association in connection with their work relating to street accidents, etc.

The Council possessed two ambulances on the 5th July, 1948, the infectious disease ambulance and one vehicle which had been converted from a mobile canteen.

On the appointed day two ambulances were taken over from the fleet which hitherto belonged to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital. One of these vehicles was very old and the other had seen some years of service.

The Ipswich Isolation Hospital was chosen as an Ambulance Station and an Ambulance Officer had already taken up his duties.

Shortly afterwards the East Suffolk County Council loaned a vehicle to be stationed at the Isolation Hospital and to be used primarily for the removal of County infectious disease patients.

Driver-attendants were recruited and the Scheme commenced to operate. As the Council owned no sitting case cars the assistance of the Hospital Car Service was invoked. Mutual assistance arrangements were also entered into with East Suffolk County Council.

The improvement of the Scheme has received the careful consideration of the Ambulance Sub-Committee and already two new sitting case cars have been added to the fleet and one ambulance is on order. The provision of an Ambulance Station is also under review.

The work carried out during the period from the 5th July to 31st December, 1948 is given in the appended table.

		Number of Vehicles at 31.12.48	Total number of Patients carried during the period 5.7.48 to 31.12.48.	Number of accident and other Emergency calls during the period 5.7.48 to 31.12.48.	Total mileage during the period 5.7.48 to 31.12.48.
Directly provided Service.	Amb. Cars	4 <i>see note 2</i>	1,810	122	20,458
Agency services (<i>See Note 1</i>).	Amb. Cars	3	84	31	Not known.
Supplementary Services (<i>See Note 3</i>).	Amb. Cars	—	34 754	5 ?	? 9,058

NOTES:—

- (1) The agency service with St. John Ambulance Brigade terminated 16/8/48.
- (2) In addition, 1 ambulance is loaned by County Council for infectious disease work.
- (3) Supplementary services performed by Hospital Car Service.

STAFF.

On the 31st December, 1948 the following Staff were on duty.

Ambulance Officer	...	...	1
Senior Driver/Attendant	...	...	1
Driver/Attendant	...	...	12

Since the end of the year a Mechanic has been appointed.

Summary of Calls.

	By Hospitals and Doctors.				Accidents, all types.	Total.
	Borough General Hospital.	East Suff. & Ipswich Hospital.	Isolation Hospital.	Doctors.		
Ambulance Service ...	821	425	275	227	127	1,875
Hospital Car Service ...	201	541	—	12	—	754

The above are exclusive of journeys carried out by St. John Ambulance Brigade as our agents or by the E.S. County Council under the mutual assistance arrangements.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

SECTION 28.

There is not a great deal to report upon this year in connection with Section 28 of the Act. The Scheme, as approved, contains four main sections, viz.: Tuberculosis, Mental illness or defectiveness, other types of illness and the provision of nursing equipment and apparatus.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A voluntary Care Committee has been constituted and a successful Christmas Seals Campaign took place in December, 1948; the amount raised was £161 and assistance is being granted to approved patients from this fund.

MENTAL ILLNESS OR DEFECTIVENESS.

The Care and After-care Scheme will be found under the Mental Health Section.

OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS.

No action has yet been taken with regard to the "following-up" of patients discharged from hospital, although whenever a hospital has asked for this service (which is infrequent) the department has dealt with the request. The same remarks apply in connection with the Venereal Diseases Scheme.

Health education has been continued in a small way throughout the year. The field is a very big one and can be developed when the necessary staff becomes available.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS.

The Local Authority has associated themselves with the arrangements for this service which had been organised by the local St. John Ambulance Association. There is a centrally situated "Comforts Depot" which covers nearly all local needs. The Council has provided for such cases as could not be served by the depot and a nucleus of equipment and apparatus has been provided.

This section will in time to come become a very important part of the health department's work and it will be necessary to provide staff, including a social worker or almoner and a propaganda officer in order to meet the requirements of the Act.

DOMESTIC HELP.

SECTION 29.

The Local Authority has initiated a scheme under Section 29 of the Act for the provision of help in the homes and appointed an organiser to carry out the necessary duties under the jurisdiction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Before the appointed day the Council had a scheme in operation for the provision of home helps in confinement cases only and some of the personnel were transferred to the new organisation.

This is one of the sections in which a charge is made for services rendered and the Council adopted the recommendations of the Association of Municipal Corporations for assessing those who desired assistance. This has brought in its train a considerable amount of administrative work and the organiser was provided with clerical assistance.

Recruitment of the right type of woman was not altogether easy in the early stages of the scheme but they are coming forward in better numbers now and our establishment has been reached.

At the 31st December, 6 full-time helps and 8 part-time were on the staff with 6 other women who could give full-time help occasionally.

The number of cases in which domestic helps were provided during the period from 5th July, 1948 to 31st December, 1948 was 85.

Hours of assistance provided during the period:—

(a) Maternity cases	...	...	4,752
(b) Other cases	...	...	2,227
Total	...	...	6,979

Number of cases in which the full fee was charged	...	21
Number of cases in which reduced fee was charged	...	53
Number of cases in which no fee was charged	...	11
		—
		85
		—

The cost approximately to the Local Authority of providing assistance in reduced fee and free fee cases was £293 7s. 0d. for the period.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

On the 5th July, 1948, changes in the Mental Health arrangements brought about by the National Health Service Act, 1946, resulted in the formation of the Mental Health Services Section of the Public Health Department responsible for the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee has met every two months and consists of a Chairman, seven members and three co-opted members who have special interest and experience in Mental Health and who had been members of the Mental Deficiency Committee.

IPSWICH MENTAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

For many years Ipswich has had an active voluntary association concerned with mental health—the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association—and to this organization has been delegated the Mental Health Social work on behalf of the Authority on the 5th July. In addition to her voluntary association duties the Secretary of the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association assumes those of full-time Senior Mental Welfare Officer of the Public Health Department so that a close administrative link was formed between the voluntary association and the local Health Authority. This Association is well-known in the town and requests for advice and help have been increasingly received from the public in recent years and consequently the Association has much experience of the social aspects of mental Health in the locality, and the use of a voluntary association has allowed a greater freedom of action.

The work of the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association has covered all fields of Mental Health, although in the past, has been predominantly concerned with Mental Deficiency on behalf of the previous Mental Deficiency Committee. In addition to social work, such as Home Visiting, there is an Occupation Centre, providing training for mental defectives able to visit (attend) and home teachers for those who cannot. The Association Occupation Centre has been opened daily in the mornings and arrangements have been made for the provision of meals which will allow the Centre to be open during the afternoons as well. Transport has been provided to take defectives to and from their homes. The work of this Occupation Centre has been extremely valuable in relieving the strain placed on relatives who have to care for defectives and in occupying the time of many defectives who might otherwise roam the streets and get into trouble of one kind or another.

STAFF OF THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical:

One Medical Officer, with previous Mental Health experience, including residence in recognised institutions, has been responsible for the day-to-day administrative matters of the service and for the

clinical supervision of cases. This Officer is also the Deputy Medical Officer of Health which has facilitated co-ordination with other departments concerned, such as Welfare of Children, Schools, Child Guidance Clinic, etc.

Social:

Ipswich Mental Welfare Association.

1. Secretary, Ipswich Mental Welfare Association and Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

2. Assistant Secretary of Association.

The above two Officers are also Duly Authorised Officers of the Local Authority under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

3. Supervisor of Occupation Centre for ineducable defective children. This Officer is certified by the National Association for Mental Health as an experienced teacher in this employment.

4. Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre.

5. Home Teacher and Teacher of adult classes for Mental Defectives.

Public Health Department. Mental Health Services Section.

6. Duly Authorised Officer and Social worker. This Officer, like the others above-mentioned, is full-time in the Mental Health Service and, in addition to duties as Duly Authorised Officer, collaborates with the staff of the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association in all the activities undertaken by the Mental Health Service.

Public Health Department. Welfare Services Section.

7 & 8. Two part-time Duly Authorised Officers. These were Relieving Officers of the Welfare Department and participated in a part-time capacity to assist in smooth transfer of duties and have continued to act as part-time Duly authorised Officers to assist the three full-time Officers mentioned in duties outside of the normal office hours of duty of the Local Authority.

CO-ORDINATION WITH HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

This has included supervision of cases on trial and on licence from hospitals and institutions. Home visits for renewal of orders granting holidays and other purposes requiring the collection of information on the social background of cases. This has been mainly in connection with Mental Defectives and it is hoped to extend this considerably to include cases of psychoneurosis and psychosis where applicable. The Ipswich Mental Hospital (St. Clement's) indicate where there is need in the latter cases.

Voluntary Associations.

1. The Ipswich Mental Welfare Association has already been mentioned. In addition, the Mental Health Service also use two other voluntary associations according to the needs of the individual case:—

2. The Mental After-Care Association which provides Holiday-Home accommodation and vocational guidance after mental illness; this being required in cases from time to time.

3. The National Association for Mental Health which provides facilities which can be usefully employed for the benefit of any special cases.

TRAINING OF MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS.

No arrangements are in force up to the present for the training of mental health workers, although the experience gained by the Occupation Centre Supervisor in the Ipswich Mental Health Service has been recognised by the National Association of Mental Health, and enabled her to sit for and obtain the certificate issued in respect of Occupation Centre Supervisors.

ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) Under Section 28 National Health Service Act, 1946.

Although the provisions of this particular section have not been fully implemented up to the present, arrangements have been made with the Ipswich Mental Hospital for exchange of information with regard to the prevention, care, and after-care of cases. Up to the present 7 cases have been investigated under this heading of which 3 were after-care, 2 after-care and treatment, and 2 were cases needing treatment and who were persuaded to take advantage of Mental Hospital care. It is hoped to extend considerably the scope of work under this heading.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts by Duly Authorised Officers.

Details of Removals from 5.7.48 to 31.12.48.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Voluntary Patients	5	6	11
Temporary Patients	2	9	11
Urgency Order Patients	0	3	3
Certified Patients	3	3	6
Totals	10	21	31

There has been very little difficulty in connection with the removal of cases and has been only very rarely that any assistance from the staff of the Mental Hospital has been required. Owing to the staffing difficulties of hospitals, every effort has been made not to make demands on their already depleted staff as in some cases it has not been possible for staff to be spared for outside duties at short notice.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts.*(i) *Ascertainment, including number of defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year.*

Reported by:	Statutory Spn.			Voluntary Spn.			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Local Education Authority	20	12	32	0	0	0	32
Mental Welfare Association	3	2	5	4	6	10	15
Board of Control ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Other Authorities ...	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Totals ...	23	17	40	4	6	10	50

Institutional Waiting List—

Males ... 11

Females ... 7

—
18
—

The shortage of institutional accommodation for mental defectives has placed considerable responsibility on the staff of the Mental Health Service in the selection of the more urgent cases coming under this heading. The care of defectives in the home sometimes places great strain upon the relative, especially under the present circumstances, where, owing to difficulties of housing accommodation, resulting in sharing houses, the presence of a mental defective in the house is a great problem.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Guardianship ...	13	20	33
Statutory Supervision ...	87	60	147
Voluntary Supervision ...	78	155	233
Totals ...	178	235	413

In addition, this department has undertaken the Supervision of the following number of cases on Licence at the request of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester, and Heathfields, Ipswich.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Royal Eastern Counties Institution ...	7	12	19
Heathfields ...	1	11	12
Totals ...	8	23	31

(iii) Training.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Occupation Centre	12	11	23
Adult Classes	10	23	33
Home Teaching	6	21	27
Totals	28	55	83

The range of training has been as wide as possible in order to provide occupation according to the particular interest or aptitudes of the individual defective and in particular, the occupation centre has been of great value and has undoubtedly enabled relatives to care for the defective in the community where otherwise they might not have been able to do so and would have requested institutional care.

DENTAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SCHEMES.

MATERNITY WELFARE.

Dental treatment for maternity and child welfare patients has been carried out in the clinics of the Ipswich Authority since 1930, so that the operation of the National Health Scheme on July 5th, 1948 found a dental scheme for these patients already in existence.

During the year an alteration has been made in the routine for examinations. As far as possible all mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics are examined by the dental surgeon before going in to see the doctor. The result of this was that 200 more mothers had dental inspection than in the previous year. The procedure of the doctor referring the patient to the dental surgeon for examination still operates at the Whitton Clinic. Until the dental clinic functions in this area, "on the spot" dental examinations cannot be carried out without waste of time.

Of the 591 mothers examined, only 40 did not require any treatment, 12 elected to have their treatment carried out by private dentists, 389 were treated in the clinics, leaving 150 who were not willing to have any treatment. Of the mothers having extractions, 71 were premedicated before nitrous oxide and oxygen anaesthesia, this is now our routine method of relieving their anxiety.

CHILD WELFARE.

The number of these little children seen during the year was 383, exactly the same number as in the previous year. This may be taken as roughly the number who experienced some kind of dental trouble during the year. In my last report I discussed the use of a Dental Health Visitor, as distinct from one fully qualified, to call upon mothers to give advice on dental hygiene and arrange for the children to receive

regular dental inspection and treatment, so that decayed deciduous teeth could have conservative treatment and thus help to preserve them until the time arrives for natural shedding. This would appear to be too idealistic at the present time, but could be considered at a more propitious moment. This moment should not be before the school dental service finds it possible to carry on this work of preserving the deciduous teeth. It is only by commencing this preservation of the deciduous teeth at an early age and carrying on with it during the early school years that we can hope to reduce the large numbers of children with irregular teeth caused by too early extraction of these deciduous teeth.

The children in Freelands, Raeburn Road Nursery School and Montrose Day Nursery have been examined during the year and the necessary treatment carried out.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE PATIENTS.

				<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Child</i>	
				<i>Welfare.</i>	<i>Welfare.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Sessions	...	...	...	234	43	277
„ „ Patients examined	...	...	...	591	383	945
„ „ „ advised to have treatment	...	...	...	551	284	832
„ „ „ actually treated	...	...	...	389	276	665
„ „ Complete treatments	...	...	...	270	252	522
„ „ Attendances	...	...	...	1,805	394	2,199
„ „ Teeth extracted	...	...	...	655	223	878
„ „ Fillings	...	...	...	633	146	779
„ „ General anaesthetics	...	...	...	186	88	274
„ „ Scalings	...	...	...	271	—	271
„ „ Gum treatments	...	...	...	93	—	93
„ „ Sundry dressings	...	...	...	140	41	181
„ „ Dentures fitted	...	...	...	76	—	76
„ „ Dentures repaired	...	...	...	5	—	5
„ „ Silver nitrate treatments	...	...	...	12	66	78

21 post-natal cases are included in the above, all being selected and treated. Separate records of ante-natal and post-natal cases are now being kept.

The number of post-natal cases is always very few. Mother's dental needs and our propaganda are apt to be forgotten once baby arrives. Because of this the dental picture of a post-natal mother is not so clear.

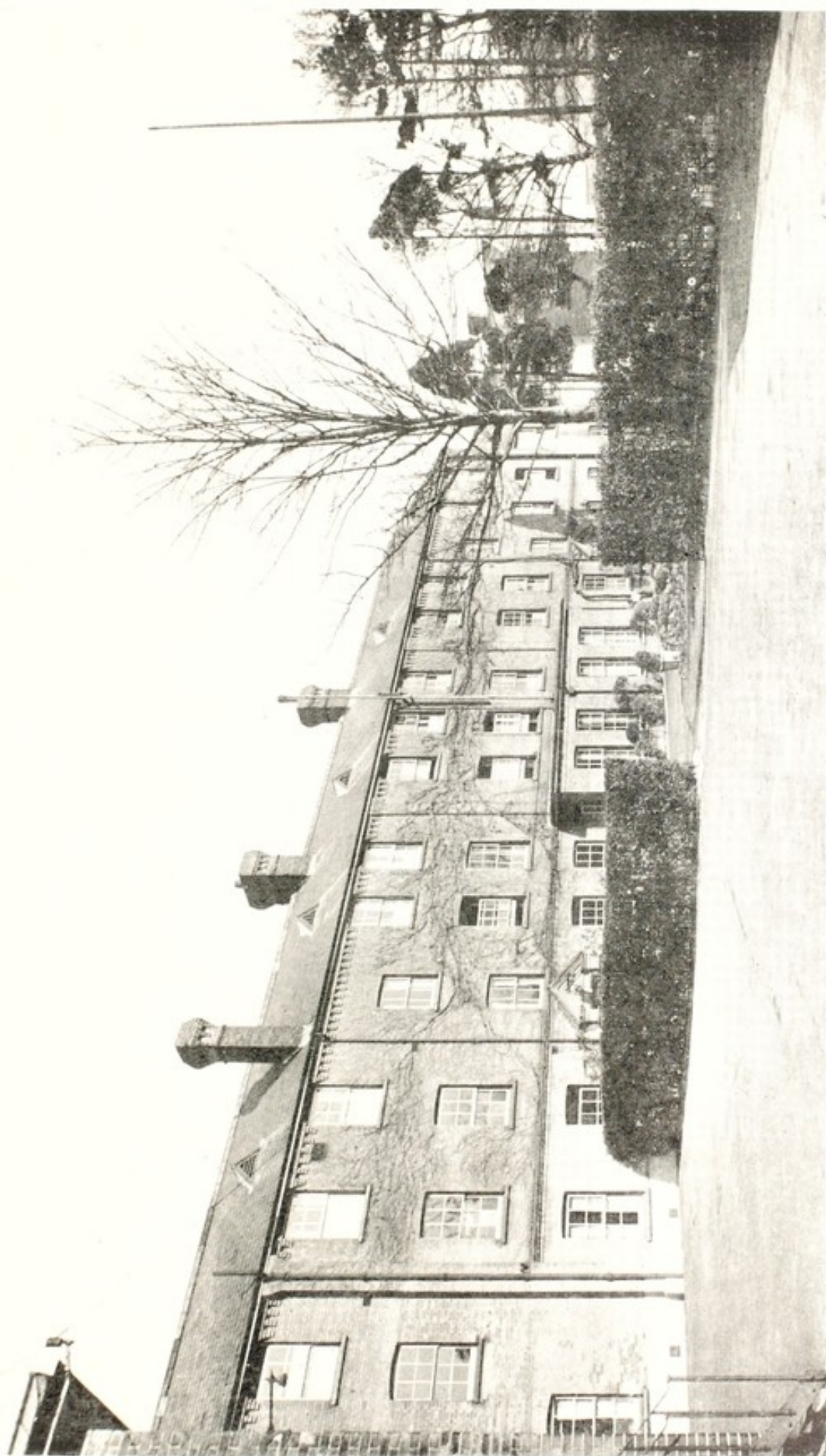
DENTAL TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

Number of visits to Isolation Hospital	...	...	8
„ „ Patients examined	...	...	30
„ „ „ advised to have treatment	...	...	16
„ „ „ actually treated	...	...	16
„ „ Extractions	...	...	8
„ „ Fillings	...	...	5
„ „ Scalings	...	...	—
„ „ Sundry Dressings	...	...	1
„ „ Dentures fitted	...	...	2

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS IN THE BOROUGH
GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Number of Visits to the B.G. Hospital	...	...	56
„ „ Patients examined	...	...	87
„ „ „ advised to have treatment	...	...	85
„ „ „ actually treated	...	...	81
„ „ Teeth extracted	...	...	169
„ „ General anaesthetics	...	...	12
„ „ Local anaesthetics	...	...	81
„ „ Fillings	...	...	35
„ „ Scalings	...	...	22
„ „ Sundry Dressings	...	...	27
„ „ Gum treatments	...	...	18
„ „ Dentures fitted	...	...	10
„ „ Dentures repaired	...	...	4
„ „ Gingivectomy	...	...	3

ROY CUTHILL,
Senior Dental Surgeon.



"THE FREELANDS," FREEHOLD ROAD, IPSWICH.



County Borough of Ipswich.

School Medical Officer's
REPORT.

1948.

County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE,
ELM STREET, IPSWICH.

August, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1948 on the health of the school children of Ipswich.

There were various changes in the School Health Service during 1948, some of which were caused by the coming into operation on the 5th July, 1948, of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The Regional Hospital Boards created by the Act are now responsible in general for specialist and hospital services for school children previously provided by Education Authorities under the Education Act, 1944.

So far this year all Specialist clinics have been able to carry on mainly as before and in the same premises, but some aspects of the services, in particular the dental service where the professional dental staff has been reduced to that of twenty years ago, give cause for some concern.

Two factors already emerge from the implementation of the National Health Service Act:—

There does not appear to be enough dental surgeons available to carry out the new act as visualised and the school health services; and medical practitioners seem to be reluctant to undertake service with local health authorities.

With regard to the first, until training and recruitment relieve the situation it might logically be considered advisable to try to increase the service given by those dental officers willing to undertake extra work.

The standard of nutrition of the children remains high, and in the three standards, "A" (good), "B" (fair) and "C" (poor), which last year took the place of the four categories, "A" (excellent), "B" (normal), "C" (slightly sub-normal), and "D" (bad), 52.05% were graded in "A" 43.79% in "B," leaving only 4.16% in "C."

The daily average of children taking school meals has now increased to 4,261.

It is pleasing to note that the total number of attendances at the school clinics this year has increased by 10,578, which represents a percentage increase of 38% as compared with those in 1947. The actual number of children attending the clinics is now more than in the pre-war years of 1938 and shows a 9.7% increase over last year. This illustrates a real development in the school health services when it is realised that the number of children attending in 1947 was considerably higher than in any of the war years when conditions were more difficult. I feel justified, therefore, in bringing these figures to your notice for at these centres much preventive work is done and there are good opportunities for health education to develop.

This year also it was possible to increase the number of periodic medical inspections by 13.5% as compared with the previous twelve months. This represents a healthy advance, but it must be remembered that the 3,489 school children examined represent only 28.26% of the total school population and as it is often as a result of these periodic overhauls that defects requiring treatment are found and referred to the various specialist clinics, it is to be hoped that these examinations will be further increased in the future as more staff are available.

A more thorough survey of cleanliness has been made this year and the 42,928 examinations carried out record a 25% increase in this important social work. Furthermore, this reflects the good liaison work of the school nursing staff in this respect for in no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings and no child had to be cleansed by the authority.

I wish to record my appreciation of the loyal and valuable service given by the staff of the School Health Service, who have all worked with an enthusiasm reflected in the excellent records contained in this report.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD LEADER,
School Medical Officer.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

DECEMBER, 1948.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:
REGINALD A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer:
J. P. FOX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed June 23rd, 1948).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers:
DORIS E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.P.H.
G. MARGARET G. SPENCER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
J. L. PATTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 30th June, 1948).
M. J. PLEYDELL, M.C., M.D., D.P.H. (Resigned 22nd May, 1948).
J. B. KERSHAW, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Appointed 9th August 1948).
J. P. GANNON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Appointed 9th August, 1948).

DENTAL STAFF.

Senior Dental Surgeon:
R. CUTHILL, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons:
W. H. J. CUPPLES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Resigned 30th November, 1948).
KATHERINE L. HARRIES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

CONSULTANT STAFF.

Orthopaedic Specialist:
E. C. BELL JONES, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.Ch.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist:
K. W. MACKENZIE, F.R.F.P.S.

Dermatologist:
S. M. LAIRD, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Ophthalmologist:
GLYN H. BUCK, B.M., B.Ch., M.A., D.O.M.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic:
G. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., D.P.M.

HEALTH VISITING STAFF.

Eight Health Visitors were employed by the Council at the 31st December, 1948.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

POPULATION (estimated 30th June, 1948)	102,100
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CHILD POPULATION (estimated December, 1947):

0— 4 years	9,012
5—15 „	13,625

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS (including Voluntary Schools):

Number of Schools	...	...	...	24
Number of departments	...	...	...	30
Number on roll	...	...	...	7,823

SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS:

Number of Schools	...	...	...	9
Number of departments	...	...	...	9
Number on roll	3,363

Average attendance, Primary and Secondary Schools	90.6%
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GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:

NUMBER ON ROLL:

Northgate Grammar School for Boys	...	575
„ „ „ „ Girls	...	526

SPECIAL SCHOOLS:

California Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	...	73
Whitton Special School for Delicate Pupils	...	120
Orthopaedic Ward, Isolation Hospital	...	15

NURSERY SCHOOLS:

Raeburn Road Nursery School	...	39
Freelands Nursery School	...	17

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

I.—CO-ORDINATION.

There is complete co-ordination between the various branches of the school health services and the various branches of the health services of the borough.

The main and branch clinics provide both maternity and child services in addition to school medical requirements and medical, nursing and clerical staffs are common.

The records from the child welfare department, including dental records are passed on and included, as far as necessary, in the data comprised in the school medical schedules.

II.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The officers of the department make frequent inspections, and any recommendations are made through the School Medical Officer to the appropriate departments. The provision of arrangements for sanitation and hygiene in the newer schools is of a good standard, but attention is still required to details of hygiene provision in some of the schools in the Borough.

III.—SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Parents are invited to be present at all "Periodic" examinations held at school. Their presence is helpful to the Medical Officer conducting the examination, as he is often able to obtain information relating to any defects found. He is also able to discuss any suggested treatment with the parent.

In instances where defects are noted for observation, the parents are informed that the pupil will be re-examined at a later date, when they will be invited to be present.

The percentage of parents attending the examinations during 1948 was as follows:—

Entrants	-	Boys 81.9%	Girls 90.8%
Intermediates	-	Boys 67.5%	Girls 82.6%
Leavers	-	Boys 18.0%	Girls 40.4%

During 1948, 3,489 pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools maintained by the Authority were examined at the periodic medical inspections. This figure represents 28.26% of the average number of pupils on the registers. This compares with 3,074 in 1947 and 3,411 in 1946.

Details of these examinations in the various age groups are given below.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total, 1947
Entrants—				
No. examined ...	648	575	1,223	1,881
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	103	88	191	250
Percentage ...	15.89	15.30	15.62	13.29
Intermediates—				
No. examined ...	760	651	1,411	838
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	149	142	291	157
Percentage ...	19.60	21.81	20.62	18.73
Leavers—				
No. examined ...	437	418	855	355
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	14	47	61	51
Percentage ...	3.25	11.24	7.13	14.36
Total—				
No. examined ...	1,845	1,644	3,489	3,074
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	266	277	543	458
Percentage ...	14.42	16.85	15.56	14.89

(b) CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Every school is visited periodically and the total number of examinations in 1948 was 42,928, as compared with 34,343 in 1947. The average number of visits per school was 6. Appropriate action is taken in all cases requiring advice or treatment, and such cases are followed up until the desired end is attained. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings, and no pupils were cleansed by the Authority.

(c) SCHOOL CLINICS.

School Clinics were held every morning in the Public Health Department, Elm Street, and at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane, and on three mornings a week at Shakespeare Road, Whitton.

Pupils referred by parents, teachers and other authorities, attend these clinics and those requiring treatment, which cannot be given at the Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic, are either referred to their own doctor, special clinic, or for specialist advice and treatment at Hospital.

The following table illustrates the extent of the work of School Clinics during the last ten years, and includes main and branch clinics.

Year.	Numbers of children attending at Clinics.	Total attendances at Clinics.	Exclusions granted.
•1939	9,162	33,696	970
•1940	8,334	29,698	2,195
1941	8,603	24,829	1,424
1942	8,131	27,340	2,941
1943	8,359	25,599	2,336
1944	8,304	25,911	1,903
1945	8,259	25,484	2,233
1946	10,255	28,892	2,360
1947	9,745	28,115	1,828
1948	10,695	38,693	2,410

*The figures for these years include Ilford evacuees.

As in 1947, "Nose and Throat" conditions were responsible for the loss of most school time—615 cases represented a loss of 2,694 days. 419 exclusions were granted for Verminous Conditions, totalling 1,451 days, and 162 Minor Injury cases accounted for 432 days.

The decrease in the number of cases of scabies and impetigo was again noticeable during 1948. The loss of school time due to these complaints has steadily dropped during recent years as the following figures will show:—

SCABIES.				IMPETIGO	
	No. of cases.	No. of days exclusion.		No. of cases.	No. of days exclusion.
1945	... 376	1,021		153	1,205
1946	... 362	930		89	521
1947	... 121	339		89	350
1948	... 62	138		51	236

IV.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

(a) DEFECTS FOUND.

Of the 3,489 pupils examined at periodic inspections, 543 had one or more defects needing treatment, representing a total of 574 defects.

As in 1947, the number of eye defects noted was over one third of the total. The total number of defects, excluding dental defects and malnutrition, is made up as follows:—

	Eyes.		Ear, Nose & Throat.		Orthopaedic.		Skin.		Miscellaneous.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Entrants—										
No. of defects ...	22	17	21	15	35	25	—	4	38	31
Percentage of total examined ...	3.39	2.96	3.24	2.61	5.40	4.35	—	.7	5.86	5.39
Intermediates—										
No. of defects ...	53	54	6	5	37	32	4	8	55	50
Percentage of total examined ...	6.97	8.29	.79	.77	4.87	4.90	.53	1.23	7.24	7.68
Leavers—										
No. of defects ...	11	36	1	3	—	5	1	1	1	3
Percentage of total examined ...	2.52	8.61	.23	.72	—	1.19	.23	.24	.23	.72
Total—										
No. of defects ...	86	107	28	23	72	62	5	13	9	84
Percentage of total examined ...	4.66	6.51	1.52	1.39	3.90	3.77	.27	.79	5.09	5.11

Further details of the defects found are given in Table II.A.

(b) NUTRITION OR GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The classification of the pupils at the Primary and Secondary Schools maintained by the Authority, inspected during the year, will be found in Table II.B.

A comparison with the findings in 1946 and 1947 is given below:

1946			1947			1948	
A. Excellent ...	33.57%		A. Good ...	65.26%		52.05%	
B. Normal ...	55.17%		B. Fair ...	31.13%		43.79%	
C. Slightly Subnormal	11.23%	}	C. Poor ...	3.61%		4.16%	
D. Bad ...	.03%						

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Particulars of the defects found at Special Inspections are given in Table II.A.

V.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Details of treatment carried out during the year 1948 are given below.

(a) MINOR AILMENTS TREATMENT CLINIC.

The undermentioned Table gives the numbers of children treated and the diseases and defects dealt with.

	1947	1948
Number of children treated	4,205	5,039
Total visits paid	13,517	19,614
Disease or Defect.		
Ringworm—Scalp		3
„ Skin	10	4
Scabies	149	81
Impetigo	139	102
Other Skin Diseases	499	635
Minor Eye Defects	220	232
Minor Ear Defects	131	130
Nose and Throat	256	450
Minor Injuries	1,373	1,638
Miscellaneous	1,428	1,764
Total	4,205	5,039

Dr. S. M. Laird, the Dermatologist attended the Main and Branch Clinics on one afternoon each week to see special cases of skin disease referred to him for advice and treatment. During the year under review 134 pupils were seen by him involving 408 attendances.

This arrangement terminated in April, 1949, and since that date special cases have been referred to Dr. Laird's consultant clinic at the East Suffolk & Ipswich Hospital.

Treatment for scabies is given each afternoon, when necessary, at the Public Health Department, Elm Street, and also at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.

Facilities are also available in special cases for treatment of other members of the family, who are unable to attend during the day-time.

b) DENTAL DEFECTS.

The following is the report of Mr. Roy Cuthill, the Senior School Dental Surgeon:—

It was anticipated that the operation of the National Health Act would greatly affect the activities of local authorities' dental schemes, but what was visualised was something quite different from the conditions prevailing now. It was hoped, that with the responsibility placed upon the local authorities to provide dental inspection and treatment for all the "priority classes," there would have been considerable enlargement of authorities' dental schemes and that really effective dental treatment would be given to all these special classes. Instead of which the staffing problem everywhere has become acute, and, at the moment, in Ipswich the professional staff is reduced to the number that was operating the dental scheme twenty years ago. With such a staff the only treatment that can be provided is "break-down" treatment, for the relief of pain.

At our inspections we see all the defects but we are able to carry out the repairs only in the most urgent cases.

In the past we have educated the parents in Ipswich to appreciate regular dental attention for their children and there is a demand now which we cannot meet. The school dental scheme as now constituted, is the most effective method of carrying out dental treatment for children, but if the staffing problem continues to remain acute, it might be necessary to modify it and give thorough dental treatment to selected groups of the children only.

Last year I was pleased to record that for the first year in the history of the scheme we had filled more teeth than we had extracted. I regret to say that we have fallen behind again this year. In 1947 we extracted 44 permanent teeth per thousand children treated, this year the number was 67. These figures show the trend of things to-day.

Mention should be made of the part played by the dental attendants in the successful operation of the dental scheme. Reception, encouragement during treatment and post operative care carried out with thought and perception have a great influence on the manner in which our young patients submit to treatment.

Number of Schools visited	...	...	...	39
Number of Sessions devoted to inspections at Schools				99
Average number of children inspected per Session	...			106

The following table gives the ages of the children inspected and selected at Routine Inspections:—

AGE.	1947.		1948.		Number with naturally sound dentitions
	Inspected.	Selected.	Inspected	Selected.	
4 & 5 Years	845	298	1,284	399	325
6 "	711	348	1,107	487	178
7 "	916	465	995	540	89
8 "	970	498	983	599	54
9 "	1,004	562	1,055	599	59
10 "	1,013	562	1,083	612	44
11 "	1,024	594	989	497	77
12 "	1,059	619	932	494	62
13 "	962	568	953	541	69
14 "	356	305	834	533	52
15 and over	315	198	269	173	10
TOTALS	9,175	5,017	10,484	5,474	1,019

Of the children who received routine inspection, 9.7% had naturally sound dentitions. The percentage varied from 25.3 at 5 years of age down to 3.7 at 15 years.

The percentage of consents to treatment was 76.5.

As usual there were a number of cases of children having accidents at school and fracturing anterior teeth. Three Splints, 19 Inlays and 6 Crowns were made in the treatment of these cases.

Additional treatments were:—

Scalings	...	...	210
Gum treatments	...	...	46
Gingivectomy	...	...	5
Dentures made	...	...	25
Dentures repaired	...	...	5

Seventy-three X-ray films were taken at the Borough General Hospital for school children.

ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT.

Number of new appliances fitted during 1948	...	60
" " attendances made for orthodontic treatment	...	1,083
" " children treated for irregularities by extraction	...	266
" " teeth extracted	...	344

The waiting list has reached such proportions that it is impossible to cope with the work.

No more new cases can be commenced until the staffing problem is solved.

Eight Students at the Technical Schools made 18 attendances and received 27 fillings and 2 extractions.

(c) VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Dr. G. H. Buck, the part-time Ophthalmic Consultant to the Local Education Authority, holds clinics at the Public Health Department, Elm Street, the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane, and at the Borough General Hospital. The number of pupils, referred from periodic or special inspections, who attended these clinics for treatment during 1948 was 657, representing 1,026 attendances.

The incidence of defects was as follows:—

	1947	1948
Hypermetropia	56	80
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	90	100
Myopia	76	82
Myopic Astigmatism	45	44
Mixed Astigmatism	8	11
Squint	52	65
All others	18	8
Total	345	390

With the passing of the National Health Act the responsibility for the provision of glasses recommended by Dr. Buck has passed from the Education Authority to the Ipswich Ophthalmic Services Committee. Prescriptions given at the Eye Clinics are forwarded to the Ophthalmic Services Committee for approval and the parents are then at liberty to obtain the glasses from any optician on the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services list. At present there is a long waiting list of cases to be seen by the Eye Specialist and in many cases there is a delay of several months in obtaining the glasses after the order has been given.

An Orthoptic Clinic for the treatment of certain cases of squint is held at the Public Health Department, Elm Street.

The following report has been submitted by Mrs. J. Kernan, the Orthoptist on the work of this section during the year.

Number of children attended	85
Number of attendances	1,445
Number who have been under treatment	77

Number completely cured	...	...	...	15
Number improved under treatment and for whom no further treatment is advised	...	...	...	3
Number improving and still under treatment	...	...	...	53
Number not improved after treatment	...	...	...	2
Number who failed to complete treatment	...	...	...	1
Number transferred to other clinics	...	...	...	3

Ten pupils were admitted to the Borough General Hospital during the year and underwent squint operations, performed by Dr. G. H. Buck.

(d) ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

During the year 10 pupils of school age received treatment at the Artificial Sunlight Clinic at the Borough General Hospital, the number of visits made being 136.

Treatment was given for the following defects:—

Debility	...	...	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Respiratory infection	...	...	...	2
Surgical adenitis	...	...	...	2

(e) SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

During 1948, 172 pupils were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist for advice and treatment, as compared with 239 in 1947.

The necessity for surgical intervention was confirmed in 87 cases.

Under the scheme arranged by the Education Authority, 193 pupils received surgical treatment during the year, including 106 referred to the specialist by private practitioners. This compares with 260 in 1947, of whom 135 were referred by private practitioners.

Since the 5th July, 1948, no cost has fallen on the Education Authority in respect of this in-patient treatment.

(f) ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS.

190 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Borough General Hospital during the year for advice and treatment by Mr. Bell Jones. Of these, 22 were postural and 168 other orthopaedic defects. 71 pupils attended the Orthopaedic Clinic for remedial exercises during the year, making 699 attendances. Surgical appliances are supplied on the recommendation of Mr. Bell Jones.

The Education Authority are no longer called upon to meet the cost of in-patient Orthopaedic treatment and recommended surgical appliances are now supplied through the Hospital and Specialist Services.

During the year 7 pupils received education and treatment in the Special School in the Orthopaedic Ward at the Isolation Hospital.

(g) TUBERCULOSIS OR SUSPECTED TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, 47 pupils were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for investigation, and one proved to be a non-pulmonary case.

One girl was admitted to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis during the year, and two pupils were in attendance at the Special School at the Isolation Hospital.

VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notification of Infectious Diseases in the school population during the past two years has been as follows:—

DISEASE.	1947	1948
Scarlet Fever	66	109
Diphtheria	13	6
Diphtheria Carriers	—	—
Measles	166	989
Whooping Cough	49	24
Pneumonia	2	1
Dysentery	—	2
Poliomyelitis	3	—
Para. Typhoid B... ..	6	3
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	1
Salmonella Aertryche	—	1
Epidemic Jaundice	—	1
Infective Hepatitis	—	2
Acute Osteomyelitis	—	1
Total	305	1140

It will be seen that there was a drop in the notifications for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, which were the lowest recorded for a number of years. The number of Scarlet Fever cases was the largest since 1944 when 153 were reported. Measles reached the very high figure of 989, which is the highest recorded since 1943 when the figure was 1244. An epidemic during the months of April and May was responsible for this high figure.

VII.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The report of the Organiser of physical Training is appended:—

PHYSICAL EDUCATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

Chief Organiser: Mr. H. STOTT.
Assistant Organisers: Miss R. B. AYLES.
 Mr. F. W. NEWBORN.

The increase in the duties of the two Assistant Organisers to four sessions each per week made possible a much more effective service

to the schools. Schools were visited more frequently and help was possible to Youth Organisations on a more sound footing than formerly. In addition to routine work which forms the bulk of the work of the organisers the following are considered worthy of special mention.

GAMES. Arrangements were made to allow parties of children from all Secondary Modern Girls' Schools to attend the Territorial Hockey match held in Ipswich in January. There was great enthusiasm both during the game and afterwards on the Playing Fields. A Coaching session for Hockey umpires was held in March at the request of the Ipswich Schools' Sports Association. This was followed, in September, by a six session course over six weeks in coaching and umpiring to which Youth Leaders, and members of the Ipswich Women's Hockey Association accepted invitations. The Course also included Netball. The standard in both games has shown marked improvement, partly due to this Course and partly, of course, to the raising of the leaving age.

SWIMMING. A Course of eight sessions was held in the Spring and attended by twenty teachers of whom nine concluded the Course by successfully taking the Amateur Swimming Association Teachers' Certificate, and one who obtained the Advanced Certificate. Since the Course the standard of instruction has improved considerably. This was shown in the tests held at the end of the Summer term.

A Life Saving Course of seven sessions was held during the Summer term. Six teachers obtained the Bronze Medallion, and one the Instructor's Certificate of the Royal Life Saving Society.

ATHLETICS. The use of "standards" to encourage and assess progress in athletic events did not progress beyond the two Secondary Modern Schools, one Boys' and one Girls', adopting this method last year. Both these schools carried through their meetings most successfully.

DANCING. Dancing demonstrations were held at one Primary School and an Afternoon of Dancing was arranged for two other Primary Schools. The latter was attended by all the children from both schools over the age of nine years.

SPECIAL TABLES. At the request of the School Medical Officer, special physical education tables were prepared, demonstrated and put into regular use at Britannia Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children. Further tables with a remedial bias were given to Whitton Open Air Special School for Delicate Children. The interest of the School Medical Officer in both these cases is very encouraging.

YOUTH ORGANISATIONS. In conjunction with the Youth Organiser Instructors have been found for clubs wishing to run classes of physical activity. Visits to advise and encourage these classes have been made in the majority of cases.

In general it is felt that there has been real progress made during the year and much credit is due to the teachers who strive to raise and maintain a high standard in physical education. H. STOTT.

VIII.—PROVISION OF MEALS, MILK & SUPPLEMENTARY NOURISHMENT.

(a) MEALS.

Mid-day meals are supplied at school canteens. These are provided free of charge to pupils who are necessitous within the meaning of the Education Act and at a charge to cover the cost of the food only to other children. The number of pupils taking meals during the year was:—

<i>Week ended</i>		<i>Free.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
30.1.48	...	1,103	3,143	4,246
19.3.48	...	1,180	3,101	4,281
4.6.48	...	1,202	3,099	4,301
16.7.48	...	1,182	3,031	4,213
12.11.48	...	1,078	3,188	4,266
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average	...	1,149	3,112	4,261
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of pupils taking meals during the school holidays was only 30% of those taking advantage of the facilities in term time.

(b) MILK.

An approved milk supply is available in every school in the borough. Samples are taken from time to time and submitted to laboratory investigation.

The average number of bottles supplied each day during the year was 10,849 as compared with 9,819 during 1947.

The number of pupils attending for milk during the school holidays was 20% of those taking milk in term time.

(c) ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.

In addition to the provision of dinners and milk, pupils who are recommended by the School Medical Officer are supplied with Cod Liver Oil and Malt, Maltoline and Adexolin at school.

IX.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The co-operation of parents is obtained by their attendance at Periodic Medical Inspections and at the School Clinic. Many parents take full advantage of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and this is a valuable means of encouraging them to become "health minded" during the early years of the child's life.

Parents and teachers are kept in touch with the organisation and work of the School Health Service by talks to parent-teacher associations, by the School Medical Officers and staff. Teachers are encouraged to report to the School Medical Officer children who are thought to be in need of medical attention.

Without the active co-operation of teachers, the School Health Service would function imperfectly, and the thanks of the School Medical and Dental staffs are due to all members of the teaching profession who have, during the past year, and in some cases for many years, done everything possible to assist the service.

Close co-operation exists between the various sections of the School Medical Service and Education departments and valuable help has been afforded by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

X.—HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

During the year, 105 examinations were carried out by medical officers approved in connection with the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children with the following results:—

Classified as Educationally Sub-normal and—

(a) Recommended for admission to Britannia Road Special School	19
(b) Recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school	20
Not classified as Educationally Sub-Normal—to remain in ordinary school	13
Recommended for notification to Local Authority under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944, as ineducable	9
Recommended for notification to Local Authority under Section 57(5) of the Education Act, 1944, on leaving School	15
Recommended for admission to a Residential Special School	3
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	7
Referred to Educational Psychologist	8

Referred for re-examination at a later date	...	3
To remain in attendance at Britannia Road Special School	... ..	16

The number of handicapped pupils in the various categories at the end of the year was:—

Blind	2	Both of whom are in residential special schools.
Partially Sighted	11	One is in a residential special school and two are awaiting vacancies.
Deaf	7	Six are in residential special schools.
Partially Deaf	11	Three are in residential special schools and five have been provided with Hearing Aids.
Delicate	110	Four were at Ogilvie School of Recovery, Clacton-on-Sea and 95 at Whitton Special School.
Diabetic	Nil.	
Educationally Sub-normal	156	Eight are in residential special schools and one is awaiting a vacancy. 73 were in Britannia Road Special School.
Epileptics	1	Is in a Residential Special School.
Maladjusted	62	Four of these were in residential schools or hostels.
Physically Handicapped	30	Two of these were in hospital schools, four in the Orthopaedic Ward at the Isolation Hospital and 20 at Whitton Special School.
Speech Defects	121	No special educational treatment was available during the year as it was not found possible to secure the services of a Speech Therapist.

BRITANNIA ROAD SPECIAL SCHOOL.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1947	50	23	73
Admitted during the year	10	11	21
Left during the year	15	6	21
Remaining December, 1948	45	28	73

The following are the details relating to the children who left during the year.

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Normal leavers at 16 years of age ...	6	5
Notified to Local Authority as ineducable	5	—
Allowed to leave to go to work before attaining 16 years of age ...	2	—
Admitted to Residential Special School ...	1	1
Left the district ...	1	—
Total ...	15	6

WHITTON SPECIAL SCHOOL.

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
On Register December, 1947 ...	70	48	118
Admitted during the year ...	20	32	52
Left during the year ...	33	22	55
Remaining December, 1948 ...	57	58	115

Children who entered the school during the year were diagnosed as follows:—

Debility ...	19
Respiratory Catarrh ...	13
Orthopaedic defects—	
Acquired ...	5
Congenital ...	3
Cervical Adenitis ...	4
Rheumatic conditions ...	4
Tubercular infection of lymphatic glands ...	1
Hilar Tuberculosis ...	1
Epituberculosis and Diabetes ...	1
Epilepsy ...	1

During the year the school was visited 13 times by one of the Assistant Medical Officers for the purpose of routine “follow up” examinations, during the course of which 148 pupils were examined.

XI.—CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

The report of the psychiatrist, Dr. G. S. Clouston, on the work of the clinic during the year, is as follows:—

IPSWICH.

One hundred and twenty-two new cases were referred during the year, and 100 cases were carried forward from 1947. One case was transferred to another area, and two cases were re-opened, giving a total of 223 cases dealt with during the year. The sources and reasons

for referral and age, sex, and school distribution of the new cases are as follows:—

SOURCES OF REFERRAL.

School Medical Officer	56
Chief Education Officer	1
Head Teachers	34
Private Doctors	19
Probation Officers	2
Parents	8
Social Welfare/Children's Officers ...	2
	<hr/>
	122

REASONS FOR REFERRAL.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Fears	14
Depression	1
Excitability	1
Apathy	3
Obsessions	2
	<hr/>
	21

HABIT DISORDERS.

Speech Disorders	2
Sleep Disorders	4
Movement Disorders	1
Feeding Disorders	1
Excretory Disorders	14
Nervous pains and paralysis	1
Fits	5
	<hr/>
	28

BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS.

Unmanageable	15
Temper	10
Aggressiveness	3
Jealous behaviour	2
Demanding attention	2
Stealing	9
Lying and Romancing	1
Sex difficulties	2
	<hr/>
	44

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL.

Difficulties	27
	<hr/>
	27
Special Diagnostic Examination ...	2
	<hr/>
	2
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	122

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age	—5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Boys	5	4	3	16	5	11	10	4	2	7	3	—	—	70
Girls	4	2	4	5	8	5	2	4	7	5	2	3	1	52
Total	9	6	7	21	13	16	12	8	9	12	5	3	1	122

TYPES OF SCHOOL ATTENDED ON REFERRAL.

Primary	...	...	...	75
Special ...	...	...	...	4
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	22
Secondary Grammar	...	...	...	2
Independent	...	...	...	10
Pre-School	...	...	...	6
Post School	...	...	...	3
				<hr/> 122 <hr/>

Eighty-eight children have been tested by the Clinic Psychologists during the year, and the range of intelligence was as follows:—

<i>I.Q.</i>				<i>No. of Cases.</i>
— 50	...	...	...	1
50— 59	...	...	...	2
60— 69	...	...	...	8
70— 79	...	...	...	11
80— 89	...	...	...	15
90— 99	...	...	...	16
100—109	...	...	...	20
110—119	...	...	...	6
120—129	...	...	...	5
130—139	...	...	...	3
140 and over	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				88

POSITION AT 31.12.48.

	<i>No. of Cases.</i>		
Still under treatment	54
Closed	114
Supervision	23
Waiting List	22
Investigation Incomplete	10
			<hr/> 223 <hr/>

Of the 54 children still under treatment at the end of the year, 45 had shown improvement. Ipswich children had 1,582 Clinic interviews during the year, 108 attendances were made for group activities, and school and home visits were paid with regard to 135 and 144 children respectively. In 82.6% of the cases seen during the year, improvement and/or environmental adjustment had been effected.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Total number of medical examinations during the year was 291.

Number passed on first examination ...	277
Number passed on second examination ...	3
Number refused ...	2
Number of re-examinations ...	6

(b) DISABLED TRAINEES.

At the request of the Ministry of Education, 10 students attending the Ipswich School of Commerce under the Ministry of Labour's Scheme for the training of disabled persons, have been kept under medical supervision.

Under these arrangements any students requiring further specialist advice or treatment were referred to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

(c) PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL POPULATION.

	1946.	1947.	1948.
Number of Primary & Secondary Schools	43	43	43
Average number on School Registers ...	11,667	12,274	12,343
Average attendance of children at School	10,318	10,082	11,183

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,223
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,411
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	855
Total					3,489

Number of other Periodic Inspections

Grand Total ... 3,489

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	7,038
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	12,406
Total			19,444

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

GROUP. (1)	For defective vision (exclud- ing squint). (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II.A. (3)	Total individual pupils. (4)
Entrants ...	26	166	191
Second Age Group ...	99	193	291
Third Age Group ...	47	14	61
Total (prescribed groups)	172	373	543
Other Periodic Inspec- tions ...	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	172	373	543

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease. (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (5)
4	Skin ...	18	29	712	1
5	Eyes—				
	(a) Vision ...	172	169	111	20
	(b) Squint ...	10	16	9	1
	(c) Other ...	11	10	187	2
6	Ears—				
	(a) Hearing ...	5	24	4	7
	(b) Otitis Media ...	4	13	34	9
	(c) Other ...	1	10	104	7
7	Nose or Throat ...	41	218	501	75
8	Speech ...	6	16	7	3
9	Cervical glands ...	—	97	17	23
10	Heart & Circulation ...	4	93	13	45
11	Lungs ...	17	118	46	54
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia ...	3	6	5	4
	(b) Other ...	3	9	3	3
13	Orthopaedic—				
	(a) Posture ...	13	62	22	18
	(b) Flat Foot ...	79	109	25	8
	(c) Other ...	42	118	19	19
14	Nervous System—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	—	4	1	3
	(b) Other ...	—	7	5	13
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development ...	3	12	4	14
	(b) Stability ...	3	18	59	2
16	Other ...	139	56	2,981	70

**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF
PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE
GROUPS.**

Age Groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair.)		C. (Poor).	
		No.	% of col. 2.	No.	% of col. 2.	No.	% of col. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1,223	652	53.31	528	43.17	43	3.52
Second Age Group	1,411	683	48.40	652	46.21	76	5.39
Third Age Group ...	855	481	56.26	348	40.70	26	3.04
Other Periodic Inspections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,489	1,816	52.05	1,528	43.79	145	4.16

TABLE III.
TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V).

No. of defects treated, or under treatment during the year.

SKIN—

Ringworm — Scalp —

(i) X-ray treatment. If none, indicate by dash ... 2

(ii) Other treatment 1

Ringworm — Body 4

Scabies 81

Impetigo 102

Other Skin Diseases 635

EYE DISEASE. (External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital) ... 232

EAR DEFECTS. (Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (e.g. operative treatment in hospital) should not be recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report). 130

MISCELLANEOUS. (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.). 3,852

Total ... 5,039

Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics 19,614

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

(excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

	<i>No. of defects dealt with.</i>
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint) ...	386
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I). ...	51
Total ...	437
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were (a) prescribed	324
(b) Obtained	277

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	<i>Total number treated.</i>
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	188
(b) for other nose and throat conditions ...	5
Received other forms of treatment ...	5
Total ...	198

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools ...	50
(b) No. treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments ...	135

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

No. of pupils treated (a) under Child Guidance arrangements ...	124
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements ...	—

TABLE IV.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers.			
(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	10,484
(b)	Specials	...	...	2,095
	(c) Total. (Periodic and Specials).	...	...	12,579
(2)	No. found to require treatment	...	...	7,322
(3)	Number actually treated	...	...	4,077
(4)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	7,165
(5)	Half-days devoted to:	(a) Inspection	...	100
		(b) Treatment	...	980
		Total (a) and (b)	...	1,080
(6)	Fillings	Permanent Teeth	...	3,702
		Temporary Teeth	...	310
		Total	...	4,012
(7)	Extractions	Permanent Teeth	...	718
		Temporary Teeth	...	4,242
		Total	...	4,960
(8)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	2,429
(9)	Other operations	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	1,411
		(b) Temporary Teeth	...	215
		Total of (a) and (b)	...	1,626

TABLE V.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	42,928
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	1,008
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	...	—
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	...	—

