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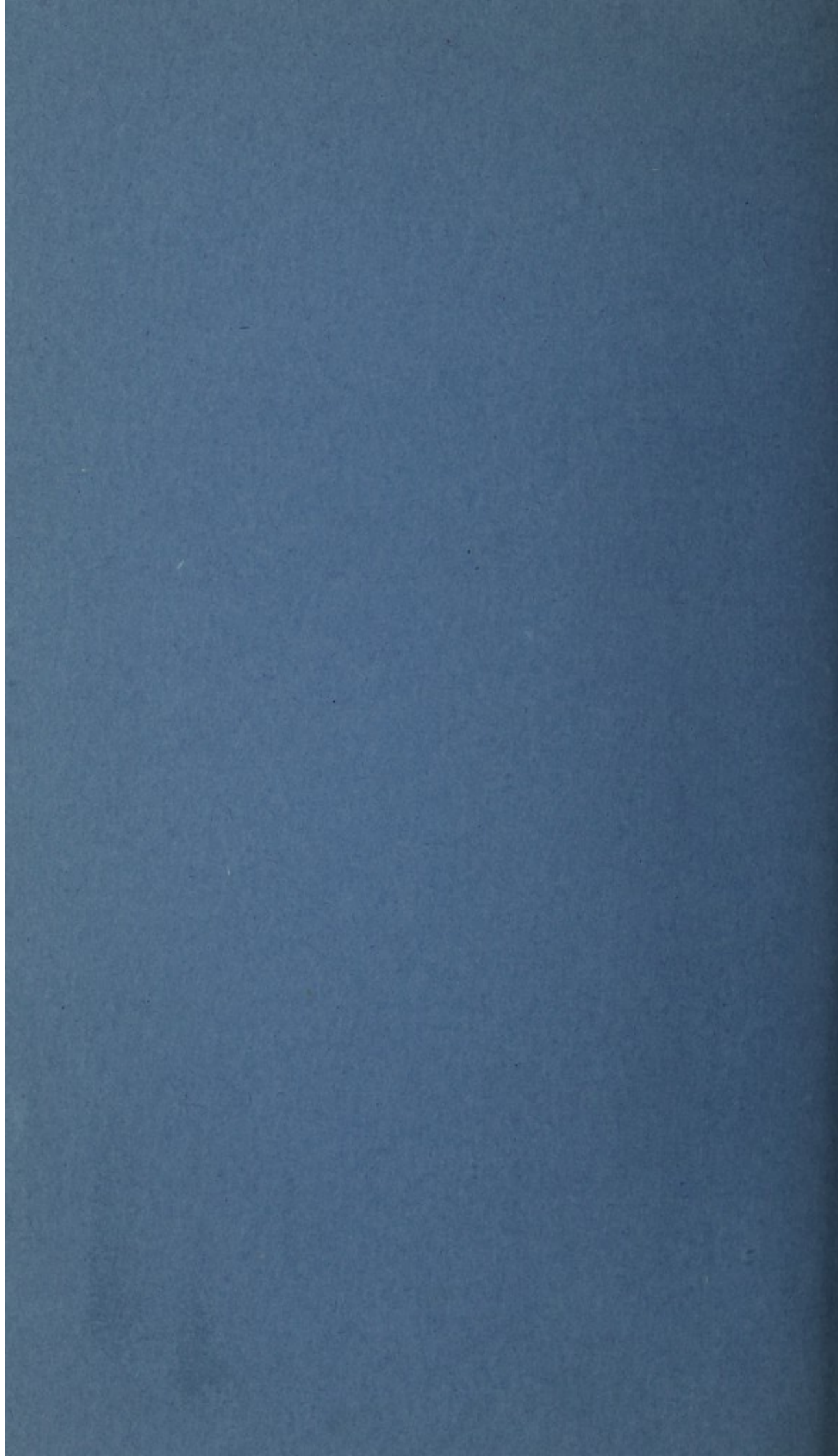


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County Borough of Ipswich

REPORT
of
THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
and
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the Year 1963

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





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

*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*

Report of the

REPORT

OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR
1880

County Borough of Ipswich

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELM STREET,
IPSWICH.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am privileged to present the Health Report of the County Borough and Port of Ipswich for the year 1963. As in the preceding sixteen years, there has been an increase in the population to 119,440 people, representing an additional 1,030 persons, and again the birth-rate has increased to 18.76, comparing with 18.2 for England and Wales. The total number of births at 2,262 is higher than in the previous twelve months, although the number of stillbirths (39) is two more than the previous year so that the stillbirth rate has slightly increased to 17.2.

The total number (1,418) of deaths has increased with the larger population, but there are no deaths from whooping cough and none from measles. The rate of 11.87 compares favourably with that of the rest of the country at 12.2; unfortunately one mother lost her life in child-birth.

The child welfare statistics are generally satisfactory, the infant mortality rate of 19.34 comparing favourably with that of 21.1 for England and Wales. However, the perinatal rate is 27.8, and from the comprehensive analysis on page 24 of the body of the Report you will note that of the 42 infant deaths, 24 died in the first week of life, 12 due to prematurity, 8 of these within 24 hours of life.

Something appears to have made marriage more attractive in Ipswich during 1963, for the rate shot up to 17.08 during this year which compares well with the pre 1955 figures.

The 1961 Census illustrates that we have 5,657 men and 8,719 women over the age of 65 in this town. This is approximately 9.9% and 14.4% of the respective populations. It is hoped that one social visitor will be appointed to care for the growing number of elderly persons in the town and to liase with the Home Help and Home Nursing Services. The Home Help service increased again this year to an establishment of 80, representing 3,360 hours per week, and devoted 68.9% of its time to the elderly. There was some difficulty at times in the recruitment of home helps.

Ipswich was one of the 47 large boroughs in the country which participated in a postal enquiry into the frequency of complications in 55,589 notified cases of measles. In 53,008 cases information was obtained. It was something of a shock to find that 1 in every 15 suffered from a potentially serious complication and that in the whole survey 12 patients died. There appeared to be no difference between the sexes and the complications were highest in young infants and adults, in fact, infants had twice the rate of respiratory complications as compared with older children. Ear disease, the second most common complication, showed 25 per thousand cases with no variation of age or sex. Neurological disturbances accounted for 4 per thousand cases and of these 1 of the 4 had encephalitis. Only 1% of cases were actually admitted to hospital. I think this undoubtedly calls for some form of immunisation against this disease, preferably added to the present quadruple antigen.

The general theory of smoking and lung cancer may be stated as follows: A smoker of any kind is more likely to die from lung cancer than a non-smoker, and a cigarette smoker is more susceptible in this respect than a pipe or cigar smoker. The mechanism by which this comes about is not understood. In general, it is not claimed that all cases of lung cancer are associated with smoking, nor that all smokers, or even all cigarette smokers will develop the disease. It does claim that cigarette, and to a lesser extent pipe and cigar, smoking is a link in a concatenation of circumstances that may culminate in the development of lung cancer, and that if the chain can be broken at this link a considerable portion of lung cancer deaths can be avoided. However, the question of this relationship is not solely an exercise in formal logic. The R.G.'s returns show that 97% of deaths from lung cancer occur in those over the age of 45, and that 66% occur in those over the age of 60. As the incidence of cancer falls when smoking stops, it is important to make clear to those over 50 that the risk of cancer depends more on how heavily they are smoking now, than on past habits. The only figures available with regard to cigar smoking appear to be from America, and in that country cigar smokers have the same lung cancer death-rate as non-smokers. Further, that pipe smokers as a class, have about three times the probability on the average, of dying of lung cancer as non-smokers.

The Corporation stand at the Suffolk Agricultural Show this year allocated to the Public Health Department concentrated on Atmospheric Pollution with special reference to smoking and health, and attracted some 5,000 persons during the two days of its exhibition.

In urban areas throughout the country there appears to have been a gradual decrease in smoke of a few % per year on average, and over a total of six years smoke concentrations have gone down by some 20%. Over the same period the annual emission of industrial smoke decreased from 600 to 200 thousand tons, and of domestic smoke from 1,200 to 1,100 thousand tons. In the case of SO_2 there is no evidence of a trend before 1959-60, but since then concentrations have fallen by about 15%, or an average of about 3% per year. This is particularly satisfactory since the total emission of SO_2 increased by some 10% over the last six years. The statistics on page 119 show an increase in the SO_2 in the atmosphere.

Since 1951 this Authority has carried out skin testing as a method of finding active tuberculosis in its school population. Commencing first with the Jelly test, Heaf testing was substituted in 1953/54 and has continued up to this year. Approximately 90% of those children offered this Heaf testing have accepted it, and a comprehensive table is illustrated on page 65. It seems from the results that this is not a very effective method of finding active tuberculosis, although the number of positives at 13 years of age during the last two years has risen. The reason for this is being investigated.

The total number of deaths from cancer was 276, compared with 266 last year, although 164 of these were over 65 years of age. Cancer of the cervix is preventable and there is a growing body of opinion that all women between the ages of 25 and 65 should be offered regular screening by cervical smears. The laboratories at the moment could not cope with this number of specimens, but additional technicians are being trained. If vaginal cytology is confined only to gynaecological out-patients it is estimated that a high proportion (89%) of all cervical carcinoma will be undetected until symptoms appear and there is a higher risk of an unsuccessful outcome. I think all should help in this—medical practitioners as well as the Local Authority clinics—the sooner the better. If preventable, why not prevented?

I am very grateful to the members of the Committee for their continuous assistance, and to the staff for their help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD A. LEADER,

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1964.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Medical Officer of Health wishes to place on record his appreciation of the co-operation of the following during the year, and his thanks for certain information supplied and included in this Annual Report :—

Town Clerk

Borough Treasurer

Borough Engineer and Surveyor

Chief Education Officer

Chief Welfare Officer

Housing Manager

Organiser of Physical Training

Registrar-General

Superintendent Registrar

Honorary Secretary, Voluntary Tuberculosis After-Care Committee

Chest Physician

Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Messrs. W. J. & A. G. Glenn

Head Teacher of Whitton Special School

Head Teacher of the Beacon Hill Special School

Department of Child and Family Psychiatry

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A.					Page
Members of Committees	...	...	...	...	12
Staff of the Department	...	...	...	...	12
Extracts from Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	16
Population	...	...	...	...	17
Marriages	...	...	...	...	18
Births	...	...	...	...	19
Deaths	...	...	...	...	21
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	23
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	23
Analysis of Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	24
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	25
Cancer	...	...	...	...	27
SECTION B.					
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.					
Section 22.—Care of Mothers and Young Children.					
Facilities for Ante and Post-Natal Care	...	...	...	...	30
Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	31
Examination of Infants by Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	32
Examination of Infants by Ophthalmic Consultant	...	...	...	...	32
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	32
Congenital abnormalities associated with Thalidomide	...	...	...	...	32
Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	32
Supply of Dried Milks and Welfare Foods	...	...	...	...	32
Visit of Minister of Health	...	...	...	...	33
Dental Care	...	...	...	...	33
Montrose Day Nursery	...	...	...	...	35
Residential Accommodation for Expectant and Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	38
Section 23.—Midwifery.					
Staff	...	...	...	...	40
Part II Training School	...	...	...	...	40
Obstetric Flying Squad	...	...	...	...	41
Health Education	...	...	...	...	41
Unmarried Mothers	...	...	...	...	41
Family Planning Clinics	...	...	...	...	41
Comments on Tables	...	...	...	...	41
Deliveries attended by Midwives	...	...	...	...	42
Statistics	...	...	...	...	43
Section 24.—Health Visiting.					
Staff	...	...	...	...	46
Post Graduate Refresher Course	...	...	...	...	46
Ascertainment of Deafness	...	...	...	...	46
Statistics	...	...	...	...	47

Section 25.—Home Nursing Service.

Staff	...	...	50
Analysis of Cases treated and Visits Paid	...	...	50

Section 26.—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	54
Vaccination against Smallpox	...	...	...	54
International Certificates of Vaccination	...	...	...	54
Statistics	...	...	...	55

Section 27.—Ambulance Service.

Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Patients conveyed by Rail	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
East Suffolk County Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Patients Carried	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Hospital Car Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

Section 28.—Prevention, Care and After Care.

B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	62
Control of Tuberculosis—Examination of Contacts	...	...	...	...	62
Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	62
Nursing Equipment and Apparatus	...	...	...	...	63
Recuperative Holidays	...	...	...	...	63
Statistical Tables	...	...	...	...	63
Heaf Testing	...	...	...	...	65
Prevention of Break-up of Families	...	...	...	...	66
Chiropody	...	...	...	...	66
Suffolk Show	...	...	...	...	69

Section 29.—Domestic Help Service.

Staff	...	...	...	...	...	72
Assessment Sub-Committee	...	...	...	...	...	73
Domestic Help Club	...	...	...	...	...	73
Night Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	73
Washing Service	...	...	...	...	...	73
Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	74

Section 51.—Mental Health Service.

Administration	...	...	...	...	...	76
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	76
Training of Mental Health Workers	...	...	...	...	...	76
Duties delegated to Voluntary Association	...	...	...	...	...	76
Co-ordination	...	...	...	...	...	77
Prevention, Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	...	77
Short Term Care	...	...	...	...	...	77
Mental Health Act, 1959	...	...	...	...	...	78
Facilities for Occupation and Training	...	...	...	...	...	79
Heathside Training Centre	...	...	...	...	...	80

SECTION C.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

Notifications	...	...	...	...	...	82
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	83
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	83
Section 172 Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	83
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	84
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	85
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	86

SECTION D.

Miscellaneous.

Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	...	88
Nurseries and Child-Minders	...	...	...	...	...	88
Registration of Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	88
Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons	...	...	...	...	...	89
Medical Examination of Staff	...	...	...	...	...	91
Public Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	91
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	92
Meteorological Notes	...	...	...	...	...	93

SECTION E.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	98
Certificate of Analysis of Water	...	...	...	...	...	99
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	...	...	...	...	...	100
Progress of Notices	...	...	...	...	...	103
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	103
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960	...	...	...	...	...	103
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	...	...	...	...	103
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	103
Eradication of Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	104
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	104
Housing:—						
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	104
Remedy of Defects	...	...	...	...	...	104
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	104
Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	105
Other Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	...	105
Housing Act—Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	105
Disrepair Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	105
Milk Supply	...	...	...	...	...	106
Meat and other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	107
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	...	...	110
Ice Cream Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	113
Clean Food Campaign	...	...	...	...	...	113
Diseases of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	114
Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	...	115
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	115
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	115
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	115
Factories Acts	...	...	...	...	...	116
Land Charges Act	...	...	...	...	...	117
Examination of Plans	...	...	...	...	...	117
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	118
Suffolk Show	...	...	...	...	...	118
Atmospheric Pollution Results	...	...	...	...	...	119

Port of Ipswich.

Staff	122
Amount of Shipping	123
Character of Shipping and Trade	123
Inland Barge Traffic	123
Water Supply	124
Public Health (Ships) Regulations	124
Smallpox	126
Venereal Disease	126
Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships	127
Malaria	127
Plague	127
Measures against Rodents—Inspection of Ships	127
Inspection of Ships for Nuisances	129
Shell-Fish Regulations	129
Medical Inspection of Aliens	129
Miscellaneous	129
Food Inspection	130
Measures against Rodents—Rodent Control Certificates	132
Co-operation with other Officials	132

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Committees	134
Staff	135
General Information	136
Medical Inspection in Schools	137
Arrangements for Treatment:—	
Minor Ailments	138
Ophthalmic	140
Orthoptic	140
Dental	140
Treatment of Warts	141
Infectious Diseases in School Children	141
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	141
Tuberculosis	141
Physical Education	142
Provision of Meals, Milk, etc.	143
Handicapped Pupils	144
Beacon Hill Special School	146
Whitton Special School	147
Isolation Hospital School	149
Speech Therapy	149
Child Guidance	150
Miscellaneous:—	
Employment of Children	150
Children's Homes	150
Medical Examination of Members of Teaching Profession	151
Child Neglect	151
Deaths	151
Statistical Tables	152

SECTION A.

Members of Committees

Staff of Department

Extracts from Vital Statistics

Population

Marriages

Births

Deaths

Maternal Mortality

Infant Mortality

Analysis of Infant Mortality

Still births

Cancer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Constitution at 31st December, 1963)

THE MAYOR (Councillor J. M. STEWART)

Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE (Chairman)

Alderman P. WEINER (Vice-Chairman)	Councillor C. E. O. JONES
Councillor C. R. BERRY	Councillor Mrs. M. F. P. LAMBERT
Councillor Mrs. V. D. BILLET	Councillor R. J. LEWIS
Councillor C. J. C. CLEGG	Councillor W. A. NEWMAN
Councillor R. R. V. FRANCIS	Councillor F. M. WOOTTON
Councillor Mrs. H. B. GARDINER	Councillor P. D. YOUNG
Councillor J. W. HAZELL	Councillor G. S. YULE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Comprise the same members plus the following co-opted members:

Mr. A. I. CURL
Mr. A. R. HILL
Dr. J. D. HALFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

for the Year 1963

MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School

Medical Officer:

B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

M. G. MILLS, M.B., ch.B. D.R.C.O.G. (Senior Assistant)

H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

H. K. S. EGERTON, M.B., ch.B., (P/T).

R. WRIGHT, M.B., B.S. (P/T).

C. S. WEBSTER, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H. (P/T).

J. G. SHAW, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (Resigned 5.3.63).

E. B. KILSBY, B.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., (P/T). (Commenced 29.4.63).

H. H. FORDE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G. (P/T). (Commenced 18.6.63)

M. A. RIDDELL, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (P/T). (Commenced 18.11.63)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

CONSULTANT STAFF

Orthopaedic Specialist:

T. DENNESS, M.B., B.S., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmologist:

H. HARDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Psychiatrist:

J. G. HOWELLS, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.M., A.K.C.

Dermatologist:

J. B. LYON, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Ch.B.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist:

K. W. MACKENZIE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.L.O.

Paediatrician:

R. M. MAYON-WHITE, Ph.D., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Chest Physician:

C. J. STEWART, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G.

DENTAL OFFICERS

Education and Public Health.

Senior Dental Officer: T. S. LONGWORTH, L.D.S., R.C.S. Edin.
(Commenced 17.6.63).

Area Dental Officers:

J. E. CHURCHYARD, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng. (P/T). (Commenced 1.7.63).

A. L. JONES, B.D.S., (Commenced 4.6.63).

G. TIDSWELL, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.
(Commenced 19.8.63).*Dental Officers:*

H. E. HOVELL, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng. (Resigned 11.11.63)

D. C. WATKINS, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng. (Resigned 11.4.63)

Dental Auxiliary:

Miss A. SCRIVENS (Commenced 26.8.63)

OTHER OFFICERS

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. J. MASSAM, 1, 2.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

O. C. WILLIAMS, 1, 2, 3.

District Public Health Inspectors:

G. W. BAKER, 1, 2, 3.

F. E. ELLISTON, 1.

H. BEELEY, 1, 2.

L. P. LING, 1, 2.

(Resigned 17.5.63)

(Resigned 3.12.63)

K. F. CUTTING, 1, 2.

H. T. PIZZEY, 1, 2.

J. H. EASDOWN, 1, 2.

P. W. SMITH, 1, 2, 3.

(Resigned 20.10.63)

D. P. HALL, 1.

Four Public Health Inspectors undergoing training.

Supervisor of Rodent Operators: R. AINSWORTH.*Superintendent Health Visitor:* MISS J. M. STABLES, 4, 5, 6.*Centre Superintendents:*

Mrs. G. R. KIDD, 5, 6.

Miss N. MEARS, 4, 6.

Miss K. M. POTTER, 4, 6.

Miss M. E. WALLER, 4, 5, 6.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. H. M. MACDONALD, 4, 5, 6. Miss K. A. FINCH, 4, 5, 6. (P/T)
 Miss P. F. FAREBROTHER, 4, 5, 6. Miss C. M. KEEBLE, 4, 5, 6.
 (Resigned 30.6.63). Mrs. I. M. MARTIN, 4, 5, 6.
 Mrs. M. HAMBLING, 4. Miss B. E. MAURICE, 4, 5, 6.
 Miss P. M. JOHNSON, 6, 8. (Resigned 19.8.63).
 (Resigned 30.6.63). Miss V. D. PIKE, 4, 5, 6.
 Mrs. M. G. CHAPLIN, 4 (P/T). Mrs. P. M. WARD, 4, 5, 6.
 Mrs. P. M. GREEN, 4, 5, 6. (P/T). Mrs. A. M. PARKER, 5, 6. (P/T).
 Miss B. A. H. GOODEY, 4, 5, 6. Miss M. CORSTON, 4, 6.
 (Commenced 24.6.63). (Commenced 6.8.63).

Supervisor of Midwives: Miss M. D. DOWN, 4, 5, 7.

District Midwives:

Miss E. J. AYLING-TURNER, 4, 5. Miss F. R. PANNIFER, 4, 5.
 Miss H. BOORMAN, 4, 5. Miss G. J. RAWLINS, 4, 5.
 Miss J. M. BRANDON, 4, 5. Miss F. A. M. TAYLOR, 4, 5.
 (Resigned 30.4.63). Miss A. D. TURNER, 4, 5.
 Miss F. M. FROST, 4, 5. (Resigned 31.12.62)
 Mrs. E. E. KENDZIORRA, 4, 5. Miss J. H. WARDROPPER, 4, 5.
 Miss J. M. LANE, 4, 5. Miss A. E. WOOD, 4, 5.
 Miss R. LARTER, 4, 5. Miss A. M. HURLOCK, 4, 5.
 Miss A. K. LEWIS, 4, 5. (Commenced 1.1.63)
 Miss L. M. LINTOTT, 4, 5. Miss H. J. COBB, 4, 5.
 Miss H. M. MAUN, 4, 5. (Commenced 16.9.63)
 Miss R. MAXWELL, 4, 5. Miss C. SMITH, 5.
 Mrs. L. G. McWADE, 4, 5. (Commenced 1.7.63).

Home Nursing Service:

Superintendent: Miss I. M. WORSFIELD, 4, 5, 6. (Resigned 31.1.63).
 Miss D. A. I. STREET, 4, 5, 8. (Commenced 1.5.63).
 and staff equivalent to 22 whole-time.

Orthoptist: Miss M. L. HARRIS, D.B.O.

Speech Therapists:

Miss A. G. WILSON, L.C.S.T. (Commenced 26. 8. 63)
 Miss W. E. STOKES, L.C.S.T. (Commenced 5.11.63)

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Officer: R. M. HOPWOOD, and staff of 20.

Domestic Help Service:

Organiser: Mrs. C. M. LILLEY, and staff equivalent to 80 full-time.

Mental Health Services:

Senior Mental Health Officer: H. G. ORME, B.Sc., (Soc.) D.P.A.

Mental Welfare Officers:

E. A. OWEN, R. G. WYTHER, and two part-time Mental Welfare Officers.

Training Centre Supervisor: Miss W. DRAKE (Retired 31.12.62)
 Mrs. M. F. HOWELL (Commenced 2.1.63)
 and 8 Assistant Supervisors.

Chiropodists: Mrs. D. M. MacGREGOR, M.Ch.S. (Resigned 18.9.63)
 J. D. BURNIE, M.Ch.S. (Commenced 21.10.63)
 Miss M. BOWER, M.Ch.S. (P/T).
 R. W. MOFFITT, M.Ch.S. (P/T) (Commenced 5.11.63)

Matron, Montrose Day Nursery: Miss D. MANCHESTER, C.N.N.

Housekeeper, Nurses' Home: Mrs. M. E. BRANDON.

Chief Clerk: H. M. COLES

Administrative Assistants: A. V. TIBBITT (Resigned 18.9.63),
 B. H. GREENE

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

Clerical Officers:

H. STEPHENSON.	R. HURCOMBE.
Miss G. N. PARKER.	E. W. WOODWARDS.
Miss V. M. HAMBLETON.	R. J. TRAVERS.
Miss P. A. M. HAMMOND.	R. R. MORE.
A. J. R. FOREMAN.	Miss M. J. BENNETT.

22 whole-time General Division Clerical Staff, 3 whole-time Shorthand Typists, and 4 part-time Clinic Clerks.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Public Health Inspectors Certificate. | 5. State Certified Midwife. |
| 2. Meat Inspectors Certificate. | 6. Health Visitors Certificate |
| 3. Smoke Inspectors Certificate | 7. Midwives Teachers Certificate. |
| 4. State Registered Nurse. | 8. Registered Sick Children's Nurse. |

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

Area of the County Borough (including the fresh water river)	...	...	...	...	9,925 acres
Rateable value as at 31st March, 1963	...	...			£1,944,789
Product of 1d. rate (financial year 1962/63)	...				£7,866
No. of hereditaments described in the rate book as "inhabitable dwellings" as at the 31st March, 1963.	{	Houses and Flats	{	37,553	
		36,801			
		House Shops			
		752			
Estimated Civilian Population (R.G.'s Estimate mid-year 1963)	...	...	...	...	119,440
Area comparability factors :		Births	...		1.01
		Deaths	...		0.98
Live Births :					
Number	...	...	...	...	2,223
Rate per 1,000 estimated Civilian population:					18.61
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births					10.4
Stillbirths :					
Number	...	...	...	...	39
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths				...	17.2
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	2,262
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...		43
Infant Mortality Rates :					
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...				19.34
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	17.09
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	38.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	12.14
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...		10.79
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	27.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :					
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...				0.44

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.	Percent 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	41,317	46,252	87,569	8,198	10.3	5,616	2,582	—	1,119
1951	49,962	54,826	104,788	17,286	16.5	10,081	7,205	—	1,097

1961 CENSUS

Aged 65 years and over

Population:

Males 57,006 5,657
Females 60,389 8,719

Percentage 65 years and over to population (Male and Female):

Males 9.9 %
Females 14.4 %

Proportion of Females to Males:

Total population: Males 100 Females 105.9
Over 65 years of age: Males 100 Females 154.1

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATES

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

Year	Persons	Year	Persons	Year	Persons	Year	Persons
1932	88,700	1942	85,210*	1952	106,360	1962	118,410
1933	89,070	1943	86,290*	1953	107,500	1963	119,440
1934	90,157	1944	87,290*	1954	108,300		
1935	91,400	1945	88,920*	1955	109,200		
1936	92,470	1946	97,010*	1956	110,300		
1937	93,870	1947	100,460*	1957	111,900		
1938	95,070	1948	102,100	1958	113,400		
1939	96,500	1949	103,800	1959	114,600		
1940	91,230*	1950	104,140	1960	115,780		
1941	84,950*	1951	104,000	1961	117,230		

* Civilians only.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages registered in Ipswich in 1963 was 1,020.

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—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
1946—1950	4,753	18.74	17.6
1951—1955	4,542	17.10	15.9
1956—1960	4,398	15.56	15.3
1961	892	15.22	15.0
1962	887	14.98	14.9
1963	1,020	17.08	14.9

The highest marriage-rate recorded in Ipswich was 25.75 in 1940 (based on civilian population only), and the lowest, 13.0 in 1887.

BIRTHS

2,223 live births were registered in Ipswich in 1963 as compared with 2,154 in the previous year.

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

Periods	Number			Rates per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	Persons	Ipswich	England and Wales
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
1946—1950	5,302	4,863	10,165	20.0	18.0
1951—1955	4,709	4,471	9,180	17.0	15.3
1956—1960	5,120	4,794	9,914	17.5	16.4
1961	1,094	1,007	2,101	17.2	17.4
1962	1,108	1,046	2,154	18.2	18.0
1963	1,165	1,058	2,223	18.8	18.2

ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEX AND LEGITIMACY

The local experience since 1921 is shown thus :—

Year	Legitimate			Illegitimate			All Births			Males per 1000 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	52	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
1949	947	887	1,834	52	46	98	999	933	1,932	1,070
1950	911	853	1,764	40	57	97	951	910	1,861	1,045
1941-1950	8,702	7,790	16,492	689	690	1,379	9,391	8,480	17,871	1,107
1951	872	822	1,694	38	50	88	910	872	1,782	1,043
1952	824	829	1,653	53	54	107	877	883	1,760	993
1953	947	846	1,793	69	55	124	1,016	901	1,917	1,128
1954	927	884	1,811	54	62	116	981	946	1,927	1,037
1955	866	813	1,679	59	56	115	925	869	1,794	1,065
1956	875	892	1,767	77	65	142	952	957	1,909	995
1957	958	882	1,840	68	77	145	1,026	959	1,985	1,070
1958	948	856	1,804	86	81	167	1,034	937	1,971	1,104
1959	956	876	1,832	77	57	134	1,033	933	1,966	1,107
1960	987	936	1,923	88	72	160	1,075	1,008	2,083	1,066
1951-1960	9,160	8,636	17,796	669	629	1,298	9,829	9,265	19,094	1,061
1961	978	916	1,894	116	91	207	1,094	1,007	2,101	1,086
1962	1,000	939	1,939	108	107	215	1,108	1,046	2,154	1,059
1963	1,039	951	1,990	126	107	233	1,165	1,058	2,223	1,092

DEATHS

DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1963.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upward	Total all ages
Males	24	5	7	42	170	513	761
Females	19	1	4	17	104	512	657
Persons	43	6	11	59	274	1025	1418

The age distribution of the deaths was very much the same as for 1962. Deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards accounted for 72.3% of the deaths (1962=73.6%).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

Cause of Death		Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	1	4
2	" (Other)	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic disease	4	1	5
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	21	9	30
11	" " lung, bronchus	61	12	73
12	" " breast	—	18	18
13	" " uterus	—	13	13
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	63	72	135
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	4	7
16	Diabetes	1	7	8
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	73	94	167
18	Coronary disease, angina	182	116	298
19	Hypertension with heart disease	8	5	13
20	Other heart disease	53	66	119
21	Other circulatory disease	32	38	70
22	Influenza	3	9	12
23	Pneumonia	69	66	135
24	Bronchitis	44	16	60
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	8	5	13
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	10	1	11
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	6	7
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	6	4	10
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	6
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31	Congenital malformations	11	5	16
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	52	55	107
33	Motor vehicle accidents	16	8	24
34	All other accidents	19	17	36
35	Suicide	11	7	18
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1
Totals		761	657	1,418

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES

The following Table shows the quinquennial death rates since 1851, and annual for 1961, 1962, and 1963 recorded for Ipswich and compared with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Periods	No. of Deaths (Ipswich)			Death-rates per 1000 Population					
	M	F.	P	Males		Females		Persons	
				ips.	E. & W.	ips.	E. & W.	ips.	E. & W.
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	4,191	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
1946—1950	2,803	2,805	5,608	11.42	—	10.67	—	11.04	11.5
1951—1955	2,944	2,856	5,800	10.92	—	10.68	—	10.80	11.6
1956—1960	3,071	2,975	6,046	10.86	—	10.51	—	10.68	11.6
1961	615	638	1,253	10.49	—	10.89	—	10.69	12.0
1962	665	642	1,307	11.23	—	10.54	—	11.03	11.9
1963	761	657	1,418	12.74	—	11.00	—	11.87	12.2

The number of deaths registered in 1963 was 1418 and the death-rate was 11.87. This rate compares favourably with that for the country as a whole.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One death was associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth in 1963.

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

Periods	Puerperal Sepsis	Hæmorrhage	Toxaemia	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	1.40	.64	.57	1.02	50	3.65
1941—1950	.19	.19	—	.31	11	.65
1951—1960	.05	.10	.05	.16	7	0.37
1961	—	—	—	0.46	1	0.46
1962	—	0.45	—	0.45	2	0.91
1963	—	0.44	—	—	1	0.44

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Table gives the numbers of Infant deaths and the Infant Mortality rates since 1851.

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
1851—1855	550	453	1,003	188	172	158	141	173	156	823
1856—1860	572	478	1,050	80	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
1946—1950	156	104	260	29	—	21	—	25	36	701
1951—1955	147	86	233	32	—	19	—	26	27	652
1956—1960	112	69	181	22	—	14	—	18	23	616
1961	20	16	36	18	—	16	—	17	21	800
1962	15	18	33	14	—	17	—	15	21	1200
1963	24	19	43	21	—	18	—	19	21	792

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS 1963

The infant death-rate for 1963 was 19.34 as compared with 21.1 for England and Wales. The perinatal rate was 27.8 and for England and Wales 29.3. The following figures are based on the available local statistics :—

Neonatal Deaths				Deaths over 1 month	Total Infant Deaths
Under 1 week		1 week—1 month			
Males	14	Males	2	Males	7
Females	10	Females	1	Females	8
	24		3	15	23
					19

(i) Deaths under one week.

The causes were as follows :—

Anoxia (Prolapse of cord)	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	12
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	1
Birth injury	...	...	4
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	1
Hyaline Membrane	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	1
Haemorrhage from liver	...	...	1

Premature Births			
Weights		Age at Death	
— 2 lbs.	1	— 24 hours	8
— 3 lbs.	4	— 7 days	4
— 4 lbs.	5		
— 5½ lbs.	2		

Congenital abnormalities :—

Congenital heart	1
------------------	-----	-----	---

(ii) Deaths one week—one month.

Cause of death :—

Pneumonia	...	...	1
Congenital abnormality	...	...	2

(iii) Deaths of infants over one month.

Of the 15 deaths of infants over one month, 7 were males and 8 females. The causes were as follows :—

Group Cause	Specific Disease	Total	Ages
Infections	Broncho Pneumonia	6	2 Months
			3 " (2)
			4 " (2)
			9 " (2)
	Lobar Pneumonia	2	3 Months 5 "
Congenital Defects	Microcephalic	1	6 Months
	Congenital Heart	1	4 "
	Cystic Kidney	1	1 Month
Malignancy	Malignant Liver	1	2 Months
—	Pulmonary haemorrhage	1	1 Month
	Prematurity	1	1 "
	Rupture of heart	1	10 Months

(iv) Still-Births.

There were 38 still-births allocated to Ipswich in 1963, giving a rate per 1,000 total births of 17.2 (England and Wales 17.2) as compared with 16.89 in 1962 (England and Wales 18.1).

ANALYSIS**(a) General.**

Total Number	Illegitimate	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still-births
38 15 Male 23 Female	4	17.2

(b) Maturity.

Full Term	Premature				
	--1 lb.	1--2 lbs.	2--3 lbs.	3--4 lbs.	4--5½ lbs.
16	--	2	4	3	13

(c) Place in Family.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
17	10	4	3	2	—	—	1	1	—

(d) Place of Birth.

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Maternity Home (General practitioner obstetricians)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

(e) Associated Conditions :—

Maternal abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Foetal abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No obvious cause	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(i) Maternal abnormalities :—

Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Breech delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accidental ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post maturity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature separation of placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infective hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(ii) Foetal abnormalities :—

Prolapse of cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Multiple abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalic	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hydrocephalic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cord round neck	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Birth injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bilateral adrenal haemorrhages	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cystic Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(f) Conditions of Foetus.

Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Macerated	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(v) Death of Infants, 1 year—under 5 years.

Causes of death :—

Specific Disease	Total	Ages
Lymphatic sarcoma	1	22 months
Congenital heart disease	1	18 "
Bronchitis	2	1 year 2 years
Cerebral tumour	1	4 years
Malignant thymus	1	20 months

CANCER

A total of 276 deaths (148 males and 128 females) were ascribed to Cancer during 1963 as compared with 241, 246, 250, and 266 respectively in the four preceding years.

19.4% of the deaths from all causes were due to Cancer.

82 males and 82 females dying from Cancer were over 65 years of age.

The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from Cancer since 1851 :—

Period	Numbers and Death-rates					
	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	Rates	No.	Rates	No.	Rates
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
1946—1950	477	1.94	462	1.75	939	1.84
1951—1955	510	1.89	485	1.80	995	1.84
1956—1960	635	2.24	541	1.91	1176	2.07
1961	109	1.86	141	2.41	250	2.13
1962	140	2.36	126	2.12	266	2.24
1963	148	2.47	128	2.14	276	2.31

The following Table shows the site distribution of the deaths from Cancer :—

Site	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	21	9	30
Lungs and Bronchus	61	12	73
Breast	—	18	18
Female Generative Organs	—	13	13
All others	66	76	142

Table showing age and sex distribution of the Cancer deaths for 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963 :—

Age Periods	1959			1960			1961			1962			1963		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
0—4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3
5—14	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
15—24	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	—	1
25—44	8	6	14	2	2	4	5	13	18	—	3	3	6	5	11
45—64	45	37	82	43	38	81	41	49	90	51	45	96	55	40	95
65—74	47	26	73	46	29	75	33	30	63	42	37	79	42	40	82
75+	32	38	70	48	35	83	29	48	77	45	38	83	40	42	82
Totals	134	107	241	141	105	246	109	141	250	140	126	266	148	128	276

SECTION B.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

SECTION 22.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG
CHILDREN.

Facilities for Ante and Post Natal Care

Child Welfare-Clinics

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers

Examination of Infants by Ophthalmic Consultant

Infectious Diseases

Congenital Abnormalities (Thalidomide)

Maternal Deaths

Supply of Dried Milk, etc.

Visit of Minister of Health

Dental Care

Montrose Day Nursery

Residential Accommodation for Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*Facilities for Ante-natal and Post-natal care.*

Sessions were held at the following clinics :—

- (a). Central Clinic, Elm Street.
- (b). Gainsborough Clinic, Clapgate Lane.
- (c). Whitton Clinic, Meredith Road.
- (d). Allington Clinic, Woodbridge Road.
- (e). Maidenhall Clinic, Sports Pavilion, Halifax Road.
- (f). Chantry Clinic, Hawthorn Drive.

Year	Total Births Live & Still	No. of Clinic Centres at end of year	Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	Total number of attendances	No. of women in attendance
1948	1,885	3	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 12	8,048 692	1,706 541
1949	1,960	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	5,553 527	1,003 354
1950	1,889	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	4,498 544	785 359
1951	1,818	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	37 20	4,480 371	1,257 234
1952	1,793	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	39 20	4,662 344	1,441 234
1953	1,950	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	49 24	4,569 290	1,399 185
1954	1,960	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	52 24	4,001 186	1,351 143
1955	1,827	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	51 26	3,635 148	1,250 112
1956	1,946	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	54 26	3,634 129	1,301 97
1957	2,017	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	55 26	4,356 98	1,513 79
1958	2,002	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	55 26	4,063 77	1,243 56
1959	2,007	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	57 26	3,927 39	1,472 36
1960	2,117	6	Ante-natal	43	4,154	1,449
1961	2,153	6	Ante-natal	42	4,372	1,456
1962	2,191	6	Ante-natal	44	4,680	1,550
1963	2,262	6	Ante-Natal	45	5,439	1,693

A record of attendances is kept at the ante-natal clinics and future appointments given. Non-attenders are visited at their homes by midwives.

Blood specimens are taken as a routine at local authority clinics and if referred specifically for this purpose by the patient's own doctor.

Facilities are readily available for X-ray of expectant mothers.

Mothers are seen for post-natal examination at the ante-natal sessions.

Child Welfare.

Infants remain under the care of the midwives for twenty-eight days and then pass to the supervision of the health visitor of the area.

During 1963, Child Welfare clinics were held weekly at seven different centres; details of attendances are as follows :—

Clinic	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Central	4,878	5,919	6,059	6,701	6,640
Gainsborough	4,500	4,731	5,022	5,725	6,560
Whitton	5,483	5,363	5,153	5,382	6,030
Allington	6,238	6,428	6,665	6,550	7,211
Maidenhall	1,426	1,325	1,433	1,219	938
Rushmere	1,143	1,342	1,590	1,428	1,277
Chantry	4,460	4,566	4,768	4,782	5,048
Total	28,128	29,674	30,690	31,787	33,704

- (a) No. of Centres provided at end of year ... 7
- (b) No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during the year ... 1,217
- (c) No. of children who attended the Centres ... 5,090
- (d) No. of children who attended the Centres during the year and who were born in :—
- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1963 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,632 |
| 1962 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,494 |
| 1958—1961 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,964 |
- (e) Total number of attendances made by children included under (c) :—
- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Under 1 year of age | ... | ... | ... | 22,770 |
| Over 1 year of age | ... | ... | ... | 10,934 |

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers.

The examinations carried out by the Medical Officers are shown in the following table :—

Age	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
—1	3,922	4,324	4,413	5,037	4,882
1—2	1,277	1,514	1,763	1,878	1,547
2—3	722	737	757	814	699
3—4	401	501	406	461	350
4—5	566	435	315	465	347
Totals	6,888	7,511	7,654	8,655	7,825

The Ophthalmic Consultant attends each week at the Central Clinic; the following figures relate to children under school age examined during the year :—

Number of children examined ...	...	...	...	84
Number of attendances ...	...	...	...	117
Number for whom glasses were ordered	...	...	...	10
Number for whom glasses were changed	...	...	...	3
Number referred for treatment other than glasses	...	...	...	15
Number to continue present glasses	...	...	...	11

Infectious Diseases.

(a) Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

(b) *Puerperal Pyrexia*.

Twenty-one cases were notified during 1963.

Congenital abnormalities associated with Thalidomide.

The Ministry of Health requested local authorities to investigate and ascertain the number of children born alive during 1960, 1961, and up to the 31st August, 1962, who were known to have congenital deformities, and to ascertain where possible, whether the mother had taken Thalidomide during pregnancy. The department took part in this survey, but no case was found.

Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death registered in 1963.

Supply of Dried Milk and Welfare Foods.

The following tables show the quantities issued during 1963:—

(a) *Dried Milk* :—

National Dried Milk full and half cream tins ...	19,003
Other Dried Milk ...	Packets 28,215
	Tins 150

47,368

(b) *Other Foods, etc.:—*

Lactagol Tablets (Packets)	...	...	...	316
Marmite	...	...	...	3,637
Ovaltine	...	...	...	16,583
Cereals	...	...	...	3,593
Virol 1-lb.	...	...	...	455
½-lb.	...	...	...	547
Rose Hip Syrup (bottles)	...	...	...	8,474
Orange Juice	...	...	Bottles	30,563
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	Bottles	2,902
Vitamin tablets	...	...	Packets	3,178

Welfare Foods under the Welfare Food Scheme are distributed at all infant welfare centres.

Visit of Minister of Health.

On the 4th June, 1964, the Minister of Health, Mr. Enoch Powell, visited Ipswich and inspected Chantry Clinic. He was shown the clinic at work and expressed considerable interest in the group discussion and play therapy activities which he regarded as of the greatest importance in preventive mental health work. He was also interested in the health education activities and particularly in the display of colour photographs which had been taken by one of the health visitors and were regularly in use in health education work.

Dental Care.

The number of sessions devoted to treatment by the Dental Surgeons was 128.

(a) Numbers provided with treatment by Dental Surgeons:—

	Examined	Commenced treatment during year	Treatment completed during year
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	142	127	77
Children under five	564	459	435
Totals	706	586	512

(b) Forms of treatment provided by Dental Surgeons :—

	Extrac- tions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Silver Nitrate treat- ment	Radio- graphs	Dentures provided		Den- tures re- paired	Scalings and Gum treatment
		Local	General				Full	Par- tial		
Expectant and Nursing mothers	189	89	43	151	4	—	14	4	5	71
Children under five	500	30	325	122	364	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	689	119	368	273	368	—	14	4	5	71

(c) Visits to Dental Surgeons :—

Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	...	...	406
Children under five ...	...	...	871

MONTROSE DAY NURSERY

The Montrose Day Nursery, which is open from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on five days a week, provides places for sixty children—twenty-five in the 0—2 age group and thirty-five in the 2—5 age group. Fees are paid by the parents on a modified A.M.C. scale, the minimum being 18/4d. and the maximum £4/2/11d. per week for each child. Where the scale assessment causes hardship the Assessment Sub-Committee reviews cases and varies the charges as necessary.

Staff.

The staff consists of Matron, Deputy Matron, 4 nursery nurses and 8 students. There are three nursery assistants who work part-time on the days when the students attend at the Civic College. The children are accommodated in four rooms (big toddlers, little toddlers, tweenies and babies) and the nursery nurses and students provide the equivalent of two staff per room.

(Note: Three students count as equivalent to one nursery nurse. Students attend lectures and demonstrations, and have practical tuition in cookery, dietary, washing, preparation of infant feeds, needlework and social studies).

Training Scheme.

Montrose is an approved training school for nursery nurses. The training course follows the approved syllabus. Four students are recruited each year, so that normally there are four 1st year and four 2nd year students taking the 2-year course. The training is undertaken at the Nursery by staff of the department, apart from further education which is provided at the Civic College. The four second year students entered for the N.N.E.B. examination and all were successful.

Facilities provided.

In common with most day nurseries Montrose opened during the last war to enable the mothers of young children to aid the war effort. In recent years the concept has changed and the facilities of the day nursery are used for :—

- (a) children whose mothers are widows, who have sick husbands, or who are separated;
- (b) children whose mothers are unmarried;
- (c) the short term care of children whose mothers are temporarily incapacitated by illness (physical or mental), or pregnancy;

- (d) the care of physically handicapped pre-school children pending admission to residential accommodation;
- (e) children who are physically normal but who present a picture of being emotionally disturbed due to lack of proper understanding, indifference, or the general inability of the parents to care for them;
- (f) children whose development has been distorted by inadequate care at home (this is the group which produces the maladjusted child who may subsequently need to be sent away to a special school by the Education Committee).

Recommendations for care.

Recommendations for day nursery care come from officers of many agencies, e.g. general hospitals, mental hospitals, Department of Child Psychiatry, the National Assistance Board and from General Practitioners, social workers and the Co-ordinating Officer.

Reasons for Admission (1963).

During 1963 admissions to the nursery totalled 71. Of these, 41 were cases where the mother was the sole support, 9 where both parents were working, and 21 for social reasons comprising:

Mother ill	4
Mother's confinement	4
Poor home care	3
Deserted	2
One day emergency	5
Backward child	2
Needing companionship	1

Details of attendances.

	Age	1962	1963
Average Attendances (Daily)	0-2	10.7	7.3
	2-5	15.0 } 25.7	15.2 } 22.5
Admissions	0-2	38	40
	2-5	38 } 76	31 } 71
Discharges	0-2	35	24
	2-5	45 } 80	36 } 60

At the end of December 1963, 45 children were on the register at the nursery 17 (0—2) and 28 (2—5), the circumstances necessitating their admission being as follows :—

Mother sole support	...	...	25=55.6%
Social reasons	...	...	7=15.6%
Both parents working	...	...	13=28.8%

Fees being paid by those in attendance, December 1963.

Details of the amounts being paid in respect of the children in attendance were as follows :—

Amount paid	No. of cases	No. of children
Free	3	5
5/-	1	1
10/-	1	1
18/4	15	19
19/2	1	1
20/-	2	2
21/3	1	1
25/-	1	1
26/8	1	1
27/6	1	1
30/-	1	1
36/8	2	3
49/2	1	1
59/2	1	2
82/11	3	3
165/10	1	2

Infectious Diseases.

There were 17 cases of chicken-pox, 14 cases of measles and 9 cases of escherichia coli during the year.

Vaccinations and Immunisations.

The following vaccinations and immunisations were carried out during the year :—

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	7
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	10
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	...	...	...	...	21

Dental Care.

The children at Raeburn Road Nursery and Montrose Day Nursery have continued to receive dental inspection and treatment during the year.

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.

Arrangements made by the Local Authority in view of the recommendations contained in Circular 2866 in relation to illegitimate children have continued throughout the years since the 5th July, 1948. The Local Authority makes a contribution of £500 per annum towards the expenses incurred by the St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. That Association provides a Moral Welfare Worker who investigates cases referred to her, advises the patients and arranges accommodation as necessary. All cases coming to the notice of the officers of the Public Health Department are referred to the Worker and the contribution made by the Council to the expenses of the Association includes a proportion towards the expenses incurred in accommodating unmarried mothers in Homes, arrangements for which are made by the Welfare Worker.

Where expectant mothers are in need of temporary accommodation under the National Assistance Act they are admitted to Heathfields, Woodbridge Road East, which is under the control of the Welfare Services Committee. Arrangements are made with the Hospital Management Committee for the mothers to be admitted to maternity accommodation for their confinements.

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY.**Staff****Part II Training School****Obstetric Flying Squad****Health Education****Unmarried Mothers****Family Planning****Deliveries attended by Midwives****Statistics**

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Staff :

- 1 Medical Supervisor.
- 1 Non-Medical Supervisor.
- 19 Midwives (7 approved Teaching Midwives).
- 12 Pupil Midwives.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service staff was increased by one midwife during the year under review.

In 1963 there were 1,161 home confinements and 968 mothers delivered in institutions were subsequently cared for at home by the midwives (domiciliary care is extended to all mothers in the Borough until the 28th day).

The pattern of midwifery and child care is constantly changing. In addition to the normal duties of ante-natal, delivery and post-natal care, a great deal of the midwife's time is now devoted to the education of the parents.

Although replacement staff is recruited through the Ipswich Second Period Training School it is becoming increasingly difficult to persuade pupil midwives to take up domiciliary work. There is a feeling that the time is approaching when they will do less district midwifery but be called upon to undertake the visiting of increasing numbers of patients discharged early from institutions after confinement.

In Ipswich a good co-operation exists between the hospitals and domiciliary service, but a request to extend the arrangements for the visiting of patients discharged early from institutions has had to be deferred until such time as it is possible to recruit sufficient staff to cope with the work.

Advertisements for the employment of part-time midwives to undertake these duties met with no response.

The Maternity Liaison Committee met on three occasions during 1963.

Ipswich Second Period Training School.

Some difficulty was experienced in the early part of the year recruiting pupil midwives, but by the end of the year the position was back to normal.

Obstetric Flying Squad.

During the year under review the Obstetric Flying Squad was called out on 7 occasions, as in 1962.

The Disposable Giving Sets and Dextraven issued to midwives for emergency use by the General Practitioners, were used on three occasions.

Health Education.

In Health Education, more use was made of film strips. Mothercraft classes were undertaken by all the midwives in addition to Relaxation Classes. Group Educational Classes were again undertaken and included talks to members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and First-Aid workers at local Engineering Works.

Unmarried Mothers.

As in previous years, the Supervisor of Midwives personally visited each known such mother and maintained close co-operation with the Moral Welfare Worker and the Children's Officer.

Family Planning Clinics.

Weekly sessions are held at Allington Clinic on Thursday mornings. Advice is also given at Whitton, Gainsborough and Chantry Clinics by arrangement. Patients in the County Borough are not charged for consultation, but have to purchase appliances as necessary. Appliances may be issued free of charge where the financial circumstances of the patient are such as to cause hardship. Details of attendances were as follows :—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
(a) Number of women attending	240	233	178	174	144
(b) Number of attendances during the year	451	403	328	299	261

Comments on following Tables.

"Medical Aids sent during labour." These figures refer only to cases in which assistance from a doctor is sought before the birth is completed and does not include perineal repairs or attendance on the newborn child, etc.

"Patient sent into Hospital during labour." These figures refer to cases which had arranged for domiciliary confinement, but in which an emergency arose during labour necessitating hospitalisation.

"Booked Obstetrician Cases." Includes all those in which the patient had arranged for maternity services with her own practitioner, whether or not the practitioner elected to be present at the time of the confinement.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES.

TABLE I.

	Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the Year.					
	Domiciliary Cases.					
	Doctor not booked.		Doctor booked.		Totals (6)	Cases in Institutions (7)
	Doctor present at time of de- livery of child (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3)	Doctor present at time of de- livery of child (either the booked doctor or another) (4)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (5)		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	1	563	597	1,161	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organi- sations— (i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 ... (ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Manage- ment Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1,821
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	1	563	597	1,161	1,821

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the tenth day—162.

TABLE II.

	1961				1962				1963			
	Doctor (Not booked)		Doctor (Booked)		Doctor (Not booked)		Doctor (Booked)		Doctor (Not booked)		Doctor (Booked)	
	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.
LIVE BIRTHS												
No. of cases ...	1	6	213	858	1078	4	251	886	1141	1	326	880
Delivery by forceps ...	—	—	9	6	15	—	15	1	16	—	14	2
Breech ...	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	2	7
Medical Aid called in during labour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematures:												
Sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained at home ...	1	1	8	4	4	—	1	2	3	—	3	2
Patient sent to hospital during labour ...	—	—	—	33	43	—	15	25	40	—	17	30
Deaths of infants retained at home (within 14 days)	—	—	13	17	30	—	20	14	34	—	30	23
Obstetrician booked and present ...	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	1
STILLBIRTHS												
No. of cases ...	—	—	150	339	489	—	189	323	512	—	213	345
Delivery by forceps ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breech ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Aid called in during labour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patient sent to hospital during labour ...	—	—	1	9	10	—	1	1	2	—	1	5
Macerated foetus ...	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	3	3	—	2	4
Obstetrician booked and present ...	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	*4
Totals	1,207	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* In two cases the stillbirth was one of twins—the other twin being born live in each case.

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING

Staff

Refresher Courses

Ascertainment of Deafness

Health Education

Statistics

HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of this service at the 31st December, 1963 was 1 Superintendent and the equivalent of 18½ health visitors. The actual staffing position was :—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 3 Centre Superintendents
- 10 Health Visitors (7 full time and 3 part time)
- 7 Clinic Nurses (1 full time, 6 part time)
- 1 Bursary Student Health Visitor in training.

Two health visitors resigned during the year—one to undertake further training for the Health Visitor Tutor's Certificate, and one to work as a health visitor for "Save the Children Fund" in Algeria.

Post Graduate Refresher Courses.

The Superintendent Health Visitor and two health visitors attended refresher courses during the year. Three health visitors attended a course in Ipswich arranged by the Department of Child and Family Psychiatry.

Liaison with other departments.

Liaison was maintained between General Practitioners, the various departments of the local Hospitals, and other social workers. A number of overseas visitors were attached to the department for varying periods and accompanied the health visitors on visiting duties and attended the various clinics.

Early detection of hearing defects.

Details of Infants considered to be in the special "at risk" group are passed to the health visitors by the hospitals and the domiciliary midwifery service. During the year 585 referrals were made. The "at risk" group consists of those who might have hearing defects because of virus infection in pregnancy, Anoxia, injuries during delivery, or heredity. Infants notified are tested for their response to sound at high and low pitch at approximately 7 months old. The test is undertaken either in the child's home or at the infant welfare clinic, whichever seems the more suitable. If the test is not satisfactory, the child is seen by the doctor at the infant welfare clinic when, if necessary, the child is referred for further examination and advice.

General.

Numerous invitations were received during the year for health visitors to speak to members of various organisations (Young Wives' Groups, Parent/Teacher associations, ambulance cadets, etc.)

Talks in schools were continued. At Tower Ramparts Secondary Modern School, a weekly talk was given on health education for girl school leavers. The programme included general hygiene, mothercraft, human relationships etc. and visits were arranged to various clinics to illustrate the points made. Talks to lower sixth form girls were based on human biology, community care and public health in general.

The Mothers' Club which has been running now for some years for mothers who originally attended mothercraft classes, continued to meet one evening each month. Discussion groups continued for mothers whose children attend the various play groups which are held at all the branch clinics.

The student nurses from the Ipswich Combined Training School accompanied the health visitors on practical training visits and students from the Ipswich and District Enrolled Nurses' Training School spent a session at one of the branch clinics to observe the work of an infant welfare centre.

Visits by Health Visitors :—

	Children		*Miscellaneous	Total effective visits	'In effective visits' 'No-one at home'	Total All Visits
	—1	1—5				
1953	12,342	12,534	2,679	27,555	4,319	31,874
1954	12,086	11,242	2,039	25,367	3,855	29,222
1955	10,542	11,769	2,724	25,035	3,500	28,535
1956	10,737	12,803	4,565	28,105	4,059	32,164
1957	8,621	9,445	2,424	20,490	2,691	23,181
1958	8,689	9,194	1,559	19,442	3,164	22,606
1959	9,384	12,401	2,168	23,953	5,111	29,064
1960	11,742	15,750	3,651	31,143	5,641	36,784
1961	11,365	15,277	3,468	30,110	5,222	35,332
1962	9,033	12,906	2,310	24,249	4,100	28,349

Note :—

It has been necessary to make an alteration in the method of recording the visits made by Health Visitors to comply with the requirements of the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health. The figures recorded for 1963 are as follows :—

Children born 1963	5,414
Children born 1962	5,983
Children born 1958-61	10,641
Miscellaneous visits	2,464
<hr/>	
Total effective visits	24,502
Ineffective visits (no one at home) ...	4,093
<hr/>	
Total visits	28,595
<hr/>	

Miscellaneous Visits, 1963 :—

Persons aged 65 or over	392
Mentally disordered persons	203
Persons discharged from hospital (other than mental hospital)	77
Tuberculous households	207
Households visited on account of other infectious diseases	11
Expectant mothers	430
Visits to schools	133
Visits to houses re. schoolchildren ...	525
Other visits	486
<hr/>	
Total :	2,464
<hr/>	

SECTION 25.—HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Staff.

Cases treated and visits paid.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment of this service remained the same as at 31st December 1962 :—

1 Superintendent and staff equivalent to
22 full-time district nurses.

Miss I. M. Worsfold, Superintendent Home Nurse, left on the 31st January, 1963 and her replacement, Miss D. A. Street, commenced duty on the 1st May, 1963.

The figures in the tables that follow indicate that, whilst the number of cases fell slightly compared to 1962, the number of visits rose by 2,287. This is probably due to an increase in the number of patients requiring a prolonged course of injections as part of their treatment. The visits paid to those patients who were aged 65 years or over at the time of the first visit during the year, rose by nearly 4,000, although the total caseload was 135 less. Similarly, the number of patients having more than 24 visits during the year, dropped slightly whilst the visits paid increased by just over 3,000.

The figures given in tables 2 and 3, are sub-divided into male and female and it is interesting to note that female cases accounted for approximately 65% of the total number of visits.

Number of Cases treated and visits paid by the Home Nurses.

Table 1.

Year.	Total Nurses (Equiv. whole- time).	Male Nurses	Cases Attended.	Visits.
1953	18	6	2,033	49,816
1954	18	6	2,231	52,557
1955	18	5	2,116	51,803
1956	18	5	2,014	47,033
1957	18	5	1,862	50,599
1958	19	5	1,928	51,178
1959	18.5	5	2,105	51,831
1960	18.6	6	2,052	53,704
1961	19.8	6	1,855	56,921
1962	22	6	1,847	58,955
1963	22	6	1,550	61,242

Table 2.

	No. of cases attended by Home nurses during the year			No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Medical	455	827	1,282	15,674	34,825	50,499
Surgical	84	100	184	5,156	4,142	9,298
Infectious Diseases	—	1	1	—	1	1
Tuberculosis ...	4	6	10	198	457	655
Maternal complications	—	24	24	—	216	216
Others	6	43	49	108	465	573
Totals	549	1,001	1,550	21,136	40,106	61,242

Table 3.

	Cases			Visits		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
No. of patients who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	329	648	977	15,678	29,052	44,730
No. of children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	36	19	55	276	183	459
No. of patients who had more than 24 visits during the year.	174	326	500	18,180	35,067	53,247

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Date		Description		Amount	
1891	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
1891	Jan 15	Received from		50.00	
1891	Feb 1	Received from		25.00	
1891	Mar 1	Received from		75.00	
1891	Apr 1	Received from		100.00	
1891	May 1	Received from		150.00	
1891	Jun 1	Received from		200.00	
1891	Jul 1	Received from		250.00	
1891	Aug 1	Received from		300.00	
1891	Sep 1	Received from		350.00	
1891	Oct 1	Received from		400.00	
1891	Nov 1	Received from		450.00	
1891	Dec 1	Received from		500.00	
1891	Total			2500.00	

The above is a statement of the account of the

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Date		Description		Amount	
1891	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
1891	Jan 15	Received from		50.00	
1891	Feb 1	Received from		25.00	
1891	Mar 1	Received from		75.00	
1891	Apr 1	Received from		100.00	
1891	May 1	Received from		150.00	
1891	Jun 1	Received from		200.00	
1891	Jul 1	Received from		250.00	
1891	Aug 1	Received from		300.00	
1891	Sep 1	Received from		350.00	
1891	Oct 1	Received from		400.00	
1891	Nov 1	Received from		450.00	
1891	Dec 1	Received from		500.00	
1891	Total			2500.00	

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against Smallpox

International Certificates

Statistics

Poliomyelitis

At the end of 1963, 80% of the under forties and 62% of the children in the age group 5—12 years had received a complete immunising course.

Continuous efforts are being made to improve these figures, particularly in the younger age groups.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Age Groups		Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations	
		By GPs	By L.A.	By GPs	By L.A.
Under	0—3 mths.	9	6	—	—
One	3—6 mths.	14	4	—	—
Year	6—9 mths.	31	1	—	—
	9—12 mths.	39	19	—	—
1 year	...	122	259	1	—
2—4 years	...	13	50	9	6
5—14 years	...	22	14	35	20
15 years or over	...	97	25	193	88
Totals		347	378	238	114
		725		352	

The number of vaccinations has fallen this year, there being no "scare" in the country. Re-vaccinations were higher than in previous years. This was probably due to the larger numbers of people going abroad for holidays.

International Certificates of Vaccination.

949 certificates were authenticated during 1963.

	LOCAL AUTHORITY CLINICS.							Total L.A. Clinics.	Medical Practi- tioners.
	Elm Street.	Gains- borough.	Whitton.	Alling- ton House.	Maiden- hall.	Rush- mere.	Chantry.		
Diphtheria Immunisation									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	18	—	12	6	—	—	12	48	100
Combined injection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	24
Combined injection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined injection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	219	154	170	17	19	36	154	769	758
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	65	63	72	19	4	22	107	352	246
Combined injection against Diphtheria and Tetanus									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	57	66	51	6	1	—	27	208	23
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	154	68	174	84	16	19	190	705	68
Tetanus Immunisation									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	35	104	40	17	1	1	25	223	177
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	4	40	7	4	1	—	2	58	34
Total immunised against Diphtheria	513	351	480	133	40	77	491	2,085	1,237
Total immunised against Whooping Cough	284	217	242	37	23	58	261	1,122	1,045
Total immunised against Tetanus	534	495	514	147	42	78	505	2,315	1,323 ¹

SECTION 27.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Staff

Vehicles

Statistics

Patients conveyed by Rail

East Suffolk County Council

Patients carried

Hospital Car Service.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Staff.

The staff remained as in 1962—1 Ambulance Officer, 1 senior driver, 18 driver/attendants and 1 mechanic.

Vehicles.

The vehicles in operation were 5 ambulances, 1 ambulance for long distance journeys, 1 sitting case car, and 2 dual-purpose vehicles.

Statistics.

The figures regarding this service are shown in the following tables. The number of patients carried by the directly provided service increased by 403. The calculated miles per patient run by the vehicles was 5.16.

Patients conveyed by Rail.

The number of patients conveyed by rail was 38. Every co-operation and help is extended by the officers of British Railways who organise these transfers.

East Suffolk County Council.

The arrangements for co-operation and mutual aid made with the East Suffolk County Council continued as in previous years. 580 cases were transferred to the County Council ambulance service during the year.

Patients carried.

	1963	1962	1961	1960
Ambulances	10,274	9,791	9,936	9,201
Car and dual-purpose vehicles	17,793	17,873	17,124	18,008
	<hr/> 28,067	<hr/> 27,664	<hr/> 27,060	<hr/> 27,209

	1963	1962	1961	1960
Other services including midwives and/or equipment	102	229	281	346

Miles run by each of the ambulances during the year.

Regd. No.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1962
BPV. 196	1,270	637	1,090	679	1,396	968	671	885	1,603	1,321	699	622	11,841	9,413
GPV. 425	191	1,027	640	866	556	941	1,139	427	518	1,065	1,098	546	9,014	12,539
KPV. 670	1,200	1,181	1,802	1,666	1,840	2,012	1,399	1,597	1,643	1,492		1,260	18,566	20,658
NDX. 920	2,071	1,881	1,830	1,837	1,719	1,317	1,721	2,073	1,274	1,374	1,474	1,695	20,548	19,009
OPV. 9	1,896	394	612	1,032	1,388	1,168	1,045	1,126	1,554	1,864	1,756	1,449	13,976	11,402
OPV. 439	1,106	1,152	1,075	886	947	687	491	742	559	329	448	913	9,570	6,311
x DYV. 464	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	—	—	—	683	284	—	—
Totals:—	7,734	6,272	7,049	6,966	7,846	7,093	6,750	6,850	7,151	7,445	6,158	6,485	83,799	86,197*

Miles run by sitting-case car and dual-purpose vehicles.

Regd. No.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total '62
ODX. 526 Sitting Case car.	2,240	1,706	2,176	1,395	1,643	1,827	1,779	2,435	1,890	1,897	2,306	1,590	22,884	29,415
RDX. 128 Dual Pur. vehicle.	1,799	1,588	1,539	1,775	1,872	1,619	1,894	1,731	1,783	1,882	1,721	1,580	20,783	1,263
RDX. 242 Dual Pur. vehicle.	1,519	1,384	1,388	1,530	1,483	1,404	1,632	1,397	1,352	1,413	1,626	1,357	17,485	333
Totals:—	5,558	4,678	5,103	4,700	4,998	4,850	5,305	5,563	5,025	5,192	5,653	4,527	61,152	65,244†

x loan for trial.

* Total includes 6,865 miles undertaken by two vehicles withdrawn from service.

† Total includes 34,233 miles undertaken by two vehicles withdrawn from service.

Hospital Car Service.

The demands made in respect of this service are reflected in the table below.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1962
Journeys	104	86	118	121	116	96	144	114	92	157	93	187	1428	1776
Patients	278	251	357	300	290	207	343	302	201	405	272	522	3728	4787
Miles	1141	962	1394	1172	1410	952	1567	1754	1383	2191	1327	2236	17489	18969
Cost	£36.9.0	£30.12.10	£44.4.4	£37.16.2	£44.9.3	£29.15.10	£49.10.4	£55.12.9	£45.8.1	£70.7.3	£45.5.1	£70.15.5	£560.6.4	£534.7.7

SECTION 28.—

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

B.C.G.

Examination of Contacts

Care and After-Care

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus

Recuperative Holidays

Heaf Testing

Notification of Tuberculosis

Prevention of Break-up of Families

Chiropody

Suffolk County Show

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children aged 13 years and over. The preliminary skin test was carried out on 1,090 children and produced a negative result in 822 cases, 812 of whom were given B.C.G. vaccination

Control of Tuberculosis—Examination of Contacts.

The details of the Contact Examinations carried out in 1963 are as follows :—

No. of new cases of tuberculosis (all types)	...	37
No. of new contacts examined or in process of examination	... ..	316
No. of contacts per case	... ..	8.54
No. of male contacts per case	... ..	1.89
No. of female contacts per case	... ..	2.57
No. of child contacts per case	... ..	4.08

New Contact Examinations.

Males	Females	Children	Total
70	95	151	316

No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis in Contacts

Males	Females	Children	Total
3	1	3	7

Percentage of new cases amongst new contacts—2.22%.

Care and After-Care.

- (i) Free Milk—at end of 1963 one patient was in receipt of free milk.
- (ii) The provision of appliances, beds and/or bedding on loan at appropriate monthly charges where the income is above the free scale continued throughout the year, and the following items were loaned during the year :—

Walking Frame	...	1	Elbow Crutches	...	9
Bedsteads	...	3	Mattress	...	1
Hoists	...	5	Blankets	...	2
Tripod Walking Sticks	...	9	Lightweight Walking Aids	...	15
Hoist Slings	...	9	Quadruped Walking Aid	...	1

- (iii) £50 is paid annually to the local Voluntary After-Care Committee.
- (iv) Leaflets prepared by the Chest and Heart Association are distributed through the medium of the Chest Clinic and by the health visitors.
- (v) Patients are supplied with disinfectant on the advice of the Chest Physician.
- (vi) A supply of sputum flasks is available for issue to patients requiring them on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

Nursing equipment and apparatus is provided through the St. John Ambulance Association (local Comforts Depot). An annual contribution is made by the local health authority to the depot. The householder is normally expected to collect and return any articles borrowed.

The types of equipment available from the loan depot are as follows :—

Basins (dishes), enamelled, kidney shape.	Urinals, male and female.
Bed cradle, rest, etc.	Mugs, sputum.
Bottles, rubber, hot water.	Cans, douche.
Bowls, enamelled iron, round shape.	Kettles, steam.
Funnels, tubing, etc. (for bladder wash outs).	Commodes.
Jug, enamelled iron, 1 quart size.	Sandbags.
Sheets, rubber, waterproof.	Crutches.
Sterilizers (fish kettles).	Chairs, wheeled.

Recuperative Holidays.

One patient was sent for a recuperative holiday.

Heaf Testing. (See Table on Page 65)

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1841—1850	...	3.57	0.35
1851—1860	...	2.91	0.47
1861—1870	...	2.83	0.44
1871—1880	...	2.57	0.47
1881—1890	...	2.07	0.60
1891—1900	...	1.74	0.42
1901—1910	...	1.45	0.36
1911—1920	...	1.20	0.31
1921—1930	...	0.83	0.15
1931—1940	...	0.58	0.11
1941—1950	...	0.38	0.06
1951—1960	...	0.10	0.02
1961	...	0.05	0.01
1962	...	0.04	0.02
1963	...	0.03	—

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

Year.	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			All Forms		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
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
Average 1941-1950	52.4	39.2	91.6	14.1	13.0	27.1	66.5	52.2	118.7
Average 1951-1960	45.2	27.2	72.4	5.8	8.0	13.8	51.0	35.2	86.2
1961	19	15	34	2	2	4	21	17	38
1962	28	15	43	1	7	8	29	22	51
1963	23	10	33	—	6	6	23	16	39

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Age.	Pulmonary			All other forms			Total 1963			Total 1962
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Persons
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
5—10	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15—20	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
20—25	1	1	2	—	2	2	1	3	4	2
25—35	5	2	7	—	—	—	5	2	7	6
35—45	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	2	4	7
45—55	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6	11
55—65	5	1	6	—	2	2	5	3	8	9
65 & over	3	1	4	—	1	1	3	2	5	9
Total ...	23	10	33	—	6	6	23	16	39	51

Heaf Testing of School Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers.

	Jelly Test 1951	Jelly Test 1952	Jelly & Heaf 1953	Jelly & Heaf 1954	Heaf 1955	Heaf 1956	Heaf 1957	Heaf 1958	Heaf 1959	Heaf 1960	Heaf 1961	Heaf 1962	Heaf 1963	Total
Number examined	5	1175	2326	1376	1110	1513	1079	1089	810	1503	982	839	1398	16553
	11	—	—	—	†166	1274	1160	333	606	494	557	540	—	5652
	13+	—	—	+99	+278	501	676	1265	983	1247	703	1637	1090	9002
Number positive	5	139	170	52	27	41	9	37	18	36	32	63	55	708
	11	—	—	—	5	154	82	13	23	31	28	68	—	512
	13+	—	—	33	94	130	121	171	167	241	104	346	268	1799
% positive	5	11.8	7.8	3.9	2	2.7	.8	3.4	2.2	2.4	3.3	7.5	3.9	
	11	—	—	—	13	12.1	7.0	3.9	3.8	6.3	5.0	10.7	—	
	13+	—	—	33	33	25.8	17.9	13.5	16.9	19.3	14.7	21.1	24.5	
Active cases found in children tested	4	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	13
Active cases found in contacts	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

† Multiple Puncture
* Jelly Test

THE PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee continues to hold regular meetings. Good Liaison exists between the different agencies.

The Council make an annual contribution towards expenses incurred in providing an N.S.P.C.C. Social Worker.

CHIROPODY

The chiropody service commenced in September, 1960, and has steadily grown since that time as will be seen from the tables which appear later in this section. During the year, one part-time chiropodist left and one whole-time and two part-time chiropodists were appointed, making the strength at the end of the year one whole-time and three part-time staff (equivalent to $2\frac{1}{4}$ whole-time chiropodists).

Sessions are held at Elm Street Clinic, the four main branch clinics and at four old peoples' homes. A fortnightly session commenced on the 5th January, 1963, at Hawthorn Drive Old Peoples' Home which opened in late 1962. The home accommodates 58 men and women and an average of 11 patients attended each of the 27 sessions held throughout the year. Whilst the service is available to expectant mothers and handicapped persons, by far the majority of cases are elderly people accounting for some 95% of the total attendances.

A patient must be recommended by a doctor, a member of the staff of a hospital, any welfare or social worker, the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee Secretary, an officer of the National Assistance Board or an officer of the Ministry of Pensions. If elderly persons call at any of the clinics and produce an Old Age Pension book, they are not necessarily referred for a formal recommendation. A charge of 2/- per treatment is made (whether one or both feet are attended to) except to patients in receipt of National Assistance who receive free treatment.

Two record cards are kept for each patient; one is a record of attendance and payments made, and the other is the clinical record. The fee is paid to the chiropodist in attendance who also issues a receipt.

Each chiropodist renders a weekly record of sessions attended and work undertaken, from which, in the case of part-time chiropodists, a claim for payment is prepared. At each clinic a note is kept of:—

- (a) The number of sessions held.
- (b) The number of appointments made.
- (c) The number of patients actually attending, and
- (d) The number of patients who paid for treatment and the number who received free treatment.

Those patients who are unable to attend at the clinic and consequently require treatment in their own homes are referred to the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee, who employ chiropodists to undertake this work. The cost of this treatment is reimbursed by the Corporation to the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee.

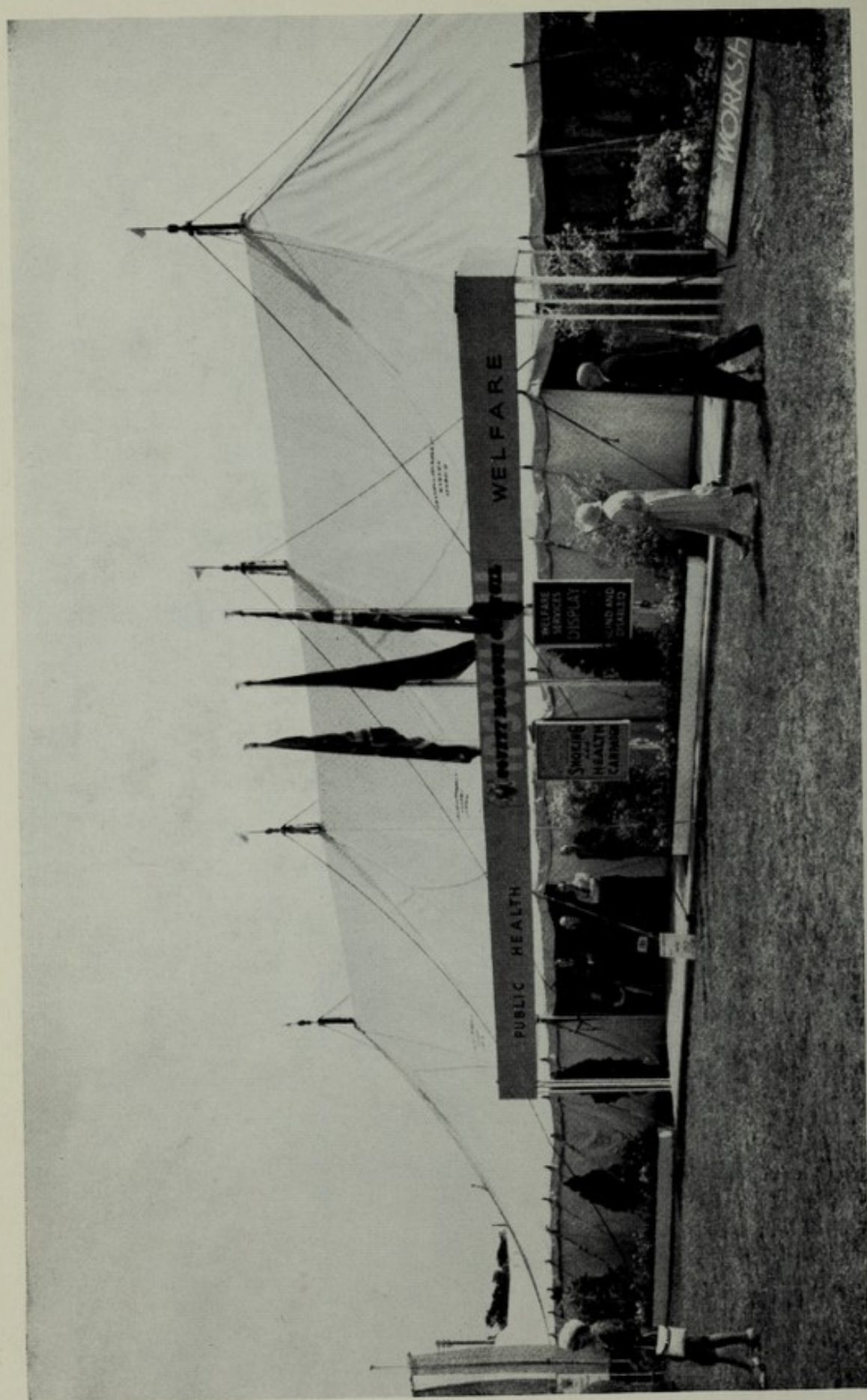
The sessions held during the year at individual clinics and Old Peoples' homes, and total attendances, are as shown below :—

Clinics			No. of Sessions	Total No. of Attendances
Elm Street ...	...	...	456	2,582
Allington ...	...	...	118	654
Chantry ...	...	...	31	165
Gainsborough ...	...	...	55	304
Whitton ...	...	...	38	199
Welfare Services Homes				
Burlington ...	...	...	14	135
Heathfields ...	...	...	49	378
Hawthorn Drive ...	...	...	27	298
Congreve Road ...	...	...	14	164
			<hr/> 802	<hr/> 4,879

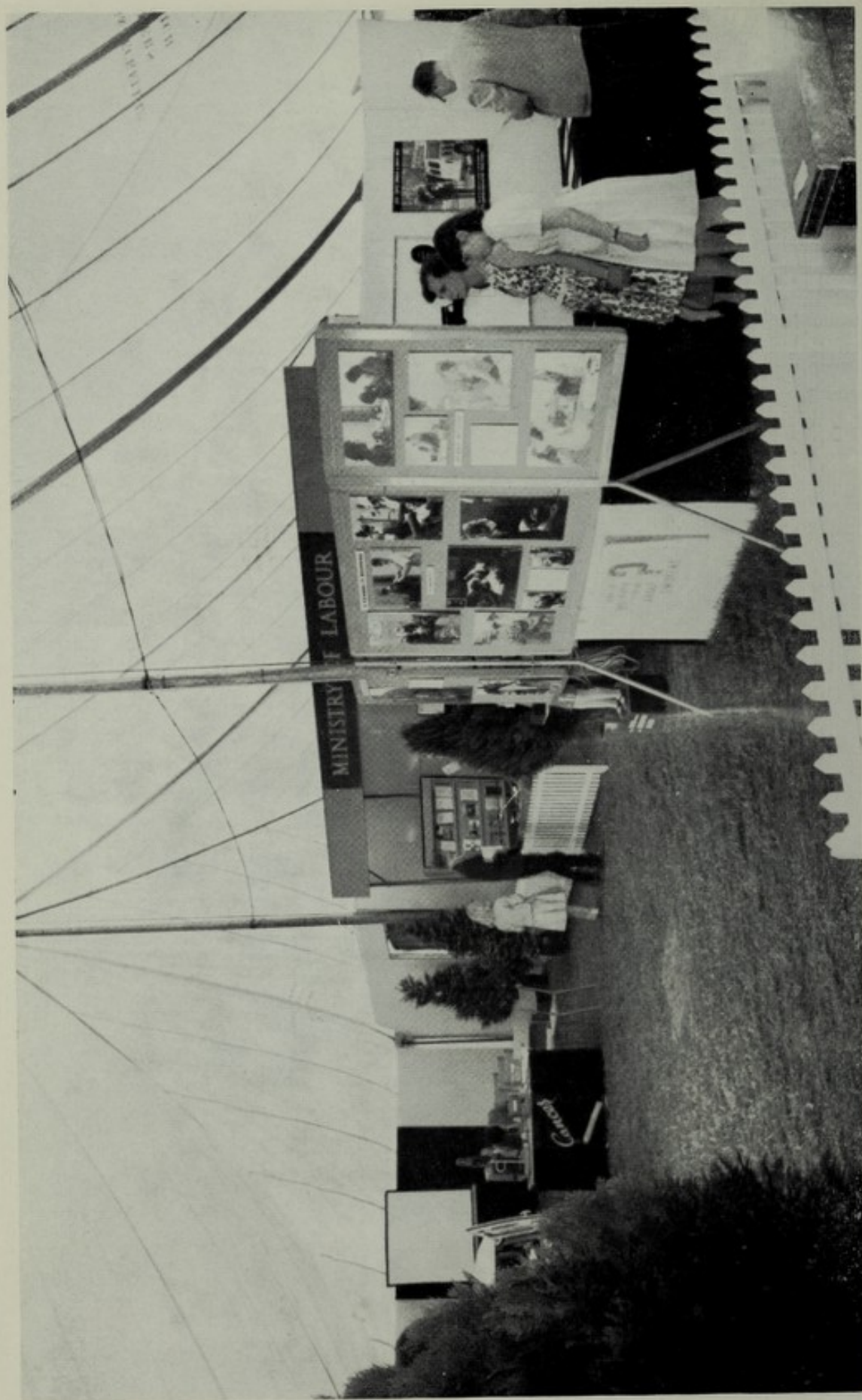
The figures given in the following table indicate the use made of the service since September, 1960 :—

	Number of Sessions held				Total attendances				Number of individual patients attending			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
March Quarter	—	36	167	204	—	194	887	1,133	—	114	427	649
June "	—	71	192	179	—	392	1,126	1,141	—	193	541	701
September "	—	106	195	178	—	604	1,146	1,102	—	283	630	777
December "	33	140	197	241	153	785	1,123	1,503	96	382	636	933
Totals	33	353	751	802	153	1,975	4,282	4,879				









SUFFOLK COUNTY SHOW, 5th, & 6th JUNE, 1963.

The Corporation Stand at the Suffolk County Agricultural Show this year was allocated to the Public Health Department. The exhibition concentrated on one aspect of public health and the topic chosen was "Atmospheric Pollution, with special reference to smoking and health." The exhibit was arranged in three phases —

- (a) atmospheric pollution as such, with working models loaned by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research and Messrs. Radiovisor Parent Ltd.;
- (b) a fixed three-sided stand on which photographs, diagrams and other material obtained from the Central Council for Health Education were displayed—a variety of pamphlets and other documents were available on this stand;
- (c) an area used for projecting films from a mobile unit supplied by the Central Council in connection with the Smoking and Health Campaign.

Although sited at a large Agricultural Show which covered a multitude of exhibits and items of general interest, the Public Health exhibition attracted some 5,000 persons, many of whom showed considerable interest and asked numerous questions. The film shows which were arranged for morning, afternoon and early evening were well attended and on average some 60 people stayed throughout each show. The question sessions after the film shows varied in interest and length, but one at least lasted some 45 minutes.

Floral decorations were provided by the Parks Department and the front entrance of the marquee was prepared by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

The photographs included in this Report show the front of the marquee and two views in the exhibition itself.

The first of these is the fact that the
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SECTION 29.—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Staff

Assessments

Domestic Help Club

Night Attendants

Washing Service

Statistics

Year	Domestic Help Service	Domestic Help Club	Night Attendants	Washing Service	Statistics
1961	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1962	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1963	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1964	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1965	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1966	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1967	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1968	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1969	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1970	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

At the 1st January, 1963, the approved establishment of domestic helps was 80, representing 3,360 hours per week. This was increased to 81 (3,402 hours per week) with effect from 1st April, 1963.

In May, payments made by the Ministry of National Insurance and the National Assistance Board were adjusted and as the revised payments affected the majority of cases receiving help, it was found necessary to pay special visits to each case, and to re-assess the charge to be made. These visits which had to be made over a short period of time, are reflected in the table at the end of this section. The number of visits undertaken by the Organiser and her Assistant, supplemented by other staff of the Department visiting in the evenings, rose during May, to 710 compared with a normal monthly average of 172 visits.

Cases helped during the year were as follows :—

	Maternity	%	Old Age	%	Other	%	Total
1963	183	17.0	743	68.9	152	14.1	1,078
1962	204	18.7	723	66.3	164	15.0	1,091

Whilst the total case load fell slightly compared with the previous year the cases receiving help at the end of the year numbered 613, an increase of 49 cases on the case-load at 31st December, 1962.

During the year 158,208 hours of help were provided, an increase of 8,975 hours over the previous year.

The 183 maternity cases each received an average of 47½ hours help, usually over a period of a fortnight, and the 743 elderly people received an average of 175 hours help during the year.

Assessment Sub-Committee.

The Assessment Sub-Committee met monthly to review cases of hardship and to deal with requests for the provision of help at reduced charges.

Domestic Help Club.

The Club continued to have monthly meetings which were well attended, when activities of an instruction and social nature were undertaken.

Night Attendants.

Early in 1963 a Night sitters-in service was implemented and was in operation for the greater part of the year.

The demands on this service are not constant or regular and vary considerably from week to week.

The Night Attendants who are called upon as and when required normally serve from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m.

Patients in receipt of a National Assistance allowance receive the service free of charge, others are assessed in the same way as if they were in receipt of domestic help.

During 1963, 28 cases were attended, involving 2,391 hours of night attendance.

Washing Service.

The washing service continued and details are given in the following table:—

Number of cases dealt with	6
Number of days machine operated	52
Number of articles washed	1,546
Number of hours of duty by helper	156

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Monthly statement of cases receiving help and hours of attendance during 1963.

	No. of Cases receiving help at beginning of period. (1)				No. of New Cases during period. (2)				No. of Cases terminated during period. (3)				No. of Cases receiving help at end of period. (4)				No. of Visits undertaken by organiser and assistant (5)	No. of hours of duty performed by helpers. (6)				No. Employed (Full and Part time) (7)
	M	OA	O	T	M	OA	O	T	M	OA	O	T	M	OA	O	T		M	OA	O	T	
JANUARY (4 wks)	5	492	67	564	10	16	7	33	10	13	2	25	5	495	72	572	153	439	9640	1391	11470	166
FEBRUARY (4 ")	5	495	72	572	15	16	3	34	15	16	—	31	5	495	75	575	164	807	9736	1538	12081	169
MARCH (5 ")	5	495	75	575	17	35	10	62	19	22	4	45	3	508	81	592	218	1263	12875	1758	15896	176
APRIL (4 ")	3	508	81	592	15	21	5	41	12	17	5	34	6	512	81	599	141	728	9646	1384	11758	181
MAY (4 ")	6	512	81	599	24	16	9	49	22	19	4	45	8	509	86	603	710	994	10536	1658	13188	182
JUNE (5 ")	8	509	86	603	23	21	7	51	30	13	5	48	1	517	88	606	112	1209	12428	1946	15583	183
JULY (4 ")	1	517	88	606	12	16	5	33	9	18	3	30	4	515	90	609	158	428	10541	1665	12634	176
AUGUST (5 ")	4	515	90	609	12	18	6	36	13	14	7	34	3	519	89	611	182	504	10352	1599	12455	150
SEPTEMBER (4 ")	3	519	89	611	15	20	10	45	12	51	7	70	6	488	92	586	183	522	10341	1464	12327	177
OCTOBER (4 ")	6	488	92	586	10	27	10	47	14	4	13	31	2	511	89	602	208	587	10640	1592	12819	181
NOVEMBER (5 ")	2	511	89	602	17	27	9	53	16	12	7	35	3	526	91	620	252	787	13668	1778	16233	184
DECEMBER (4 ")	3	526	91	620	8	18	4	30	11	22	4	37	—	522	91	613	125	442	9851	1471	11764	187
TOTALS																	2,606	8,710	130254	19,244	158208	—

M—Maternity Case confined at home.

OA—Old Age

O—All other cases.

T—Total.

SECTION 51.—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Administration

Staff

Training of Mental Health Workers

Duties delegated to Voluntary Association

Co-ordination

Prevention, Care and After-Care

Short Term Care

Mental Health Act, 1959

Statistics

Facilities for Occupation and Training (Heathside)

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Details of administration, together with statistics and other points of interest, are as follows :

1. **Administration.**

The Mental Health Service is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This Sub-Committee consists of seven members of the Council and two members who are co-opted.

2. **Staff Employed in the Mental Health Service.**

(a) **Medical:**

The Medical examination of the mentally sub-normal and severely sub-normal is carried out by the medical staff of the Department. The Medical Officer of Health, his Deputy, and certain Assistant Medical Officers are on the panel of approved practitioners as provided for in the Mental Health Act, 1959. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in association with the Mental Health Officer, undertakes visits to certain cases.

(b) **Social :**

1. The Mental Health Officer (male), who is also a Mental Welfare Officer under the Act.
2. Two Mental Welfare Officers (male).
3. Two part-time Mental Welfare Officers (male), who share with 1 and 2 above, the duties after office hours and at week-ends and Bank Holidays.

(c) **Training :**

1. The Supervisor (female) of Heathside Training Centre.
2. Eight Assistant Supervisors (7 female, 1 male) of Heathside Training Centre.

3. **Training of Mental Health Workers.**

Student nurses, trainee health visitors, trainee play-therapists and various other students have visited the Mental Health Service during the year as part of their training.

4. **Duties Delegated to Voluntary Associations.**

No specific duties are delegated to the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association, which however, continues its invaluable work by making monetary grants to necessitous cases and by arranging outings and parties. The Association funds are derived in the main from donations and subscriptions from private persons, and from a grant which is made by the Ipswich Corporation.

The Mental After-Care Association, a national voluntary body, provides a re-habilitation hostel in Ipswich for post-psychotic cases, and the Ipswich Corporation guarantees the financial maintenance of a varying number of patients in this hostel. The number of patients maintained by this authority at the end of 1963 was 2 male and 9 female.

5. Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

- (a) **The Mentally Sub-Normal and Severly Sub-normal :**
Supervision of these cases continues as before. As for many years past, the waiting list for admissions to special hospitals continues to give concern as the numbers requiring urgent admission continue to grow. The only means of alleviating the considerable hardship to the families of such cases is by short-term care, which is arranged by the Local Health Authority, either with the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, or with private Homes. Vacancies for permanent care are allocated solely by the Board. Details of short-term care are given below in 6 (b) while figures in 8 (b) show admissions for permanent care during the year.
The services of the Regional Consultant in Sub-normality have been called upon where necessary.

- (b) **Mental Illness :**
The close co-operation between the Mental Welfare Officers and the medical staff at St. Clement's Hospital has continued throughout the year. Regular case conferences are held by consultant psychiatrists at the hospital, and these are attended by the Mental Welfare Officers. Some statistical data relating to social psychiatric work is given in 6 (a) and 7 below.

6. Account of Work undertaken in the Community: Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

- (a) **Prevention, Care and After-Care of Mental Illness :**
Three hundred and fifty cases have been investigated during the year. Of these 276 were admitted to psychiatric hospitals (see 7 below). Of the rest, 27 were referred by hospitals for after-care and "follow-up," while 47 were cases for whom no treatment was considered necessary. Of these 47, most were visited regularly for some time until it appeared that they had stabilised sufficiently to require no more outside assistance.
- (b) **Short-term care of the Mentally Sub-normal :**
This year 35 patients were admitted for temporary care under the provisions of Circular 5/52. Of these, 24 went to special hospitals and 11 went to private Homes at the expense of the Local Authority.

7. Mental Health Act, 1959 (Mental Illness).

The following are the admissions to psychiatric hospitals by Mental Welfare Officers during 1963 :—

Form of Admission	Males	Females	Total
Mental Health Act, 1959:			
Informal patients	36	50	86
Section 25 (observation)	21	43	64
Section 26 (treatment)	5	9	14
Section 29 (emergency)	37	53	90
Section 60 (Court-Order)	—	—	—
Section 136 (Assisting police)	2	4	6
Returned from Leave of Absence	7	9	16
Total number of admissions—	108	168	276

The number admitted in 1962 was 214.

The number of patients admitted outside office hours during 1963 was 106, compared with 90 during 1962.

As before, the service maintains a 24-hour coverage, at least one Mental Welfare Officer being available at any time. So that they can always be contacted easily, either during or outside office hours, a rota of duties is supplied to the Borough Police, St. Clement's Hospital, the Ambulance Station, and the general office of the Public Health Department.

8. Mental Health Act, 1959. (Sub-normality).

(a) Ascertainment of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients :—

	Males	Females	Total
Cases notified by Local Education Authority and placed under Community Care	9	5	14
Notified as leaving special hospitals and placed under Community care	1	—	1
Notified by Police and Courts and placed under Community care	—	—	—
Notified from other sources and placed under Community care	6	6	12
Notified as leaving special hospitals and placed under guardianship	1	—	1
Total no. of cases reported during 1963:	17	11	28

(b) *Admissions to Special Hospitals :—*

Females	...	...	...	...	...	1
Males	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 4 <hr/>

Patients awaiting admission to such hospitals :

				31.12.62	31.12.63
Males	...	...	...	29	27
Females	...	...	...	17	18
				<hr/> 46 <hr/>	<hr/> 45 <hr/>

(c) *Number of Cases under Community Care :—*

				Males	Females	Total
Community Care	...	...	...	94	81	175
Informal Community Care	...	...	...	44	36	80
Guardianship	...	...	...	1	—	1
				<hr/> 139 <hr/>	<hr/> 117 <hr/>	<hr/> 256 <hr/>

(d) *Number of Ipswich Cases in Special Hospitals :—*

Males	...	...	...	...	...	102
Females	...	...	...	...	...	75
						<hr/> 177 <hr/>

9. **Facilities for Occupation and Training.**

The following table gives details of the patients in attendance at Heathside Training Centre at the 31st December, 1963 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Low Grade, under 16	9	7	16
Higher Grade, under 16	28	13	41
Adult Male Workshop	16	—	16
Adult Male Low Grade	9	—	9
Adult Female Lower Grade	—	17	17
Adult Female Higher Grade	—	12	12
(class held twice a week)			
Home Training	3	30	33
Totals :—	65	79	144

Heathside continues to do a great deal for the mentally handicapped children. The provision for the nursery group has unfortunately been taken up largely by more severely handicapped children, many of whom are unlikely to progress through the centre. However, a Special Care Unit is planned and it is hoped will not be too long in arriving.

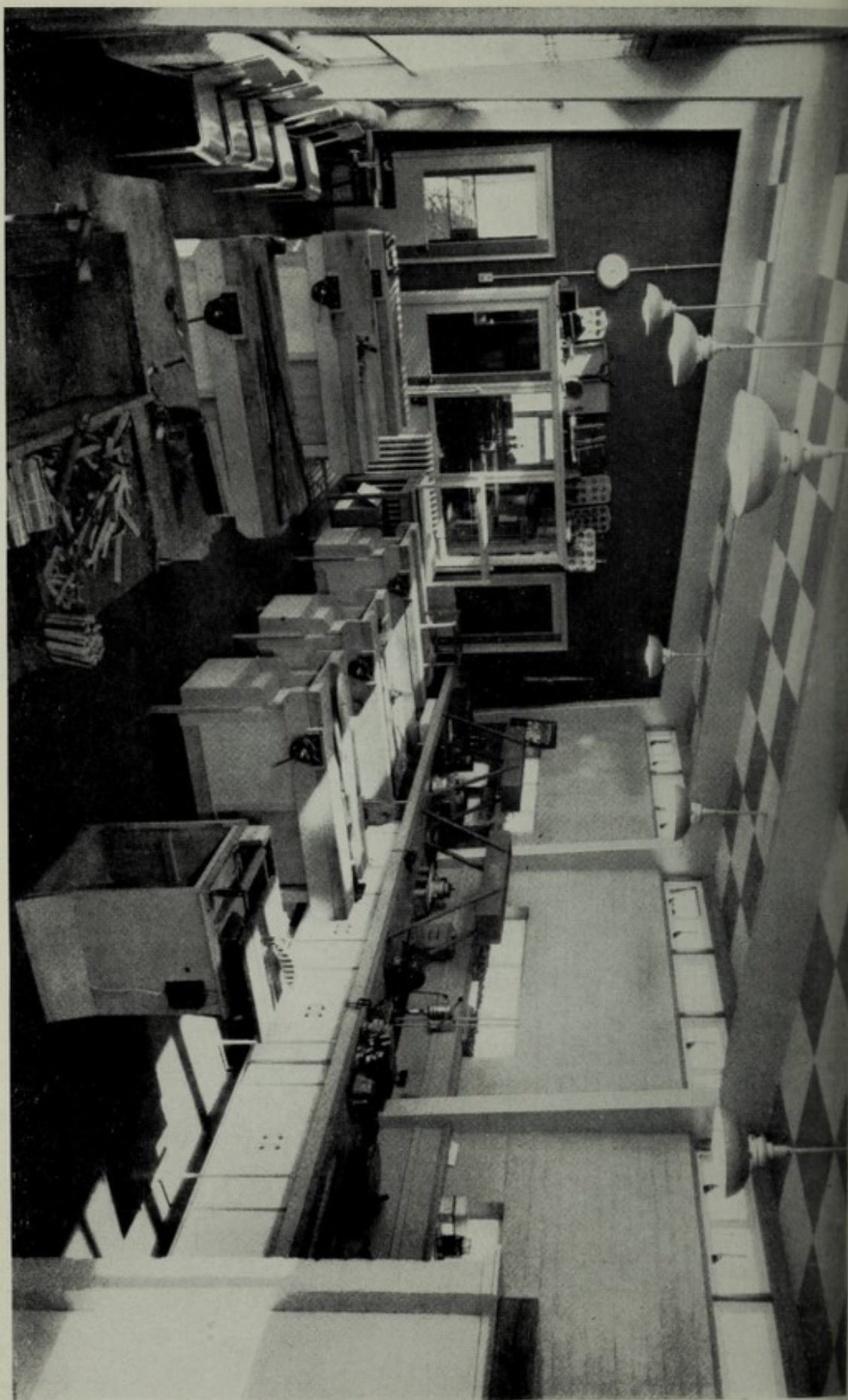
One of the difficulties experienced is the shortage of trained staff. The present staff are managing extremely well in the circumstances, but before long, serious consideration must be given to training newly recruited staff. This is being done already by a number of authorities.

At the annual children's party at Christmas we were fortunate enough to be given the services of a conjurer. The show was enjoyed by children and staff alike and the remarkable similarity of the reactions of these children to those of normal children, was very obvious. This shows in a small way how well the staff succeed in their efforts to train the children to fit into society and to appreciate the things that normal children enjoy.

As usual a large number of visitors came to the centre in 1963. We were particularly pleased to welcome a group of psychiatrists from overseas who were visiting the Department of Child and Family Psychiatry. The third year student nurses from the Nurses' Training School and the students from St. Audry's Hospital visited the centre and were interested in this side of the work of the Department.



HEATHSIDE TRAINING CENTRE (ADULT FEMALE CLASS)



HEATHSIDE TRAINING CENTRE (WORKSHOP)

SECTION C.**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

Notifications

Measles

Typhoid

Section 172—Public Health Act, 1936

Dysentery

Food Poisoning

Diphtheria

Notifications.

The following Table gives (a) Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in Ipswich during 1963 (b) the notification rates per 1,000 living in 1963; and (c) the number removed to Hospital.

The numbers of cases notified in 1962 are given for comparison.

	AGE GROUPS											Total	1962 figures	Notifi- cation rates 1963	Remo- vals to Isolatn Hosp.
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65+			
Scarlet Fever	—	1	9	14	19	94	20	2	2	1	—	—	162	1.36	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	2	—	1	10	0.08	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.02	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	2	—	—	21	0.18	5
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.01	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.02	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	3	1	—	10	0.08	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	56	121	180	193	175	742	36	12	—	3	—	—	1518	12.71	4
Whooping Cough	3	6	1	1	5	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	0.23	1
Paratyphoid	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.01	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.01	1
Food Poisoning	2	—	1	1	—	21	5	2	15	9	4	—	60	0.50	3
Dysentery	3	7	2	4	8	18	6	3	11	4	4	19	89	0.75	6
Total	66	136	193	213	207	892	71	23	49	25	10	20	1905	—	25

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.

Measles.

This year was expected to show a high incidence of measles and in fact 1,518 cases were notified. The Medical Research Council and the Public Health Laboratory Service were anxious to assess the need for universal measles vaccination by enquiring into the incidence of serious complication during a year of high incidence. The cases occurring during the first four months of the year were to be studied.

Ipswich, together with most Local Authorities, co-operated by following up all notified cases by a postal enquiry requesting from the family doctor information concerning any complications that may have occurred. The figures for Ipswich show a total of 515 cases notified in the four month period in 44 of which complications occurred. Some of these were of course relatively minor complications unlikely to produce permanent disability. The final analysis of results is still awaited.

Though most of the complications were minor ones, encephalitis can occur with measles. One such case occurred during the year, affecting a five-year old boy who had just started school. His illness was in fact extremely severe and it was felt that the chances of his full recovery were slender. However, I am glad to be able to report that he returned home before Christmas and started school again in February, 1964.

Typhoid.

During the year a number of cases of typhoid occurred in Zermatt. Fortunately no Ipswich resident was affected, though one family had been in contact with such a case. The members of the family were kept under supervision until all chance of their developing the infection had passed.

Later in the year an Ipswich resident was admitted to St. Helen's Hospital suffering from typhoid. It was established that the disease had been contracted while he was spending a holiday in Italy. He was the only member of the family infected, and in fact the responsible organism was never isolated, the diagnosis being made by blood tests alone. Two members of the family who work in a cafe were taken off work until they had been found to be clear of infection.

Compulsory action and the Tuberculosis Patient under Section 172 of Public Health Act, 1936.

It is relatively uncommon for compulsory action to be taken to admit a tuberculous patient to hospital, though a few cases have been reported recently.

In June, a 61 year old man was reported to be living in the Salvation Army Hostel in Ipswich having recently discharged himself from St. Helen's Hospital against medical advice. He was known to be sputum positive.

He was a man of limited intelligence who, when seen, refused to go back to hospital saying that he would only go back when the weather turned cold. He was quite unmoved by the risk he was causing the other men in the hostel.

Finally a notice was served on him and the case was taken to the magistrates' court and an order obtained for his detention in St. Helen's Hospital for three months.

Our experience was typical in that by the time the order was made, there was no trace of the patient. However, the police were notified and located him and took him to hospital quite quickly. At the end of the three months he had produced four negative specimens of sputum so that no further order could be obtained. This is by no means a guarantee that he will remain sputum negative and one wonders what the outcome of this case will be.

Dysentery.

Any infectious disease occurring in a hospital is cause for concern because of the tendency to disrupt the work of the hospital while measures are taken to prevent its spread.

On the 16th January, 1963, notification of two cases of sonne dysentery was received by telephone. The cases were in a children's ward of the general hospital and the first child had been admitted for an appendicectomy on the 10th January. Shortly after the operation he developed diarrhoea. The specimen produced a growth of *Sh. Sonne*. A second child admitted on the same day and operated on for a hernia, developed diarrhoea two or three days later. He also was found to be suffering from sonne dysentery. Both children were transferred to the hospital for infectious diseases on 16th January. At the same time the Medical Officer of Health was called to a meeting of the Control of Infectious Diseases Committee.

At this meeting it was decided to close the ward—a small nine-bedded ward—to admissions. The staff were advised on methods of control and the Medical Officer of Health was informed of children discharged who had contact with the original or subsequent cases.

A check on all of these revealed no further cases of infection. It was learned, however, that the original case had had contact with another known case of sonne dysentery and this, with the time factors taken into consideration, established that he had been infected before admission to hospital.

A third child developed diarrhoea and was transferred to isolation but subsequently proved to be free from infection.

Unfortunately a staff nurse developed diarrhoea on 17th January. She was treated at home by her own doctor and remained away from work until three negative specimens had been obtained.

The ward was re-opened on 25th January, having been closed for only nine days.

This case illustrated well the advantage of calling the Control of Infectious Disease Committee at the earliest possible opportunity. On this occasion it resulted in rapid control being gained over the spread of an infection that could easily have kept the ward closed for a much longer period.

Food Poisoning.

On the 18th July, 1963, notification was received from a school of a number of cases of diarrhoea which had occurred during the previous night. Those affected suffered from diarrhoea and abdominal pain, starting during the night of the 17th/18th July. By the following morning most of them had recovered, though some did not return to school that day.

The school dinner of the 17th July, 1963, was suspected as being the cause of this outbreak. A sample of the meal, which consisted of cold roast mutton, beetroot, potato, cheese pastry, jam tart and custard, was sent to the Public Health Laboratory. In view of the fact that the beetroot was a new product, being re-constituted dehydrated beetroot, a sample was sent to the Analyst for chemical analysis.

This school meals kitchen serves four schools and provides approximately 360 meals per day. Investigations at these schools showed that about 45 children and staff were affected, all of whom had eaten the suspected meal. Specimens of faeces were obtained from 12 of the affected persons; all of these showed a heavy infection with cl. *Welchii*. The roast lamb also grew a heavy pure growth of cl. *Welchii*. The method of preparation of food and the standard of hygiene in the kitchen is good and no joint over 3 lbs. in weight is normally used in order to ensure that all parts of the joint are adequately heated.

THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

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.

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	267	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
1936-1940	363	0.78	355	98	2.3
1941-1945	356	0.82	346	97	4.4
1946-1950	208	0.42	191	94	10.9
1951-1955	1	0.01	1	100	—
1956-1960	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—

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
1946-1950	5	.02	3	.01	8	.02
1951-1955	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956-1960	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Venereal Disease

Nurseries and Child Minders

Registration of Nursing Homes

Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons

Medical Examination of Staff

Public Mortuary

National Assistance Act

Meteorological Notes

VENEREAL DISEASE

Table I shows the number of Ipswich patients dealt with during the last 15 years, and Table II gives the days and hours of out-patient sessions :—

TABLE I.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-V.D. conditions	TOTALS	
				Actual	Grand
1949	36	36	114	72	186
1950	32	22	123	54	177
1951	39	34	189	73	262
1952	35	41	184	76	260
1953	67	36	203	103	306
1954	14	67	117	81	198
1955	15	144	151	159	310
1956	45	125	144	170	314
1957	27	125	164	152	316
1958	10	118	118	128	246
1959	15	138	134	153	287
1960	21	135	165	156	321
1961	18	53	148	71	219
1962	16	100	137	116	253
1963	10	121	182	131	313

TABLE II.

HOURS OF OUT-PATIENT SESSIONS		
Day	Males	Females
Monday ...	5.30—7.30 p.m.	7.30—8.30 p.m.
Tuesday ...	—	2.30—5.00 p.m.
Wednesday ...	—	—
Thursday ...	—	—
Friday ...	1—2.30 p.m.	2.30—5.30 p.m.

As suggested by the Ministry an experienced health visitor is employed for tracing contacts of infectious cases and the follow-up of cases under treatment. She deals with cases in all parts of the town.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

At the end of 1963 sixteen persons were registered under this Act.

These registrations provided places for a total of 144 children.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Homes first registered during the year ...	—
Homes on the register at the end of the year ...	2
Number of beds provided for: Maternity ...	—
Others ...	38

No action was taken by the Authority during the year other than to carry out routine inspections.

NEW REGISTRATIONS DURING 1963

A. Blind Register.

Age Groups.	0-1	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Males	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
Females	1	—	—	1	3	11	6	2	1
	1	—	1	2	4	12	8	2	1
Males	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...

Incidence of Blindness.

Age Groups.	0-1	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Males	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—
Females	1	—	1	3	3	8	7	1	1
	1	—	2	4	5	9	8	1	1
Males	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...

B. Partially-Sighted Register.

Age Groups.	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65+
Males	5	1	5	8	7
Females	3	3	7	5	35
	8	4	12	13	42
Males	...	...	...	26	...
Females	...	...	...	53	...
Total	...	...	...	79	...
(a) Prospective blind	...	...	8	28	36
(b) Requiring observation	...	...	5	15	20
(c) Children	...	...	5	3	8
	...	...	18	46	64

The following changes took place during the year ended 31st December, 1963 :—

Blind Register.

New cases registered	...	...	...	31
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	4
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	3
Deaths	...	...	...	41
De-certified—sight improved	...	...	...	1
De-certified—transferred to P/S register	...	...	...	—

A total of 38 (31 males, 7 females) were in employment, 16 by blind organisations and 22 by others.

The total number of blind persons on the register at the 31st December, 1963, was 288 (122 males, 166 females).

Partially-Sighted Register

New cases registered	...	...	...	13
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	3
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	—
Deaths	...	...	...	9
Sight deteriorated (registered as blind)	...	...	...	3
Sight improved	...	...	...	—

The total number of partially-sighted persons on the register at 31st December, 1963, was 79 (26 males, 53 females).

Follow-up of Registered Blind/Partially-Sighted persons Year ended 31st December, 1963.

	Cause of Disability					
	Cataract		Glaucoma		Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of para. 7 (c) on Form B.D.8 recommends:—						
(a) No treatment	1	B. P.S.	1	B. P.S.	—	10 1 B. P.S.
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	5 2	B. P.S.	9 2	B. P.S.	—	6 8 B. P.S.
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	4 1	B. P.S.	8 2	B. P.S.	—	5 4 B. P.S.

C. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(i) Total number of cases notified during year ... Nil

(ii) Number of cases in which :—

(a) Vision lost	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	...	...	...	...	Nil

**Medical Examination of Staff Carried Out
during the past four years.**

Analysis of Examination.

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Superannuation	193	186	163	203
Council Sickness Scheme ...	153	363	373	611
Public Service Vehicle (statutory) ...	136	121	93	100
New Entrant	85	54	66	90
Determination of Fitness ...	20	25	25	42
Freedom from Infection ...	16	120	195	286
For other Authorities ...	8	5	5	12
	<hr/> 611	<hr/> 874	<hr/> 920	<hr/> 1,344

Personnel of Departments.

Transport	234	193	174	231
Borough Surveyor's	120	134	113	174
Public Health	88	107	53	172
Education	56	298	421	596
Welfare	36	33	51	63
Borough Treasurer's	22	8	21	12
Children's	9	11	14	6
Libraries	2	6	8	5
Town Clerk's	6	15	6	6
Police	6	7	6	1
Cemeteries	3	4	3	1
Waterworks	6	17	10	17
Parks	6	9	9	6
Fire Service	8	18	18	17
Other Departments and Authorities	9	14	13	37
	<hr/> 611	<hr/> 874	<hr/> 920	<hr/> 1,344

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Public Mortuary is situated at The Mount, approximately one hundred yards from the Public Health Department. The mortuary attendant and post-mortem assistant is also employed as the storekeeper at the Public Health stores. The mortuary provides a viewing room, an operating room and an office, and a 3-tier refrigerator is installed at one end of the laying-out room. During the year 571 bodies were received at the mortuary and post-mortems were conducted on 562 bodies.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT—SECTION 47.

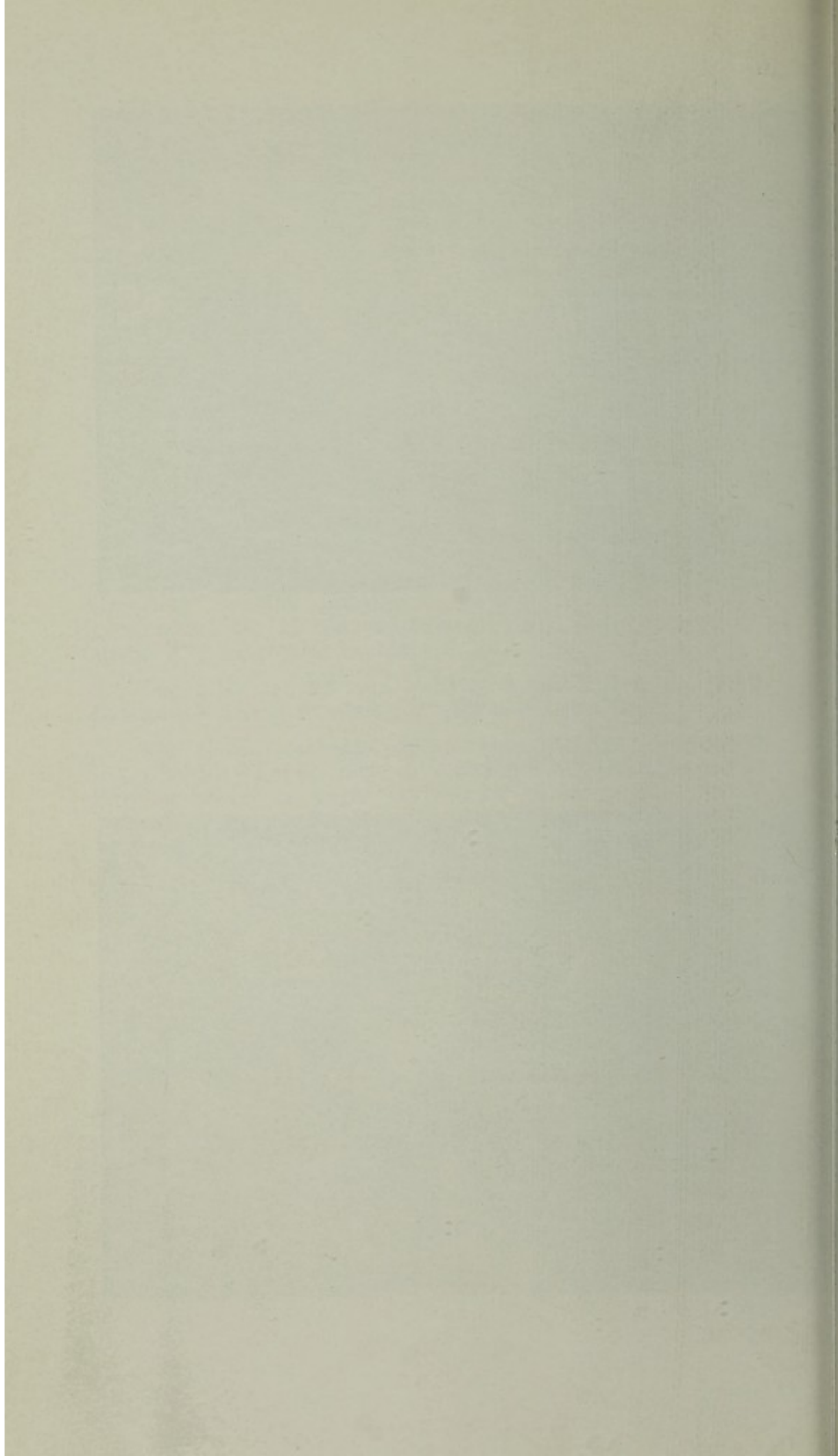
In 1963 eight cases were seen with a view to action under this section of the National Assistance Act. The first of these was an application for renewal of an Order originally obtained in September, 1962. It is unusual to require renewal of an Order, most patients settling well in hospital or Heathfields when they find that they are at last being well cared for. However, in this case the patient had not completely settled and renewal of the Order was required. Shortly after this she settled well but unfortunately later in the year died of a malignant disease.

Of the remaining seven cases seen, two were considered to lie outside the scope of the National Assistance Act and both were sufficiently mentally disturbed to warrant the attendance of a psychiatrist. On his recommendation they were compulsorily admitted to the psychiatric hospital.

Two other patients confronted by a doctor from the Health Department agreed to admission without a Court Order.

The three remaining patients were removed compulsorily under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. One case particularly illustrates the plight into which an old person can fall because of his very strong sense of independence. This man aged 83, was seen at the request of the general practitioner in March, 1963, when the weather was still very cold. He was found lying against the front door unable to get up, and entry to the house had to be made through a window. He was under-nourished, dirty and cold. His clothes were filthy and in ribbons. His living room was in a state of indescribable chaos as can be seen from the photographs. It appeared that he had been up and about until a day or two previously, but the only help he had accepted was from a school girl who lived nearby and did his very limited shopping for him. Help had been offered by two sons but he had refused to allow them or the welfare officer into the house. The continuing cold weather caused him to deteriorate rapidly and at this point the welfare officer was able to gain access to the house. In spite of his serious condition he refused to leave his home and urgent action had to be taken to obtain a Court Order. On admission to Heathfields he progressed quite well for two weeks and his gross anaemia, the result of chronic malnutrition, was being satisfactorily treated. However, just when he appeared to be recovering well he collapsed and died suddenly of a chronic heart condition.





Another case with a happier ending was that of an old lady found collapsed in a cold house. She had clearly lived on bread and butter and tea for a long time, and after admission to Heathfields was found to have a haemoglobin of only 43%. She was deaf and very reluctant to be helped, but after some weeks of treatment her anaemia recovered and surprisingly her hearing returned to normal. She is now a permanent resident of Heathfields and is well contented with her new home.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES 1963

The readings summarised in the appended tables were taken at Rushmere St. Andrew at a height above M.S.L. of approximately 145 feet. With the exception of the grass thermometer, all the thermometers are housed in a standard Stevenson screen, giving what is commonly known as the "shade" or "air" temperature. The grass thermometer, fully exposed at night an inch or two above short grass, gives some indication of the temperature to which an object—freely exposed to the sky—has been subjected through loss of heat by radiation. A reading of 32 deg. F. or less on the grass thermometer is the criterion of an official ground frost.

In our last Annual Report, we mentioned the onset (about Christmas 1962) of an abnormally severe wintry spell in which several local and national records were broken. In fact, as will be seen by some of the figures in the appended summary, January and February were notable not only for some abnormally low temperatures, but for the persistence with which the cold spell held us in its grip. Thus, from January 1st to February 25th, the maximum temperature never once exceeded 40°F, and the nights, of course, were even worse and throughout the whole of January and February and up to March 5th, freezing air temperatures were registered on all but four nights—while from January 1st to February 11th inclusive, the daily maximum temperature failed to exceed 32°F (freezing point) on no less than 17 occasions.

Fortunately, the summer of 1963 made some amends and there were some warm sunny spells with temperatures reaching or exceeding 75°F on 15 days. (One of the warmest and driest periods was a beautiful spell of weather from about May 30th to June 13th). There was some notable warmth during early Autumn and two of the days on which the temperature reached 75°F, were as late as the middle of September.

Total rainfall was slightly below the average and the year was notable for an unusually dry February and a most remarkable absence of any noteworthy rainfall in December.

As usual, we give below a summary of the longest rainy and dry spells (0.01 ins. being the definition of a rainy day) :—

Rainy spells of 10 or more days' duration (inclusive dates) :—
10 days—August 16th to 25th.

Dry spells of 10 or more days' duration (inclusive dates) :—
16 days—May 28th to June 12th.
15 days—February 22nd to March 8th.
12 days—September 11th to September 22nd.
11 days—December 1st to December 11th.

The criterion of an official drought is 15 or more consecutive rainless days and it will be seen by the above that two such droughts occurred during 1963.

The last ground frost of the spring was on April 27th (30°F) and the first ground frost of autumn was November 14th (32°F).

WALTER J. GLENN, F.R.Met.Soc.
ALFRED G. GLENN, F.R.Met.Soc.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1963

Month	TEMPERATURES										RAINFALL						
	In Screen					On Grass					Total	Greatest fall in 24 hours		No. of Rain days	No. of wet days		
	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Lowest Maximum	Highest Minimum	Lowest Minimum	No. of Ground Frosts											
	°F	Date	°F	Date	°F	Date	°F	Date	°F	Date	Ins.	Date	Ins.	Date			
January	40	27th	11	13/23rd	29	1, 12, 16, 19, 23	33	27th 28/29th	—1	23rd 24th	0.90	0.28	0.28	2nd	13	5	
February	46	26/27th 28th	17	2nd	30	2nd	33	8th	6	5th	0.85	0.31	0.31	1st	15	5	
March	59	6th	24	2nd 3rd	37	21st	43	18th	13	2/3rd	10	0.63	0.63	0.63	11th	17	9
April	65	28th	29	1st	44	5th	54	29th	25	1st	4	0.39	0.39	0.39	29th	16	12
May	78	31st	35	4th	53	1st	51	17/31st	34	16/20th	—	0.48	0.48	0.48	23rd	13	7
June	82	9th	47	4/15th	58	28th	54	13th	46	23/27th	—	0.39	0.39	0.39	28th	11	9
July	80	22nd	43	27th	63	18th	61	20th 24th	40	27th	—	0.50	0.50	0.50	6th	8	4
August	75	1st/2nd	45	17/30th	55	18th	60	8th	41	30th	—	0.89	0.89	0.89	17th	23	17
September	76	17th	44	7th 13th/16th	57	30th	57	21/22	41	13th	—	0.40	0.40	0.40	24th	13	9
October	69	12th	40	14/15th	50	28/29th	52	20th	37	9/14th	—	0.46	0.46	0.46	6th	12	7
November	59	2nd 10th/19th	29	21st 28th	44	28th	49	2, 7, 11, 12th	25	21st	6	0.69	0.69	0.69	17th	20	13
December	49	2nd	25	21st 25th	35	20/21st	49	3rd	23	21, 24, 25th	20	0.24	0.24	0.24	25th	10	5
Year	82	June 9th	11	Jan. 13th/23rd	29	Jan. 1st 12, 16, 19, 23rd	61	July 20/24	—1	Jan. 23/24th	99	0.89	0.89	0.89	Aug. 17	171	102

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SECTION E.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply.*(i) Supplies Statistics.*

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

The total quantity pumped during the year was 1,757,220,000 gallons compared with 1,721,844,000 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 35,376,000 gallons.

(ii) Purity.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made, by the Public Analyst, of the raw water at the pumping stations and at the reservoirs after chlorination. Samples for bacteriological examination are also taken by the Public Health Inspectors from various premises in the Borough.

During the year, 101 samples of water from the public supplies were examined by the Public Analyst and 208 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

A copy of a Certificate of Analysis of Waters (shown overleaf) can be taken as average of the results for the whole year.

The samples submitted for examination gave satisfactory results except for one Main supplying a new factory area, which, on routine sampling, gave an unsatisfactory result. This Main was isolated from the supply and on several occasions was flushed out and re-chlorinated.

Although improved bacteriological count was obtained it was still not entirely satisfactory until one of the hydrants fitted on to the Main was removed and replaced. Following this a number of satisfactory results were obtained and the water was put again into circulation.

As a result of this incident all newly installed mains are now sampled and cleared before the water is put into circulation, and in three cases unsatisfactory results were obtained. Flushing and chlorinating of the mains was carried out and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

(iii) Potential contamination.

Persons to be employed at the pumping stations are required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the M.O.H. before commencing duties.

(iv.) The number of dwelling houses in Ipswich supplied from public water mains was 37,736.

Bulk supplies by meter are also afforded to a small part of the Samford Rural District Council, and to Bramford in the Gipping Rural District.

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

COPY

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD, LTD
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Eric C. Wood, Ph.D., A.R.C.S.,
F.R.I.C.,
M. W. Wood.

Sample received: 16th July, 1963

Marked: as under

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

CLARENCE HOUSE,
6 CLARENCE ROAD,
NORWICH, NOR 29T.

Telephone. NORWICH 24555.

from Ipswich Public Health Dept.
Lab. No. 6381/8/W

2nd August, 1963.

Cert. No. P.1156.

The chemical results are stated in parts per million

Distinctive No. or Name	Nitrogen			Chloride as Chlorine	Hardness			Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C 2 days	Presumptive Coliform Organisms	B. Coli Type 1
	Ammon- iacal	Album- inoid	Nitrate		Total	Temp.	Perm.			
140 Waterworks Street	neg. tr.	0.01	5.5	78	400	305	95	Nil	Nil	
141 Spring Road	neg. tr.	neg. tr.	8.5	68	340	300	40	Nil	Nil	
142 Park Road	neg. tr.	neg. tr.	6.5	38	345	285	60	Nil	Nil	
143 Whitton Well	neg. tr.	0.01	8.0	36	345	285	60	Nil	Nil	
144 Westerfield Well	neg. tr.	neg. tr.	6.0	60	370	285	85	Nil	Nil	
145 P.H. Dept. Tap	neg. tr.	neg. tr.	6.0	40	355	290	65	Nil	Nil	
146 Belstead P.S. (Raw)	0.02	0.01	Nil	34	315	295	20	Nil	Nil	
147 Belstead Water Tower (Treated)	0.02	neg. tr.	Nil	36	325	300	25	Nil	Nil	
Iron = 0.49 p.p.m. Iron = 0.04 p.p.m.										

Remarks:—

All these waters maintain their usual excellent organic and bacteriological quality. The analyses call for no special comment. In our opinion they are well suited to the purposes of a public supply.

for LINCOLNE SUTTON & WOOD LTD.

(sgd.) ERIC C. WOOD.

2. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows :—

Analysis of Inspections	1963
Houses for detailed inspections	490
Houses for overcrowding	67
Houses for nuisances	658
Houses for disrepair	1,107
Houses for verminous and filthy conditions	93
Houses for drainage	1,677
Houses prior to removal to Council Houses	—
Houses for Disrepair Certificates	50
Houses for Improvement Grants	366
Caravan Dwellings	97
Common Lodging Houses	30
Houses let in multiple occupation	139
Total Inspections of Housing Conditions	4,774
Slaughterhouses	1,608
Butcher Shops	55
Dairies and Shops Selling Milk	403
Bakehouses	61
Ice Cream Premises	116
Fried Fish Premises	13
Other Fish Premises	42
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars	138
Food Hawkers	51
Clean Food Campaign and Food Hygiene Regs.	442
Wholesale Food Premises	22
Miscellaneous Food Premises	157
Food Inspections at P.H. Dept.	96
Grocers Shops	226
Total Inspections with reference to Food	3,430
Visits after Infectious Diseases	561

Analysis of Inspections— <i>continued</i>	1963
Factories Act—Power Factories	200
Non-Power Factories	22
Outworkers	11
Building Sites	3
Sanitary Accom. Regs	208
Offices	2
Shops Act visits	191
Schools	4
Rodent Control	227
Pet Animal Acts	38
Rag Flock Act	1
Accumulation of Refuse	209
Hairdressing Premises, Ipswich Corpn. Act	39
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act	14
Merchandise Marks Acts	9
Health Education	14
Port Health	172
Miscellaneous visits	562
Total of other Inspections	2,487
Total Inspections made during 1963	10,691
Analysis of work Carried Out	
Drains smoke tested	100
Drains water tested	10
Drains unblocked and cleansed	154
Re-constructed drainage systems	2
Drains repaired	66
New gullies fixed	1
Inspection chambers provided	4
Inspection chambers repaired	8
Total drainage, etc works carried out	345
New water-closet pans fixed	28
New flushing apparatus provided to W.C. ...	6
Flushing apparatus to water-closets repaired	8
W.C. seat fixed	3
Flush pipe joints repaired	7
W.C. seats repaired	1

Analysis of Work carried-out— <i>continued</i>					
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	42
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Roof gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Eaves-gutters and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	25
Brickwork re-pointed	...	...	...	...	13
Dampness otherwise remedied	...	...	...	...	2
Walls cement rendered	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	51
Firegrates repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	29
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	17
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Ash bins provided	...	...	...	...	7
Skirting boards renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	4
New sink waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	5
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Works	...	...	...	...	3
Total works carried out to houses					333
Walls, ceilings, floors repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Walls, ceilings, floors redecorated	...	...	...	...	1
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	12
Water-closets repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	5
Cupboards for clothing provided	...	...	...	...	2
Other works	...	...	...	...	5
Total works to food premises					37
Walls, etc., cleaned and redecorated	...	...	...	...	6
San. Accom. provided or improved	...	...	...	...	30
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty persons cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
Total of other works carried out					48
Total works carried out during the year					763

PROGRESS OF NOTICES

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	391
Informal Notices completed	...	...	...	...	...	236
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	7
Statutory Notices completed	...	...	...	...	...	4

SHOPS

191 visits were made to shops for the purpose of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

No new licences were issued during the year but a new residential site for 32 caravans was almost completed and occupied during the year.

There remain 14 site licences for caravans, and two changes of occupier were approved by the Public Health Committee during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are four public swimming baths in the town, two being open-air pools and two indoor baths. The source of water supply is from the town mains and each has a continuous filtration and chlorination plant.

In the case of open-air pools, there is a full change of water every three hours and in the case of the indoor baths, every four hours. Daily tests for residual chlorine and alkalinity are taken by the Baths Superintendent's staff.

Public Health Inspectors took 46 samples of water for bacteriological examination. During the year three more school swimming pools were opened, making a total of seven schools provided with this amenity, and routine tests for residual chlorination have been carried out.

In four instances unsatisfactory bacteriological results were obtained but in each case, these were traced to be a fault in the chlorination, and this was immediately rectified. Repeat samples gave satisfactory results.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

During the year one additional licence was granted for a common lodging house. This application was received the previous year, but the conditions imposed were not complied with until the present year, when the Local Authority granted a licence.

This makes two licensed common lodging houses in the Borough, and routine visits show both premises to be satisfactorily run.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	...	...	7
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	...	7

In all cases the houses were disinfested.

Treatment was, in most cases, by using D.D.T. insecticides.

In addition, 93 local authority owned houses were sprayed for woodworm.

SCHOOLS

Four routine visits were made to Schools during the year.

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 and the Rent Act, 1957	...	1,597
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose	...	2,616
2. (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	490
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose	...	1,088
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	42
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	...	263

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 its officers	145
---	-----	-----	-----

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

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	5
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	8
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	48
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	6
(c)	Number of cases rehoused during the year	...	11
(d)	Number of persons concerned	...	86

4. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Housing Act, 1957, Section 42.

Representations were made in respect of three Clearance Areas during the year. Details are given below.

	No. of premises	No. of occupants
Swan Lane Clearance Area	4	12
1/15 inc. Rectory Road Clearance Area	8	28
Holywells Cottages Clearance Area ...	5	14

A local public enquiry was held in connection with one of the above orders.

5. OTHER UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) **Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.**

(i) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957	25
(ii) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957	2
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil

(b) **Housing Acts, 1949 and 1957.**

Closing Orders made under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	17
--	----

(c) **Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, and Housing Act, 1957.**

Closing Orders made under Sections 17 (3) and 26 of Housing Act, 1957	Nil
--	-----

6. HOUSING ACT, 1949—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

During the year, visits were made to 366 premises for inspections with reference to applications for improvement grants.

7. DISREPAIR CERTIFICATES.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year, 24 applications for Disrepair Certificates were received. Eight certificates were issued and also 16 undertakings to carry out work were accepted.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. MILK SUPPLY.

(a) **Inspection of Dairies under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

Number of dairies on register	...	...	...	19
Number of distributors on register	...	...	...	110
Number of visits to dairies and shops selling milk	...			403

(b) **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

Number of samples taken—school milk	...	...	105
Number of samples taken—designated milk	...		152

Milk Samples.

Of the samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination eight failed the Methylene Blue test during the year. These failures were investigated and in a number of cases unsatisfactory storage facilities were thought to be the cause.

One sample of milk failed the Phosphatase test and despite investigations, no apparent cause for this failure could be determined. Repeat samples showed satisfactory heat treatment.

(c) **Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949. Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

Number of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences issued		1
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	...	13
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"		4
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	...	4

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part					
	Cattle (exclud- ing) cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Rams	Pigs
Number inspected	11,100	1,510	390	7,259	125,463
Number killed	11,100	1,510	390	7,259	135,672
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	10	15	48	404
Part carcasses condemned ...	2,223	551	10	275	20,348
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci	20.1	37.2	6.4	4.4	16.5
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Part carcasses condemned ...	25	2	—	—	8,672
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0.2	0.1	—	—	6.9
<i>Cysticercus</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	21	3	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	21	3	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

Each of the carcasses affected by *Cysticercus Bovis* was treated appropriately by cold storage for 21 days in local refrigeration before release for consumption. The total number of carcasses examined as shown in the above table was 145,722. This shows a decrease of 39,192 on last year. Three private slaughter-houses were licensed during 1963.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Number of new Slaughtermen's licences issued	...	5
Number of Slaughtermen's licences renewed	...	30

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

These Regulations which came into force on the 1st October, 1963, were immediately put into force at the two private slaughterhouses and the bacon factory situated in the Borough. Unfortunately before the end of the year, three experienced Inspectors were lost to other Authorities and this number included the Senior Meat Inspector. As a result of this it was not possible to carry out an inspection in accordance with the new Regulations at one of the Slaughterhouses, and stamping of carcasses had to cease. At the other two slaughterhouses the Regulations were carried out and all carcasses inspected and stamped.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were notified of the default occasioned by the shortage of staff, but with the co-operation of the factory every endeavour was made to carry out an inspection at the factory, although it was found impossible to carry out the detailed examination required by the Regulations.

Every effort was made by the Local Authority to obtain replacements of staff but due to the national shortage of trained Public Health Inspectors, no replacements could be obtained by the end of the year.

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

Beasts.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	19
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	117
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	119
Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	129
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	667
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	2,150
Part-Livers	...	...	...	...	...	455
Tripes	...	...	...	...	...	49
Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	38
Kidney Suet	...	...	...	...	...	46
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	33
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	42
Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	44
Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hindquarters	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mesentery Fats	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	6

Calves.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	15
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	13
Plucks	...	...	...	...	6

Sheep.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	46
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	12
Plucks	...	...	...	...	176
Livers	...	...	...	...	127
Lungs	...	...	...	...	219
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	7
Legs	...	...	...	...	96

Pigs.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	413
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	395
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	2,796
Heads	...	...	...	...	6,836
Necks	...	...	...	...	154
Plucks	...	...	...	...	11,041
Livers	...	...	...	...	1,221
Lungs	...	...	...	...	1,652
Hearts	...	...	...	...	213
Intestines	...	...	...	...	3,403
Legs	...	...	...	...	793
Flare Fats	...	...	...	...	4,860
Hocks	...	...	...	...	650
Fore Ends	...	...	...	...	11
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	7,796
Bellystrips	...	...	...	...	197
Tenderloins	...	...	...	...	28
Mesentery Fats	...	...	...	...	3,413
Flares	...	...	...	...	156
Skirts	...	...	...	...	2,665

Meat	...	...	...	1,009 tins
Bacon, Sausages and Imported Meats	...	...	...	4,357 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	1,988 tins
				+ 22 cwt. 54 lbs.
Soup	...	...	...	390 tins
Jam, Marmalade, etc.	...	...	...	172 tins and jars
Milk	...	...	...	454 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	2,422 tins
Fish	...	...	...	655 tins
Fish	...	...	...	15½ stone
Rice Puddings	...	...	...	383 tins
Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	...	...	...	209 pkts. and tins
Sugar	...	...	...	196 lbs.
Tea	...	...	...	220 lbs.
Coconut	...	...	...	200 lbs.
Nuts	...	...	...	1 barrel

Sauces, etc.	82 bottles
Butter, Margarine, Cooking Fats	45 pkts.
Cream	414 tins
Cheese	14 lbs.
Puddings	32 tins
Fruit Juices	87 tins
Liquid and Frozen Egg ...	56 lbs.
Cereals	235 pkts. or tins
Beverages	34 tins or jars
Baking Sundries	534 pkts. and 452 lbs.
Meat Paste and Fish Paste ...	50 jars
Vegetable Juices	22 tins
Cordials, Squash, Canned Drinks, etc.	46 bottles or tins
Baby Food	38 tins
Sweets	200 pkts.
Welfare Foods (Orange Juice) ...	108 bottles
Dried Fruit	270 lbs. + 20 pkts.
Herbs	21 tins

In addition to the items listed above, the following foodstuffs were condemned during the year, as a result of breakdowns in refrigerating apparatus in shops.

Cakes, Sweets, etc.	318 pkts.
Fish, Fish Fingers and Fish Cakes	1,666 pkts.
Vegetables	2,017 pkts.
Meat, Meat Pies, etc.	1,578 pkts.
Other Foods	266 pkts.
Ice Cream	1,311 pkts.

3. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The following table shows samples taken during the year :—

Article	Samples taken		Samples genuine		Samples Not genuine
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Milk and Cream	24	Nil	24	Nil	Nil
Other Foods	Nil	228	Nil	202	26
TOTALS	24	228	24	202	26

During 1963, 399 visits were made to premises under this Act.

The following action was taken during the year—

Sample No.	Article	Offence	Action Taken
1	Portuguese Sardines in Tomato Sauce and Olive Oil.	Undeclared ingredient present	Importers have instructed Portuguese packers to amend label.
4	Cayenne Pepper	Incorrect label	Manufacturers have agreed to amend label.
9	Hot Pepper Pickle	Ingredients in incorrect order	Jamarian suppliers have agreed to amend label.
11	Steamed/Baked Pudding Mix	Declaration of extra ingredients required not sufficiently prominent. Pictorial Design misleading	Manufacturers have agreed to amend label, rectifying both contraventions.
12	Processed Austrian Smoked Cheese	Contained excessive moisture	Recipe to be amended to conform with British regulations.
26	Oxtail Soup (packet)	Insufficient oxtail present	Manufacturers are prepared to alter formulation so as to "ensure that the soup will conform to the draft Code of Practice".
28	Blackcurrants in Syrup	Undeclared colouring matter present	Manufacturers will modify labels.
38	Ham and mushrooms in white sauce.	Deficient in meat	Old stock — remaining cans withdrawn from sale.
49 and 93	Vecon	Deficient in iodine	Correspondence with the manufacturer's consultant revealed a difference in analytical procedure accounting for the discrepancy in results. Future procedure agreed upon.
69	Black Pepper	The words "Registered Trade Mark" given in partly abbreviated form and not in full	Manufacturers have modified labels.
71	Fruit Salad in Heavy Syrup.	The words "Registered Trade Mark" given in partly abbreviated form and not in full	Manufacturers have agreed to modify labels.
87	Casserole Steak	Article misdescribed and deficient in meat content for a "meat with gravy"	Producers have discontinued this line.

Sample No.	Article	Offence	Action Taken
88	Paté of Tiny Pink Shrimps	Deficient in fish content	Considerable correspondence with manufacturers on the conversion factor used by the Public Analyst, resulted in suggestion being made that further samples of the product be obtained when it was again available, due to the periodic variation in protein content.
94	Loaf of Bread	Foreign body present	Found to be old partially hardened dough or similar material. Bakehouse inspected with a view to ensuring the prevention of further recurrence.
96	Dried Rubbed Marjoram	Contained excessive extraneous matter (part of which was sand)	Assurance given by manufacturers that packing process will be tightened up and check samples taken.
99	Meat Pudding	Deficient in meat content	Taken up with manufacturers who are endeavouring to increase meat content of their product to suggested standard.
103	Top of the Milk	Contained only 19% milk fat, whereas should have contained at least 23% milk fat	After considerable correspondence, Counsel's opinion was obtained that title under which article is sold considered to be in accordance with present requirements of legislation.
125	Apricot Sponge Pudding	Ingredients in incorrect order	Future supplies of labels to be appropriately amended.
136	Smoked Ham and Peef	Deficient in meat content	Manufacturers have now discontinued this product.
163	Chopped Ham and Pork	Deficient in meat	Taken up with Dutch producers. Further action not considered appropriate in view of absence at the present time of a Food Standards Order covering this type of product.
175	Blackberries in Syrup	Contained a slight excess of lead	Taken up with importers who have initiated investigations in this country and in Holland into the possible sources of contamination, with a view to eliminating future problems of this kind.
193	Pineapple in Sorbitol Syrup	Carbohydrate in excess of the declared amount	Manufacturers to amend new supplies of labels to conform to raised average figure of carbohydrate content.

Sample No.	Article	Offence	Action Taken
195	Pure Farm Butter	Contained excess water and free-fatty-acids	No further quantities of this butter was sold but the farmer who consigned it was warned of the requirements of the Act.
223	Processed Peas	Contained excess copper	Old stock—current supply held by local retailers withdrawn.
235	Cake Mix	The notice of additional ingredients not sufficiently conspicuous	Wholesalers requested to draw the American producer's attention to this offence.

4. ICE CREAM EXAMINATIONS.

52 samples of ice cream were taken from retailers and manufacturers during 1963 and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows:—

42 ...	Grade 1.	2 ...	Grade 3.
5 ...	Grade 2.	3 ...	Grade 4.

Of the unsatisfactory results, two were from ice cream produced in another district, and the information was passed on to the Public Health Department concerned.

The ice cream manufactured in the Borough shows an appreciable improvement in bacteriological condition during the year.

5. CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Inspections are made to all newly established food premises in the Borough for the purpose of advising on Food Hygiene requirements. A copy of a "Guide to the Food Hygiene Regulations" is given to each occupier.

Ten talks on food handling were given to various groups of people during the year, including trainee nurses at the local hospital and members of the licensing trade.

A large store organises courses for their new employees, in which lectures on "Hygiene for Shop Workers" are included. Seven such lectures were given by Public Health Inspectors during 1963.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

Retail.

Butchers	...	...	94
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	53
Grocers	...	...	258
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	88
Sweets and Mixed	...	...	122
Fish Shops (all types)	...	...	64
(Frying carried out at 49 premises)			
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	...	...	65
Licensed Premises, Hotels, etc.	...	...	123

Wholesale Only.

Butchers	...	...	...	4
Butchers Supplies (sausage rusk, etc)	...	...	...	3
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	9
Grocers	...	...	...	8
Fish	...	...	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	2
Ice-cream	...	...	...	3

Manufacture Only.

Jam	...	...	...	1
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	1
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	3
Brewers	...	...	...	1

Total 854

Food Premises, etc.

The following table shows the number of registered food premises, etc. in the Borough and the number of inspections carried out in connection therewith.

Type of Registration	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
(a) <i>Food and Drugs Act, 1955</i>		
(i) Preparation or manufacture of pickled or preserved food	49	55
(ii) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	76	
(iii) Manufacture, Storage or sale of ice cream	5	116
(iv) Wholesale Storage and sale of ice cream	3	
(v) Wholesale and Retail Storage and Sale of ice cream	1	
(vi) Retail Sale and Storage of ice cream	322	4
(vii) Boiling of Shellfish	9	
(b) <i>Ipswich Corporation Act, 1948</i>		
(i) Hawkers of Food—Section 126	78	51
(ii) Vendors of Shellfish—Section 127	21	4
(c) <i>Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949</i>		
(i) Distributors and Shops selling milk	110	403
(ii) Dairies	19	

6. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.**Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950.**

Nil

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Nil

Anthrax Order, 1938.

Nil

Swine Fever.

Nil

MISCELLANEOUS**1. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

Four samples of Fertilisers and four of Feeding Stuffs were taken during the year and submitted to the official Agricultural Analyst for examination.

One sample of Fertiliser was found to have an excess of insoluble phosphoric acid, as compared with the stated particulars of composition. As a result, the producers have amended their Statutory Statement.

The result of one sample of Feeding Stuffs was also unsatisfactory in that the protein content was in excess of the stated particulars of composition. An approach to the producers of this article has elicited an assurance that steps will be taken to obtain an improvement in this respect.

2. Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887—1953.

Nine visits were made to premises under the provisions of these Acts and, in several cases, cautions were given regarding the labelling of imported foodstuffs.

3. Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Seven premises were registered under the provisions of this Act. Thirty-eight visits were made to premises in connection with the Act.

4. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

(a) During the year, complaints of rodent infestations were received as under :—

	Business Premises	Private Premises	Local Authority Premises	Agricultural Premises	Totals
RATS	69	765	24	Nil	858
MICE	41	127	19	Nil	187

(b) The number of inspections made in connection with suspected rodent infestations (not including sewer treatments) was as follows :—

Visits to premises by Public Health Inspectors ...	227
New infestations investigated by Rodent Operatives	2,105
Routine visits and revisits by Rodent Operatives	9,842

(c) 1,320 rats and 575 mice bodies were recovered.

(d) Two routine maintenance treatments of the public sewers were carried out during the year. Oatmeal and Warfarin poison were the materials used and in each treatment over 3,000 manholes were treated. In over 30 manholes, complete takes were recorded.

(e) Following the investigation of rat complaints by the rodent operatives 40 drains were tested and found to be defective, thereby allowing the egress of rats from the sewers. The necessary repairs or renewals were carried out.

(f) **Wasps' Nests.**

During the year a service for the destruction of wasps' nests was started and 219 nests were destroyed by the rodent operators.

(g) **Pigeons in Public Places.**

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961, steps have been taken to reduce the number of pigeons frequenting the public buildings in the centre of the town.

For the period from January, 1962, to the end of 1963, 795 pigeons were caught by trapping and humanely destroyed.

5. Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

(a) **Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health.**

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	24	22	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	489	200	29	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	19	—	—	—
Totals	532	222	29	—

(b) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	25	18	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	29	20	—	3	—

(c) Outworkers Premises.

Eleven visits were made to outworkers premises during the year.

(i) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Fifty persons were employed in the making of wearing apparel and three on sack making.

(d) Factory Canteens.

Eighteen visits were made to factory canteens during 1963.

(e) Workplaces.

Two visits were made to office premises.

6. Land Charges Act.

2,787 enquiries were made under this Act in 1963.

7. Examination of Plans.

The number of plans examined that have been referred by the Borough Surveyor to the Public Health Department for observations or comment was 330.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The four stations set up in 1961, to measure the concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere continued in use involving 1,032 visits, and results received for 1963 from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are given on the opposite page.

Industrial Survey.

A further report on an industrial area of the town was submitted to the Public Health Committee on 23rd May, 1963 and information was given of the progress made in reducing the emission of smoke in this area.

Complaints.

During the year 24 complaints relating to atmospheric pollution were investigated and 60 visits were made to various premises.

The complaints included dust emission from a tar macadam manufacturer's plant; steam and fume from pig iron beds; sulphur fumes; vehicle fumes from a furniture carrier's premises; smoke from a car breaker's yard and fume from cupolas. Most of these complaints were resolved by visits to the premises concerned and the giving of verbal warnings where necessary.

Smoke Observations.

During the year 74 smoke observations were made and verbal warnings were given where necessary.

22 routine visits were also made to factories.

Summary of Visits:

Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	1,032
Smoke observations	...	...	74
Complaints	...	...	60
Factory visits	...	...	22
			<hr/>
			1,188

Suffolk Show.

During June, 1963 a Stand was taken at the Suffolk Show and an exhibition was staged featuring the causes and prevention of domestic and Industrial smoke. Various working models were obtained on loan and it was estimated that about 5,000 people saw the exhibition.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS, 1963

DATE	VALUE	Microgrammes per cubic metre.							
		P.H. Dept., Elm St.		London Rd.		Smart St.		Nacton Rd.	
		Smoke	So2	Smoke	So2	Smoke	So2	Smoke	So2
January 1st to February 4th	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	190 832 0.73 2 -	260 818 3 -	259 907 1.17 2 -	221 828 1 -	209 765 0.77 2 -	271 897 3 -	180 627 0.81 2 -	222 848 3 -
February 5th to March 4th	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	188 336 0.77 -	244 388 -	231 534 1.16 1 -	199 342 -	189 369 0.85 -	222 319 -	188 336 1.13 -	167 268 -
March 5th to April 1st	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	87 204 0.69 -	126 283 -	111 272 1.10 -	101 212 -	86 170 0.49 -	174 234 -	98 240 1.03 -	95 202 -
April 2nd to April 29th	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	62 180 0.60 -	103 248 -	85 251 1.06 -	80 171 -	68 203 0.61 -	112 238 -	67 268 1.08 -	62 141 -
April 30th to May 27th	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	44 85 0.73 -	60 118 -	52 105 1.00 -	52 107 -	46 78 0.47 -	97 159 -	45 79 0.68 -	66 136 -
May 28th to July 1st	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	17 36 0.40 -	43 132 -	20 37 0.49 -	41 91 -	14 28 0.30 -	46 115 -	13 28 0.28 -	47 168 -
July 2nd to July 29th	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	18 37 0.42 -	43 83 -	24 51 0.53 -	45 125 -	30 62 0.37 -	81 140 -	18 31 0.37 -	49 87 -
July 30th to Sept. 2nd	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	21 69 0.54 -	39 66 -	26 78 0.68 -	38 72 -	26 75 0.37 -	71 131 -	16 30 0.31 -	52 184 -
Sept. 3rd to Sept. 30th	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	36 72 0.64 -	56 101 -	43 75 0.80 -	54 90 -	41 80 0.47 -	87 190 -	33 54 0.47 -	70 175 -
Oct. 1st to Oct. 28th	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	73 135 0.68 -	107 166 -	91 173 0.96 -	95 165 -	78 155 0.50 -	155 219 -	75 156 0.76 -	99 147 -
Oct. 29th to Dec. 2nd	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	118 595 0.78 1 -	152 458 -	141 672 1.07 1 -	132 445 -	117 581 0.66 1 -	176 481 -	121 682 0.80 1 -	152 569 1 -
Dec. 3rd to Dec. 30	Average Highest Ratio Days Exceeding 500 1000	164 266 0.88 -	187 375 -	224 387 1.40 -	160 270 -	163 262 0.80 -	203 291 -	169 265 1.26 -	134 220 -

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—AVERAGE MONTHLY READINGS

Comparison between 1962 and 1963

MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE																
P.H. DEPT., ELM ST. (commercial centre)			LONDON ROAD (old congested residential)			SMART STREET (Industrial)			NACTON ROAD (modern residential)							
SMOKE	SO2	SMOKE	SO2	SMOKE	SO2	SMOKE	SO2	SMOKE	SO2	SMOKE	SO2	SMOKE	SO2	SMOKE	SO2	SMOKE
1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1963
99·17	84·83	110·75	118·33	122·83	108·92	97·75	101·5	108·83	88·92	130·33	141·25	92·25	82·25	106·42	101·25	
147	190	164	260	198	259	154	221	162	209	195	271	148	180	176	222	
116	188	122	244	166	231	120	199	137	189	149	222	116	188	139	167	
128	87	168	126	169	111	143	101	178	86	175	174	127	98	137	95	
57	62	92	103	73	85	78	80	67	68	102	112	52	67	86	62	
33	44	69	60	51	52	64	52	54	46	86	97	36	45	79	66	
17	17	48	43	22	20	50	41	29	14	69	46	17	13	62	47	
21	18	37	43	27	24	34	45	26	30	51	81	19	18	44	49	
43	21	41	39	25	26	37	38	30	26	50	71	15	16	53	52	
74	36	84	56	46	43	65	54	47	41	88	87	36	33	78	70	
87	73	85	107	101	91	70	95	96	78	110	155	95	75	83	99	
193	118	172	152	253	141	140	132	201	117	197	176	190	121	135	152	
274	164	247	187	343	224	218	160	279	163	292	203	256	169	205	134	

PORT OF IPSWICH

Section F. — *Harbour and Port of Ipswich*
Harbour and Port of Ipswich

Name of Ship	Registered Tonnage	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200

SECTION F.

Port of Ipswich

Name of Ship	Registered Tonnage	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200
H.M.S. "Hercules"	1,200	1,200	1,200

PORT REPORT 1963**Section I.—Staff.****Table A.**

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other Appointments held</i>
Reginald A. Leader	Port Medical Officer	1/4/48	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Ipswich
B. A. Smith	Deputy Port Medical Officer	22/12/58	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Deputy, do.
L. J. Massam	Chief Port Health Inspector	7/12/59	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	Chief Public Health Inspector
O. C. Williams	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	1/4/60	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector, as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, and as a Smoke Inspector.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
H. Beeley	Port Health Inspector	1/9/60 Resigned 19/5/63	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	District Public Health Inspector
E. W. Woodward	Section Senior Clerk	1/2/61		Section Senior Clerk, Public Health Dept.
R. H. Ainsworth	Rat Searcher	13/7/59		Supervisor of Rodent Operatives

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health:
Public Health Department, Elm Street, Ipswich. Ipswich 55511.

Section II.—Amount of Shipping Entering the District During the Year.

Table B.

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on board</i>
			<i>By the M.O.H.</i>	<i>By Port Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign Ports	811	228,843	—	137	None
Coastwise	1,382	625,578	1	6	1
Total	2,193	854,421	1	143	1

Section III.—Character of Shipping and Trade.

Table C.

Passenger Traffic:

Number of passengers inwards	...	...	...	296
Number of passengers outwards	...	...	...	180

Cargo Traffic:

Principal Imports : Petroleum, fertilisers, grain, coal, road stone, soft woods (loads), feeding meals and oil cake.

Principal Exports : Fertilisers, malt, scrap metal, coke breeze, grain.

Principal Ports from which Ships Arrive:

Abo, Aalesund, Barcelona, Bremen, Cannes, Casablanca, Churchill, Concarneau, Copenhagen, Danzig, Esbjerg, Frederick-sund, Fredrichstad, Gdansk, Halifax, Hamina, Helsinki, Huelva, Igarka, Karlshamm, Kasko, Kemi, Köping, Korsnas, Kotka, Kristianstad, Leghorn, Malmo, Mantyluoto, Merekula, Mo-i-Rana, Nadendal, Oslo, Port Arthur, Ravenna, Rotterdam, Rouen, Safi Sorel, Sousse, Stavanger, Stettin, Stockholm, Svendborg, Toppila, Trelleborg, Vaasa, Wismar.

Section IV.—Inland Barge Traffic.

Numbers and Tonnage Using the District and Places Served by the Traffic.

None.

Section V.—Water Supply.

(1) Source of Supply for

(a) *The District.*

The water supply is obtained from deep wells in Waterworks owned by the Ipswich County Borough Council.

(b) *Shipping.*

Shipping is supplied from hydrants on the Quayside connected to Ipswich County Borough Council's water mains.

(2) Reports of Test for Contamination.

Samples from the Ipswich County Borough Council's water supplies are taken by the Public Analyst monthly. Reports of examination results are uniformly good.

(3) Precautions Taken Against Contamination of Hydrants and Hosepipes.

Standpiping and hosepipes are used exclusively for supplying shipping and when not in use are stored under cover.

(4) Number and Sanitary Condition of Water Boats, and Powers of Control by the Authority.

No water boat is used in the Port of Ipswich.

Section VI—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

(1) List of infected Areas (Regulation 6).

The Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation is received each week, and an abstract of the ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with a Quarantinable disease is sent by post to the Preventive Officer, H.M. Customs and Excise Office, New Cut East, Ipswich.

(2) Radio Messages.

- (a) *Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the District (Regulation 13) ; and*
- (b) *Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2)).*

The Port of Ipswich is not specified as a "Radio Transmitting Port."

(3) Notifications Otherwise than by Radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

Any message for the purpose of Regulation 14 (1) (b) is received at the Public Health Office, Elm Street, Ipswich, during office hours, and outside office hours such messages are received at the residence of the Chief Port Health Inspector, by telephone or otherwise.

Action is taken as may be necessary according to the circumstances of the case.

(4) Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of Stations and any Standing Directions issued under these Regulations.

The Mooring Station for the purpose of Regulations 22 to 30 is at Cliff Quay, Ipswich.

(5) Arrangements for—

- (a) *Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases (other than Smallpox—see Section VII).*

St. Helen's Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.

- (b) *Surveillance and Follow up 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, and contacts remaining on the ship are kept under observation daily by an Officer of the Port Health Authority.

- (c) *Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons, 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 St. Helen's Isolation Hospital and at the Ipswich Smallpox Hospital.

Section VII—Smallpox

- (1) **Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox Cases are sent from the District.**

Ipswich Smallpox Hospital, Foxhall Heath.

- (2) **Arrangements for Transport of such Cases to that Hospital by Ambulance, giving the Name of the Authority Responsible for the Ambulance and the Vaccinal State of the Ambulance Crews.**

Ipswich Ambulance Service.

The vaccinal state of the ambulance crews is under constant review.

- (3) **Name(s) of Smallpox Consultant(s) Available.**

Dr. R. A. Leader, Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer, County Borough of Ipswich.

- (4) **Facilities for Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.**

Public Health Laboratory, Heath Road Wing, Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital, Woodbridge Road East, Ipswich.

Cavendish Laboratory, Austin Wing, Free School Lane, Cambridge. Telephone : Cambridge 54481.

Section VIII.—Venereal Disease.

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, and the 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 Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital at the following times :—**Males** : Mondays, 5.30—7.30 p.m. ; Fridays, 1—2.30 p.m. **Females** :—Mondays, 7.30—8.30 p.m. ; Tuesdays, 2.30—5 p.m. ; Fridays, 2.30—5.30 p.m.

There are beds available for in-patient treatment.

Section IX.—Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases on Ships.

Table D.

Category	Disease	No. of cases during year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from Foreign Ports	None	None	None	None
Cases which have occurred on ships from Foreign Ports but have been disposed of before arrival	None	None	None	None
Cases landed from other ships	—	None	1	1

This case of suspected Infectious Disease was removed to hospital but was later diagnosed as Secondary Infection of Scabies.

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ship of (a) any case of Smallpox, Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Typhus or Relapsing Fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected case of any such disease.

No cases have occurred.

Section X.—Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships.

No cases have occurred.

Section XI.—Measures Taken Against Ships Infected with or Suspected for Plague.

No ships infected with, or suspected for Plague, have arrived.

Section XII.—Measures Against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports.

(1) Procedure for Inspection of Ships for Rats.

This procedure is carried out in every case when the inspection of a ship is made on entry to the Port.

(2) Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rodents, with Special Reference to Rodent Plague, Including the Number of Rodents Sent for Examination During the Year.

If any suspected infection arises in a ship from a foreign port, special search would be made for dead rats.

Traps would be set and rat guards put on mooring ropes.

Any rodents found or trapped would be sent for examination to the local Public Health Laboratory.

See Table E.

(3) Arrangements in the District for De-Ratting Ships, the Methods Used, and, if Done by a Commercial Contractor, the Name of the Contractor.

As Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, no de-ratting certificates or de-ratting exemption certificates are issued.

Where the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot produce a valid de-ratting certificate or de-ratting exemption certificate, or where the ship is not found to be free from rodents, action is taken in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(4) Progress in the Rat-Proofing of Ships.

Advice is given as may be found necessary.

Table E.

Rodents Destroyed During the Year in Ships from Foreign Ports.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
Black Rats	—
Brown Rats	—
Species not known	—
Sent for Examination	—
Infected with Plague	—

Table F.

De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates Issued During the Year for Ships from Foreign Ports.

Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951. No certificates were therefore issued.

Ships requiring renewal of de-ratting certificates or de-ratting exemption certificates during the year were referred to the Port Health Staff at Harwich, who carried out the necessary inspection at Ipswich and issued the appropriate certificates.

Section XIII.—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances.

Table G.

Inspections and Notices.

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>		<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	
British Ships	12	Nil	Nil	—
Other Nations	131	Nil	Nil	—
Total	143	Nil	Nil	—

Section XIV.—Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934-1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the Jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

The oyster beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich Port Health Authority are not now in use.

Section XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens.

(Applicable only to Ports Approved for the Landing of Aliens).

Ipswich is not an approved Port for the landing of aliens.

Section XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the Burial on shore of Persons who have died on board Ship from Infectious Diseases.

If such a case occurred the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, in this respect would be carried out.

Section XVII.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937/1948.

Food Inspection.

Regular services between Ipswich and the continental ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Treport continued during the year and the following are lists of food inspected, items sampled, and foodstuffs condemned.

Fifty cases of canned brown lentils (containing pork) were detained as no official certificate accompanied the consignment, nor were the importers able to produce one. The goods are to be returned to the exporting country.

Items Inspected.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.
Cheese	387	10	1	24
Essence and Flavouring	29	15	—	5
Confectionery	37	14	—	1
Beer and Wines	36	19	2	13
Teabreak Rusks and Bread	23	17	—	16
Fresh Vegetables	170	3	1	27
Tinned Fish	47	14	1	16
Butter, Fats and Lard	444	18	3	4
Ox Tongues	39	6	2	5
Milk and Milk Powder	254	5	1	10
Gherkins	10	16	2	20
Dates	57	7	1	20
Celery Root Flakes	23	7	3	25
Peanut Flakes	2	2	3	18
Onions	10	14	2	20
Fruit and Fruit Juice	88	10	1	7
Buismans Aroma	1	17	2	18
Preserved Vegetables	11	15	3	3
Sugar	384	10	—	—
Powdered Soup	33	15	—	23
Potatoes	642	10	2	2
Tinned Meats	30	11	—	14
Jams and Fruit Preserve	10	11	3	15
Miscellaneous	88	19	2	19

Total	2,869	16	2	17
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Food Condemned.

One Carton (24 tins) Fried Herring.

One Tin Blackcurrants.

Nine Packets Egg Rusks.

Items Sampled for Chemical Analysis.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Result</i>
Processed Austrian Smoked Cheese	... Not genuine. The sample contained 48.2% moisture and 23.8% milk fat. In my opinion, an article of food described as "Processed Austrian Smoked Cheese" must not contain more than 45% moisture.
Brown Lentils	... Genuine.
Tomatoes	... Genuine. Free from pesticide residues.
Cucumber	... Genuine. Free from pesticide residues.

Measures Against Rodents.

(1) Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.

One Rodent Control Certificate was issued to coastal shipping during the year.

(2) The total number of Rats destroyed in the Port and Borough during the Year was as follows :—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	<i>Estimated Kill</i>	<i>Dead Bodies Recovered</i>
Black Rats	—	—
Brown Rats	—	1320
Species not known	—	—
Total	—	1320
Sent for Examination ...	12 Brown Rats	
Infected with Plague ...	Nil	

Co-operation with other Officials.

Every help and co-operation has been received by Officers of the Port Health Authority from Officials of H.M. Customs and Excise and the Ipswich Dock Commission.



County Borough of Ipswich

Principal
School Medical Officer's
REPORT

1963

REGINALD A. LEADER,

Principal School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution at 31st December, 1963)

Councillor R. J. LEWIS (*Chairman*)

Councillor W. M. MORFEY (*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman A. J. COOK	Councillor B. C. TOOKE
Alderman Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE	Mr. N. ARMSTRONG
Alderman MRS. L. LEWIS	Mr. A. J. CHANDLER
Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE	Mr. O. JOB
Councillor E. W. CLAYTON	Mr. F. METCALFE
Councillor H. R. DAVIS	Mrs. J. M. NICHOLAS
Councillor J. B. GREEN	Mr. E. B. SAUNDERS
Councillor Miss M. GRIEVE	Mr. A. J. F. SHINER
Councillor A. A. P. JACOBI	Canon R. SOUTHWELL
Councillor O. S. NUNN	Very Rev. Canon J. H. THOMSON
Councillor A. E. SEABROOKE	Mrs. P. M. TILLET
Councillor F. W. A. SKERRITT	Mrs. D. I. YOUNG

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT & WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. L. LEWIS (*Chairman*)

Alderman A. J. COOK	Councillor A. E. SEABROOKE
Alderman Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE	Councillor F. W. A. SKERRITT
Alderman MRS. M. WHITMORE	Mr. A. J. CHANDLER
Councillor Miss M. GRIEVE	Mr. O. JOB
Councillor A. A. P. JACOBI	Mrs. J. M. NICHOLAS
Councillor R. J. LEWIS	Mr. A. J. F. SHINER
Councillor W. M. MORFEY	Canon R. SOUTHWELL
Councillor O. S. NUNN	Very Rev. Canon J. H. THOMSON
	Mrs. D. I. YOUNG

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers :

MABEL G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

RUTH WRIGHT, M.B., B.S. (Part-time)

HERMIONE K. S. EGERTON, M.B., Ch.B., (Part-time)

CHRISTINA WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Part-time)

EVELYN B. KILSBY, B.A., B.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Part-time)
(Appointed 29.4.63)

MARGARET A. RIDDELL, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time)
(Appointed 18.11.63)

HONORA H. FORDE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G. (Part-time)
(18.6.63 — 31.10.63)

DENTAL STAFF

Senior Dental Officer :

T. S. LONGWORTH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.) (Appointed 17.6.63)

Area Dental Officers :

J. E. CHURCHYARD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (Part-time)

A. L. JONES, B.D.S. (Appointed 4.6.63)

G. TIDSWELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (Appointed 19.8.63)

Dental Officer :

H. E. HOVELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (Retired 11.11.63)

Dental Auxiliary :

Miss A. SCRIVENS, (Appointed 26.8.63)

Four Dental Attendants

OTHER OFFICERS

Orthoptist :

MARGARET L. HARRIS, D.B.O.

Speech Therapists :

APRIL G. WILSON (Appointed 26.8.63)

WENDY E. STOKES (Appointed 28.10.63)

Superintendent Health Visitor :

Miss J. M. STABLES

and eleven full time and three part time Health Visitors,
and one full time and six part time Clinic Nurses

CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Clerk : H. M. COLES

Senior Clerk, School Health Service : Miss V. M. HAMBLETON
(Resigned 31.12.63)

and the equivalent of six full-time Clerks

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Chief Organiser : Mr. H. STOTT

Assistants : Miss R. B. AYLES

Mr. F. W. NEWBORN

GENERAL INFORMATION

		1961	1962	1963
POPULATION				
(Estimated mid-year)	...	117,230	118,410	119,440
SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY—				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (including Voluntary Schools) :				
Number of Schools	...	39	40	40
Number on roll	...	10,656	10,701	10,826
SECONDARY SCHOOLS :				
Number of Schools	...	9	10	10
Number on roll	...	5,975	5,681	5,653
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS :				
		Number on roll		
Northgate Grammar School for Boys	...	800	830	823
Northgate Grammar School for Girls	...	618	603	596
SPECIAL SCHOOLS :				
Beacon Hill Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	...	94	92	97
Whitton Special School for Delicate Pupils	..	98	100	100
Orthopaedic Ward, Isolation Hospital	...	*10	*10	*10
(*This figure includes pupils from East and West Suffolk)				
NURSERY SCHOOL :				
Raeburn Road	...	40	40	40
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS (included in arrangements for Medical Inspection)				
Ipswich School	...	650	647	650
Convent High School for Girls		353	345	350

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

During 1963, 4,037 pupils attending maintained schools were examined at "periodic inspections" as compared with 4,410 in the previous year. "Follow-up" examinations carried out at school numbered 215 as compared with 290 in 1962:

Details of the examinations carried out at maintained primary and secondary schools are given below:—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total 1962</i>
Entrants—				
No. examined	962	859	1821	1786
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	159	108	267	280
Percentage	16.5	12.6	14.7	15.6
Intermediates—				
No. examined	450	527	977	965
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	83	132	215	233
Percentage	18.5	25.0	22.0	24.1
Leavers—				
No. examined	661	578	1239	1659
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	112	103	215	325
Percentage	16.9	17.9	17.4	19.5
Total—				
No. examined	2073	1964	4037	4410
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	354	343	697	838
Percentage	17.0	17.4	17.3	19.0

In addition to the above, 70 pupils were examined at the Ipswich School.

Seventy audiometer tests were carried out during the year on children who were thought to have defective hearing. Ten of these children were referred for further investigation and treatment.

With the increasing awareness of the incidence and importance of hearing defects on education, the Education Committee has agreed to the establishment of a unit at Rushmere Hall Junior School for partially hearing children. By the end of the year plans were already well underway for this unit.

At present routine hearing tests are not carried out on all children but in order to discover as many children as possible with hearing defects, head teachers of junior schools were asked to refer any child in whom there was any suspicion of defective hearing. Forty-two were referred and were tested, in many cases more than

once. Some of these children were found to have normal hearing but many were ultimately seen by the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons and in several cases operative procedures were carried out to improve their hearing. Others were issued with hearing aids and some will be admitted to the partially hearing unit. It is of interest to note that only a relatively small proportion of those children found to have defects were known about before this investigation. A number of other children have subsequently been found to have hearing difficulty who were not thought by their teachers to be troubled with deafness. The only conclusion to be drawn is that cases of significant hearing loss are being missed and will continue to be missed until every child is screened routinely. This is no new observation. It has been made in many areas and many authorities are now employing an audiometrician to test all school entrants.

A further survey of the hearing of all children in Beacon Hill E.S.N. school was also started during 1963. This produced a small number of children with hearing losses which were dealt with appropriately. By the end of the year 68 of these children had been tested and the testing was completed early in 1964.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

(a) MINOR AILMENTS

Facilities for the treatment of minor ailments were provided during the year at the following clinics :—

<i>Location of Clinic</i>	<i>Times of Sessions</i>
Public Health Department, Elm Street	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon
Gainsborough Clinic, 263 Clapgate Lane ...	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon
Allington House Clinic, 427 Woodbridge Road	Wednesday and Friday, 9—10 a.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Whitton Clinic, Meredith Road	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon
Chantry Clinic, Hawthorn Drive ...	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9—10 a.m.

In the event of accidents occurring at school at other times during the day head teachers are able to obtain immediate advice as to the appropriate treatment, as all the schools are on the telephone. A nurse is in attendance at the Public Health Department every afternoon to attend to accidents and other emergencies. In cases where a doctor's advice is considered necessary, it is usually possible to arrange for the child to attend a clinic where a doctor is in attendance.

ATTENDANCES AT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

CLINIC	Number of Children			Total Attendances		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Elm Street	1,808	1,381	1,089	3,444	2,188	1,934
Gainsborough	1,124	1,160	1,802	4,431	3,536	3,825
Whitton	1,042	1,714	1,844	3,745	3,535	3,555
Allington	577	542	431	1,108	885	673
Chantry	122	217	333	208	309	438
TOTAL	4,673	5,014	5,499	12,936	10,453	10,425

In addition to the treatment of Minor Ailments, immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out at the School Clinics, either as part of the normal clinic sessions, or at special clinics arranged for this specific purpose. During 1963, 52 special sessions were held at the various clinics.

The number of children who were immunised during the year was as follows :—

	<i>Primary course</i>	<i>Secondary or re-inforcing doses</i>
Diphtheria	2	48
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	—	1
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	769	352
Diphtheria and Tetanus	208	705
Tetanus	223	58
	<hr/> 1202 <hr/>	<hr/> 1164 <hr/>

(b) OPTHALMIC

The number of school children attending the eye clinics during the year was 1,361, representing 1,864 attendances.

Orthoptic Treatment

The following figures show the work done in the Orthoptic Clinic during 1963 :—

Number of children who attended during the year	151
Total attendances :—	
For treatment (Binocular training)	245
For occlusion	78
For tests, observations and examinations ...	482
New cases examined	28
	— 833

Included in the above are 14 children who made 91 attendances at the Whitton Branch Clinic and 15 who made 103 attendances at the Chantry Clinic.

Treatment discontinued during the year :

Cured (including 17 operation cases) ...	33
Good cosmetic result (including 11 operation cases)	20
Cases transferred, or left district	2
	— 55
Operation cases	37

(c) DENTAL

The following is the report of the Senior Dental Officer :

This year it is possible to present a more hopeful staff picture. Shortly after taking up the appointment as Senior Dental Officer the staff was augmented by two area dental officers and a dental auxiliary, so that for a few months a full-time dentist was stationed at each branch clinic. The retirement of Mr. Hovell in November meant that one of the staff had to serve two clinics once more. There are four full-time dental officers and the effect of this improvement in staffing should be felt during the next year.

In 1963 a dental auxiliary was appointed from amongst the first 100 girls trained. The auxiliary carries out simpler types of treatment under the supervision of a qualified dentist, and in addition is trained to carry out dental health education. Her visits to schools and other organisations have been very well received and there is no doubt that continued efforts on dental health education could eventually result in an increased awareness of the importance of dental health.

With the increase in the number of dentists in the department it has been possible to carry out more conservative work. The statistics at the back of this report show that the number of extractions has risen, but there has been a proportionate increase in the number of fillings undertaken. In addition, more children are being treated with local anaesthesia for both fillings and extractions resulting in a fall in the number of general anaesthetics given for dental work.

(d) TREATMENT OF WARTS

Special Clinics were held at Elm Street, Whitton and Gainsborough Clinics during the year and 49 sessions were allocated for this purpose, at which 220 children were treated making 485 attendances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Dysentery	157	8	16	24
Poliomyelitis	—	6	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	3	1	26
Infective Hepatitis	2	—	6	4
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	3	—	1	3
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	2	1	3
Measles	854	674	199	778
Whooping Cough	55	21	11	12
Scarlet Fever	40	26	13	114
Encephalitis	—	—	—	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—

(a) POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The vaccination of school children against poliomyelitis was continued during 1963. Details of these vaccinations will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculin testing of children in the entrant age group, was continued during 1963.

1,398 children were tested, of whom 55 (3.9%) were positive.

B.C.G. Vaccinations :

Preliminary skin tests were carried out on 1,090 children, producing a negative result in 822 cases. 812 of these children were given B.C.G. Vaccination.

SCHOOL SURVEY IPSWICH CHEST CLINIC, 1963

Children who have large reactions to tuberculin are invited to the chest clinic for further investigation and treatment where this seems appropriate.

In 1963

Large Reactors	48 (of whom 11 were recent converters)
of these	33 were seen at the clinic
	24 were given six months antituberculous treatment
	1 kept under observation (probably due to B.C.G.)
Other Converters (small reactors)	4 all seen at the clinic

Investigation of contacts is being concentrated on the contacts of large reactors.

Index cases Investigated at Clinic			Contacts of Tuberculin Reactors		
			Children	Adults	Total
P.T. Active	...	0	0	1	1
P.T. Healed	...	8	0	3	3
Normal	...	29	48	85	133
		—	—	—	—
		37	48	89	137
		—	—	—	—
Previously investigated			—	—	—
B.C.G. previously	13		2	—	2
Failed to attend	1		—	3	3

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1963

There was no change in the amount of time given by the Organisers to Borough affairs, the division of time being :—To the County Borough, Mr. Stott, 1/5th; Miss Ayles, 3/10ths; and Mr. Newborn, 1/5th. This arrangement has certain advantages but there are times when it is so clear that the full-time services of Organisers would be more satisfactory to all concerned.

In the time available, the Organisers visited the schools and attended the various functions arranged by or for the schools as frequently as was possible and advice was offered and help given in the many different spheres of the work. The changes, and these have been considerable in Physical Education, demanded more visits than time permitted but nevertheless it was felt that schools received a reasonable degree of assistance.

The standard of equipment and the facilities for the work in general again improved and it was most encouraging to those engaged in this work to note this steady progress towards good conditions. The greatest deficiency still lies in playing field accommodation and facilities. The demands increase but the space becomes more difficult to find. Perhaps the use of all-weather surfaces may be the answer, particularly in the Secondary Schools.

Three courses for teachers in Infant Schools were held, to enable all those concerned to attend. There was an excellent response and though of short duration in time, the courses achieved a great deal. Undoubtedly, the holding of courses which are essentially refresher in nature is an important function of the Organisers and, though demanding of time, nevertheless produces rewarding results.

Other courses were available in most branches of the work which were well attended by not only teachers but others engaged in post-school work. Short courses at week-ends and in the evenings continue to be favoured against the longer sessional courses.

Tournaments for Primary Schools were again held and entered with great enthusiasm and, pleasingly, increased skill. These events were most valuable again in that they introduce standards into the games and give an opportunity for schools to meet each other under favourable conditions. All schools participated with credit on general standard, behaviour and dress.

Tennis tournaments for both boys and girls were again held and attended in good numbers. An extension of these would be an advantage.

School-leavers were invited, as in previous years, to an evening arranged by the County Associations of Hockey, Netball and Keep-Fit. This inducement, and opportunity, to join Clubs and thus continue some of the physical activities enjoyed at school is very worth while. An expansion of this, though considered, was not put into effect last year because of lack of time.

The teachers who undertake physical education in the schools are most generous in the time they give. Out-of-school activities increase each term and the demands on free time become more and more heavy. These devoted people give readily of their time and experience. They deserve credit and no doubt see in the improving standards certain reward for their hard work.

PROVISION OF MEALS, MILK AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOURISHMENT

The percentage of children taking meals at Schools continued to rise during 1963 and by the end of the year had reached 32.21%.

St. John's School, complete with a new kitchen, opened in the second half of the Spring Term.

For a number of years all new members of staff have been medically examined and given a "free from infection" test, this being repeated annually for those who remain in the service.

Year	Average No. of Children on roll	No. of children taking meals daily	Percentage of children taking meals
1963	18,113	5,770	32.21
1962	18,235	5,294	29.08
1961	18,435	5,152	27.94

The average number of $\frac{1}{3}$ pint bottles of milk supplied daily to children in maintained schools was 14,674 compared with 14,719 in 1962 and 14,928 in 1961. To independent schools the average supply during 1963 was 1,882 compared with 1,918 in 1962 and 1,892 in 1961.

The number of children supplied with other forms of nourishment throughout the year was as follows :—

Cod Liver Oil and Malt	...	3
Adexolin	...	6
Minadex	...	77

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

During the year 39 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 recommended for admission to Beacon Hill Special School	...	10
Recommended for notification to Local Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, as unsuitable for education	...	12
Recommended for attendance at a Residential School for E.S.N. Children	...	1
To remain at Beacon Hill Special School	...	2
To remain at Ordinary Schools	...	8
To remain at Whitton Special School	...	5
Recommended for Informal Community Care on leaving Beacon Hill Special School	...	1

In addition, ten maladjusted pupils were examined and recommended for admission to residential schools or hostels, and nine physically handicapped and twenty-one delicate children were examined and recommended for admission to Whitton Special School.

The numbers of handicapped pupils in the various categories at the end of the year were :—

Blind	1	In a residential Special School.
Partially Sighted	7	One in a residential Special School and six attending Ordinary Schools.
Deaf	5	All in residential Special Schools.
Partially Hearing	14	Five in residential Special Schools, seven attending Ordinary Schools, and two Whitton Special School. Those not attending residential Special Schools have hearing-aids.
Delicate	70	One at a residential Special School, sixty-eight attending Whitton Special School and one in an Ordinary School.
Educationally Sub-normal	111	Six in residential Special Schools, ninety-seven in Beacon Hill Special School, three in Whitton Special School and five in Ordinary Schools.
Epileptics	8	Three in residential Special Schools, two at Whitton Special School, two at Beacon Hill Special School and one in an Ordinary School.
Maladjusted	36	Nineteen in residential Special Schools or hostels, fifteen in Ordinary Schools, of whom six were awaiting residential vacancies, one in Whitton Special School and one in Beacon Hill School.
Physically Handicapped	39	One in a Hospital School, one in a residential Special School, five attending Ordinary Schools, thirty at Whitton Special School and two in Beacon Hill Special School.
Speech Defects	154	One hundred and twenty-eight under active treatment and twenty-six under observation by Speech Therapist.

BEACON HILL SPECIAL E.S.N. SCHOOL

	Boys	Girls	Total
On register December, 1962 ...	58	34	92
Admitted during the year ...	18	6	24
Left during the year ...	14	5	19
Remaining December, 1963 ...	62	35	97

ADMISSIONS :

Nineteen from Primary Schools, one from Secondary Modern School, three from Whitton Special School, and one from a special school in Lancashire.

DISCHARGES :

Nineteen, of whom one returned to another area and five were transferred to Heathside Training Centre. The children who left for employment are all reported satisfactory in their work.

School attendance throughout the year has averaged 90% which is considered remarkably good. All the classes have been practically full to capacity. The revised bus arrangements have proved very satisfactory.

The Deputy Principal School Medical Officer has visited the school regularly and there is good liaison. We now have a Speech Therapist for two sessions a week. The Health Visitor, Miss Johnson, departed for Algeria during the Summer term but her successor, Miss Potter, has continued to visit the school weekly to teach a group of the girls "Homemaking." Head inspections were carried out on five occasions during the year and only one or two habitually dirty ones were found.

School activities during the year have included a Citizenship class for 10 senior pupils, theatre visits, Northgate Schools Foundation Scheme concerts, a stay for two or three nights by parties at Cambridge and Colchester, various excursions to places of interest in the town and outside. At Christmas, pupils took part in a Carol Service, the proceeds from which were used to purchase gifts for the Old People's Home at Burlington Road. Pupils competed for the first time in the Junior Schools Sports at Portman Road. Swimming has continued to be very successful.

Visitors to the school, besides the Special Schools Visiting Sub-Committee each term, have included the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich to the Harvest Festival Service, The Mayor and Mayoress on Sports Day, Mrs. Nicholas to the Sale in November and students from the Civic College, Hospitals, Child Guidance Clinic and Training Colleges.

Nine Parents' Meetings have been held which were well attended but an Old Scholars' Meeting was poorly supported and it appears that the school is not suitably situated for these.

Leavers' interviews have been held each term and the Youth Employment Officers have been most co-operative.

WHITTON SPECIAL SCHOOL

	Boys	Girls	Total
On register December, 1962 ...	60	40	100
Admitted during the year ...	19	21	40
Left during the year ...	25	15	40
Remaining December, 1963 ...	54	46	100

LEAVERS :	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>
Removal from Borough ...	—	1	1
To Orthopaedic Hospital ...	3	—	3
To Residential Schools ...	2	—	2
To Beacon Hill Special School ...	—	3	3
To Ordinary Schools ...	9	16	25
Private School ...	—	1	1
Home Tuition ...	—	1	1
Wellington Works Centre ...	—	1	1
Obtained employment ...	1	2	3

Youth Employment Officers have visited four times, and have encouraged one or two scholars to join groups visiting industries.

School Medical Officers have made 26 visits, 20 for routine medical inspections and 6 for particular cases and Audiometer tests have been given to children suspected of deafness.

Health Visitors have kept in close touch where necessary—also Probation Officers and Children's Officer.

With the appointment of another speech therapist we have been able to have two sessions weekly. Each week 14—16 children have been seen plus 8 at irregular intervals.

Arrangements have also been made for a Peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf to visit once a week for the cerebral palsied partial hearing boy.

Physiotherapy continues to be valuable for many children, some being treated daily.

Groups for Breathing and Posture Exercises.

	Approximately 26 scholars.
Postural Drainage	Approximately 5 scholars.
Three times weekly. Foot and leg exercises	
	Approximately 3 scholars.

Twice weekly. Foot and leg exercises.

Approximately 2 scholars.

Individual children having exercises

(3, 4 and 5 times weekly) Approximately 21 scholars.

Plans for the "Spastic Unit" have now been revised and it is hoped that in the near future building will be started. The additional rooms for therapy will ease the pressure on the use of existing rooms. The Staff room is in constant use for Medical Inspections and Speech Therapy, and other remedial treatment such as teaching for the partially deaf.

ACCOMMODATION :

Partitioning of the Recreation Room has provided a good sized pleasant classroom for Class B.

Another partition has enabled Class D to be housed in its own room.

SWIMMING :

Approximately 20—24 scholars have attended weekly throughout the year. The school has been visited on six different occasions by H.M.I.

Interested visitors included—Student Nurses

Nursery Students

Students from Training Colleges.

Scholars have been encouraged to take part in outside activities such as Ballet Lecture, Royal Ballet, Northgate Foundation Lecture Recitals.

School journeys have been taken to a Farm, a Zoo, Bourne Park and Bury St. Edmunds. Once again staff changes have taken place. Miss George has been appointed Head Teacher of a School for Physically Handicapped at Watford and Miss Smith left on her marriage.

Miss Wheeler, the teacher of the deaf, has been attached to the Staff of this school pending the opening of the Partially Hearing Unit.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SCHOOL

Twenty-one Ipswich pupils were admitted to this Hospital School during the year, and five were in attendance at the end of the year. The total number of children in attendance during 1963 was twenty-five. These included ten with Orthopaedic defects, nine with injuries, five with a chest condition, and one with measles encephalitis.

SPEECH THERAPY

We were unfortunate in losing Mrs. Easdown last year and were unable to recruit a replacement. However, in the latter part of 1963 we were able to fill our establishment once again, Miss Wilson joining us in August and Miss Stokes in October. The report refers therefore only to the months of September to December, 1963.

Therapy was given at the following centres during the year :—

Elm Street Clinic	Whitton Special School
Whitton Clinic	Heathside Training Centre
Gainsborough Clinic	Raeburn Road Nursery School
Chantry Clinic	Raeburn Road Infants' School
Allington House	Whitton Infants' School
Beacon Hill Special School	Sidegate Lane Primary School

Total number of children treated during the period ...	196
Total attendances	1,229
New cases : Under School age ...	15
School age	80
	— 95
Children discharged from treatment	39
Referred to Dept. of Child and Family Psychiatry ...	—
Under observation	26

The speech therapists are unable to visit many of the schools where head teachers have asked them to treat children in school rather than at the clinic. At present the number of children at the clinics and in the special schools with severe speech defects has limited school visiting, to those where a reasonable number of children under treatment justifies a regular session.

CHILD GUIDANCE

Total number of new cases seen	...	...	...	165
Children of school age	..	...	...	128
Referred through School Medical Officer	...	...	23	
Cases under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	281	
Cases on waiting list at end of year	...	...	4	

Age and Sex Distribution :

Ages	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Boys	1	1	2	10	4	9	6	11	5	1	8	1	9	8	8	8	92
Girls	1	4	7	3	4	5	7	5	3	8	2	3	5	5	4	7	73
	2	5	9	13	8	14	13	16	8	9	10	4	14	13	12	15	165

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

(Section 18 of Children and Young Persons Act, 1933), chiefly in connection with the sale of newspapers.

Four hundred and forty-four children were examined during the year and in one instance a licence refused on medical grounds.

(Section 22 of Children and Young Persons Act, 1933). Eight children were examined during the year to ascertain their fitness to take part in entertainments.

(b) CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Medical Officers of the department provided General Medical Services for the children at Freelands Nursery. In addition, these children were examined every six months and also prior to admission and boarding out. At the request of the Children's Officer, routine examinations were also carried out on children in the care of foster parents.

(c) **MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION.**

During the year, 58 young people were medically examined in connection with their application for admission to Training College and also 36 teachers on taking up appointments in Ipswich.

(d) **CHILD NEGLECT.**

I am informed by the Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that he dealt with 130 families during the year. Of the 382 children in these families, 281 were of school age. The complaints were classified as :—

Neglect	...	...	...	...	64
Assault and ill-treatment	...	...	...	...	13
Advice sought	...	...	...	...	51
Moral danger or beyond control	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					130
					—

(e) **DEATHS.**

There were eleven recorded deaths of children of school age during the year, two being due to accidents.

The causes of death were :—

Encephalitis (6 years).

Acute Leukaemia (6 years and 8 years).

Cardiac failure (14 years, 10 years, 13 years and 10 years).

Internal haemorrhage, following car accident (11 years).

Fracture of the skull (11 years).

Pulmonary haemorrhage (6 years).

Lobar pneumonia (14 years).

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
1959 and later	2	2	100		
1958	668	665	99.55	3	0.45
1957	1151	1148	99.74	3	0.26
1956	71	71	100		
1955	21	21	100		
1954	7	7	100		
1953	343	343	100		
1952	370	370	100		
1951	123	123	100		
1950	3	3	100		
1949	39	39	100		
1948 and earlier	1239	1239	100		
Total	4037	4031	99.85	6	0.15

**TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)**

Age Group Inspected	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any other conditions	Total individual pupils
1959 and later	—	—	—
1958	10	108	116
1957	33	123	151
1956	—	5	5
1955	2	2	4
1954	—	—	—
1953	26	51	74
1952	43	46	85
1951	13	13	24
1950	—	1	1
1949	7	17	22
1948 and earlier	149	73	215
Total	283	439	697

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	3,584
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	2,468
				—
			Total	6,052
				—

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	18,516
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	254
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	—

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections						Total	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others			
		Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation
4	Skin	19	42	10	37	28	36	57	115
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	43	139	149	55	91	56	283	250
	(b) Squint	19	15	2	4	12	6	33	25
	(c) Other	5	22	9	32	2	18	16	72
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	8	77	2	6	4	19	14	102
	(b) Otitis Media	5	31	2	6	—	6	7	43
	(c) Other	2	5	4	4	2	4	8	13
7	Nose and Throat	48	276	5	23	25	121	78	430
8	Speech	36	45	1	1	7	11	44	57
9	Lymphatic glands	2	72	—	4	1	15	3	91
10	Heart	2	35	1	16	1	19	4	70
11	Lungs	17	70	4	16	8	33	29	119
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	2	14	—	2	—	8	2	24
	(b) Other	8	56	10	27	5	50	23	133
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture	6	20	9	26	11	14	26	60
	(b) Feet	55	59	11	45	31	41	97	145
	(c) Other	9	39	8	30	9	26	26	95
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	4
	(b) Other	2	12	—	1	1	3	3	16
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	—	23	—	3	—	9	—	35
	(b) Stability	2	48	—	5	2	11	4	64
16	Abdomen	5	16	—	3	5	7	10	26
17	Other	—	—	2	16	1	3	3	19

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	448	8
5	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	210	38
	(b) Squint	15	2
	(c) Other	44	—
6	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing	88	25
	(b) Otitis Media	7	—
	(c) Other	25	3
7	Nose and Throat ...	72	22
8	Speech	31	14
9	Lymphatic glands ...	—	3
10	Heart	5	12
11	Lungs	6	16
12	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	2	5
	(b) Other	17	30
13	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	4	11
	(b) Feet	48	33
	(c) Other	8	12
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	1	1
	(b) Other	2	5
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	3	3
	(b) Stability	2	5
16	Abdomen	—	1
17	Other	782	4

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION
AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	370
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ...	875
Total :	1245
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	483

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR,
NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	16
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis ...	209
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	146
Total	371
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1963	2
(b) in previous years	8

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients depts.	—
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm : (a) Scalp ...	—
(b) Body ...	—
Scabies ...	3
Impetigo ...	26
Other skin diseases ...	848
Total ...	877

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	275

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	175

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,096
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	695
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above— Orthoptic	130
Total ...	2,921

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(a) Dental and Orthodontic Work	
(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—	
(a) At Periodic Inspections	5448
(b) As Specials	3227
	<hr/>
	Total : 8675
(2) Number found to require treatment	6284
(3) Number offered treatment	5544
(4) Number actually treated	3811
(b) Dental Work (other than Orthodontics)	
(1) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at 10 (a)	9835
(2) Half days devoted to :	
(a) Periodic (School) Inspections	42
(b) Treatment	1373
	<hr/>
	Total : 1415
(3) Fillings :	
(a) Permanent Teeth	7284
(b) Temporary Teeth	541
	<hr/>
	Total : 7825
(4) Number of Teeth filled	
(a) Permanent Teeth	5682
(b) Temporary Teeth	450
	<hr/>
	Total : 6132
(5) Extractions :	
(a) Permanent Teeth	1030
(b) Temporary Teeth	3223
	<hr/>
	Total : 4253
(6) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	1858
(7) Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by :—	
Dentists ... 2	
Medical Practitioners ... 120 ...	122
(8) Number of Pupils supplied with artificial teeth	33
(9) Other Operations :	
(a) Crowns	2
(b) Inlays	—
(c) Other treatment	1551
	<hr/>
	Total : 1553
(10) Orthodontics :	
(a) Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	209
(b) Number of half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	20
(c) Cases commenced during the year	27
(d) Cases brought forward from previous year	2
(e) Cases completed during the year	15
(f) Cases discontinued during the year	3
(g) Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	28
(h) Number of removable appliances fitted	23
(i) Number of fixed appliances fitted	—
(j) Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists	68

