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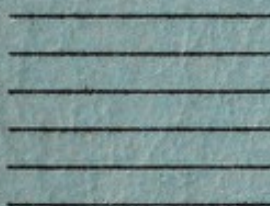
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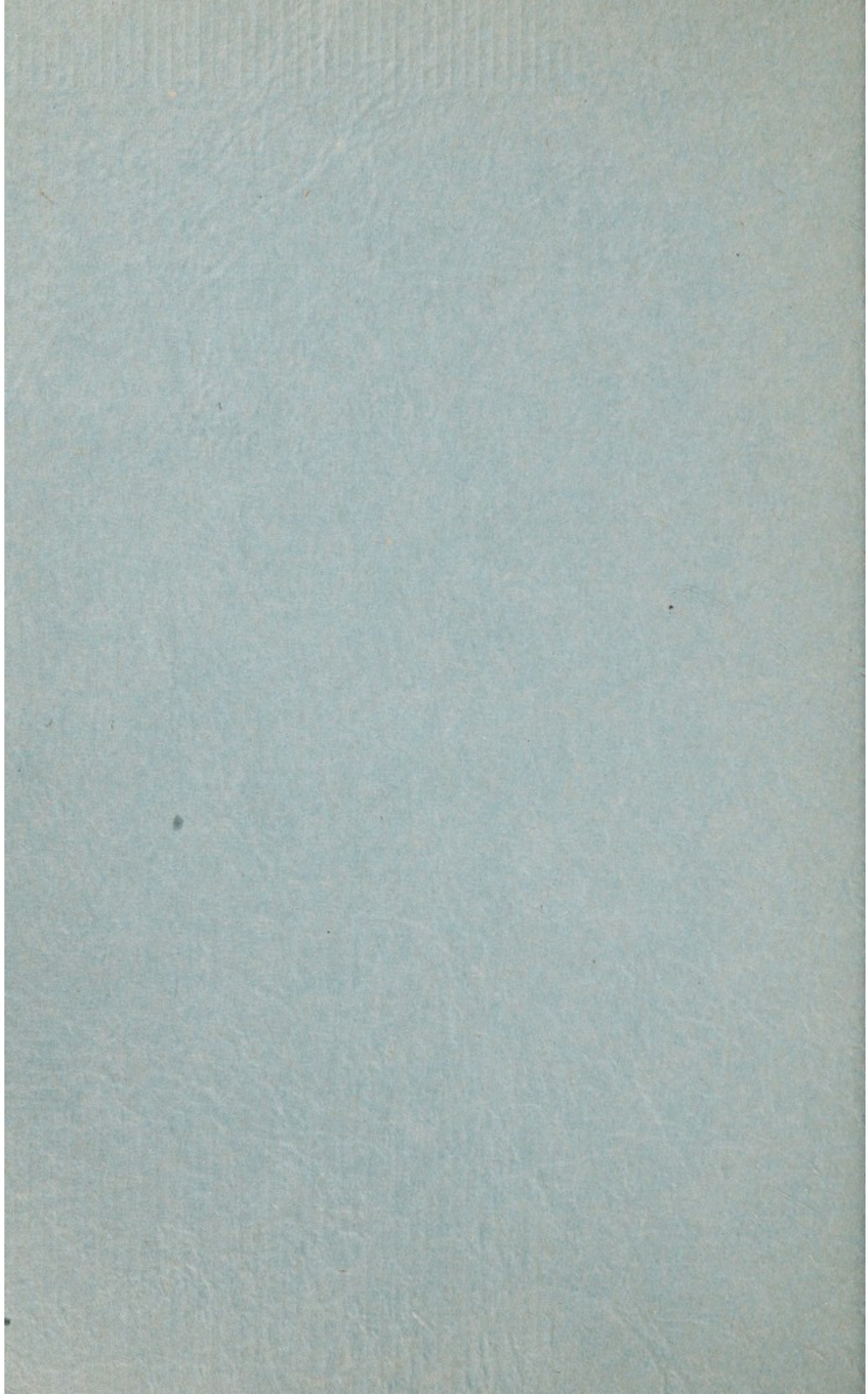


THE
ANNUAL
REPORTS
OF THE
COUNTY
MEDICAL
OFFICER
OF
HEALTH
AND
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL
MEDICAL
OFFICER

COUNTY
OF
LINCOLN
PARTS OF
KESTEVEN

1969







**COUNTY OF LINCOLN
PARTS OF KESTEVEN**

1969

Annual Reports
of the
County Medical Officer of Health
and
Principal School Medical Officer

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PREFACE

*To the Chairman, Aldermen and Members of the
Kesteven County Council.*

I have pleasure in presenting my annual reports on the health of the County and the school child for the year 1969.

The vital statistics show that once again there were fewer babies born in the County and the birth rate was the lowest for ten years.

It is disappointing to record that there were fifty-six infant deaths and the infant mortality rate of twenty-one was higher than the national rate for the year, which was eighteen.

The death rate was the same as in the previous year and ischaemic heart disease was again the main killer, especially among men. Many factors are involved in its causation but recent work has suggested that smoking, high blood lipids and hypertension associated with obesity are significant factors. It follows that older men who avoid over-eating and smoking and take regular but not strenuous exercise have a higher than average chance of avoiding death from ischaemic heart disease.

There was no reduction in the number of people dying from lung cancer nor is there likely to be while so many of the population are addicted to cigarette smoking.

The last few weeks of the year saw the onset of an outbreak of influenza. The features of this illness were a high attack rate and a heavy incidence of chest complications.

Concern has been expressed at national level about the incidence of venereal disease and Kesteven did not escape this increasing incidence. There was a sharp increase in the number of Kesteven residents attending for the first time at special treatment centres in the area.

The statistics for vaccination and immunisation are not comparable with previous years due to the fact that many doctors adopted a new schedule of immunisation and vaccination suggested by the special committee on immunisation and vaccination of the Department of Health and Social Security. I would, however, like to impress upon parents how essential it is to have children immunised, and particularly against poliomyelitis and diphtheria, if we are to prevent a recurrence of these diseases in the County.

Although fewer babies were born in Kesteven, the infant welfare centres retained their popularity and indeed there was a small increase in the number of attendances at these centres.

There were further increases in the number of premises registered as day nurseries and the number of persons registered as child minders under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948.

The recruitment of supervisory nursing staff and speech therapists remained difficult throughout the year. It is pleasing to record that for the first time for some years the number of health visitors recruited exceeded the number who retired.

The tendency for mothers to be delivered of their babies in hospital continued, as did the tendency for an increased number of mothers and their babies to be discharged from hospital before the tenth day to the care of the domiciliary midwifery service.

The home nurses again assisted with the nursing of an increased number of very severely disabled patients at home.

Great demands were again made on the Home Help Service but economies were achieved in the running of the service without detriment to those receiving help.

The increasing centralisation of hospital facilities and provision of day facilities by the hospitals, together with the need to transport increased numbers of handicapped persons to day centres in the community were factors which resulted in increased usage of the Ambulance Service.

There was another increase in the number of voluntary clubs operating the chiropody service and a ten per cent increase in the number of treatments given during the year.

Fewer women availed themselves of the facilities provided by the Authority for them to have cervical smears taken. I would urge women, particularly those over the age of thirty-five years, to avail themselves of this service for by so doing they could reduce the number of deaths from uterine cancer in subsequent years.

The development of the mental health service continued and in September a special care unit was opened at Sandon School, Grantham.

At the end of the year one hundred and twenty-two mentally subnormal persons living in Kesteven were attending junior and adult training centres at either Grantham or Lincoln.

The health of the schoolchildren was again satisfactory.

There was a further increase in the number of schools with their own swimming baths, and I make no apologies for once again stressing the need for swimming bath water to be adequately chlorinated and filtered and in the interests of safety for the avoidance of overcrowding and excessive usage of the baths.

There is still a need to improve the sanitary facilities and kitchen premises in certain schools and I can only hope that more monies will be made available locally and nationally to expedite the carrying out of such improvements.

I should like to thank the many people who as voluntary workers have helped in the running of many of the County health services during the year.

I am also grateful for the support and encouragement I have had from members of the Council and in particular the Chairman of the Health Committee, and I am also grateful to my colleagues in other departments, authorities and agencies for their help and co-operation.

Finally, I would like to thank all the members of my staff for their loyal and devoted service over the past year. It is entirely due to them that this report can be compiled at all.



*County Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer*

Public Health Department,
County Offices,
SLEAFORD, Lincs.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Constitution as at 31st December, 1969)

Chairman:

Alderman S. P. KING, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. E. C. PACKER, B.E.M.

Aldermen:

J. H. LEWIS, M.A.
Chairman of the County
Council (ex-officio)

A. E. BELLAMY

C. H. FENELEY (died 9.3.69)

H. L. HUDSON

H. P. KELWAY, F.C.A.
Vice-Chairman of the County
Council (ex-officio)

H. F. STEWARD

J. H. W. TAYLOR

Councillors:

H. W. BAILEY

Mrs. M. BANGAY

Mrs. G. I. BLACK

Mrs. G. M. BOYFIELD

Mrs. E. DAVIES

Mrs. W. A. S. FALLA

Revd. P. B. HEARN

H. KNOWLES

Mrs. M. LARGE, M.A., B.Comm.

C. E. MARSHALL

Mrs. E. M. MAWER

Mrs. F. McCALLUM

Mrs. K. D. PORTER

S. J. RICHARDSON

Mrs. N. ROBSON

H. SCARBOROUGH

E. A. SKINNS

Mrs. H. SMITH

J. E. SNELL

R. W. YATES

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. T. H. N. BATTLE

Councillor W. BEVAN

Mrs. A. E. MILLETT

Mrs. I. PICK

Representing Kesteven Local Medical and Panel Committee:

A. M. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B.

Representing Kesteven Local Dental Committee:

F. H. WALLACE, L.D.S., R.C.S., (ENG).

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution as at 31st December, 1969)

Chairman:

*ALDERMAN A. E. MILLETT (Died 19/11/69)

*ALDERMAN BRIG. F. McCALLUM, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., D.L.
(appointed 3/12/69)

Aldermen:

*A. E. BELLAMY	P. NEWTON
C. H. FENELEY (died 9.3.69)	Mrs. G. A. C. SHIPMAN, B.E.M.
*G. W. HUTSON	*H. F. STEWARD
J. H. LEWIS, M.A. (ex-officio)	*J. H. W. TAYLOR
H. P. KELWAY, F.C.A. (ex-officio)	

Councillors:

W. BEVAN	Mrs. M. LARGE, M.A., B.Comm.
*Mrs. G. M. BOYFIELD	*J. Q. M. LONGSTAFFE
H. H. BROWNLOW	W. H. OWEN
R. COULING	Mrs. E. C. PACKER, B.E.M.
G. G. CROWSON	C. J. POPE
*Mrs. E. DAVIES	Mrs. K. D. PORTER
Rev. P. E. FLUCK	*Mrs. N. ROBSON
I. G. GORDON	*E. A. SKINNS
H. C. JOHNSON	

NOMINATED MEMBERS

*Mr. F. A. SPEECHLEY	To represent Primary Education
*Miss M. E. PICK, M.B.E.	
*Rev. C. CLARKE	To represent the Church of England
Rev. R. H. BLACKBURN	To represent the Free Churches
Mr. A. T. HOLDEN	To represent the Roman Catholic Church
Mr. G. F. JOHNSON, M.Ed., B.Sc., F.I.Mech.E.	To represent Technical Education
Mr. S. R. DAWES, M.A., B.Sc.	To represent Special Knowledge
*Mr. R. P. FOSTER, M.A.	To represent Secondary Education

*Members of the Special Services (including School Health Service)
Sub-Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

E. W. G. BIRCH, D.F.M., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Official Address: Public Health Department, County Offices, Sleaford
Telephone—Sleaford 3241

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

ELIZABETH A. WHITELEY, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant County Medical Officers, District Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers (Part-time):

C. W. SHEARER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

H. ELLIS SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

1 vacancy

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer:

PATRICIA A. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B.

14 general practitioners (Part-time) Sessional basis

Consultant Chest Physicians:

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

G. B. ROYCE, B.S., M.B., Ch.B.

(joint appointments with R.H.B.s)

Consultant Staff:

The part-time services of the following consultants have been made available during the year to this Authority by arrangements with the East Anglian and Sheffield Regional Hospital Boards:—

Orthopaedic Surgeons:

J. P. JACKSON, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

NOEL J. SMITH, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.I.

D. F. THOMAS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., Ph.D., B.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeons:

G. M. BARLING, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

A. H. BRIGGS, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

B. A. CHAUDHARY, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.O.

S. P. REDMOND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons:

A. A. FINLAYSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

D. GUPTA, D.L.O., F.R.C.S.

M. SPENCER HARRISON, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

Dermatologists:

R. B. FOUNTAIN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

D. I. McCALLUM, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer:

J. E. MANN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Area Dental Officers:

W. GARETH THOMAS, L.D.S., R.C.S.

B. B. PARSONS, L.D.S.

U. H. HERNANDEZ, B.D.S., R.C.S.

Anaesthetists (part-time):

N. H. BLOOM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A.

A. CAMPBELL HOLMS, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A.

Consulting Children's Psychiatrist:

VERA HOLDWAY, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. S. A. BLYTH (appointed 6.10.69)

Miss H. J. DAWSON

Mrs. C. B. LANG (part-time)

Mrs. W. M. SPRINGFIELD (part-time)

Miss A. M. TURNER

Mrs. J. D. WESTWOOD (resigned 31.8.69)

Miss C. M. WILLOWS

Public Analyst (part-time):

E. R. W. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

County Nursing Superintendent:**Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:**

Miss L. DICK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Assistant County Nursing Superintendent:

1 vacancy

County Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss O. A. BROOKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss B. K. P. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss S. M. CRAWSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (appointed 1.10.69)

Miss M. A. DANIELS, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss J. E. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. D. E. EDGELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss M. A. HETHERINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. J. L. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (part-time) (resigned 15.3.69)

Miss P. MORTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (appointed 19.9.69)

Mrs. J. A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (appointed 21.4.69)

Mrs. M. M. TUCKER, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

School Nurses:

Mrs. B. M. BEALE, S.R.N. (part-time)
 Miss D. A. BENNETT, S.R.N.
 Mrs. J. M. DAWE, S.R.N. (part-time).
 Mrs. C. T. FEATHERSTONE, S.R.N.
 Miss E. W. HENFREY, S.R.N.
 Mrs. C. A. LINGARD, S.R.N. (part-time)
 Mrs. P. J. STEVENSON, S.R.N.

Also 17 District Nurse/Midwives and 3 District Nurses act as part-time Health Visitors/School Nurses

Physiotherapists:

Mrs. L. A. BRENDON, M.C.S.P.
 Mrs. E. MASON, M.C.S.P. (part-time)
 Mrs. R. QUANTRILL, M.C.S.P. (appointed 9.4.69) (part-time)
 Mrs. C. SMITH, M.C.S.P. (part-time) (resigned 25.4.69)

Speech Therapists:

Miss D. M. GLOVER, L.C.S.T. (part-time) (full-time w.e.f. 8.9.69)
 Mrs. M. L. LONG, L.C.S.T. (part-time)

Chiropodist:

Mrs. M. J. WESTCOMBE, S.R.Ch.

County Health Inspector:

J. F. LOFTHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Inspector of Meat and Foods,
 Certificated Public Health Engineer

County Home Help Organiser:

Mrs. D. JONES, J.P.

Matron, St. Catherine's Road Day Nursery, Grantham:

Mrs. M. E. HIND, S.R.F.N.

Non-Medical Staff—Mental Health Services:**Senior Mental Welfare Officer:**

N. A. CLARKE, A.I.S.W.

Mental Welfare Officers:

R. G. BOYFIELD
 Mrs. M. HARKNESS, S.C.M., S.E.N.
 Mrs. D. M. ROBSON
 H. S. TOWNSEND
 D. WRAY

Sandon School (Junior Training Centre) Grantham:**Supervisor:**

Mrs. E. F. M. SURRIDGE, Dip. N.A.M.H.

Dysart Centre (Adult Training Centre) Grantham:**Head Supervisor:**

H. BLOWER, Dip. N.A.M.H.

The Beacon (Hostel for Subnormal Children), Grantham:**Warden:**

L. COLLINSON, R.N.M.S.

Matron:

Mrs. I. COLLINSON

Ellys House (Hostel for Subnormal Adults), Grantham:**Warden:**

W. PETERS

Matron:

Mrs. I. L. M. PETERS, R.N.M.S.

Chief Clerk:

A. COLLEY (appointed 1.1.69)

Assistant Chief Clerk:

G. H. DOBBS (appointed 1.3.69)

County Ambulance Officer:

H. SANDS, F.I.A.O.

**DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC
HEALTH INSPECTORS**

District	Medical Officer of Health (all part-time appointments)	Chief Public Health Inspector
Borough of Grantham	C. W. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	C. Taylor, M.A.P.H.I.
Borough of Stamford	H. Ellis Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	G. Fox, M.A.P.H.I.
Urban District of Sleaford	J. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B. (Acting)	T. E. Dagwell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Urban District of Bourne	H. Ellis Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	A. Thompson, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.
Rural District of North Kesteven	J. F. Adam, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G. (Acting)	J. Freeman, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Rural District of East Kesteven	J. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B. (Acting)	J. A. Saville, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Rural District of South Kesteven	H. Ellis Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	W. A. Chivers, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Rural District of West Kesteven	C. W. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	M. F. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.

Part I — Statistics and Social Conditions

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County (in acres)	461,082
Population—Registrar General's Estimate (mid-year 1969) ...	157,470
Rateable Value (1st April 1969)	£4,705,735
Estimated product of a penny rate 1969-70	£19,140

VITAL STATISTICS

The figures given in brackets in the following tables are comparative figures for 1968:—

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1,250	1,214	2,464 (2,515)
Illegitimate	76	81	157 (153)
Total	1,326	1,295	2,621 (2,668)

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:

Crude	16.6 (17.34)
Nett	16.8 (17.34)
Rate for England and Wales	16.3 (16.9)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births

6.0 (5.73)

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	17	14	31 (37)
Illegitimate	1	3	4 (2)
Total	18	17	35 (39)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live

and Still Births	13 (14.4)
Rate for England and Wales	13 (14.3)

Total Live and Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1,267	1,228	2,495 (2,552)
Illegitimate	77	84	161 (155)
Total	1,344	1,312	2,656 (2,707)

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to births in the Administrative County since 1960:—

Year	LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	No.	Rate (per 1,000 Total births)
1960	2,257	89	2,346	17.35	40	16.7
1961	2,236	81	2,317	16.81	34	14.4
1962	2,396	101	2,497	17.80	54	21.2
1963	2,518	120	2,638	18.64	40	14.9
1964	2,474	110	2,584	17.95	40	15.2
1965	2,500	124	2,624	17.92	37	13.9
1966	2,625	152	2,777	18.56	29	10.33
1967	2,559	151	2,710	17.71	34	12.39
1968	2,515	153	2,668	17.34	39	14.4
1969	2,464	157	2,621	16.60	35	13.0

Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	27	23	50
Illegitimate	4	2	6
Total	31	25	56

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	21	(15.36)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20	(14.71)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	38	(26.14)
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales ...	18	(18.3)

Neonatal Deaths (Deaths under four weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
	20	15	35 (29)
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ...	13	(10.87)	
Rate for England and Wales	12	(12.4)	

Early Neonatal Deaths (Deaths under one week of age)

	Males	Females	Total
	19	14	33 (29)
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	13	(10.87)	
Rate for England and Wales	10	(10.5)	

Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined)

	Males	Females	Total
	37	31	68 (68)
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	25.6	(25.12)	
Rate for England and Wales	23.0	(24.7)	

Infant Deaths and Rates in each of the past 10 years:—

Year	Deaths (Infants under 1 year)	Rate per 1,000 total live births	Rate for England & Wales
1960	48	20.46	21.1
1961	44	18.99	21.4
1962	50	20.02	21.7
1963	46	17.44	21.1
1964	55	21.28	19.9
1965	44	16.77	19.0
1966	52	18.72	19.0
1967	34	12.55	18.3
1968	41	15.36	18.3
1969	56	21.00	18.0

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) 2 (1)

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.7	(0.36)
Rate for England and Wales	0.19	(0.24)

Deaths from all Causes (including members of the armed forces stationed in the area)

	Males	Females	Total	
	926	865	1,791	(1,759)
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.4	(11.43)
Nett Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population ...			10.4	(10.17)
Rate for England and Wales			11.9	(11.9)

Table I on page 15 gives details of the population and main vital statistics for each county district.

Causes of Death

Tables II and III on pages 16 to 19 give details provided by the Registrar General of the number and causes of death in Kesteven during 1969.

Main Causes of Death in Kesteven 1969	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population
1. Ischaemic Heart Disease	405	2.57
2. Cerebrovascular Disease	226	1.43
3. Other forms of Heart Disease	154	0.97
4. Pneumonia	147	0.93
5. Other diseases of circulatory system	74	0.46
6. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	71	0.45
7. (Other malignant neoplasms	62	0.39
(Bronchitis and emphysema	62	0.39
8. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	47	0.29
9. Malignant neoplasm, intestine	39	0.24
10. Malignant neoplasm, breast	36	0.22

TABLE I — VITAL STATISTICS 1969

	Popul'n Mid- year 1969		No. of Live Births		Crude Birth Rate		Nett Birth Rate		No. of Births			Deaths under 1 year of age		Inf. Mort. Rate		No. of Deaths		Crude Death Rate		Nett Death Rate		
	(R. G. Est.)		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bourne	39	50	89		15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	30	62	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
Grantham	239	216	455		18.3	17.1	18.3	18.3	4	5	9	8	9	17	37	168	161	329	12.4	12.4	11.8	11.8
Sleaford	55	54	109		14.6	13.6	14.6	14.6	2	2	4	-	1	1	9	82	94	176	21.9	21.9	11.0	11.0
Stamford	123	116	239		18.0	17.1	18.0	18.0	-	-	-	3	1	4	17	101	103	204	14.6	14.6	11.7	11.7
Total M.B.'s. and Urban Districts	456	436	892		17.4	16.4	17.4	17.4	6	7	13	11	11	22	25	383	388	771	14.2	14.2	11.5	11.5
East Kesteven	193	180	373		17.1	16.4	17.1	17.1	3	-	3	3	3	6	16	107	95	202	8.9	8.9	10.4	10.4
North Kesteven	366	371	737		16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	4	5	9	10	9	19	26	249	212	461	10.3	10.3	8.7	8.7
South Kesteven	144	166	310		19.4	18.8	19.4	19.4	3	1	4	2	1	3	10	75	82	157	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0
West Kesteven	167	142	309		15.1	16.4	15.1	15.1	2	4	6	5	1	6	19	112	88	200	10.6	10.6	11.8	11.8
Total Rural Districts	870	859	1,729		16.6	16.8	16.6	16.6	12	10	22	20	14	34	20	543	477	1,020	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8
Total Administrative County	1,326	1,295	2,621		16.8	16.6	16.8	16.8	18	17	35	31	25	56	21	926	865	1,791	11.4	11.4	10.4	10.4

TABLE II — SHOWING FOR EACH COUNTY DISTRICT THE
NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1969

CAUSES OF DEATH	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough	Sleaford U.D.	Stamford Borough	Aggregate	E. Kesteven R.D.	N. Kesteven R.D.	S. Kesteven R.D.	W. Kesteven R.D.	Aggregate	TOTALS
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	3
Other tuberculosis, inc. late effects	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	2	2	1	6	—	1	1	—	2	8
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	10	3	6	21	9	11	2	4	26	47
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	1	6	3	9	19	5	6	5	4	20	39
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	11	5	8	25	12	18	9	7	46	71
Malignant neoplasm, breast	3	4	3	6	16	5	9	2	4	20	36
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4	1	3	8	—	2	2	1	5	13
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	4	1	2	5	12	2	4	1	2	9	21
Leukaemia	1	2	—	—	3	1	1	1	2	5	8
Other malignant neoplasms	4	7	3	11	25	5	16	9	7	37	62
Benign & unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	—	7	1	6	14	2	3	1	3	9	23
Avitaminoses etc.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other endocrine etc. diseases	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	4
Anaemias	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	4	6
Other diseases of blood etc.	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mental disorders	—	—	2	—	2	—	16	—	—	16	18
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	2	7	1	2	12	5	7	1	3	16	28
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	2	2	2	6	3	3	1	1	8	14
Hypertensive disease	2	6	3	6	17	1	4	5	1	11	28
Ischaemic heart disease	8	78	39	33	158	54	110	33	50	247	405

TABLE II — SHOWING FOR EACH COUNTY DISTRICT THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1969—(Continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough	Sleaford U.D.	Stamford Borough	Aggregate	E. Kesteven R.D.	N. Kesteven R.D.	S. Kesteven R.D.	W. Kesteven R.D.	Aggregate	TOTALS
Other forms of heart disease	14	41	18	10	83	14	25	15	17	71	154
Cerebrovascular disease	7	38	20	30	95	24	52	20	35	131	226
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	15	7	14	37	13	15	3	6	37	74
Influenza	1	6	3	3	13	1	3	3	—	7	20
Pneumonia	3	14	27	11	55	7	69	10	6	92	147
Bronchitis and emphysema	1	14	4	11	30	7	12	4	9	32	62
Asthma	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	6	3	4	14	3	7	—	4	14	28
Peptic ulcer	—	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	2	4	7
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	3	—	2	5	—	3	—	2	5	10
Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
Other diseases of digestive system	—	1	2	2	5	1	4	2	—	7	12
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	1	2	5	4	1	—	—	5	10
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	—	5	7
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	—	3	1	—	4	1	5	3	—	9	13
Other complications of pregnancy etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Diseases of skin subcutaneous tissue	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	—	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	5	9
Congenital anomalies	—	4	—	1	5	3	7	2	2	14	19
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	—	7	—	1	8	1	3	1	3	8	16
Other causes of perinatal mortality	—	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	9	12
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	—	7	3	—	10	4	2	5	6	17	27
Motor vehicle accidents	—	3	2	3	8	2	11	4	6	23	31
All other accidents	3	7	4	1	15	1	6	4	4	15	30
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	—	2	2	2	6	3	7	—	—	10	16
All other external causes	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	3
TOTALS	62	329	176	204	771	202	461	160	197	1,020	1,791

TABLE III — Causes of death at each age period—continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1 and 5 under	5 and 15 under	15 and 25 under	25 and 35 under	35 and 45 under	45 and 55 under	55 and 65 under	65 and 75 under	Over 75	All Ages
Mental disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	13	18
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	—	1	3	—	1	2	2	1	5	6	7	28
Active rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	2	14
Hypertensive disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	10	8	28
Ischaemic heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	29	55	118	197	405
Other forms of heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	26	115	154
Cerebrovascular disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	63	135	226
Other diseases of circulatory system	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	7	15	47	74
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	7	6	20
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	3	15	41	78	147
Bronchitis, emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	24	30	62
Asthma	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Other diseases of the respiratory system	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	14	28
Peptic ulcer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	7
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	10
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other diseases of digestive system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	12
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	10
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	13
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	9
Congenital anomalies	5	6	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	19
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Other causes of perinatal mortality	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	1	3	12	1	4	3	4	—	3	31
All other accidents	—	2	1	1	1	—	5	3	2	5	10	30
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	2	4	2	16
All other external causes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
ALL CAUSES	35	21	9	10	21	15	39	110	232	459	840	1791

Part II — Epidemiology

Notifiable Diseases

The diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officers of Health of District, Borough and County Borough Councils are:—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever
Amoebic dysentery	Tetanus
Anthrax	Tuberculosis
Bacillary dysentery	Typhoid fever
Diphtheria	Whooping Cough
Food Poisoning	Yellow fever
Infective jaundice	Cholera
Leprosy	Plague
Leptospirosis	Relapsing Fever
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Typhus

Notification of the diseases given below is no longer required:—

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membraneous croup
Acute rheumatism	Puerperal pyrexia

The responsibility for notifying a case or suspected cases of food poisoning or infectious disease now rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

One thousand two hundred and nine cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified to the District Medical Officers of Health during 1969. Particulars of these cases and their distribution appear in Table IV on page 21 of this report.

An outbreak of infective jaundice (twenty-eight cases) at a residential school was also notified.

**TABLE IV—DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS 1969
(including Non-Civilians)**

Sanitary District	Total No. Notified	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Meningitis	Dysentery	Leptospirosis	Infective Encephalitis	Post Infectious Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Infective Jaundice
Bourne U.D.	98 (73)	8	82	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Grantham M.B.	291 (143)	5	268	8	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
Sleaford U.D.	49 (31)	5	25	1	—	4	—	—	—	11	1	2
Stamford M.B.	293 (36)	15	252	9	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aggregate of Urban Districts	731 (283)	33	627	18	3	20	—	—	—	14	1	15
E. Kesteven R.D.	165 (140)	5	140	—	—	8	—	—	1	5	—	6
N. Kesteven R.D.	42 (453)	1	10	—	—	16	—	—	—	4	—	11
S. Kesteven R.D.	236 (24)	52	182	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
W. Kesteven R.D.	35 (28)	4	28	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate of Rural Districts	478 (645)	62	360	3	—	25	1	—	1	9	—	17
Totals for Whole County	1,209 (928)	95	987	21	3	45	1	—	1	23	1	32

Note: Figures in brackets relate to 1968

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives details of the movement of cases on and off the Register during the year, and the state of the Register at the 31st December, 1969:—

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. of persons on Register at 31.12.68	191	134	21	29	212	163
<i>Cases added to Register during 1969</i>						
Formally notified	9	5	—	3	9	8
Transferred from other areas	4	1	1	—	5	1
	204	140	22	32	226	172
<i>Cases removed from Register during 1969</i>						
Died	8	1	—	—	8	1
Removed from area	3	3	—	—	3	3
Recovered	—	—	—	1	—	1
No. of persons on Register at 31.12.69	193	136	22	31	215	167

The age groups of cases placed on the Register and of persons who died from tuberculosis during 1969 are as follows:—

Age Groups	Cases placed on Register				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	1 (1)	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
25—44 years	4 (2)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	7 (1)	2 (1)	—	—	3	—	—	—
65—74 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13 (4)	6 (1)	1 (1)	3	3	1	—	—

N.B. Cases transferred from other authorities are included in the main figures and also shown separately in brackets.

The following table shows new cases (including inward transfers) coming to the notice of the County Health Department during the last five years:

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1965	33	6	39
1966	30	4	34
1967	30	3	33
1968	15	1	16
1969	19	4	23

The four deaths from respiratory tuberculosis represent a mortality rate of 0.03 per thousand of the total population. Comparative information relating to the deaths from tuberculosis during the last decennium is given below:—

	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	No of Deaths	Death Rate	No of Deaths	Death Rate
1960	2	0.01	2	0.01
1961	4	0.03	—	0.00
1962	4	0.03	—	0.00
1963	7	0.05	2	0.01
1964	3	0.03	—	0.00
1965	3	0.02	—	0.00
1966	4	0.03	—	0.00
1967	2	0.01	—	0.00
1968	5	0.03	1	0.01
1969	4	0.03	—	0.00

It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

Reference is made to the services provided for the welfare of tuberculous patients in the section dealing with the County Council's Scheme for the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care on page 45.

Venereal Diseases

There was an increase in the number of patients diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease attending at the special treatment centres at hospitals in the area.

The following table compiled from returns submitted by the physicians in charge of the special treatment centres in this area shows the number of Kesteven patients who attended for the first time during 1969:—

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other	Total No. of Attenders
			Conditions	
Nottingham	—	3	8	11
Grantham	2	12	48	62
Lincoln	—	8	36	44
Peterborough	1	13	39	53
Boston	—	4	2	6
TOTAL	3	40	133	176

The numbers of persons seen at the clinics serving the area in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
123	81	84	103	109	126	100	145	122	176

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
123	81	84	103	109	126	100	145	122	176

The following table compares the number of patients seen at the clinics serving the area in each of the last ten years with the number of patients seen at the clinics serving the area in each of the last ten years.

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The following table compares the number of patients seen at the clinics serving the area in each of the last ten years with the number of patients seen at the clinics serving the area in each of the last ten years.

Year	Number of patients seen	Number of patients seen	Number of patients seen	Number of patients seen	Number of patients seen	Number of patients seen	Number of patients seen	Number of patients seen	Number of patients seen
1960	123	81	84	103	109	126	100	145	122
1961	81	84	103	109	126	100	145	122	176
1962	84	103	109	126	100	145	122	176	
1963	103	109	126	100	145	122	176		
1964	109	126	100	145	122	176			
1965	126	100	145	122	176				
1966	100	145	122	176					
1967	145	122	176						
1968	122	176							
1969	176								
TOTAL	123	81	84	103	109	126	100	145	122

Part III — Vaccination and Immunisation

The Council's scheme for vaccination against smallpox under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act as set out in the Annual Reports for 1948 and 1955 continued to operate without change.

The scheme for diphtheria immunisation continued as outlined in the Annual Report for 1961, when the use of combined antigens was introduced.

NOTE: The figures in brackets in this section are comparative figures for 1968.

Smallpox Vaccination

Details of persons under 16 years of age vaccinated against smallpox for whom records were received during 1969 are shown in the following table:—

Smallpox Vaccination	Age at Date of Vaccination							Total
	0—3 Mths.	3—6 Mths.	6—9 Mths.	9—12 Mths.	1 Yr.	2—4 Yrs.	5—15 Yrs.	
No. vaccinated	—	12	17	78	748	197	106	1,158 (1,583)
No. re-vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	14	201	215 (178)

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The following table gives details of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus immunisation given to children during 1969.

	Primary Course Children born in years						Total	Rein- forcing Injec- tions
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965	Others under age 16		
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	42
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
Diphtheria/ Tetanus	1	10	6	3	36	37	93	2,274
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/ Tetanus	259	1,111	71	25	20	5	1,491	989
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/ Tetanus/Polio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough Tetanus	—	1	—	—	12	117	130	360
TOTAL	260	1,123	77	28	69	161	1,718 (2,483)	3,671 (3,967)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

There were no changes in the scheme for poliomyelitis vaccination during 1969. The following table shows the number of children under 16 years of age who received protection against poliomyelitis in 1969:—

Poliomyelitis Vaccination	Children born in years					Others under age 16	TOTAL
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965		
Primary Course	182	1,225	129	49	112	39	1,736 (2,474)
Re-enforcing Doses	—	131	269	37	1,677	527	2,641 (2,669)

During 1969 a Joint Committee on vaccination and immunisation of the Department of Health and Social Security reported and suggested a new schedule of immunisation. The Committee suggested that the new schedule should produce a better antibody response but some members of the Committee feared that its adoption might result in a reduction in the number of completed primary courses of immunisation due to the fact that a gap of six months was proposed between the giving of the second and third injections of the primary course. The degree of adoption of the new schedule has varied from area to area and indeed within an area. Some doctors, but not all, adopted the new schedule in Kesteven. It is therefore impracticable to compare the figures for 1969 with those of previous years. A more complete appraisal of the situation should be possible by the end of 1970.

Vaccination against Anthrax

Vaccination against anthrax is now carried out as required at two establishments in the county where the employees are considered to run a risk of contracting the disease from the materials handled.

Vaccination against Measles

The Department of Health and Social Security in March 1969 advised the immediate suspension of one manufacturer's attenuated measles vaccine and all stocks were returned to the manufacturer concerned. Alternative supplies of measles vaccine fell short of the quantity needed to meet demand and vaccination had to be restricted to susceptible children who were between their fourth and seventh birthdays and so susceptible children attending day nurseries and nursery schools or living in residential establishments who were between their first and seventh birthdays. This restriction continued to the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of children who were vaccinated against measles up to the end of the year but of the total number vaccinated nearly half were completed by the end of March:—

1968	1967	Children born in years			Others under age 16	Total
		1966	1965	1961- 1964		
207	312	194	121	214	25	1,073

B.C.G. Vaccination

The vaccination against tuberculosis of children aged 13 years and over and students was continued.

A total of 1,778 children and students was skin tested during 1969.

	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated
Schoolchildren and Students ...	155	1,586	1,553

In addition, the vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine of children who were close contacts of known cases of tuberculosis and negative to the tuberculin skin test was undertaken by the chest physicians as part of the clinical service to the patients and contacts.

During 1969 54 children were skin tested by the chest physicians and of these 36 gave a negative reaction.

A total of 80 children was vaccinated, a number of infants having received vaccination without first being skin tested.

Part IV — Care of Mothers and Young Children

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The total number of centres maintained by the County Council at the end of 1969 was 59. Most of the centres are run with the help of voluntary committees, and I would again like to thank on behalf of the County Council all members of the voluntary committees and their helpers for the valuable service they render to the mothers and young children of the county.

Total Attendances:	Children born in 1969	...	...	17,312
	Children born in 1968	...	...	16,248
	Children born in 1964 to 1967	...	...	11,751
				<u>45,311</u>

Number of individual children who attended:	Born in 1969	...	...	2,104
	Born in 1968	...	...	1,812
	Born 1964 to 1967	...	...	1,881
				<u>5,797</u>

Number of Consultations with medical staff: 8,490

Comparative figures for the last five years are given below:—

Year	Individual Children who attended I.W.C.s	Total Attendances	Consultations with M.O.
1965	5,403	41,533	8,290
1966	5,777	44,967	9,041
1967	5,868	45,716	9,572
1968	5,498	44,005	9,405
1969	5,797	45,311	8,490

In addition there are seven 'unofficial' centres, four in villages and three at Royal Air Force stations. These centres are organised on an informal basis by district nurses and other interested persons, and 2,024 attendances were recorded during 1969.

Ante and Post-Natal Clinics

Ante and post-natal clinics are held at the general practitioners' surgeries with the district midwife in attendance. Where it is difficult for expectant mothers to attend surgeries the district midwife is usually able to help by providing transport. In the more isolated areas the ante-natal examination may take place at home, the doctor being accompanied by the district midwife. Post-natal clinics are also held at doctors' surgeries with the district midwife in attendance.

Expectant mothers in the North Hykeham area who desire a home confinement may book the services of a midwife at the Church Hall, Moor Lane, North Hykeham, on any Monday from 2 to 3 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING

The County Council continued to grant free use of the accommodation at the county clinics in Grantham and Stamford to the Family Planning Association. Clinics were held three times per month in Grantham and twice per month in Stamford.

Additional help in the form of grants was given by the County Council to the Grantham, Stamford, Lincoln and Boston branches of the Family Planning Association.

Dental Care

There were no staff changes during the year, the Chief Dental Officer being supported by the area dental officers for North, South and West Kesteven. The dental officers carry out inspections and treatment for the priority classes as necessary but there was little demand by the mothers for treatment under the local authority scheme. They are, of course, able to obtain dental treatment without charge, under the general dental practitioner service.

Encouragement to seek dental treatment is given to the mothers who attend the mothercraft and other classes held at the clinics. Advice is given on oral hygiene and two educational films suitable for mothers are owned by the Department.

Too frequently pre-school children are found to require more than one extraction and at times multiple extractions may be necessary. Dental decay in very young children is usually caused by faulty dietary habits, the ingestion of too much sugar, the use of reservoir dummies and the mis-use of feeding bottles filled with sweet liquids. Vitamin supplements which have been blamed in the past for some of the tooth decay in pre-school children are now thought to be relatively harmless so long as they are taken diluted with water.

During 1969, 371 pre-school children were inspected compared with 409 children in the previous year and of this total 198 were found to require treatment.

One hundred and seventy-four children received treatment and made a total of 261 visits.

The number of fillings inserted increased from 156 in 1968 to 173 in 1969, whilst extractions numbered 288 compared with 250 the previous year. General anaesthetics were administered on 100 occasions.

Forty-five mothers received inspections at the clinic, all of whom were found to be in need of treatment. Forty received treatment making in all 108 attendances.

One hundred and twenty-nine fillings were inserted and twenty-six extractions were undertaken.

One patient was supplied with a full upper denture and additionally, five partial dentures were fitted for other patients.

CONSULTANT SERVICES

Some pre-school children were seen at the ophthalmic, orthopaedic and ear, nose and throat clinics held at the authority's premises at Grantham, Stamford, Sleaford and Bourne. Some pre-school children in the northern part of the County requiring ophthalmic treatment attended the special clinic for children at Lincoln County Hospital.

Ophthalmic

Clinic	Errors of Refraction		Other Eye Defects		Glasses Prescribed	
	New Cases	Re-Inspections	New Cases	Re-Inspections	New Cases	Re-Inspections
Grantham	53	98	15	31	19	24
Stamford	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sleaford	28	67	—	5	7	7
Bourne	4	4	—	—	1	2
Lincoln	10	55	—	2	2	10
Totals	95	225	15	38	29	43

Orthopaedic

The Council's physiotherapists gave treatment to 58 pre-school children, who made 1,045 attendances.

Speech Therapy

The Council's speech therapists gave treatment to 34 pre-school children, who made a total of 328 attendances.

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Reports on the circumstances of 257 expectant mothers referred for maternity beds on social grounds were submitted to the hospital authorities. Arrangements were also made for five children of pre-school age to be admitted to hospital for operative treatment.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year there were 161 live births assignable to this county of infants notified as weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Of this total, 154 were born in hospital and seven were born at home or in a nursing home. Twenty-two premature babies died during the first few days of life.

There were 14 premature stillbirths during the year of which 13 occurred in hospitals and 1 at home.

Further details relating to premature infants are given in Table V on page 33.

Phenylketonuria

Routine testing for phenylketonuria is carried out by our health visitors (when this has not already been done in hospital) between the 10th and 14th day of life and between four and six weeks of age. During the year 2,700 tests were carried out and no positive reactions were reported.

Congenital Abnormalities

The scheme for reporting congenital defects observed at birth operated satisfactorily. The birth notification cards provide for the requisite information to be inserted by midwives or doctors when notifying births.

Details relating to 55 babies were sent to the Registrar General. The total number of defects reported was 70, thirteen of the babies having more than one defect. The broad classification of the reported defects was as follows:—

Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	22
Eye, ear	...	...	...	...	1
Alimentary System	...	...	...	...	8
Heart and great vessels	...	...	...	...	1
Uro-genital system	...	...	...	...	8
Limbs	...	...	...	...	30
					—
					70

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The number of illegitimate live births assigned to the county in 1969 was 157, representing 6.0% of total live births recorded. Comparative figures for 1968 were 153 and 5.73 respectively.

The majority of unmarried girls and young women who became pregnant received help from their family doctors and our nursing and health visiting staff.

The County Council's arrangements with the Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Work, under which the Board's case workers undertake domiciliary investigation and where necessary arrange for the mother's admission to a suitable mother and baby home, continued to operate satisfactorily. The Board's caseworkers helped 72 Kesteven cases during 1969. The County Council continued to give financial support to the Board and, in addition, accepted responsibility for the maintenance of six girls at mother and baby homes.

Provision of Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are purchased centrally and supplied to all the Council's domiciliary midwives for free distribution as required.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

Weekly mothercraft and relaxation classes were held in the five main centres of population. Details of attendances at these classes compared with those for the previous year (given in brackets) are as follows:—

						Mothers attending	Attendances
Stamford	...	...	...	...	...	91 (79)	640 (503)
Grantham	...	...	...	...	...	112 (98)	686 (584)
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	...	53 (74)	390 (527)
Bourne	...	...	...	...	...	38 (35)	254 (285)
North Hykeham	...	...	...	...	...	37 (38)	205 (203)
						<u>331 (324)</u>	<u>2,175 (2,102)</u>

TABLE V — *PREMATURE INFANTS BORN DURING 1969

P R E M A T U R E L I V E B I R T H S

	Born in Hospital				Born at Home or in a Nursing Home				Transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day				PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS	
	Died		In 7 and under 28 days		Died		In 7 and under 28 days		Died		In 7 and under 28 days		Born In Hospital	Born At home or in a Nursing Home
	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	Within 24 hours of birth	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	Within 24 hours of birth	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	Total Births	Total Births		
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	10	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	27	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	38	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	74	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
TOTAL	154	12	6	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	1

*i.e. babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth irrespective of period of gestation.

Day Nurseries

The County Council's Day Nursery at St. Catherine's Road, Grantham, continued to provide accommodation for children under the age of 5 years. Priority of admission is granted to children from families which fall within the following categories:—

- (a) where the mother is the sole wage-earner;
- (b) where there is sickness in the family or where there are home conditions likely to prejudice seriously the health of the child;
- (c) where, in exceptional circumstances, it appears that admission is desirable in the interests of the child.

Details of attendances, etc., throughout the year, are given in the following table:—

	No. of children on register		Average daily attendance		No. of mothers whose children were on register	
	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	In whole time employment	In-part time employment
January	15	30	10	15	36	7
February	16	30	8	18	37	7
March	16	30	13	25	36	6
April	17	30	10	22	39	6
May	18	29	13	22	36	6
June	18	29	14	24	36	6
July	17	27	12	16	38	4
August	17	25	9	14	36	4
September	16	31	12	23	41	5
October	16	29	13	24	37	4
November	16	29	13	23	37	3
December	16	25	11	20	35	3
Average for Year	16	29	11	20	37	5

The Matron, Mrs. M. E. Hind, comments in her report that "the Day Nursery continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year and the demand for admission was again high"

"The children's health was generally very good"

"All six students were successful in obtaining their Nursery Nurse Examination Board Certificates."

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948

Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 came into operation on the 1st November 1968 and from that date extended the scope of the 1948 Act to include premises (other than those used wholly or mainly as private dwellings) in which children are received for a total of two hours or more in the day and persons who in their own homes and for reward look after one or more children under the age of five to whom they are not related for similar periods. Authorities were asked to take steps to ensure that the provisions of the Act, as amended, received adequate publicity. The provisions of the Act, as amended, were amplified in Ministry of Health Circular 36/68 dated 18th October 1968. Circular 37/68 of the same date gave further guidance to local health authorities on the provision of day care generally and dealt with such matters as standards of accommodation, staffing of nurseries, the health and feeding of the children and staff training.

During the year there were increases in the numbers of premises registered as day nurseries and persons registered as child minders. The position at the end of the year was as follows:—

	1969	1968
No. of registered premises	38	30
No. of approved places for children	792	613
No. of registered child minders	77	54
No. of approved places for children	568	443

Welfare Foods Service

The following table shows the quantities of welfare foods issued to beneficiaries during the year compared with 1968:—

Year	National Dried Milk (tins)	Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	Vitamins A & D tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
1968	10,962	1,691	2,358	34,076
1969	8,324	1,642	2,350	38,474

There were 62 distribution centres in operation at the end of the year.

Part V — Nursing Service

HEALTH VISITING

Staff

During the year one part-time health visitor resigned and three whole-time health visitors were recruited. At the end of the year 10 health visitors were in post. Twenty members of the district nurse/midwifery staff continued to undertake health visiting as part of their combined duties and certain routine duties were undertaken by temporary nursing staff.

The following statistics relate to the home visiting undertaken by the health visiting staff during 1969, with comparative figures for 1968 given in brackets. Ineffective visits have been excluded.

	First Visits	Total Visits
Children born in 1969	2,709 (2,601)	7,933 (8,227)
Children born in 1968	2,214 (2,037)	6,173 (6,189)
Children born 1964-1967	4,569 (4,348)	11,351 (11,073)
*Expectant mothers	258 (258)	501 (464)
Tuberculous households	97 (84)	258 (218)
Persons aged 65 and over	871 (672)	5,317 (5,008)
Other cases (i.e. hospital discharges, infectious diseases, etc.)	121 (139)	934 (719)
		32,467 (31,898)

* Excluding visits by District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors.

Health visitors were also in attendance at infant welfare centres and clinics, details of which appear in other sections of this Report.

MIDWIFERY

The number of midwives who gave notice of intention to practise in the Authority's area during the year 1969 was 123 of whom:—

46 were domiciliary midwives employed by the County Council;
77 were employed by Hospital Management Committees.

At the end of the year, 40 domiciliary midwives were employed by the County Council.

The following are details of cases attended during the year:—

Midwives	Domiciliary Cases	Cases in Institutions	Total
(1) Employed by County Council	355	—	355
(2) Employed by Hospital Management Committees	—	2,269	2,269
TOTALS	355	2,269	2,624

The total number of confinements attended by midwives in the County, 2,624, was slightly lower than that for 1968 (2,672), and also lower than the average for the years 1965-69 (2,726). Once again there was an increase in the proportion of hospital confinements, 86.5%, compared with 83.4% in 1968, 81.7% in 1967, 79.6% in 1966 and 77.8% in 1965.

As in previous years a large number of cases were discharged home before the end of the minimum lying-in period of ten days. The total number of early discharges during 1969 was 1,592, compared with 1,326 in 1968, 1,187 in 1967, 1,209 in 1966 and 891 in 1965. These early discharges from hospitals came under the subsequent care of our domiciliary midwives.

The total number of visits paid to all maternity cases during 1969 amounted to 13,696 plus 5,650 ante-natal visits — a total of 19,346, compared with 20,084 (13,283 plus 6,801 ante-natal visits) in 1968 and 20,495 (13,483 plus 7,012 ante-natal visits) in 1967. Miscarriages attended during the year 1969 was 49, compared with 45 in 1968 and 62 in 1967.

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, totalled 59— all domiciliary.

Analgesia

Of the 40 domiciliary midwives employed by the County Council at the end of the year, 39 were qualified to administer gas/air analgesia.

The extent to which one or other of the various forms of analgesia was administered during 1969 by the midwife or doctor in attendance at domiciliary confinements was as follows, with comparative figures for 1968 given in brackets:—

Gas/Air	Trilene	Pethedine
122 (161)	114 (136)	165 (227)

Refresher Courses for Midwives

During the year, ten midwives employed by the County Council attended approved refresher courses in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Pupil Midwives

During the year, one pupil completed Part II midwifery training under the direct supervision of one of the three County Council's midwives approved as tutors by the Central Midwives Board.

HOME NURSING

During the year 1969, 2,890 persons received 56,861 visits compared with 2,775 persons and 57,914 visits in 1968 and 2,786 persons and 56,182 visits in 1967.

The number of persons aged 65 years and over who were attended during the year totalled 1,546—53% of all cases attended, and visits to the aged amounted to 39,205—70% of all visits paid by nurses.

An analysis of the work undertaken by the district nurses during the year 1969 (with comparative figures for the previous year given in brackets) is as follows:—

Type of Case	No. of Cases	No. of Visits
Medical	1,767 (1,709)	42,800 (44,615)
Surgical	1,060 (1,016)	13,583 (12,837)
Infectious diseases ...	7 (—)	35 (—)
Tuberculosis	4 (6)	165 (111)
Maternal complications	21 (25)	92 (132)
Others	31 (19)	186 (219)
Totals	<u>2,890 (2,775)</u>	<u>56,861 (57,914)</u>

GENERAL

Staff

During the year four district nurse/midwives undertaking combined duties, three district nurse/midwives and one district nurse resigned, while two district/midwives undertaking combined duties and two district nurses were appointed. In addition, one part-time district nurse/midwife was appointed.

At the 31st December, 1969, actual staff employed was as follows:—

- 17 District Nurse/Midwives with combined duties
- 24 District Nurse/Midwives
- 7 District Nurses.

Housing

No further houses for nursing staff were built or purchased during the year. At the 31st December, 1969, the position was that the County Council owned 15 houses, 14 of which had been specially built.

Transport

The County Council agreed to the purchase of five new cars during the financial year 1969/70, subject to the trading-in in part exchange of five existing cars then surplus to requirements.

At the 31st December, 1969, the total number of cars used by the nursing service was as follows:—

Owned by the County Council	31
Owned by District Nurses and Midwives	24
	—
Total	55
	—

Disposable Incontinence Pads and Equipment

Incontinence pads and pants are supplied to patients, free of charge, through the district nursing service.

Sterile disposable syringes and needles, face masks and gloves, which are purchased centrally are supplied to the Council's nurses and midwives through convenient distribution points.

Marie Curie Memorial Foundation

Six patients received assistance during the year 1969 through the area Welfare Grant Scheme.

Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there were two nursing homes registered in the County. These homes provide 46 beds for general cases. The County Nursing Superintendent made visits of inspection to these homes during the year.

Part VI — Ambulance Service

The annual report for 1968 referred to the increasing work load being placed on the service and this has continued throughout the year under review. The number of patients carried during the year increased by 6,788 to a total of 100,428 and the road miles run increased by 74,767 to an all time high figure of 904,301. The average number of miles per patient carried showed a slight increase at 9.00 against 8.85 for 1968.

Accident and emergency cases conveyed during the year totalled 4,865. Of these 798 were road accident casualties and 4,067 other emergencies of all types.

During the year, the contribution made by the Hospital Car Service increased substantially due mainly to a rise in demand for transport to convey pupils to Training Centres and Special Schools. A total of 245,244 miles was run by this service during the year and 20,259 patients carried. The comparable figures for 1968 were 204,261 miles and 15,640 patients. I am grateful to all the hospital car service drivers for their co-operation which has enabled the service to meet all its commitments.

For the purpose of comparisons the following figures relating to the work of the ambulance service over the past five years reflect the trend of increased usage consequent on the changes occurring in the hospital and allied services.

Year	Patients	Mileage	Miles per Patient
1965	84,429	756,065	8.96
1966	82,014	747,810	9.11
1967	91,380	796,604	8.71
1968	93,640	829,534	8.85
1969	100,428	904,301	9.00

The average number of miles per patient will tend to increase in the coming years due to the continuing centralisation of hospital specialist services, early discharges from short term hospitalisation, out-patient surgery, early maternity discharges, day patients, etc.

During the year, developments affecting the service called for a general review of the organisation and staffing problems, as a consequence of which the County Council approved an increased establishment of whole-time personnel to be implemented during 1970.

A detailed summary of the work carried out during the year appears on page 43.

VEHICLES

During the year the approved vehicle establishment was increased by one large dual purpose ambulance and delivery was taken of four replacement L.D. Ambulances equipped with cots and 4 JU 250 Dual Purpose Ambulances. The establishment of vehicles now stands at 27 first line vehicles plus two spares and the disposition of the fleet as at the 31st December, 1969 was as follows:—

	Large D.P. Ambulance	Small D.P. Ambulance	D.P. Sitting Case Vehicle	Sitting Case Car	Total Vehicles
Grantham	3	3	1	—	7
Sleaford	3	1	2	1	7
Waddington	2	1	1	—	4
Stamford	3	1	1	—	5
Bourne	2	1	1	—	4

Plus two 2nd line small D.P. Ambulances maintained as spare vehicles.

In accordance with County Council policy, the majority of the maintenance work was undertaken by the County Council's Central Repair Depot at Grantham. I should like, once again, to express my thanks to the officers and staff of the Depot for their willing help and assistance over the year.

STAFF OPERATIONAL

(a) Officers

The complement of whole time officers was detailed in my report for 1968 and no changes took place during the year. The matter is however under review. The County Council have approved the appointment of a further Sub Officer during 1970 and further consideration of the establishment will be necessary in the forthcoming year.

(b) Ambulancemen (Whole-time)

The authorised establishment of whole time personnel was increased from 43 to 45 during the course of the year. Even with this small increase in the establishment the year proved a difficult one, mainly due to an increased sickness rate, particularly during the Winter months, and to the absence of personnel seconded to training courses.

The disposition of whole time ambulancemen as at the 31st December, 1969 was as follows:—

Station	Whole time Ambulancemen	
	Shift work	Day work
Grantham	9	1
Sleaford	9	—
Waddington	9	1
Stamford	8	1
Bourne	—	5
TOTAL	35	8

(c) Attendants

The voluntary organisations continued to provide trained attendants on a rota basis for part of the year, but consequent on a review of the general arrangements at the various stations in the County, the County Council, albeit with extreme reluctance, discontinued the arrangements which had been in force since 1948 for the employment of voluntary attendants with effect from the 31st August, except for those journeys by rail requiring the provision of a nursing escort.

I should like to place on record the appreciation of the ambulance service to the voluntary attendants and organisations who have rendered such valuable assistance to the service over a period of twenty-one years.

TRAINING

Courses in training in all aspects of Ambulance Aid were undertaken at all Stations during the year. The attendance of personnel was on the whole extremely good and a high percentage were successful in the subsequent examinations. Certain personnel have also been seconded to Department of Health and Social Security approved six week and two week residential courses but the staffing situation in the autumn became so acute that restrictions had to be imposed on secondment for these courses during this period.

The service has also assisted a number of schools in the County by supplying instructors for a short first aid course and giving instruction in mouth to mouth resuscitation to pupils and staff. Only a limited amount of instructor time can be made available to this task.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1969

Station	Ambulances		Sitting Case Vehicles		Totals	
	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients
Sleaford	167,125	22,334	27,765	2,061	194,890	24,395
Grantham	65,454	7,349	103,466	10,690	168,920	18,039
Bourne	66,922	8,286	34,618	3,989	101,540	12,275
Stamford K.C.C.	25,871	5,548	31,266	3,095	57,137	8,643
Stamford Agency	16,146	1,954	17,587	2,095	33,733	4,049
Waddington Hospital Car Service	73,558	9,011	29,279	3,757	102,837	12,768
	—	—	245,244	20,259	245,244	20,259
TOTALS	415,076	54,482	489,225	45,946	904,301	100,428

Average Miles per Patient 9.00

Part VII — Prevention of Illness, Care & After-Care

Health Education

Our medical, dental and nursing staff continued to meet the demand for talks on a variety of subjects. Films on childbirth, cervical cytology and family planning methods were shown to interested women's organisations. There has been an increasing demand by the senior schools for information and films about drug taking and venereal disease.

The Family Doctor publication "You and Your Baby" was freely available to all mothers attending at clinics and infant welfare centres.

The County Council again made financial contributions to the Central Council for Health Education and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Chiropody

The number of clubs formed to meet the needs of the old-age pensioners, of the physically handicapped and of expectant mothers continued to increase. During 1969 a further six clubs were formed, bringing the total up to 63; in 1966 there were only 47. The number of people requiring this service will continue to increase and the number of clubs providing this service will I think continue to grow.

Although these clubs receive financial assistance from the County Council, their organisation and operation is carried out by voluntary committees, and I would like to thank on behalf of the County Council all members of these committees for the valuable services they render to the community.

The following figures show the increases in the number of clubs and of the number of patients and individual treatment through the voluntary clubs:—

	1969	1968	1967	1966
No. of clubs	63	57	52	47
No. of persons treated—				
1. Women of 60+	1,291	1,202	1,113	746
2. Men of 65+	355	319	284	211
3. Expectant mothers	1	—	—	—
4. Physically handicapped	97	75	96	52
Total	1,744	1,596	1,493	1,009
No. of treatments given—				
In clinics	6,500	5,867	5,340	1,329*
In patients' homes	3,627	3,291	2,323	628*
Total	10,127	9,158	7,663	1,957

* October 1st to December 31st only.

Tuberculosis

The close co-operation which has been built up during the years with the chest clinics serving the County has been maintained.

Free milk was supplied on the recommendation of the chest physicians to five persons suffering from tuberculosis.

One tuberculous patient being nursed at home received assistance from the County Council's Home Help Service. Home helps who may be required to undertake work with families where tuberculosis is known to be present in the household are x-rayed by arrangement with the chest physicians.

Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trial

Local health authorities help in this trial by making quarterly returns to the Tuberculosis Research Unit of the Medical Research Council of all cases of tuberculosis notified, and cases discovered only after death, in persons born in the years 1935 to 1938 inclusive. No cases were notified to the Unit in 1969.

Long Stay Immigrants

Thirty-six long stay immigrants, including five children, gave addresses in this County on their arrival in the country during 1969 and members of the health visiting staff succeeded in contacting thirty cases.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The East Anglian Regional Hospital Board's Unit carried out surveys during the year in Bourne, Stamford and Market Deeping as follows:—

Bourne Survey, 1st to 10th April

A total of 1,479 persons was x-rayed, 548 of these for the first time. Of the 1,479 persons, 1,456 were resident in the County. Two new cases of tuberculosis were found, one requiring treatment. Three other patients were deemed by the chest clinic to require further investigation.

Stamford Area Survey, 10th April to 13th May

A total of 4,946 persons was x-rayed, comprising 2,078 employees at industrial establishments in and near Stamford, and 2,868 members of the public. Of the latter, 2,050 were resident in the County. Two cases of tuberculosis were found in the industrial establishments, one requiring treatment and one requiring chest clinic supervision.

Market Deeping Survey, 6th to 9th October

A total of 636 persons was x-rayed, 543 of these for the first time. Of the 636 persons, 587 were resident in the County. One new case of tuberculosis was found.

Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit

Dr. H. G. H. Butcher reports: "The Chest Clinic work over the last year shows little change though the type of work passing through is showing a slow, but definite, tendency to a wider aspect of medicine. Nevertheless, the main diseases attending the Clinic are Chronic Bronchitis, Emphysema with or without Heart Failure, Carcinoma of the Lung, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other chest diseases.

Curiously enough this last year has seen an increase in the number of cases of Tuberculous disease in the area covered by this unit. While this may be of no significance it is a warning that we must not assume too easily that Tuberculosis is a dead disease and can be ignored.

The discontinuation of the Mobile Mass Radiography Units is at present under discussion and, whilst in the more densely populated areas alternative facilities can be easily provided, it will be more difficult, if not impossible, for similar arrangements to be made in an area such as Lincolnshire. It is hoped that this will be considered before a final decision is made.

During 1969, 102 Kesteven residents were seen because of their having been in contact with cases of tuberculosis."

Anti-Smoking Clinic—Grantham Hospital

Dr. J. B. Wilkinson writes "I must say it 'jogs along' very quietly indeed, as I rely mainly on the general practitioners sending me cases, and these tend to come in bursts. I have not had a new case for about three months.

"I find that if people will attend the Clinic regularly for several weeks, then at least 40% are able to give up smoking at any rate in the short term; therefore, no real progress is being made, but the results for those who really want to give up smoking are comparatively good."

Cervical Cytology

Sessions for the taking of cervical smears are held weekly in the County Council's clinic at Grantham and fortnightly at the Sleaford and Stamford clinics. By arrangement with the Lincoln Health Department women residents in the northern part of Kesteven are seen at the Lincoln clinic. The total number of smears from women resident in Kesteven sent for examination from our own clinics and the Lincoln clinic was 1,797 compared with 2,095 in 1968.

Details of attendances at the cytology clinics during the year are as follows:—

CLINIC	No. of Patients (1)	Total No. of smears (2)	No. of repeat smears taken included in (2) (3)	No. of Positives (4)
Beaconfield, GRANTHAM	478	511	211	Nil
Riversdale, SLEAFORD	204	331	127	1
Barnhill, STAMFORD	384	438	60	1
	1,066	1,280	398	2

In addition 517 smears were taken at the Lincoln clinic from women resident in the northern part of the county, with one positive reading.

Care and after-care of Patients

When requested by general practitioners, hospitals or other agencies, the County Council continued to assist under their scheme patients being nursed at home or after discharge from hospital.

The close liaison between the Health Department's staff and the hospital staff continued during the year. The arrangements at local level for direct contact between hospital staffs and the district home help supervisors, health visitors and nurse/midwives and mental welfare officers continued to operate satisfactorily.

Recuperative Holidays

During the year seven patients (three male and four female) were admitted to recuperative convalescent homes for short periods under arrangements made by the County Council.

Voluntary Laundry Services for the Sick

The Bourne and Deepings & District Services continued to give very valuable service to elderly incontinent persons etc. in the area.

Marriage Guidance

The County Council gave financial assistance to the following organisations:—

- Lincoln & District Marriage Guidance Council.
- Peterborough & District Marriage Guidance Council.
- Boston, Spalding & District Marriage Guidance Centre.

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus

There were no changes in the Council's arrangements as outlined in previous reports. Each district nurse has an ample stock of the smaller items of loan equipment, while the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade who administer the Medical Loan Depots on behalf of the County Council have, with the aid of grants from the County Council, continued to maintain their own comprehensive stocks of articles.

Depot	No. of Issues Made	No. of Individual Cases who Benefited
Bourne	116	113
Grantham	580	573
Stamford	348	277
Sleaford	393	204
TOTALS	1,437	1,167

Part VIII — Home Help Service

The table on page 51 gives details of the work performed by the service and it will be seen that the service has continued to give the majority of its help to the aged, thus following the pattern of previous years. Out of a total of 1,137, 933 cases were in the over 65 age group. The total number of cases for which help was provided was 28 less than in 1968; and the number of hours of help provided was 9,122 fewer than in 1968.

Good Neighbour Service

During 1969, 92 cases were assisted, an increase of 15 over 1968. There can be no doubt of the usefulness of this service, and its expansion we hope will continue in 1970. The oldest "Good Neighbour" (aged 82) retired during the year.

Night Attendants Service

The staffing of this service continues to be a major problem. Requests for the service are spasmodic and spread over the whole county. The pay for this work was increased from 12/6d. to £1.10s.0d. in 1968, but recruitment has not improved. Help for families in receipt of D. of H. and S.S. grant is given free, and all other cases are dealt with by assessment of income.

Home Helps

The majority of home helps are part-time casual workers and this fact limits the service that can be provided to help those people who need help for the whole of the day. The number of home helps employed at the 31st December 1969 was 190, compared with 185 at the end of 1968.

Training

Training schemes were held at Grantham and Stamford Colleges of Further Education. These were most successful, and although some home helps need a great deal of persuading to take a course of instruction, especially in cookery, they are more than pleased with the amount of knowledge gained at the end.

During the year staff outings and parties were arranged by the area organisers. These events are greatly appreciated and are great morale boosters.

The County Home Help Organiser also arranged staff meetings for groups of home helps in all parts of the County during the year.

The service is grateful to members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for providing 'Meals on Wheels', clothing, and for preparing the homes of patients on their discharge from hospital. The service is also grateful for the help of the members of the voluntary visiting service in Sleaford and the County Ambulance Officer for his assistance in arranging transport for night attendants and home helps. If such assistance was not forthcoming more demands than at present would be made on the service and the economies achieved during the year would have been more difficult to attain.

TABLE VI—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

CASES ASSISTED—ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF CASE

Area	Year	Maternity	T.B.	Chronic Sick (under 65 years)	Chronic Sick (over 65 years)	Problem Families	Others (Short-term Sickness etc.)	Total	Number of Helps employed at end of year (all part-time)	Total Hours Worked by Helps
Grantham and West Kesteven	1968	10 (10)	2 (—)	51 (23)	368 (110)	3 (2)	25 (12)	459 (157)	82	60,477
	1969	6 (6)	1 (1)	41 (14)	367 (121)	1 (—)	14 (10)	430 (152)	76	54,139
Sleaford, North and East Kesteven	1968	15 (15)	1 (—)	76 (21)	322 (106)	3 (1)	29 (23)	446 (166)	70	49,981
	1969	15 (15)	— (—)	49 (11)	332 (115)	1 (1)	17 (15)	414 (157)	72	49,060
Stamford, South Kesteven and Bourne	1968	12 (12)	— (—)	16 (4)	214 (68)	5 (2)	13 (7)	260 (93)	43	34,495
	1969	11 (11)	— (—)	16 (5)	234 (75)	3 (1)	29 (15)	293 (107)	42	32,632
TOTALS	1968	37 (37)	3 (—)	143 (48)	904 (284)	11 (5)	67 (42)	1,165 (416)	195	144,953
	1969	32 (32)	1 (1)	106 (30)	933 (311)	5 (2)	60 (40)	1,137 (416)	190	135,831

The figures in brackets denote new cases helped, i.e. cases who had not received help before the year in which they are shown.

Part IX — Mental Health Service

The administration of the Mental Health Service for the County is dealt with by the Mental Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Care Sub-Committee, a sub-committee of the Health Committee. The Committee consists of 20 members and meets four times during the year. The administration and management of the hostels and training centres is dealt with by the Grantham Training Centres and Hostels Management Committee, consisting of 11 members, 8 of whom must be County Councillors. The Committee meets four times during the year and reports to the Mental Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Care Sub-Committee.

The development of the service continued, and a Special Care Unit was opened at Sandon School in September.

The number of subnormal persons receiving training at training centres had risen to 122 by the end of the year. There were 56 children in attendance at the junior training centres and 66 adults in attendance at the adult training centres. The number of persons receiving hostel care had risen to 49.

STAFFING

Medical

The Deputy County Medical Officer of Health continued to be medical officer for the hostels and centres and to have a special responsibility regarding the care of the mentally disordered in the community. Other members of the medical staff devoted a proportion of their time to the service and together with the Consultant Psychiatrists at Rauceby, St. John's and Harmston Hall Hospitals, and three general practitioners, are approved under Section 28(2) of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Non-Medical

The establishment of the non-medical staff apart from Sandon School has remained unaltered during the year. Establishments are as follows:—

- Mental Welfare — A Senior Mental Welfare Officer and five Mental Welfare Officers.
- Sandon School — A Supervisor and four Assistant Supervisors and two Special Care Assistants.

- The Beacon — Three resident and two non-resident officers and four domestic staff.
- Dysart Centre — A Head Supervisor and four instructors.
- Ellys House — Three resident and one non-resident officers and four domestic staff.

Training

Students from Sheffield, Nottingham and Culham Colleges attended Sandon School for their practical work. The Beacon received a student from Bretton Hall College. Mental Welfare Officers have taken mental nurses in their final training year on domiciliary visits and continued to attend case conferences, clinics and ward rounds at the various hospitals. Members of staff have been called upon to give instruction and talks to various bodies and voluntary organisations.

Psychiatric Cases

Admissions to Hospitals

The following table, drawn up from notifications received, shows the number of patients from Kesteven admitted to psychiatric hospitals during the year under the Mental Health Act, 1959. Comparative aggregate figures for the preceding two years are also given:

Category	Rauceby Hospital	St. John's Hospital	Other Hospitals	Total 1969	Total 1968	Total 1967
Section 5 (Informal)	250	30	4	284	246	299
Section 25 (Observation)	37	5	1	43	62	35
Section 26 (Treatment)	1	4	—	5	4	11
Section 29 (Emergency)	40	17	2	59	72	42
Section 60	1	2	—	3	1	1
TOTAL	329	58	7	394	385	388

The proportion of women admitted to hospital was 54% of the total, a decrease of 6% compared with last year. There has been evidence of a slight increase in the proportion of male patients having treatment over the last few years.

The following table analyses the figures on a sex and age basis and also indicates that the proportion of persons of 60 years of age and over entering hospitals for treatment remained approximately a quarter of the total number.

	Year	Age							Total	
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Over 70		
MALE	1969	17	41	34	27	13	19	21	9	181
	1968	13	24	20	30	21	22	15	7	152
	1967	10	26	23	28	27	15	18	13	160
FEMALE	1969	13	36	32	44	28	26	21	13	213
	1968	13	36	26	36	31	38	34	19	233
	1967	9	45	28	42	34	15	30	25	228
TOTALS	1969	30	77	66	71	41	45	42	22	394
	1968	26	60	46	66	52	60	49	26	385
	1967	19	71	51	70	61	30	48	38	388

Regrading in Hospital of Patients admitted for Observation

Admitted for Observation	Section 25	Section 5	Regraded Section 25	Section 26	Discharged
102	43	34	—	1	8
	59	12	41	2	4

Of the 41 regraded to Section 25 from Section 29, 25 continued treatment on an informal basis on the expiration of the order.

Discharges from Hospitals

During the year, 352 discharges from psychiatric hospitals were notified to the Local Health Authority and after-care service was accepted by 236 patients; the respective figures for 1968 were 349 and 169. Thirty-six patients had two admissions to hospital and sixteen three admissions.

The pattern of diagnosis of the mental illness of patients remained very similar to previous years.

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total	1969	Percentages		
					1968	1967	1966
Manic Depressives							
Depressives							
Anxiety State							
Melancholia	52	81	133	37	40	44	47
Paraphrenia							
Paranoia							
Schizophrenia	24	36	60	17	20	23	23
Hypochondria							
Hysteria							
Obsessional Neur.	13	29	42	12	10	9	8
Psychopaths							
Alcoholism	19	11	30	8	5	6	4
Epileptic							
Arteriosclerosis							
Senile Dementia							
Somatic	17	25	42	11	11	11	11
Subnormality	6	5	11	3	2	2	3
Unspecified	8	26	34	12	12	5	4
TOTALS	139	213	352				

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

There was an increase in referrals dealt with by the district officers as shown in the following tables of referrals and visits.

Source of Referrals	Mental Illness				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
General Practitioners	2	—	93	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	290
Hospitals	—	—	80	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	222
Out Patient Clinics	—	1	36	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144
L.E.A.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	4	1	—	—	16
Police & Courts	—	—	16	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	35
Others	1	1	44	62	—	1	—	—	2	4	7	11	2	1	1	3	140
Total	3	2	270	513	1	1	—	—	5	7	16	13	7	2	3	4	847
	Total for 1968 — 703																
	Total for 1967 — 656																

Details of visits in respect of these referrals which have also increased, especially in the prevention and after-care service, are given in the following table:

	Number of Visits		
	1969	1968	1967
Patients in Hospital ...	905	796	717
O.P. Clinics ...	268	204	130
Patients at home ...	710	649	694
Relatives, etc. ...	1,507	1,057	985
After-care ...	3,176	1,995	1,472
Prevention Cases ...	1,448	834	656
TOTALS	8,014	5,535	4,654

SUBNORMALITY

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers carried out a complete survey of all subnormal persons living in the Community to assess the future needs. The effect of an additional officer is reflected by the increased work which was done during the year by the visiting officers. Forty-eight new cases were added to the register during the year, the sources of referral being as follows:—

	1969	1968	1967
Transfer from other Authorities	12	13	5
Mental Welfare Officers ...	5	2	4
Ministry of Social Security ...	3	1	3
Hospitals ...	5	5	1
L.E.A. ...	8	5	5
Other ...	15	15	13
	48	41	31

The referrals were dealt with as follows:—

Placed under Community Care	...	...	45
Direct admission to hospital	...	...	3

During the year ten cases under supervision in the community were admitted to hospital, making the total admissions from this Authority thirteen.

Eleven patients were discharged from hospital into the community, eight of them to the Authority's hostel at Grantham and three to their parents. Thirty-one subnormal persons received short term care at either the Council's hostels or in hospital accommodation.

The following table shows the number of subnormal persons on the register at the end of the year:—

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<i>A. Under Community Care</i>													
(a) Attending day training centres	16	9	22	12	10	10	9	17	26	19	31	29	105
Awaiting entry thereto	5	3	1	1	4	1	2	—	9	4	3	1	17
(b) Receiving home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Resident in Local Authority Homes	8	4	11	11	3	3	16	11	11	7	27	22	67
(d) Receiving supervision	3	10	6	71	70	7	3	31	73	17	9	102	201
Totals	32	26	40	95	87	21	30	59	119	47	70	154	390
<i>B. In Hospitals</i>													
Numbers as at 31.12.69	8	4	37	39	9	4	66	50	17	8	103	89	217
(Totals A & B)	40	30	77	134	96	25	96	109	136	55	173	243	607
Numbers as at 31.12.68	35	19	142	142	24	14	120	91	59	33	262	233	570

In addition to the survey already mentioned selective visiting has been maintained—frequent visits to those requiring support to maintain them in the community and occasional visits to those who are self-supporting.

The following table gives details of the visits made:—

To subnormals in hospital	...	40	35	19
In the community	... ..	1,346	875	731
To employers	... ..	115	66	33
For reports to hospitals, tribunals, etc.		60	10	27
Ascertainments, enquiries, etc.	...	954	530	441
		<u>2,515</u>	<u>1,516</u>	<u>1,251</u>

Training of Subnormal Persons—Sandon School

Mrs. Surrige, the Supervisor, comments— “One of the main events during 1969 was the opening of the Special Care Unit on the 9th September. Three pupils were transferred from the main school and there were six new admissions, two on a whole-time and four on a part-time basis. Two special care assistants were appointed and commenced their duties when the unit opened. There are eight epileptic pupils attending the school. An Open Day, which was attended by the Mayor and Mayoress of Grantham, Councillor and Mrs. J. Wallwork, was held during the summer term. The school entertained senior citizens, parents and friends from other organisations and many educational visits were made during the year.”

The Beacon

The Warden, Mr. Collinson, comments “the hostel was full for most of the year. The number of children in residence varied between 19 and 20. There were 4 admissions and 5 discharges. Short-term care was given to 11 children for periods of two to thirty-five days. The hostel was functioning on a seven day basis for seventeen weeks in the course of the year.

“There were no staff changes during 1969.

“We again had a student from Bretton Hall College of Education doing a period of residential work.

“A very successful ‘Parents’ Evening’ was held in June, when parents were shown colour slides of the children at play and taking part in various activities.

“The general health of the children was good.”

Dysart Centre

The Head Supervisor, Mr. Blower, comments “absenteeism was remarkably low.

“There were sixty-one trainees in attendance at the end of the year.

“An interesting project has been established with a local Secondary Modern School whereby each week four pupils in their last year of school attend the centre each Wednesday afternoon to work and mix with the trainees.

"A great variety of articles are made at the centre, and several of the trainees are now very competent in craftwork and in the use of woodworking machinery. Articles are supplied to many departments of local authorities. The centre undertakes work for five firms in the area.

"The Kesteven College of Education provided a coach to assist with hockey and basketball for the women trainees.

"The trainees participated in many social activities, including a visit to the zoo, and enjoyed "Pirates of Penzance" and "Pinnocchio".

"The centre received a great number of visitors throughout the year."

Ellys House

The Warden, Mr. Peters, comments "the number of residents increased from twenty-two in February to thirty during the first week of July and remained at that total until the end of the year.

"General health remained good throughout the year.

"Several residents attended hospital for periodic checks.

"All residents attended the Sandon Social Club, which was held at the hostel for a considerable time.

"Visits were paid to zoos, historic houses and other places of interest by the residents.

"Full use was made of the football and cricket equipment supplied by the County Council, and the residents have benefitted both physically and mentally from the outdoor exercises they have been able to take."

Sandon Social Club

The club continued to meet weekly, the venue being changed to Ellys House. The numbers attending averaged about fifty at each meeting. Supervision was carried out by members of the Mental Health staff and four outside volunteers. Local organisations worked on a roster system to provide refreshments at the club and club members occasionally helped in the roster. Students from the Kesteven College of Education paid visits to the club.

The highlights of the year were the annual visits to and by the Allan House Club from Boston, theatre and pantomime trips, and a visit by the Peterborough Pipe Band and the Wallace Dancers.

Part X — Other Services

Development Plan

The Special Care Unit at Sandon School was completed and opened in September.

The planning of the Bourne Health Centre was completed and building was expected to begin in the new year.

Planning and negotiations for the extensions to the clinics at Stamford and Grantham, the new clinic at North Hykeham and the Health Centre at Market Deeping continued during the year.

An additional bay was completed at the Ambulance Station at Stamford.

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The table below gives details of blind and partially sighted persons on the County Council's register during the year ended 31st December, 1969:—

	(i) Blind	(ii) Partially sighted
(a) Registered at 1st January, 1969 ...	332	94
(b) New registrations during the year ...	33	12
(c) De-certified cases re-registered ...	—	—
(d) Deaths ...	36	8
(e) Transfers to other areas ...	12	1
(f) Transfers from other areas ...	6	2
(g) Transfers from blind to partially sighted category included in b (ii) above ...	—	1
(h) Transfers from partially sighted to blind category included in b (i) above ...	1	—
(i) Recovered sight ...	—	3
(j) Registered at 31st December, 1969 ...	322	95

The age groups of the persons newly registered during the year were as follows:—

0 — 15 years ...	—
16 — 59 years ...	3
60 — 69 years ...	3
70 — 79 years ...	16
80 years and over ...	23
	—
	45
	—

The proportion of newly registered persons aged 60 years and over represents 93½% of the new registrations as against 92% in the previous year.

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:	Causes of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	5	1	—	32
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	6	1	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	6	1	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of this disease was notified in Kesteven under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926/37.

Part XI — Environmental Health Service

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The task of maintaining the highest possible standards of food hygiene in premises in which food is handled or prepared is one which requires constant attention. The County Health Inspector continued his advisory work in this field and carried out routine inspections of kitchens and other premises in which food was prepared and handled.

During the year the County Health Inspector inspected a large quantity of food for use in the County Council's catering establishments, the vast majority of which was found to be of good quality and fit for human consumption; nevertheless, 606 lbs. of food was condemned as unfit and destroyed.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

The County Council are the Authority responsible for the administration of the above Regulations. At the end of the year the number of licensed milk dealers in the county was 141; an increase of six over the previous year. In recent years we have only had one pasteurising dairy within the county.

During the year, a total of seventy visits was made to dairy premises to carry out the necessary duties of inspection, milk sampling, etc. A total of 148 samples of milk was obtained for the prescribed statutory examinations, and of these, four samples of pasteurised milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue test. Particulars of samples are set out in the table below:

District in which Sample taken	No.	PASTEURISED			UNTREATED			STERILISED	
		Passed	Failed	Void*	Passed	Failed	Void*	Passed	Failed
Grantham M.B.	23	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stamford M.B.	16	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Sleaford U.D.	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bourne U.D.	7	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
N. Kesteven R.D.	31	9	—	—	20	2	—	—	—
S. Kesteven R.D.	30	15	—	1	9	1	2	2	—
E. Kesteven R.D.	15	10	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
W. Kesteven R.D.	16	13	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	148	93	1	6	38	3	2	5	—

* Methylene Blue test only—Maximum storage temperature exceeded

Biological Milk Sampling

The quantity of raw milk retailed in the County continued to decrease. The purpose of submitting samples for this type of examination is to detect the presence of (a) Tuberculosis and (b) Brucellosis.

Over a period of years tuberculosis has practically been eliminated from our dairy herds and the number of milk samples giving evidence of infection with tuberculosis is very small.

The situation concerning brucellosis is different and samples of milk are occasionally found to be infected with brucellosis. In such cases measures are taken to safeguard the public health, but the real answer is the eventual complete eradication of this disease from all cattle, and such eradication is the aim of the Brucellosis (Accredited Herd) Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, details of which are given by Mr. R. Ford, the Divisional Veterinary Surgeon, elsewhere in this report.

At the end of the year, there were sixteen producer/retailers of Untreated milk in the county licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This is a reduction of one when compared with the year 1968. During the year forty-six samples of Untreated milk were obtained and submitted for biological examination. All the samples were found to be free from infection with tubercle bacilli but two proved positive to brucellosis and on both occasions the positive samples were obtained from the same herd. Subsequent action resulted in the North Kesteven Rural District Council imposing a Statutory Order on the herd requiring all milk to be heat treated before retail sale. This Order was later removed following an investigation and the disposal for slaughter of all animals found to be infected. Particulars of samples are as follows:—

No. of Routine Samples Taken	No. of Herds Involved	Tubercle Bacilli		Brucellosis		Herd Investigations	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	No. of Quarter Samples Taken	No. of Herds Involved
46	39	Nil	46	2	44	4	1

Antibiotics in Milk

During the year, six samples were examined for the presence of antibiotics and these were found to be satisfactory.

Milk in Schools Scheme

During the year, 166 schools in the county were supplied with pasteurised milk under this scheme. Fifteen samples of school milk were submitted for statutory examination and all these were found to be satisfactory. During the year one complaint was received and particles of glass were found in a bottle of milk. This matter was fully investigated and the dairy concerned was warned concerning this matter.

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders

I am indebted to Mr. R. Ford, the Divisional Veterinary Officer for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for the following report:

“Tuberculosis Order 1964

“We have 1,098 registered attested herds including 223 licensed to produce milk. 388 herds involving 23,455 cattle were tuberculin tested and reactors were disclosed in two herds—13 in one and one in the other. In both herds lesions of tuberculosis were found on post mortem examination.

“Bovine TB was confirmed in a pig carcase in a slaughterhouse. On investigation it was found that non-heat treated skimmed milk was fed, originating from a dairy to which milk from the 13 reactor herd above was supplied.

“Three imported Irish cattle fattened in the County were found affected with tuberculosis at slaughter.

“Anthrax

“One case of anthrax in the Marston district was confirmed and the carcase disposed of by the Local Authority.

“Brucellosis

“On the 13th December 1969, 42 of the 223 dairy herds were fully accredited. A further 45 herds are undergoing qualifying tests.

“The Ministry is making a special effort to enrol into the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme all producer/retailers selling non-pasteurised milk and of the sixteen such licensed producers six are fully accredited and three are qualifying.

“It is commonly said that as a result of the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme more infected animals are being disposed of to other farmers via markets and dealers than would otherwise happen. I do not share that view and am convinced, as far as Kesteven is concerned, the great majority of farmers with infected stock act in a most responsible manner and dispose of these animals for slaughter”.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, insofar as they relate to the chemical composition and adulteration of food and drugs are in this county administered by the Weights and Measures Inspector, Mr. E. T. Hawley. I am therefore indebted to him for the following information:

List of Articles sampled during the year:

Beverages	13	Margarine	6
Butter	9	Marzipan	2
Butter Biscuits	5	Meat products	16
Cereal Foods	6	Milk	233
Cheese	10	Milk products	5
Confectionery	4	Miscellaneous	11
Condiments	6	Preserves	18
Cream	11	Sausages	28
Creamed products	2	Soft drinks	14
Dried fruit	5	Soups	3
Drugs	10	Tinned fruit	10
Fish products	2		
Honey	4		
Ice cream	6		
		TOTAL	439

The action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples is set out in Table VII on page 65.

TABLE VII—ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

Sample No.	Article	Report of Public Analyst	Action taken
C.3 & C.5	Milk	Contained traces of penicillin	Both these samples were taken at the request of Notts. County Council, who had found penicillin in milk delivered to a Nottinghamshire dairy. Although follow-up samples were taken immediately, the amount of penicillin in the Kesteven samples was insufficient to justify legal proceedings. However, both producers were cautioned in writing.
A.161	Milk	Contained a mass of fungal hyphae	This was an unopened bottle of milk submitted by a Stamford resident who complained that it contained what appeared to be a bee or wasp. In fact, the 'foreign body' was a mass of fungal hyphae adhering to the inner surface of the bottle. In view of the extremely good record of the dairy concerned and the complainant's objection to being implicated in legal proceedings, the company was cautioned in writing.
B.124	Pork sausages	Contained 220 parts per million of sulphur dioxide	Under the Preservatives in Food Regulations, sausages may contain up to 450 ppm of sulphur dioxide provided it is declared either by notice in the shop or on the wrapper. As these were very good sausages containing 79% meat, the vendor was cautioned.
A.207	Pickled onions	Discolouration was due to breakdown of natural glyocide	This sample was submitted by a Grantham resident who complained that after eating a considerable number at one meal, he felt ill. He also complained of yellow patches on the onions. The Analyst reported that the discolouration was due to chemical action which would not render the onions unpalatable if eaten in reasonable quantities. The complainant was advised accordingly.
B.58	Milk	Contained 3.6% butterfat instead of the minimum of 4% required by Regulations	This was Channel Islands milk for which the statutory butterfat standard is 4.0% minimum. The vendor of this milk was shortly afterwards involved in bankruptcy proceedings. He was, therefore, cautioned in writing.
A.220) A.228)	Milk	Below the statutory minimum for solids-not-fat	Informal tests showed that these milks were low in solids-not-fat and might be adulterated with water. Using the much more accurate Hortvet method, the Analyst was able to say the deficiencies were due to natural causes.
B.159	Bread	Contained a copper staple	This loaf of bread was sold to Bourne Chest Hospital (Peterborough & Stamford Hospital Management Committee) by a Lincoln bakery. Legal proceedings were instituted and the firm was fined £20, after pleading 'Guilty' and explaining that the staple was part of a conveyor belt.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS

During the year under review, progress continued to be made throughout the county in the provision of sewerage and sewage purification facilities, together with improvement to water supplies and during the year the following schemes were approved by the County Council:—

Potterhanworth sewerage scheme	...	—	cost	—	£52,022	0	0
Dunston Village sewerage scheme	...	—	„	—	68,377	0	0
Metheringham, extension of sewage purification works	... ..	—	„	—	43,609	0	0
Walcot sewerage scheme	... ..	—	„	—	84,500	0	0
Little Hale sewerage scheme	... ..	—	„	—	29,200	0	0
Alma Park, Grantham, outfall sewer	... ..	—	„	—	21,000	0	0
Sleaford Urban District Council—extension of sewerage scheme	... ..	—	„	—	10,500	0	0
Water main extension, East Road, Sleaford	... ..	—	„	—	13,000	0	0
					<u>£322,208</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Water Sampling

The maintenance of the purity of water supplies is a very important public health function. The County Council's Public Health Department plays its part in the sampling of water supplies. Samples were submitted regularly both for chemical and bacteriological examination and particular attention was given to the sampling of small private supplies.

During the year 65 samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological examination and of these 9 proved to be unsatisfactory. The majority of the unsatisfactory samples were raw water taken from private supplies serving County Council establishments. The water was, however, chlorinated before use. In addition, two samples of water were taken from County Council establishments for chemical examination and these were found to be satisfactory.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

The fluoridation of public water supplies in the County was commenced in February with the introduction of a pilot scheme in the area of the Sleaford urban district. The scheme proved satisfactory, and the Kesteven Water Board proposes to extend the area supplied with fluoridated water in 1970.

Three hundred and fifty-nine samples of this water were examined in the Public Health Department and other samples were examined by the Government chemist.

Nitrates in Water Supplies

It is known that nitrates in water in excess are a potential health hazard to young bottle fed babies.

During the latter part of the year nine samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and four of these samples on examination contained a relatively high amount of nitrates.

The sampling of water supplies for nitrates will continue in 1970.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

The County Council, in co-operation with the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology, carry out recordings of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere at Kirkby Underwood and Ruskington. The stations have been in operation since 1963 and since that time, daily records have been kept showing the extent of atmospheric pollution. These records are sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory for use in the National and European Survey.

During the year, 58 visits were made to the station at Kirkby Underwood and 302 to the one at Ruskington.

The following graphs give details of the pollution of the atmosphere by sulphur dioxide and smoke. It will be seen from the graphs that the contamination of the air in Kesteven is very small when compared with that of a large city, also indicated on the graphs.

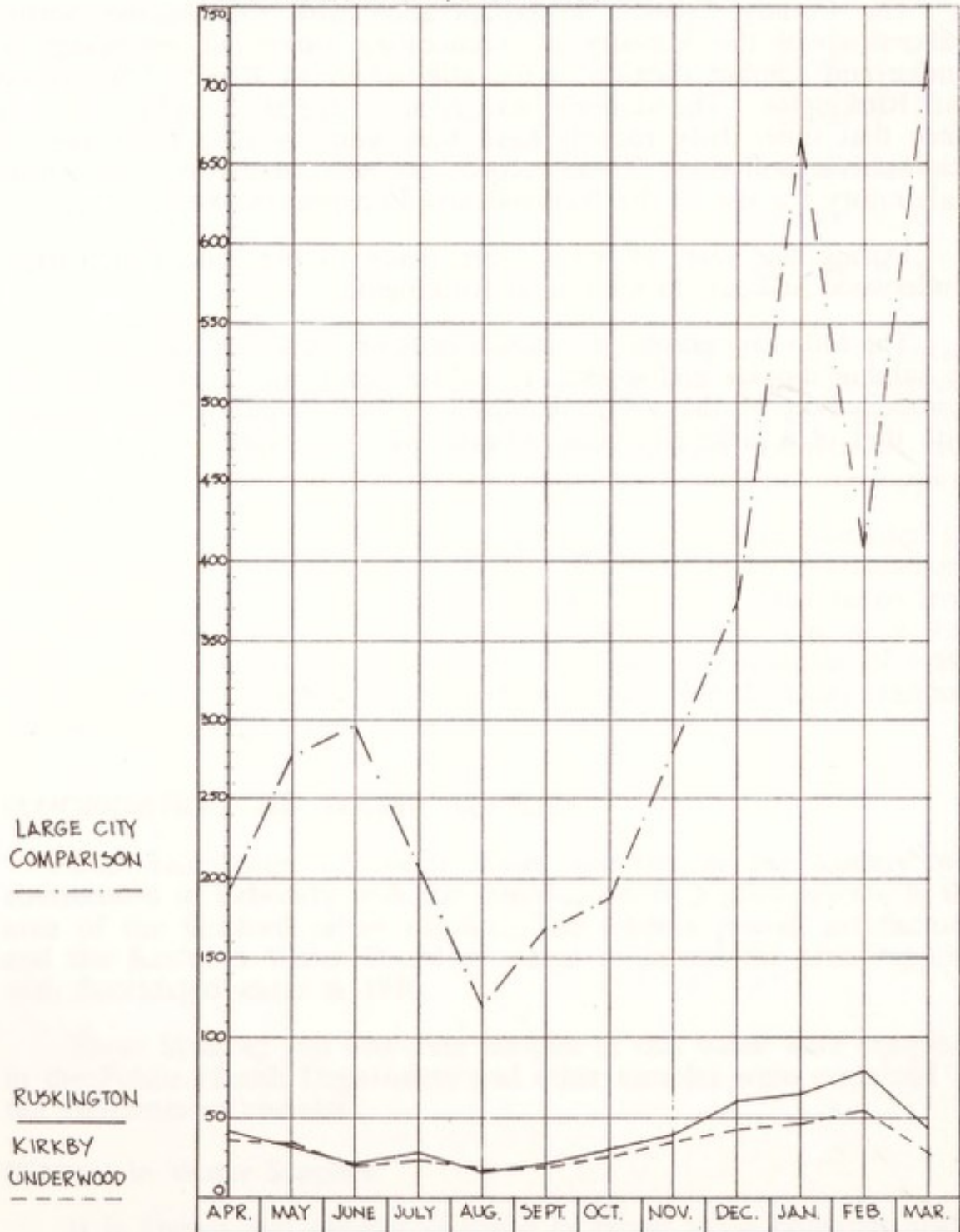


NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION APRIL 1968-MARCH 1969

DAILY AVERAGE FOR EACH MONTH

UNITS-MICROGRAMMES/CUBIC METRE

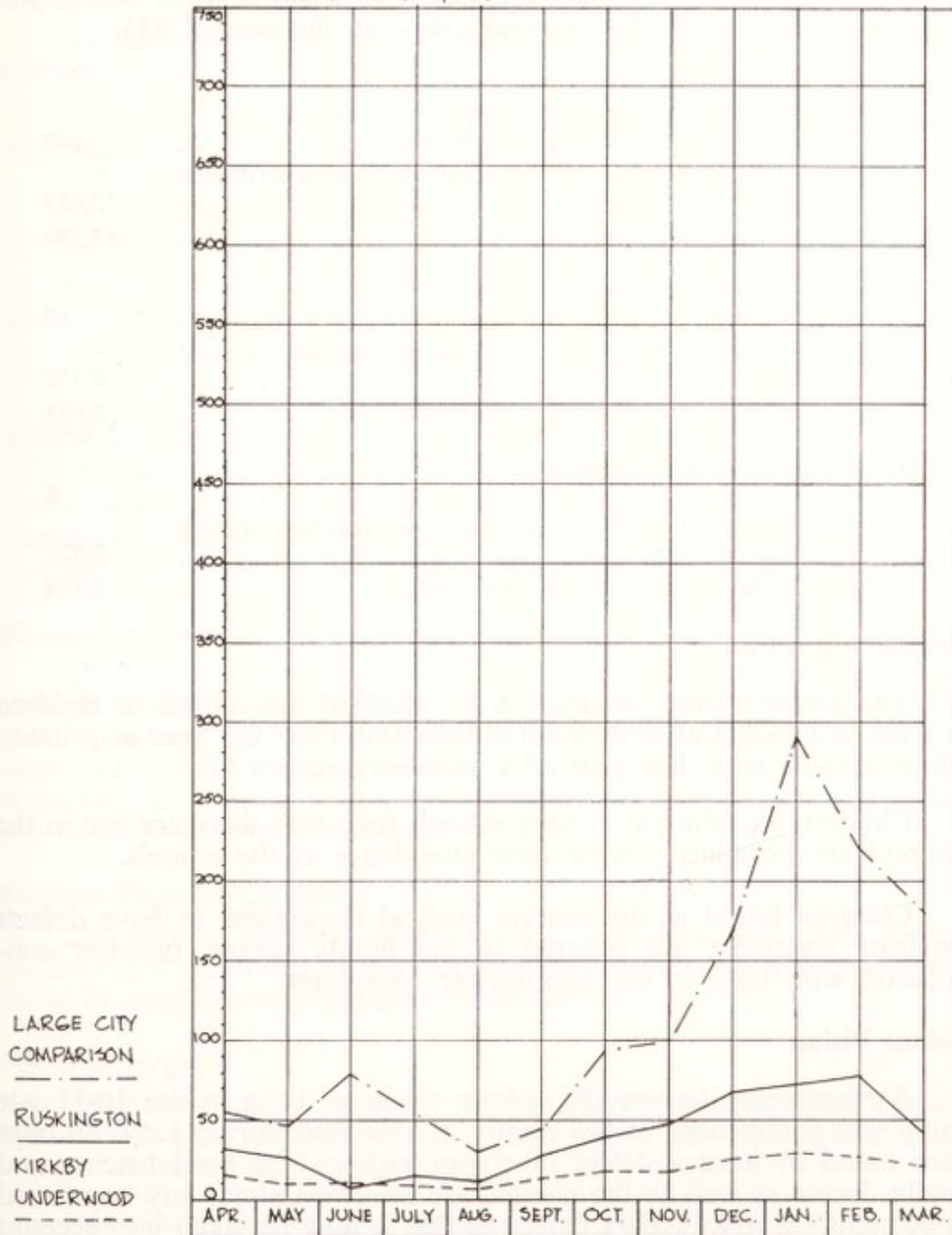


NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

SMOKE CONCENTRATION APRIL 1968 - MARCH 1969.

DAILY AVERAGE FOR EACH MONTH.

UNITS - MICROGRAMMES/CUBIC METRE



Part XII — School Health Service

Statistics

The population for 1969 as estimated by the Registrar General was 157,470, an increase of 3,630 compared with 1968.

The number of pupils on the school registers in 1969 was 25,890 compared with 25,037 the previous year—an increase of 853.

Primary Schools:—

(a) Number in area on 31st December, 1969— Provided—146 Primary, 2 Nursery	...	...	148
(b) Average number of children on registers during 1969	...	...	15,633
(c) Average attendance during 1969	...	...	14,530

Secondary Modern Schools:—

(a) Number	...	...	17
(b) Average number of children on registers during 1969	...	...	6,332
(c) Average attendance during 1969	...	...	5,693

Secondary Grammar Schools:—

(a) Number	...	...	6
(b) Average number of children on registers during 1969	...	...	2,921
(c) Average attendance during 1969	...	...	2,730

Medical Inspection

The arrangements provide for full medical inspections of children as soon as possible after they enter school, in their last year at primary school and in their last year of compulsory school life.

Children attending at nursery schools (of which there are two in the County) are examined during their attendance at the schools.

Children found at the routine medical inspections to have defects requiring treatment are referred to the family doctor, or after consultation with him, to the appropriate consultant.

Colour Vision

Arrangements to test the colour vision of boys in the 10-11 age group was commenced in the county in 1966 and during 1969, 69 boys were found to have a defect of colour vision. The head teacher and family doctor as well as the parents are informed about any boy found to be suffering from such a defect so that it may be taken into account when considering his suitability for a future career.

Routine Medical Examination

The number of children seen at routine medical inspections was 7,870 (compared with 6,050 during 1968). An analysis of this figure by year of birth is as follows:—

1954 & earlier	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 & later
1042	1,025	37	258	1,061	1,160	78	107	321	1351	1420	10

In addition to the above, 6,036 other medical inspections were carried out:—

	Special Inspections	Re- Inspections	Total
At School Clinics:—			
(a) By School Medical Officers	1,169	157	1,326
(b) By Ophthalmic Surgeons	397	1,648	2,045
(c) By Orthopaedic Surgeons	157	164	321
(d) By Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons ...	69	3	72
In the Schools by School Medical Officers ...	82	2,190	2,272
Total	1,874	4,162	6,036

Special Examinations

A child may be brought forward by the parents, headmaster or school nurse at a routine medical inspection if it is thought he requires attention. This is called a 'Special' examination; the parent is notified and invited to be present at the examination.

Re-examinations

Children who are found to have defects are re-examined at subsequent medical inspections. When the defect does not warrant referral to a specialist or require immediate attention, the child will be kept under observation; should it later be considered necessary to advise treatment the family doctor is consulted and the school nurse visits the home to inform the mother.

General Physical Condition

The general physical condition of the children was good. Only 2 of the 7,870 examined at periodic medical inspections were considered to be of unsatisfactory physical condition.

Personal Hygiene

The school nurses carry out regular head inspections at all primary schools but only visit the secondary schools for head inspections at the request of the head teacher.

During the year a total number of 51,494 head inspections were carried out and 184 children were found to be infested.

Medical Treatment Statistics

Details of the numbers of children examined and of the numbers and types of defect found are shown in the tables on pages 83 and 85.

The following comparative table sets out the common defects found requiring treatment during the past five years:—

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Defective Vision	542	466	594	598	795
Nose and Throat	103	91	104	113	113
Squint	72	82	87	82	103
Orthopaedic	149	143	200	148	161

Ophthalmic Clinics

There were no alterations in the arrangements with the Regional Hospital Boards for the attendance of consultants at the clinics held at Bourne, Grantham, Sleaford, Stamford and Lincoln during the year.

I am grateful to Mr. S. P. Redmond and to Mr. B. A. Chaudhary for letting me have reports on the work carried out at the school ophthalmic clinics at Beaconfield, Grantham, and Riversdale, Sleaford, and also for sending me the comments of the orthoptists, Miss S. C. Turner and Miss Walker, who work under the direction of the ophthalmic surgeons. Orthoptic clinics are a sub-division of the ophthalmic clinics and cases are referred to the orthoptists only by the ophthalmic surgeons.

Mr. Chaudhary commented on the work of the Sleaford and Grantham ophthalmic clinics:—

“During the year 1969 a total number of 1,518 cases attended the School Medical Ophthalmic Clinics at Grantham and Sleaford. 215 were new cases of over five years of age and 96 were new cases who were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. The remainder were re-examination cases. This shows a slight decrease in the total number of cases during the last year, but the number of new cases referred to the Clinics was about the same as in the previous year.

“As before, the main defects in the children of under five years were squint, hypermetropia and blocked tear ducts. Myopia was found in 14 cases in this age group compared to 9 cases during the previous year. Only one case of congenital cataract and one of nystagmus was seen during the year, compared with 3 cases of cataract in the previous year.

"The main defects detected in children of over five years of age were hypermetropia, myopia and squint. Here again the only significant change lies in the fact that myopes were less in number which is a change from the previous year when the myopes had exceeded the number of hypermetropes.

"Surgery was mainly performed for squint and blocked tear ducts. There were 31 cases of squint operated on during the year by Mr. S. P. Redmond, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, and Mr. B. A. Chaudhary. This shows a slight decrease in the number of cases operated on compared with the previous year, but this is due to the fact that the children's Ward at the County Hospital, Lincoln was closed for a period of over three months.

"699 pairs of glasses were prescribed for children of over five years of age and 55 pairs of glasses were prescribed for children of under five years of age. This shows a very slight increase over the previous year.

"The clinics have had facilities as usual for orthoptic care and treatment and Miss S. C. Turner, Senior Orthoptist, has attended at the Sleaford Clinic and Miss Walker has attended at the Grantham Clinic."

Sleaford Orthoptic Clinic

Miss Turner comments—

"During 1969, 28 clinics were held of which all but one were full day clinics. A total of 596 patients attended and of these 530 were "old" cases and 66 were new cases.

"Occlusion treatment was carried out for a large number of patients: some required constant occlusion where others required part-time occlusion. Other patients benefited from orthoptic exercises. Large deviations were corrected by surgery and six patients had operations for strabismus."

Grantham Orthoptic Clinic

Miss Walker comments:—

"During 1969, 45 orthoptic clinics were held. A total of 723 cases was seen; 631 of these were "old" cases and 92 were new cases.

"A number of cases of amblyopia were treated by occlusion.

"Several cases benefited from orthoptic exercises.

"Seventeen patients had operations for strabismus."

I am grateful to Mr. A. H. Briggs, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, who has submitted the following particulars of the Kesteven children seen at the school and orthoptic clinics held at Lincoln during 1969:—

1969								
New cases sent for	—	173	Attended	—	144	Failures	—	29
Old cases sent for	—	914	Attended	—	672	Failures	—	242
Discharged	—	98	Glasses prescribed	—	262	Authorised repairs	—	25
			Lenses	—	13			
Orthoptic Department								
New cases attended	—	231						
Old cases attended	—	1857						

I am also grateful to Dr. G. M. Barling, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, who writes:—

“Firstly, with two consultants doing this work I am in a position to say now that we are well up to date with this and there is no great waiting list for patients at either clinic.

“Secondly, I should like to say how pleasant it is to work with such a co-operative staff and it makes all the difference to these clinics and more than off-sets the somewhat old-fashioned surroundings in which they have to be carried out. My own views are that these clinics form a useful link between the Public Health Service and the Hospital Service.”

Orthopaedic Clinics

Mrs. Brendon comments:—

“The Department’s physiotherapy staff have continued to attend the clinics at Sleaford, Bourne, Stamford and Grantham and have continued to give treatment for a variety of conditions.

“Schoolchildren made a total of 5,286 attendances for the following treatments:—

Ultra-Violet Light	...	...	...	...	317
Remedial Exercises	...	...	...	...	3,610
Massage	...	...	...	...	1,201
Faradism	...	...	...	...	82
Strappings	...	...	...	...	74
Galvanism	...	...	...	...	2

The number of schoolchildren examined at county clinics by the orthopaedic surgeon for the first time during the year was 141 and a total of 305 consultations was held as follows:—

					No. examined for first time during the year	Total No. of Examinations
Grantham	...	...	...	...	101	193
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	40	112
Totals	...	...	...	...	<u>141</u>	<u>305</u>

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Dr. K. Datta Gupta continued to attend the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics at Beaconfield Clinic, Grantham and Riversdale Clinic, Sleaford. The speech therapists and the peripatetic teacher for the deaf also attended these clinics. Details of attendances were as follows:—

	First Attendances	Re-examinations
Beaconfield	47	3
Riversdale	22	—
	—	—
	69	3
	—	—

Further details relating to the treatment of diseases and defects of the ear, nose and throat are shown in Table B on page 86.

Mr. Mitchell, peripatetic teacher of the deaf, comments:—

“During the past year I have carried out 268 hearing tests in clinics, schools or homes throughout Kesteven. These were at the request of School Medical Officers, teachers, parents and General Practitioners. Some of the tests were repeat tests, which were necessary to check hearing levels when defects were found originally. Where necessary, because of hearing loss, some of these children were referred through to Beaconfield and Riversdale E.N.T. Clinics for examination by the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

“On my lists I have 33 children — age range 5-15 years, who have hearing aids and are in schools throughout Kesteven.

“There are also 7 pre-school children, of whom 5 have hearing aids and these are seen as often as possible.

“There are, in addition, 102 children who have some slight defect in hearing and these require occasional visits and checks.

“In addition to the monthly E.N.T. clinic at Grantham and Sleaford, I attend the Deaf Children’s Clinic at Grantham Hospital weekly. This is a most useful contact with parents and children, and opens the way to follow-up in school, if necessary.

“Co-operation is excellent with all concerned who deal with these children with hearing defects, and this is of great importance when schools, hospitals, clinics and medical services are concerned.”

Speech Therapy

Miss Glover comments “there has been a steady improvement in the Ambergate cases. This is particularly noticeable in the older children. Stubton Hall has been visited regularly.

“Two aphasic boys have benefited from attending the diagnostic class at Wyndham Park Nursery.”

Mrs. Long comments:—

“During 1969, 79 patients were seen, of which 53 were boys and 26 girls.

“I am pleased to note that there is an increasing number of pre-school children being referred by the local general practitioners. In many of these cases, weekly speech therapy is given and speech is normal by the time the children start primary school.

“The majority of the children seen have various articulation defects, some with an additional language deficiency. Most of them are referred to the Peripatetic Teacher for the Deaf for a hearing test, but very few are found to have any degree of hearing loss. The attendance at Bourne clinic is good. Parents are interested and keen to help their children.”

Handicapped Pupils

A summary of the information sent to the Department of Education and Science showing the number of handicapped children ascertained as needing admission to special schools or boarding homes during 1969, the number admitted and awaiting admission and those on the registers of special schools and boarding homes is given on pages 91 and 92.

Home tuition was arranged for nine children unable to attend school because of illness and ten children received tuition whilst in hospital.

During the summer holiday period 69 handicapped children were seen under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations 1959.

Stubton Hall Boarding School

This is a school for a hundred educationally subnormal boys aged from 11-16 years. Regular visits to the school were made by members of the medical staff, Senior Educational Psychologist, Principal School Dental Officer, Speech Therapist and the Peripatetic Teacher for the Deaf. The Headmaster, Mr. H. S. Dixon, comments—

“Currently there are two boys who suffer from asthma, two wear hearing aids, five have slight spastic handicaps and there are four boys with a history of controlled epilepsy. Fifteen boys wear spectacles.

“Careful medical records are kept and the School Medical Officer visits twice weekly.

“During the year the health of the boys was particularly good but in the first half of the year twenty-eight boys were affected by an outbreak of catarrhal jaundice.

"B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out on nineteen boys during the autumn term."

Ambergate School

This is a day special school for sixty educationally subnormal pupils. The school takes boys aged from 7 to 11 years and girls aged from 7 to 16 years.

Miss Bower comments — "of the children attending the school fourteen wear glasses, three have some hearing loss, five have some spasticity, two have cleft palates and four have some form of epilepsy. Several children lack muscular co-ordination and thirteen have speech defects.

"Routine medical and dental inspections were carried out during the year.

"Two children have undergone minor ear operations and one underwent an operation for the repair of a cleft palate.

"The services of the speech therapist, the peripatetic teacher of the deaf and the school nurse are of great value in treating the multiplicity of secondary handicaps referred to above. The school nurse continued to give mothercraft instruction, supplemented by films and a visit to the clinic. The free and frank discussions which accompany the talks are invaluable for it is only when the girls are able to talk naturally that the teacher can discover where confusion and errors lie. This is particularly important when watching films or broadcasts, for facts themselves are not enough and help, guidance and understanding of the child's own problems must be given by a wise teacher."

Wyndham Park Diagnostic Unit

This offers places for eight physically or mentally handicapped children aged between four and eight years.

Regular visits to the school were made by members of the medical staff, senior educational psychologist, speech therapist and peripatetic teacher for the deaf.

Child Guidance Clinics

These are held at Grantham and Sleaford and in addition a number of children from the north and south of the County attend at the Lincoln and Peterborough child guidance clinics.

Attendances at these clinics during 1969 were as follows:—

	No. of individual children seen	Total attendances
Grantham and Sleaford ...	132	547
Lincoln	16	55
Peterborough	27	193
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	175	795
	<hr/>	<hr/>

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

Staff

Once again it is my pleasure to report that there were no resignations among the dental officer staff during 1969.

The Clinics and Equipment

All clinics with the exception of Bourne have been extensively modernised and re-equipped in recent years. The Bourne clinic, which has been sub-standard for several years, will in the near future be replaced by a purpose-built dental suite incorporated in the new Health Centre to be built at Bourne.

At Riversdale Clinic, Sleaford, the Borden Mark I Airota (high-speed drill), which had given excellent service for some years, was replaced by a Borden Mark IV machine.

Additional furniture was purchased for the dental waiting-room at Beaconfield Clinic, Grantham, and extra equipment was obtained for the x-ray processing room.

Dental Health Education

Dental caries (dental decay) is a disease of the tooth which commences at localised areas on the outer surface of the enamel and progresses inwards through the enamel and dentine and if unchecked will finally reach the pulp (nerve).

It is caused mainly by the fermentation in the mouth of sticky carbohydrates (sugars), resulting in the production of acids which dissolve in the outer enamel covering the tooth, allowing the ingress of tooth destroying bacteria into the body of the tooth (dentine).

Dental Health Education aims at making people, particularly children, aware of the causation of decay and to teach them what can be done to prevent or stem the onset of tooth decay.

Dental Health Education aims to teach habits which tend to preserve healthy teeth in healthy gums throughout life. Children should be encouraged to do four things—

- (1) Eat a balanced diet which contains adequate protein and which reduces the desire for eating sweet sticky or soft foods between meals.
- (2) Brush teeth regularly after meals and last thing at night and stimulate and harden gums by a correct brushing technique.

- (3) Finish meals with naturally cleansing fibrous foods, such as apples, celery, etc., or rinse the mouth vigorously with water.
- (4) Visit the dentist regularly.

Over the past three years intensive dental health campaigns have been carried out by the dental staff in all the more populous areas of the County. These campaigns have been enjoyed by the children and well received by the teachers. The success of the campaigns has been judged by the improvement in oral hygiene in the children as seen at routine school inspections, improved acceptance rates for treatment and increased requests for treatment.

Unfortunately, however, the beneficial effects of an intensive dental health campaign are short-lived unless the main campaign is followed by a sustained campaign in the schools throughout the year and if dental health education is to have a permanent impact upon the children, the employment of additional ancillary staff becomes a necessity.

Dental Health Education is, of course, carried out on an individual basis by the dental officers at the chairside during treatment sessions.

A good diet with appropriate vitamins and minerals, together with good eating habits and oral hygiene, can do much to reduce the incidence of dental decay in children but more can be done by ensuring that the teeth themselves are made more resistant to decay. This can be achieved by the addition of minute quantities of fluoride to water supplies where these are deficient in fluoride.

Thus, by the suitable adjustment of the fluoride content of drinking water, there is now available for the first time a public health measure which will help to reduce the problem of dental decay to more manageable proportions. Fluoridation of water supplies will ensure a 50-60% reduction in dental decay in children and provide a benefit which will last well into adult life.

Kesteven was one of the first authorities to approve the principle of water fluoridation and in February 1969 a pilot scheme was introduced in the urban district of Sleaford. The Kesteven Water Board plan to extend the scheme to the East and West Kesteven areas.

Dental Inspections

A total of 10,047 children received dental inspections during the year, 7,128 being examined at the schools and 2,919 at the clinics. Additionally, 823 children were reinspected later in the year.

Of the total number inspected for the first time 54% were found to require treatment, which compares favourably with 61% needing treatment in 1968. The percentage of children found to require treatment varies tremendously in each of the dental officer areas, being highest in Sleaford at 68%, Grantham 53%, Stamford 45%, whilst at North Hykeham the percentage is as low as 38%.

Dental Treatment

Although the number of treatment sessions worked by the dental officers was fewer than in the previous year, the output of work was higher both sessionally and in total.

Six thousand five hundred and twenty-six fillings were completed by the dental officers, this figure being 784 higher than in 1968. There was a welcome decline in the number of extractions both in the permanent and deciduous dentitions so that the ratio of fillings in permanent teeth to extractions of permanent teeth improved from 4.26:1 in 1968 to almost 5:1 in 1969.

General anaesthetics were administered by the consultant anaesthetists to 1,319 children, 42 fewer than in the previous year. This was most probably due to the fact that the number of emergencies fell from 656 to 531.

Advanced forms of conservation of teeth continue to occupy some of the dental officers' time and 30 crowns and 8 inlays were completed during the year. Thirty-seven new orthodontic cases (correction of displaced or malaligned teeth) were commenced and 45 children had their orthodontic treatment completed. Seventy-five appliances were fitted, 4 being of the fixed variety and 71 removable.

Thirty-four dentures were supplied, being one more than the number in 1968.

X-rays of the children's teeth were taken on 345 occasions.

Special Schools and Hostels

All children at Stubton Hall Boarding School, Ambergate School, Grantham, and Buckminster House, Billingborough, were inspected during the year.

Stubton Hall Special School is visited as necessary during term and the teeth of the pupils are kept in good order.

The pupils at Ambergate School attend from all over the County. The dental inspections are carried out at the school but for the convenience of the parents, treatment is carried out at the dental clinics nearest to the children's homes.

Treatment for children domiciled at Buckminster House is effected at the Bourne clinic.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Nine hundred and twelve schoolchildren were notified by head teachers as suffering from infectious or contagious diseases. The main causes of absence from school were measles, mumps and chicken pox.

An outbreak of Infective Jaundice occurred at the Stubton Hall Residential School in May. There were twenty-eight cases among the boys, and appropriate measures were taken to control the outbreak, including the giving of immunoglobulin to contacts at the school.

TUBERCULOSIS

No children were notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

No cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were reported during the year.

The following table shows the number of new notifications of school children in the age group 5-14 years as suffering from tuberculosis, respiratory and non-respiratory, received during the last five years:—

				RESPIRATORY (Lungs)	NON RESPIRATORY	TOTAL
1965	...	...	...	4	2	6
1966	...	...	...	2	—	2
1967	...	...	...	1	—	1
1968	...	...	...	3	—	3
1969	...	...	...	—	—	—

School Environmental Hygiene

During the year, the County Health Inspector made 47 inspections of school premises in connection with environmental hygiene.

I am indebted to the County Architect for the following details of improvements carried out during the year at various schools:

Resurfacing of Playgrounds

Long Bennington C.E. (Controlled) School
 Metheringham Fen C.E. (Controlled)
 Sleaford, Wm. Alvey C.E.
 Billingborough County
 Dogdyke County
 Walcot County
 Grantham St. Mary's R.C. (Aided)
 Grantham, Belton Lane County

Improvements to Urinals and W.Cs.

Castle Bytham County
 Dogdyke County
 Great Hale C.E. (Controlled)
 Helpringham County
 Thurlby County
 Quarrington C.E. (Controlled)

Alterations and Extensions to Kitchens

Cranwell County
 Ancaster C.E. (Controlled)

Food Hygiene

The high standard of food hygiene set by the School Meals Section of the Education Department in the preparation, handling and serving of food to our schoolchildren was well maintained. During the year the County Health Inspector made 28 inspections of premises in order to ensure that they complied with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

On the 31st December, 1969, 160 schools were participating in the Scheme compared with 169 twelve months earlier. Of these 90 were provided with meals cooked on the premises (i.e. canteens), and 70 received meals brought in containers from cooking depots.

The following information obtained from the Director of Education shows the number of children in maintained schools in the County who had school dinners and milk at the last census carried out in 1969:—

Meals

(i) At Primary and Nursery Schools (inc. Special Schools)	10,622
(ii) At Secondary Modern Schools	4,569
(iii) At Secondary Grammar Schools	2,149

Milk

Primary, Nursery and Special Schools	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint daily
	13,151

During the year the County Health Inspector advised on the quality and fitness of food supplies to various schools and kitchens and he condemned 606 pounds of food as being unfit for human consumption.

School Swimming Baths

At the end of the year, the number of school swimming baths in the County was 13. This shows an increase of four when compared with the previous year. A number of other schools are also planning to install their own swimming baths in the near future and are at present working hard and raising funds for this purpose. Sometimes it is only when the baths are in operation that it is realised just how much work is involved in maintaining the filtration plant, chlorination plant and a satisfactory standard of hygiene. At some of the schools, difficulties have been experienced regarding these matters and in order to advise them, regular visits are carried out by the County Health Inspector and his assistant and samples of bath water are obtained for bacteriological examination.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
Return for the year ended 31st December, 1969
PART I

**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 who received a full medical examination (2)	Physical Conditions of Pupils Inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory No. (3)	Unsatisfactory No. (4)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (5)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (6)	Total Individual pupils (7)
1965 and later	10	10	—	—	1	1
1964	1,420	1,420	—	41	159	173
1963	1,351	1,351	—	75	171	218
1962	321	321	—	23	49	56
1961	107	107	—	4	17	16
1960	78	78	—	6	8	13
1959	1,160	1,160	—	123	107	194
1958	1,061	1,061	—	123	97	196
1957	258	257	1	29	26	47
1956	37	37	—	4	—	4
1955	1,025	1,025	—	170	66	220
1954 and earlier	1,042	1,041	1	209	61	250
Total	7,870	7,868	2	807	762	1,388

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total—99.98 Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total—0.02

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,874
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	4,162
					6,036
	Total	...	...	...

TABLE C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	51,494
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	184
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	NIL

PART II

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING 1969

This table includes separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O):—

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection	
	Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total		
Skin	T	38	24	39	101	—
	O	34	9	20	63	1
Eyes—(a) Vision	T	142	377	276	795	17
	O	126	72	77	275	—
(b) Squint	T	61	13	29	103	2
	O	34	7	15	56	1
(c) Other	T	7	2	3	12	—
	O	2	31	12	45	1
Ears—(a) Hearing	T	20	7	11	38	5
	O	68	10	20	98	3
(b) Otitis Media	T	7	3	5	15	—
	O	20	6	7	33	—
(c) Other	T	—	—	1	1	—
	O	33	2	12	47	—
Nose and Throat	T	80	12	21	113	6
	O	168	25	45	238	3
Speech	T	39	4	4	47	3
	O	88	1	8	97	5
Lymphatic Glands	T	1	—	—	1	—
	O	82	1	15	98	1
Heart	T	10	3	5	18	—
	O	36	10	15	61	1
Lungs	T	19	5	9	33	—
	O	57	20	25	102	—
Developmental—(a) Hernia	T	5	1	4	10	—
	O	5	—	3	8	—
(b) Other	T	1	6	18	25	2
	O	89	33	74	196	4
Orthopaedic—(a) Posture	T	2	4	6	12	—
	O	9	15	10	34	—
(b) Feet	T	71	19	30	120	4
	O	182	39	104	325	4
(c) Other	T	12	7	10	29	—
	O	37	12	25	74	1
Nervous System—(a) Epilepsy ..	T	7	8	2	17	—
	O	—	3	4	7	—
(b) Other	T	6	2	10	18	—
	O	65	7	24	96	1
Psychological—(a) Development	T	5	—	10	15	4
	O	12	6	22	40	2
(b) Stability	T	12	2	9	23	—
	O	48	3	25	76	—
Abdomen	T	4	3	2	9	—
	O	21	6	3	30	1
Other	T	5	4	5	14	1
	O	13	—	6	19	—

PART III

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION
AND SQUINT

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	49
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	2,045
Total	<u>2,094</u>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	902

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

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	30
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis ...	273
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	17
Received other forms of treatment (at School Clinics)	28
Total	<u>348</u>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1969	3
(b) in previous years	53
Total	<u>56</u>

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	No. of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	189
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	<u>189</u>

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part D)

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	6
Scabies	12
Impetigo	12
Other skin diseases	28
Total	<u>58</u>

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	175

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	227

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,195
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrange- ments	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,091
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above:	
Medical	104
Surgical	48
Accidents	47
Total	<u>2,485</u>

TABLE H

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE
AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1969

1—ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	1,496	1,376	335	3,207
Subsequent visits	1,399	2,312	551	4,262
Total visits	2,895	3,688	886	7,469
Additional courses of treatment commenced ...	284	322	30	636
Fillings in permanent teeth	903	2,942	903	4,748
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,557	221	—	1,778
Permanent teeth filled ...	774	2,553	773	4,100
Deciduous teeth filled ...	1,394	198	—	1,592
Permanent teeth extracted	139	608	125	872
Deciduous teeth extracted	2,120	713	—	2,833
General anaesthetics ...	794	469	56	1,319
Emergencies	288	215	28	531
				Number of Pupils X-rayed ...
				345
				Prophylaxis
				307
				Teeth otherwise conserved
				394
				Number of teeth root filled ...
				17
				Inlays
				8
				Crowns
				30
				Courses of treatment completed ...
				3,174
2—ORTHODONTICS				Cases remaining from previous year
				131
				New cases commenced during year
				37
				Cases completed during year ...
				45
				Cases discontinued during year ...
				3
				No. of removable appliances fitted
				51
				No. of fixed appliances fitted ...
				4
				Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant
				—

3—PROSTHETICS	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ...	—	2	—	2
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ...	1	16	9	26
No. of Dentures supplied	2	19	13	34
4—ANAESTHETICS. General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers —				
5—INSPECTIONS				
(a) First inspection at school. No. of Pupils				7,128
(b) First inspection at clinic. No. of Pupils				2,919
No. of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment				5,422
No. of (a) plus (b) offered treatment				4,446
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic				823
No. of (c) found to require treatment				620
6—SESSIONS				
Sessions devoted to treatment				1,310
Sessions devoted to inspection				188
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education				17

TABLE I

**INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS USED BY THE AUTHORITY
UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE EDUCATION (MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953, IN RESPECT OF HANDICAPPED
PUPILS**

FULL name and address of school (1)	Whether for Boys, Girls or both (2)	Number of pupils whose fees are being paid in whole or part by the L.E.A. (3)		Category of handicap of each pupil in Col. 3 (4)	Age range of pupils in Col. 3 (5)
		Boys	Girls		
Bladon House School, Newton Solney, Derby	Boys	1	—	Mal- adjusted	10-16 years
Shotton Hall School	Boys	1	—	Mal- adjusted	10-16 years
Grangewood Hall School, Wimborne, Dorset	Boys	1	—	Mal- adjusted	10-16 years
Costwold Chine Home School, Stroud	Girls	—	1	Mal- adjusted	10-16 years
Wilfred Pickles School, Duddington, Stamford	Boys	1	—	Physically Handi- capped	5-16 years
Irton Hall School, Cumberland	Boys	1	—	Physically Handi- capped	5-16 years

TABLE J

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1969	Blind		P.H.		P.H.		Deaf		M.E.S.N.		Epl.		Sp.Df.	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
A No. of handicapped children who were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	23	1	1	1	1	37
B No. of children who were newly placed in special schools (other than special schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	12
(i) of those included at A above	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	30	1	—	—	—	35
(ii) of those assessed prior to January 1969	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	17
(iii) TOTAL newly placed — boys	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	35	—	—	—	—	45
(iv) and (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	19	—	—	—	—	23

Children found unsuitable for education at school

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1969—

- (i) No. of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944
- (ii) No. of reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944
- (iii) No. of children certified under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944

Handicapped Pupils awaiting places in Special Schools or receiving Education in Special Schools; Independent Schools; in Special Classes and Units; under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944; and Boarded in Homes

As at 22nd January, 1970—	Blind		P.H.		P.H.		Deaf		M.E.S.N.		Epl.		Sp.Df.	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
A No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Q No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Z No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools (other than hospital schools) or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools, special classes and units, under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944; and boarded in Homes

Blind	P.H.	P.H.	Deaf	M.E.S.N.	Epl.	Sp.Df.	TOTAL
1	2	2	3	16	4	29	127
							2
							236

TABLE L.—HANDICAPPED PUPILS, 1969

	BLIND		PARTIALLY SIGHTED		DEAF		PARTIAL HEARING		EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL		EPILEPTIC		MALADJUSTED		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		SPEECH DEFECT		DELICATE		REPORTS TO L.H.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. on Register at 1.1.69	1	1	5	4	7	7	4	3	220	124	1	2	33	5	9	6	—	1	5	2	—	—
No. of new ascertainment during year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	23	—	1	16	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Inward transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. removed from Register during year including outward transfers	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	31	19	—	1	11	4	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
No. on Register at 31.12.69	1	—	5	4	7	6	3	4	213	131	1	2	38	2	8	6	—	1	4	2	1	—

N.B.—In addition 5 children were specially examined and although found to be backward were not considered to be educationally sub-normal. It was recommended that they should receive special attention in their ordinary schools.

TABLE M

The following is a summary of work undertaken by Speech Therapists during 1969:—

Defect	New Cases		Treatment				Totals	
			First Attendances		Subsequent Attendances			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. STAMMERING ...	8	3	3	2	65	26	76	31
2. DEFECTS OF ARTICULATION								
(a) Dyslalia	32	23	14	10	465	322	511	355
(b) Rhinolalia ...	2	—	1	—	62	8	65	8
(i) Cleft Palate								
(ii) Nasal obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Excessive Nasality	1	—	—	—	9	—	10	—
(c) Cluttering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Laryngectomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Dysarthria	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
3. SPASTIC	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	6
4. APHASIA	—	2	—	—	23	38	23	40
5. DEFECTIVE SPEECH DUE TO:								
(a) Mental Retardation	21	—	9	—	148	48	178	48
(b) Defective hearing	1	—	1	—	4	3	6	3
6. DEFECTS OF VOICE	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
7. RETARDED SPEECH								
(a) Psychological ...	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	—
(b) Mental Retardation	4	2	1	—	107	98	112	100
8. NO DEFECT	8	5	—	—	4	—	12	5
TOTALS	77	37	29	12	919	547	1,025	596
TOTALS (M. & F.)	114		41		1,466		1,621	

No. of above cases discharged

(a) Cured 35

(b) No further benefit from treatment 13

No. of children treated:— 274

TABLE N.—SCHOOL CLINICS

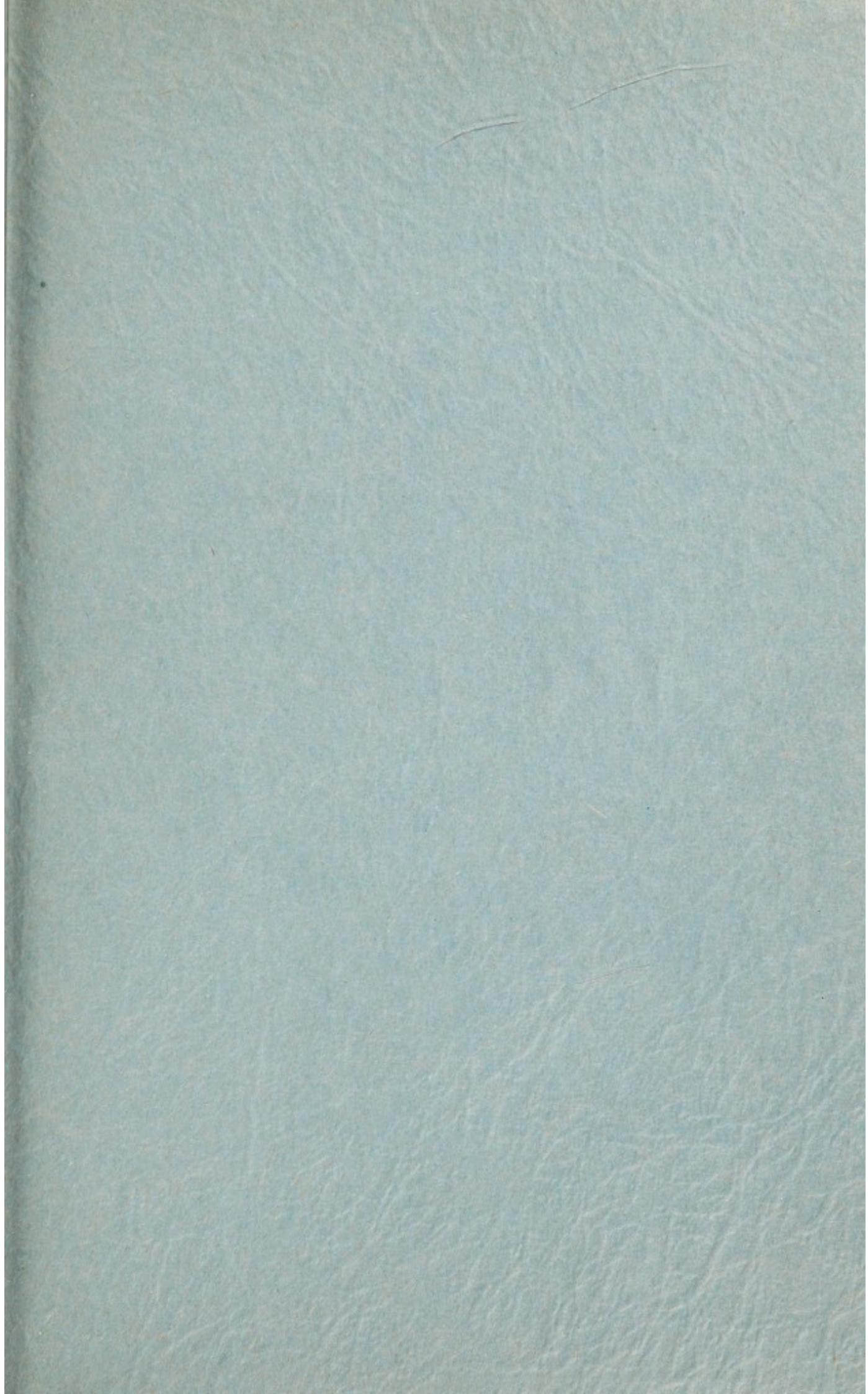
Address	Minor Ailments 1	Dental 2	Orthopaedic 3	Ophthalmic* 4	E.N.T.* 5	Speech Therapy 6	Child Guidance 7
Beaconfield, Grantham	Mon-Fri. inc. 9-12 noon M.O. in atten- dance Tuesday only.	Mon-Fri. 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m.— 12 noon	Mon. 9 a.m.— 5 p.m. Tue. 1—5 p.m. Wed. & Thur. 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Fri. 9 a.m.— 5 p.m.	2nd & 4th Mon. 10 a.m. —12 noon 1st & 3rd Tues. 2-4 p.m. Alt. Fridays 2-4 p.m.	First Thurs. each month 9.30—12 noon	Mon. 9-10 a.m. Fri. 9-10 a.m. Tue. 9-12 noon Thurs. 9-12 noon	Mon. & 1st & 3rd Wed. each month 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 2 p.m.— 5 p.m.
Barnhill House, Stamford	Mon., Weds. and Friday 9-11 a.m. M.O. in atten- dance Friday only.	As required	Wed. 1— 3.30 p.m.	1st & 3rd Thurs. each month 9—11 a.m.	—	Mon. 1-4 p.m.	—
North Street, Bourne	Tues & Thurs. 9-12 noon. M.O. in atten- dance Thurs- day only.	As required	Tues. 9.30 a.m. —12 noon	4th Thursday each month 2—4 p.m.	—	Wed. 9 a.m.— 12 noon Fri. 9 a.m.— 12 noon	Bourne House Hostel Fri. 2 p.m.— 5 p.m.
Riversdale House, Sleaford	Mon., Weds. and Friday 9-11 a.m. M.O. in atten- dance Monday only.	Mon.—Fri. 9 a.m.—5 p.m.	Mon. 9 a.m.— 12 noon, 12.30 —3.30 p.m. Thurs 9 a.m.— 12 noon, 12.30 —3.30 p.m.	1st 2nd & 3rd Thurs. each month 10 a.m. —12.30 p.m.	1st Tues. in month when required.	Thur. 9 a.m.— 12.30 p.m.	Fri. 9.30 a.m. —12.30 p.m.
30 Lindum Road, Lincoln	Wednesday 9.30-11.30 a.m. M.O. in attendance each session.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surgeon attends as required			*under arrangements with the Regional Hospital Boards.				

Services under columns 2—7 by appointment only

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