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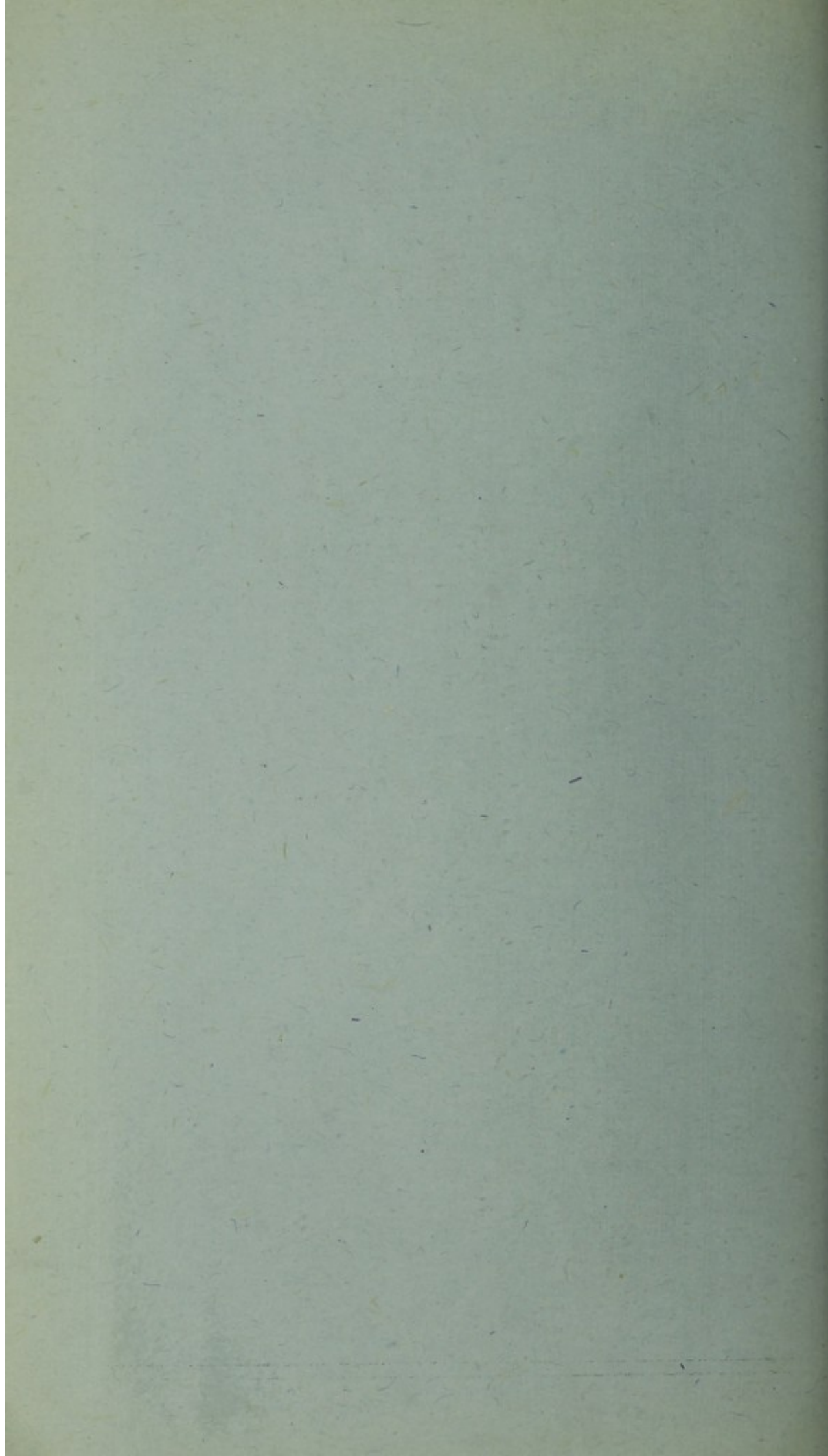


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE
YEAR 1941

J. A. FAIRER, M.D., D.P.H., COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

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LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



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County Health Department.
17 Friar Lane,
Leicester.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the health of Leicestershire during the year 1941.

In the past, when a community is engaged in war it has been the established rule that the incidence of disease, epidemics and malnutrition rises out of all proportion to peace-time standards. In war-time it is a frequent experience to find that deaths from diseases due to war exceed the deaths from actual fighting. The present war has involved the civil population to an extent without parallel in history and it is remarkable, therefore, to find that the general health of the population has undergone but little deleterious change.

The crude death rate of 10.99 for Leicestershire shows an appreciable decrease as compared with the 12.45 of the previous year; the birth rate shows a slight fall from 5.14 in 1940 to 4.62 in 1941.

The incidence of infectious disease has on the whole been satisfactory, though notifications of diphtheria have risen from 527 to 605. It is pleasing to note that deaths from this disease have fallen from 38 in 1940 to 20 in 1941; a very considerable decline in case mortality.

Some 306 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year and there were 199 deaths. These figures are substantially similar to those of 1940, but represent a marked increase as compared with the years immediately prior to the war.

War-time emergency services occupy a considerable proportion of the energies of the administrative staff. The scheme for the supply of clothing coupons to expectant mothers was inaugurated during August, 1941, and some 124,650 coupons had been distributed by the end of December. Towards the end of the year the Ministry of Labour and National Service asked for the establishment of war-time day nurseries. Two nurseries were established during the year and a scheme was drawn up for the rapid expansion of this service during 1942 and 1943.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the help and assistance which I have received from many sources, both official and voluntary. Full co-operation exists with the regional office of the Ministry of Health and very cordial relations have been maintained with Dr. Godber, the regional medical officer. Much assistance has been received from the Women's Voluntary Services, and through them, from the American Red Cross Organisation.

It is with particular pleasure that I refer to the good work carried out by my staff. Mr. A. A. Lisney, my deputy, continues to devote the greater part of his time to civil defence and other duties, and the task of writing this report has again fallen to Dr. A. E. Martin, assistant county medical officer. Heavy work has fallen on Dr. N. A. Coward and the staff of the tuberculosis department, as in addition to the increase in numbers of tuberculosis cases, many doubtful cases requiring diagnosis have been referred by medical boards. Mr. W. W. Baum, county sanitary inspector, and Mr. H. Burditt and Mr. W. A. Thornton, chief clerks of the general health and school medical department, and Mr. E. R. Turner, senior clerk in charge of the tuberculosis department, have all carried out excellent work in their respective departments.

In conclusion I have to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the helpful co-operation and kindly consideration which they have continued to afford me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. FAIRER,
County Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY.

Area in acres	Urban 56,860	}	...	...	...	515,40
	Rural 458,548					
Population (Census 1931)	Urban 133,227	}	...	...	...	283,91
	Rural 150,690					
Population, Registrar-General's estimates of resident population, 1941:						
	Urban 155,490	}	...	...	...	328,50
	Rural 173,010					
Reduced rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£1,547,62
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£5,91

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2,344	2,260	4,60
Illegitimate	112	86	19
Total live births	2,456	2,346	4,80

Birth rate per 1,000 population: 14.62.

Stillbirths: 148

Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 total births 29.9.

DEATHS.

Total civilian deaths ... 3,642

Crude death rate ... 10.99

Deaths from puerperal causes:

Sepsis 5. Other causes 9. Total 14.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:

Legitimate 49.0. Illegitimate 74.3.

Total rate per 1,000 live births: 50.0.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

BIRTHS.

Since October 1st, 1939, two separate registers of births have been kept. For the general purposes of enumeration and of the calculation of the birth-rate, births are still referred to the area of the mother's usual residence. The second series of birth statistics is used in the assessment of infant and maternal mortality and for this purpose the births are assigned to the area in which the mother may be temporarily residing as a result of the war. Details of the two series will be found in Table I of the Appendix.

The county birth rate of 1941 was 14.62 as compared with 15.14 during 1940 and a rate of 14.2 for the whole of England and Wales. The total number of live births was 4,802 and of these 2,456 were males and 2,346 were females; the ratio of male to female births was 104.7 to 100.

The following table shows the comparative numbers of births and the birth rate during recent years.

Births.

Year	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1937	2118	15.0	2370	14.9	4488	14.9	14.9
1938	2242	15.8	2391	14.9	4633	15.3	15.1
1939	2253	15.7	2348	14.5	4601	15.0	15.0
1940	2275	15.4	2449	14.9	4724	15.1	14.6
1941	2349	15.1	2453	14.2	4802	14.6	14.2

There has been a slight increase in illegitimacy during the year. Out of a total of 802 live births there were 198 illegitimate births as compared with 158 out of 4,724 during 1940. This produces an increased rate of from 0.33 to 0.41 per thousand live births.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate for 1941 was 50.0. This is an increase as compared with the previous year and reflects a general increase which has been occurring throughout England and Wales since the outbreak of war. It is noteworthy that in Leicestershire during 1941 the increase was entirely in the urban areas of the county. In comparison the rate of 41 in the rural districts was remarkably low.

Infant Mortality.

Year	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1937	103	49	117	49	220	49	58
1938	109	49	95	40	204	44	53
1939	115	51	97	41	212	46	50
1940	112	42	127	50	239	46	55
1941	159	59	106	41	265	50	59

DEATHS.

The crude death rate for the county was 10.99 and this again compares favourably with the rate of 12.9 for the whole of England and Wales.

Deaths.

Year	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		Rate for England and Wales
	Net No. Regd.	Rate	Net No. Regd.	Rate	Net No. Regd.	Rate	
1937	1652	11.69	1925	12.08	3577	11.89	12.4
1938	1507	10.60	1664	10.37	3171	10.48	11.6
1939	1560	10.74	1788	10.96	3348	10.85	12.1
1940	1809	12.21	2072	12.65	3881	12.44	14.3
1941	1795	11.54	1847	10.68	3642	10.99	12.9

The principal causes of death—heart disease, cancer, intra-cranial vascular lesions, bronchitis and tuberculosis occupy the same relative prominence as in 1940.

For the first time for many years, violence other than suicide or road traffic accidents occupies a place among the seven commonest causes of death. This does not indicate an actual increase in the number of deaths from violence. The numbers of deaths from this cause are fewer than in the years preceding the war and the relative prominence is solely due to a low mortality during the year of the other diseases most commonly causing death.

It should be noted that as from October 1st, 1939, deaths in all males serving in H.M. Forces are not included in the local statistics but will be published as a separate class in the annual reports of the Registrar-General. From the 1st June, 1941, women belonging to certain branches of H.M. Forces have also been treated as non-civilians. Any deaths occurring amongst these women after the 1st June, 1941, are therefore excluded from local records.

In the case of the death of a person who is temporarily residing away from home as a result of the war, or in the case of the death of a person in an institution, the death is assigned to the area of temporary residence and is not transferred to the area of the person's usual residence.

During 1941 the magnitude of movements amongst local populations and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths made it impossible for the General Register Office to prepare reliable areal comparability factors. The calculation of standardized death rates has, therefore, not been attempted this year. When crude death rates for various districts are compared, or when the crude death rates for several years are considered, it is essential to remember that recent changes in population may have so distorted the age distribution that the death rate may be of little value as an index of the health of the district.

COUNTY LABORATORY.

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the year:—

Swabs for Diphtheria ...	5,904
Bacteriological milk examinations ...	1,185
Sputa for tubercle bacilli ...	992
Sewage and water analyses ...	279
Urine, general and bacteriological ...	168
Urine for tubercle bacilli ...	114
Wasserman tests ...	141
Widal tests for typhoid and undulant fevers ...	204
Blood counts ...	17
Films for gonococci ...	29
Milk for fat content ...	14
Hair for ringworm ...	15
Miscellaneous ...	178
Total examinations	9,240

Milk Examinations.

A total of 1,185 samples of milk were examined with results as follows:—

Class of Milk	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	Pasteurized	TOTAL
Accredited producers ...	299	157	66	—	456
Prospective Accredited producers ...	66	20	77	—	86
Urban and Rural Districts ...	438	156	74	12	606
Tuberculin Tested producers ...	21	4	84	—	25
Miscellaneous ...	10	2	83	—	12
TOTALS ...	834	339	71	12	1,185

The lower percentage of satisfactory results, 71% as compared with 80% and 85% in the previous two years, is due in my opinion, partly to increased attention being paid to supplies of doubtful purity, and partly to the labour difficulties now being experienced by farmers.

The samples received from urban and rural districts were usually examined on the day of production and the high percentage found satisfactory is not, therefore, strictly comparable with the results from samples examined in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Diphtheria.

Of a total of 5,904 swabs examined for Diphtheria, 416 were positive. General practitioners submitted 2,401 swabs, isolation hospitals 2,787, and the Saturday Hospital Society 716.

tuberculosis.

992 specimens of sputum were examined, 167 of which were positive; and 114 samples of urine, 2 of which were positive.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

ante-natal Examinations by General Practitioners.

During the year the total number of expectant mothers referred by midwives to general practitioners under the county council's scheme was 846, and of these 399 had two medical examinations, 199 one examination, and in the remaining 248 no claim was received from the doctor.

nte-natal Clinics

The attendances at the four ante-natal clinics were as follows:—

	Coalville	Hinckley	South Wigston	Wigston Magna	Total
No. of sessions ...	49	29	24	22	124
No. of expectant mothers who attended during the year ...	262	293	101	83	739
Total no. of attendances ...	655	679	335	245	1914
Average attendance per meeting ...	13.4	23.4	14.0	11.1	15.4

Mental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

During the year 20 patients were given dental treatment under the county scheme.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Number of Midwives Practising.

The number of midwives notifying their intention to practise was 247 as compared with 262 in the previous year, 25 midwives left the county during the year and ceased to practise. All these 247 midwives hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. The shortage of trained midwives, both in institutional and in domiciliary practice, has now become acute. In addition to the diminishing number of midwives in practice the total number of births in the county shows an increase as compared with the previous year.

Inspection of Midwives.

The inspectors made 492 visits during the year. In no case was it necessary to report any breach of the rules either to the local supervising authority or to the Central Midwives Board.

Number of Cases attended by Midwives.

A total of 5,044 cases were attended during the year. Of this number 3,359 were taken by the midwife alone and in the remaining 1,685 cases both doctor and midwife were in attendance.

Notifications received from Midwives.

The following returns were received from the county midwives during the year:—

Medical help records	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795
Notice of liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
"Laying out of the dead" records	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Notice of death of mother or child—Child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Still-birth records	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Notice re artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70

Medical Help Requests.

The proportion of requests for medical aid to the number of midwifery cases attended was 23.7 per cent.

The chief causes of requesting medical help for the mother were:—

Ruptured perineum 298, difficult labour 107, malpresentation 46, miscarriage 36, raised temperature 35, albuminuria 23, post-partum hæmorrhage 19, adherent placenta 19, ante-partum hæmorrhage 14, abortion 14.

The chief causes of requesting help for the child were:—

Discharge from the eyes 64, feebleness 34, abnormality 19, rashes 16, prematurity 14, phimosis 8.

During the year 430 claims from doctors, whose help was requested by midwives were passed for payment.

COUNTY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The service has continued to be administered through the Leicestershire County Nursing Association.

The following table summarises the work done by the county council whole-time midwives:

Analysis of Work done by County Council Whole-time Midwives.

DISTRICT	No. of Mid-wives	CASES BOOKED		CASES COMPLETED		Cases Cancelled	VISITS PAID	
		Mid-wifery	Maternity	Mid-wifery	Maternity		Ante-Natal	During Puerperium
Hinckley ...	3	311	21	260	28	7	874	5,184
Coalville ...	5	247	120	237	114	20	1,875	6,553
Melton								
Mowbray ...	2	102	75	82	74	14	857	2,817
Donisthorpe ...	1	59	13	59	8	1	239	1,093
TOTAL ...	11	719	229	638	224	42	3,845	15,647

District Nursing Associations.

During the year 93 district nurse-midwives employed by 76 district nursing associations have taken 1,239 midwifery and 718 maternity cases, in addition to undertaking general district nursing.

MATERNAL CARE.

Maternal Mortality.

The total number of deaths classified under the heading of maternal mortality rose from 10 in 1940 to 14 in 1941. Of these 14 deaths, 5 were due to sepsis.

The maternal mortality rate per thousand births was 2.83.

Provision of Consultants.

During the year consultants were called under the county scheme to 3 complicated cases. In addition 11 cases were referred for a consultant's opinion from the Hinckley Ante-natal Clinic.

Birth Control.

In 38 cases where it was considered that child-bearing would be dangerous to the health or life of the mother, medical certificates were granted enabling the patient to obtain advice at the Leicester City Birth Control Clinic.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

During the year 1,016 meetings were held at the various centres, an increase of 3 on last year.

The centres have proved of great value during recent months. Nutrition is the subject on which advice is most frequently needed, and in addition to the permanent population, many evacuees, often in poor health, are finding the facilities of great benefit.

statistics.

Number of mothers and children on the register:—

	Year 1941	Year 1940
Mothers	4,502	4,239
Infants under one year	3,065	2,857
Toddlers	2,800	2,827
Total attendances:—		
Mothers	36,802	36,391
Infants under one year	23,925	21,012
Toddlers	18,306	19,368
First attendances:—		
Mothers	2,382	1,868
Infants under one year	2,075	1,653
Toddlers	621	527
Total number of weighings by health visitors	40,947	28,282
Number of children examined by the medical officers:—		
First examinations	2,317	2,056
Total examinations made	5,688	4,463

The principal defects observed by the medical officers were:—

Skin conditions 247, umbilical hernia 165, phimosis 134, bronchitis 127, external eye conditions 83, congenital deformity 82, gastric trouble 80, diarrhoea 59, rickets 43, strabismus 37, thread worms 26, enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids 25, and enlarged glands 22.

Table of Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres.

Centre.	Average Attendances Year 1941		Average Attendances Year 1940	
	Mothers	Children	Mothers	Children
Anstey	30.1	36.2	25.2	32.5
Asfordby	32.3	41.5	30.9	39.2
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	62.3	61.1	56.1	60.3
Barrow-on-Soar	17.2	21.0	15.1	19.0
Barwell	27.3	29.0	30.5	32.2
Birstall	28.5	28.6	32.5	27.8
Blaby	31.4	36.1	42.2	49.5
Braunstone (County)	80.4	85.1	73.5	77.0
Coalville	46.3	48.1	41.2	42.2
Cosby	16.4	20.1	16.0	18.8
Desford	39.7	46.2	33.4	43.5
Earl Shilton	34.6	38.9	34.5	39.5
Enderby	18.0	22.2	27.5	28.7
Glenfield	31.7	36.3	29.1	24.5
Hinckley	63.1	70.7	74.5	82.0
Hugglescote	27.5	30.3	28.3	31.3
Ibstock	29.7	31.0	24.8	28.0
Kegworth	21.2	21.5	22.6	26.7
Kibworth	21.5	29.3	22.0	21.3
Lutterworth	31.0	34.3	27.6	33.4
Melton Mowbray	57.7	64.9	61.0	55.2
Mountsorrel	31.2	36.9	28.3	34.4
Narborough	27.2	31.7	27.2	33.1
Oadby	37.2	38.8	33.2	36.4
Quorn	29.9	35.2	26.8	29.9
Rearsby	12.9	16.5	13.5	17.6
Rothley	28.6	34.1	20.9	34.7
Shepshed	40.6	44.1	41.3	45.1
Sileby	33.0	37.3	35.3	37.1
South Wigston	55.0	64.9	69.4	74.4
Syston	34.9	43.7	37.7	44.7
Thurmaston	24.6	27.1	33.0	38.1
Whetstone	19.2	21.1	16.4	19.7
Whitwick	28.2	32.9	33.5	37.5
Wigston Magna	48.9	58.1	50.6	55.8
Wigston (Central)	28.2	35.5	36.2	50.1

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The following is a summary of the changes in the register of foster-children during 1941.

No. of cases on register on 31st December, 1940	68
„ of new cases	15
„ returned to parents	6
„ adopted	2
„ attained nine years of age	5
„ left county	9
„ transferred to new foster-parents	2
„ died	—
„ of cases on register on 31st December, 1941	59

NURSING HOMES.

During 1941 three new applications were received for registration, which were granted, and two homes were discontinued. On 31st December, 1941, there were 2 nursing homes, 6 maternity homes and 5 combined nursing and maternity homes on the register.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the work of the health visitors. Duties in connection with the school medical department are not included.

Children under 12 months:—

First visits	4,514
Subsequent and special visits	26,598
Children 1-5 years	43,444
Total	74,556

Tuberculosis:—

First visits	277
Subsequent and special visits	4,128
Total	4,405

Attendances at infant welfare centres	1,091
„ at ante-natal clinics	167
Lectures at infant welfare centres	53
Attendances at tuberculosis dispensaries	334
„ at orthopædic clinics	147
Pre-natal visits	1,190
Other visits: re Stillbirths	154
„ Child-life protection	185
„ Boarded-out children	149
„ Ophthalmia neonatorum	14
„ Puerperal pyrexia	7
„ Nursing homes	22
„ Practising midwives	455
Special visits	161

VACCINATION.

The districts of the public vaccinators in the county number 30, and those of the vaccination officers 14.

The following is a summary of the vaccination officers' returns which are rendered to the Registrar General respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered between January 1st and December 31st, 1940:—

(1) No. of births entered in birth lists as registered during 1940	4,428
(2) Statement relating to the births on 31st January, 1942:—	
(a) No. successfully vaccinated	301
(b) No. insusceptible of vaccination	2
(c) No. had smallpox	Nil
(d) No. of statutory declarations received	3,723
(e) No. died unvaccinated	134
(f) No. temporarily unaccounted for	196
(g) No. otherwise accounted for	72
	4,428
(3) No. of cases of children successfully vaccinated after statutory declaration had been received (included in sub-heading (d))	9
(4) Total number of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 years of age received during the year 1941	592
(5) No. of certificates of successful primary vaccination sent to other districts (included in heading 4)	86
(6) Total number of statutory declarations actually received during the year 1941	3,904

EMERGENCY SERVICES.

EMERGENCY MATERNITY SERVICE.

The scheme for the evacuation of expectant mothers from London and other danger areas was continued successfully throughout the year.

The following is a summary of the work performed at the three emergency maternity homes during the year.

	Lockington	Oadby	Whatton	Total
No. of beds	49	25	40	114
No. of patients admitted	328	207	415	950
No. of babies born—Male	150	114	222	486
Female	175	119	199	493
Total	325	233	421	979
No. of stillbirths	4	4	3	11
No. of miscarriages	1	Nil	2	3
No. of maternal deaths	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NURSERY CENTRES.

War-time Day Nurseries.

Circular 2388 of the Ministry of Health placed the onus of organising war-time day nurseries upon maternity and child welfare authorities. The title "War-time Day Nursery" includes both nurseries established to look after young children of mothers who are engaged upon work of national importance, and nurseries established for the purpose of caring for evacuated children under the age of 5 years. All approved costs are to be borne by the Ministry of Health.

At Castle Donington a small nursery had been established by the rural district council in April, 1941, for the purpose of caring for evacuated children. The nursery was transferred to the Leicestershire County Council and in addition to evacuees, now caters for the children of war workers in the district.

The Wigston Urban District Council had requisitioned a building for the purpose of establishing a war-time day nursery and this was transferred to the county council. Extensive alterations had to be made and the County W.V.S., assisted by a grant of money from the American Red Cross, gave valuable assistance in equipping the premises. Staff was appointed and the nursery was opened on December 8th, 1941. This nursery caters for 30 children between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and all meals are provided at an inclusive cost to the parent of 1/- per day.

In December the need for more nurseries was discussed at a conference with officers of the Ministry of Labour and it was decided that nurseries were an immediate necessity in a further five of the principal centres of population in the county. A survey indicated that no suitable premises were available in any of these places but by the end of the year, plans were well advanced for the erection of special nursery buildings.

Residential Nurseries.

Children under five years of age from London and other danger zones, who are either war orphans or whose mothers cannot accompany them, may be evacuated to special residential nurseries.

These nurseries are usually placed under the administration of voluntary bodies such as the Waifs and Strays Society, The National Council for Social Service, and the British Red Cross War Organisation. In some cases the London County Council is the administering authority. The Leicestershire County Council supervises and co-ordinates the activities of these nurseries. Advice is given on such matters as equipment, feeding, and the control of infection; and periodic medical and dental inspections are arranged.

By the kind permission of Lord and Lady Cottesloe a residential nursery for 32 delicate children was opened at Wistow Park in June, 1941, under the auspices of the Waifs and Strays Society. Another residential nursery for 28 children was opened by the same society at Branston Rectory near Grantham and was later transferred to the Red House Knipton. Sir Arthur and Lady Hazlerigg kindly offered Noseley Hall for a similar purpose and the London County Council established a nursery for 40 children in November, 1941.

Arrangements were made for further residential nurseries to be opened during 1942.

EVACUATION HOSTELS AND CLINICS.

Special hostels and clinics for the treatment of evacuees have been established by the school medical department. These have been described in detail on pages 16 and 17 of the annual report of that department for the year 1941.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year, investigations of the purity of water supplies were continued throughout the county. 305 samples were submitted for analysis, as compared with 312 in the year 1940, and the results are set out in the following table.

District.	Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.	
	Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical	Bacteriological
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH				
Loughborough	—	—	2	2
URBAN DISTRICTS				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	—	—	1	1
Ashby Wolds	—	—	2	—
Coalville	2	54	8	18
Hinckley	4	4	2	—
Market Harborough	5	5	—	—
Melton Mowbray	2	2	—	—
Oadby	—	—	—	—
Shepshed	1	1	1	1
Wigston	—	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	4	4	3	3
Barrow-on-Soar	62	—	22	2
Billesdon	—	—	—	—
Blaby	5	—	1	—
Castle Donington	—	—	—	3
Lutterworth	6	—	8	—
Market Bosworth	9	—	22	3
Market Harborough	—	—	5	5
Melton and Belvoir	1	2	9	8
Total	101	72	86	46

RAINFALL IN 1941.

The following table shows the rainfall at the Sewage Farm, Wigston.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	No. of days with 0.01 in. or more	No. of days with 0.04 in. or more
	Inches	Inches		
January	2.30	0.50	25	14
February	1.77	0.27	19	15
March	2.85	0.75	16	11
April	1.76	0.57	18	8
May	2.70	0.65	13	11
June	1.15	0.68	8	4
July	4.67	1.64	12	11
August	3.72	0.83	20	17
September	0.41	0.35	6	1
October	2.17	0.55	19	9
November	2.60	0.65	21	15
December	0.86	0.31	16	6
Total	26.96	—	193	122

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following table gives details of this work as carried out in the county during the year 1941.

DISTRICT	No. Com. complaints received	No. Defects or nuisances discovered	No. Premises Visited		No. of Notices served			Summary action	
					Preliminary		Statutory	Summons issued	Convictions obtained
			Inspec-tions	Re-visits	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH									
Loughborough ...	87	3,618	5,120	9,239	212	81	7	9	—
URBAN DISTRICTS									
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	32	186	461	69	73	64	5	2	—
Ashby Wolds ...	87	134	345	—	27	72	—	—	—
Coalville ...	50	46	594	123	6	134	9	13	1
Hinckley ...	94	685	3,554	1,538	119	566	8	15	1
Market Harborough	96	224	557	1,135	33	117	—	—	—
Melton Mowbray	102	189	402	801	32	71	—	—	—
Oadby ...	6	31	269	—	7	23	—	—	—
Shepshed ...	8	35	282	26	15	10	—	—	—
Wigston ...	133	262	347	1205	25	180	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS									
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	78	73	698	594	52	302	7	—	3
Barrow-on-Soar									
No. 1 & 2 ...	173	360	430	626	46	78	5	16	11
No. 3 ...	142	330	487	1,097	30	108	—	4	1
Billesdon ...	120	70	444	—	38	20	2	—	—
Blaby ...	53	162	2,471	821	41	28	14	4	—
Castle Donington	29	20	117	30	6	8	2	—	—
Lutterworth ...	104	83	639	158	30	49	—	—	—
Market Bosworth	104	75	877	117	1	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough	176	210	446	388	2	6	1	1	—
Melton & Belvoir	110	482	1,732	278	84	307	12	—	—
TOTALS ...	1,784	7,275	20,272	18,245	879	2,224	72	64	17

GENERAL SANITATION.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year, 88 privies were abolished and 178 pail closets converted into water closets. Of these, 57 privies were abolished in the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District, and 40 pail closets were converted in the Market Bosworth Rural District, 32 in the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District, 31 in Blaby Rural District, 25 in Loughborough Borough and 25 in Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District.

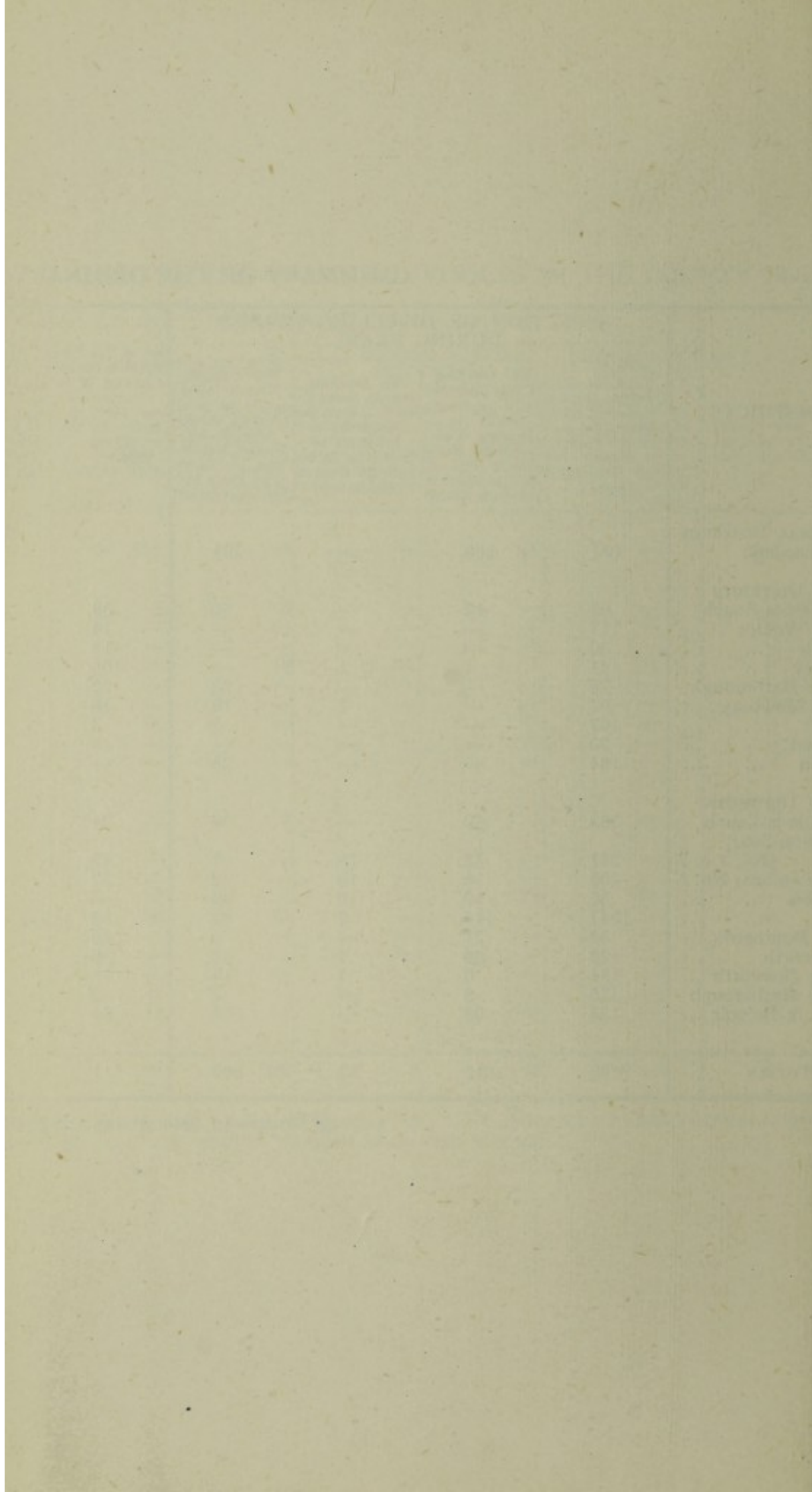
The following summarises the approximate numbers of closets in use on 31st December, 1941:—

	Privies.	Pail Closets.	Water Closets.	Total.
Urban Districts ...	437	1,376	41,383	43,196
Rural Districts ...	3,000	16,594	23,478	43,072
Totals ...	3,437	17,970	64,861	86,268

SUMMARY OF THE ORDINARY HOUSING ACTIVITIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY DURING 1941:—

DISTRICT	INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING YEAR.					ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING YEAR							HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.						
	Total No. of Dwelling Houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	No. Dwelling Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 & 1932 (included in previous column)	No. Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to Health as to be unfit for Human Habitation	No. Dwelling Houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for Human Habitation (exclusive of those in previous column)	No. of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 9, 10 & 15		PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS		HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 11 & 13		HOUSING ACT, 1936, SEC. 12		No. Dwelling Houses overcrowded at end of year	No. Families Dwelling therein	★ No. Persons Dwelling therein	No. New Cases of Overcrowding reported during year	No. Cases of Overcrowding relieved during year	★ No. Persons Concerned in such cases
						No. Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	No. Dwelling Houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notices (By Owners)	No. Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring Defects to be remedied	No. Dwelling Houses in which Defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices (By Owners)	No. Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	No. Dwelling Houses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	No. Separate Tenements or Underground Rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made							
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH Leighborough ...	851	550	—	301	—	7	7	212	193	—	24	—	32	39	247	6	—	—	
URBAN DISTRICTS																			
Leahby-de-la-Zouch ...	92	12	—	56	38	10	4	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	
Leahby Wolds ...	117	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leahville ...	30	—	—	—	13	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	43	51	324	1	—	—	
Leahley ...	141	1	1	—	106	8	7	15	12	1	5	—	21	22	169	2	1	12	
Market Harborough ...	78	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Market Mowbray ...	92	—	1	19	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Radby ...	107	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	135	—	1	6	
Shepshed ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wigston ...	184	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RURAL DISTRICTS																			
Leahby-de-la-Zouch ...	302	59	—	59	24	7	15	6	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	42	
Barrow-on-Soar ...	251	32	18	57	43	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	20	21	132	5	12	88	
Barrow-on-Soar No. 3 ...	206	38	18	48	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	40	4	5	36½	
Billesdon ...	50	50	10	40	—	28	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Blaby ...	1947	114	2	39	56	20	16	28	21	—	—	—	16	21	112	24	20	124	
Castle Donington ...	32	21	—	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	
Lutterworth ...	126	36	1	30	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Market Bosworth ...	154	6	1	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	13	12	12	72	
Market Harborough ...	176	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mease & Belvoir ...	153	98	—	76	64	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	32	40	209	2	—	—	
TOTALS ...	5109	1019	52	800	511	90	54	282	238	6	38	—	188	219	1391	65	61	421½	

★ NOTE.—In determining the number of persons sleeping in a house, Section 58 Housing Act, 1936, states that a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old, shall be reckoned as one-half of a unit.



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.—MILK SUPPLIES.

"Tuberculin-Tested."

On December 31st, 1941, there were 19 farms licensed to produce "Tuberculin-Tested" milk, and 12 also held the certificates of "Attestation" issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. During the year 1 producer failed to renew his licence.

"Accredited."

On December 31st, 1941, there were 591 licences in force. During the year 24 new licences were issued and 28 licences were discontinued.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-41. Licences Issued 1941.

DISTRICT	LICENCES ISSUED BY COUNTY COUNCIL				LICENCES ISSUED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES						LICENCES ISSUED IN RESPECT OF "PASTEURISED" MILK		
	Tuberculin Tested		Accredited		No. of Dealers' Licences issued in respect of "Tuberculin Tested"			"Accredited"			Pasteurising plants	Retail Distributors	Supplementary
	Production & Bottling	Total Licences	Production & Bottling	Total Licences	Bottling	Dealers	Distribution	Bottling	Dealers	Distribution	Supplementary	Dealers	Supplementary
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH													
Loughborough ...	2	2	4	12	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1
URBAN DISTRICTS													
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	1	—	14	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1
Ashby Wolds ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coalville ...	—	—	2	7	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hinckley ...	1	1	2	35	—	3	—	—	5	—	1	2	1
Market Harborough	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Melton Mowbray ...	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Oadby ...	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepshed ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wigston ...	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	3
RURAL DISTRICTS													
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	1	2	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Barrow-on-Soar ...	1	1	4	56	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Billesdon ...	4	5	2	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blaby ...	—	—	7	63	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4
Castle Donington ...	1	1	1	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lutterworth ...	—	—	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Bosworth ...	1	3	3	126	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough	1	1	3	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melton & Belvoir...	1	2	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	14	19	34	591	3	13	7	3	13	6	6	9	16

MEAT INSPECTION.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 6 regional slaughter houses in the county. The following table shows the situation of the slaughter houses and the number of inspections made:—

DISTRICT	No. of Regional Slaughter Houses	No. of Inspections at time of Slaughter	Total No. of animals Slaughtered	No. of Knackers' Yards	No. of Inspections
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH Loughborough ...	—	173	173	1	72
URBAN DISTRICTS					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	2	192	5,991	1	8
Ashby Woulds ...	—	60	60	—	—
Coalville ...	1	444	10,574	—	—
Hinckley ...	1	396	8,914	—	—
Market Harborough	1	373	7,727	—	—
Melton Mowbray ...	1	422	13,729	1	15
Oadby ...	—	43	43	—	—
Shepshed ...	—	—	—	—	—
Wigston ...	—	18	26	1	38
RURAL DISTRICTS					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	—	9	9	1	7
Barrow-on-Soar, No. 1 & 2 ...	—	120	480	2	51
No. 3 ...	—	60	320	—	—
Billesdon ...	—	—	—	—	—
Blaby ...	—	40	397	—	—
Castle Donington	—	—	—	1	5
Lutterworth ...	—	138	905	2	9
Market Bosworth ...	—	426	1,548	—	—
Market Harborough	—	—	—	—	—
Melton & Belvoir ...	—	—	—	3	18
TOTALS ...	6	2,914	50,896	13	223

FOOD ANALYSIS.

The county police are responsible for the administration of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the composition of food and drugs, and the following summarises the reports of the county analyst for the year 1941:—

Total samples taken 556 compared with 447 in 1940.

Unsatisfactory samples 52 compared with 24 in 1940.

The following were the unsatisfactory samples:—Milk 38 (23 added water; 15 deficient in fat). Dried herbs 3 (3.5%, 4.2%, 9.4% sand). Egg substitute powder 1 (insufficient dried egg content). Onion substitutes 5 (no onion content detectable). Lemon substitutes 4 (absence of vitamin C). Gin 1 (40.5% under proof—8% dilution with water).

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

General Review.

Measles and whooping cough are two of the most common children's ailments. The 3,896 cases of measles which were notified represent a considerable decline in numbers as compared with 1940 when 6,233 cases were notified. Whooping cough on the other hand increased in incidence, and the 2,032 cases notified represents a five-fold increase as compared with the previous year. These fluctuations are, of course, part of the normal ebb and flow of these two diseases, and a high incidence accompanied by a low mortality is usually taken for granted. The devigorating effect of whooping cough is not always sufficiently realised and the 16 deaths which occurred demonstrate that the disease in this respect ranks next in importance to diphtheria.

In common with most midland counties a number of cases of paratyphoid fever occurred. These were all due, in the first instance, to a carrier of the disease working in a food factory, the products of which were widely distributed. The detection of the carrier was followed by the elimination of this source of infection, and a rapid termination of the epidemic.

The number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever have declined although the incidence of this disease still remains considerably higher than in pre-war years. As a result of

modern methods of treatment the case-mortality rate remains low, and the 13 deaths during 1941 represents a decline of over one half as compared with 1940.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria continues a principal source of anxiety. The incidence of this disease has been steadily increasing in the county during the last ten years. A high proportion of the cases have been of a severe type and the incidence has been of an endemic rather than epidemic form, the majority of the cases being well scattered both in point of view of time and locality. The proportion of adult cases is increasing. This is the type of distribution which occurs where there is a combination of a severe type of infection, with a population having a fairly high degree of immunity. The danger lies in that should the level of immunity fall in any particular district, a serious epidemic is likely to occur.

The total number of cases notified during 1941 was 605, and was a considerable increase compared with the 473 cases notified during 1940. It is of interest to note that although there was an increase in the number of cases, there were only 20 deaths as compared with 38 during the previous year. An alteration of the case-fatality rate from 1 in 12 to 1 in 30 is very considerable and may in part at least, I hope, represent an actual decrease in virulence of the type of organism now prevalent in Leicestershire.

Immunization against diphtheria has been practised in certain areas of the county for the last five years. It was at first confined to the areas in which there was a high incidence of the disease, and in every instance resulted in a considerable local decline in the number of cases. The villages in which a high proportion of the children were immunized have since been relatively free from the disease and very few cases have occurred in immunized children.

In view of the overwhelming evidence in favour of immunization the Ministry of Health inaugurated, at the end of 1940, a nation-wide publicity campaign. All local authorities have established comprehensive schemes for the free immunization of all children in their areas. A preliminary minimum target of 50% of the children under school age and 75% of those of school age was fixed. In Leicestershire each district medical officer of health formulated a scheme and many thousands of children were immunized during 1941. In some cases the shortage of medical personnel made it difficult for the local authority to cope with the large numbers of children, and in these areas the staff of my department willingly gave assistance. Altogether, nine of the authorities in this county have been given assistance by my staff.

By the end of 1941 a high proportion of the children in the county had been immunized and in subsequent years it is certain that more and more parents will take advantage of the facilities.

To attempt to quote accurate statistics would at this stage be fallacious in view of the number of children who were immunized during the year. Children immunized towards the end of the year would in reality have been at risk as non-immunized children during the greater part of the year. Since these would be excluded from the numbers of non-immunized children and included amongst the numbers of the immunized, the proportion of non-immunized children who become infected would appear somewhat greater than is actually the case. Approximate figures which have been corrected for this fallacy show that in Leicestershire during 1941, the chance of an unimmunized child getting diphtheria was enormously greater than the chance of an immunized child.

Scabies.

In most districts the incidence of scabies showed an increase as compared with the previous year. Many cases occurring in children are treated in the school clinics, and in areas where there are considerable numbers of cases, district medical officers of health have organised special scabies clinics. In a county area such as Leicestershire with its scattered population, the majority of patients have to obtain treatment from their usual medical practitioner.

TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis	1941	1940	Average for last five years
Notifications	216	204	202
Deaths	169	162	141
Death rate	.51	.52	.47

				1941	1940	Average for 15 years
Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis:						
Notifications	...	...	...	90	99	80
Deaths	...	...	...	30	39	34
Death rate	...	...	...	.09	.13	0.11
Total for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis:						
Notifications	...	...	...	306	303	282
Deaths	...	...	...	199	201	175

The number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis has increased by twelve, and of non-pulmonary has decreased by nine. The deaths in pulmonary tuberculosis have increased by seven and in non-pulmonary tuberculosis have decreased by nine.

The figures are comparable with those of 1937, but are much in advance of the record years of 1939 and 1938.

Out-Patient Dispensary Work. (For details see Table T.B.1.).

The number of attendances at dispensaries has been 5,392 as against 5,012 in 1940.

X-ray photographs of pulmonary cases have been taken at Markfield Sanatorium and a certain number of surgical cases have been X-rayed there during the year. The total number taken was 1,508 including 738 screenings. This is an increase of 657.

The number of specimens of sputum examined was 992 of which tuberculosis medical officers submitted 383.

Domiciliary Work.

(i) Open-air shelters—The number of shelters is 70, and the number of inspections carried out by the County Nursing Association was 199.

(ii) Nursing of advanced cases—The number of visits made by district nurses under the direction of the County Nursing Association was 3,418, an increase of 169 over the figure for 1940.

(iii) Extra nourishment—£454 has been expended on 55 patients. The grant is one pint of milk per day and one dozen eggs (when possible) per week to each patient.

(iv) Additional help—the cost of splints, crutches, surgical boots, travelling expenses and dentures has entailed an expenditure of £57 on 23 patients, as against £48 on patients last year.

(v) Domiciliary visits—tuberculosis medical officers have paid 1,865 (Dr. Coward 812, Dr. Lane 1,053) visits to patients' homes. The health visitors paid 4,405 visits and the district nurses 3,418.

Surgical Tuberculosis.

The number of patients admitted to orthopaedic hospitals, and those remaining under treatment and other information will be found in Table T.B.2.

N. A. COWARD,

Chief Tuberculosis Officer

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY SANATORIUM AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL, MARKFIELD.

	Tuberculosis		Infectious Diseases		Total	
	Av. of years		Av. of years		Av. of years	
	1941	1933-7	1941	1933-7	1941	1933-7
Beds provided	138	128	76	62	214	190
No. of cases on 1st Jan., 1941	100	114	97	61	197	175
No. of cases admitted	227	295	782	528	1009	823
No. of cases discharged	194	292	806	507	1000	799
No. of cases on 31st Dec., 1941	133	117	73	82	206	199

The number of patients admitted and discharged during the year 1941 has been the highest since 1935; the average number of beds occupied daily was 193.5, while the peak level was 221.

Cases of tuberculosis passing through the sanatorium show a slight fall in number, but the work on this side of the hospital continues to expand in most directions. The number of X-ray investigations, and of treatments by collapse of the lung is higher still, but the outstanding feature of the year is the arrangement with the City Isolation Hospital, whereby county patients can now be treated by thoracic surgery without having to be transferred to London. The operations are carried out by Mr. T. Holmes-Sellors, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

The incidence of scarlet fever showed a slight increase, and diphtheria remained at a high level. Cerebro-spinal fever again appeared in epidemic form, and the occurrence of typhoid fever was unusually high, in the main being due to one identified source.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The average number of beds occupied daily was 119.3, the highest number of patients under treatment at any one time was 135, and the average stay 206 days.

Artificial Pneumothorax.

89 patients have been treated by collapse of the lung, and this has necessitated 1,737 refills as compared with an average of 28 patients and 558 refills in the years 1933-1937. In addition Dr. S. W. Lane gave a further 370 refills to patients who were able to attend at the Loughborough clinic.

9 patients completed the treatment during the year, 8 others left the county, and the treatment was abandoned in 9 cases. 63 patients were still under treatment at the end of the year, 16 were still in the sanatorium, and 47 were coming for treatment as out-patients. 10 patients were evacuees, and three were children, the youngest being 1 year of age.

Surgical Measures.

The following operations were performed by Mr. T. Holmes-Sellors:—4 thoracotomies with adhesion sections, 2 phrenic evulsions, 1 bronchoscopy.

Chemotherapy.

Treatment by the injection of "Gold Salts" was given in 31 cases, of whom 18 patients completed the course; 9 patients became quiescent, and 13 lost the bacilli from their sputum.

Heliotherapy.

40 cases received artificial sunlight and a total of 2,057 exposures was given.

Special Tests.

Blood sedimentation rate examinations were carried out on 1,421 occasions, and 36 Mantoux tests were performed.

X-ray Department.

The work of this department shows a progressive increase, and all examinations are carried out by the medical superintendent.

Screening	In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	582
	Sent by tuberculosis officers	...	...	...	...	...	430
	Service cases	...	...	...	...	...	308
							1,320
Films	In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	335
	Sent by tuberculosis officers	...	...	...	...	...	445
	Sent by other clinics	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Service cases	...	...	...	...	...	325
							1,119
						Total ...	2,439

Laboratory.

The work of this department is performed by the medical staff, and shows a further increase.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	914
Urine for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	57
Effusions for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	10
Cultures for diphtheria	...	...	...	4,633
Smears and pus	...	...	...	106
Cerebro-spinal meningitis fluid	...	...	...	83
Blood counts, etc.	...	...	...	5
			Total ...	5,808

Summary of Treatment.

194 cases of tuberculosis were discharged during the year, 145 patients suffered from the adult type of lung disease, 10 from the childhood type of lung disease, 29 from no pulmonary tuberculosis, and 10 were admitted for observation.

51 adults were T.B. negative or early T.B. positive cases; 38 or 75% became quiescent and 18% died. 93 adults were T.B. positive of the moderately or well advanced type and of these only 29 or 31% became quiescent, and 31% died.

98 adults were T.B. positive cases of all grades of severity, and 54% lost the sputum altogether, or the bacilli from their sputum. All the early cases attained the desirable result, but only 69% of the moderately advanced, and only 27% of the well advanced. These results are tabulated at the end of this report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The average number of beds occupied daily was 74.2, the highest number of patients under treatment at any one time being 115. The average age was 11 years and the average duration of treatment 34 days.

Scarlet Fever.

298 cases were discharged during the year, in 13 of these the diagnosis could not be confirmed. No deaths occurred, and the average duration of treatment was 28 days.

Specific complications were 7 of otorrhœa, 1 of rheumatism, 1 of mastoiditis and 4 relapses.

Diphtheria.

311 cases were discharged of which 250 were diphtheria of the throat, 6 of the larynx, 16 of the nose and 14 carriers, while the diagnosis could not be confirmed in 25 cases.

The average duration of treatment was 51 days, and many of the cases were severe in type. 12 deaths occurred, 4 within 24 hours of admission. The average dose of antitoxin was 80,000 units.

Specific complications were 35 of peripheral paralysis, and 9 of cardiac paralysis.

Typhoid Fever.

25 cases were admitted but the diagnosis was not confirmed in 7 of these. The infection in nearly all the cases was *para-typhosus B*, and all made a complete recovery, the average duration of stay being 42 days.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

During 1941 meningitis again occurred in epidemic form, 87 cases being discharged, 43 being adults and 44 children, and the average stay in hospital was 17 days.

62 cases were confirmed as being due to the meningococcus, and received an average dose of 32 grammes of sulphonamide. 8 deaths occurred, 2 being on the day of admission. Specific complications were 1 of synovitis and 1 of paralysis of arm. The other 25 cases were found to be suffering from other infections, and 7 deaths occurred (1 pneumococcal meningitis, 2 tuberculous meningitis, 1 streptococcal meningitis, 3 encephalitis lethargica).

Other Diseases.

During the year there were discharged 19 cases of puerperal fever (accompanied by 5 babies), 12 measles, 19 whooping cough, 7 chicken pox, 5 rubella, 15 erysipelas, 2 mumps, 3 poliomyelitis, 1 encephalitis lethargica.

Staff.

72 Dick and Schick tests were carried out, 16 members of the staff were immunised against scarlet fever and diphtheria, and 98 against typhoid fever. There were 97 cases of illness requiring continued medical attention. 19 examination successes were attained.

H. SELBY,

Medical Superintendent.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Totals Grand
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	1	1	1	11	7	2	6	7	6	—	—	—	18	15	9	42
	Not quiescent	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	
	Died in Institution	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	5	—	10	
	Quiescent	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	4	—	5	
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. plus. Group I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. plus. Group II.	—	—	—	3	2	—	9	11	—	—	—	13	14	—	27	
	Not quiescent	2	—	—	7	1	—	9	2	—	2	—	20	5	—	25	
	Died in Institution	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. plus. Group III.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
	Not quiescent	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	4	—	7	
	Died in Institution	10	6	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	16	10	1	27	
	TOTALS (pulmonary)	18	13	1	30	15	3	29	27	6	8	5	85	60	10	155	
	NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Abdominal.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Organs.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peripheral glands.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)		1	—	2	3	3	4	4	5	4	1	2	9	10	10	29	

NOTE : The following Observation Cases (Non-Tuberculosis) were also discharged during the year, M.-2. F.-0. Ch.-8.

10	194
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REPORT ON THE VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME FOR 1941.

By C. HAMILTON WILKIE, Ch.B., B.Sc., M.D.,

DIRECTOR OF VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

The following is a brief summary of the above scheme which includes both Leicester and Leicestershire.

As in the previous year, the major part of the work has been conducted at the Leicester Royal Infirmary. The medical staff and the times at which the clinics were open remained unchanged. Arrangements for the examination and treatment of venereal disease cases in the City General Hospital and in St. Mary's Home were also the same as for 1940.

On the 1st July an additional treatment centre was opened at the Loughborough and District General Hospital. This clinic is held on Monday evenings, the females at 5.3 and the males from 6 to 7 p.m.

The following patients (civilians and services) attended during the year under review. The numbers in brackets are those for the previous year:—

Royal Infirmary.

Cases under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1941	...	...	...	...	...	535	(616)
Returned defaulters	...	...	...	...	...	20	(15)
New cases	...	...	...	...	...	900	(836)
Transfers from other centres	...	...	...	...	...	171	(43)
Total						1,626	(1,510)

Total attendances	...	...	...	...	17,543	(18,908)
In-patients	...	...	...	...	132	(143)

Of the new cases seen at this centre for the first time 123 (157) were syphilitic, 326 (307) were gonorrhœal; and 445 (366) were non-venereal. Six were "undiagnosed" on the last day of the year.

Loughborough Clinic (Six months).

New cases	...	...	...	...	54
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	304

St. Mary's Home.

New cases	...	...	...	...	47	(40)
"Transfers IN"	...	...	...	...	5	(8)
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	556	(702)
In-patients (including eight babies)	...	...	...	...	69	(74)

Conclusions:—

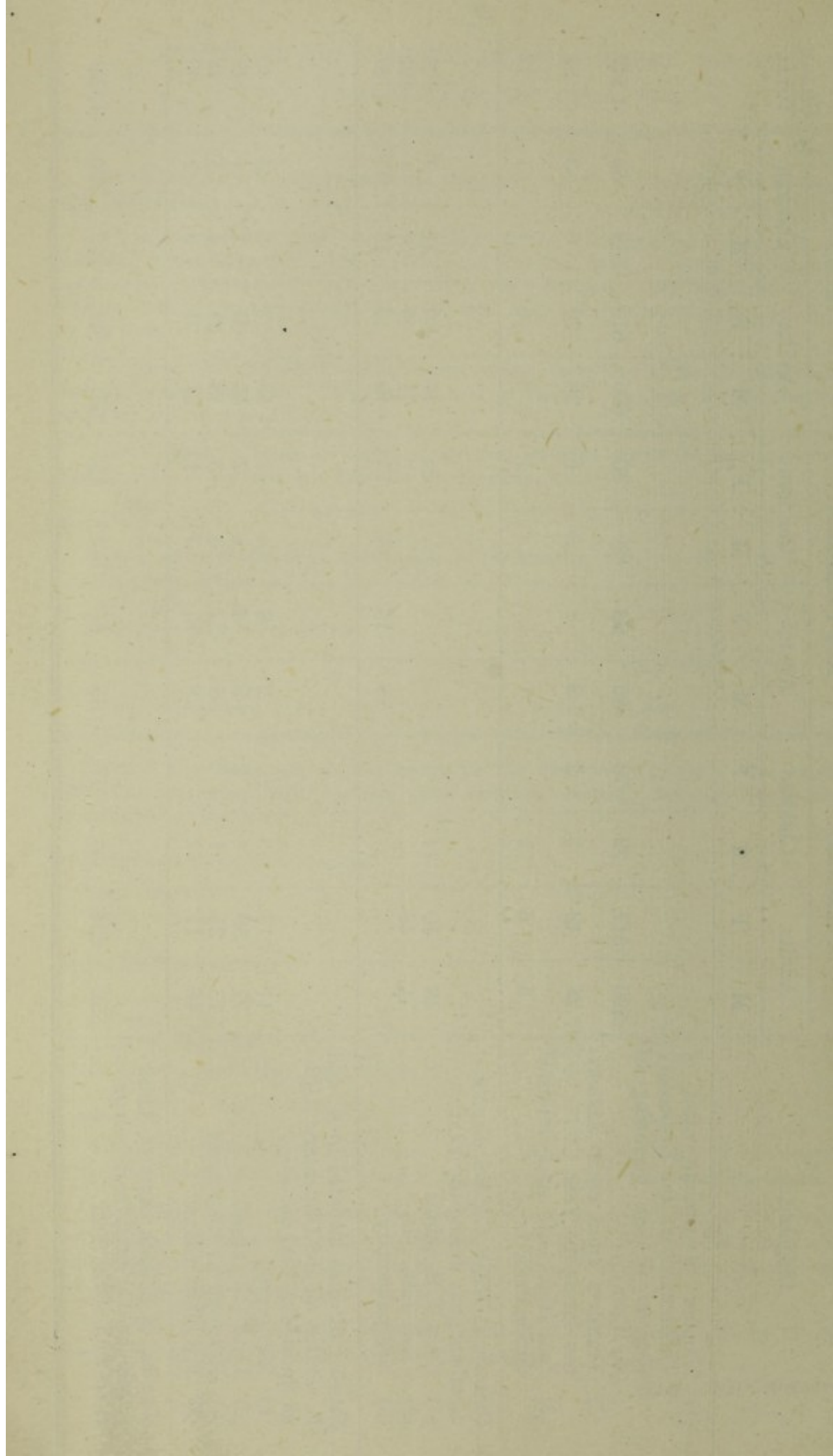
This brief war-time report only gives a broad outline of the work for the year 1941. It has been considerable and has entailed much energy on the part of all concerned.

Co-operation with the services has been one of my chief aims during the year, and many soldiers have been examined or treated. In addition, I have been privileged to give more lectures to the army units in the area. During the year 35 lectures were given, and the total since the war began is now 62.

I acknowledge the valuable assistance given to me by my staff and by all others who are in any way connected with the V.D. scheme.

C. HAMILTON WILKIE.

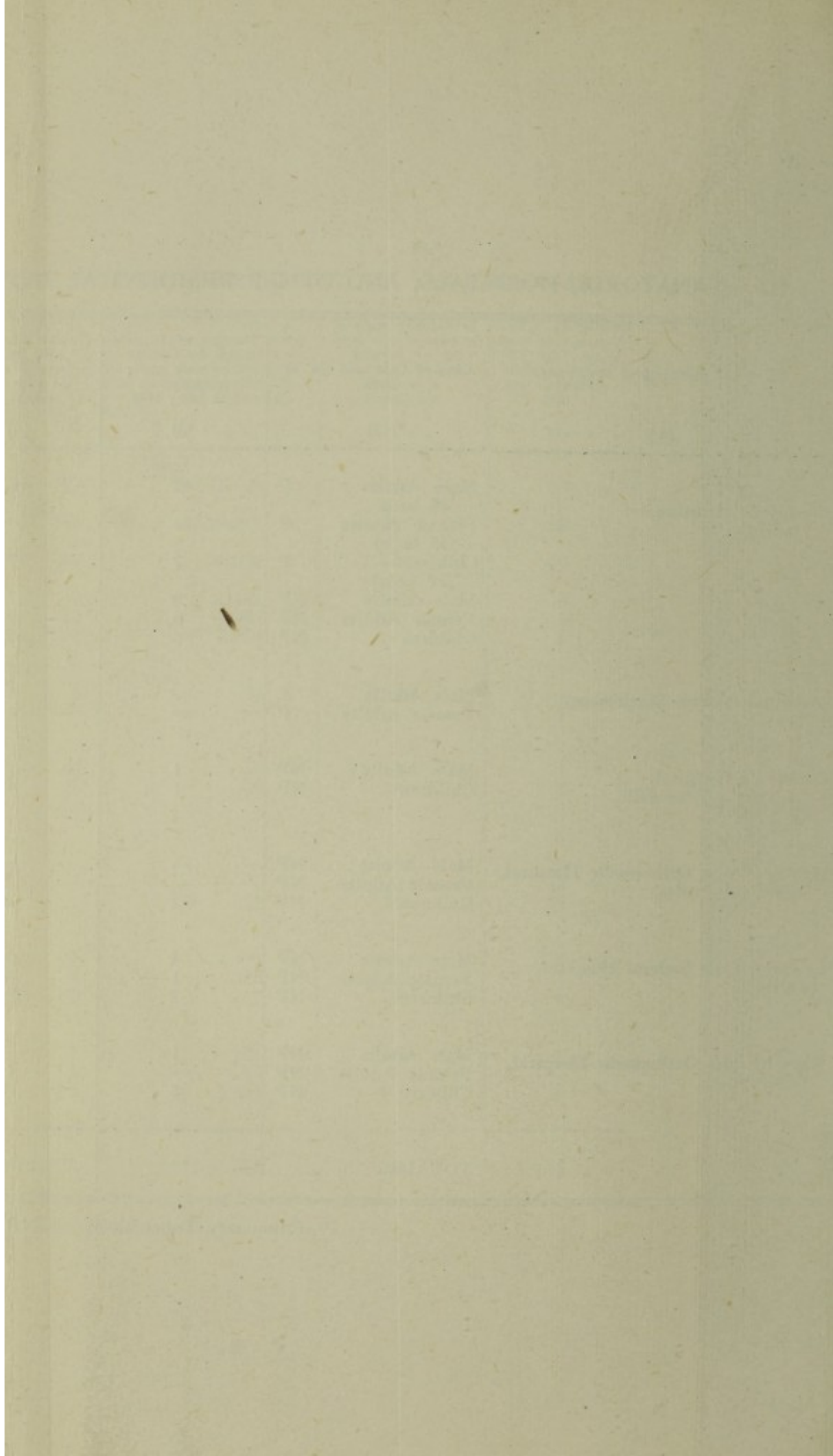
Diagnosis.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults.		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A—(1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the Year	520	517	72	76	80	96	96	90	600	613	168	166	1,547
(2) Transfers from other Authori- ties during the Year	25	18	3	2	3	2	3	1	28	20	6	3	57
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the Year	5	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	6	1	1	14
B—Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as tuberculous during the Year—													
(1) Class T.B. minus	48	40	11	1	...	...	...	...	48	40	11	1	100
(2) Class T.B. plus	71	49	...	1	...	...	...	...	71	49	...	1	121
(3) Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	19	13	18	17	19	13	18	17	67
C—Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Regis- ter during the Year as:—													
(1) Recovered	11	15	3	...	2	6	...	3	13	21	3	3	40
(2) Dead (all causes)	77	59	1	2	3	4	1	2	80	63	2	4	149
(3) Removed to other areas	13	21	1	2	5	...	3	3	18	21	4	5	48
(4) For other reasons	16	11	2	...	8	10	1	1	24	21	3	1	49
D—Number of definite cases of Tuber- culosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the Year	552	524	80	76	85	91	112	100	637	615	192	176	1,620



T.B.2.—SANATORIA, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Name and Situation of Institution.	Class of Case and No. of Beds.	Number of Patients sent by Council who were under treatment on 31st Dec., 1940.	Number of Patients sent by the Council during the year ended 31st Dec., 1941.	Number of Patients sent by Council who were discharged or died in the Institution during year ended 31st Dec., 1941.	Total number of days during which patients referred to in Column 5 were resident in the Institution.	Average number of days which patients referred to in Column 5 were resident in Institution.	Number of Patients sent by Council who were under treatment on 31st December, 1941.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
County Sanatorium, Markfield.	Male Adults (58 beds) P	47	96	89	18,139	204	54
	Female Adults (58 beds) P	34	78	60	12,915	215	52
	Children (22 beds) P	7	17	14	2,359	169	10
	Male Adults NP	4	7	7	1,481	212	4
	Female Adults NP	3	12	10	1,907	191	5
	Children NP	5	17	14	2,024	146	8
Papworth Village Settlement.	Male Adults P	—	1	1	23	23	—
	Female Adults P	—	1	—	—	—	1
Children's Hospital, Gringley on the Hill.	Male Adults NP	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Children NP	1	1	1	396	396	1
Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, Mansfield, Notts.	Male Adults NP	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Female Adults NP	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Children NP	2	2	2	459	230	2
Leicester City General Hospital, Leicester.	Male Adults NP	4	9	11	2,391	217	2
	Female Adults NP	1	6	6	522	87	1
	Children NP	2	14	12	2,212	184	4
Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital, Coleshill.	Male Adults NP	1	—	1	404	404	—
	Female Adults NP	—	1	1	62	62	—
	Children NP	5	5	4	2,464	616	6
TOTALS		117	270	233	47,758	205	154

P—Pulmonary Tuberculosis. N.P.—Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.



T.B. 3.—Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1941.

Classification on admission to Institution.			Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												TOTAL
				Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			
				M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	3	1	—	11	7	2	6	9	5	—	1	—	45	
		Not quiescent	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	8	
		Died in Institution ...	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	6	
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	
	Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent	—	1	—	3	2	—	6	10	—	1	—	—	23	
		Not quiescent	2	—	—	10	1	—	10	2	—	2	1	—	28	
		Died in Institution ...	4	2	—	4	2	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	18	
	Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	
		Died in Institution ...	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	

Cases Discharged under 28 days 2

Cases Died under 28 days 7

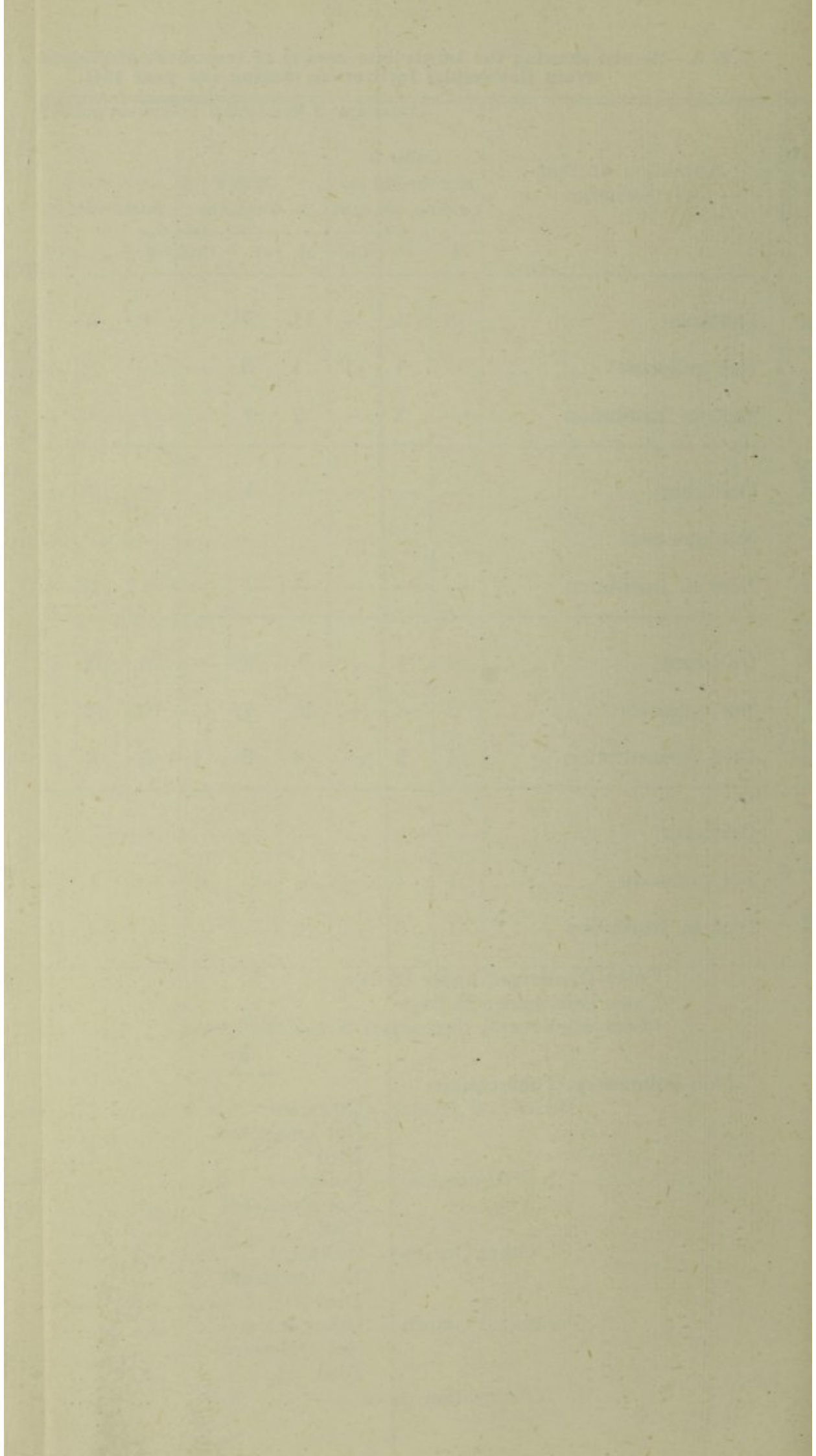
Observation cases discharged Non-Tuberculous 7

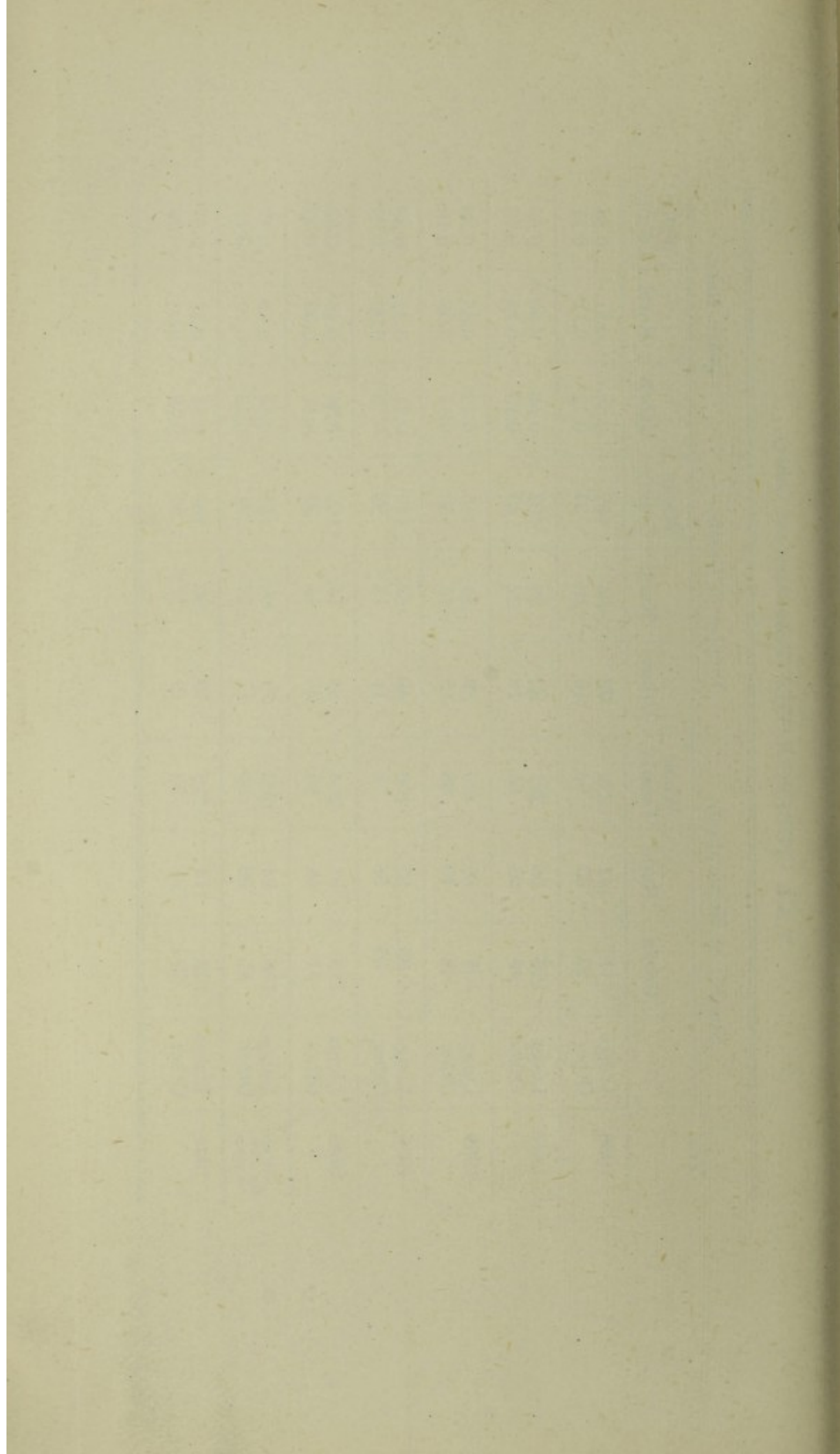
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Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Bones and Joints:—		Quiescent	—
		Not Quiescent	38
		Died	—
Abdominal:—		Quiescent	8
		Not Quiescent	2
		Died	2
Other Organs:—		Quiescent	2
		Not Quiescent	6
		Died	—
Peripheral Glands:—		Quiescent	4
		Not Quiescent	1
		Died	1
Observation cases			5

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T.B.5. TUBERCULOSIS:—Notifications and Deaths.
Shewing Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 to 1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1
1 to 5	1	—	13	4	—	1	3	4
5 to 15	11	2	17	22	—	—	3	3
15 to 45	88	77	16	12	59	50	9	3
45 to 65	25	8	2	1	32	17	—	2
65 and upwards ...	3	1	—	1	6	4	—	—
Total	128	88	49	41	97	72	17	13

NOTE.—The figures in small type show additional cases which came to the notice of the County M.O.H. other than by formal notification.

T.B. 6.

District.	Estimated Population Mid-Year.	NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.				DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.			
		Pulmonary	Attack Rate.	Non- Pulmonary	Attack Rate.	Pulmonary	Death Rate.	Non- Pulmonary	Death Rate.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	6356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashby Woulds ...	3186	—	—	1	.31	1	.31	—	—
Coalville ...	24610	19	.77	16	.65	15	.61	3	.12
Hinckley ...	36240	23	.66	14	.40	22	.62	7	.20
Loughborough	35290	31	.88	12	.34	18	.51	6	.17
Market Harborough	11870	8	.67	5	.42	6	.51	—	—
Melton Mowbray ...	12550	9	.72	4	.32	7	.56	—	—
Oadby ...	5811	2	.34	2	.34	2	.34	—	—
Shepshed ...	5997	3	.50	4	.67	1	.17	—	—
Wigston Magna ...	13580	7	.52	1	.07	7	.52	3	.22
TOTALS ...	155490	102	.66	59	.38	79	.51	19	.12
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	13950	5	.36	2	.14	7	.50	—	—
Barrow-on-Soar ...	43040	39	.90	5	.12	22	.51	—	—
Billesdon ...	7596	2	.26	1	.13	2	.26	1	.13
Blaby ...	36300	26	.72	11	.30	20	.55	5	.14
Castle Donington ...	8706	14	1.61	1	.11	7	.80	1	.11
Lutterworth ...	11420	5	.44	3	.26	4	.35	—	—
Market Bosworth ...	24280	14	.57	4	.16	19	.78	3	.12
Market Harborough	9688	4	.41	—	—	5	.52	—	—
Melton and Belvoir	18030	5	.28	4	.22	4	.22	1	.06
TOTALS ...	173010	114	.66	31	.18	90	.52	11	.06

URBAN.

RURAL.

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

	LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY, 1941						ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Urban		Rural		Whole County				
Population (Est. Mid-year, 1941)	155,490		173,010		328,500				
Live Births :	No.	Rates	No.	Rates	No.	Rates	Rates		
“B.R.” for Birth Rates	2349	15.11	2453	14.18	4802	14.62	14.2		
“I.M.” for Infant and Maternal Mortality	2695	—	2604	—	5299	—	—		
Deaths (all causes and all ages) ...	1795	11.54	1847	10.68	3642	10.99	12.9		
* „ (under one year)...	159	* 59	106	* 41	265	* 50	* 59		
„ (Zymotic) ...	35	0.23	31	0.18	66	0.20			
Deaths from :—									
Measles ...	4	0.03	1	0.006	5	0.02	0.03		
Whooping Cough ...	7	0.05	9	0.05	16	0.05	0.06		
Diphtheria ...	11	0.07	9	0.05	20	0.06	0.07		
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0.006	2	0.01	3	0.01	1.47		
*Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	12	* 4.45	10	* 3.84	22	* 4.15	* 5.1		
The seven chief causes of death were :—							Percentages of Total Deaths.		
							Urban	Rural	Wh'le C'n'ty
Heart Disease ...	341	2.19	441	2.55	782	2.38	19.0	23.9	21.5
Cancer ...	244	1.57	280	1.62	524	1.60	13.6	15.2	14.4
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ...	198	1.28	173	1.00	371	1.13	11.0	9.4	10.4
Bronchitis ...	116	0.75	101	0.58	217	0.65	6.5	5.5	6.0
Phthisis ...	79	0.51	90	0.52	169	0.51	4.4	4.9	4.7
Pneumonia ...	74	0.48	70	0.40	144	0.44	4.1	3.8	3.9
Violent Causes other than Road Traffic Accidents and Suicide ...	63	0.41	44	0.25	107	0.33	3.5	2.4	2.9

NOTE.—The rates are calculated per thousand of the population, except where marked (*) which are per thousand registered births.

TABLE 2.—BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1941.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London, and 148 Smaller Towns with Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.

	RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.													NOTIFICATIONS.					RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births.	Still-Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Typhoid Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year.
England and Wales ...	14.2	0.51	12.9	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.19	—	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.25	1.47	4.39	1.25	0.30	—	10.33	1.25	5.1	59
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.7	0.58	14.9	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.17	—	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.31	1.49	4.37	1.53	0.36	—	8.27	1.53	7.5	71
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	16.4	0.60	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.20	—	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.20	1.51	4.50	1.19	0.27	—	10.47	1.04	4.6	56
London Administrative County	8.9	0.33	16.3	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.15	—	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.30	1.01	3.50	0.93	0.50	—	4.77	1.07	6.8	68

Maternal Mortality rates (excluding Abortion) for England and Wales:
Per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)

Puerperal Infection (No. 147)		Others		Total	
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	0.48	1.75	2.23		
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	...	11.91	15.64		
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	...	9.43	19.33 (including puerperal fever)		
London Administrative County	...	2.29	19.33 (including puerperal fever)		

TABLE 3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Total Deaths.
<i>Notifications returned by the Registrar General:—</i>			
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	811	670	3
Diphtheria	605	625	20
Typhoid	7	41	—
Paratyphoid	21		
Puerperal Pyrexia	35	26	5
Pneumonia	408	17	144
Erysipelas	101	21	—
Measles	3896	10	5
Whooping Cough	2032	8	16
<i>Other diseases generally notifiable:—</i>			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	3	—
Poliomyelitis	6	2	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever and Meningitis	93	110	13
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	1	—

N.B.—Notifications supplied by the Registrar General are for the 53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1942.

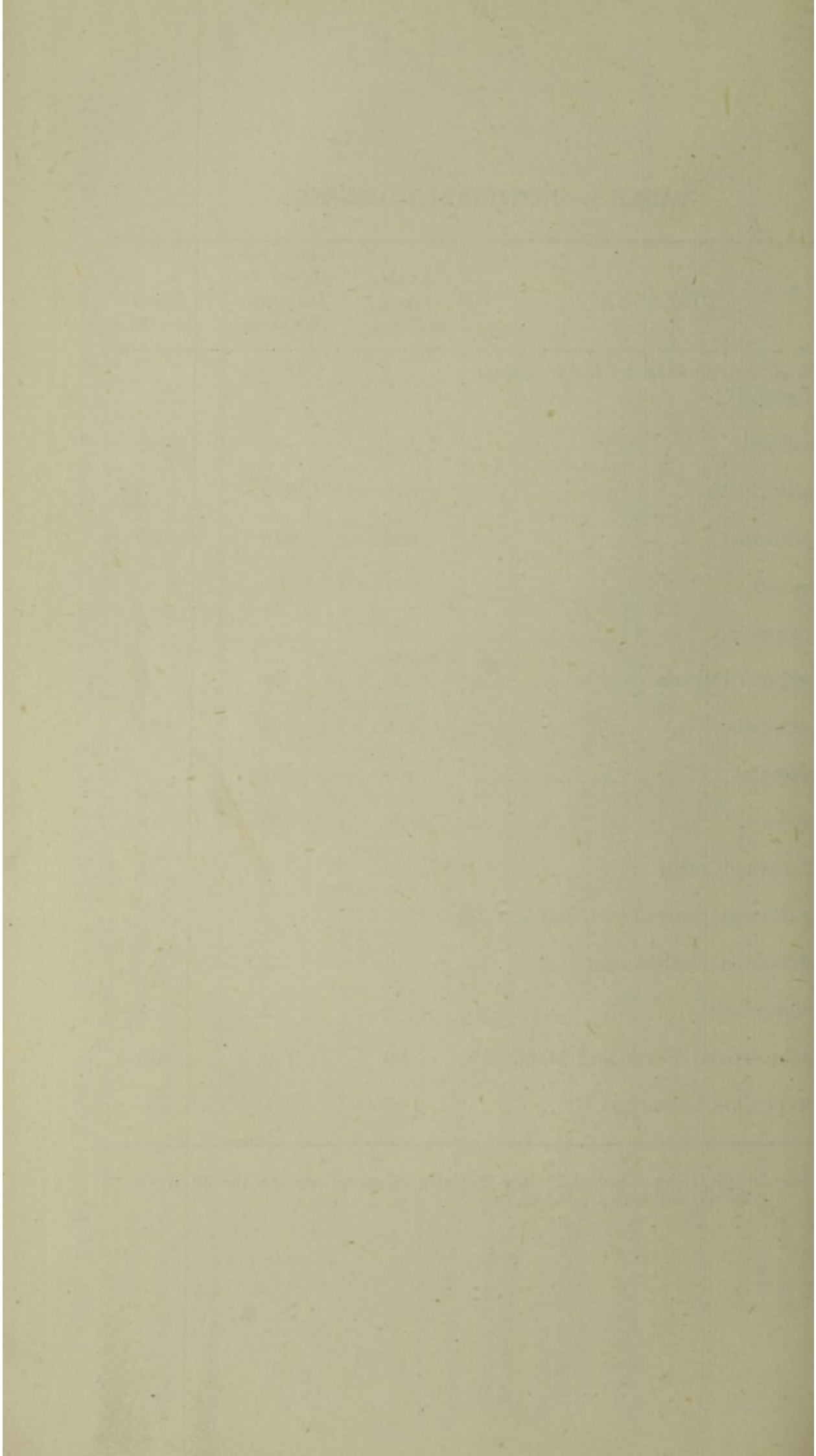
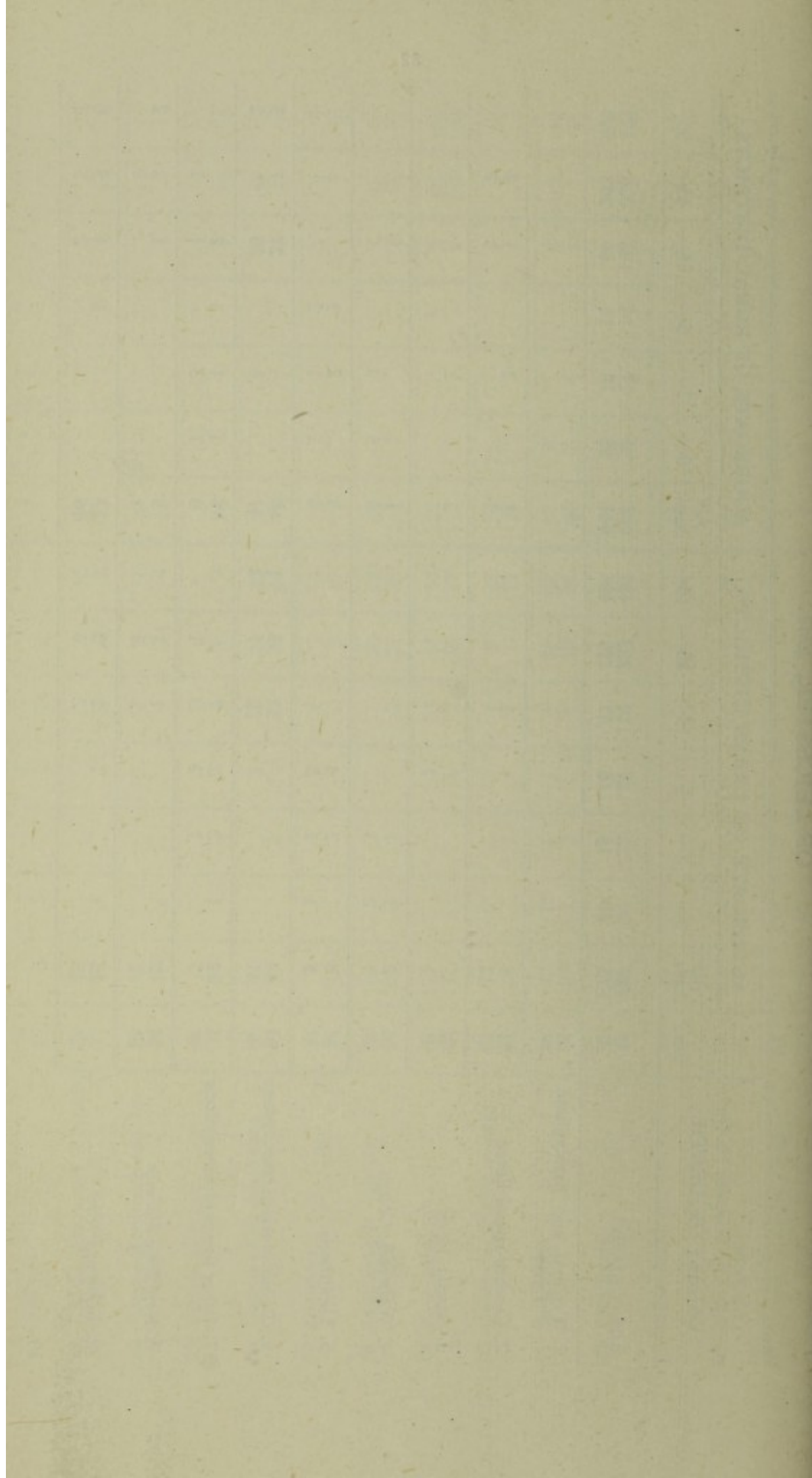


TABLE 4.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LEICESTER, 1941.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.						AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.					
	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	5—	15—	All Ages.	0—	1—	5—	15—	65—
ALL CAUSES	M 920 F 875	22 18	91 68	22 16	118 87	223 191	439 495	906 941	51 55	17 18	14 13	295 203
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M F	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	5 3	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M F	3 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	5 3	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
3. Scarlet Fever	M F	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
4. Whooping Cough	M F	2 5	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
5. Diphtheria	M F	6 5	2 1	4 3	2 1	2 1	2 1	8 4	5 1	3 1	3 1	3 1
6. Tuberculosis of resp. system	M 48 F 31	22 22	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	M 12 F 7	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
8. Syphilitic diseases	M 2 F 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
9. Influenza	M 15 F 13	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
10. Measles	M 3 F 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
11. Ac. poliomyel. and polio-encephalitis	M 2 F 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
12. Ac. inf. encephalitis	M 2 F 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
13. Cancer of buc. cav. & esoph. (M); uterus (F)	M 15 F 15	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	M 20 F 10	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
15. Cancer of breast	M 31 F 31	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
16. Cancer of all other sites	M 72 F 81	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
17. Diabetes	M 7 F 16	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	M 90 F 108	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
19. Heart disease	M 170 F 171	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
20. Other dis. of circ. system	M 30 F 20	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
21. Bronchitis	M 62 F 54	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
22. Pneumonia	M 41 F 33	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
23. Other resp. dis.	M 14 F 14	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M 22 F 5	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
25. Diarrhea under 2 years	M 8 F 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4
26. Appendicitis	M 6 F 5	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
27. Other digestive dis.	M 21 F 24	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
28. Nephritis	M 16 F 15	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
29. Puer. & post-abort. sepsis	M F	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
30. Other maternal causes	M F	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
31. Prem. birth	M 25 F 24	25 24	25 24	25 24	25 24	25 24	25 24	25 24	25 24	25 24	25 24	25 24
32. Con. mal. birth inj. infant. dis.	M 31 F 21	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20
33. Suicide	M 6 F 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
34. Road traffic accidents	M 26 F 7	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
35. Other violent causes	M 39 F 24	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
36. All other causes	M 106 F 115	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1



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