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LEWES BOROUGH COUNCIL


ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR ENDED - 31st DECEMBER, 1963



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LEWES BOROUGH COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION AT 31st. DECEMBER, 1963

Chairman:	Councillor D.W. Williams
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor J.R. Fitch
The Worshipful The Mayor:	Councillor Miss Ann Dumbrell J.P.
	Alderman H.A. Baker
	Alderman J.C.E. Buckwell
	Alderman W.J. Greene
	Councillor A.C. Barber
	Councillor M.S. Breese
	Councillor S.W. Crees
	Councillor A.F. Hayward
	Councillor T.H. Hockton
	Councillor J.R. Kellam
	Councillor H.D. Shepherd
	Councillor Miss B. Temple

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

J.L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., from
November, 1960
The Grange, Southover, Lewes.
Telephone No:- Lewes 4282

Public Health Inspector

W.I. Price, M.A.P.H.I.	(from 2nd April, 1941)
D. King, M.A.P.H.I.	(from 4th June, 1963)

Office Staff

A.J. Sheppard	(from 20th January, 1947)
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LEWIS BOROUGH COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION AT 1960, DECEMBER, 1960

The Worshipful The Mayor: Chairman:
Vice-Chairman:
Councillor D.W. Williams
Councillor J.H. Price
Councillor Miss Ann Humphreys J.P.

Alderman H.A. Baker
Alderman J.C.H. Buckwell
Alderman W.L. Greene
Councillor A.C. Porter
Councillor H.E. Greene
Councillor S.W. Green
Councillor A.E. Hayward
Councillor T.H. Houston
Councillor J.R. Kelton
Councillor H.D. Shepherd
Councillor Miss B. Temple

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

J.L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., from
November, 1960
The Grange, Southover, Lewes,
-Telephone No: - Lewes 4222

Public Health Inspector

W.L. Price, M.A.P.H.I.
D. King, M.A.P.H.I.
(from 2nd April, 1961)
(from 4th June, 1961)

Office Staff

A.J. Shepherd
(from 20th January, 1961)

To the Mayor, the Chairman of the Health Committee, the Aldermen and Members of the Lewes Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and on the sanitary circumstances of Lewes Borough for 1963.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales although the birth rate continues to be lower than the national figure as it has been for many years.

Some 202 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year of which 175 were cases of measles. Measles continues to be a notifiable disease in spite of representations to the Ministry to remove measles from the list of notifiable diseases. Many Medical Officers of Health, including myself, believe that no useful purpose (other than statistical) is served by continuing to retain measles as a notifiable disease. However an investigation into the degree and duration of protection given by measles vaccines is to be started shortly. If a measles vaccine is found to be effective and is brought into regular use, a falling off in the number of notifications is to be expected. Only 27 other cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and none of these gave any cause for concern. In addition 10 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, only one of which was an inward transfer of a previously notified case.

While measles continues to be notifiable, a disease such as Brucellosis (caused by drinking milk infected with the organism *Brucella Abortus* from infected cows) is still not notifiable. Notification would enable a much more accurate picture to be built up of the incidence of this disease in the community, estimates of which vary from 100 to over 1,000 human cases per annum. This disease would be almost entirely eliminated if all milk was pasteurised before being drunk. In Scandinavia, the disease has been eradicated as an animal disease and this could also be done in this country if the problem was tackled as energetically as was the scourge of bovine tuberculosis. At the present time there is nothing to prevent a farmer from selling a cow he knows to be infected with brucella in the open market. This is a common method of disposal when a farmer has been found to be producing brucella infected milk. He merely sells the offending animal and the infection is introduced elsewhere. This is obviously a state of affairs which should no longer be tolerated.

The East Sussex County Council as the Local Health Authority sought the opinions of the constituent District Councils on the question of fluoridation of water supplies. Your Council accepted the recommendation of this Committee that fluoride should be added to the water supplies in the area. At the present time the matter rests with the County Council who have postponed a decision so far. I can only reiterate what I have said on previous occasions. All the evidence shows that the amount of dental decay in the population can be more than halved when fluoride is present to the concentration of one part per million (1 p.p.m.) in the water supply. The benefit is first apparent in children but after a number of years these children will enter adult life with sound teeth and so the state of the nation's teeth will steadily improve. No evidence that will stand up to investigation has been produced that fluoride occurring in water in the concentration of 1 p.p.m. has any harmful effects whatsoever. Millions of people in various parts of the world are drinking water that contains fluoride in a concentration of 1 p.p.m. or more without any harmful effects but with excellent teeth. The same results are found in areas where fluoride is artificially introduced into the water supply to raise the concentration of the naturally occurring

fluoride to 1 p.p.m. The state of the nation's teeth is deplorable and it is sound preventive medicine to remedy this by artificially raising the level of fluoride to the level at which the teeth can benefit. It is significant that apart from certain trial areas in Britain the County Borough of Birmingham is the first authority to artificially introduce fluoride into its water supply which serves a population of one and a quarter million people. Birmingham has always been known as a most progressive authority, not only in public health but also in many other matters. Also of significance is the judgement of the Eire Supreme Court that the Health (Fluoridation of Water Supplies) Act 1960 Eire is constitutional and that the Court did not accept that fluoridation of water was, or could be, described as the mass medication or mass administration of 'drugs' through water.

The outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen illustrates that the danger of epidemics of infectious diseases is still with us, and that vigilance must be maintained. This is particularly true of the ingestion diseases; that is, those disease caused by organisms entering the body through the mouth. Methods of control are chiefly prevention of bowel to mouth infection by sanitary disposal of excreta and provision of pure food and drink. Whilst our drinking water supplies can be considered safe, the same cannot be said of our food supplies. The handling of food all too often leads to contamination with the resulting outbreaks particularly of food poisoning and dysentery; typhoid is now normally an uncommon disease in the country. If food was handled hygienically, this contamination would not occur but standards of food hygiene are sometimes deplorably low. Hand washing is essential after use of the toilet for everyone if the risk of contamination is to be reduced. If a food handler neglects this precaution he can risk the health of many people. The general public could do much more to raise the standards of food hygiene by refusing to tolerate any insanitary methods of food handling. They should complain loudly and continuously whenever cooked food stuffs are touched by hand, whenever they are served with dirty or chipped crockery and dirty cutlery and whenever adequate toilet facilities do not exist. There is a tendency in this country to put up with existing conditions rather than complain, but the more complaints there are about these unhygienic practices, the more the work of the public health department is helped. Your officials can only do a certain amount - it is up to the public to raise their standards. They will get the standard of service they demand.

Once again housing continues to present the major problem in the field of environmental hygiene. During the year only twelve unfit houses were dealt with, five of which were in a clearance area. No units of Council accommodation were completed during the year but at the end of the year, 48 units were under construction. In addition, consideration was given to the erection of a block of flats for old people incorporating a warden's service. It is hoped to start this work in 1964 and also to increase the rate of building of Council houses. This should enable the Health Committee to substantially increase the number of unfit houses to be dealt with in the next year or two.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the Members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Price and his staff for their valuable assistance, and to the other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies
and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J.L. COLEMAN,

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 1

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	1,988
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid year 1963)	13,870
Population (1931 Census)	10,993
Population (1951 Census)	13,106
Population (1961 Census) 1st estimate	13,637
Net increase of population during year	60
Number of occupied houses 1951	3,915
Number of occupied houses 1961	4,386
Rateable Value (1st April, 1964)	£713,484
Product of a penny rate	£2,948

(b) VITAL STATISTICS

1. Birth & Birth Rates

	LEWES BOROUGH	ENGLAND & WALES
Live Births	200	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	14.4	18.2
* Corrected birth rate	16.4	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.0	
Still births	5	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	24.4	17.3
Total live and still births	205	
Live births	Male Female Total	
Legitimate	103 85 188	
Illegitimate	3 9 12	
	106 94 200	

2. Deaths & Death Rates

Deaths	191	
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	13.8	12.2
* Corrected death rate	12.7	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)		

	Male Female Total
Legitimate	4 1 5
Illegitimate	- - -
	4 1 5

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	25.0	20.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.6	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	nil	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	20.0	14.2
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	15.0	
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000		

Deaths & Death Rates cont.,LEWES BOROUGHENGLAND
& WALES

total live and still births) 39.0

Maternal mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths -

244

Rate per 1,000 live and still births -

0.28

* In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar-General supplies comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.14 to the crude birth rate of 14.4 the adjusted rate becomes 16.4. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.92 applied to the crude death rate of 13.8 makes the adjusted rate 12.7. This is slightly above the rate for England and Wales at 12.2.

POPULATION

The population of Lewes for the last ten years is given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>
1954	13,180	189	134	14.34		10.17	
1955	13,240	165	149	12.46		11.25	
1956	13,270	172	151	12.96		11.38	
1957	13,290	172	143	12.94		10.76	
1958	13,510	195	179	14.43		13.25	
1959	13,620	173	142	12.70		10.42	
1960	13,740	182	112	13.2	14.4	11.9	10.9
1961	13,690	206	149	15.1	16.5	10.9	9.9
1962	13,810	192	166	13.9	15.2	12.0	10.8
1963	13,870	200	191	14.4	16.4	13.8	12.7

The population figure has shown an increase of 60 from the figure 13,810 for 1962.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No case of maternal mortality occurred in Lewes during 1963. Only one maternal death of a Lewes resident has occurred in the past nineteen years, during which period 3,742 births took place. This gives a death rate for the nineteen year period of 0.27 per 1,000 births.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

During the past year, five infants under one year of age died in Lewes. This represents an infantile mortality rate of 25.0 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the same period for England and Wales was 20.9. None of these deaths occurred amongst the twelve illegitimate births. Last year there were no deaths in fifteen illegitimate births.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for the year under review was 14.4 per 1,000 population. This figure is higher than the rate for 1962, but does not call for any comment. Applying the area comparability factor of 1.14, the adjusted birth rate becomes 16.4, which is lower than the rate for England and Wales at 18.2.

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for Lewes for 1963 was 13.8 per 1,000 population. This figure is higher than the rate for 1962 of 12.0. Applying the area comparability factor of 0.92, the adjusted rate becomes 12.7 which is more than the rate for England and Wales at 12.2.

The average age at death was 68.8 years
The highest age at death was 96 years
The lowest age at death was 13 hours.

SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH

			<u>% of deaths</u>
(1)	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	75	39.3
	(Coronary disease accounted for)	31	16.2
(2)	Cancer (all sites)	36	18.8
	(Cancer of the lung or bronchus accounted for)	8	4.2

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

It was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the above Act which gives the Council power to remove to suitable premises persons who are not able to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons adequate care and attention.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total Under 4 Weeks											
		All Ages	4 Weeks	& under 1 Year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	3	-
	F	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	-
Leukemia, Aloukemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	3	-
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	8	-
Coronary Disease - Angina	M	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	14	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Other Heart Disease	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	20	-
Other Circulatory Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Influenza	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	M	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	-
Bronchitis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined & Ill-Defined Diseases	M	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Suicide	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M	95	3	1	1	-	2	-	2	7	14	31	34
	F	96	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	8	16	60

SECTION 11

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

During the period under review the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Newhaven and Seaford and the Rural District of Chailey. The East Sussex United Districts (Medical Officer of Health) Joint Committee, by which the Medical Officer of Health for the four districts is appointed, provides an efficient means of administering the Joint Appointment.

One Public Health Inspector carried out duties in the Borough until June, when an Assistant Public Health Inspector was appointed.

2. LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

3. AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The provision of the ambulance service is the responsibility of the East Sussex County Council, which houses three ambulances and a dual purpose sitting vehicle at the St. John Headquarters, Timberyard Lane, Lewes. During 1963 these vehicles were available for the conveyance of both infectious and non-infectious cases, and arrangements are in being for the disinfection of ambulances, bedding, clothing, etc., after use for the transport of an infectious case. The vehicles are staffed by members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and are serviced, as necessary, by the drivers, or by a commercial garage. If a further call is received while all vehicles are out on duty, arrangements are in being for the call to be dealt with by other depots in the area. This procedure is now simplified owing to the fact that the ambulance service is under radio control.

4. NURSING IN THE HOME

As in previous years the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the Lewes and District Nursing Association.

5. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Description and Situation	Day and Time of Attendance	By Whom provided
Infant Welfare Centre, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Tuesday Afternoon, 2 - 4	East Sussex County Council
Chest Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	By appointment. Monday & Wednesday afternoons at 2 & Friday morning at 11.15.	Regional Hospital Board

5. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES (Continued)

Orthopaedic Clinic, Y.M.C.A., LEWES.	Wednesday & Friday mornings 9.30 to 12.30 By appointment.	Regional Hospital Board
Artificial Pneumothorax, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	Friday mornings 11.0 onwards. Women first	Regional Hospital Board
Minor Ailment Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.	East Sussex County Council
Dental Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Monday to Friday by appointment.	East Sussex County Council
Nervous Disorders Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	Tuesday from 2.30p.m. onwards.	Regional Hospital Board

6. HOSPITALS

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Ministry of Health is responsible for the provision of hospital accommodation which, in this area, was materially the same as in previous years.

7. PROVISION FOR DEALING WITH THE NEEDS OF THE MENTALLY DISORDERED

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the East Sussex County Council makes provision for dealing with the needs of the mentally disordered. The provision of care in psychiatric hospitals is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

By whom provided	Day and time of attendance	Description and situation
East Sussex County Council	Every Tuesday Afternoon, 2 - 4	Infant Welfare Centre, Castlegate House, LEWES.
Regional Hospital Board	By appointment, Monday & Wednesday afternoons at 2 & Friday mornings at 11.15.	Guest Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.

SECTION 111

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of a few private wells, which are used for trade purposes, the water supply is derived from the Brighton Corporation Waterworks, which are situated at the south-west end of the Borough.

The water is pumped from the well into four covered distributing reservoirs, namely Jubilee Park, Race Hill (2), and Western Road.

The supply is constant, of good quality, and sufficient for the needs of the community.

Brighton Corporation Water Department have taken a daily sample from consumer's premises for bacteriological examination, a fortnightly sample from the reservoirs for bacteriological and abbreviated chemical examination, and from the Southover Pumping Station weekly samples of the water before treatment for bacteriological and abbreviated chemical examination, and after treatment for bacteriological examination, and monthly for complete chemical and mineralogy examination.

The following is a copy of the results of analysis of a sample of water taken from a borehole at the Southover Pumping Station:-

Brighton Corporation Waterworks. Sample Ref. No. P.3117
Results of Examination of Sample of Water from Southover
Pumping Station. Raw. Taken on 30th August, 1963

Bacteriological Examination

Bacteria. Colonies per ml.		MPN/100 ml.
Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days.	7	Coliforms . . . 0
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day	0	E. Coli 0

Physical Characters

Colour (Hazen)	3
Turbidity	Clear
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil.

Chemical Analysis (Expressed in mgm. per Litre)

pH	7.35
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	187.0
Chlorides (Cl)	23.4
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.050
Nitrite Nitrogen (N)	Nil
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	4.9
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hr. at 27°C)	0.15
Temporary Hardness (CaCO ₃)	187.0
Permanent Hardness (")	32.0
Total Hardness (")	219.0
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	304.0
Free CO ₂	-
Silica (SiO ₂)	8.0
Calcium (Ca)	84.0
Magnesium (Mg)	2.2
Sodium (Na)	13.6
Potassium (K)	0.9
Sulphate (SO ₄)	10.6
Total Iron (Fe)	-

Manganese (Mn)	-
Conductivity (u mho)	420
Fluoride (F)	0.1
Syn. Detergent	Nil

Remarks

Probable Combination of Mineral Constituents

CaCO ₃	187.0	mgm/lt
CaCO ₄	15.0	" "
CaCl ₂	13.3	" "
MgCl ₂	8.6	" "
NaCl	14.0	" "
NaNO ₃	29.7	" "
SiO ₂	8.0	" "
	<u>275.6</u>	" "

No form of contamination of the supply has occurred during the year, and as the water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action, it has not been necessary to take any action against this.

All dwelling-houses in the borough have a direct piped supply from the public water main, with the exception of 21 houses on the Cuilfail Estate which receive their piped supply via two private reservoirs which are supplied from the public water main.

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Water carriage system; 33 houses only being connected to cesspools or septic tank systems.

The sewerage system provides for the converging of all sewers into the Sewage Disposal Works at Southerham, where the effluent, after the passing of the sewage through a detritus chamber, screens, and sedimentation tanks, is stored in reservoirs until it is discharged into the River Ouse at suitable states of the tide. These arrangements are reasonably adequate at the present time.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of house refuse is carried out once weekly over the whole district, and trade refuse more often where requested. Disposal was effected by controlled tipping on low-lying land at Malling Brooks.

4. SANITARY INSPECTION

Houses and Premises inspected	325
Complaints attended to	70
Visits to Milkshops and Dairies	16
Visits to Food Shops	92
Visits to Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels	32
Visits to Bakehouses	5
Visits to Cinemas	2
Visits to Swimming Baths	12
Visits to Pet Shops	2
Visits to Knacker Yard	6
Visits re Sickness	21
Inspection of verminous houses	16

Visits under the Petroleum Act	20
Visits under the Rent Act	8
Visits under the Factories Act	86
Visits under the Shops Act	11
Visits under the Clean Air Act	8
Visits re Drainage	144
Visits for sundry purposes	479
Visits for re-inspections	209

5. HOUSING

(a) New Dwellings:

54 new dwellings were provided during the year, 43 by private enterprise and 11 by the Lewes Self-build Association

(b) SLUM Clearance:

Clearance Area declared in respect of Nos. 2-10 St. Pancras Gardens (5 houses), and the Council determined to secure clearance of the area by a Compulsory Purchase Order. Also Closing Orders made on a further 7 unfit houses.

(c) Houses made fit:

6 houses were made fit following formal action by the Council, and 28 after informal action.

(d) Improvement Grants:

15 Standard Grants and 9 Discretionary Grants were made for the improvement of houses during the year.

(e) Certificates of Disrepair:

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

(f) Common Lodging Houses:

There are no registered common lodging houses within the borough.

6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

The whole of the milk retailed within the borough is of a designated supply, by far the greater being 'Pasteurised', with only very small quantities of 'Tuberculin Tested' or 'Sterilised' being sold.

The number of retail purveyors is 15, and there is one registered cowkeeper.

Four samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for biological examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

(b) Ice-cream

There are 40 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, and none for manufacture.

(c) Meat

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the borough; the greater part of the home-killed meat retailed is slaughtered at Brighton Abattoir.

(d) Food Premises

The Categories of food premises according to trade, are:-

Bakers' Shops	-	8
Bakeries	-	1
Butchers' Shops	-	12
Canteens	-	12
Cooked Meat Shops	-	1
Confectioners' Shops	-	20
Dairies	-	7
Fishmonger's Shops	-	4
Fried Fish Shops	-	5
Greengrocers' Shops	-	16
Grocers' Shops	-	34
Restaurants and Cafes	-	20
Hotels	-	3
Public Houses	-	27

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are:-

Sale of ice-cream	-	40
Manufacture of Sausages	-	13
Fish Frying	-	5

Inspections of these premises show that they are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

(e) Unsound Food

The following summary shows food which was found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and was voluntarily surrendered by the owners for destruction:-

Beef	-	256 lbs
Canned Cooked Ham	-	51 lbs
" Corned Beef	-	30 lbs
" Chopped Pork	-	28 lbs
" Jellyed Veal	-	6 lbs
" Pork Luncheon Meat	-	4 lbs
" Fruit	-	23 tins
" Meat	-	3 tins
" Jam	-	3 tins

Disposal of the unsound food was:-

Meat	-	to Fat and Bone Merchants
Fish	-	to Pig Keepers for swill
Canned goods	-	burial at the Refuse Tip

7. RODENT CONTROL

In addition to dealing with individual complaints of rat and mice infested premises, regular inspections and surveys were made of premises and land which had previous records of infestation.

The Council's refuse tip was kept under close supervision, and treatments were carried out as and when found necessary.

No "takes" were recorded when carrying out a test baiting of the sewer system, and accordingly it was not found necessary to carry out any treatment.

The number of visits made to premises under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act was 936, and the number of infestations found and cleared was 69.

8. SWIMMING BATHS

The Council's open air swimming bath at The Pells is 150ft by 75 ft, with a depth ranging from 2 ft to 5 ft, and a capacity of 200,000 gallons.

The bath is emptied, cleansed, and refilled at six weekly intervals and in addition approximately one-seventh of the volume of water is changed daily by pumping from the borehole.

The continuous circulation and chlorination plant, with an output of 36,000 gallons per hour, maintained the water in a very satisfactory bacteriological condition.

9. PETROLEUM ACT

Thirty-five licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum Spirit. The total quantity permitted to be kept under licence was 46,680 gallons. Fees received in respect of licences amounted to £26-10-0.

10. FACTORIES ACT

There are 38 factories in the borough in which sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 of the Act are to be enforced by the Council. During the year 30 inspections were carried out in this class of factory.

Under section 7 of the Act, there are 72 factories on the register; 53 inspections were carried out at these premises, and a defect concerning sanitary accommodation was remedied.

Three visits were also made to other premises to which the Act applied.

Three persons are employed as outworkers making or repairing weaving apparel; no instance of work in unwholesome premises was found.

	1	205	TOTAL
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Three cases of food poisoning occurred in June 1963. None of the cases was severe and it was not found possible to trace the cause of the illness.

None of the other infectious diseases which occurred during the year call for any special comment.

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the East Sussex County Council.

IMMUNISATION IN UNITS

Children born in year:-

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	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SECTION 1V

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 202 cases of infectious disease were notified in Lewes in 1963. The details are as follows:-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES	CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
Measles	175	1	-
Pneumonia	12	-	-
Whooping Cough	10	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
TOTAL	202	1	-

FOOD POISONING

Three single cases of food poisoning occurred in Lewes in June 1963. None of the cases was severe and it was not found possible to trace the cause of the illness.

None of the other infectious diseases which occurred during the year call for any special comment.

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the East Sussex County Council.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years:-							
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 1958	1949 1953	TOTAL
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING 1963.	87	90	4	2	-	3	34	220

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (Continued)

	Children born in years:-							TOTAL
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 1958	1949 1953	
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION DURING 1963.	-	25	8	1	2	209	142	387

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a persistent and dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. This fall continued until a year or two ago but since that time several locally severe outbreaks of diphtheria have occurred. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a dying disease and to think that because it is no longer prevalent, there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	YEAR OF BIRTH							TOTAL
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 1958	1949 1953	
NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE COMPLETED A PRIMARY COURSE (normally three injections) OF PERTUSSIS VACCINE (singly or in combination) IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING THE YEAR 1963	86	90	4	2	-	-	1	183

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons were vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox in 1963.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9-12 months	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 yrs. or over	TOTAL
NUMBER VACCINATED	6	15	13	6	30	6	7	21	104
NUMBER REVACCINATION	-	-	-	-	-	6	25	138	169

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX (Continued)

During and since the recent outbreaks of smallpox a lot of confusion has been caused to the general population by the arguments for and against smallpox vaccination. The Ministry of Health have now issued a Memorandum on Vaccination against Smallpox. The salient features are as follows:-

A. Routine Primary Vaccination in Early Childhood

(1) Optimum Age - Routine primary vaccination is not now recommended in the first few weeks of life but should be done before the age of 2 years, preferably during the second year.

(2) Contra-indications -

- (a) exposure to infectious disease
- (b) septic skin conditions
- (c) infantile eczema or any other allergic condition - these are absolute contra-indications to routine primary vaccination
- (d) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (e) cortico-steroid treatment
- (f) failure to thrive

B. Routine Primary Vaccination at Later Ages

(1) Although at any age the risk of serious complications following vaccination is much smaller than the risk of death run by those exposed to smallpox while unvaccinated, primary vaccination is not advised as a routine after early childhood. But, if not performed in early childhood, primary vaccination at a later age may eventually become necessary e.g. when serving with the armed forces, as a condition of employment and before undertaking foreign travel.

(2) Contra-indications. Consideration must be given to -

- (a) septic skin conditions
- (b) a history of or the presence of eczema
- (c) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (d) cortico-steroid treatment. It is not considered wise to vaccinate routinely patients who are receiving systemic cortico-steroid treatment.
- (e) early pregnancy. On general principles it is desirable to avoid the use of a live vaccine during the first trimester of pregnancy.

C. Vaccination in the presence of Smallpox

The object is, by primary vaccination or revaccination as soon after exposure or, at most, within three days, to enable the individual to gain immunity to smallpox within the normal incubation period of that disease. In the presence of suspected smallpox there are no absolute contra-indications to the immediate vaccination or re-vaccination of all close contacts.

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1963, nine new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified amongst Lewes residents. Of these, one left the district before the end of the year, and another, an old lady of 86, died soon after notification. Tuberculosis was not the cause of death. In addition there was one inward transfer from another district. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year. One new notification of a case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was received but was withdrawn within a few weeks as the boy concerned was found not to be suffering from the disease. The case is therefore not shown on the list given below.

	NEW CASES AND MORTALITY 1963							
	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	1 new & t.o.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	1 new	1 new	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	2 new 1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	2 new	2 new (1 died)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

T.I. = Transfer inward T.O. = Transfer Out

The incidence of 10 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1963 is 0.72 per 1000 population. If the inward transfer is excluded, the nine new cases arising in Lewes give an incidence rate of 0.65 per 1000 population.

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st, DECEMBER, 1963

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
Males	Females	Males	Females	
59	50	10	8	127
Whereas at 57	31st December, 49	1962, the number of cases on the register was		
		10	9	125

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1963, the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified among these residents. Of these, 100% were notified before the end of the year, and another 100% were notified in 1964. In addition, 100% of the cases of death were notified. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year. The new notification of a case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was recorded but was withdrawn within a few weeks as the boy could not be traced and no further follow-up was given. The case is therefore not shown on the list given below.

NEW CASES AND NOTIFIED 1963									
NEW CASES									
Tuberculosis									
Non-Pulmonary									
Under 1 Year									
1-5									
6-10									
11-15									
16-20									
21-25									
26-30									
31-35									
36-40									
41-45									
46-50									
51-55									
56-60									
Over 60									
TOTALS									

The incidence of 10 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1963 is 0.75 per 1000 population. It is estimated that the incidence rate of 0.65 per 1000 population.

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AT YEAR END, DECEMBER, 1963

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
Males	Females	Males	Females	
27	20	10	8	127
27	20	10	8	127



