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II



The Health of Luton

1972

COUNTY
BOROUGH OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF LUTON
1972

A. W. C. LOBBAN
M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES (as at end of 1972)

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mayor

COUNCILLOR J. McGRATH

Chairman

COUNCILLOR MRS. B. M. CHAMBERS

ALDERMAN A. E. HYETT

COUNCILLOR K. P. HOPKINS

COUNCILLOR P. G. BROWN

COUNCILLOR D. G. KENNEDY

COUNCILLOR MRS. K. CONNOLLY

COUNCILLOR D. B. JOHNSTON

COUNCILLOR J. P. FOX

COUNCILLOR D. A. PATTERN

COUNCILLOR A. G. SPEAKMAN

DISEASES OF ANIMALS SUB-COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR MRS. B. M. CHAMBERS

COUNCILLOR A. G. SPEAKMAN

EDUCATION COMMITTEE SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman

COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON

ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE

COUNCILLOR D. J. FLOOD

ALDERMAN F. S. LESTER

COUNCILLOR A. H. HARRIS

COUNCILLOR L. CHANTLER

COUNCILLOR W. A. H. HOLES

COUNCILLOR A. L. LINES

Co-opted

MRS. F. M. BRASH

MR. R. SILLS

PRINCIPAL STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND SCHOOL HEALTH

DEPARTMENTS

(as at end of 1972)

MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	A. W. C. LOBBAN, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.
(as from 4.4.72)	
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer (Acting M.O.H. and P.S.M.O. from 1.1.72 to 3.4.72)	G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.
Principal Medical Officer	J. D. DESAI, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H., D.T.M. & H.
(from 1.12.72)	
Senior Medical Officer (part-time) ...	SARASWATI SMITH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.
Senior Medical Officer	MUNZOR KHAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Consultant Advisers—	
Chest Diseases	J. BRIAN SHAW, M.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Geriatrics	J. C. FIRTH, M.B., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Mental Health	L. G. NICOL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M. D.P.H.
Sessional Medical Officers	IFTEKHAR V. ALI KHAN, M.B., B.S. SUSAN CAMPBELL, M.B., B.S. MARY D. CLARKE, M.B., B.S. DIANA J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch. ANNA R. DAINY, M.B., Ch.B. ANTHEA KELSEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ANNE E. ROBINSON, M.B., B.S. A. R. THOMPSON, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	E. A. BUTTERWORTH, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon ...	P. TIMMIS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Principal School Dental Officer ...	J. W. COOMBS, L.D.S., D.D.P.H.
Dental Surgeons	MISS DAPHNE BADHAM, L.D.S. MRS. MARGARET COOMBE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (from 16.10.72)
Dental Anaesthetists	P. J. W. HOWES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., D.A. A. L. ANHAL, M.B.B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.A.
Child Psychiatrist	FRANCES F. MILNE, M.B., BCh., D.P.M.
Senior Social Worker Child Guidance ...	MISS ANN SHEARD, CERT. SOC. STUDIES (EDIN.) CERT. APP. SOC. STUDIES (L.S.E.)
Social Workers Child Guidance ...	MRS. PATRICIA CALLEAR, B.A., M.Sc. MRS. SHIELA BECK
Senior Educational Psychologist ...	MRS. B. SKETCHLEY, B.A., B.COMM., DIP.ED., M.ED.
Educational Psychologist	MRS. MARGARET LARGE, B.Sc., CERT. IN EDN.
Speech Therapist	MRS. SARAH BARNES, L.C.S.T. (from 2.10.72)
Speech Therapist (part-time) ...	MRS. PAMELA HEDGER, L.C.S.T.
Chiropodists (part-time)	MRS. JULIE WINDER, S.R.Ch. MISS DOROTHY THOMPSON, S.R.Ch.

NURSING STAFF

Director of Nursing Services	...	...	MRS. IRENE O. FURSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., CERT. H.V.
Area Nursing Officers	...	...	MISS MARGARET RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., CERT. H.V. MRS. NURBANU KHANDWALA, S.R.N., S.C.M., CERT. H.V.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education Officer	...	...	MISS ROSEMARY M. C. STOCK, D.A.S.E., D.H.E.
--------------------------	-----	-----	--

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector	...	G. F. MACEFIELD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	...	R. LORD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Specialist Inspectors:

Food Hygiene	...	...	G. BROWNE, M.A.P.H.I.
Housing	...	...	S. G. COCKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
Housing	...	...	L. V. LEE, M.A.P.H.I.
Smoke Abatement	...	...	S. SUMMERSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Senior Meat Inspector	...	...	F. MASON, M.A.P.H.I., M.I.M., M.A.M.I.
Multiple Occupation	...	...	D. W. COLE, M.A., P.H.I.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Joint Chief Ambulance Officer (with Bedfordshire County Council)	...	T. R. WALTON, F.I.A.O.
Station Superintendent	...	G. OWEN, G.I.A.O.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Senior Administrative Officer	...	H. TOWLE
Assistant Administrative Officer	...	T. S. NEIL
Administrative Assistant (School Health)	MRS. JOYCE BROWNE (Resigned September 1972) MRS. SUSAN BURGOYNE (from October 1972)	



COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

38/40 BUTE STREET
LUTON LU1 2EP

A. W. C. LOBBAN,
M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Telephone 31291

July 1973

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the County Borough of Luton.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Report on the Health Services for 1972, in which the Vital Statistics indicate a satisfactory state of health in the community.

The Birth Rate continues to fall slightly, but is still higher than the national average. This is readily understandable in a town with a large proportion of the population in the reproductive years of life.

That sensitive index of the standard of maternal care and of social conditions, the Infant Mortality Rate, continues to decline, but there is still room for improvement, until it is brought down to the irreducible minimum. Then, it is to be hoped, continuing research in the science of genetics and advanced ante-natal techniques will eliminate some of the, at present, unavoidable causes of intra-uterine and neo-natal mortality.

The statistics relating to the death rate of the inhabitants of the town continue to follow the national pattern, with diseases of the heart and arteries and various forms of cancer heading the lists.

Once more, it is very gratifying to be able to record that no maternal death occurred.

There were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease during the year, but incidents of enteric infections continue to occur in travellers returning from abroad, indicating the continuing need for high standards of food-hygiene and personal hygiene, as well as for medical alertness, so that the spread of these infections in this country may be prevented.

It is most important that the public should not be lulled into a false sense of security by the absence of diphtheria and poliomyelitis. Sporadic cases of these continue to occur in other parts of this country, and abroad, and are only prevented from becoming epidemic by the good state of immunisation of our population.

Parents must ensure that their children are immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping-cough, and poliomyelitis, which can maim and kill, as well as against measles, which can cause much suffering and sometimes handicap. Measles vaccine has been available since 1968, and children need not still be contracting the disease if the opportunities were taken for immunisation which is freely available at family doctors' surgeries and local authority clinics.

The importance of rubella (German measles) vaccine for 12 year old girls in order to prevent possible deafness, blindness, mental retardation, and congenital heart defects in the next generation cannot be over-stressed.

Public Health control, bacteriologists, modern drugs, and vaccines have largely conquered the bacteria and viruses which formerly caused much death and disablement, but their lethal effects are increasingly being taken over by the motor vehicle.

The carnage of major incidents on the motorways hits the headlines, but loss of life and limb is happening on all roads all the time, and is so often due to the lack of thought, care, and consideration for others which is the basis of safe driving.

Increasing awareness of the benefits of family planning is evidenced in the figures for attendances at our clinics, quite apart from the considerable work which is done in this field by the family doctors.

By the time this report appears, supplies and appliances will have been available, free of charge, from our clinics and from the Family Planning Association clinic, for all residents of the County Borough, from 1st April 1973, whether they receive their family planning advice from our clinics or from their own doctors.

Similarly, from the same date, under the powers of the N.H.S. (Family Planning) Amendment Act of 1972, through the services of appropriate surgeons at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital, and through the Family Planning Association clinics, paid by the County Borough Council, vasectomy will be available free of charge to all male residents who ask for it to be performed, and who are found to be suitable for it, after appropriate counselling.

Nineteen hundred and seventy two has been a more than usually busy year for the administrative staff, as, in addition to the discharge of their normal duties, they have had to cope with the preparations for the re-organisation of the National Health Service which is due to be put into effect on 1st April 1974, at the same time as the re-organisation of Local Government. The amount of time and effort involved in this task has been formidable, but it has been done with cheerful good-will, in the expectation of a more satisfactory Health Service for the community in the future.

Work has gone on, in accordance with the many circulars of guidance from the Department of Health and Social Security, through the Joint Liaison Committee and its many working parties, to provide facts and figures for the use of the new Area Health Authority for Bedfordshire when it is constituted. Given adequate resources, there is no doubt of the willingness of all concerned to make this re-organisation a success.

Welcome additions to the medical staff during the year were Dr. I. U. Ali Khan as a Medical Officer in Department in September, and Dr. J. D. Desai as a Principal Medical Officer in December.

Continuing efforts were made throughout the year to remedy the severe shortage of Health Visitors, without significant success, but, at the time of writing, prospects are much more promising, through sponsored studentships which have been arranged following a recruiting drive by the Director of Nursing Services.

Attachment of Health Visitors, District Midwives, and District Nurses to the family doctors continues to prove of mutual benefit to them and to their patients.

The arrival of Miss Rosemary Stock to take up her appointment as Health Education Officer in April gave a focal point and renewed impetus to this very important function of the Department, which should pay dividends in the prevention of ill-health in the future.

Another much-needed addition to the staff was that of Mrs. Sarah Barnes as full-time Speech Therapist, in October, and the success of her efforts is already apparent.

With the departure of Mr. L. Caple to be Chief Ambulance Officer of the County of Norfolk at the end of April, and with the imminence of the 1974 re-organisation in mind, the opportunity was taken to appoint the Chief Ambulance Officer of the County of Bedfordshire, Mr. T. R. Walton, as Joint Chief Ambulance Officer for the County and for the County Borough, followed in August by the appointment of Mr. J. Owen from Bolton as Station Superintendent, responsible for the day-to-day running of the Luton Station.

At the same time, Mr. J. A. Bagstaff, Senior Controller, was attached to the Luton and Dunstable Hospital as Transport Liaison Officer, to co-ordinate and facilitate journeys to and from the hospital by ambulances of all authorities. The mutual benefits of these arrangements to all concerned are already apparent.

In the Administration Section, Mrs. Joyce Browne resigned in September after over 25 years valued service, and was succeeded by Mrs. Susan Burgoyne as Administrative Assistant in School Health.

District Nurses Miss N. M. Cross and Miss M. Morrissey, who had served the community well since the days of the Luton District Nursing Association, before the inception of the National Health Service in 1948, retired in September.

Mr. James East, Specialist Inspector for Houses in Multiple Occupation, retired in April after 26 years of highly valuable work in this most important and difficult field, and unfortunately died shortly afterwards.

I am grateful to all the staff of the Health Department for their conscientious work throughout the year, to colleagues in other Departments, to family doctors and hospital doctors for their helpful co-operation which is so necessary for the efficient functioning of the services to the community, and to Mr. H. Towle, Senior Administrative Officer, and all the senior staff who have assisted in the preparation of the body of this report, in which all the details will be found.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their unfailing interest and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. C. LOBBAN,

Medical Officer of Health

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The only project in the Council's ten year programme of development of the health services to be completed during the year was the Health Clinic at Halfway Avenue. The Clinic forms part of a complex with the new Crest Hotel in Dunstable Road, and was handed over by the Contractors in December. Apart from the usual Clinic activities it has been developed as the headquarters of the Health Education Section.

Future Developments

(i) *Dunstable Road Health Centre*

Discussions continued throughout the year with the Department of Health and Social Security, the Executive Council, and the General Practitioners concerned, regarding the design of the Dunstable Road Health Centre. Revised sketch plans were submitted to the Department towards the end of the year.

(ii) *Abbotswood Road Health Clinic*

Building work on this project commenced in the Autumn, and completion of the Clinic is expected by mid-summer 1973. The new Clinic will supersede those at present held in rented accommodation at St. Anne's Church and Round Green Methodist Church.

(iii) *Marsh Farm Library Clinic*

This project will be ready for occupation in May 1973. The facilities to be provided, however, are only intended to be an interim measure pending the provision of a permanent Health Centre/Clinic to serve the area.

(iv) *Park Town Health Clinic*

Sketch plans for this project were completed by a firm of Consultant Architects and were submitted to the Department of Health and Social Security for their consideration. The Department's observations are awaited.

(v) *Other*

The revised programme of the Council's Capital Programme for the Health Services is now as follows:

1973-74	<i>Health Clinics:</i> Park Town Beechwood Road replacement <i>Ambulance Sub-Station:</i> Vicarage Street
1974-75	<i>Health Centres:</i> Dunstable Road Marsh Farm <i>Health Clinics:</i> Austin Road
Subsequent Years	<i>Health Clinics:</i> Vauxhall Park Area High Town Re-development Area

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (from 1st April, 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	10,695 acres
Population (Census, 1971)	...	...	...	...	...	161,178
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1972	...	...	...	...	...	162,930
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1972	...	...	...	...	...	51,750
Rateable value (1st April, 1972)	...	...	...	...	...	£10,907,442
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£110,000

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1972

Live Births

					Males	Females	Total
Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	2,056	1,896	3,952
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	163	177	340
	ALL	...	...	...	2,219	2,073	4,292
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,373	1,304	2,677
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	130	130	260
	ALL	...	...	...	1,503	1,434	2,937

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 18.0

Illegitimate live births per cent ... 9.0%

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	22	26	48
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	2	7
	ALL	...	...	...	27	28	55
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	12	18	30
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	3
	ALL	...	...	...	14	19	33

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 11.00

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* ... 2,970

Infant Deaths

*Registered	Legitimate	...	...	...	33	14	47
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	1	6
	ALL	...	...	...	38	15	53

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 16.0

 " " " " " Legitimate births ... 15.0

 " " " " " Illegitimate ... 23.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births ... 11.0

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births ... 9.0

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births ... 20.0

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)

Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births* ... —

					Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths (Registered)	...	...	...	...	795	685	1,480

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 9.1

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1963-1972

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	LIVE BIRTHS			STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Sepsis	Other	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births
1963	136,390	3,359	23.1	0.94	52	15.2	1,384	10.1	1.26	39	17	56	17.3	—	1	1	0.3
1964	147,770	3,602	24.3	0.92	49	13.4	1,188	8.0	1.31	37	16	53	15.1	—	—	—	—
1965	150,700	3,519	23.3	0.92	44	12.3	1,390	9.2	1.24	39	21	60	17.0	1	—	1	0.3
1966	152,560	3,494	22.8	0.92	56	15.5	1,337	8.7	1.26	41	27	68	19.5	—	—	—	—
1967	153,820	3,357	20.85	0.92	53	15.2	1,334	8.7	1.25	35	17	52	15.5	—	—	—	—
1968	155,390	3,414	22.0	0.92	45	13.0	1,454	9.4	1.26	48	21	69	20.0	—	1	1	0.29
1969	156,690	3,324	21.2	0.92	38	11.4	1,503	9.6	1.00	35	15	50	15.04	—	1	1	0.29
1970	161,410	3,198	19.8	0.92	54	17.0	1,347	8.3	1.25	39	19	58	18.1	—	1	1	0.31
1971	160,730	3,103	19.3	0.92	44	14.0	1,414	8.8	1.25	42	15	57	18.0	—	—	—	—
1972	162,930	2,937	18.0	0.95	33	11.2	1,480	9.1	1.27	30	17	47	16.0	—	—	—	—

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1963-1972

		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	England and Wales ...	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.0	16.0	14.8
		LUTON ...	23.1	24.3	23.3	22.8	20.05	22.0	19.8	19.3	18.0
STILL BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births	England and Wales ...	17.3	16.3	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.0	13.0	12.0	12.0
		LUTON ...	15.2	13.5	12.3	15.5	15.25	13.0	17.0	14.0	11.0
INFANT MORTALITY	Rate per 1,000 live births	England and Wales ...	21.1	19.9	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0
		LUTON ...	17.3	15.1	17.0	19.5	15.49	20.0	18.1	18.0	16.0
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	England and Wales ...	14.2	13.8	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0
		LUTON ...	13.4	10.5	11.1	11.8	10.4	14.06	12.0	14.0	11.0
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	England and Wales ...	29.3	28.2	26.9	26.3	25.4	25.0	23.0	22.0	22.0
		LUTON ...	27.4	22.2	23.0	25.7	22.6	25.0	28.0	24.0	20.0

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED LIVE BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Year	Institutional				Domiciliary				Grand Total
	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Homes	Total	Per Cent of all	District Mid-wives	Doctors and Parents	Total	Per Cent of all	
1967	2,181	—	2,181	65.1	1,174	2	1,176	34.9	3,357
1968	2,257	—	2,257	66.1	1,157	—	1,157	33.9	3,414
1969	2,310	—	2,310	69.5	1,013	1	1,014	30.5	3,324
1970	2,290	—	2,290	71.6	908	—	908	28.4	3,198
1971	2,382	—	2,382	76.8	721	—	721	23.2	3,103
1972	2,435	—	2,435	82.7	511	—	511	17.3	2,946

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILL BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause	Maternity Hospital Units	Domiciliary	Total
Maternal toxæmia	3	—	3
Foetal malformation	9	—	9
Complications of labour	6	—	6
Prematurity	—	—	—
Accidental hæmorrhage	1	—	1
Placental insufficiency	7	—	7
Rhesus incompatibility	1	—	1
Maternal illness	1	—	1
Unknown causes	4	1	5
Total	32	1	33

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ...	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1972

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
1. Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Late Effects of Respiratory T. B. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Malignant Neoplasm—Buccal Cavity ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Malignant Neoplasm—Oesophagus ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Malignant Neoplasm—Intestine ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Malignant Neoplasm—Larynx ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung Bronchus ...	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Leukaemia ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Diabetes Mellitus ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Anaemias ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other Diseases of Blood, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Mental Disorders ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Meningitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Multiple Sclerosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ...	359	1	3	4	2	5	4	2	13	38	88	115	88

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1972 (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Brought forward ...	359	1	3	4	2	5	4	2	13	38	88	115	88
26. Hypertensive Disease ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	13
27. Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	25	75	120	141
28. Other Forms of Heart Disease ...	44	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	7	26
29. Cerebrovascular Disease ...	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	23	48	123
30. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	9	18	47
31. Influenza ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
32. Pneumonia ...	147	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	10	40	93
33. Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	27	30
34. Asthma ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1
35. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	30	1	9	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	7
36. Peptic Ulcer ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
37. Appendicitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	9	7
41. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
42. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6
43. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9
44. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal Tissue ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Congenital Anomalies ...	15	10	1	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	12	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
49. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	1	4	—	1
50. All Other Accidents ...	21	2	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	—	7
51. Suicide & Self-inflicted Injuries ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
52. All Other External Causes ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
Total All Causes ...	1,480	33	14	46	9	7	13	16	34	79	249	409	617

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1972

Cause of Death	under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths	3 m'ths	4 m'ths	5 m'ths	6 m'ths	7 m'ths	8 m'ths	9 m'ths	10 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All
Vascular Lesions ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Heart Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Other respiratory diseases ...	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Other Malignant & Lymph. Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malfor- mations ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
All other Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14
Total ...	12	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	47

**DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1963-1972
FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG OR BRONCHUS**

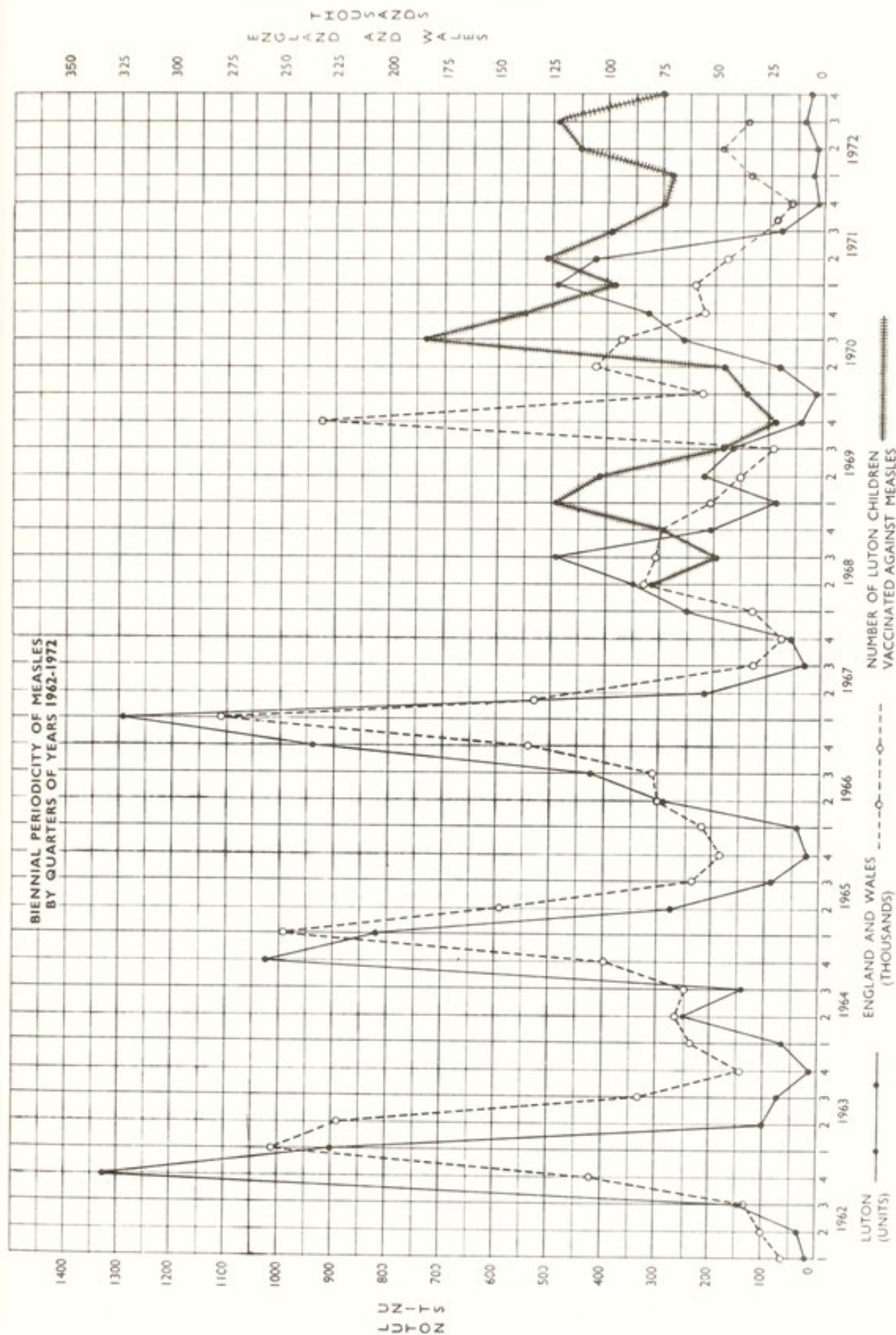
FROM CARCINOLOGY OF

AGE GROUPS

Year	All Ages		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1963	...	...	57	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	10	2	20	1	19	1	4	—
1964	...	...	47	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	1	16	1	14	—	7	—
1965	...	...	64	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	25	2	22	3	9	—
1966	...	...	80	5	—	—	—	2	2	9	2	28	—	36	—	5	1	—
1967	...	...	83	15	—	—	—	3	1	17	4	31	8	21	2	11	—	—
1968	...	...	69	16	—	1	—	1	—	5	2	26	8	27	4	10	1	—
1969	...	...	95	21	—	—	—	1	2	9	2	42	6	29	8	14	3	—
1970	...	...	68	12	1	—	—	—	—	8	2	24	2	29	4	6	4	—
1971	...	...	72	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	22	7	31	3	13	2	—
1972	...	...	65	18	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	25	5	25	4	9	8	—
TOTAL	...	...	700	115	1	1	1	—	16	6	82	20	259	40	253	29	88	19
			898		2		1		22		109		329		311		124	

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1972, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	Over 65	TOTAL
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6
Food Poisoning ...	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	11
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	1	2	1	16	8	4	3	6	3	1	—	45
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	8	18	7	9	11	22	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	80
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ALL ...	9	21	9	12	15	46	12	6	5	10	4	3	—	152



TUBERCULOSIS

Despite the visit of the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit to the town during 1972, the total of 50 primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis compares favourably with the average of 56 which have been brought to notice during the last five years. The figure of 50 notifications for 1972 represents a notification rate of 0.3 per thousand of the population, the same as last year.

Three deaths were attributed to the disease, one a male in the 55-64 year age group, and one male and female, both over the age of 65 years.

Twenty-eight patients were removed from the register as "recovered". Comparative tables are to be found on page 23.

PARTICULARS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1972

Age Periods	Cases Notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 " ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 " ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 " ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 " ...	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35 " ...	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
45 " ...	7	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
55 " ...	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65+ ...	9*	5*	1	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ...	32	20	8	4	2	1	—	—

* Includes two re-notifications

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Luton during each of the last five years together with the number of deaths:—

Year	Notified		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1968	52*	17	3	—
1969	63*	21	4	—
1970	75*	23	3	—
1971	49*	12	1	—
1972	52*	12	3	—

* Includes re-notifications

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1972, together with the numbers added to the register and those removed during the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	284	131	14	77
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	31	19	8	4
No. of cases transferred from other districts	1	3	3	—
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	1	1	—	—
	317	154	25	81
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	15	13	—	2
(b) removed from the district	3	3	1	1
(c) died from Tuberculosis	2	1	—	—
(d) died from other causes	2	—	—	—
(e) lost sight of	4	2	2	1
(f) other causes	—	—	—	—
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	291	135	22	77

For the first time for many years the total of 426 respiratory cases on the register at 31st December 1972, shows an increase over the previous year, when the figure was 415.

Nevertheless, there has been a substantial decrease in the number on the register over the past twenty years as the following table shows:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1952	534	400	34	85
1957	614	479	30	76
1962	496	310	27	61
1967	382	220	22	77
1972	291	135	22	77

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	11
Identified Agents:	
Salmonella Typhi-murium	3
Salmonella Enteritidis	Nil
Unknown Causes	7
Salmonella Paratyphi	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

It was necessary on only one occasion during the year to invoke the powers contained in the National Assistance Acts relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons in need of care and attention.

The case concerned an old lady of 85 years who had extremely bad eyesight and lived alone. She was nearly bedridden, in a very confused state of mind, and incontinent. She was not eating, and there had been a marked deterioration in her condition between visits by the medical officer.

Although there was inadequate heating in the house, what there was provided a fire hazard, and it was considered necessary in the interests of the patient, both from a health and safety point of view, that she should be removed to premises where she could receive proper care and attention.

HEALTH EDUCATION

For several years now this Report has stated that "the essentials of Health Education have been carried out by other staff in the absence of a Health Education Officer".

Miss R. M. C. Stock, D.A.S.E., D.H.E., a trained teacher and Health Education Officer, was appointed to this post in April. Her responsibility is to help and advise all those within the Borough who are undertaking health education about aspects of mental, physical and social health to any group of people of any age and through any statutory or voluntary organisation.

Working from an office in the Health Department, she set about making contact with all those who were already doing valuable work, including Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors, teachers in all types of schools and officers of the St. John and Red Cross Associations.

A start was made on building up a collection of materials necessary for Health Education. Reference books, films, sets of slides, tape recordings, charts and posters, leaflets and models will be available for the use of those involved in the practical work of Health Education. The numbers availing themselves of this service and asking advice of the Health Education Officer are steadily increasing.

Health Education has contributed to the programme of regular meetings of the Health and Social Services staff and the Social Workers and Health Visitors' Group, and plans have been made for courses to help teachers with the Health Education content of their teaching.

In December, the Health Education Section moved to more convenient accommodation in the Health Clinic opened in conjunction with the "Crest Motel" at Halfway Avenue, where a Resources Centre with space available for displays and for group talks and discussions will be readily accessible to all who wish to use its services.

**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Child Health Clinics

The increase in the tendency of general practitioners to hold child health sessions in their own surgeries, with Health Visitors present, has enabled sessions in the Child Health Clinics to be further reduced.

The 47,525 recorded attendances at the Council's Clinics is the lowest since 1963. This is partially attributable to the falling birth rate, and partially to the fact that mothers are more and more encouraged to weigh their baby themselves, and unless they have a consultation with the Medical Officer or Health Visitor, their attendance at the clinic is not recorded. The figures, therefore, give a truer picture of the number of useful attendances.

Both the average attendance of 54 per clinic session and the fact that 2296 (78%) of all children born during 1972 were brought to the clinic by their parent, may be regarded as satisfactory.

Year	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
No. of sessions ...	1,226	1,244	1,226	1,225	1,093	879
Total attendances ...	56,771	57,335	56,416	54,380	54,701	47,525
Average attendances	46	46	46	44	50	54

Two hundred and seventeen immunisation sessions were held at the Clinics, and a total of 2946 children received protection against diphtheria, poliomyelitis, tetanus, or whooping cough.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD HEALTH CLINICS, DURING THE YEAR 1972

Clinic	Number of Sessions	Attendances				Medical Officer's Consultations	
		0-1 year		1-5 years		Under 1 year	1-5 years
		1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.		
Beechwood ...	48	190	1,556	88	1,341	90	68
Castle Street ...	51	98	1,169	8	909	91	41
Dallow Road ...	147	295	2,022	351	1,404	187	118
Farley Hill ...	52	97	903	48	1,435	49	28
Gooseberry Hill	48	179	2,333	129	1,938	123	109
High St. Leagrave	51	206	1,159	241	2,358	189	274
Marsh Rd. „	46	125	1,433	86	2,427	66	115
Lewsey Farm ...	51	155	1,059	630	2,474	68	98
Limbury ...	48	183	1,326	21	2,070	98	41
Park Street ...	38	24	156	2	160	21	10
Round Green ...	48	140	1,560	5	1,344	107	38
St. Anne's ...	50	115	1,102	52	1,313	111	39
Stopsley ...	51	192	1,467	32	1,074	74	156
Sundon Park ...	98	160	1,373	56	2,456	101	209
Vauxhall Park ...	51	131	1,127	24	1,008	63	92
Halfway Avenue	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	879	2,356	19,745	1,773	23,711	1,438	1,436

(b) Family Planning Clinics

(i) Local Health Authority

In accordance with the powers contained in the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967, free advice on contraception is available at local health authority clinics for persons both on social and medical grounds.

Supplies and medical appliances are made available free of charge to patients attending for medical reasons, and in certain cases to those attending for social reasons.

Two School/Clinic Nurses completed a Family Planning Training Course at Marie Stopes Clinic, London, and arrangements have been made to offer this training to many other members of staff during 1973.

A two day Family Planning Appreciation Course was held at the Midwives Hostel in October 1972. Thirty three members of the staff attended. Arrangements have been made to repeat this course in February, 1973.

Although there was a decrease in Clinic Sessions from 322 to 282, two medical officers attended at the same time on many occasions, and total attendance increased from 5,168 to 6,493, an average of 23 per session. There was, nevertheless, an increase of 269 cases from 918 to 1187 who attended for the first time.

Sessions are held to meet demand, and at the end of the year, clinics were being held as follows:-

Beechwood	...	...	...	...	Weekly
Stopsley Clinic	...	...	...	...	Weekly
Gooseberry Hill	...	...	...	...	Weekly
High Street, Leagrave	...	...	...	...	Weekly
Lewsey Farm	...	...	...	...	Fortnightly
Sundon Park	...	...	...	...	Weekly
Farley Hill	...	...	...	...	Monthly
Dallow Road	...	...	...	...	Fortnightly

The following summary shows the details of attendances at clinics for advice, examination and prescription.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases First Attendance	Old Cases First Attendance this year	Subsequent Attendances this year (Consultations)	Total Attendances (Consultations)
Beechwood ...	49	177	241	675	1,093
Stopsley ...	38	119	252	459	830
Gooseberry Hill	36	122	150	496	768
Sundon Park ...	39	181	282	661	1,124
High St., Leagrave	36	153	294	374	821
Lewsey Farm ...	26	70	162	442	674
Farley Hill ...	12	41	39	213	293
Dallow Road ...	46	324	290	276	890
Totals ...	282	1,187	1,710	3,596	6,493

An Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device Clinic was held weekly at the Central Clinic at Dallow Road, and fortnightly at the Health Clinic at High Street, Leagrave, and sessions increased from 52 to 72.

There was a corresponding increase in total attendances from 1113 in 1971 to 1539 in 1972 with new cases increasing from 326 to 442.

Details of attendances during 1972 which show an increase of 426 compared with the previous year, are set out below:—

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases First Attendance	Old Cases First Attendance this Year	Subsequent Attendances this Year (Consultations)	Total Attendances (Consultations)
High St., Leagrave	25	121	243	285	649
Dallow Road ...	47	324	290	276	890
Totals ...	72	445	533	561	1,539

(ii) *Family Planning Association*

The Association continued to hold ten evening sessions per month, rent free, at the Council's Beechwood Health Clinic.

The Association held 129 sessions. The number of patients attending increased from 1179 in 1971 to 1,311 in 1972 and total attendances increased from 3,205 to 3,603.

No. of Clinic Sessions	New Cases First Attendance	Old Cases First Attendance this Year	Subsequent Attendances this Year (Consultations)	Total Attendances (Consultations)
129	514	797	2,292	3,603

(c) **Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Clinics**

Children under the age of five years requiring Orthopaedic or Ophthalmic treatment are referred to the ordinary School Clinic sessions.

Orthopaedic Clinic	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of New Cases	—	8	8
No. of first attendances	—	7	7
No. of subsequent attendances	—	5	5
Total attendances	—	20	20

Disposal

No. of cases referred for exercises	2
No. of cases referred to hospital Outpatients' Department	3
No. of cases discharged	5

Ophthalmic Clinic	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of new cases	22	87	109
No. of first attendances	—	127	127
No. of subsequent attendances	3	46	49
Total attendances	25	260	285
	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of new cases	105	4	17
No. of first attendances	127	—	5
No. of subsequent attendances	49	—	5

Five children were referred to hospital for advice or treatment.

(d) Dental Clinic

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age continue to attend the ordinary School Clinic sessions for treatment.

During the year a total of 238 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	15	14	8	3	31	4	1	2	2
Children under five ...	223	185	127	7	357	219	98	—	—

(e) Audiology Clinic

	Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
No. of new cases	1	9	10
No. of first attendances in year	—	13	13
No. of subsequent attendances	1	10	11
Total ...	2	32	34

Seven children were recommended to have hearing aids.

(f) Speech Therapy

Sixty-eight pre-school children made a total 255 attendances for speech therapy. Forty-six of the children attended for assessment and 22 for treatment.

(g) Premature Infants

One hundred and seventy five premature births ($5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth) were registered during the year. Of this number 167 survived the crucial first four weeks of life. Of the 8 who died, 3 weighed 2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less at birth and 3 weighed between 2 lbs. 3 ozs. and 3 lbs. 4 ozs. at birth, and a further 2 weighed between 3 lbs. 4 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs.

Premature births registered during the year are analysed in the table on page 31 according to place of birth and birth weight.

		Place of birth						
<i>Registered Births</i>								
Born in Maternity Institutions:—								
(a)	Under control of North-West Regional Hospital Board							170
Born at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Total		..	...	...		<u>175</u>

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS*
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	2 lb. 3 oz. or less		Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.		Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.		Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.		Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.		All		Total
	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	
Number	—	2	—	15	1	25	1	1	3	104	5	170	175
Number surviving after 24 hours ...	—	1	—	13	1	25	1	1	3	104	5	167	172
Number surviving after 7 days ..	—	—	—	12	1	22	1	1	3	104	5	162	167
Number surviving at 4 weeks ...	—	—	—	12	1	22	1	1	3	104	5	162	167

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers

D—Domiciliary. H—Hospital.

(h) Incidence of Congenital Malformations

In accordance with the requirements of the Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Health and Social Security information is supplied to the General Register Office concerning congenital defects apparent at birth.

A summary and analysis of the notifications received during 1972 are given below:—

Summary of Notifications

Number of notifications received during year	...	...	...	...	62
Number of live births included in (i) above	...	...	...	...	59
Number of still births included in (i) above	...	...	...	...	3
Total number of malformations notified as apparent at birth	...	...	...	...	80
Number of children with multiple abnormalities	...	...	...	...	9

Analysis of Malformation Notified

Code	Defect		Code	Defect	
0	<i>Central nervous system</i> ·1 Anencephalus ·4 Hydrocephalus ·6 Other unspecified malformations of brain or spinal cord ·8 Spina Bifida ·9 Unspecified malformations of brain, spinal cord and nervous system	3 4 — 4 —	6	<i>Limbs</i> ·0 Polydactyly ·2 Reduction deformity hand or arm ·3 Reduction deformity leg or foot ·4 Unspecified reduction deformity of limbs ·5 Talipes ·6 Congenital dislocation of hip ·9 Unspecified limb malformations	1 — — 1 15 7 1
1	<i>Eye and ear</i> ·8 Accessory auricle	1	7	<i>Other parts of musculo-skeletal system</i> ·1 Malformations of skull or face bones ·2 Malformations of spine-scoliosis curvature-lordosis not otherwise stated	1 —
2	<i>Alimentary system</i> ·1 Cleft lip ·2 Cleft palate	1 5	8	<i>Other systems</i> ·0 Branchial cleft, cyst or fistula, pre-auricular sinus ·9 Exomphalus omphalocele (excluding umbilical hernia)	— 1
3	<i>Heart and great vessels</i> ·0 Unspecified malformations of heart and circulatory system	—	9	<i>Other malformations</i> ·9 Multiple congenital malformations not specified	—
5	<i>Urino-genital system</i> ·7 Hypospadias, epispadias ·1 Indeterminate sex and true hermaphroditism ·9 Other specified malformations of urino-genital organs (includes pseudo - hermaphroditism)	2 2 —			

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics

(i) Attendances—1972

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Midwives' Sessions		G.P.'s Consultations		Totals	
		New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.
Dallow Road	22	39	202	—	—	39	202
Farley Hill	14	17	91	—	—	17	91
Stopsley	72	43	262	172	1,501	215	1,763
Gooseberry Hill	52	—	—	58	488	58	488
High Street, Leagrave	19	—	—	13	121	13	121
Beechwood	31	6	51	21	120	27	171
Lewsey Farm	60	18	87	13	147	31	234
Sundon Park	51	—	—	79	920	79	920
Totals	321	123	693	356	3,297	479	3,990

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

(i) *Staff.* Although the establishment provided for thirty midwives, having regard to the decrease in both the birth rate and the number of home confinements, a complement of nineteen midwives was able to adequately meet the demands of the domiciliary midwifery service. Four midwives attended approved Refresher Courses as required by the Central Midwives Board.

Eleven domiciliary midwives on the local health authority staff are approved by the Board for the teaching of pupil midwives, and during the year seventeen pupil midwives undergoing Part II midwifery training completed their three months domiciliary experience.

A one year integrated midwifery training course was introduced in February at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital Maternity Wing, and pupils now have twelve weeks district experience after only sixteen weeks training. Sixteen pupil midwives completed their integrated midwifery training during the year.

(ii) *Group Attachment.* A scheme of group attachment was introduced during March and by May all midwives were seconded to work with General Practitioners group practices. As a result midwives are carrying out more ante-natal clinic work in general practitioner surgeries than hitherto.

(iii) *Study Days.* Prior to the introduction of the Integrated Midwifery Training Scheme, all domiciliary midwives received inservice training, comprising lectures and practical experience at the Maternity Wing of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

In addition, they also received inservice training in preparation for the computerisation of birth notifications.

Five midwives attended a study day arranged by the Bedfordshire County Council.

(iv) *Screening of Neonates.* The routine screening of babies for the ascertainment of congenital dislocation of the hip and metabolic disorders, i.e. phenylketonuria, continued throughout the year. One case was ascertained during the year.

Percentage of Home Confinements

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ...	1,174	1,157	1,014	910	723	511
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	35%	34%	30%	28%	23%	17%

The steady fall in domiciliary confinement is due in part to the falling birth rate, and also to the increased number of hospital beds now available. This is reflected in the number of early discharges from hospital which in 1972 totalled 768. Details of the early discharges are set out on page 36.

Altogether, midwives made a total 15,459 visits to patients during 1972.

Of the patients confined at home 460 (90.0%) received some form of analgesia. Analgesia was not given in 51 cases for the following reasons.

Born before arrival of midwife ...	...	24
Precipitate labour ...	...	—
Refused Analgesia ...	...	12
Too far advanced in labour on arrival of midwife ...	...	15

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1972

Administration of Analgesia:	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Pethidine, Trilene and General Anaesthetic ...	—	1	1
Pethidine only ...	44	17	61
Pethidine and Trilene ...	141	70	211
Trilene only ...	131	53	184
No analgesia ...	51	—	51
General Anaesthetic ...	1	1	2
Pethidine and General Anaesthetic ...	—	—	—
Trilene and General Anaesthetic ...	—	1	1
Total number of deliveries attended ...	368	143	511

Visits

Visits to patients: (a)	Pre-natal period	...	...	...	2,633	
(b)	Labour period	...	...	...	801	
(c)	Lying-in-period	...	...	...	11,333	
(d)	Non-Effective	...	...	...	692	
						15,459
Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Midwives Clinics:						
Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	86
Attendances made by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	693
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:						
Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	70
Attendances made by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	384

ANALYSIS OF DELIVERIES IN HOSPITAL AND AT HOME BY AGE AND PARITY OF MOTHER

Age Group	Total		Number of previous pregnancies											
			0		1-2		3-4		5-6		7+		Not Stated	
	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home
All Ages	2,266	514	996	73	848	382	284	52	95	5	28	1	15	1
16 and Under	31	—	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-20	392	37	290	12	97	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
21-24	561	174	380	41	127	124	48	9	1	—	—	—	5	—
25-30	832	235	249	19	439	191	116	22	21	2	3	—	4	1
31-35	295	50	32	—	143	33	71	14	37	2	9	1	3	—
36 and Over	141	15	10	1	34	6	45	7	36	1	15	—	1	—
Not Stated	14	3	5	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1972

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	22	67	1	90
(b) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address	—	—	—	—
(d) Change of name ...	—	3	—	3
(e) Sending for medical help	6	—	—	6
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	1	—	—	1
(g) Deaths occurring in practice—				
(i) Mothers ...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ...	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	2	—	—	2

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1972.

(a) Domiciliary Midwives—					
Whole-time	...	...	...	...	18
Part-time	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Maternity Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	67
(c) Private Practice (Independent)	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

(i) *Staff*

The establishment of Health Visitors was revised during the year to provide a total of 50 Health Visitors, an increase in the establishment of six. At the end of the year, however, there were on the staff 15 full-time and 2 part-time Health Visitors, and 23 full-time and 3 part-time State Registered Nurses to supplement the work of the Health Visitors.

A new appointment was that of a Field Work Instructor who is responsible for the practical instruction of Student Health Visitors. In this connection, two Health Visitors on the staff commenced a course of Instruction as Field Work Instructors.

Strong links have been developed with both the Health Visitors Training Colleges at Milton Keynes and Stevenage.

(ii) *Courses*

One Student Health Visitor completed her training during the year whilst three Student Health Visitors sponsored by the Council commenced a twelve months course of training in September. Two Health Visitors attended an approved Refresher Course at Lancaster University, whilst two Clinic Nurses attended an Obstetric Course at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital Maternity Wing in preparation for Health Visitor Training.

In addition nine staff attended study days at Bedford and London.

Two Student Health Visitors from County areas spent one week with Health Visitors in Luton gaining experience of a highly urbanised area.

SUMMARY OF HOME VISITS

Children under 1 year: First visits	...	...	...	...	3,944	
						3,944
Children 1-5 years: First visits	...	...	...	...	6,547	
						10,491
Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	620
Persons aged 65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Special visits, infectious diseases, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	9,387
Non-effective visits	...	...	...	...	...	6,173
						29,671
Subsequent Visits (all cases)	...	...	...	...	...	13,112
						42,783

Screening tests for hearing are carried out when the infant is approximately eight months old. Children are selected from the "At Risk" register, and also if there is any reason to suspect hearing loss.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment of District Nurses was increased by three during the year to a total of 35. At the end of the year there were 33 in post.

Two District Nurses attended a course at the Hertfordshire County Council Training Centre, and obtained the Certificate in Practical Work Instruction. Seven others attended a course in preparation for the National Certificate of District Nursing whilst twelve District Nurses attended study days at Bedford and London.

Greater use is being made of pre-packed sterile disposal equipment and instruments carried by the District Nurse are now sterilised at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital, C.S.S.D.

During the year more than 52,000 domiciliary visits were made to upwards of 3,100 patients of whom 57% were over the age of 65. In addition approximately 39,500 patients were seen by the nurses at doctors' surgeries. Details of patients seen are set out below.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Number of Visits
Acute	820	7,657
Chronic	1,125	30,087
Medical	729	13,382
Surgical	428	5,063
Mental	10	75
Iatrogenic	2	8
Total	3,114	52,672

CASES ATTENDED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX

Type	Male						Female						All
	Ages in Years						Ages in Years						
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	
Heart Failure	—	—	—	—	4	53	—	—	—	—	7	94	158
Heart Lesions	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	—	—	—	1	17	34
Varicose Ulcers	—	—	—	1	8	29	—	—	—	4	19	85	146
Vascular Lesions	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	1	8	25	51
Blood Disease	1	—	—	2	12	48	—	1	9	14	34	136	257
Cerebral Lesions	1	2	—	1	16	44	2	1	—	2	11	78	158
Disorders of Nervous System	—	1	1	2	12	17	1	2	2	10	27	16	91
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	1	178	245
Paralysis	—	—	2	1	3	7	—	—	—	6	4	5	28
Respiratory Disease	1	3	—	1	10	45	1	—	—	4	17	42	124
Asthma	1	10	1	1	12	5	1	4	—	12	6	3	56
Gastro-Intestinal Disorder	5	2	5	35	72	47	1	2	4	47	88	90	398
Diabetes	—	—	1	—	7	12	1	—	1	2	15	33	72
Constipation	5	9	—	—	5	25	5	3	1	6	9	24	92
Bone and Muscle Lesions	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	7	6	18
Rheumatism and Arthritis	—	—	—	3	5	20	—	1	1	4	16	80	130
Skin Diseases	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	—	3	—	2	8	23
Gynaecology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	4	33	51
Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	13
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye	1	—	5	3	2	11	—	2	6	3	9	20	62
Other	6	2	—	9	10	18	5	4	6	15	25	32	132
Infection	2	8	3	6	8	13	2	5	5	10	7	24	93
Inflammation	2	3	1	3	4	4	1	—	1	6	5	14	44
Neoplasm	—	2	1	3	30	51	—	—	—	6	43	52	188
Accident and Injury	14	14	6	14	17	19	3	2	5	9	28	74	205
Post-Operative	5	18	4	29	4	25	3	14	18	55	36	31	242
TOTAL	44	74	30	115	248	594	27	41	71	239	429	1,200	3,114

<i>Treatment</i>								<i>No. of patients seen at surgeries</i>
Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,277
Injections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,323
Immunisations:								
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,807
Diphtheria, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,748
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,530
Sutures removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,399
Ear syringes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640
Varicose Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,527
Cervical Cytology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,265

DURATION OF NURSING CARE (Completed cases only)

Type of Cases			7 days or less	8-28 days	1-3 months	3-6 months	Over 6 months	All
Acute	...	...	347	159	69	21	13	609
Chronic	...	...	234	136	97	65	112	644
Medical	...	...	284	102	58	31	28	503
Surgical	...	...	191	117	46	9	13	376
Mental	...	...	5	3	—	—	—	8
Iatrogenic	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total			1,063	517	270	126	166	2,142

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

(a) *Smallpox*

In November, 1971 the Secretary of State accepted the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that vaccination against Smallpox need no longer be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood. Vaccination continues to be recommended for travellers to and from countries where smallpox is endemic or where eradication programmes are in progress and for health service staff who may come into contact with patients.

In the event, statistics of smallpox vaccination have been discontinued.

(b) Poliomyelitis

There was an increase of 481 in the total number of children who received a primary course of vaccination against poliomyelitis, although 319 fewer children received a re-inforcing course.

The following table shows the number of persons who received courses during the year.

Year of Birth	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1965-67	1956-64	Total
Primary Course	238	2,138	785	91	76	290	245	3,863
Re-Inforcing Course	1	29	52	14	37	2,062	214	2,409
Total	239	2,167	837	105	113	2,352	459	6,272

It is estimated that the percentage of children under the age of 16 years who have received protection is 82.5%.

Age at 31.12.72	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-16 years	TOTAL
No. of persons who have completed a primary course	238	2,383	3,325	2,780	2,955	13,414	12,686	3,044	40,825
Estimated population	16,185					15,101	14,298	3,893	49,477
Percentage	72.2%					88.8%	88.7%	78.1%	82.5%

(c) Measles

Measles vaccination which was first introduced in 1968, was continued during the year when a total of 1,558 children were vaccinated, 709 by general practitioners and 849 at local health authority clinics.

The following table shows the age groups vaccinated:

Under 2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
587	750	221

(d) Rubella (German Measles)

In July, 1970, a recommendation was received from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that vaccination against rubella should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, but that initially priority should be given to the older girls, i.e. those in their 14th year (aged 13). The purpose of the recommendation is to ensure that as many girls as possible are offered protection against rubella by vaccination before reaching child-bearing age because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with rubella infection in pregnancy.

During the year a total of 1,049 girls in their 14th year received vaccination compared with 1,286 girls in 1971.

Immunisation

Immunisation sessions against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are held at each of the Child Health Clinics in addition to those held at the Central Clinic in Dallow Road.

Reinforcing injections are now only given on entry to school at five years.

The figure of 3,905 children who received primary immunisation against Diphtheria is the highest since 1964 and is an increase of 606 compared with 1971. Similarly the figure of 3,280 children who were immunised against Whooping Cough is an increase of 309 over the previous year.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics	...	...	...	217
No. of children immunised at clinics				
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	311
Triple Antigen (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough)	...	...	...	1,815
				— 2,126
No. of children immunised by general practitioners				
Tetanus	...	...	...	165
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	299
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	1,435
				— 1,899
Total number of children protected against Diphtheria	...	...	3,905	
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough	...	3,280		
Total number of children protected against Tetanus	...	...	4,025	
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools	...	...	...	31
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	...	...	...	820
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	...	...	...	922
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	...	766
Total number of re-inforcing courses	...	...	...	2,508

The following table shows details of immunisations carried out during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1972

Children born in years ...	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1965-67	1956-64	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	239	2,260	705	82	77	302	240	3,905
Reinforcing Courses	1	30	50	16	32	2,212	88	2,429

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.72 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1972	1-4 1968-1971	5-9 1963-1967	10-16 1956-1962	Total Under 16
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1968-1972 ...	239	11,290	12,029	2,538	26,096
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1967 or earlier ...	—	—	4,810	14,911	19,721
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	2,899	13,286	33,292		49,477
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	8.2%	84.9%	43.7%		52.7%

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

Staff

Following the resignation in April of the Chief Ambulance Officer, on his appointment as Chief Ambulance Officer to Norfolk C.C., it was agreed by the County and County Borough Councils that the responsibilities of this post be carried out on a joint basis by the County Ambulance Officer until the establishment of the new Area Health Authority.

Two new posts were established, a Station Superintendent responsible for the day to day running of the service, and a Hospital Liaison Officer based at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital responsible for co-ordination between the hospital, patients and the service. The salary of this post is shared between the Authority and the Luton and Hitchin Hospital Management Committee.

The revised establishment consists of:—

- Joint Chief Ambulance Officer
- 1 Superintendent
- 1 Station Officer
- 1 Hospital Liaison Officer
- 5 Shift Leaders
- 30 Ambulancemen
- 4 Ambulancewomen
- 1 Clerk/Telephonist

Twenty-five members of staff received the Safe Driving Award of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Training

The necessary training of ambulance staff continued throughout the year. Ten personnel attended refresher courses of two weeks duration and

three new entrants attended six week basic courses held at the Leicestershire and Essex County Ambulance Training Centres.

In-service training is carried out on a joint basis with the County Service under the direction of the County Training Officer.

Sub-Station

In view of the urgent need to establish a sub-station in or near the vicinity of the Town Centre and Airport and the delay in obtaining a satisfactory site, negotiations were completed with the St. John Ambulance Brigade and Association for the use of the Brigade H.Q. in Lea Road, as a temporary sub-station. The service commenced operations from these premises in November.

Vehicles

Two replacement sitting case vehicles were received during the year. The ambulance fleet consists of nine ambulances, four sitting case vehicles and two estate cars.

Control and Communications

Modifications and adaptations to the Control Room, and a complete renewal of the Radio-Telephone system, as recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security, have been carried out during the year. This includes a direct radio link with the County Ambulance Control, which has served to improve the operational co-ordination of accident and emergency calls and routine patient journeys by more flexible use of manpower and vehicles.

Detail

Demand on the use of ambulance services for both accident and emergency and routine outpatient removals continues to increase annually. The total of 37,847 patients carried and 196,184 miles travelled shows an increase over the previous year of 599 patients and 13,460 miles.

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(a) Sick-Room Appliances

Nursing requisites and sick room appliances are available through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society and during the year 468 articles of equipment were issued.

A small deposit is usually required for each appliance on loan but the amount is refunded on return. The local health authority makes a grant to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society for the replenishment and maintenance of the equipment.

(b) Provision of Incontinence Pads

In accordance with the suggestion contained in Ministry of Health Circular 14/63, a scheme for providing incontinence pads has been in operation since January 1964.

Where relatives collect the pads, issue is made on the recommendation of the family doctor, but usually the pads are distributed through the domiciliary nursing service when the district nurse makes her routine visit to the patient. No charge is made for the service.

During the year 76,000 pads were issued compared with 63,800 for the previous year.

(c) Tuberculosis After-Care

One health visitor is responsible for the after-care of tuberculous patients and works under the direction of the Physician-in-Charge of the Luton Chest Clinic. Her duties include visiting patients in their own homes, advising on the prevention of spread of infection, making arrangements for examination of contacts and reporting on the environmental and economic conditions.

The local health authority's scheme provides for extra nourishment (two pints of milk per day, and three eggs per week) to be given to patients in necessitous circumstances. One patient has received milk and eggs.

(d) B.C.G. Vaccination

Since 1957, facilities have been afforded to children as they attained their thirteenth birthday to be vaccinated against tuberculosis. During 1972, 928 children were protected, and 35 positive reactors referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Further details are contained in the School Health Section of the Report on page 103.

(e) Artificial Kidney Machines—Adaptation of Home

In accordance with powers conferred in Ministry of Health Circular 2/68 and following application from the Royal Free Hospital, adaptations for haemodialysis equipment were carried out in the patient's own home to enable the patient, a male aged 48 years, to be discharged home.

In addition, the Council agreed on the application of the Royal Free Hospital, to provide housing for a patient who at the time was residing in the Manchester area in accommodation previously adapted for home dialysis.

A total of five patients have now been assisted since the receipt of the Circular.

(f) Chiropody Service

The scheme provides for the treatment of expectant mothers, handicapped persons and aged persons. The majority of patients, however, fall into the last group. Normally, six treatments per year are permitted under the scheme, but additional treatments, as necessary, are left to the discretion of the chiropodist. Where patients are housebound, treatments are given in the patient's home. Patients are also permitted to attend the chiropodist of their choice.

The following details show how the scheme has developed over recent years:

			<i>No. of Patients</i>	<i>No. of Treatments</i>
1968	...	...	2,466	13,270
1969	...	...	1,797	14,400
1970	...	...	2,808	15,396
1971	...	...	3,129	17,768
1972	...	...	3,500	18,226

(g) **Control of Venereal Disease**

A memorandum on contact tracing in the control of venereal disease issued in conjunction with Ministry of Health Circular 38/68 recommends the ultimate responsibility for this form of epidemiological control should rest with the local health authority through the Medical Officer of Health.

Health Visitors attached to General Practitioners visit contacts referred by the Venereologist.

Dr. G. Ewart Cree, the Consultant Venereologist, comments on the incidence of venereal disease in Luton as follows:

"It will be seen from the figures that there has been a slight increase both in the number of male patients attending and the number of infections. The infections in women appear to have dropped slightly. This is, in part due to a large proportion of the male infections being contracted outside the area, but also due to the difficulty in getting in asymptomatic women carriers.

The single case of infectious syphilis was acquired abroad and fortunately no contacts were infected.

A total of 194 contact slips were given to patients, as a result 93 new infections were diagnosed and treated."

SPECIAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	1972	1971	1970	1972	1971	1970	1972	1971	1970
Syphilis ...	1	—	7	—	4	12	1	4	19
Gonorrhoea ...	157	135	140	57	63	64	214	198	204
Others ...	411	407	415	200	264	161	611	671	576

(h) **Cervical Cytology**

There continued to be a steady demand for this service; of the 1,345 attendances 738 were new registrations, 604 were periodic recalls and 3 were for repeat smears.

A further 562 received tests whilst attending Family Planning Clinics, 439 being new cases and 123 recalls.

The following table gives details of clinic and attendances.

Centre	No. of Clinic Sessions	No. of Medical Officer Sessions	Attendances
Beechwood ...	9	9	142
Gooseberry Hill ...	10	9	246
High Street, Leagrave	10	7	207
Lewsey Farm ...	2	7	23
Stopsley ...	14	11	312
Dallow Road ...	12	12	245
Sundon Park ...	10	10	155
Farley Hill ...	1	8	15
	68	73	1,345

The table on page 47 overleaf sets out details of all women who received tests during the year. There was one positive reaction and the patient was referred to her general practitioner.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
PERSONS ATTENDING FOR INVESTIGATION BY AGE AND SOCIAL CLASS

Attendances	Single		Widowed or Divorced		Husband Retired		Social Class Classification										Unemployed			Total	
							1		2		3		4		5						
	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	
Ages																					
35 years and under	36	4	13	4	—	—	20	12	89	23	274*	98	157	49	150	31	22	5	761	226	
% of age group ...	3.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	—	—	2.0	1.2	9.1	2.3	27.8	9.9	15.9	5.1	15.2	3.1	2.2	0.5	77.1	22.9	
Over 35 years ...	3	7	18	35	6	19	3	29	33	99	89	308	44	99	45	71	2	10	243	677	
% of age group ...	0.3	0.8	1.9	3.8	0.6	2.1	0.3	3.1	3.6	10.8	9.7	33.5	4.8	10.8	4.9	7.7	0.2	1.1	26.3	73.7	
All ...	39	11	31	39	6	19	23	41	122	122	363	406	201	148	195	102	24	15	1,004	903	
% of Total ...	2.0	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.3	1.0	1.2	2.1	6.4	6.4	19.0	21.3	10.5	7.8	10.3	5.4	1.3	0.8	52.6	47.4	

* Includes one positive

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

G. F. MACEFIELD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the County Borough is 10,695 acres and the estimated population 162,930. The surface is undulating, the town having been built substantially in a valley in the Chiltern Hills, usually described as the "Lee Gap". The surface level varies from some 330 feet above sea level to a little more than 600 feet above sea level.

The principal industries are the manufacture of private and commercial motor vehicles and associated trades, ball bearings, chemicals, gas and electric refrigerators and hats.

Meteorology.—The Borough Engineer as the Corporation's Meteorological Officer has supplied the following information which was recorded at the weather station sited at the Airport:—

Sunshine.—1,260·3 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 11th August, 1972, when 13·3 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 635·5 millimetres, the wettest day being 1st August, 1972, when 35·5 millimetres of rain were recorded. (25·40 mm = 1 in.)

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 28·0°C, recorded on 21st August, 1972, and the minimum temperature was —9·2°C, recorded on 31st January, 1972.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was South-Westerly.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Engineer and Manager to the Luton Water Company.

		<i>Million Gallons</i>	
		<i>1971</i>	<i>1972</i>
A. 1. Total Consumption—County Borough of Luton		3,284	3,263
2. Unmetered consumption—County Borough of Luton		2,073	2,039
3. Metered consumption		1,211	1,224
4. Average Chlorination Rate	0·25 p.p.m.	0·25 p.p.m.	0·25 p.p.m.

Based upon Registrar General's population for County Borough of Luton of 162,930 at mid-1972, the above figures represent an average daily

consumption per capita as under (1971 figures in parenthesis):—

					<i>gallons per head per day</i>
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes	...	...	(35.34)	34.19 g.h.d.	
Metered trade purposes	...	...	(20.64)	20.53 g.h.d.	
Total	...	...	(55.98)	54.72 g.h.d.	

The Statutory Area of the Luton Water Company is 73½ square miles in extent, comprising the County Borough of Luton, the Borough of Dunstable, the southern part of the Luton Rural District and the northern part of the Hemel Hempstead Rural District.

For all purposes in the whole of the Statutory Area the Company's average output was 12.69 million gallons per day.

Resources

The Luton Water Company is a constituent member of the Great Ouse Water Authority, whose Grafham Water Source (stage 1) has been operated since 1966. Arrangements have been made for the further development of this source to be phased to keep step with the rising demands for water. By this means the foreseeable future requirements of the Luton Water Company should be capable of being met for several years to come.

Distribution

During 1972, 3.52 miles of distribution mains have been laid within the County Borough as follows:—

Wigmore Lane Estate	Barton Road Estate
Marsh Farm Estate	Bolton Road
Central Development Area	Ickley Close
Bilton Way	St. Monicas Avenue
Pastures Way	Park Town Redevelopment
Havelock Road	Dunstable Road
Crescent Road	Whitefield Avenue
Inner Ring Road	

Sampling of Water

Each source of supply is analysed bacteriologically by the Local Public Health Laboratory Service at weekly intervals, the Public Analyst making a more comprehensive analysis of each source at monthly intervals. During the year 563 bacteriological analyses were made by the Public Health Laboratory service and 119 chemical and 159 bacteriological analyses were made by the Public Analyst. In every case the Analyst reported that the water was in a satisfactory condition and suitable for all dietetic purposes.

Plumbo-Solvency

Although chalk waters of the type supplied by the Company are not usually plumbo-solvent, tests indicate that the water may be very slightly plumbo-solvent. For this reason no lead pipes are installed and the Water Company advises that materials other than lead be used for supply pipes.

The following is a copy of the Public Analyst's latest report on the mains supply submitted by the Luton Water Company on 31st December, 1972:—

No. 343/15	Crescent Road. Chalk. Chlorinated (chemical)
No. 343/2	Crescent Road. Chalk. Chlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 343/18	Friars Wash. Chalk. Unchlorinated (chemical)
No. 343/6	Friars Wash. Chalk. Chlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 343/7	Friars Wash. Chalk. Unchlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 343/16	Runley Wood. Chalk. Chlorinated (chemical)
No. 343/4	Runley Wood. Chalk. Chlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 343/24	Ouse Supply. River. Chlorinated (chemical)
No. 343/13	Ouse Supply. River. Chlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 343/27	Kingsway. Greensand. Chlorinated (chemical)
No. 343/25	Kingsway. Greensand. Unchlorinated (bacteriological).
No. 343/26	Kingsway. Greensand. Chlorinated (bacteriological)

Chemical Analysis

	<i>Parts per million</i>				
	<i>343/15</i>	<i>343/18</i>	<i>343/16</i>	<i>343/24</i>	<i>343/27</i>
Free Ammonia	0.002	0.001	0.240	0.001	0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.001	0.004	0.010	0.090	0.002
Nitrite	Nil	Nil	0.001	Nil	Nil
Nitrate	9.9	5.4	4.9	2.1	0.1
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	0.02	0.04	0.02	1.08	0.02
Chloride	27	23	20	5.9	14
Alkalinity	245	270	290	175	165
Total Hardness	345	300	410	280	190
Permanent Hardness	100	40	125	115	35
Sulphate	55	14	174	178	36
Total solids	440	360	600	540	240
Electric conductivity	600	510	750	720	340
pH value	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.6	6.8
Iron (as Fe)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fluorine	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.25	0.25

All samples were clear and free from smell.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral and vegetable fragments.

Bacteriological Examination

	343/2	343/6	343/7	343/4	343/13	343/25	343/26
Presumptive coliforms per 100 ml.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37°C	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22°C	0	1	7	3	0	0	1

Opinion

These results represent water in a satisfactory condition and suitable for all dietetic purposes.

Fluoride in Water Supplies

The three main sources of supply contain naturally 0.02, 0.25 and 0.25 p.p.m. of fluorine respectively.

Fluoridation

No further progress was made towards the introduction of a scheme for fluoridation of the whole or part of the town's water supply.

Routine Sampling

No. of samples of treated water going into supply submitted by Local Authority for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service for free chlorine and <i>Bacillus Coli</i> ...	85
Number of samples of water obtained from:—	
Aircraft Water Containers (Home and European Services)	22
Runley Wood Pumping Station	14
Friars Wash Supply	15
Laportes	11
Other Sources	23
	—
	85
	—

In previous reports reference has been made to the unsatisfactory quality of the water obtained from the only remaining private well in the town. Efforts made during the year to instal new chlorination equipment were abortive and in the autumn it was decided to explore the possibility of connecting mains water—albeit from the Lee Valley Water Company's system which was the nearest source. Consultations were held with a colleague from the Luton Rural District as properties in that area are also supplied from the same well. Subsequently a report was submitted to the Health Committee who agreed to allocate funds for the purpose. The work is subject to a grant from the Department of the Environment and at the year end steps were in hand for the preparation of a suitable scheme to submit to the Minister for approval.

Ten samples of water failed to satisfy the standard set out in Bulletin 71, "The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies". All were from the private well referred to above.

The total number of samples obtained was only one-third of the number normally examined. This was entirely due to a staff shortage which persisted throughout the year.

The sampling programme of aircraft water tanks was even more seriously curtailed but fortunately the results of those samples taken was uniformly good.

All the 51,750 houses in the Borough are supplied with mains water piped into the house except for four cottages on the outskirts of the town.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The greater part of the County Borough is drained separately for surface water except for parts of the older areas near the Town Centre and parts of Stopsley. Opportunities to provide separate drainage are taken as redevelopment occurs.

The foul water drainage comprises of two distinct areas draining respectively to Sewage Disposal Works at (1) East Hyde for the Town Centre east and southern areas and at (2) Chalton for the north western area. The sewerage system has been maintained throughout the period.

The East Hyde works comprise sedimentation tanks followed by partial activated sludge processes and then single stage percolating filters. Tertiary treatment is given to all the effluent by rapid sand filters. Surplus activated sludge is taken away by tanker vehicles for disposal on farmland.

The Chalton works comprises sedimentation tanks followed by alternating two stage percolating filters. Tertiary treatment is by taking the effluent over grass plots.

Sludge at both works is de-watered by filter presses. The resulting sludge cake is taken to farms.

During the past year major works extensions at Chalton Sewage Works and the replacement of certain items of mechanical plant at East Hyde Sewage Disposal Works has continued. The work at Chalton is the first stage towards doubling the capacity of the works and comprises of Roughing filters with associated Humus tanks. At East Hyde the replacement mechanical plant is increasing the efficiency of the existing works.

CESSPOOLS

A mechanical cesspool exhauster worked daily throughout the year emptying on a regular basis 40 domestic cesspools within the County Borough and various commercial catchpits for which charges are made.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

A weekly refuse collection service was maintained throughout the County Borough.

Refuse is disposed of by the method of controlled tipping and during the year, 1972, the weight of all refuse dealt with at the tip was 227,760 tons.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department ... 1,309*

Primary Inspections:—

*No. of
visits*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Dwelling houses on complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182
Own observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Notifiable infectious disease disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Vermin, insects and other pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535
Noise abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91

HOUSING ACTS

Reconditioning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Housing application visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Houses let in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Canteens and mobile canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Guest houses and hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Mobile shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Food storage premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Food and drug samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Visits to obtain water samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Visits re food complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162

* This figure does not include 1,926 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

	No. of visits
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	
Contraventions investigated	51
Visits to above	79
Boiler-house inspections	10
Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus	289
Smoke control surveys—Domestic	957
Special surveys	41
Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act	2
FACTORIES	
Mechanical power	36
Building sites, electrical sub-stations, etc.	13
MISCELLANEOUS	
Caravans, etc.	38
Caravan sites	19
Cowsheds, piggeries and stables	2
Exhumations	1
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs premises	15
Diseases of Animals Act	55
Offices	130
Offensive trades	4
Pet animals premises and boarding kennels	34
Play groups	23
Pleasure fairs and circuses	1
Premises licensed for public entertainment	8
Prevention of damage by pests	1
Public conveniences	8
Rag flock premises	3
Schools	2
Shops	86
Lectures	17
Interviews and appointments	895
Miscellaneous visits	903
Visits with no access	852
Revisits to premises which are the subject of Public Health Act Notices	2,138
" " " under Housing Acts	582
" " various food premises	1,250
" " premises under Clean Air Act	529
" " miscellaneous premises	108
TOTAL	15,608

REPAIR WORK EFFECTED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

DRAINAGE

[illegible]

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Repairs to houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184
Repairs to other property		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
TOTAL				...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,733</u>

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1971 ...	32	32
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24 ...	22	22
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ...	23	18
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 ...	5	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 ...	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ...	50	42
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17 ...	21	21
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 26 ...	7	6
	161	146
No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1972	15	

Work carried out by the Corporation

In 20 cases it was necessary for the Corporation to carry out work in default of, or on behalf of, the owner or occupier as follows:—

	£
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17. Five houses at a cost of ...	14.78
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39. One house at a cost of ...	0.79
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 26. One house at a cost of ...	2.89
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93. Four houses at a cost of ...	64.58
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24. Seven houses at a cost of ...	184.65
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45. Two houses at a cost of ...	19.95
	£287.64

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of any Public Health Notice.

Where a blocked drain is found to serve more than one property, it is referred to the Borough Engineer for attention, and an attempt is made to clear the stoppage by rodding before enforcement action is instituted.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are four privately operated licensed sites remaining in the Borough, catering for 57 caravans.

The Council also operates a Municipal Site which houses a further 54 vans.

Fifty-seven visits and 13 revisits were made to the various sites in the course of the year.

Two sites housing nine caravans closed during the year. In the case of the larger of these the land is to be used for residential development.

A further site with 15 caravans is needed for road work developments. Consequently the planning consent and site licence were not renewed. The site is being run down until the land is needed by the Borough Engineer. At the end of the year there were only four caravans still in occupation.

The problem of gipsy caravan dwellings continued to pose serious problems. A Residents' Association exerted considerable pressure on the Council in respect of land in the Dallow Road area which was illegally occupied by some eight families. Eventually the problem was dealt with by offering pitches on the Municipal Site to some families whilst six others were found a temporary site at Stockwood Park adjoining the new golf course.

Meanwhile a gipsy site is to be built adjacent to the Municipal Site at Stopsley for 15 vans. It is hoped that this will be ready in the late summer.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	40
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Articles disinfected by steam	...	...	...	...	...	77
Articles disinfected by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	204

Three hundred and six library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned to the Public Library.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	...	...	...	...	221
Articles disinfested by steam	...	...	...	...	250

Eighty-three houses were disinfested as against 80 in 1971. The types of pests involved were consistent with previous years except that more infestations involved animals fleas.

The Council underwrites the cost of destroying wasps nests for old age pensioners. This was done on four occasions.

Identification of specimens proved beyond the resources of the Department on four occasions and these were submitted to the Natural History Department of the British Museum. The service of the entomologists at the Museum is particularly valuable and much appreciated.

PESTS DESTRUCTION

The trend noticed over the past two years, namely an increasing proportion of mice infestations as compared with those caused by rats has continued, mice infestations being some 47% more than rat complaints.

Rat infestations have been successfully treated throughout the year, mainly by the use of Warfarin. Difficulty was again experienced in dealing with mice, though Alphachloralose has again been quite effective in many cases. At times the use of Racumin has been resorted to with varying success; elsewhere trapping has been found to be effective.

The essential need for an effective all-purpose mouse poison referred to in last year's report remains the first priority.

A treatment of the sewerage system was carried out in which 1,761 manholes were baited. One thousand and ninety-nine showed evidence of infestation. As in recent years Warfarin in oatmeal was used, such bait being packed in stockinette.

A full staff has been maintained through the year. The number of properties inspected has again risen by just under 200.

		Com- plaints received	No. of premises involved	Treatment com- pleted	Treatment in progress
Private Dwellings	{ Rats	639	680	680	23
	{ Mice	848	865	857	31
Business Premises	{ Rats	141	141	144	3
	{ Mice	298	298	298	17
Totals	{ Rats	780	821	824	26
	{ Mice	1,146	1,163	1,155	48

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 8,645 visits.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information:—

During the season of 1972, the following numbers attended, figures for 1971 in parenthesis.

					<i>Luton Baths Centre</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Swimmers	...	...	...	...	278,650 (305,102)	27,543 (31,527)
Spectators	...	...	...	...	12,527 (14,545)	1,958 (1,886)
Clubs	...	...	...	...	50,414 (48,258)	—
Schools	...	...	...	...	125,005 (133,821)	—
Instruction (Class and Private)	...	...	...	...	12,722 (12,814)	—
Total					479,318 (514,540)	29,501 (33,413)
Slipper Baths					21,683 (26,977)	
Total Attendances					501,001 (541,517)	

Chloroscope examinations of the waters are carried out by the attendants twice daily. There are seven swimming pools in the Borough including those at Denbigh, Lealands and Stockwood High Schools, and the Luton and Dunstable Hospital. Water from the town's mains supply is used in the pools, each of which has a circulation system and is equipped with rapid sand filtration. The complete circulation is effected in each pool in a 4-4½ hour period and the water is completely changed annually. Breakpoint chlorination is employed in each case.

Seventy-eight samples of swimming bath water were procured by Public Health Inspectors and submitted to the Borough Chemist for examination. This procedure enables a check to be kept on the quality of the bath waters and permits rapid action to be taken where analyses show that water is getting out of condition.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Eight visits of inspection were paid to the Cinemas and one Theatre in the Borough for the purpose of satisfying the Council as the Licensing Authority that the sanitary accommodation was adequate and had been satisfactorily maintained during the year. There are two large Bingo Halls in the town which are also licensed for the sale and consumption of alcohol. These were regularly inspected by the Specialist Inspector for Food Hygiene.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Luton (No. 9) Smoke Control Order came into operation on 1st October, 1972, and the majority of firegrate conversions had been completed by the end of the year. The introduction of this Order brings the number of premises covered by Smoke Control Orders to 36.6% of the total and includes 21,054 houses whilst 40.9% of the acreage is now covered.

The percentage of houses which by reason of their age are eligible for a grant, i.e. those houses constructed before August 1964, continues to fall, and therefore when the Nos. 10 and 11 Smoke Control Areas were prepared, the total number of houses in the two areas together was raised, so that the rate of progress could be increased to make up for setbacks which have occurred in previous years, due to shortages of fuel or for financial reasons.

Confirmation from the Department of the Environment for the Nos. 10 and 11 Areas, which cover the Sundon Park and Biscot Road Areas, was awaited at the year end.

Industrial: The Clean Air Acts have required Industrialists to comply with strict standards of smoke emission and these are generally complied with. Where emissions have occurred the cause has normally been inadequate maintenance of plant.

National Survey: Extensive demolition work in the town centre in connection with redevelopment work has involved large numbers of fires resulting in periodic complaints of nuisance.

Two daily atmospheric recording stations at Park Square and Buxton Road are maintained as part of the National Survey of air pollution giving a useful monitoring of atmospheric conditions.

DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT, 1972.

Following increasing concern at the pollution of the environment by the deposit of waste matter from all sources, and the discovery of dangerous chemicals on sites which had relatively unrestricted access, the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act received the Royal Assent on 30th March, 1972. The Act has two main features:—

(1) It makes it an offence punishable by heavy penalties, to deposit on land any poisonous, noxious or polluting waste in circumstances in which it can give rise to an environmental hazard, that is to say, any circumstances in which it might cause danger to persons or animals or might pollute any water supply.

(2) The Act also introduced a notification procedure by which persons having noxious waste to dispose of are required to notify the Local Authority and the River Authority of the area in which the waste originates, the Local Authority and the River Authority of the area in which the waste is to be tipped, the owner of the tip and the person or firm who conveys the waste. In order to permit non-toxic waste to be disposed of with the minimum formalities, a Schedule has been issued listing materials which need not be notified providing they contain no hazardous quantity or hazardous concentration of any poisonous, noxious or polluting substance.

The local press were notified and letters have been sent to nearly 200 factories within the area notifying the requirements of the Act, and experience has shown that firms are having to give serious consideration to the content of their waste prior to its disposal, whereas before the Act came into force the only concern was its regular removal from the premises. Virtually all material which has been notified under the Act has been removed to tips situated outside the Borough, and it is the Corporation's policy that such wastes are not tipped on their own refuse tip near the Airport.

A total of 49 notifications was received by 31st December.

As a part of a nation-wide survey of tipping sites, local authorities have been asked to complete a questionnaire in respect of each tipping site within their district, whether privately or local authority owned, giving full details of the site and its use. The completed forms are then sent to the Institute of Geological Sciences for scrutiny so that qualified advice may be given where there may appear to be a threat to water supplies in any district. This information will also be used for the guidance of the New County Authorities, who will be responsible for refuse disposal from 1st April, 1974.

The table below gives a summary of the work carried out under the Clean Air Act during the year:—

Number of contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	51
Number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	79
Number of visits to boiler houses	...	...	...	...	10
Number of visits to premises in Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	957
Number of visits re special surveys	...	...	...	...	41
Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	...	...	...	...	7
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of smoke emission in smoke control areas	...	...	...	...	7
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of Section 12 of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	11
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	24
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations	...	...	...	...	289
Chimney heights determined	...	...	...	...	37

No applications for prior approval were made; 21 notifications of intention to instal new furnaces were received during the year.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The majority of complaints of noise and vibration again related to established factories and to conditions which have given rise to complaint on previous occasions. Industrialists have generally been very co-operative in voluntarily taking measures to reduce noise but as such measures are inevitably non-productive there has sometimes been reluctance to spend adequate sums of money on preventive measures, with the result that complaints again arise.

However with the current publicity being given to pollution in all its forms and the pending introduction of further legislation for control measures, industry is beginning to accept the higher costs of minimising noise satisfactorily. Co-operation between planning and environmental interests is absolutely vital in the effort to contain and reduce noise from all sources of future development.

Fifteen complaints of noise or vibration were received during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The number of visits to registered premises fell from 929 in 1971 to 562 in 1972. This decrease was foreshadowed in the narrative which accompanied the 1971 Report, and was directly attributable to staff shortages.

Thirty-one notices were served requiring works to remedy defects or deficiencies and 31 were complied with. Thirty-one accidents were reported.

One of the accidents involved the use of a slicing machine by a juvenile assistant. Legal proceedings were being instituted at the end of the year.

The remaining accidents were typical of the pattern reported in previous years; cuts from butchers' knives, and strains and bruises resulting from lifting heavy loads or slipping.

Although the volume of work achieved was lower than in previous years, the reduction was limited to fewer routine inspections. With the prospect of a normal level of operation during 1973 it is considered that no serious loss of progress towards full application of the Act's provisions has occurred.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	130	961	86
Retail shops	69	873	170
Wholesale shops warehouses	33	116	37
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	14	184	24
Fuel storage depots ...	1	9	—
Total	247	2,143	317

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises: 562.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	6,631
Retail shops	4,959
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	992
Catering establishments open to the public	1,301
Canteens	127
Fuel storage depots	54
Total	14,064
Total males	6,417
Total females	7,647

PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year

Class of premises	Section of Act or title of Regulations or Order	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
Offices	Sanitary Conveniences Regulations 1964 ...	Nil	Nil
Retail shops	Section 6(4) ...		
Wholesale shops, warehouses	Section 6(1) ...		
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Section 7		
Fuel storage depots ...	Section 10(1) ...		

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the conditions in which pet animals are kept pending sale. It provides for the licensing of premises from which pet animals are sold and empowers a Local Authority to make conditions regarding the housing and care of the pets. The conditions demanded in the Borough are those recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

There are eight licensed Pet Shops in the Borough and 41 visits were paid by the Public Health Inspector during the year to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

In addition, fourteen visits were paid by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon to examine the condition of animals kept for sale.

One application for a licence was refused on the grounds that the premises proposed was unsuitable and inadequate. The applicant did not pursue the matter further.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The purpose of this Act is to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for dogs and cats. Provision is made to ensure that suitable accommodation, food, drink and bedding material is provided and that the animals are exercised at suitable intervals. The measure also requires precautions to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease and for the protection of the animals in case of fire.

During the year three visits were paid by the Public Health Inspector to the only Kennels in the Borough. In addition two visits were paid by the Veterinary Surgeon.

However in the later part of the year it ceased operation as the land is to be developed for residential use.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The work under this heading involves the issue of licences for the movement of animals during the periods when Restricted or Infected Areas are in force and the enforcement of various requirements including the cleansing and disinfection of animal transport vehicles. Obviously work in this sector is of an intermittent nature dependent upon the incidence of infectious diseases.

It is also necessary to carry out the supervision of the export and import of animals (mostly horses for breeding and racing) which takes place on a considerable scale at the Municipal Airport. The Licences authorising these movements are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The main purpose here is to ensure that no straw or feeding stuffs is imported into the country, as this involves the risk of foot and mouth disease infection.

On three occasions considerable time was spent on the investigation of illegal importation of two dogs and one cat.

In an attempt to prevent this illicit traffic, some of the travel companies have agreed to give notice of the prohibition of importation of such animals in the literature issued to passengers.

LICENSING OF WASTE FOOD PLANTS

One plant is licensed to process swill used for feeding pigs on the premises.

The conditions applied were those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary staff. No problems arose from the operation of this plant. Strict control of the process is vital because of the serious risk of the spread of dangerous animal diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease.

Towards the end of the year the country experienced for the first time a serious outbreak of swine vesicular disease, a rare condition affecting only pigs, and which has only been recorded on two previous occasions—both on the Continent. Again, infected swill was thought to be the vehicle of infection.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Although there are very few premises in the Borough dealing in Feeding stuffs every effort has been made to secure a representative selection and six samples were obtained as well as three samples of fertilisers. All were informal and all were satisfactory. Three visits to premises were paid.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Although no samples were obtained during the year, investigations were concluded regarding a pillow examined at the end of 1971 following a complaint of an unusual odour. This was found to originate from the ticking of which the pillowcase was made, and was caused by the filling used in the finishing of the material. It did not constitute an infringement of the Act.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are only two offensive trades established in the Borough, a gut scraper and a fellmonger. The former is sited on land adjacent to the Abattoir complex and is fairly distant from dwellinghouses. Despite this, frequent complaints were made in the past as a result of which the firm undertook considerable expenditure in recent years involving the installation of new machinery, air conditioning, deodorising equipment and a new yard surface. For the first time for many years, virtually no complaints were made.

The fellmonger operated as usual without causing offence and no complaints were made about this establishment.

Six visits were paid to these premises.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961 INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector								7
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	18	—	—	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	642	36	9	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	39	19	Nil	Nil
Totals	699	55	9	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Not lighted	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Dirty condition	1	—	—	—	—
(f) Without indication	—	—	—	—	—
(g) No intervening space	4	—	—	4	—
(h) Needing repairs	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Not ventilated	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Not screened	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	18	15	—	—	—
Total	28	17	—	7	—

At the 31st December, 1972, there were 642 factories (mechanical power) and 18 factories (non-mechanical power) on the Register. These figures include 88 hat manufacturers and 28 allied trades. It is noteworthy that in 1948 there were 255 hat manufacturers in the Borough.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of outworkers in list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
FEBRUARY RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	808	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	188	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,008	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	661	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	12	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work ...	126	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	799	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 60

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,538

In connection with the above, the following work was undertaken:—

February Returns: 9 lists were forwarded to 9 other Local Authorities in respect of 166 workers.

3 lists were received from 3 other Local Authorities in respect of 3 workers.

August Returns: 9 lists were forwarded to 9 other Local Authorities in respect of 162 workers.

3 lists were received from 3 other Local Authorities in respect of 4 workers.

HOUSING

The houses dealt with under the housing programme since 1954 are classified below:—

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	1,006
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation	...			262
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	...	...	...	261
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	33
Number of houses purchased by the Corporation for Demolition	...			310
Number of houses closed or demolished by negotiation with Owners				14
				1,886
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	...	...	...	84
Total	...	...	...	1,802

Two dwellings were reported to the Health Committee as individually unfit and Closing Orders were made.

At the end of the year there were 11 “grey” properties and 38 “short lived” properties being used for human habitation. Almost all of these were for emergency accommodation for cases dealt with by the Social Services Department.

Ninety-eight houses were demolished during the year in Clearance Areas, and 26 on land acquired under Section 43(3) of the Housing Act, 1957.

In addition, four houses were closed, following rehousing of the occupants by the Corporation. One hundred and six properties which were included in the current Clearance programme were acquired for redevelopment and demolished during 1972.

Forty-three families comprising 180 persons were rehoused from unfit houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act in connection with Clearance Areas during the year.

The facility afforded whereby intending purchasers of houses in the County Borough are given an indication of the expected “life” of property was again much used by the Public. One thousand, three hundred and eighty-six enquiries were made.

Four houses were inspected in connection with applications for Improvement Grants.

Qualification Certificates and Certificates of Disrepair

The number of applications for qualification certificates received during the year was very much reduced when compared with 1971. This was due to the provisions of the Housing Finance Act, 1972, which provide for the phased conversion of all controlled tenancies to regulated tenancies and

applications for qualifications ceased altogether shortly after the Act came into force.

Although the Act still allows landlords to obtain qualification certificates in respect of controlled tenancies prior to decontrol it is not anticipated that many will take advantage of this procedure.

Certificates of Disrepair granted under the Rent Act, 1957, are also being phased out as applications for granting or cancellation of certificates of disrepair cannot be considered less than six months from the date of conversion for a controlled to a regulated tenancy.

As there are only 65 houses in Luton with a rateable value of less than £30 per annum it is unlikely that certificates of disrepair will affect any houses in Luton after 1st January, 1974.

RENT ACT, 1957

Details of Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled during the year are shown below:—

PART I

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates:—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	1
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	2
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	1
(7) Applications withdrawn	...	...	...	...	1

PART II

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

	1954 <i>Act</i>	1957 <i>Act</i>
(8) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil	Nil
(9) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil	Nil
(10) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	Nil	Nil
(11) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil	Nil

The survey of 328 houses in the Ash Road General Improvement Area was carried out and the reports, together with estimates of the costs of necessary renovations and repairs were passed to the Borough Planning Officer. This information is necessary in deciding on Improvement Grant applications.

Other Statistics

Routine House to House inspections	...	...	...	...	1,724
Improvement Area Surveys	...	...	...	...	328
Qualification Certificate inspections	...	...	...	...	76
Provisional Qualification Certificate inspections	...	...	...	...	34
Certificate of Disrepair inspections	...	...	...	...	3

One hundred and ten visits were paid in connection with these applications.

Qualification Certificate applications	...	...	...	20
Provisional Qualification Certificate applications	...	...	...	26
Qualification Certificates issued	...	...	...	15
Formal Refusals issued	...	...	...	45
Provisional Qualification Certificates issued	...	...	...	32

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Due to staff changes less time has been spent on this Housing aspect during the year. The situation was restored to normal towards the end of the period.

Continued survey work and complaints has resulted in a further 30 houses in Multiple Occupation being inspected and added to the register. In addition the follow-up procedures with the houses already the subject of notices commanded a great deal of time. This involved many interviews and appointments with Owners, Agents and builders to discuss the Council's requirements, resulting in 710 visits and 56 interviews.

One hundred and sixty-three visits were made to houses occupied by Immigrant families. In addition 106 visits were made to houses where the Ugandan Asians had arrived in the town. Each family was interviewed and advice given on various housing problems.

The excellent relations between this Department and the Fire Prevention Division of the Fire Authority have continued and we have received their full co-operation in all matters concerning the provision of means of escape from fire.

There are now more than 600 recorded Houses in Multiple Occupation and some two-thirds of these have been made to comply with the Council's standards for such premises.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the County Borough.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	280
No. of premises registered as Dairies	2

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965

No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	249
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	236
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Ultra Heat Treated	30
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Untreated	7

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

The designations under which milk is sold are Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated and Ultra-Heat Treated. The latter treatment is operated only by two or three dairies in the country, as it demands special plant including aseptic conditions for bottling or cartoning. It has the very special advantage of being long keeping and can be safely stored for several months without refrigeration so long as the container remains unopened.

The town's milk supply comes from considerable distances, even as far as Warwickshire. A large proportion is brought in by the bulk collection method and this has now risen to some 38,000 gallons daily out of a total consumption of 47,000 gallons.

One hundred samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Two samples failed the phosphatase test and six the methylene blue test. These failures occurred in a short space of time and no apparent cause was discovered. In some cases corresponding samples tested in the dairy Laboratory satisfied the test by a wide margin. In all cases repeat samples were satisfactory.

No samples were taken for Brucella examination. No raw milk is sold in the Borough.

Thirty-eight samples of cream and thirteen of yogurt were sent to the Public Health Laboratory where the prescribed test for pasteurised milk was applied. Six cream samples supplied by an associated dairy, failed the test. Repeat samples passed the test.

All the yogurt samples were satisfactory.

REGISTRATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD

Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	...	...	...	459
Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	...	...	101
Fish Frying and Curing ...	...	...	...	32

Twenty-eight applications for registration were approved during the year.

A total of 4,311 visits was paid to food premises to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 436 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	...	...	...	260
Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	...	...	137
Fish Frying and Curing ...	...	...	...	39

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY
VEHICLES) REGULATIONS 1966FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY
VEHICLES) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1966

Regular supervision of food shops was maintained to ensure continued compliance with the Regulations. No serious contraventions were found, but 186 notices were served for various defects and 190 were complied with.

The following table shows the type and number of food shops in the Borough:—

Supermarkets	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Flour Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Cooked Meats Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Off Licence Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Wholesalers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Asian Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Departmental Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total							699

In addition to the above there are 586 premises of all types serving meals which are detailed on page 77.

All of these premises are regularly inspected and all 1,285 comply with Regulation 16 (provision of hand washing facilities). Regulation 19 (Facilities for washing of food and equipment) applies to 1,176 of these premises and all are in compliance.

As there is no obligation for mobile shops to be registered with the Local Authority, the precise number operating within the Borough is not known. Inspections are carried out to enforce the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations and 24 were made on the streets of the town.

One tour of inspection of food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair, which visits the town periodically during the year, was made. All these stalls are equipped with facilities for personal washing and provided with hot water as required by the Regulations.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

Luton Arndale Centre

This is an up-to-date air conditioned complex of divergent trading facilities under one roof, including a market, supermarkets and mixed trading facilities in small self-contained units. Car parking facilities are within the complex with easy access to facilities. Delivery of goods is divorced from trading areas at the rear of the premises, with bulk food storage and food preparation room separated from trading areas.

The Market opened in January 1972 together with some of the Mall shops. The first supermarket opened in September 1972 and a further one and more Mall shops in November 1972. Further units and separates are due to open early in 1973 and it is anticipated to take a further two years for the complex to be completed.

There are 30 food stalls in the Market Hall as follows:—

Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
International and Asian Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Regular supervision of these premises has been maintained. Fifty-one visits of inspection have been paid during the year.

In addition to the Market the following shops are now open:—

Supermarkets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mixed shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Office suites, including Local Government Training Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the District.

Hygiene in Food Preparation

During 1972, all 41 kitchens, cafeterias and canteens, situated in Hospitals within the County Borough were inspected for defects, insect infestations and general decorative condition. A report was subsequently prepared and presented to the Control of Infection Committee held at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital, and reinspections have revealed that considerable works of redecoration, repair and the provision of kitchen wash-hand basins have been carried out.

Also during the year a survey was carried out concerning the handling and collection of kitchen waste and hospital waste material at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital. This has resulted in stricter and more efficient control in the general work of refuse disposal.

A third survey was carried out regarding the state of hygiene and cleanliness of the food and drink vending machines and tea bars of a large works in the town. The general standard of hygiene was found to be satisfactory but work of redecoration was found to be necessary and this work has now been almost completed.

Bacteriological swabs of food and kitchen utensils were taken in August in connection with the introduction of microwave oven reheating of food at a factory canteen in Luton. The results proved very satisfactory and the factory Medical Officer was informed.

The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene has appointed the Food Hygiene Specialist Public Health Inspector of this Department to be the oral examiner at their Certificate Course examinations held each year at Barnfield College of Further Education.

There are 586 premises in the town, made up as follows:—

Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	81
Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	28
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	85
Hospital Kitchens	...	...	...	...	41
Social Clubs	...	...	...	...	41
School Kitchens/Canteens	...	...	...	...	77
School Canteens (no meals cooked)	...	...	...	...	2
Nursery Kitchens	...	...	...	...	7
Canteens serving Snacks only	...	...	...	...	17
Caterers	...	...	...	...	5
Hotels, Guest and Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	37
Occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	46
Old People's Homes and other residential establishments	...	...	...	...	16
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	103
					586

The routine inspections and revisits of all types of food premises in the town were continued and the details of the work carried out are as follows:—

Total number of inspections, revisits and interviews: 1,406

Premises visited:—

Canteens	...	...	...	...	351
Guest Houses and Hotels	...	...	...	...	39
Restaurants, cafes and snack bars	...	...	...	...	437
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	113
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	186
New premises	...	...	...	...	35
Kitchens	...	...	...	...	51
Miscellaneous premises	...	...	...	...	194

In 138 premises the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970, were enforced—i.e. 20 items of major improvement were carried out (including drainage alterations, reconstruction of sanitary accommodation and complete re-equipping of premises, etc.), and 431 minor works were completed. Fourteen premises were made to comply with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and in 18 premises infestations of insects or vermin were treated and removed.

ICE-CREAM

Two hundred and sixty visits to ice-cream premises and vehicles were paid for the purpose of inspections, registration and obtaining samples of ice cream.

Two samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

One was placed in Grade I, and one in Grade II.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

During the Spring the Council, faced with the customary deficit on the Abattoir balance sheet, resolved to dispose of the undertaking. The Associated Meat Companies, who were by far the largest user and owned the adjoining meat cutting plant, wished to lease the premises. Negotiations occupied some months, but the transfer took place in August.

In order to have the Abattoir once more approved for Export trade to E.E.C. countries, alterations were put in hand involving considerable capital expenditure. The slaughter of pigs was discontinued and the slaughterhall was converted to the line system of dressing. The gut room was extended and mechanical systems for waste handling installed. At the end of the year the Company were awaiting approval of the premises in order to commence export operations.

The year's slaughtering figures were—Cattle 16,364, Sheep 31,819, Pigs 13,380 and Calves 81.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

As a result of the continuing shortage of Public Health Inspectors, a meat inspection unit consisting of a Senior Public Health Inspector (the former Abattoir Manager and Meat Inspector) and two Authorised Meat Inspectors was set up to carry out all meat inspection in the Borough. Holiday relief is provided by the Public Health Inspectors.

A complete service is maintained both at the Municipal Abattoir and at the one private slaughterhouse operated in the County Borough, for which the maximum charges permitted by the Regulations are made, being the actual cost of the service provided.

Six hundred and thirty-four visits were made to slaughterhouses. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 75,618 compared with 86,104 in 1971.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	17,497	387	131	38,480	19,123	75,618
Number inspected	17,497	387	131	38,480	19,123	75,618
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	2	4	1	51	27	85
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7,182	190	1	5,045	7,926	20,344
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	41.05%	50.13%	1.53%	13.24%	41.59%	27.02%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.03%	0.01%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	—	—	—	11
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	11	—	—	—	—	11
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The proportions of animals affected with disease were slightly higher than in 1971, and for the third successive year no case of bovine tuberculosis was recorded. The incidence in pigs fell from 0.17% to a new low of 0.03%.

Eleven cattle were affected with cysticercosis, a percentage of 0.06% (0.12% in 1971).

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1971	...	25
Applications for Licences considered during 1972	...	5
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1972	...	20

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised:—

<i>No. of Condemnation Notes</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Weight in lb.</i>
1,974	Beef	91,019
	Pork	39,730
	Mutton	12,838
	Fresh meat other than from slaughterhouses	4,605
	Meat, Canned and Frozen	3,888
	Sausages and Meat Products—Fresh and Frozen, Beefburgers, etc.	591
	Bacon and Ham	937
	Chickens, Turkeys and Rabbits—Fresh, Frozen and Canned	640
	Meat and Chicken Pies and Puddings—Fresh, Canned and Frozen	440
	Fish—Fresh, Canned and Frozen	1,479
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, Frozen and Fresh and Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Juices	11,728
	Preserves	349
	Vegetables—Fresh, Frozen and Canned, and Soups	5,990
	Milk and Milk Products, Cream—Fresh, Canned and Frozen and Tinned Milk Puddings	741
	Ice-Cream	841
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	38
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mixtures—Fresh and Frozen, Biscuits, Pastry—Fresh and Frozen	1,809
	Cereals and Baby Foods	252
	Custard, Blancmange, Mousse, Jellies, Yogurt, Cornflour, etc.	208
	Sauces and Pickles—Fresh and Frozen, Condi- ments, Fish and Meat Pastes, etc.	212
	Beverages, Soft Drinks, etc.	123
	Sugar and Sugar Confectionery, etc.	50
	Butter, Margarine, Cooking Oils, Suet and Lard	486
	Meat and Chicken Dinners	373
	Eggs	25
1,974		80 tons, 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs.
		179,392

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcasses and organs of 6 cattle, 1 calf, 51 sheep and 27 pigs.

Meat condemned at the Municipal Abattoir, the private slaughterhouse and at butchers' shops in the Borough is collected by an approved contractor who subjects this material to a steam digestion process. The remainder of the condemned food is disposed of by supervised burial on the Corporation's Airport Tip.

Five samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination in connection with various investigations and complaints. This service is most valuable to the Department as a supplement to meat inspection and other food examinations.

One hundred and fifty complaints relating to food and food containers were received during the year. Nine were found on investigation not to be justified and the majority of the remainder resulted in the issue of warnings or advice to the vendors. In no instance was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Mr. J. H. E. Marshall, M.A., F.R.I.C. (Cantab.), who writes:—

During the year under review a total of 424 samples was submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This included 201 samples of milk, and of these seven were deficient in fat of which, in turn, six were parts of large consignments where the whole consignment on average was quite satisfactory. The seventh sample deficient in fat was an unopened one pint bottle of milk submitted as a complaint by a customer. The fat content was 1 per cent whereas the statutory minimum is 3 per cent, and the fault was due to the dairy not mixing adequately a quantity of milk before filling bottles. A further 50 samples were deficient in solids not fat, but in all cases the Hortvet freezing point test showed that they were genuine milks without any extraneous water. These samples were either genuine but abnormal milks, or parts of large consignments where the average composition of the whole was above the statutory minimum. Penicillin was not detected in any sample.

Samples which were the subject of adverse criticism were as follows: A large can of orange juice contained excessive amounts of tin, sufficient to make it unsuitable for consumption, although it is doubtful whether it constituted a hazard to health. A sample of sherry contained at least 25 per cent added water. A sample of lemonade compounded from a number of bottles contained substantial amounts of sediment. The sediment consisted largely of yeasts and fibres suggesting the possibility of a fault in a filter somewhere in the production line. A sample of paw paw cubes in syrup was not labelled satisfactorily in that the list of ingredients was generic and not specific. A sample of cream did not indicate how it had been treated. An ice cream powder made a dubious claim for the product that could be made from it, and a sample of sea salt was labelled in French and could not readily be translated into English.

Complaint samples examined included a bun with a piece of plastic in it which could not have been baked in the bun, a grossly overheated pork pie and a snail from a bottle of milk. Tests on the snail showed that it was fresh and had not been "bottle washed". A can of limeade and lager contained lacquer from the can and a sample of tea was quite heavily contaminated with moulds. It was alleged that bread on sale was not wholemeal as described, but all the samples of wholemeal bread examined were properly described.

The foreign matter from a sample of horseradish sauce was a piece of plastic and not a fingernail as thought.

Further samples examined on behalf of the Health Department were a number of foodstuffs imported through Luton Airport, three samples of dust taken from the streets in the vicinity of the Town Hall, and a total of 18 necklaces. Earlier in the year much publicity had been given to the prevalent use of the ladybird beans (*abrus precatorius*) in the manufacture of necklaces. These beans were identified on behalf of the Local Authority. The Local Authority has no power to prohibit the use of such toxic beans, and indeed this would lead to quite a ridiculous state of affairs when so many common garden plants freely available, are toxic, for example, laburnum, foxglove, laurel, aconites, to name only a few.

Legislation introduced during the year included the following:—

There were amendments to the Irradiation of Food Regulations, Milk Regulations, Bread and Flour and the Lead in Food and Labelling. The Milk Regulations prescribed conditions, subject to which, licences are granted to use the special designation "ultra heat treated". The Bread and Flour Regulations extend the list of bleaching and improving agents. The Labelling of Food Regulations amend the more comprehensive Labelling of Food Regulations 1970, and the whole has caused many changes in the presentation of the labels on foodstuffs. The Lead in Food Regulations covered foods specially prepared for babies and young children. The Poisons Rules 1971 regulate the supply of cyanides. Food Standard Committee Reports were issued on the following, offals in meat products, liquid freezants in food, the date marking of foodstuffs, emulsifiers and stabilisers in food, and preservatives in food. Proposals for legislation concerned skimmed milk and non milk fat and colouring matter in food.

This may seem a considerable amount of legislation, but much of it is brought about by entry into the Common Market.

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	3
Meat and meat products	—	19
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	7
Fish—canned, and fish and meat pastes	—	7
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	14
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	4
Groceries—miscellaneous	—	52
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	5
Lard, cooking fat and suet and oil	—	2
Margarine	—	1
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	16
Milk	200	1
Drugs and Medical Preparations	—	9
Sausages and sausage meat	—	5
Soft Drinks	—	12
Wines, spirits and beers	14	3
Ice-cream and Lollies	—	2
Bread, Biscuits and Cakes	—	30
Cheese and Cheese Spreads	—	5
Vegetarian Products	—	2
Beverages	—	11
Totals	214	210
		424

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES OTHER THAN CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	12	3.99	8.56
February	21	3.78	8.38
March	9	3.60	8.35
Quarter ended 31.3.72 ...	42	3.79	8.42
April	23	3.57	8.54
May	12	3.60	8.85
June	16	3.71	8.85
Quarter ended 30.6.72 ...	51	3.61	8.71
July	12	3.54	8.70
August	18	3.57	8.68
September	13	4.13	8.92
Quarter ended 30.9.72 ...	43	3.75	8.77
October	24	4.22	8.73
November	14	3.75	8.67
December	14	3.99	8.71
Quarter ended 31.12.72 ...	52	4.01	8.71
Year ended 31.12.72 ...	188	3.79	8.66

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK

Month	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
June	8	5.22	9.28
August	3	4.59	8.91
Year ended 31.12.72 ...	11	5.12	9.21

Fifty samples of milk were reported upon as being abnormal in that they were deficient in solids—not fat. The Hortvet test showed them to be genuine milks.

Seven special samples were submitted for analysis following complaints.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**



COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

38-40 BUTE STREET,
LUTON, LU1 2EP

A. W. C. LOBBAN
M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M.,
D.P.H.
Telephone 31291

July 1973

To the Chairman and
Members of the Education
Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1972. The number of children on the Register increased from 32,563 in January 1972 to 33,292 in January 1973.

School entry medical examinations were carried out as in former years, but examinations of junior school children were curtailed in order to carry out examinations to determine eligibility for school milk on grounds of health. There were 12,970 children in the age group 7-12 years, and of 8,108 whose parents agreed to the examination, 888 were recommended to receive milk on health grounds.

Attendance at the Ophthalmic Clinic increased from 3,475 in 1971 to 3,634 in 1972 and the increase consisted of both pre-school children and school children.

There was an increase in the number of audiometric sessions carried out by school nurses at the School Clinic and in the number of children tested there, but the sessions and numbers at schools showed little change. A recently appointed audiometrician will carry out this work in future.

A unit for partially-hearing children was opened at Icknield High School in September 1972, and there are now facilities for partially-hearing children of all ages within the County Borough. However there are a number of profoundly deaf children who cannot fit into the ordinary school system and need to attend residential special schools.

Glenwood School, Dunstable, opened in September 1972, and increased the places available for children who are educationally severely subnormal, and particularly for those who need special care because of physical disability. Five Springs, a second school for educationally subnormal pupils, received its first 75 children. The Autistic Unit has now been transferred from Rothesay Nursery School to improved accommodation at Five Springs.

The total number of attendances at the Child Guidance Clinic increased from 537 in 1971 to 638 in 1972, and the number of cases referred increased from 249 in 1971 to 264 in 1972. Family doctors, Juvenile Courts and Probation Officers made more referrals than the previous year. During the year, provision was made on the establishment for a psychotherapist. As in other parts of the country, this service is under extreme pressure, and requests have been made to the Regional Hospital Board to increase the number of sessions.

Mrs. P. Hedger discontinued her part-time speech therapy sessions in July 1972, and the department was without a speech therapist for several months. We were very fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. S. Barnes on a full-time basis in October, 1972. As a result, the waiting list for treatment fell to 50 on 1.1.73. compared with 118 on 1.1.72. With the return of Mrs. Hedger, and the re-employment of another part-time speech therapist, future prospects for this important specialty are more promising than they have been for some time.

The Lady Zia Wernher Centre for children with cerebral palsy became a Local Education Authority special school for the physically handicapped on 1.4.72 with increasing co-operation between the Education Department, the School Health Service, and the Consultant Paediatrician.

Over the past 10-20 years, Luton County Borough Council has built up, with the assistance of its officers, a very good diagnostic, therapeutic, and educational service for handicapped children of all ages. In April 1974, the Education Department will pass to the new Bedfordshire County Council, and the School Health Service will become part of the services administered by the new Area Health Authority. Close co-operation between Health and Educational Services will continue in the new organisation, with the objective of increasing the efficiency of the service and making the best use of the skills and resources at our disposal.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee for their continued interest and support throughout the year.

I am grateful to all members of the staff for their contribution to the work of the Department, and to our colleagues in the Education Department, for their close co-operation and assistance.

In particular, I wish to thank Dr. G. A. Roberts and Mrs. S. Burgoyne who have prepared and edited this report, and who have continued to give detailed attention to the management of the School Health Service at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. C. LOBBAN,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer*

SCHOOL POPULATION

The upward trend in Luton continued and the school population rose from 32,563 in January, 1972, to 33,292 in January, 1973.

The number of pupils on the registers on the 20th January, 1973, was as follows:—

Primary, Junior and Comprehensive Schools and	
Vith Form College	32,688
Day Special School for E.S.N. Children ...	215
Nursery Schools and Classes	219
Nursery Schools and Classes—part-time ...	170

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Medical examination was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953. The standard of care given to infant schools, which aims at the early detection and treatment of defect or disease, was maintained. Most infant schools were visited three times during the school year. A “full” or “periodic” medical inspection was given, usually in the second term of a child’s attendance at school, and vision and hearing tests were carried out. The provision of accommodation for medical examination and hearing tests in schools is not always adequate.

The parents of 10 year old children were issued with a questionnaire and a modified or “selective” form of medical examination carried out. Only Richmond Hill School was visited for this purpose in 1972.

Vision testing in junior and comprehensive schools was carried out independently of doctors’ visits.

There were 3,777 periodic examinations in comparison with 4,208 in 1971 and of the children so examined 780 (20·6%) were found to have defects requiring treatment. Re-examinations totalled 1,568 compared with 1,932 in 1971.

The modified or “selective” form of examination was given to 15 children, a decrease from 2,345 examined in the previous year.

The need to examine the age group 7—12 years to determine eligibility for school milk without charge on grounds of health accounted for this decrease.

EDUCATION (MILK) ACT 1971

The Education Committee requested the Principal Medical Officer to arrange for the examination of the age group (7—12) formerly eligible for free school milk with the following results:—

No. in age group	12,970
No. examined	8,108
No. recommended to receive milk	888
Of children examined % receiving milk	10·9%
% receiving milk as against total in age group	6·8%

VISION SCREENING AT SCHOOLS

INTERMEDIATE

Number of children vision screened by health visitor/ school nurse	5,720
Number already under treatment for defective vision ...	363
Number referred to School Clinic for vision test ...	744

SENIOR

Number of children vision screened by health visitor/ school nurse	4,606
Number already under treatment for defective vision ...	621
Number referred to School Clinic for vision test ...	509

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

From September, 1967 newly arrived immigrant children of school age have been medically examined. Faeces specimens are examined for pathogens and parasites and the children are also tuberculin (Heaf) tested. The results are shown in the table which follows:—

Country of Origin	West Indies	Guyana	Pakistan (including Bangla-Desh)	India	Hong Kong	East Africa (All Asian in Origin)	U.S.A.	Total
Number ...	41	3	61	19	3	99	4	230
Heaf Positive	27	1	31	9	2	61	—	131
Abnormal Chest X-Ray ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye Defects ...	13	—	3	—	—	22	2	40
Ear Defects ...	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5
Other Defects	14	2	16	3	—	34	—	69
Abnormal Faeces Results*	27	1	36	9	1	7	—	81

*Hookworm, Round Worm, Tape Worm, Amoebiasis, Sonne Dysentery.

SCHOOL NURSES

The work of the school nurse included:—(1) preparation of pupils for medical inspection, i.e., weighing, measuring height and vision testing, (2) assisting the School Medical Officer at medical inspection, e.g., obtaining history from parents, details of home conditions, etc., (3) routine inspections of pupils for cleanliness, (4) assisting at special clinics, e.g., ophthalmic, orthopaedic, (5) home visitation.

A school nurse trained in audiometry carries out audiometric examinations and assists the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon at his clinic sessions.

School nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

1.	Number of attendances at clinics:—					
	School Health	...	...	...	...	253
	Special	...	...	...	...	1,568
2.	Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection	...	...	...	...	313
3.	Number of visits to schools for:—					
	(a) Head Inspections:					
	First Visits	...	...	...	...	330
	Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	34
	(b) Other Purposes	...	...	...	...	1,043
4.	Number of Home Visits	...	...	...	...	1,677

Cleanliness

All children attending primary and a proportion of those attending secondary schools were inspected by the school nurse at least once each term. The purpose of these inspections was to discover which children were harbouring headlice and eggs (nits), and to take action on any case of general dirtiness or other condition needing attention (e.g., running ears, plantar warts).

Most head infestation occurred in the children of a few families who are constantly re-infested from contacts at home.

During the year 79,254 inspections were made and 1,005 children were found to be verminous (3.0 per cent of the school population). Verminous children were excluded from school and treated, and home visits were made to persuade parents to co-operate. Malathion (Prioderm) is used to treat head infestation.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Diagnostic and treatment sessions are held at the School Clinic, Dallow Road, mainly as follows:—

School Health Clinic—Medical Officer's Sessions—Wednesday p.m.
Nurses' Treatment Sessions—daily.

Dental—daily by appointment.

Ophthalmic—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—five or six sessions weekly.

Orthoptic—Five sessions weekly.

E.N.T. Consultant—one session per month.

Physiotherapy Sessions—Monday p.m. and Thursday a.m.

Child Guidance Consultant's Sessions—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday—five sessions weekly.

Speech Therapy—10 sessions weekly.

Audiometric Testing—five to seven sessions weekly.

The treatment of minor ailments was carried out at the School Clinic, Dallow Road. Five nurses' sessions and one Medical Officer's School Health clinic were held each week.

The number of attendances at the Medical Officer's clinic was 402 compared with 460 in 1971 and 653 in 1970.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1968	1,864	28,653
1969	1,589	30,196
1970	653	31,400
1971	460	32,563
1972	402	33,292

The number of other sessions for consultation and treatment by appointment was increased from 242 in 1971 to 307 in 1972. Treatment and advice was given for nocturnal enuresis, ear, nose and throat conditions and other defects. There were 969 new cases and 596 subsequent attendances.

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1968	1,840	28,653
1969	2,137	30,196
1970	1,936	31,400
1971	1,857	32,563
1972	1,769	33,292

Fifteen children with scabies were diagnosed and treated, compared with 49 in 1971 and 21 in 1970.

No children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with 13 in 1971 and 3 in 1970.

The total number of attendances during the year for all diagnostic and treatment sessions, excluding those attending the dental clinic, was 15,033 of which 7,034 were first visits.

Visual Defects

(1) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

Mr. E. A. Butterworth, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., conducted five or six sessions each week at the School Clinic.

Operative treatment when indicated, was carried out at the Children's Annexe of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

				<i>Examined by Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>	
				<i>School Children</i>	<i>Pre-School Children</i>
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	3,549	285
Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	891	109
Number of return cases seen	...	...	...	2,133	127
Number of prescriptions issued	...	...	...	955	27
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	...	...	...	9	5

Vision testing was carried out at school medical examination. The "E" card was used in infant schools, and the Keystone Vision Screener in junior and senior schools.

(2) *Orthoptic Clinic*

Total attendances for year	...	...	...	397 school age
				294 pre-school age

Miss C. M. Dawson D.B.O., conducted five sessions per week, at the School Clinic by arrangement with the Luton and Hitchin Hospital Management Committee.

(3) *Colour Vision*

At routine vision testing sessions at junior and senior schools a colour vision test was carried out and 144 juniors and 99 seniors were found to have defective colour vision. There is no treatment for this condition.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Defects

The School Medical Officers continued to hold sessions at intervals for the observation and treatment of minor postural defects. Where necessary, children were referred to a Consultant at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital or Children's Annexe, for advice and/or operation.

Mrs. Pamela Peers M.C.S.P. held two physiotherapy sessions weekly from 17.4.72.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

Children suffering from these defects are treated at the School Clinic or referred for specialist opinion, after informing the family doctor. Children thought to have defects of hearing are examined at the School Clinic by audiometry or other special methods.

The Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon held monthly sessions at the School Clinic for children with hearing defects and saw others (e.g., patients with recurrent tonsillitis) at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and Children's Annexe. The teachers of the deaf attended the consultant sessions at the School Clinic.

Number of Audiometric Sessions (School Nurse) ...	311
Number of school children tested	2,150
Number of school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation	4
Number of pre-school children tested	154
Number of pre-school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant	5
Number of E.N.T. Consultant Sessions	11
Number of school children seen	44
Total number of attendances	52
Number of school children recommended to be supplied with hearing aids	6

In addition 23 pre-school children made 34 attendances, and seven were recommended to be supplied with hearing aids.

Hearing tests at school on infant school entrants were continued, and during the year 111 visits to schools were made. A school nurse visited schools with a portable audiometer and made group tests on 6-7 children at a time, referring any doubtful cases for more detailed testing at the School Clinic.

Number of sessions devoted to Audiometric Screening in school	111
Number of children tested	3,279
Number of children tested who required further test ...	916
Number of children re-tested at Clinic	746
Number of children discharged (no defect)	346
Number of children for observation	400
Number of children referred for further investigation by Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant	Nil

Units for children with partial hearing

During the year partially hearing children continued to attend the special units at St. Matthew's J.M., Legrave Infants' School and Legrave Nursery Class and Icknield High School.

At the end of the year there were 28 children attending the units and nursery class including five children from areas outside the County Borough.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Eighteen sessions were held during the year for the examination of delicate children and children with physical defects. There were six new and eleven return cases seen, making a total of 19 attendances.

Children in this group receiving special educational treatment during the year were distributed as follows:—

Home Tuition	2
Convalescent Home or Open Air School	4
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped ...	12

Backward and Disturbed Children

During the year three sessions were held by Medical Officers for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. There were one new and five return cases, making six attendances and recommendations regarding extra tuition at school, special educational treatment or observation were made.

No children were ascertained during the year under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, as educationally subnormal, but 14 children were considered to need education at Richmond Hill School and 45 at Five Springs School under informal arrangements and five children were considered to need education in residential special school.

During the year 18 children were admitted to Richmond Hill School and 37 children were transferred to Five Springs School from Richmond Hill and 38 children were admitted for the first time to Five Springs School.

Transport was provided for 59 children to and from Richmond Hill School and 75 to and from Five Springs School.

One session was held during the year for the assessment of children referred for emotional behaviour problems. Seven children were seen, making seven attendances, and appropriate recommendations regarding referral to the Child Guidance Clinic or further observation were made. Five Springs School which takes educationally subnormal children opened in September 1972. Arrangements are made for severely subnormal children to attend Hillcrest School, Dunstable (formerly the Junior Training Centre) and Glenwood School, Dunstable which opened in September 1972.

An assessment panel was held at intervals to consider the educational needs and best placement for children in the severely subnormal category. Representatives of the various local authority departments of Luton and Bedfordshire and of the hospital paediatric service attended.

Child Guidance

Consultant Psychiatrist: DR. F. MILNE M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M.

The Consultant Psychiatrist's time is increasingly used for consultation with various agencies and individuals (regular monthly meetings with Social Services Department, two meetings with Juvenile Panels of Magistrates, one with the School Medical Officers, and supportive visits to one of the Local Authority Children's Homes). Plans to make wider contacts with other agencies in the community are in mind. The department continues to receive a large number of referrals and the majority appear to be appropriate. A great deal of follow-up and supportive case work is undertaken by the social workers. The appointment of Mrs. S. Beck in August 1972 brought the staff of social workers to three.

A psychotherapist has now been added to the establishment.

Number of cases referred	...	...	...	...	...	264
Number of new cases seen by Psychiatrist (including 44 referred but not seen in 1970)	...	...	...	...	...	168
Number of old cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	95
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	638

Source of Referral

P.S.M.O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Consultants	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Juvenile Court and Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Social Services Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Self-referred	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL							264

Age Distribution of Children Referred

Pre-school (under 5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Primary school (5-7 inc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Junior school (8-11 inc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Senior school (11+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Post school (15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL							264

Action taken over new cases referred in 1972

Supported at clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Assessment only	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Failed appointments	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Awaiting assessment	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
TOTAL							264

Home visits carried out by social workers during 1972	...	763
Interviews at clinic (Parents and/or Children) by Social Workers	...	907

Treatment

Number of children attending groups	...	...	...	13
Number of attendances	...	...	...	137
Number of children seen individually by Dr. Milne	...			43
Number of attendances	...	...	...	304
Number of children seen individually by Social Workers				7
Number of attendances	...	...	...	148

School Psychological Service

Principal Educational Psychologist: MRS. B. SKETCHLEY, B.A., B.Comm.,
Dip.Ed., M.Ed., A.B.P.S.

This has been a particularly difficult year in relation to staffing. Mrs. Anne Spurgeon left us in August, 1971 but was not replaced until November, 1972, when we were joined on a temporary basis by Mrs. M. Large. Meanwhile Mrs. Marian Lindsey re-married and moved from the area in August, 1972. At no time, therefore, did we have our full complement of three and for a quarter of the year there was only one psychologist.

Notwithstanding these difficulties we have struggled to maintain a reasonably satisfactory service.

We have attempted to cope as quickly as possible with new referrals and the number of new cases seen, 162, compares very favourably with the figure achieved in the previous year with a better staffing ratio.

We have also attempted to maintain our sessions at schools and this year managed 197. This is in line with current national policy. It is now considered too expensive on scarce psychologist time to see only individual children. Instead there is an increasing emphasis on giving away the skills of the psychologist as much as possible, i.e. to teachers and others concerned with the handling of children. Thus, it is hoped that some of the skills will filter through to the advantage of the community at large.

Pursuing this policy further there has been increasing liaison with Social Services, though this has been perforce limited by scarcity of personnel. There is a scope for a much wider, more effective liaison and with more staff, this would certainly be implemented.

Our counselling/advisory service continues and is demanded by the parents. In an increasingly confusing world the need for advice for parents is ever greater. By agreeing to a referral of their child parents expect real help. It is frustrating not to be able to provide this properly.

The pressure of places in Remedial Teaching Units became more acute with the closing of Downside Remedial Teaching Unit in September.

This leaves a paucity of places for the whole Eastern side of town, a fact of which the schools in the area are not slow to remind us. There is a need for a more evenly distributed peripatetic service, whether this be an expansion of Remedial Teaching Units or by the implementation of a team of peripatetic teachers. One hopes to see some progress in this field in the coming year.

The Lady Zia Wernher School is now fully the responsibility of the L.E.A. and at the request of the head teacher each child there has been seen at least once and the psychologist attends regular discussion panels.

It is hoped that a determined effort will be made during the coming year to recruit more staff and that the clerical help will also be available which is necessary if an increasingly complex service is to be run efficiently.

The need is there. The good will and co-operation of the schools is there. The basis organisation and structure also exists. It remains to recruit the staff and this, one greatly hopes, will be done as soon as possible.

Statistics for the year ended December 1972 are as follows:—

Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Number of old cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Number of subsequent attendances, including those for observation and counselling	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	489
Number of children recommended for teaching in remedial units	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number referred to Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of sessions at schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	197

In addition 38 pre-school children were seen making 44 attendances.

Autistic Unit

Current Number on roll—7

Number of children moved during the past year	...	...	...	2
Number of children admitted during the past year	...	...	...	Nil

Of the two children who moved during the year one was transferred to Hillcrest School, Dunstable and the other child was admitted to a residential Special School.

Speech Therapy

Mrs. P. Hedger L.C.S.T. temporarily discontinued her part-time work in July 1972 and the department was without a speech therapist until October, 1972 when Mrs. S. Barnes L.C.S.T. was appointed full-time.

The average number of sessions per week rose slightly from 3.5 in 1971 to 3.8 in 1972.

Number of school children attending for assessment	...	...	161
Number of school children attending for treatment	...	...	47
Total number of attendances	...	...	670
Number of pre-school children attending for assessment	...	...	46
Number of pre-school children attending for treatment	...	...	22
Total number of attendances	...	...	255

Chiropody

Mr. A. Shepherdson, M.Ch.I., S.R.Ch., discontinued his weekly session in April, 1972. Miss D. K. Thompson, M.Ch.I., S.R.Ch. who carried out one session from 3.1.72 took on this additional session.

Number of new patients seen	...	...	...	...	...	185
Number of subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	772
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	957
Number discharged	...	...	...	...	...	169

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Principal School Dental Officer

J. W. COOMBS, L.D.S., D.D.P.H., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Staff

The table below gives the number of dental officers and dental auxiliaries employed in the school and maternity and child welfare services, and the strength in whole time equivalent at the end of 1972 with the corresponding figure for 1971.

	31st December 1972	31st December 1971
Full-time Dental Officers	3.00	3.00
Part-time Dental Officers	—	—
Actual strength in terms of W.T.E. ...	3.00	3.00
Full-time Dental Auxiliaries	—	1.00

Though the figure for dental officers is the same a staff change has taken place. Mr. Newton who had worked with this authority for eight years, latterly in the grade of Senior dental officer, moved at the end of October to take up a post as an Area Dental Officer with Bedfordshire School Dental Service. At about the same time a new dental officer, Mrs. Coombe, started on a full time basis with the service. In February Mrs. Croydon the dental auxiliary had to leave us for domestic reasons and to date it has not been possible to obtain a replacement.

The ratio of dental officers to school population continues to worsen, this year the number of school children per dental officer standing at 11,000 is considerably higher than that of any other authority in Southern England. Recent efforts to recruit further staff have not been fruitful. In order to increase surgery space a caravan equipped as a mobile dental unit has been ordered and will be put into service during 1973 either at schools or health centres which are distant from the town centre.

Inspection

During the year dental inspections were carried out at:—

- 1 Infant School
- 8 Junior Schools

The number of children inspected for the first time in the year at school was 3,342 and 2,851 were inspected for the first time in the School Clinic.

Of this number inspected 4,098 (66.18%) were found to require treatment.

Of the total number of children inspected at school 55.37% requested that any necessary treatment should be carried out at the school clinic, an increase of about 11% compared with 1971.

During the year 518 children were re-inspected at school or the Clinic of whom 343 (66.24%) required treatment.

Treatment

Of 3,022 children offered treatment 2,685 (88.8%) were actually treated.

The average number of teeth filled per patient was 1.92 and the average number of fillings per patient was 2.24.

The average number of teeth extracted per patient was 1.14 and for every tooth extracted 1.69 were filled.

The number of cases requiring emergency treatment during the year remained much the same as last year.

1971	97
1972	100

The number of children supplied with dentures for the first time was 14 in 1972, this figure being much the same as previous years.

Dental Health

The figures in the preceding section show that the number of fillings per patient showed a fall from the previous year but the number of extractions per patient increased and the ratio of fillings per extraction also showed a fall.

At the same time the percentage of patients requiring treatment and those actually treated increased. These facts tend to show that both the need and demand for treatment are increasing.

The continued lack of staff and accommodation still makes it impossible to tackle the problem on a satisfactory basis. Recruitment has been disappointing but continued efforts are being made to advertise the vacant posts.

Statistics

A summary of the school dental work carried out during 1972 is as follows:—

<i>Inspections</i>	1972	1971
(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	3,342	5,268
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	2,851	2,503
Number of (a) and (b) found to require treatment	4,098	5,213
Number of (a) and (b) offered treatment ...	3,022	3,448
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic ...	518	462
Number of (c) found to require treatment	343	282

Attendances and Treatment

TOTAL VISITS	7,076	7,928
Additional courses commenced	145	135
Total courses commenced	2,830	3,032
Courses completed	2,070	2,155
Fillings in permanent teeth	4,054	4,859
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,963	2,250
Permanent teeth filled	3,346	3,969
Deciduous teeth filled	1,807	2,052
Permanent teeth extracted	812	785
Deciduous teeth extracted	2,235	2,095
General Anaesthetics	1,100	1,032
Emergencies	100	97
Number of pupils X-rayed	236	229
Prophylaxis	98	132
Teeth otherwise conserved	273	272
Number of teeth root filled	14	11
Crowns	18	20

Orthodontics

New cases commenced during year	77	70
Cases completed during year	51	37
Cases discontinued during year	14	6
Number of removable appliances fitted ...	107	72
Number of fixed appliances fitted	—	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ...	6	1

Dentures

Pupils supplied with full dentures for the first time	—	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures for the first time	14	11
Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time)	21	14

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(Children having a disability of mind or body necessitating education by special methods.)

The Local Education Authority have a statutory duty to discover children in their area who, having attained the age of two years, require special educational treatment.

The number of children in special schools for handicapped children at 31st December during each of the past five years is shown below.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically Handicapped	Speech	Delicate	Total	% of Total School Population
1968	4	3	6	—	180	2	24	5	1	6	231	0.80
1969	3	2	6	—	175	2	24	6	2	7	227	0.75
1970	3	2	5	—	182	4	23	8	2	4	233	0.74
1971	2	2	6	—	214	2	28	8	2	5	269	0.82
1972	2	1	7	1	280	4	40	11	3	4	353	1.06

The ten categories of Handicapped Pupils defined in the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations are as follows:—

(a) Blind Pupils

"Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is, or is likely to become, so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight."

Number of blind pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	2
Total number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind as at 31.12.72	2

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils

"Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight."

Number of partially sighted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for partially sighted children as at 31.12.72	1

(c) Deaf Pupils

"Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language."

Number of deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.72	7

(d) Partially Deaf

"Pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils."

Number of partially deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of partially deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for Partially Deaf Children as at 31.12.72	1
Number of pupils attending Special Class at Icknield High School at 31.12.72 (including one child from another area)	8
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at St. Matthews J. M. as at 31.12.72 ...	10
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Legrave I. as at 31.12.72 (including one child from another area)	5
Number of children attending Legrave Nursery Class ... (including one child from another area)	5
Number of pupils with hearing aids attending other Luton schools	42

(e) Educationally Subnormal Pupils

"Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions, resulting in educational retardation, require some specialist form of education, wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools."

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	109
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Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Richmond Hill School during the year	18
Number of Educationally Subnormal children admitted to Five Springs School during the year (including 37 transfers from Richmond Hill School)	75
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools	4
Total number of children on Register at Richmond Hill Special School at 31.12.72 (including three children residing in County area)	101
Total number of children on Register at Five Springs Special School at 31.12.72	74
Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools as at 31.12.72	22
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Hillcrest School, Dunstable	37
Number of Educationally Subnormal children attending Glenwood School, Dunstable	45

(f) Epileptic Pupils

"Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils."

Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	2
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic children as at 31.12.72	4

(g) Maladjusted Children

"Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational readjustment."

Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	13
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools etc., for maladjusted children during the year	12
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc., as at 31.12.72	40

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils

"Pupils not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools."

Number of physically handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Day Special Schools	Nil
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	4
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.72	11
Number of physically handicapped pupils at Day Special Schools as at 31.12.72	Nil
Number of physically handicapped pupils attending Lady Zia School as at 31.12.72 (including nine children residing in Beds. C. C. area and two from Herts.)	31

(i) Pupils Suffering from Speech Defect

"Pupils who on account of defect or lack of speech not due to deafness, require special educational treatment."

Number of pupils with speech defect newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools as at 31.12.72	3

(j) Delicate Pupils

"Pupils not falling under any other category who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment, or cannot, without risk to their health or educational development, be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools."

Number of delicate pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	2
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Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	1
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.72	4

B.C.G. VACCINATION

(Circulars 22/53, 72/49, and 7/59)

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 against tuberculosis which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1972, using the British freeze-dried vaccine (Glaxo). The number of children attending Local Education Authority schools in this age group (children born between 1st September, 1957, and 31st August, 1958), totalled 2,600 and of this number, 1,020 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings 928 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. Ninety-two (9.2%) gave positive reactions, usually indicating past or present tuberculosis infection or previous B.C.G. vaccination, and the strong reactors (Heaf test 3 and 4) were referred to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray and investigation. The incidence of strong positive reactors (Heaf test 3 and 4) was 35 in 1972 compared with 42 in 1971 but there were no cases of tuberculosis amongst them.

Number of children in age group	2,600
Number accepting invitations for skin test	1,226
Number who attended for skin test	1,020
Number of absentees	206
Number of negative reactors	928
Number of positive reactors	92
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	—
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.	928
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	35
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic... ..	30
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	5
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	—
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	2
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculosis infection	1

Year	No. of 13-year old children in L.E.A. Schools	No. Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	% of Positives in Tested Groups
1967	1,848	1,348 (72.4%)	217	1,131	14.3
1968	2,040	1,323 (64.4%)	249	1,074	13.3
1969	2,101	1,562 (74.3%)	354	1,208	22.7
1970	2,090	1,741 (83.6%)	269	1,472	15.6
1971	2,196	1,664 (75.8%)	251	1,413	16.1
1972	2,600	1,020 (39.2%)	92	928	9.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease in school children during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Scarlet Fever	10	24	4	5	4
Whooping Cough	29	—	2	9	1
Measles	447	182	257	381	27
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	2	8	1	1	1
Infective Hepatitis	3	8	38	19	26
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	1	—	—
Other Infectious diseases ...	2	2	1	3	7

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Under the age of fifteen a medical certificate is required before a child starts employment or within fourteen days of taking employment, stating that the employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development and that it will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

A medical certificate is required at six monthly intervals.

Number of children for whom certificates were issued ...	368
Number of children for whom certificates were refused ...	—

Total	368
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The number of children licensed during 1972 was 368 and the nature of employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries	236
Errand boys, shop assistants, etc.	132

One certificate was issued under the Children's and Young Persons Act 1933, in connection with employment of children in entertainment.

PART I TABLE A—MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Age groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1968 and later	331	330	1	—	13	53	57
1967	923	922	1	—	77	162	211
1966	2,149	2,149	—	—	175	311	431
1965	173	172	1	—	18	31	45
1964	39	39	—	—	4	6	10
1963	19	19	—	—	1	1	2
1962	17	17	—	7	1	—	1
1961	17	17	—	—	—	1	1
1960	24	24	—	—	1	3	3
1959	23	23	—	—	1	—	1
1958	28	28	—	—	5	1	6
1957 and earlier	34	34	—	—	10	4	12
TOTAL ...	3,777	3,774	3	7	306	573	780

Table B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,451
Number of Re-inspections	2,223
TOTAL	3,674

Table C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	26,418
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	1,005
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) ...	1,005
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil

PART II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin T	49	1	—	50	92
		68	—	3	71	—
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ... T	270	15	8	293	18
		445	9	10	464	—
	(b) Squint ... T	101	—	—	101	3
		7	—	—	7	—
	(c) Other ... T	11	—	—	11	19
		12	—	—	12	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ... T	23	1	1	25	10
		678	—	4	682	1
	(b) Otitis Media T	31	—	—	31	1
		97	2	1	100	—
	(c) Other ... T	3	—	—	3	5
		1	—	—	1	—

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPEC- TIONS
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
7	Nose and Throat ... T	106	—	4	110	5
		308	—	3	311	—
8	Speech T	31	—	—	31	36
		71	—	2	73	—
9	Lymphatic Glands ... T	16	—	1	17	—
		94	—	2	96	—
10	Heart T	17	2	—	19	6
		123	—	1	124	—
11	Lungs T	23	—	2	25	4
		68	—	1	69	—
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ... T	9	—	—	9	1
		18	—	—	18	—
	(b) Other ... T	35	—	1	36	1
		207	1	4	212	1
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ... T	15	—	1	16	3
		41	—	1	42	—
	(b) Feet ... T	43	—	1	44	7
		111	2	5	118	1
	(c) Other ... T	15	—	2	17	5
		45	—	2	47	1
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ... T	8	—	—	8	1
		10	—	—	10	—
	(b) Other ... T	19	—	—	19	11
		26	—	2	28	—
15	Psychological— (a) Development T	36	—	1	37	2
		135	—	3	138	—
	(b) Stability ... T	7	—	—	7	14
		45	—	2	47	—
16	Abdomen T	7	—	—	7	—
		26	—	—	26	—
17	Other ... T	11	—	1	12	79
		27	1	3	31	—

**PART III. TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Nursery and Special Schools)**

Table A
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	7
Errors of refraction (including squint)	3,023
TOTAL	3,030
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	955

Table B
DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	38
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	412
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treatment	26
TOTAL	477
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1972	10
(b) in previous years	32

Table C
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	58
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	—
TOTAL	58

Table D
DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	15
Impetigo	—
Other skin diseases	16
TOTAL	31

Table E
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	263

Table F
SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	47

Table G
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,005
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	942
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—	
Orthoptics	278
Chiropody	246
Immigrants treated for parasites in faeces	64
TOTAL (a)-(d)	2,535

**PART IV. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY**

INSPECTIONS

	Number of pupils		
	Inspected	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment
First inspection—school	3,342	} 4,098	} 3,022
First inspection—clinic	2,851		
Re-inspection—school or clinic ...	518	343	—
TOTALS	6,711	4,441	3,022

VISITS

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year	1,460	1,095	130	2,685
Subsequent visits	1,889	2,170	332	4,391
TOTAL VISITS	3,349	3,265	462	7,076

COURSES OF TREATMENT

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Additional courses commenced	83	56	6	145
Total courses commenced ...	1,543	1,151	136	2,830
Courses completed	—	—	—	2,070

TREATMENT

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Fillings in permanent teeth ...	1,332	2,311	411	4,054
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	1,879	84	—	1,963
Permanent teeth filled ...	1,038	1,938	370	3,346
Deciduous teeth filled ...	1,725	82	—	1,807
Permanent teeth extracted ...	125	592	95	812
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	1,772	463	—	2,235
Number of general anaesthetics	717	344	39	1,100
Number of emergencies ...	64	31	5	100

Number of pupils X-rayed ...	236
Prophylaxis	98
Teeth otherwise conserved	273
Teeth root filled	14
Inlays	—
Crowns	18

ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during the year	77
New cases completed during the year	51
Cases discontinued during the year	14
Number of removable appliances fitted	107
Number of fixed appliances fitted	—
Number of pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	6

DENTURES

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-15	Ages 15 and over	Total
Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time:				
(a) with full denture	—	—	—	—
(b) with other dentures	3	9	2	14
TOTAL	3	9	2	14
Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time) ...	3	9	9	21

ANAESTHETICS

Number of general anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers ...	—
--	---

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	1,220·5
Sessions devoted to inspection	18·0
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	0·0

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
RETURN OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
PART I
NEW ASSESSMENTS AND PLACEMENTS

During the calendar year ended 31.12.72:														
A	How many handicapped children were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes?	Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt. Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp. Def. (10)	TOTAL (11)		
B	How many children were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	boys	1	1	—	—	1	11	65	1	1	82		
		girls	—	—	—	1	—	2	44	—	—	48		
		(i) of those included at A above	boys	—	1	—	—	—	3	39	1	—	44	
			girls	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	26	—	27	
			(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1972	boys	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	14
				girls	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	5
(iii) TOTAL Newly placed B (i) and (ii)	boys	1	1	1	—	3	—	11	39	2	—	58		
	girls	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	28	—	—	32		

PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN
SPECIAL SCHOOLS: INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS: IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND UNITS:
UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE EDUCATION ACT 1944: AND BOARDED IN HOMES

	As at 25th January, 1973	Blind (1)		P.S. (2)		Deaf (3)		Pt. Hg. (4)		P.H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E.S.N. (8)		Epil. (9)		Sp. Def. (10)		TOTAL (11)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A	CHILDREN AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS																						
	(i) Waiting before 1st January 1972																						
	(a) day places																						
	(b) boarding places																						
	(ii) Newly assessed since 1st January 1972																						
	(a) day places																						
	(b) boarding places																						
	(i) Waiting before 1st January 1972	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
	(a) day places																						
	(b) boarding places	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	10	2
	(ii) Newly assessed since 1st January 1972																						
	(a) day places																						
	(b) boarding places																						
	Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	6	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	14	6

APPENDIX I

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

The Ministry of Education Circular 249, 1952, requires that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching profession, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory for those entering the teaching profession. During the year 186 examinations were made in accordance with the provisions of the above Circular and X-ray examinations were arranged where necessary. In addition 93 students were examined on leaving Putteridge Bury College.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF OF CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO SUPERANNUATION OR SICK PAY SCHEMES

Departments concerned:—	<i>No. of medical examinations</i>	<i>No. of forms scrutinised</i>
Airport	4	61
Borough Treasurer's	1	50
Borough Valuer's	—	19
Education	14	233
Fire Service	9	7
Health	11	86
Housing	—	39
Magistrates' Clerks	1	6
Recreation and Leisure	5	76
Social Services	12	87
Technical Services	30	172
Town Clerks	8	62
Heavy Goods Vehicle Drivers	89	—
Total	<u>184</u>	<u>898</u>

Examinations carried out on behalf of other Authorities 12

