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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1945

BY

JOHN P. LITT, M.D. D.P.H.

PUBLIC OFFICES,
CLIFTON DRIVE SOUTH,
LYTHAM ST. ANNES.





Public Offices,
Clifton Drive South,
LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

August, 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st 1945.

I resumed my duties on July 1st 1945 on release from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to which I had been recalled on April 1st 1940.

During my absence Dr. James Mair has deputised as Acting Medical Officer.

The Health of the Borough has been very good for the past twelve months, the number of cases of notifiable Infectious Disease has been very small and it is very satisfactory to note that only one case of Diphtheria was recorded.

The most urgent need at the moment is for additional housing accommodation and no effort should be spared to provide this as expeditiously as possible.

I desire to thank the members of the Health Committee for the assistance they have accorded to me, and to express my appreciation for the work which has been so ably and loyally carried out by the Staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN P. LITT, M.D. D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area.....	5,802 acres.
Population (Census) 1931.....	25,760.
" (Midsummer 1945, estimated by Registrar General).....	29,510.
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931).....	6,300.
" " " " (Rate book end of 1945) ..	8,360.
Rateable Value.....	£346,198.
Produce of Penny Rate.....	£1,400.
Live Births:	
Legitimate	<u>Males.</u> 177) 195. <u>Females</u> 154) 168. 363.
Illegitimate	18) 14)
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated population)	12.3
Still Births:	<u>Males</u> 7 <u>Females</u> 4
Still Births: Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.....	29.
Number of Deaths:	<u>Males</u> 212 <u>Females</u> 274 486.
Death Rate.....	16.4
Corrected Death Rate. (See x below).....	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes.....	NIL.
Rate per 1,000 total births:	
Sepsis Other maternal causes	NIL.
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	
Legitimate 10 Illegitimate 1	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age Per 1,000 live births.....	30.
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births...	30.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.	31.
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (6) Rate.....	0.20
" from other Tuberculosis Disease (Nil) Rate....	0.00
" from Scarlet Fever (Nil) Rate....	0.00
" from Diphtheria (Nil) Rate....	0.00
" from Measles (Nil) Rate....	0.00
" from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) (3) Rate....	0.10
" from Cancer... .. (85) Rate....	2.88

x as the comparability factor is not now issued by the Registrar General, the "corrected" death rate cannot be given.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of the institution: University of Illinois at Chicago

2. Address: 434 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60607

3. Telephone: 312/979-3100

4. Fax: 312/979-3100

5. E-mail: library@uic.edu

6. Website: http://www.library.uic.edu

7. Date of report: 10/1/99

8. Name of reporter: John Doe

9. Title of report: Annual Report of the Library

10. Summary of findings: The library has a collection of 100,000 books and 50,000 journals. It has a circulation of 1,000,000 books and 500,000 journals. The library has a budget of \$1,000,000 and a staff of 100 people.

11. Recommendations: The library should continue to expand its collection and improve its services. It should also consider the possibility of a new building.

12. Conclusion: The library is a valuable resource for the university and the community. It has a strong collection and a good staff. It is well managed and well funded.

(2)
CAUSES OF DEATH IN LYTHAM ST. ANNES BOROUGH, 1945

Causes of Death (Civilians only) All causes. Total.		Male.	Female.
		212	274
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.....	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever.....	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever.....	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	1
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	1	5	-
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis.....	-	-	-
8. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	1
9. Influenza	1	-	-
10. Measles	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.....	-	-	-
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-
13. M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus.....	3	-	-
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	10	-
13 F. Cancer of Uterus	-	2	-
15 Cancer of Breast	-	11	-
16 Cancer of all other sites	24	28	-
17. Diabetes	2	4	-
18 Intracranial vascular lesions	34	41	-
19 Heart Disease	61	93	-
20 Other diseases of Circulatory System.....	5	6	-
21 Bronchitis	11	12	-
22 Pneumonia	5	3	-
23 Other Respiratory Disease	2	1	-
24 Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum.....	1	1	-
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	2	-
26 Appendicitis	-	2	-
27 Other Digestive Diseases	5	6	-
28 Nephritis	6	15	-
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis.....	-	-	-
30 Other Maternal Causes	-	-	-
31 Premature Birth	1	2	-
32 Congenital Malformations, Birth, Injury, Infantile Disease	4	2	-
33 Suicide	2	2	-
34 Road Traffic Accidents	2	-	-
35 Other Violent Causes	6	1	-
36 All other causes	28	23	-

Statistics of the Area.

1. Population.

The Registrar General estimates the population at the middle of 1945 at 29,510; 840 less than in the previous year and 3,750 more than at the last Census (1931).

2. Births.

363 live births - 195 male and 168 female are credited by the Registrar General to the Borough. This is 50 less than in the previous year and the birth rate is 12.3 per 1000 which is 2.5 per 1000 above the mean rate for the preceding five years; but 3.8 below the rate for England and Wales and 6.8 below that for the 148 Smaller Towns.

There were 32 illegitimate births - 18 male and 14 female - representing 8.8 per cent of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.08 per 1000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1944 were 6.0 per cent and 0.8 per 1000.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LYMAN ST. ANNE'S HOSPITAL, 1944

Cause of Death		Total	
All Causes		1944	1943
1	Ischemic heart disease	10	11
2	Coronary atherosclerosis	10	11
3	Myocardial infarction	10	11
4	Angina pectoris	10	11
5	Valvular disease	10	11
6	Conduction system disease	10	11
7	Arrhythmias	10	11
8	Heart failure	10	11
9	Shock	10	11
10	Stroke	10	11
11	Brain tumor	10	11
12	Brain trauma	10	11
13	Brain infection	10	11
14	Brain degeneration	10	11
15	Brain vascular disease	10	11
16	Brain injury	10	11
17	Brain surgery	10	11
18	Brain radiation	10	11
19	Brain drug	10	11
20	Brain infection	10	11
21	Brain degeneration	10	11
22	Brain vascular disease	10	11
23	Brain injury	10	11
24	Brain surgery	10	11
25	Brain radiation	10	11
26	Brain drug	10	11
27	Brain infection	10	11
28	Brain degeneration	10	11
29	Brain vascular disease	10	11
30	Brain injury	10	11
31	Brain surgery	10	11
32	Brain radiation	10	11
33	Brain drug	10	11
34	Brain infection	10	11
35	Brain degeneration	10	11
36	Brain vascular disease	10	11
37	Brain injury	10	11
38	Brain surgery	10	11
39	Brain radiation	10	11
40	Brain drug	10	11
41	Brain infection	10	11
42	Brain degeneration	10	11
43	Brain vascular disease	10	11
44	Brain injury	10	11
45	Brain surgery	10	11
46	Brain radiation	10	11
47	Brain drug	10	11
48	Brain infection	10	11
49	Brain degeneration	10	11
50	Brain vascular disease	10	11
51	Brain injury	10	11
52	Brain surgery	10	11
53	Brain radiation	10	11
54	Brain drug	10	11
55	Brain infection	10	11
56	Brain degeneration	10	11
57	Brain vascular disease	10	11
58	Brain injury	10	11
59	Brain surgery	10	11
60	Brain radiation	10	11
61	Brain drug	10	11
62	Brain infection	10	11
63	Brain degeneration	10	11
64	Brain vascular disease	10	11
65	Brain injury	10	11
66	Brain surgery	10	11
67	Brain radiation	10	11
68	Brain drug	10	11
69	Brain infection	10	11
70	Brain degeneration	10	11
71	Brain vascular disease	10	11
72	Brain injury	10	11
73	Brain surgery	10	11
74	Brain radiation	10	11
75	Brain drug	10	11
76	Brain infection	10	11
77	Brain degeneration	10	11
78	Brain vascular disease	10	11
79	Brain injury	10	11
80	Brain surgery	10	11
81	Brain radiation	10	11
82	Brain drug	10	11
83	Brain infection	10	11
84	Brain degeneration	10	11
85	Brain vascular disease	10	11
86	Brain injury	10	11
87	Brain surgery	10	11
88	Brain radiation	10	11
89	Brain drug	10	11
90	Brain infection	10	11
91	Brain degeneration	10	11
92	Brain vascular disease	10	11
93	Brain injury	10	11
94	Brain surgery	10	11
95	Brain radiation	10	11
96	Brain drug	10	11
97	Brain infection	10	11
98	Brain degeneration	10	11
99	Brain vascular disease	10	11
100	Brain injury	10	11

Total for 1944

The following table compares the mortality of the Lyman St. Anne's Hospital for the year 1944 with the mortality for the year 1943. The total number of deaths for 1944 was 10, and for 1943 was 11. The most common cause of death in 1944 was Ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 10 deaths. In 1943, the most common cause of death was also Ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 11 deaths.

1944

The following table compares the mortality of the Lyman St. Anne's Hospital for the year 1944 with the mortality for the year 1943. The total number of deaths for 1944 was 10, and for 1943 was 11. The most common cause of death in 1944 was Ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 10 deaths. In 1943, the most common cause of death was also Ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 11 deaths.

The following table compares the mortality of the Lyman St. Anne's Hospital for the year 1944 with the mortality for the year 1943. The total number of deaths for 1944 was 10, and for 1943 was 11. The most common cause of death in 1944 was Ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 10 deaths. In 1943, the most common cause of death was also Ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 11 deaths.

Still Births.

There were eleven still births - seven male and four female during the year as compared with 14 during the previous year. This represents 3.0 per cent of the total births and a still-birth rate of 0.37 per 1000 of the population.

Deaths

The number of resident deaths which occurred during the year was 486 of which 212 were males and 274 females. This gives a crude death rate of 16.4 per 1000 which is 0.8 per 1000 above the mean death rate for the previous five years and 5.0 above the rate for England and Wales, and 4.1 above that for the 148 Smaller Towns.

Corrected death rate. This cannot be given as the comparability factor is not now issued by the Registrar General.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.1. Water Supply.

Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board and at no time during the year was there any shortage. All houses in the Borough are supplied direct from the main; some of the hotels and boarding houses are also provided with storage cisterns which supply basins etc.

All water is treated by mechanical filtration, lime water is added to prevent any plumbo solvent action and the water is afterwards chlorinated.

No samples have been taken locally but the water board regularly submit samples to bacteriological analysis. 24 samples taken during the year showed that the water supply in this Borough is satisfactory and wholesome.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

There have been no alterations or extensions during the year.

3. Rivers and Streams.

The only stream in the district is the Liggard Brook which flows into the Ribble Estuary and is largely fed by ditches which drain the moss on the landward side of the town. Some of the latter are occasionally subject to pollution from the overflow from the cesspools of neighbouring farms.

4. Closet Accommodation.

Excrement disposal is almost entirely by water carriage and there are in the Borough approximately 11919 water closets and 31 waste water closets. At the end of the year there were in use 16 privies and 53 pail closets all belonging to houses where no sewer was available.

5. Removal of House Refuse.

The removal and disposal of house refuse have been carried out on the same lines as in former years. Shortage of staff has given rise to some difficulty in the removal; every effort is being made to empty dustbins as frequently as possible, but in present conditions a certain amount of delay is unavoidable.

6. Sanitary Inspections.

During the year 1884 premises were visited and 615 defects or nuisances were discovered of which 586 had been remedied at the end of the year.

Stillbirths

There were eleven still births - seven male and four female during the year as compared with 15 during the previous year. This represents 2.0 per cent of the total births and a still-birth rate of 0.20 per 1000 of the population.

Deaths

The number of resident deaths which occurred during the year was 100 of which 115 were males and 85 females. This gives a crude death rate of 10.4 per 1000 which is 0.5 per 1000 above the mean death rate for the Dominion that year and 0.3 above the Dominion rate for males and 0.1 above that for the females. The percentage of deaths which occurred in the hospital was 10.0 per cent as compared with 10.0 per cent in the previous year.

Water Supply1. Water Supply

Water is supplied by the City Water Board and at no time during the year was there any shortage. All houses in the Borough are supplied by the City Water Board and the water is supplied by the City Water Board and at no time during the year was there any shortage.

All water is treated by mechanical filtration. The water is added to prevent any chemical action and the water is afterwards chlorinated.

No samples have been taken recently but the water board regularly supply samples to the local health officer. The samples taken during the year showed that the water supply in this Borough is satisfactory and wholesome.

2. Drainage and Sewerage

There have been no alterations or extensions during the year.

3. Rivers and Streams

The only stream in the district is the River Great Ouse which flows into the River Great Ouse and is largely fed by rain which falls on the land on the right bank of the river. The water is used for domestic purposes and is collected from the river for the purpose of supplying the town.

4. Street Sanitation

Extensive disposal is almost entirely by water carriage and there are no other methods of disposal. The water carriage is used for the disposal of all refuse and the water carriage is used for the disposal of all refuse.

5. Removal of House Refuse

The removal and disposal of house refuse has been carried out by the local authority and the local authority has been carrying out the removal and disposal of house refuse.

6. Public Health

During the year 1921 public health was maintained in the Borough and the local authority has been carrying out the removal and disposal of house refuse.

HOUSING

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :-

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 19

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 23

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932. 9

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 13

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 9

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... -

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers..... 8

3. Action under statutory powers during the year :-

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs -

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-

(a) By owners -

(b) By local authorities in default of owners..... -

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-

(a) By owners 2

(b) By local authority in default of owners..... -

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 3 x

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders -

x Demolition Orders will be made for the remaining six houses when housing accommodation is available.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... -

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit..... -

1. Inspection of dwelling-house during the year:
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected under section 11 of the Housing Act, 1925, in which defects were reported and remedied
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state of dangerous or injurious condition as to health or safety or human habitation
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which orders were made under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1925, for the purpose of remedying defects or improving the housing conditions
2. Remedy of defects during the year (where service of formal notices is required):
 - (a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs to be made
 - (b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (i) By owners
 - (ii) By local authorities in default of owners
 - (c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be made
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners
 - (d) Proceedings under section 11 of the Housing Act, 1925:
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be made
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners
3. Action under statutory powers during the year:
 - (a) Proceedings under sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1925:
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be made
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners
 - (b) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1925:
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be made
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners
 - (c) Proceedings under section 13 of the Housing Act, 1925:
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be made
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners
 - (d) Proceedings under section 14 of the Housing Act, 1925:
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be made
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners

The general standard of housing is high, for there is much good class residential property. There are however a few old thatched cottages and houses in the older streets at the east end of the Borough, which will be scheduled for demolition as soon as alternative accommodation for the residents is available.

There is a very serious shortage of houses and many families are compelled to live under restricted and unsatisfactory conditions. There are several hundred families requiring homes and in the majority of instances their needs will be met by two or three bedroomed houses, but in a few instances a larger type will be required.

A scheme for the erection of 82 houses is now in operation and the work of building these houses commenced in September 1945. In addition 50 permanent and 50 pre-fabricated houses are to be built and a further 30 houses constructed by private builders.

There are a number of instances of overcrowding where whole families are accommodated in one or two rooms; this is due to the acute shortage of houses and will only be remedied as new accommodation is provided.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

1. Cowsheds and Dairies.

At the end of the year there were 28 cowkeepers on the register and the approximate total number of cows in milk was 520. The number of retail purveyors on the register was 35 of whom four had their premises outside the Borough.

Many of the dairies need considerable structural improvement and alterations to bring them up to the standard of the Order and practically all require to be equipped with adequate facilities for sterilising utensils. These defects should be remedied as soon as circumstances permit.

2. Graded Milks.

One licence for bottling and 15 licences for the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" milk, one for bottling of "Accredited" Milk and one for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk were issued by the Council during the year.

(b) Meat Supply.

1. Meat.

All animals slaughtered for food in the Borough are killed at the Public Abattoirs, St. Annos. The Abattoir is under the control of the Minister of Food, but a Sanitary Inspector is present at the time of slaughtering and inspects all meat. During the year 29 tons 6 cwts were condemned mainly on account of Tuberculosis.

2. Other Foods.

All food shops are regularly inspected and during the year some 322 tinned foods, 1828 lbs. of corned beef, 1 cwt. of fish and a number of other foodstuffs e.g. fowls, eggs, butter and bacon were condemned.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER DISEASE.

(a) Notifiable Diseases.

1. Scarlet Fever.

During the year 52 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified among civilians and eight non-civilians. The corresponding figures for 1944 were 64 and three.

The general standard of housing is high, but there is a wide range of quality. The Government has a policy of providing housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

There is a very serious shortage of houses for many families, and the Government is taking steps to increase the supply. The Government has a policy of providing housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

A scheme for the provision of 25 houses is now in operation, and the Government is taking steps to increase the supply. The Government has a policy of providing housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

The Government is taking steps to increase the supply of housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) The Supply

1. Considerable work has been done in the past few years to increase the supply of housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

2. The Government is taking steps to increase the supply of housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

(b) The Quality

3. The Government is taking steps to increase the supply of housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

(c) The Cost

4. The Government is taking steps to increase the supply of housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

(d) The Future

5. The Government is taking steps to increase the supply of housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) The Supply

1. The Government is taking steps to increase the supply of housing for the low-income groups of the community, which will be achieved by the construction of new housing and the improvement of the existing stock.

The age and sex distribution of the civilian cases are set out in the following table :-

	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-25 Years	25-45 Years	45 years and over	Total.
Males	6	7	5	4	-	-	22
Females	13	12	5	-	-	-	30
TOTAL	19	19	10	4	-	-	52

2 Diphtheria.

During the year only one case of Diphtheria was notified and no death was recorded. This is very creditable, and must be attributed in a great measure to the response by the public in accepting the protective immunisation against this disease, which is offered free by the Council. Every effort must be made to maintain our "protected" rate as high as possible.

The age and sex distribution are given below :-

	1-10 Years	10-15 Years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 years and over.	Total
Males	1	-	-	-	-	1
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1

Immunisation.

Immunisation has been carried out on the same lines as in former years and during the year 797 children were immunised as compared with 216 in the previous year. The age and sex distribution is set out below.

Under one year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	3 - 4 Years	4 - 5 Years	5 - 10 Years	10 - 15 Years	Total
11	192	40	37	25	288	204	797

The immunising agent used was Alum Precipitated Toxoid - two doses being given at an interval of four to five weeks.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Diphtheria antitoxin is available to medical practitioners free of charge and can be obtained from the Public Health Office or, when the Office is closed, at either of the Police Stations in the Borough.

3 Enteric Fever.

No cases of Enteric Fever have been notified during the year.

4 Cerebro-spinal Fever.

One case of Cerebro-spinal fever was notified.

5 Puerperal Pyrexia.

Eight cases were notified, but all were comparatively mild in character and cleared up under modern methods of treatment.

6. Measles.

118 cases of measles were notified as compared with 162 cases in the previous year. The disease was not severe and there were no deaths.

The age and sex distribution are set out below :-

	Under 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-25 Years	25-45 Years	45 & Over	Totals
Males	-	9	20	33	-	-	1	-	63
Females	1	12	12	27	-	2	1	-	55
TOTALS	1	21	32	60	-	2	2	-	118

7. Whooping Cough.

There was a further decrease in the prevalence of whooping cough during the year, only 23 cases being notified against 42 in the previous year.

The age and sex distribution are set out below :-

	Under 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-25 Years	25-45 Years	45 & Over	Totals
Males	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	11
Females	1	6	3	-	1	1	-	-	12
TOTALS	2	8	11	-	1	1	-	-	23

8. Tuberculosis.

The following table sets out the number of new cases notified and the deaths during 1945.

New cases and Mortality during 1945.

Age periods Years	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
25 -	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
35 -	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
45 -	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
55 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	7	6	6	4	1	5	-	-
	13		10		6		Nil.	

There has been a decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified - 23 as compared with 40 and the number of deaths is approximately half those recorded in 1944. The mortality rate is 0.20 per 1000 as compared with 0.42 in the previous year.

Influenza.

Influenza is non-notifiable and the information as to its prevalence is mainly derived from the deaths returns.

6. Diseases.

The cases of diseases were notified as compared with 1925 were in the previous year. The diseases were not notified as in the year of disease.

The age and sex distribution are set out below:-

Disease	Age					
	Under 10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30 and over
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	6	6	6	6	6	6

7. Whooping cough.

There was a marked increase in the prevalence of whooping cough during the year, only 11 cases being notified as compared with 10 in the previous year.

The age and sex distribution are set out below:-

Disease	Age					
	Under 10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30 and over
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	6	6	6	6	6	6

8. Tuberculosis.

The following table sets out the number of new cases notified in 1926 and the number during 1925:

Age and sex distribution are set out below:-

Age	Sex					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 10	1	1	1	1	1	1
10-15	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-20	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-25	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-30	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-35	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-40	1	1	1	1	1	1
40-45	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-50	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-55	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-60	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-65	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-70	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-75	1	1	1	1	1	1
75-80	1	1	1	1	1	1
80 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	12	12	12	12	12	12

There has been a decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis during the year, only 12 cases being notified as compared with 15 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the number of cases of tuberculosis has decreased in all the age groups.

9. Influenza.

There was a marked increase in the prevalence of influenza during the year, only 11 cases being notified as compared with 10 in the previous year.

During the year one death (male) - two less than in 1944, was registered as being due to Influenza. It had been anticipated that an epidemic might occur during the winter months and a scheme for dealing with such an outbreak was prepared. Fortunately our fears were not realised.

Cancer.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths from cancer, 85 deaths - 34 males and 51 females were registered as being due to this disease, and the death rate is 2.88 per 1000. The corresponding figures for 1944 were - 63 deaths (23 males and 40 females) and a rate of 2.07 per 1000.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Maternity Services.

The arrangements made with the two local voluntary hospitals for the admission of maternity cases remained in operation and during the year 67 cases were admitted to the Lytham and 50 to the St. Annes War Memorial, hospitals. Both hospitals gave very valuable service and our mothers are fortunate in being able to have their babies under such excellent conditions. There are times however in which the supply of beds cannot cope with the demand and it is hoped that in the new year extensions to the existing accommodation may become available.

Ante-natal Clinic.

An ante-natal clinic is held once a month at both hospitals at which cases referred to the Consulting Obstetrician by private practitioners are seen by him. During this year 21 women attended these clinics. This is in addition to the weekly ante-natal clinics held by the Maternity Sister at each hospital.

Infant Mortality.

The local registrar's return shows that 11 infants - 7 males and 4 females - died within twelve months of their birth, as compared with 21 in the previous year.

Health Visiting.

This has been carried out on the same lines as in former years and during the year the Health Visitors paid 289 first and 1023 total visits to children under one year of age, and 1134 visits to children aged between one and five years. They also paid 98 first and 191 total visits to expectant mothers.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The two Infant Welfare Centres continued to be held at the Public Offices, St. Annes and the Lytham Baths, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons respectively.

The attendances at the Centres are set out below:-

Total attendances of children under 1 year of age.....	1023.
" " " " " between 1 & 5 years.....	1134.
Total number of children who have attended for the first time and who at the date of their first attendance were :	
Under one year of age	262.
Over 1 year of age	397.

During the year the following cases were reported: ...
Total number of children under 1 year of age ...
Total number of children under 5 years of age ...
Total number of children under 15 years of age ...

Infant Mortality

The local registrar's return shows that 11 babies - 7 males and 4 females - died within twelve months of their birth, as compared with 21 in the previous year.

Health Visiting

This has been carried out on the same lines as in former years and during the year the Health Visitors held 540 first and 1035 total visits to children under one year of age, and 1154 visits to children aged between one and 15 years. They also held 25 first and 101 total visits to expectant mothers.

Infant Welfare Centres

The two Infant Welfare Centres continued to be held at the Public Offices, ... and the ... respectively.

Infant Welfare Centres

The attendance at the Centres was ...
Total attendance of children under 1 year of age ...
Total attendance of children under 5 years of age ...
Total attendance of children under 15 years of age ...

Infant Welfare Centres

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Infant Welfare Centres

The attendance at the Centres was ...
Total attendance of children under 1 year of age ...
Total attendance of children under 5 years of age ...
Total attendance of children under 15 years of age ...

Infant Welfare Centres

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Infant Welfare Centres

The two Infant Welfare Centres continued to be held at the Public Offices, ... and the ... respectively.

Total number of children who attended during the year and who at the end of the year were :-

Under 1 year of age	189
Over 1 year of age	397

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

Child Life Protection.

This work has continued on the same lines as in former years. At the end of the year there were on the Register eight Foster parents and 77 children, 69 of whom were being maintained in residential nurseries. All the premises were visited regularly and the children were always found to be well cared for. In no instance was it necessary to take any action.

There is no other child in the family during the year and no other child of the year was -

Under 1 year of age
Over 1 year of age

Unlabeled Reservations

No cases were reported during the year.

Child Life Protection

This work has continued as in former years. At the end of the year there were on the list 181 children and 17 children, 22 of whom were being maintained in residential care. All the children were visited regularly and the children were also found to be well cared for. In no instance was it necessary to take any action.