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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES.



REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1946.

BY

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PUBLIC OFFICES,
CLIFTON DRIVE,
LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	5,802 acres.
Population (Census) 1931	25,760.
" (Midsummer 1946, estimated by Registrar General)	30,490.
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)	6,300.
" " " " (Rate book end of 1946)	8,482.
Rateable Value	£351,764.
Produce of Penny Rate	£1,425.
Live Births:	
Legitimate	<u>Males.</u> 176 } 185 <u>Females.</u> 166 } 177 <u>362.</u>
Illegitimate	9 } 11 }
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated population).	11.8
Still Births:	<u>Males.</u> 10 <u>Females.</u> 4
Still Births: Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	37.
Number of Deaths:	<u>Males</u> 196 <u>Females</u> 296 492.
Death Rate	16.1
Corrected Death Rate (See * 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	29.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	50.
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (10) Rate	0.32
" from other Tuberculosis Disease (Nil) Rate	0.00
" from Scarlet Fever (.1) Rate	0.03
" from Diphtheria (Nil) Rate	0.00
" from Measles (Nil) Rate	0.00
" from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) (Nil) Rate	0.00
" from Cancer (75) Rate	2.46

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

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LYTHAM ST. ANNES BOROUGH, 1946.

Causes of Death.		Male.	Female.
All causes.	Total.	196	296
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	1
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	1
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	4	6	-
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
8. Syphilitic Disease	2	-	-
9. Influenza	3	2	-
10. Measles	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	-	-
13. M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	3	-	-
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	6	-
13. F. Cancer of Uterus	-	4	-
15. Cancer of Breast	-	15	-
16. Cancer of all other sites	16	24	-
17. Diabetes	-	2	-
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	29	53	-
19. Heart Disease	61	102	-
20. Other diseases of Circulatory System.....	4	7	-
21. Bronchitis	18	16	-
22. Pneumonia	4	3	-
23. Other Respiratory Disease	2	1	-
24. Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	-
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis	1	-	-
27. Other Digestive Diseases	2	4	-
28. Nephritis	8	18	-
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	-	-	-
30. Other Maternal Causes	-	-	-
31. Premature Birth	2	1	-
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth, Injury, Infantile Disease	5	1	-
33. Suicide	1	1	-
34. Road Traffic Accidents	5	-	-
35. Other Violent Causes	3	4	-
36. All other causes	14	24	-

Statistics of the Area.1. Population.

The Registrar General estimates the population at the middle of 1946 at 30,490; 980 more than in the previous year and 4,730 more than at the last Census (1931).

2. Births.

362 live births - 185 male and 177 female are credited by the Registrar General to the Borough. This is 1 less than in the previous year and the birth rate is 11.8 per 1,000 which is 1.1 per 1,000 above the mean rate for the preceeding five years; but 7.3 below the rate for England and Wales and 9.5 below that for the 148 Smaller Towns.

There were 20 illegitimate births - 9 male and 11 female - representing 5.5 per cent of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.65 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1945 were 8.8 per cent and 1.08 per 1,000.

• 1944 •

Still Births.

There were fourteen still births - ten male and four female during the year as compared with 11 during the previous year. This represents 3.8 per cent of the total births and a still birth rate of 0.46 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths.

The number of resident deaths which occurred during the year was 492 of which 196 were males and 296 females. This gives a crude death rate of 16.1 per 1,000 which is 0.7 per 1,000 above the mean death rate for the previous five years and 4.6 above the rate for England and Wales, and 4.4 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. 23 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 12,106 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 2,144 premises were visited and 794 defects or nuisances were discovered of which 707 had been remedied at the end of the year.

7. Rodent Control.

In December 1945, a full-time Rodent Operator was engaged and during the year 1946 a total of 1355 visits has been made to various properties in the Borough. 108 infestations of rats and mice were treated with an estimated kill of 785 rats and 385 mice. The principle source of infestation was found to be the Liggard Brook, and this has now been reduced from a major to a very minor infestation.

8. Factories.

238 visits have been made to factories (mechanical and non-mechanical). The following defects etc. were discovered or reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories and in each case the matters were remedied :-

Bakehouse not limewashed	1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	1
Walls of factory dirty.....	3
Conveniences not effectively lighted.....	2
No conveniences on building site.....	1

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)	38
(2) (b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	10
(1) (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose.....	47
(2) (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	15
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	-
(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.....	10

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	28
(Repairs to 10 houses were commenced in 1947)	

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.	-

In December 1945, a Public Health Officer reported that during the year 1945 a total of 1,500 cases had been made in various properties in the Borough. The information of cases and cases were treated with an estimated bill of 700 cases and 300 cases. The Public Health Officer was found to be the largest. Work and this has now been reduced from a major to a very minor infection.

6. Public Health

The Public Health Officer has made in December 1945 a report on the following defects and cases reported or reported by the Public Health Officer and in each case the Public Health Officer has made a report on the following:-

1	Public Health Officer
2	Public Health Officer
3	Public Health Officer
4	Public Health Officer
5	Public Health Officer
6	Public Health Officer

7. Public Health

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

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected under Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(3) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(4) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(5) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(6) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(7) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(8) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(9) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(10) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

(11) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Public Health Officer Public Health Officer

HOUSING. (CONT'D).

- 3 (b) (2) 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 sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made -
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders -
- (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 -

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 a large number of 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.

Work has been continued with the building of the 82 houses commenced in September 1945. In addition 94 permanent and 10 pre-fabricated houses are to be built.

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 27 cowkeepers on the register and the approximate total number of cows in milk was 500. The number of retail purveyors on the register was 27 of whom two 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.

Two licences for bottling and 18 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. Annes. 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 30 tons 9 cwts were condemned mainly on account of Tuberculosis.

2. Other Foods.

All food shops are regularly inspected and during the year some 668 tinned foods, 3½ cwts 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 16 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. The corresponding figure for 1945 was 60.

The age and sex distribution of the 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	-	3	3	1	-	1	8
Females	2	4	1	1	1	-	8
TOTAL	2	7	4	1	1	1	16

2. Diphtheria.

During the year only three cases of Diphtheria were notified and no deaths were 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	15-25 Years	25-45 Years	45 years and over	Total
Males	-	-	1	-	-	1
Females	-	-	1	1	-	2
TOTAL	-	-	2	1	-	3

Immunisation.

Immunisation has been carried out on the same lines as in former years and during the year 766 children were immunised as compared with 797 in the previous year. The age 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
10	234	34	13	13	209	253	766

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

(b) Confidentially.

1.1. Name.

All animals slaughtered for food in the Borough are killed under Public Health Act, 1902. The slaughter is under the supervision of the Borough of Food, and a sanitary inspector is present at the time of slaughtering and inspects all meat. During the year 1902 2 cars were condemned mainly on account of tuberculosis.

2. Other Notes.

All food shops are regularly inspected and during the year 1902 2 shops were found to be in breach of the Food and Drug Act, 1899. During the year 1902 2 shops were found to be in breach of the Food and Drug Act, 1899.

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

(a) Notifiable Diseases.

1.1. Scarlet Fever.

During the year 1902 10 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. The corresponding figure for 1901 was 20.

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

1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661		1660		1659		1658		1657		1656		1655		1654		1653		1652		1651		1650		1649		1648		1647		1646		1645		1644		1643		1642		1641		1640		1639		1638		1637		1636		1635		1634		1633		1632		1631		1630		1629		1628		1627		1626		1625		1624		1623		1622		1621		1620		1619		1618		1617		1616		1615		1614		1613		1612		1611		1610		1609		1608		1607		1606		1605		1604		1603		1602		1601		1600		1599		1598		1597		1596		1595		1594		1593		1592		1591		1590		1589		1588		1587		1586		1585		1584		1583		1582		1581		1580		1579		1578		1577		1576		1575		1574		1573		1572		1571		1570		1569		1568		1567		1566		1565		1564		1563		1562		1561		1560		1559		1558		1557		1556		1555		1554		1553		1552		1551		1550		1549		1548		1547		1546		1545		1544		1543		1542		1541		1540		1539		1538		1537		1536		1535		1534		1533		1532		1531		1530		1529		1528		1527		1526		1525		1524		1523		1522		1521		1520		1519		1518		1517		1516		1515		1514		1513		1512		1511		1510		1509		1508		1507		1506		1505		1504		1503		1502		1501		1500		1499		1498		1497		1496		1495		1494		1493		1492		1491		1490		1489		1488		1487		1486		1485		1484		1483		1482		1481		1480		1479		1478		1477		1476		1475		1474		1473		1472		1471		1470		1469		1468		1467	
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Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Diphtheria antitoxin . . available to medical practitioners free of charge, 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.

One case of Enteric Fever has been notified during the year.

4. Cerebro-spinal Fever.

No cases of Cerebro-spinal fever were notified.

5. Puerperal Pyrexia.

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

6. Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case of Acute Poliomyelitis has been notified during the year. This was a schoolchild, aged 11 years who made a complete recovery.

7. Measles.

113 cases of measles were notified as compared with 118 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	1	16	16	17	-	-	-	-	50
Females	3	16	20	22	-	1	-	1	63
Totals	4	32	36	39	-	1	-	1	113

8. Whooping Cough.

There was a slight increase in the prevalence of whooping cough during the year, 28 cases being notified against 23 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	8	5	2	1	-	-	-	17
Females	3	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	11
TOTALS	4	9	10	4	1	-	-	-	28

9. Tuberculosis.

The following table sets out the number of new cases notified and the deaths during 1946.

Table 1. (continued)

1. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1950, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1949, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table.

Table 2. (continued)

2. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1950, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1949, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table.

Table 3. (continued)

3. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1950, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1949, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table.

Table 4. (continued)

4. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1950, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1949, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table.

Table 5. (continued)

5. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1950, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1949, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table.

Table 6. (continued)

6. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1950, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1949, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table.

Year		Sex		Age		Race	
1950	1949	Male	Female	0-14	15-64	White	Nonwhite
100	120	50	70	20	80	80	20
110	130	55	75	22	88	85	15
120	140	60	80	24	96	90	10
130	150	65	85	26	104	95	5
140	160	70	90	28	112	100	0

Table 7. (continued)

7. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1950, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1949, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table.

8. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1950, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1949, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table.

Year		Sex		Age		Race	
1950	1949	Male	Female	0-14	15-64	White	Nonwhite
150	170	75	95	30	120	105	0
160	180	80	100	32	128	110	0
170	190	85	105	34	136	115	0
180	200	90	110	36	144	120	0
190	210	95	115	38	152	125	0

Table 8. (continued)

8. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1950, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table. The number of cases of disease reported during the year 1949, by sex, age, and race, is shown in the following table.

New cases and Mortality during 1946

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Years	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	2	3	-	1	1	2	-	-
25-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
35-	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
45-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
55-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	11	9	2	3	4	6	-	-
	20		5		10		Nil	

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified - 25 as compared with 23 and there is also a small increase in the number of deaths. The mortality rate is 0.32 per 1,000 as compared with 0.20 in the previous year.

Influenza.

Influenza is non-notifiable and the information as to its prevalence is mainly derived from deaths returns. During the year five deaths (3 male and 2 female) - four more than in 1945. were registered as being due to Influenza.

Cancer.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer, 75 deaths - 26 males and 49 females were registered as being due to this disease, and the death rate is 2.46 per 1,000. The corresponding figures for 1945 were - 85 deaths (34 males and 51 females) and a rate of 2.88 per 1,000.

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 82 cases were admitted to the Lytham and 111 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 44 women attended these clinics. This is in addition to the weekly ante-natal clinics held by the Maternity Sister at each hospital.

New cases and mortality during 1946

Age Periods		New Cases		Deaths		Mortality Rate	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
5-9	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
10-14	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
15-19	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
20-24	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
25-29	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
30-34	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
35-39	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
40-44	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
45-49	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
50-54	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
55-59	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
60-64	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
65-69	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
70-74	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
75-79	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
80-84	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
85-89	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
90-94	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
95-99	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
100+	1	1	1	1	1	100	100
Total	10	10	10	10	10	100	100

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified, 25 as compared with 23 and there is also a small increase in the number of deaths. The mortality rate is 0.32 per 1,000 as compared with 0.20 in the previous year.

Influenza

Influenza is non-notifiable and the information as to its prevalence is mainly derived from doctor's reports. During the year five deaths (3 male and 2 female) - four more than in 1945, were registered as being due to influenza.

Diphtheria

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from diphtheria. 25 deaths - 23 males and 2 females were registered as being due to this disease, and the death rate is 0.40 per 1,000. The corresponding figures for 1945 were - 35 deaths (29 males and 6 females) and a rate of 0.66 per 1,000.

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 taking in of maternity cases remained in operation and during the year 28 cases were admitted to the hospital and 15 to the St. Anne's Maternity Hospital. Both hospitals gave very valuable services 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 near future extensions to the existing accommodation may become available.

Anti-Rabies Clinic

An anti-rabies clinic is held once a month at both hospitals at which cases referred to the General Practitioner by private practitioners are seen by him. During this year 12 women attended these clinics. This is in addition to the weekly anti-rabies clinics held at the Maternity Clinic 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, a similar figure to that of 1945.

Health Visiting.

This has been carried out on the same lines as in former years and during the year the Health Visitors paid 228 first and 1,129 total visits to children under one year of age, and 1,144 visits to children aged between one and five years. They also paid 102 first and 254 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	2,985
" " " " between 1 & 5 years	1,363
Total number of children who have attended for the first time and who at the date of their first attendance were:	
Under 1 year of age	255
Over 1 year of age	51

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

Under 1 year of age	207
Over 1 year of age	396

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 six Foster parents and 73 children, 67 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.

Infant Mortality

The Infant Mortality Registrar's report shows that 11 infants - 7 males and 4 females - died within twelve months of their birth, a similar figure to that of 1926.

This has been omitted out on the same lines as in former years and during the year the Health Visitors paid 225 first and 1,120 total visits to children under one year of age, and 1,144 visits to children aged between one and five years. They also paid 1,144 visits to expectant mothers.

Infant Welfare Centres

The two infant welfare centres continued to be held at the Public Offices, St. James and the Lytham Arms, on Tuesdays and Thursdays respectively.

The attendance at the Centres was not out below:-

Total attendances of children under 1 year of age	2,285
between 1 & 5 years	1,353
Total number of children who have attended for the first time and who at the date of their first attendance were:-	
Under 1 year of age	225
Over 1 year of age	51

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

Under 1 year of age	207
Over 1 year of age	286

Opthalmic Examination

Examinations were carried out 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 six foster parents and 15 children, 17 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.