

[Report 1945] / Medical Officer of Health, Morpeth U.D.C. / Borough.

Contributors

Morpeth (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1945

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mkp36zns>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

LIBRARY

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Morpeth.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

BOROUGH OF MORPETH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1945.

I should like, once again, to express my gratitude for the consideration which has been extended to me by members of the Council and for the assistance I have received from the staff of the Sanitary Department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,


Your obedient servant,

G. B. HODGKIN.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1945.





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2980436x>

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Morpeth.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health concerning the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough in 1945.

There are no changes of outstanding importance to report since war conditions continued in operation during most of the year. It may be anticipated, however, that substantial progress will be made in the Council's building programme in 1946.

I should like, once again, to express my gratitude for the consideration which has been extended to me by members of the Council and for the assistance I have received from the staff of the Sanitary department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

C.B. McGREGOR.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

October, 1946.

BOROUGH OF MORPETH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1945.

Officers of the Public Health Department
of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health,)
Medical Officer Hospital)
for Infectious Diseases.)

Catherine B. McGregor,
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

F.K. Perkins,
M.I.M. & C.E., M.R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary)
Meat } Inspector

J.C. Tweedy,
M.S.I.A.

Offices of the Medical Officer
of Health

146, Station Road, Ashington.

Telephone

Ashington 287

Offices of the Sanitary Inspector

36, Bridge Street, Morpeth.

Telephone

Morpeth 36.

BOROUGH OF MORPETH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR 1945.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in Acres - 2,213

Registrar General's estimate of
 Resident population mid 1945 9,390

Rateable Value - £ 56,385.

Sum presented by a penny rate £215

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) - 2,420

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births:-

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	143	70	73
Illegitimate	13	9	4

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 16.6

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 25.

Deaths

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
111	40	71

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population 11.8

Deaths from Puerperal causes (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar
 General's short list)

Rate per 1,000 total
 (live & still) births.

No.	Deaths.	
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	1	6.25

Death Rate of infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	58.98
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	41.95
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	153.8

Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	17
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....	Nil

The Registrar General Supplies the following table:-

Causes of Deaths 1945.

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE.</u>
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.	-	-
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-
5. Diphtheria.	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of resp, sys.	2	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-
8. Syphilitic diseases.	-	-
9. Influenza.	-	-
10. Measles.	-	-
11. Acute polio-myel: and polio-enceph.	-	-
12. Acute Inf. enceph.	-	-
13. Cancer of Buc: cav: & oesoph (M) uterus (F)	1	1
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
15. Cancer of breast.	-	3
16. Cancer of all other sites.	5	7
17. Diabetes.	-	3
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	7	10
19. Heart diseases.	9	18
20. Other dis. of circ: system.	1	4
21. Bronchitis	3	7
22. Pneumonia.	1	-
23. Other resp, dis.	-	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	-	1
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years.	-	-
26. Appendicitis	-	-
27. Other digve. dis.	2	2
28. Nephritis.	2	2
29. Puer. and post abort, sepsis.	-	-
30. Other maternal causes.	-	1
31. Premature Birth.	2	3
32. Con.mal.,birth inj.,infant. dis.	2	1
33. Suicide.	-	-
34. Road traffic accident	-	-
35. Other violent causes.	-	-
36. All other causes.	3	6
Total causes.	40	71
Deaths of infants under 1 year.	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
(Legitimate.....)	3	3
(Illegitimate.....)	1	1
Totals	4	4

INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1945.

Causes of death.	Und. 1 wk	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Total					Total under one year.
					under 1 mth	1-3 mth	3-6 mth	6-9 mth	9-12 mths	
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Congenital. abnormality.	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
	5	-	1	-	6	1	1	-	-	8

The infantile mortality rate shows an increase over that of 1944 but it will be seen from the above tables that 5 of the 8 deaths occurred under the age of one week and that six occurred under one month. Three of the deaths were due to congenital abnormality, and were thus unpreventable.

Prematurity, which was responsible for the remaining deaths has begun to attract great attention in recent years and is receiving serious consideration from the Welfare Authorities in order that more may be done to prevent deaths from this cause.

SECTION B.

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Laboratory belonging to the Northumberland County Council. The extent to which these facilities were taken advantage of by the Medical Officer of Health and the local medical practitioners is shown in the table sub-joined.

Sent in by.		Specimen.	Pos.	Neg.
C. C. T. O.		Sputa for Tubercle.	-	13
Medical Practitioners		- do -	4	24
M. O. H.		Swabs for C. Diphtheria	24	123
Medical Practitioners		- do -	116	248
Medical Practitioners		Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococcus	24	4
Medical Practitioners		Swabs for Vincents Angina	-	1
Medical Practitioners		Blood for Widal	-	3
			<u>Virulent.</u>	<u>Non-virulent.</u>
			Gravis Type.	Others.
M. O. H.		Virulence tests for C. Diphtheria	5	1 3
Medical Practitioners		- do -	1	2 -

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The ambulance is a Beford vehicle which was purchased in June, 1939, and is the property of the Corporation of Morpeth. One Civil Defence ambulance vehicle is also used. The use of the latter type of transport is necessary on account of the great demand for transport. The decrease in the number of calls over 1944 was 91 - equal to 13.61%.

No of cases carried during the year 574

No of miles travelled during the year 1,458

These ambulances also service the whole of the Morpeth Rural District Council and a portion of the Castle Ward Rural District Council area. Charges are made according to arrangements between these two Council and this Borough.

NUMBER OF CASES

	Borough Ambulance	Civil Defence Ambulance.	Private Cars Maternity and Child Welfare Service.
Morpeth Borough	402	70	4
Morpeth R. D. C.	61	11	2
Castle Ward R. D. C.	19	5	-
	482	86	6

Total number of cases - 574.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

District nurses - 3 (one for general nursing and two for mid-wifery cases.)

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The Northumberland County Council is the Welfare Authority for the Borough and sessions are held as follows:-

Infant Welfare Centre - Town Hall, every Monday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Antenatal Clinic - Town Hall, alternate Thursday, 10.30 a.m.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is also held from time to time.

HOSPITALS PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

(1) The Cottage Hospital (voluntary and E.M.S. Hospital).
incorporating the Margaret and John Oliver Memorial.

Staff: 1 Matron, 1 sister, 1 staff nurse, 2 assistant nurses, 4
probationer nurses.

Accommodation. for 28 included 5 beds for non-civilians cases, disposed as follows - 1 ward for 10 males, 1 ward for 6 females, the remainder accommodated in 5 other rooms.

(2) St. George's Hospital, Morpeth.

(3) Hospital for Infectious Diseases - 14 beds - belonging to the Corporation, became leased to the South East Northd. Joint Hospital Board on 1st October 1941. 5.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The Corporation possesses its own water undertaking and the supply is augmented by water purchased from the Tynemouth Corporation. The water from both sources is chlorinated, that supplied by Tynemouth Corporation being treated by the vendors before it enters the district. The average annual rainfall in the Borough over a period of 38 years is 26.16 inches. During the year it was 22.90 inches. Thus it will be seen that the rainfall has been low, but in spite of this, the water supply to the Borough has been adequate for all demands made upon it. The pressure is sufficient and the quality satisfactory.

The average daily quantity of water consumed from the Borough undertaking was approximately 147,783 galls.

The average daily quantity from the Tynemouth Corporation was approximately 170,124 galls.

Total average consumption 317,907 galls.

This latter quantity was sufficient.

There still remain in the Borough 74 houses which are served by stand-pipes or other outside taps and will require to be dealt with as soon as the supply situation improves. Certain other properties served by outside taps are of the "clearance" type and will be dealt with accordingly.

Apart from these, all houses in the Borough have a water supply laid on.

A number of samples of water was taken from taps in houses in different parts of the town and from the sources of supply and sent for bacteriological examination. The reports were satisfactory.

A regular check up for residual chlorine was also maintained, the orthotiluidine test being the one applied.

The following water mains were laid at Stobhill and Stobhill Gate:-

377 lin. yards	6" c.i. watermain.
500 " "	4" " " "
450. " "	3" " " "

All the water mains were flushed regularly.

The two filter beds were periodically emptied and cleansed.

The water runways on the collection grounds were cleansed and cleared of all obstruction and improved.

Two engines at the Gubeon pump house and the single engine at Tranwell were overhauled, decarbonised and repaired.

Post War Reconstruction Programme,
Rural Water Supplies & Sewerage Act, 1944.
Ministry of Health Circular 119/44.
dated 2nd September, 1944.

A full report upon the situation of the water supply of the Borough in accordance with the instructions of the Council and the following resolution, which was adopted at a conference of local authorities called by the County Council in December 1944, was forwarded to the Clerk of the County Council.

"That a survey be carried out by each Local Authority in its own district in conjunction with the War Agricultural Executive Committee to ascertain the water requirements for dwellings, houses, school, farms and other industries".

This report has been sent to Messrs Waterhouse & Roundthwaite, Consulting Engineers, Newcastle upon Tyne, who have been appointed to advise generally on the best method of dealing with the question of water supplies in the County.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following new sewers were constructed at Stobhill Gate and Stobhill -

405 yards of 12" diameter, glazed fireclay.
698 yards of 9" diameter, glazed fireclay.
174 yards of 6" diameter, glazed fireclay.

The 12" and 9" syphons ~~are~~ under the River Wansbeck near Bennet's Walk and Dogger Bank were overhauled and cleaned periodically.

At the Sewage Works further improvements were made to the sludge lagoons by levelling and the laying of ashes. More ground was used for downward filtration in order to relieve the percolating filters and humus tanks.

Both the gas engines at the pumping station were overhauled and repaired.

The storm water beds and percolating filters were overhauled and cleaned.

Hedges have been clipped, trees in the vicinity of the tanks cut down and all weeds scythed and burnt.

There were periodical inspections for rat infestation and destruction was carried out where found necessary.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action, except as above indicated, was taken.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There were five water closets added to the system during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public cleansing is operated by direct labour. Refuse collection is carried out daily and is deposited in an old sand pit at Shadfen, some 1½ miles out of the town proper. This tip is in an area of the Morpeth Rural District and is situated 200 yards from the Choppington Road and there are no buildings within 400 yards.

This tip will probably last two years.

The vehicles used for refuse collection are -

1. Ford tipper.
2. Bantam Karrier.
3. Ford Lorry.
4. Horse and cart (part time).

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Sanitary Inspection of the area.

1.	Defective and insufficient ash accommodation	15
2.	Defective water closets	14
3.	New drains inspected	5
4.	Obstructed drains	69
5.	Disinfected rooms and houses	78
6.	Patients removed to hospital	50
7.	Dangerous chimney and gables	2
8.	Animals improperly kept	1
9.	Additional water closets	5

CAMPING SITES.

There are no civilian camping sites within the district.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action taken under this heading.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is none within the district.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- (1) Number of Council Houses found to be infested during the year was 4
Number of private houses found to be infested during the year was Nil
- (2) The method employed for disinfesting houses is by means of Zaldecide as a spray.
- (3) The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses is by (2) above.
- (4) Disinfestation has been carried out by, or under the supervision of, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

RATS AND MICE INFESTATION.

Destruction of rats and mice was carried out continuously throughout the year by a Council employee occupied full-time.

The whole of the sewer manholes were treated in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Food. The river banks and refuse tips were also regularly inspected and the rats destroyed.

Residential and business premises -

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	196
Number of premises baited	...	...	...	...	226

SCHOOLS.

There are five schools, including the New Senior School at Mitford Road for elementary school children and two schools for secondary education, all having a water supply from the Corporation mains and modern sanitary conveniences. The New Senior Schools have H. & C. water showers.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The following is a tabular statement for the year 1945.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total.
By local authority.	-	-	-
By other bodies or persons.	-	-	-

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	98
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	98
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	Nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil

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. ... 98

Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers .. 98

Action under Statutory Powers - Nil

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are eight cowkeepers, none of whom appears on the list of licences for Tuberculin Tested or Accredited Milks issued under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 - 1941. There are eleven milk purveyors in the Borough including the eight above mentioned producers.

One of the purveyors supplies Tuberculin Tested (certified) milk while another producer supplies pasteurised milk.

The cow byres have been regularly visited and the dairy premises inspected.

Thirty eight samples of milk were taken by your Inspector and sent to the County Laboratory for report.

For Cleanliness: On testing for B. Coli there were eleven samples which failed to pass the test. Further samples, however, taken at a later date were again submitted and proved to be satisfactory.

For Tuberculosis: Twelve samples of milk from herds, some within and some without the Borough, were submitted to the County Laboratory for the biological test for M Tuberculosis. Eleven of the samples were found to be free from any such contamination and one sample was inconclusive.

Notices for lime-washing of cow houses were sent out and these were complied with.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Cowkeepers	8	Inspections made	144
Dairies and Milk Purveyors	11	Notices served	36

Meat and Other Foods.

The slaughter houses situated in the Borough were still under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food and therein was carried out the slaughtering of Cattle for the Borough of Morpeth, and the Rural District of Morpeth.

The slaughtering of the cattle was carried out by a contractor appointed by the Ministry under the supervision of a slaughter house manager, also appointed by the Ministry of Food.

The total number of animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows:-

Bovine	...	...	...	...	...	1552
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	6977
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	134
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	590
						<u>9253</u>

All these carcasses were inspected and the following surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

Bovine	...	...	...	...	...	62
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	88
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	8
						<u>160</u>

In addition to the above the following were surrendered.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ox livers	2	2	3	5
Sheep pluck		-	2	19
Ox head and tongue		5	1	16
Ox lungs		8	3	12
Cow udder		9	-	-
Tripe and embryo		2	3	25
Beef		18	1	9
Mutton		-	2	12
Pork		1	-	14

The carcasses and the offal were handed to the Ministry of Food for appropriate disposal. The weight of these carcasses was 17 tons, 11 cwts, 1 qr, 22 lbs.

Below is found in table form certain information relating to the Ante and Post Mortem Inspections of animals.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
NUMBER KILLED.	1311	241	592	6977	134
Number Inspected.	1311	241	592	6977	134
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned:-	9	11	8	88	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:-	82	39	5	6	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis:-	6.941	20.746	2.2	1.347	5.97

	Bovine.	Cows.	Calves.	Pigs.
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned:-	9	32	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:-	38	11	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	4.155	17.842	Nil	Nil

The following preserved foods were condemned:-

390 lbs.	Corned Beef	3 tins	Lambtongue
34 "	Bacon	2 "	Shrimps
478 "	Butter	8 "	Cocoa
51 "	Prunes	226 "	Condensed Milk
236 "	Dates	20 "	Mackerel
12 "	Cooked Ham	119 "	Pilchards
123 "	Tomato Puree	60 "	Beans
5 "	Biscuits	25 "	Kam Luncheon Meat
49 "	Ham	12 "	Marmalade
20 doz	Eggs	27 "	Beef Steak
33 Tins	Irish Stew	3 "	Ox Tongues
34 "	Pork Luncheon Meat	14 "	Pork Sausage & Meat
14 "	Casserole Steak	9 "	Soup
2 "	Pork Loaf	13 "	Grade 1 Salmon
90 "	Sardines	54 "	Grade 3 Salmon
12 "	Chpped Ham	14 "	Chpped Ham
28 "	Herrings	48 Pkts	Baking Powder
38 "	Peas	82 "	Soup Powder
36 Pkts	Egg Substitute	96 "	Master Mix
3 lbs	Sultanas	720 "	Gravy Powder
40 "	Semolina	93 "	Table Cream
25 "	Peaches	36 "	Gravy
94 "	Potatoes	98 "	Dried Yeast
477 Pkts	Sponge Mix.		

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease was provided throughout the year at the Ashington Unit of the South East Northumberland Joint Hospital Board, of which the Corporation is a constituent,

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever.	2	1	-
Diphtheria.	87	67	-
Pneumonia.	4	Unknown	1
Erysipelas.	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	-	-
Dysentery.	17	-	-
Measles.	33	-	-
Whooping Cough.	1	-	-

Table showing Analysis of Notified
Cases of Infectious Diseases under Age Groups.

	Und 1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-45	65 & Over	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria	-	1	-	1	4	20	22	16	18	2	3	87
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	5	17
Measles	2	2	6	4	4	13	2	-	-	-	-	33
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

No cases were reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

This disease which has been so prevalent in the district and in the whole of the North East for the past few years became epidemic in Morpeth during 1945, the worst months being September with 15 cases and November with 16. A notable feature of the epidemic was the very high proportion of adolescents over school age and adults affected. This was particularly noticeable during the last quarter of the year when, out of 32 cases notified, 19 were over 15 years of age. As will be seen from the above table a total of 87 cases occurred during the year and of these

39 were over the age of 15. In view of this unusual state of affairs which was probably due to the fact that so many of the child population had been immunised against Diphtheria, the Council decided, in December, to offer free inoculation to all residents and it was arranged that the general practitioners should inoculate any desiring treatment. Only a small number of persons availed themselves of this opportunity which is still open.

Of the total of 87 cases 43 were known to have been inoculated against Diphtheria but of these only 18 were inoculated more recently than the early months of 1941 when the doses of reagent given were smaller than those afterwards recommended and employed.

As a result of the swabbing of contacts eight Diphtheria Carriers were discovered and six were removed to hospital for treatment.

There were no deaths.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Visits were paid to all the schools in the Borough in the months of October and November for the purpose of carrying out inoculations.

During these visits 79 children completed the course of treatment for the first time and 353 who had previously been inoculated received reinforcing doses.

In addition 9 children were treated by general practitioners and 131 at the M. & C. W. centre of the Northumberland County Council.

The following table gives the immunisation state of the child population at the end of 1945.

Under 5 years	55.15%
Between 5 & 15 years	81.56%
Population under 15 years	72.65%

Anterior and posterior Schick testing was not practised.

MEASLES.

The epidemic which began in November 1944 continued during the first half of 1945. There were 31 cases notified up to the end of May and of the remaining two cases one was notified in August and one in September.

There were no deaths.

Defence (General) Regulations 1939, Scabies Order, 1941 No. 33A.

The decline, which was noticed in 1944, in the incidence of Scabies continued during 1945. There were altogether 20 persons treated for 'Scabies Only' and 'Scabies and Lice' as compared with a total of 40

cases in 1944.

Apart from the reduced incidences of Scabies another factor in the reduction in the number treated was the disbanding of the civil defence ambulance services at the end of June, 1945. This meant that ambulance transport to the Ashington Cleansing Station, the only one available, could no longer be proved and attendance could not be enforced as it had previously. This factor affected attendance of persons from all the districts in the No. 2 Area with the exception of Ashington.

Nevertheless, there was undoubtedly a great reduction on the incidence of Scabies in the district as a whole.

The following tables show the numbers of persons from Morpeth Borough who were treated.

	<u>Scabies Only.</u>		<u>Scabies & Lice.</u>		<u>Lice Only.</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Over 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	1
5 - 16 years	5	4	-	9	-	2
Under 5 years	-	1	1	-	-	-
	5	5	1	9	-	3

Also appended is a table showing the numbers treated from all the five districts included in the No. 2 Medical Area.

	<u>Scabies Only.</u>		<u>Scabies & Lice.</u>		<u>Lice Only.</u>		<u>Scabies Not Discovered.</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Over 16 years	31	48	1	21	-	1	1	10
5 - 16 years	68	48	10	38	-	9	6	1
Under 5 years	13	14	1	3	1	-	5	5
	112	110	12	62	1	10	12	16

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1945.

Periods.	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>		<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
25-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
35-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	4	-	2	2	1	-	-

Non Notified deaths	2
Notified deaths	1
Total Deaths.....	3

CANCER MORTALITY.

	<u>MALES</u>					<u>FEMALES</u>				
	40-	45-	55-	65-	TOTAL.	40-	45-	55-	65-	TOTAL
Brain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Larynx	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchus	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Oesophagus	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Colon	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	3
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	-	2	3	1	6	2	3	-	6	11

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the Year 1945. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Live Births	16.1 /	19.1	19.2	15.7
Still "	0.46 /	0.58	0.53	0.40
Deaths:-				
All Causes	11.4 /	13.5	12.3	13.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
Deaths under 1 Year of Age	46 /	54	43	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6

* A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths
 / Per 1,000 related births
 / Rates per 1,000 Total population

(Cond)

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
<u>Notifications:-</u>				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Scarlet Fever	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57
Whooping Cough	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25
Diphtheria	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31
Erysipelas	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Measles	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :-

(a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever	} 9.93	12.65	8.81	(3.60
Puerperal Pyrexia				15.87

(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales :-

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infectious	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other
0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22

Abortion:- Mortality per million women aged 15-45
- England and Wales:-

No. 140 With Sepsis	No. 141 Without Sepsis
18	6

* Including Puerperal fever

