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Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme



Annual Report

on the

Health, Welfare and

School Health Services

for the Year

1970


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Medical Officer of Health
Borough School Medical Officer
Borough Welfare Officer

F. J. ROGERS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Chief Public Health Inspector
and Improvements Officer



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Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(as at 31st. December, 1970.)

His Worship the Mayor (ex-officio)

Councillor W. E. Welsby (Chairman)

Councillor W. T. Lovatt (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman R. Brownsword

Alderman T. Griffiths

Alderman F. N. Salmon O.B.E., C.A.

Alderman Miss E. Shaw

Alderman J.T. Wantling

Councillor Mrs. C. Beet

Councillor Mrs. H. Bethell

Councillor Mrs. M. Blakemore

Councillor J.E.G. Cotton

Councillor A.C. Ogden

Councillor W.R. Sayers

Councillor G.K. Sherratt

Councillor R.C. Smart

Councillor H. Talbot

Councillor Mrs. M.B. Twemlow

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICERS

John Warrack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Telephone Extension No. 271),
Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer and
Borough Welfare Officer.
Home Telephone No: Ashley 307.

John A. Scully, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(Telephone Extension No. 272), Deputy Medical Officer of Health,
Deputy Borough School Medical Officer and Deputy Borough
Welfare Officer.
Home Telephone No: Leek 2669.

DEPARTMENTAL MEDICAL OFFICERS

Henrietta Procter, M.B., B.S., M.D.
Mary Isobel Cooper, M.B., B.S.
Marion L. Kendall, M.B. Ch.B. (Part-time)

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICE (Part-time Staff)

F. B. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B.
R. H. Canter, M.B., Ch.B.
A. J. Childs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.
D. G. Garvie, M.B., Ch.B.
C. B. Franklin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

DENTAL STAFF

Area Dental Officer:
R. B. Geldeard, L.D.S. (Appointed 1.12.70)
Dental Officers:
Leslie J. Myatt, B.D.S., L.D.S.R.C.S. (Eng.) (Part-time)
Mrs. Beryl J. Cull, B.D.S., L.D.S.R.C.S. (Eng.) (Part-time)
(Resigned 31.1.70)

DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS

Mrs. F. Sykes (Appointed 1.12.70)
Mrs. M. J. Mulroy (Part-time) (Resigned 13.2.70)

HEALTH VISITORS

Mrs. A. J. Bateman	Mrs. E. Hollinshead
Mrs. M. Bettany (Appointed 27.5.70)	Mrs. C. A. Hough
Miss A. M. Bloor (Resigned 30.4.70)	Miss E. Millington
Miss D. Booth (Resigned 22.7.70)	Miss M. Palmer
Miss D. Colton	Mrs. M. B. Ruscoe
Mrs. M. Fogg (Appointed 21.9.70)	Miss M. Shingler
Miss J. M. Forrester	Mrs. N. Stanyer
Mrs. H. B. Hadgett	Miss E. Steele
Mrs. E. Hargreaves (Resigned 3.9.70)	Mrs. M. D. Walker

MIDWIVES

Nurse E. Adderley,
11 Heathcote Street,
Chesterton.
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Nurse J. Edge,
312 Liverpool Road,
Cross Heath.
Tel. No. 562623.

Nurse C. E. Jenkins,
5 Stubbsfield Road,
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Tel. No. 63272.

Nurse L. M. Mathers,
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Tel. No. 561439.

Nurse E. Taylor,
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Tel. No. 562451.

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23 Newlands Close,
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Nurse N. M. Rigby,
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Tel. No. 65506.

Nurse M. Twigg,
6 Devon Close,
Clayton.
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Silverdale.
Tel. No. Silverdale 401.

Nurse D. M. Bernard,
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Tel. No. 67907.

Nurse L. Burns,
2 Eskdale Place,
Trentham,
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Tel. No. S-on-T. 58062.

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Harriseahead.
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Cross Heath.
(Resigned 29.4.71.)

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Porthill.
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Nurse J. Webb,
6 Ashcroft Road,
Porthill.
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Nurse J. Jones,
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Wolstanton.
(Appointed 7.6.71)
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NURSING ASSISTANTS

Mrs. G. Harrington,
157 Haywood Road,
Burslem.

Mrs. L. Higgins,
"Trelawny,"
Leycett Road,
Scot Hay.

NURSING SUPERVISOR (PART-TIME FOR NEWCASTLE BOROUGH)

Miss D. Austin, 3 Kingsley Close, Talke Pits, Stoke-on-Trent.
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Tel. No. Stoke-on-Trent 87991.

HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER - Telephone Extension 275.

R. M. Kimber, M.I.H.E., (Appointed 20.1.70, Resigned 3.1.71.)

HOME HELP ORGANISERS - Telephone Extension 274.

Mrs. K. Batchelor (Resigned 31.3.70).
Mrs. H. Gibson (Resigned 11.4.71.)
Mrs. E. Jeffrey, Home Tel. No. Audley 358.
Miss D. Woodcock (Appointed 1.5.70) Home Tel. No. Silverdale 665.
Mrs. G. Ashley (Appointed 10.5.71) Home Tel. No. 562121.

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Miss E. M. Taylor,
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MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE (PART-TIME STAFF FOR NEWCASTLE BOROUGH)

Senior Casework Supervisor:	Miss S. A. Odcroft, A.A.P.S.W.
Casework Supervisor:	Mr. B. R. Clowes
Psychiatric Social Worker:	Mrs. S. Cooke, A.A.P.S.W.
Mental Welfare Officers:	Mr. A. R. Clowes
	Mr. R. C. Crawford
	Mr. C. McWilliams
	Mr. T. Tangney
	Mr. G. de Jager
Occupational Therapist:	Miss M. Bourne, M.A.O.T.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED (PART-TIME FOR NEWCASTLE BOROUGH)

Home Teachers for the Blind:	Miss J. Brookes,	Mrs. D. Willett,
	54 Russell Street,	5 The Fold,
	Wolstanton.	Church Lane,
		Dulton, Stone.

WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Handicraft Instructor (Part-time for Newcastle Borough)
H. Armstead, L.M.R.S.H., A.I.S.W., 12 Croft Street, Newcastle.

CHIROPODIST - K. Haycock, M.C.H.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

T. H. Evans, F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C., Cert., Meat Insp.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.
(Resigned 31.12.70.)
F. J. Rogers, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Tel. Extension 276)
Chief Public Health Inspector and Improvements Officer.
Home Tel. No. Kildgrove 2959. (Appointed 1.1.71.)
J. W. Millington, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp.
(Tel. Extension 277)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Improvements Officer.
Home Tel. No. Alsager 3382.

DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

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Cleansing, Smoke Inspectors Diploma of R.S.H.
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D. B. Morris, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp.
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PUBLIC HEALTH ASSISTANTS

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Mr. C. Walton (Resigned 30.9.70)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Clerk - Telephone Extension No. 265:

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Deputy Chief Clerk and Secretary to Medical Officer of Health -

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Mrs. B. Cunningham
Mrs. Z. Marsh

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Section Clerk:

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Clerk/Shorthand Typists:

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Mrs. V. Brash (Resigned 16.1.70)
Miss E. Howe (Appointed 8.6.70)

Finance Section - Telephone Extension No. 269:

Section Clerk:

Miss N. Bentley

Clerk/Shorthand Typist:

Mrs. J. Ikins

Public Health Inspectors Section - Telephone Extension No. 259:

Section Clerk:

Mrs. E. Plant

Clerk/Shorthand Typist:

Miss M.A. Maddocks

Welfare Section - Telephone Extension No. 273 or 274:

Section Clerk:

Mrs. M. Worrall

Clerk/Shorthand Typist:

Mrs. M. Fallows (Appointed 2.2.70)

Maternity and Child Welfare Section - Telephone Extension No. 268:

Section Clerk:

Mrs. J. Garner

Clerk/Shorthand Typists:

Miss J. Mountford (Trainee)

Miss J. Baskeyfield

Clerk/Typist:

Miss J. Hughes (Appointed 2.2.70)

Infectious Disease Control

Miss Y. Barber (Appointed 1.6.70)

Clinic Food Sales Staff:

Mrs. M. Thomas (Full-time)
Mrs. A. Bates (Part-time)
Mrs. F. M. Jones (Part-time)
Mrs. S. Marsland (Part-time)
Mrs. V. Vyse (Part-time)

Clinic Clerical Assistants (Part-time)

Mrs. E. P. G. Hilditch
Mrs. I. Berks
Mrs. G. E. Lockett, M.B.E.

Health and Welfare Department,
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Telephone:
Newcastle, Staffs. 60161.

June, 1971.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the services provided from the Department during 1970, and as this will be the last annual report to be presented by me to you, I incorporate in this introduction some comparisons between the circumstances when I first came to Newcastle-under-Lyme 21 years ago, in 1950, and those which exist today, with brief notes about the main developments in the services over the years.

As in last year's report, I have included towards the end of this volume my annual report on the School Health Service, which I presented to the Borough Committee for Education on the 5th April, 1971, when it was then received and approved. A perusal of the introduction to that report will show the difficulties which were encountered in establishing the School Health Service within this Excepted District and I am pleased to say that as far as Public Health was concerned no such difficulties were encountered.

A review of the statistics for the two years 1950 and 1970 is, I think, interesting! In 1950 the population was approximately 70,500 whilst in 1970 it is just over 76,000. Therefore, with this small increase over the 20 years, it must be recognised that Newcastle as a whole is a reasonably stable community. As far as rateable value is concerned, however, there has been a vast increase over the 20 years. In 1950 the rateable value of the Borough was just in excess of £325,000 whilst in 1970 it had reached a figure of more than £2½ million.

Comparisons of the causes of death makes interesting reading also. In 1950 22 persons died of pulmonary tuberculosis. In 1970 only 5 succumbed to this infection. Non-pulmonary tuberculosis caused three deaths in 1950; no one died of this disease in 1970. The credit for this latter improvement must undoubtedly go to the almost universal heat treatment of milk. Whilst deaths from malignant disease have shown an upward tendency over the years, the greatest increase is in deaths from cancer of the lung. In 1950, 15 persons died of this disease, whilst in 1970 the number had increased to 48. In 1950 deaths from syphilis occurred in 6 cases, from diphtheria in 1 and from poliomyelitis in 3; no one died from any of those diseases during 1970. It is interesting to note that 10 persons in 1950 died as a result of motor vehicle accidents, but only 7 persons died as a result of this type of accident in 1970.

Interesting events which occurred during the period 1950 to 1970 were as follows:-

In 1954 the mass radiography unit visited the Borough for the first time. Nearly six and a half thousand persons had x-rays of their chests and in this number, 25 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found. In 1955 the first 5 year slum clearance programme was commenced. During the same year it was decided to close the Borough mortuary owing to the rapidly spiralling costs of upkeep of the building and equipment and due to the fact also that the Home Office were of the opinion that post-mortems should be carried out by pathologists with special experience rather than by general medical practitioners. From that time onwards, bodies requiring post-mortem examination were accommodated at the City General Hospital Mortuary. In June 1955 a cleansing station for persons and articles infested with scabies or vermin and also a disinfection unit was established at Froghall and continued in use until the building had to be demolished in August 1964, when the road improvements at Lower Street took place. On the 1st January, 1956, the new food hygiene regulations became operative and on the last day of that same year, the Clean Air Act was introduced. Also during 1956 the designation of the Sanitary Inspectors was changed to Public Health Inspectors. In August 1960 under a delegation scheme the Borough became responsible for the day to day administration of the personal health and welfare services on behalf of the County Council and subsequently the Departmental title was changed from "Health Department" to "Health and Welfare Department". Whilst the personal health services will continue to be administered from the Health Department, under the terms of the Local Authority Social Services Act, the welfare services will revert to the County Council on the 1st October, 1971.

Under the delegation schemes, the various types of public health nursing - health visitors, midwives and home nurses, came under my day-to-day control and jurisdiction and comparisons between the establishment of staff and the work done between 1961 and 1970 will be found under the appropriate headings later in this report.

In 1964 "attachment" of health visitors to general medical practices was commenced. Under this arrangement instead of the health visitors attending persons and families in a geographical area, they attended patients and families who are the patients of the doctors to whom they are "attached". This ensured closer co-operation between the family doctors and the nurses and also facilitated the persons attended coming to know the nurses better. In 1963 arrangements were made for certain health visitors to attend the Paediatric Out-patients Department and thus obtain first hand information regarding the condition of, and supervision required, for young children attending from Newcastle Borough. A similar arrangement was made in 1968 as regards the chest clinic. In 1965 attachment schemes were introduced in respect of the district nurses and similar schemes were introduced in 1966 in respect of the midwives. In 1966 also, a Cervical Cytology service was introduced, and in 1967 a Family Planning Clinic was established on behalf of the Borough Council by the Family Planning Association. In February of that year also, the first Health Education Officer for the Borough was appointed.

So much for the past, now to 1970. Under statistics, it should be noted that for the first time since 1953, one child died of whooping cough and for the first time since 1963, another child died of measles. Both those deaths are to be deprecated as in each case, protection against the disease by immunisation, is available. Influenza also brought its deaths with it when the outbreak was more severe than in the previous year. 12 deaths occurred from influenza in 1970 along with 67 deaths from pneumonia. It is pleasing to record that there has been a further decrease in the number of illegitimate births within the Borough during the year under review. For 1970 the number was 72 compared with 81 for 1969. The illegitimate live births expressed as a percentage of all live births for 1970 was consequently 6% for Newcastle against 8% for England and Wales as a whole.

As in recent years, during 1970, outbreaks of food poisoning occurred. Those are generally small and affect only a few persons. However, in August of that year an outbreak larger than the usual commenced. It was associated with roast pork, cooked and sold from an establishment within the Borough. In view of the fact that several of the employees of this firm gave positive results when investigated it was impossible to decide definitely whether the pork was the actual source of the infection or whether it had been infected by one or more of the employees and was merely the means by which the infection was spread. As this establishment had a wholesale as well as a retail trade, subsidiary outbreaks occurred in various other premises dealing with snack meals etcetera. In all, 271 persons were at risk and of this number it was necessary to sample 134. From that number, 745 samples were submitted for examination and 80 persons were found to be excreting the causative organism. This one outbreak cost the Corporation over £1,700, paid as compensation for loss of earnings to persons required to refrain from taking part in food handling, in order to limit the spread of infection. Even now, some 9 months later, there are still positive carriers from this outbreak in three families within the town. It cannot be emphasized too forcibly that hygiene of a very high standard is required constantly in any food preparation premises. In all such outbreaks, the spread of infection is from bowel to mouth and consequently, great care is necessary especially by those engaged in handling the products.

Throughout 1970, the various services operating from the Department continued to function satisfactorily. The cervical cytology clinic is still working at capacity and a second weekly session started during 1971 in order to cope with those women who are now becoming eligible for recalls, having had their first cervical smear taken over three years ago.

The chiropody service is also continuing to operate to capacity and towards the end of the year, representations were made to the County Council for an increase in the establishment of chiropodists. This request was, in fact, granted at the beginning of 1971.

The construction of the replacement Day Nursery in St. Michael's Road progressed satisfactorily during the year and it was at first hoped that the premises could be occupied towards the end of 1970. Unfortunately, this was not possible, the official opening having to be postponed until April 1971.

It is pleasing to record also that at last progress is being made on the erection of the Health Centre at Silverdale, and if everything goes according to plan, there is every likelihood that this scheme will reach fruition towards the end of 1971.

In October 1970, another weapon was added to the armament in the fight against disease by the introduction of immunisation against german measles. Although this is a relatively mild disease it can have disastrous results on the unborn child if contracted by an expectant mother during the first few months of pregnancy. In order to guard against this, immunisation is offered to all girls attending schools within the Borough, when they reach the age of 13 years.

1970 sees the last full year in which the Welfare Services under a delegation scheme from the County Council will be under the jurisdiction of the Borough Council. Under the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970, the Welfare Services, along with various other Social Services, are amalgamated under a new County Council Department - the Social Services Department - and arrangements have been made for the transfer of the affected services to the County Council on the 1st October, 1971.

With the retirement of Mr. T.H. Evans from the post of Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent towards the end of 1970, I was pleased to welcome to the Department his successor, Mr. F.J. Rogers. Mr. Rogers has already shown signs of settling down well in his new job and I feel sure that he will carry out his duties with every satisfaction to the Borough Council. I take this opportunity also of recording my gratitude to Mr. J.M. Millington, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, for the help which he has given me in the past, and to wish him well on his retirement at the end of August 1971.

As always, I place on record, my gratitude and thanks to those members of the Council who have continued to be interested in the work of the Department and who have frequently helped me in my duties. I thank also the members of the various voluntary organisations who do much to augment services provided by this Department. I must record also, in this my last report, my sincere thanks to all the Family Doctors and Consultants in the area, for their friendship and help during my period of office. I am appreciative also of the co-operation and assistance which I have received from my fellow officials of the Borough Council, the staff belonging to various Departments of the County Council, the many headteachers within the Borough, who over the years, have co-operated in the work of the School Health Service and last but not least, my own staff, technical, professional and clerical, who have done much to make my work possible and in many ways, to lighten the load on numerous occasions. Finally, I wish my successor, Dr. J.A. Scully,

who has been my Deputy for the past three years, every success and happiness when he becomes Medical Officer of Health on the 1st October, 1971.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WARRACK.

SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND VITAL
STATISTICS OF THE AREA

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA

The area of the Borough is 8,861 acres

Population

1951 - 70,036 1961 - 76,433 1962 - 77,210 1963 - 76,910 1964 - 77,000
 1965 - 78,110 1966 - 78,200 1967 - 77,950 1968 - 76,750 1969 - 76,570
 1970 - 76,590

Rateable Value, etc.

The rateable value of the Borough is £2,633,106 and one penny rate in the £ (General Rate) produces £10,649.

Vital Statistics

	Male		Female		Total	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Live Births	652	643	579	559	1,231	1,202
Legitimate	615	608	535	522	1,150	1,130
Illegitimate	37	35	44	37	81	72
Stillbirths	6	9	8	12	14	21
Legitimate	5	7	7	9	12	16
Illegitimate	1	2	1	3	2	5
Infant Deaths	14	15	9	10	23	25
Legitimate	13	14	7	9	20	23
Illegitimate	1	1	2	1	3	2
Total Deaths	480	473	410	421	890	894

	Newcastle-under-Lyme		England and Wales	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Live Birth Rate - per 1,000 estimated population	16.1	15.7	16.3	16.0
Stillbirth Rate - per 1,000 live and stillbirths	11.0	17.0	13.0	13.0
Infant Mortality Rate - per 1,000 total live births	19.0	21.0	18.0	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate - per 1,000 illegitimate live births	37.0	28.0	25.0	26.0
Infant Mortality Rate - per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.0	20.0	17.0	17.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) - per 1,000 live births ..	14.0	11.0	12.0	12.0
Maternal Mortality Rate - per 1,000 live and stillbirths	-	-	0.19	-
Mortality Rate (Crude) - per 1,000 population	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.7
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (under one week) - per 1,000 total live births	13.0	11.0	10.0	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate - stillbirths plus deaths under one week - per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	24.0	28.0	23.0	23.0
Total Live and Stillbirths				1,223
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) ..				5.9
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)				-

BIRTHS

Comparative statistics of births within the Borough for the years 1950 - 1970 are shown in Table 3 on page 23.

Live births registered during the year number 1,202 (643 males and 559 females). The Birth Rate for 1970 is 15.7 per thousand which is a decrease on the rate of 1969, which was 16.1. The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1970 is 16.0.

Of the 1,202 live births registered, 72 or 5.9 per cent were illegitimate, a decrease on the previous year's percentage which was 6.5%.

DEATHS

There were 894 deaths (473 male and 421 female) during the year, giving a Crude Death Rate of 11.7 per thousand population. The Crude Death Rate for England and Wales as a whole is the same - 11.7.

The following table, Table 1, shows the Crude Death Rate in Newcastle-under-Lyme in the period 1966-1970 with the comparable figures for England and Wales.

(NOTE: The "Crude Death Rate" is the number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to an area after correction for transfers to the place of residence of the deceased per 1,000 estimated population at the middle of that year.)

Table 1

Year	Crude Death Rate	
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	England and Wales
1966	10.5	11.7
1967	10.6	11.2
1968	11.3	11.9
1969	11.6	11.9
1970	11.7	11.7

Table 2 below shows the causes of deaths in the Borough during the year. The figures for males and females are separate and comparative figures are given for 1969.

Table 2 - Causes of Death

Causes of Death									Male		Female	
									1969	1970	1969	1970
<u>ALL CAUSES</u>									480	473	410	421
B 1	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B 2	Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B 3	Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B 4	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-
B 5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	-	1
B 6	Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B 7	Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B 8	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B 9	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
B10	Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B11	Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B12	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B13	Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B14	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
B15	Typhus and Other Rickettsioses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B16	Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B18	All other infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	-	-
B19	(1) Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity, etc...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	4
B19	(2) Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	1
B19	(3) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	7	13
B19	(4) Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	8	6
B19	(5) Malignant Neoplasm - Larynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	-	-
B19	(6) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung Bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	39	10	9
B19	(7) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	12	17
B19	(8) Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	8	8
B19	(9) Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	-	-
B19	(10) Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	4
B19	(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	18	22	18
B20	Benign Neoplasms and Neoplasms of Unspecified Nature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	-	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	6	2
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B23	Anaemias	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	4
B24	Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
B25	Active Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	14	9
B27	Hypertensive Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	11	5
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	135	85	86
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	17	20	20
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	45	79	95
B31	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	-	8
B32	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	35	30	32
B33	(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	45	13	9
B33	(2) Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	-	2
B34	Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	1
B35	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-

Table 2 (continued) - Causes of Death

Causes of Death						Male		Female	
						1969	1970	1969	1970
B 36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	..	..	..	..	1	-	2	2
B 37	Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	2	-	2	1
B 38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	-	2	2	2
B 39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	-	3	-	-
B 40	Abortion	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B 41	Other Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B 42	Congenital Anomalies	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	4
B 43	Birth Injury, difficult labour etc.	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1
B 44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	2
B 45	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	..	..	..	..	1	1	-	3
B 46	(1) Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	..	..	..	..	-	1	5	-
B 46	(2) Other Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
B 46	(3) Mental Disorders	..	..	..	..	1	1	-	2
B 46	(4) Multiple Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
B 46	(5) Other Diseases of the Nervous System	..	..	..	..	3	6	6	2
B 46	(6) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	18	14	19	18
B 46	(7) Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	9	9	7	4
B 46	(8) Other Diseases of the Digestive System	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	5
B 46	(9) Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	-
B 46	(10) Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissues	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	2
BE48	All other Accidents	..	..	..	..	9	9	5	8
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	-
BE50	All Other External Causes	..	..	..	..	1	-	1	2

STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY

There were 21 stillbirths - a rate of 17.0 per thousand live and stillbirths during the year. Comparative statistics appear in Table 3 on Stillbirth Rates.

INFANT MORTALITY

In Newcastle-under-Lyme during 1970, 25 children died under one year of age giving an infant mortality rate of 21.0 per thousand live births. The rate for England and Wales as a whole for 1970 is 18.0 per thousand. Comparative statistics for the last ten years are given in Table 5 (a) on page 27.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate (the rate of deaths occurring during the first four weeks after birth) was 11.0 per thousand live births. This compares with a figure of 12.0 per thousand for England and Wales as a whole. Table 5 (b) compares the neo-natal mortality rates for the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme with England and Wales in the period 1966-1970.

Table 3 - Comparative Statistics, Live and Stillbirths, 1950 - 1970.

Year	Legitimate Live Births		Illegitimate Live Births		Stillbirths		Total Live Births	Total Live and Stillbirths	Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population		Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	Stillbirth Rate per 1000 Live and Stillbirths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Newcastle	Eng. and Wales		Newcastle	Eng. and Wales
1950	584	498	28	26	20	17	1136	1173	16.10	15.8	4.75	32.56	23
1951	530	508	24	14	16	14	1076	1106	15.41	15.5	3.53	27.03	23
1952	559	491	24	20	13	11	1094	1118	15.67	15.3	4.02	21.46	22.7
1953	544	528	15	18	10	18	1105	1133	15.70	15.5	2.90	24.71	22.5
1954	582	516	20	22	17	9	1140	1166	16.06	15.2	3.68	22.29	23.5
1955	598	563	7	19	23	17	1187	1227	16.43	15.0	2.2	32.59	23.2
1956	585	589	21	22	15	21	1217	1253	16.63	15.6	3.54	28.73	22.9
1957	640	633	25	15	15	23	1313	1351	17.81	16.1	3.04	28.12	22.5
1958	642	629	26	17	21	20	1314	1355	17.7	16.4	3.3	30.3	21.6
1959	630	617	22	18	14	15	1287	1316	17.2	16.5	3.1	22.0	21.0
1960	644	582	28	17	12	20	1271	1304	16.8	17.1	3.5	25.3	19.8
1961	673	629	24	23	17	21	1349	1387	17.6	17.4	3.5	27.4	19.1
1962	691	632	31	23	15	18	1377	1431	17.8	18.0	3.9	23.4	18.1
1963	628	614	24	26	15	11	1292	1318	16.8	18.2	3.9	19.7	17.3
1964	728	592	43	31	9	11	1394	1414	18.1	18.4	5.3	14.0	16.3
1965	713	577	34	24	19	11	1290	1320	16.6	18.1	4.5	22.7	15.7
1966	675	579	26	35	16	11	1297	1324	16.6	17.7	4.7	20.3	15.4
1967	645	565	46	39	8	6	1295	1309	16.6	17.2	6.4	10.6	14.8
1968	579	554	32	42	10	5	1207	1222	15.7	16.9	6.1	12.0	14.0
1969	615	535	37	44	6	8	1231	1247	16.1	16.3	6.5	11.0	13.0
1970	608	522	35	37	9	12	1202	1223	15.7	16.0	5.9	17.0	13.0

Table 4 - Cause of Death in the Different Age Groups, 1970

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS MALES (YEARS)							AGE GROUPS FEMALES (YEARS)									
	0-	01-	05-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75+	0-	01-	05-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75+	TOTAL
B 1 Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 2 Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 3 Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 4 Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
B 5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
B 6 Other Tuberculosis including late effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 7 Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 8 Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 9 Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 10 Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 11 Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 12 Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 13 Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 14 Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 15 Typhus and Other Rickettsioses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 16 Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 17 Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 18 All other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 19 (1) Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity, etc.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5
B 19 (2) Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
B 19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	8	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	5	35
B 19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	20
B 19 (5) Malignant Neoplasm - Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	1
B 19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung Bronchus	-	-	-	-	1	21	14	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	2	48
B 19 (7) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	18
B 19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
B 19 (9) Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
B 19 (10) Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
B 19 (11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	-	1	1	5	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	5	36

Table 4 (continued) - Cause of Death in the Different Age Groups, 1970

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS MALES (YEARS)								AGE GROUPS FEMALES (YEARS)								TOTAL
	0-	01-	05-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75+	0-	01-	05-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75+	
B20 Benign Neoplasms and Neoplasms of Unspecified Nature	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
B22 Avitaminoses and other Nutritional Deficiency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B23 Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5
B24 Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B25 Active Rheumatic Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	11
B27 Hypertensive Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	9	57	40	29	-	-	-	-	-	14	31	41	221
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	12	37
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	-	-	-	1	3	10	10	21	-	-	-	1	2	8	23	61	140
B31 Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	12
B32 Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	5	10	18	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	24	67
B33 (1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	-	-	-	-	11	21	13	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	54
B33 (2) Asthma	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
B34 Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
B35 Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
B40 Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B41 Other Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B42 Congenital Anomalies	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Table 4 (continued) - Cause of Death in the Different Age Groups, 1970

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS MALES (YEARS)								AGE GROUPS FEMALES (YEARS)								TOTAL
	0-	01-	05-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75+	0-	01-	05-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75+	
B 44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
B 45 Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
B 46 (1) Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 46 (2) Other Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 46 (3) Mental Disorders ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
B 46 (4) Multiple Sclerosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 46 (5) Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	8
B 46 (6) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	10	32
B 46 (7) Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	13
B 46 (8) Other Diseases of the Digestive System ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	7
B 46 (9) Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 46 (11) Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7
BE48 All Other Accidents ..	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	17
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
BE50 All Other External Causes ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2

Comparative Statistics

Table 5 (a) - Infant Mortality Rate, 1961 - 1970 (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
England and Wales ..	21.6	20.7	20.9	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	20.8	26.8	25.5	18.6	23.3	17.9	22.3	23.0	19.0	21.0

Table 5 (b) - Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, 1961 - 1970 (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
England and Wales ..	15.5	15.1	14.2	13.8	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.0
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	13.3	21.0	16.3	12.8	13.9	8.4	15.4	19.0	14.0	11.0

Table 5 (c) - Maternal Mortality Rate, 1961 - 1970 (Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
England and Wales ..	0.33	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.19	-
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	-	0.70	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	-

SECTION 2.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

(DISEASES NOTIFIABLE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1968.)

Acute Encephalitis
Acute Meningitis
Acute Poliomyelitis
Anthrax
Cholera
Diphtheria
Dysentery
Food Poisoning
Infective Jaundice
Leprosy
Leptospirosis
Malaria
Measles
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid Fever
Plague
Relapsing Fever
Scarlet Fever
Smallpox
Tetanus
Tuberculosis
Typhoid Fever
Typhus
Whooping Cough
Yellow Fever

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total notifications of infectious diseases within the Borough during the year numbered 1,055 compared with 414 in 1969.

The increase over the previous year was due mainly to the increase of measles cases.

The age distribution of notified cases is shown in Table 9 on page 33.

WHOOPING COUGH

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notified Cases ..	8	39	17	-	14
Deaths	-	-	-	-	1

SCARLET FEVER

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notified Cases ..	28	26	8	21	42
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-

MEASLES

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notified Cases ..	172	1,087	112	130	631
Deaths	-	-	-	-	1

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notified Cases ..	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notified Cases ..	-	-	10	9	4
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-

DYSENTERY (SONNE)

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notified Cases ..	38	3	4	172	227
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD POISONING

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notified Cases ..	22	-	29	72	127
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-

In connection with an outbreak of food poisoning which occurred in the Borough 134 people were sampled, a total of 745 samples were taken and 80 people were found to be positive cases of food poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notified Cases ..	14	9	9	10	10
Deaths	6	3	3	6	5

The following table shows the total number of current cases on the tuberculosis register on the 31st December, 1970.

TABLE 6 - TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AT 31/12/70.

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
436	396	832	101	118	219
Total Cases 1,051					

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1970

There were 10 new cases notified during the year, all were respiratory, 5 males, and 5 females. The age group incidence is given below.

TABLE 7 - NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1970

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 and under 5	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	-	1	-	-
35 and under 45	-	2	-	-
45 and under 55	1	-	-	-
55 and under 65	2	2	-	-
65 and under 75	1	-	-	-
75+	1	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	-

5 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were recorded in 1970.

TABLE 8 - NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1961 - 1970

INFECTIOUS DISEASES	Y E A R									
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	11	21	68	13	80	28	26	8	21	42
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio and	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio Encephalitis) Paralytic ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio Encephalitis) Non-Paralytic	-	39	1364	298	723	172	1087	112	130	631
Measles	1790	39	22	51	3	8	39	17	-	14
Whooping Cough	8	10	31	2	43	38	3	-	172	227
Dysentery	221	283	6	11	-	22	-	29	72	127
Food Poisoning	30	7	18	18	16	13	7	8	6	10
Pulmonary tuberculosis	11	11	4	3	1	1	2	1	4	-
Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	4
Infective Jaundice (From 1/10/68)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 9 - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1970

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AT ALL AGES												AT ALL AGES
	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 65	65 years and over	Age unknown	
Paratyphoid Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Scarlet Fever ..	-	-	2	4	3	27	3	2	1	-	-	-	631
Measles ..	24	56	74	62	95	288	18	-	2	-	-	12	14
Whooping Cough ..	1	3	2	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	227
Dysentery ..	4	6	5	12	15	78	30	9	43	-	-	25	127
Food Poisoning ..	-	-	4	-	1	2	19	8	55	23	8	7	4
Infective Jaundice ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

SECTION 3.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES. DELEGATED.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Health Centres

Premature Infants

Day Nursery

Midwifery

Ante-natal Clinics

Health Visiting

At Risk Register

Phenylketonuria

Hearing Testing

Geriatric Register

Home Nursing

Vaccination and Immunisation

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care

Cervical Cytology

Chiropody Service

Chronic Sick

Part III Accommodation

Hospital Discharges

Social Welfare

Domestic Help Service

Night Help Service

Neighbourly Help Service

Family Planning

National Health Service Act, 1946.

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Child Health Centres

The clinic programme continued in 1970 as follows:-

King Street, Newcastle	MONDAY and *Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.
Kingsbridge Avenue, Clayton	TUESDAY and Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.
Crown Street, Silverdale	TUESDAY 2 - 4 p.m.
St. Barnabas' Church, Bradwell	WEDNESDAY 2 - 4 p.m.
Inglewood Drive, Porthill	TUESDAY and FRIDAY 2 - 4 p.m.
Loomer Road, Chesterton	TUESDAY and THURSDAY 2 - 4 p.m.
Knutton Lane, Knutton	THURSDAY 2 - 4 p.m.

The sessions printed in capital type have a doctor in attendance.

*A doctor attends on alternate Wednesdays.

During the year 550 Child Health Sessions were held and 1,114 children under the age of one year made their first attendance at these centres. The use made of the service can be seen from the statistics in Table 10.

Table 10

CENTRE	No. of Children under 1 year attending for the first time	ATTENDANCES			
		under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Total
King Street, Newcastle ...	258	1,670	2,064	411	4,145
Kingsbridge Avenue, Clayton	183	1,704	1,458	581	3,743
Crown Street, Silverdale ...	79	786	668	219	1,673
Inglewood Drive, Porthill	194	2,250	2,094	1,014	5,358
St. Barnabas' Church, Bradwell	49	850	690	191	1,731
Loomer Road, Chesterton ...	240	2,506	1,373	1,637	5,516
Knutton Lane, Knutton ...	111	848	668	219	1,735
	1,114	10,614	9,015	4,272	23,901

Average attendance of under five-year olds per session per centre during 1970 = 43.4 compared with 40.3 in 1969.

(b) Day Nursery

The Nursery within the Borough, at Liverpool Road, Cross Heath, provides 40 places. It is supervised by the Matron, Mrs. D. M. Hughes, assisted by a Deputy Matron, two nursery nurses, one warden, six students and a domestic staff of three. The students obtain practical experience at the Nursery and attend part-time for theoretical training at the Newcastle College of Further Education, Liverpool Road.

There is a waiting list for admission to the Nursery and 101 children were awaiting admission on 31st. December, 1970. No priority case was awaiting admission.

The average daily attendance throughout the year was as follows:-

0 - 2 years, 9.1

2 - 5 years, 20.9

Total attendances in the year numbered 6,826.

It was hoped that the new nursery would be available towards the end of the year but unfortunately delay occurred and it is now hoped to move into the new building during the early part of 1971.

(c) Private Day Nurseries, Play Groups and Child Minders

1970 has seen a steady flow of applications for registration of Play Groups and Child Minders, although a number of people after making preliminary enquiries decided not to pursue their application. A number of applicants also were unable to meet the requirements of the legislation governing the registration of play groups and child minders and withdrew their applications after their premises had been inspected and the requirements needed to comply with the legislation had been pointed out.

During the year 7 new registrations were made (1 play group and 6 child minders) and 1 play group and 5 child minders ceased their activities. At the end of the year 10 applications for registration were pending (7 childminders and 3 play groups), 6 of these applications were pending awaiting further inspections of premises when the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health had been met.

At the end of 1970 there were 8 registered play groups and 15 registered child minders operating in the Borough. Regular inspections of registered premises are made by the Nursing Supervisor.

SECTION 23 - MIDWIFERY

For the purposes of the Midwives Acts, Staffordshire County Council is the "Local Supervising Authority".

The Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme has an establishment of 12 domiciliary midwives whose work was supervised by Miss Austin, the Nursing Supervisor, and her Deputy Miss Alcock. During 1970 ten complete inspections of midwifery work, four inspections of equipment and records, ten enquiries under the Midwives Acts and thirty nine miscellaneous visits were made. The establishment of midwives in 1961 was 9.

(a) Midwife Ante-natal Clinics

The Midwifery staff attend the various Centres in the Town, where Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes and Midwives' Ante-natal Clinic sessions are held. The programme for the Borough Midwifery Clinics is shown below.

Table 11

Child Health Centre	Day and Time	Type of Clinic
King Street, Newcastle	Wednesday, 2:30 p.m.	Ante-natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation (Nurse Thompson)
Inglewood Drive, Porthill	Monday, 2:00 p.m.	Ante-natal (Nurse Glanville)
- do -	Monday, 7:30 p.m.	Mothercraft and Relaxation (Nurses Adderley and Rigby alternate weeks)
- do -	Wednesday, 2:00 p.m.	Ante-natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation (Nurse Jenkins)
Kingsbridge Avenue, Clayton	Wednesday, 2:00 p.m.	Mothercraft and Relaxation (Nurses Thomas and Twigg alternate weeks)
Loomer Road, Chesterton	Monday, 2:15 p.m.	Ante-natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation (Nurse Colclough)
Knutton Lane, Knutton	Tuesday, 2:00 p.m.	Ante-natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation (Nurse Taylor)
Crown Street, Silverdale	Wednesday, 2:00 p.m.	Ante-natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation (Nurse Edge)

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

A summary of the work carried out in the Borough during the year by the domiciliary midwives is shown in Tables 12 and 13.

Table 12

Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total
Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery	
-	4	3	138	145

Table 13

No. Midwives qualified to administer analgesics	No. sets of apparatus for administration of analgesics		No. of cases where analgesics were administered by Midwives				No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by Midwives	
			When Doctor present		When Doctor not present at time of delivery		When Doctor present	When doctor not present at time of delivery
	Ento-nox	Tri-lene	Ento-nox	Tri-lene	Ento-nox	Tri-lene		
12	12	6	1	-	64	33	1	85

(c) Early Discharges

The midwives made 1,064 visits to patients who were confined in hospital but discharged home before the tenth day.

(d) Medical Aid Notices

Medical Aid Notices issued by midwives in general practice to family doctors during the year numbered 106. Copies of these notices were sent direct to Staffordshire County Council as "Local Supervising Authority."

In 1961 the total home births were 560 as compared with 145 for the year under review. During 1970 it will be noted that the midwives paid 1,064 visits to patients confined in hospital but discharged home before the tenth day. No visit of this type was made in 1961. These figures indicate how home confinements have been replaced over the years by the mother being confined in hospital and discharged home a few days after confinement.

(e) Midwives' Attachments

The attachment of the Borough domiciliary midwives to general medical practices continued and the Borough midwives and their attachments are shown below.

Nurse E.L. Colclough	) Attached to Drs. Anderson, Brown, Smith, Boyle and Dick.
Nurse E. Taylor	) Attached to Drs. Anderson, Brown, Smith, Boyle and Dick. Dr. Dabrowicki.
Nurse V.F. Glanville	) Attached to Drs. Rae, Linehan and Turner.
Nurse N.M. Rigby	) Attached to Drs. Ross, Garvie and Tucker.
Nurse J. Edge	) Attached to Drs. Jolly, Childs, Bennett and Hollins. (Silverdale Surgery)
Nurse E. Adderley	) Attached to Drs. Jolly, Childs, Bennett and Hollins (Newcastle Surgery)
Nurse E.L. Thomas	) Attached to Drs. Milewski, Thompson and Challinor. Dr. Wainwright. Dr. Canter.
Nurse M. Twigg	) Attached to Drs. Milewski, Thompson and Challinor. Dr. Franklin.
Nurse K.G. Thompson	) Attached to Drs. McIlroy and McKinnan.
Nurse C.E. Jenkins	) Attached to Drs. O'Donnell, Murray and Brown.

(f) Premature Births

An infant is considered to be premature if it weights 5½lbs. or less at birth. Many of these babies are healthy and need little more than ordinary care and management. The smaller ones, however, need expert care and attention to help them to survive the ordinary rigours of early life.

Within the midwifery service, special arrangements are made for the care of premature infants in their homes, and those who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to hospital.

An analysis of premature births in the Borough is included later in the report in Table 15 on page 41.

In 1970 there were 81 premature live births and 16 premature stillbirths notified, as follows:-

Table 14

	Live	Still
Hospital Cases ..	77	16
Domiciliary Cases	4	-
	81	16

These figures are adjusted by any notifications transferred into or out of the area.

Premature Births within the Borough during 1970 were, therefore, 7.9% of the total births. Of the live premature births, 6 died within twenty-four hours. This information is given in more detail in Table 15.

(g) Maternity Accommodation

During the year under review the midwives made 310 visits to applicants seeking maternity hospital accommodation on social grounds. 561 visits were made also to ascertain the suitability of patients homes for the early discharge of patients being confined in the local maternity hospital.

A report in each case was sent to the Hospital Management Committee through the Medical Officer of Health.

Table 15 - Premature Births

Number of premature births (as adjusted by any notification transferred into or out of the area)

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS					
	Born in hospital					Born at home or in a nursing home												
															Born in hospital					Born at home or in a nursing home
Total births	(1)	Died			Total births	(5)	Died			Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Born
		within 24 hrs. of birth	in 7 days and under	in 7 and under 28 days			within 24 hrs. of birth	in 7 days and under	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hrs. of birth	in 7 days and under	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hrs. of birth	in 7 days and under	in 7 and under 28 days		in hospital	at home or in a nursing home
	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
1. 2lb. 3oz. or less	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-				
2. Over 2. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4oz.	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-				
3. Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-				
4. Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz.	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
5. Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz.	45	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
6. TOTAL	81	6	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-				

1 - 1,000g, or less, 2 - 1,001-1,500g, 3 - 1,501-2,000g, 4 - 2,001-2,250g, 5 - 2,251-2,500g.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITING

STAFF AND SUPERVISION

The staffing situation remained static during the year, out of an establishment of 18 there were 15 health visitors in post.

The establishment of 18 health visitors compares with an establishment of 10 in 1961.

Miss Austin continued to supervise the staff and the service during the year with the assistance of Miss Alcock and during the course of 1970 11 inspections were made of cards and records and 74 miscellaneous visits were made.

The table below summarises the work of the Health Visitors during their home visiting for 1970.

Table 16

	Expectant Mothers	Children aged			Aged 65+	Mentally Dis-Ordered	Hos. Dis. (except Mat. and Mental Cases)	TB.	Infectious Diseases	Other Visits
		-1	1-2	2-5						
First Visits	127	1,554	1,405	2,682	1,273	45	60	3	25	669
Total Visits	170	4,774	3,340	5,194	5,524	133	92	5	27	1,032

The total visits made by the health visitors during 1970 - 20,291 shows an increase over those made in 1961 when the figure was 11,418.

"AT RISK" REGISTER

At 31/12/70, 422 males and 325 females were registered in the classification as shown.

Table 17

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Prematurity	87	98	Haemolytic disease of newborn	5	8
Blindness	1	-	Congenital Abnormality	39	33
Deafness	-	-	Difficult Birth	238	146
Mental Defect	2	-	Neonatal Jaundice	-	1
Epilepsy	-	2	Cerebral Palsy	-	-
Anoxia	7	1	Mother unusually young or elderly	1	2
Toxaemia in Pregnancy	26	20	Others	16	14

PAEDIATRIC LIAISON SERVICE

This scheme serving the Borough and surrounding County areas continued during 1970. Two members of the health visiting staff attended the hospital clinics as shown below.

Mrs. Bettany	Thursday, p.m.	Central Out-Patients' Department.
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Miss Steele	Monday, p.m.	Central Out-Patients' Department.
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CHEST CLINIC LIAISON

Early in 1970 it was felt that the number of cases being referred by the chest clinic did not warrant an attendance by the health visitors three times weekly. After agreement with the consultants concerned the liaison service was reduced to one visit per week.

Referrals to the liaison health visitor continued to be very few during the year and in November it was agreed with the consultants that the liaison should be maintained by telephone and the health visitors should not attend the clinic.

The situation is being kept under review and should circumstances change the direct attachment would be re-considered.

PHENYLKETONURIA

Routine testing of infants by the Guthrie method, which estimates the level of phenylalanine in the blood, continued during the year. The test is taken between the infants sixth and fourteenth days of life and is carried out by the midwife. Infants born in hospital and not discharged before the fourteenth day are tested at the hospital.

The number of infants tested by the Borough midwives during the year was 986 and in each case the laboratory result of the test was negative.

HEARING TESTING OF INFANTS

8 members of the health visiting staff have received special training in the early detection of hearing loss in young people. This enables an early diagnosis to be made and treatment commenced early in life. Where no treatment can be given, early knowledge of the child's needs help in the assessment of future educational requirements. 1,045 children were screen tested in 1970 at clinics and three in their own homes. 11 children, representing 1.04% had defective hearing.

VISITING OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

Borough residents who are discharged from hospital to their own homes are notified to the Health Department by Hospital Authorities. Follow-up visits are then made by the Health Visitors and by this method details are obtained about the patients need for the after care services, such as Home Help, Meals-on-Wheels, etc.

ATTACHMENT SCHEME

The attachment of Health Visitors to general medical practices, which was introduced in 1964, continued, and the Health Visitors and their attachments are shown below:-

Drs. Ross, Garvie and Tucker	-	Miss Shingler and Mrs. Hough
Drs. Rae, Linehan and Turner	-	Mrs. Bettany
Drs. O'Donnell, Murray and Brown	-	Miss Colton and Mrs. Bateman
Dr. Canter	-	Miss Steele
Dr. Wainwright	-	Miss Millington
Drs. Childs, Jolly, Bennett and Hollins	-	Miss Forrester, Mrs. Hollinshead and Mrs. Ruscoe
Drs. Milewski, Thompson and Challinor	-	Mrs. Walker
Drs. Anderson, Brown, Smith, Boyle and Dick	-	Mrs. Hadgett, Mrs. Stanyer and Miss Palmer
Drs. McIlroy and McKinnan	-	Miss Millington and Miss Steele
Dr. Dabrowicki	-	Mrs. Hollinshead
Dr. Franklin	-	Mrs. Hollinshead

SECTION 25. HOME NURSING SERVICE

STAFF AND SUPERVISION

The establishment of general nurses is 14, of which 2 are male nurses.

The establishment has only been increased by 2 since 1961.

Supervision continued to be Miss Austin's responsibility and throughout the year, assisted by Miss Alcock, 36 inspections were made. 15 of these were complete inspections of the work of general nurses, and there were 21 miscellaneous visits.

VISITS AND TREATMENT

The Home Nursing Staff performs one of the most vital tasks in the Local Health Authority Service and does much to reduce the number of applications for hospital beds. In 1970, 404 patients were nursed at home (85 acute cases and 319 chronic cases) who would otherwise have warranted hospital admission.

Table 18 below summarises the work of the home nurses during the year under review.

Table 18

	Medical	Surgical	Infec- tious Diseases	TB.	Mater- nal Compli- cations	Others	Totals	Patients included in 2-7 who were:-	
								65 or over at first visit	Under 5 at time of first visit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of cases attended	1,485	404	79	4	5	90	2,067	898	74
No. of visits paid	22,857	9,394	89	99	9	175	32,623	-	-

The total number of visits paid during 1970 was 32,623 which is an increase of 9,252 on those made during 1961.

DISPOSABLE INCONTINENCE PADS

The total number of disposable incontinence pads issued during 1970 was 19,800.

This service was introduced in 1965 and the number of pads issued during that year was 8,528.

Table 19 indicates the various treatments given by the nursing staff throughout the year.

Table 19

General Nursing Care	Dress -ings	Observa- tion of Patient	Enemas	Chan- ging of Pess- aries	Washouts, Douches, Catheter- isation	Preparation for Diagnostic Invest- igation	Injec- tions of Antibio- tics	Other Injec- tio- -ns	Other treat- -ment
13330	8063	1621	499	60	1974	57	990	8480	3077

ATTACHMENT SCHEME

The attachment scheme continued during 1970 and the general nurses and their attachments are shown below:-

Drs. O'Donnell, Brown and Murray	-	Nurse Price
Drs. Jolly, Childs, Bennett and Hollins (Newcastle Surgery)	-	Nurse Bernard
Drs. Jolly, Childs, Bennett and Hollins- (Silverdale Surgery)	-	Nurse Mullineux
Drs. Milewski, Thompson and Challinor	-	Nurse Burns
Dr. Wainwright	-	Nurse Burns
Drs. McIlroy and McKinnan	-	Nurse Bentley
Drs. Rae, Linehan and Turner	-	Nurse Potts
Dr. Canter	-	Nurse Bernard
Dr. Dabrowicki	-	Nurse Potts
Dr. Franklin	-	Nurse Potts
Drs. Anderson, Brown, Smith, Boyle and Dick	-	Nurses Cheetham and Webb
Drs. Ross, Garvie and Tucker	-	Nurse Harrison

BATHING ATTENDANTS

The 2 attendants were fully employed during 1970 and continued to give valuable help to the Home Nursing Service.

SECTION 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) SMALLPOX

During 1970, 347 persons received primary vaccination and 47 were re-vaccinated, compared with 309 and 24 respectively in 1969.

The view of the Department of Health and Social Security is that whilst protection should continue to be given to infants, mass vaccination against smallpox is not indicated and at present, when cases occur in the country, vaccination is given to known contacts of the disease only.

Persons travelling to places abroad where smallpox and other infectious diseases are endemic are required to be protected against these diseases before leaving this country. The International Certificate of successful vaccination or immunisation requires authentication by the Medical Officer of Health. During the year, 524 certificates were authenticated.

Table 20

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Number vaccinated	8	124	193	22	347
Number re-vaccinated ..	-	-	26	21	47

(b) COMBINED ANTIGENS

Combined antigens continued to be used during the year and the extent to which the combined antigen replaced the single protection can be seen from the following tables.

Table 21 - Tetanus/Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Immunisation

Year of Birth	1970	1967-69	1963-66	Others Under 16	Totals
Primary Injections	30	754	11	-	795
Reinforcing Injections ..	-	81	48	18	147

Table 22 - Tetanus/Diphtheria Immunisation

Year of Birth	1970	1967-69	1963-66	Others Under 16	Totals
Primary Injections	-	15	44	30	189
Reinforcing Injections ..	-	3	174	16	193

Table 23 - Tetanus Immunisation

Year of Birth	1970	1967-69	1963-66	Others Under 16	Totals
Primary Injections	-	1	103	3	107
Reinforcing Injections ..	-	-	-	9	9

Table 24 - Diphtheria Immunisation

Year of Birth	1970	1967-69	1963-66	Others Under 16	Totals
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisations in the Borough (including temporary residents)	-	-	6	3	9
2. Number of children who received during the year a reinforcing injection, i.e. subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age	-	1	16	-	17

An indication of the extent that combined antigens have replaced the single protection can be seen from the following figures. During 1961 the year in which the triple antigen was introduced, 1,588 injections against diphtheria were given and no triple antigen was administered. In 1970, 942 injections of triple antigen were given as against 26 of diphtheria protection only.

(c) POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

Table 25

Age Group	Number of persons who have received		Total
	Primary and Reinforcing Protection	Booster Dose	
Children born in 1970	26	-	26
Children born in 1969	562	9	571
Children born in 1968	162	74	236
Children born in 1967	16	21	37
Children born in 1963-66	211	573	784
Young persons under 16	454	1,403	1,857
Others	-	-	-
Total	1,431	2,080	3,511

Protection against poliomyelitis, given orally, was introduced in 1962 and this has replaced the injection method.

(d) MEASLES IMMUNISATION

Table 26

Year of birth	1970	1967-69	1963-66	Others Under 16	Total
	9	463	66	2	540

(e) RUBELLA IMMUNISATION

The purpose of rubella vaccination is to ensure that as many girls as possible are offered protection against rubella before reaching child-bearing age, because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with rubella infection in pregnancy.

During the year immunisation against rubella (german measles) was made available to girls in their thirteenth and fourteenth year of life. During 1970, 251 girls received protection against rubella.

SECTION 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS
CARE AND AFTER CARE

(a) MEDICAL AND SURGICAL COMFORTS

The St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society continued to issue nursing comforts throughout 1970. The Red Cross Distribution Centre is situated in Garden Street and is under the control of Mrs. A. Warrillow, of 35 Emery Avenue, Newcastle. The St. John Ambulance Brigade at present do not have a distribution centre but medical loans can be obtained through Mr. J.E. Durham, Divisional Superintendent, Doudican House, Whieldon Road, Stoke-on-Trent; Telephone No. Stoke-on-Trent 47438.

(b) CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Chiropodist worked in the Borough for ten sessions per week including an evening session on Mondays. The number of treatments given in 1970 totalled 4,818. The table below summarises the work of the Chiropodist during the year under review.

Table 27

	Aged	Aged and Physically Handicapped	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers	School Children
Clinic attendances	1,035	991	41	-	3
Domiciliary attendances	1,374	1,251	123	-	-

The number of treatments given in 1961 was 377.

(c) CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The Cervical Cytology Clinic which opened in June 1966 continued at the King Street Clinic and an evening session is held weekly.

Appointments are offered normally to the over 35 age group, although it has been possible during the year to see a number of patients under this age. During the year the recalling of patients who attended the clinic during 1966 continued but this was limited because of the number of smears that the laboratory can accept for testing and to the waiting list for initial appointments.

During 1970, 917 women were examined and of this number the laboratory result of the smear was positive in 3 cases. These patients were referred to the Consultant Gynaecologist for further investigation. 214 of the patients attending were making a routine second visit.

Of the 917 patients attending 104 were receiving hormone therapy and the routine breast examination of all patients revealed 12 with minor abnormalities which required treatment from their family doctors. Examination of the cervix showed that 212 patients had minor conditions requiring treatment and all were referred to their family doctor.

The following tables show the attendance at the clinic and the results of the smears taken, by age group and social class.

Table 28

Cervical Cytology attendance by Age Groups and Social Class

Social Class	Under 45	45-60	Over 60	Total
1	16	8	-	24
2	96	60	5	161
3	335	162	8	505
4	147	59	5	211
5	12	4	-	16
Totals	606	293	18	917

Table 29

Cervical Cytology Results by Age Groups and Social Class - Result Positive

Social Class	Under 45	45-60	Over 60	Total
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	1	1	-	2
4	1	-	-	1
5	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	1	-	3

(d) CHRONIC SICK

The number of elderly persons with chronic diseases who require prolonged hospital care are, in number at least, far in excess of the present hospital accommodation available. It is necessary, therefore, to assess a patient's priority for admission to hospital not only on the medical needs but also on the social circumstances. Each such patient referred by a family doctor is visited by a health visitor who reports on the social circumstances. The medical and social reports are then sent to the Geriatric Unit at Bucknall Hospital where the physicians in charge determine the priority of admission.

Table 30 below shows the number of cases referred for chronic sick accommodation during the year.

Table 30 - Chronic Sick Disposals

Number referred	171	Left area	1
Number admitted:		Number refused acc.	2
Chronic Sick Acc. ..	88	Number died	25
General Hospital ..	4		
Mental Hospital ..	1		
Hostel Accommodation ..	3		
Number on Waiting List ..	47		

70 of the 93 cases admitted during the year were assisted in some way by the domestic or nursing services prior to admission. Of the 47 cases still awaiting chronic sick accommodation at the end of the year, 29 were receiving assistance in the following ways:-

Domestic Help	6
District Nursing	12
Nursing, and Social Welfare	-
Social Welfare	2
Domestic Help and Social Welfare ..	4
Nursing and Domestic Help	3
Nursing, Domestic Help and Social Welfare ..	2

During the year under review the health visitors paid 9,468 visits to the elderly which represents 30.9% of the total visits made by the health visitors. The number of visits paid to this class of patient by the home nurses was 27,213 which is 83.1% of the total visits made by the home nurses. The home help service assisted 806 geriatric cases, this figure representing 86.2% of the total cases being assisted by this service.

Assistance for incontinent patients

In addition to the disposable incontinence pads provided, the Department assists incontinent patients by providing waterproof pants and interliners. During the year a further 15 pairs of waterproof pants were issued and 2,400 interliners provided for patients using the waterproof pants.

Another facility provided for incontinent patients is a plastic mattress cover and since the Department made these available, 5 have been issued.

During the year the two special sheepskin anti-pressure pads which are used for patients being nursed at home continued to be fully used. This pad is found to reduce skin friction over bony prominence and it affords relaxation to the patient where there are sore pressurised areas. The pads are loaned on the recommendation of the district nurse attending the patient and during 1970 3 patients were assisted in this way.

Sex	Under 45	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Male	1	1	1	1	4
Female	1	1	1	1	4
Total	2	2	2	2	8

(e) PART III ACCOMMODATION

Applications for this type of residential hostel accommodation are dealt with by the County Council. Borough cases are referred to the County Welfare Officer as they arise.

(f) GERIATRIC REGISTER AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Table 31

Geriatric Register at 31.12.70 Total registered - 3,411
(1,091 males 2,320 females)
31.9% 68.1%

Category	AGE GROUPS							
	60 - 69		70 - 79		80 - 89		90+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Elderly	143	303	294	612	116	258	9	31
Elderly Infirm	25	56	64	197	56	175	9	19
Elderly Sick	99	145	152	229	46	130	8	10
Elderly Psychiatric Sick	5	13	5	12	2	8	-	1
Special Groups	11	13	26	50	18	45	3	13

During 1970, 339 new cases were included in the register in the various categories and age groups, and there were 288 removals from the index.

The Geriatric Register was started in 1962.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE ELDERLY

The following table gives details of the aged persons being assisted through the social services. The figures shown below the line in each square show the numbers who have not had assistance and at the year end required none.

Table 32

CATEGORY	AGE GROUPS								TOTALS	
	60 - 69		70 - 79		80 - 89		90+			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Elderly	23	69	91	229	49	128	7	14	610	
	120	234	203	383	67	130	2	17	1156	
Elderly Infirm	12	33	40	143	39	138	7	16	428	
	13	23	24	54	17	37	2	3	173	
Elderly Sick	Acute	8	11	5	16	2	12	-	-	54
		5	5	7	2	1	1	-	-	21
	Long Term	9	15	11	38	6	21	1	2	103
		10	12	23	25	5	7	-	-	82
	Chronic	45	69	61	108	23	74	6	7	393
		22	33	45	40	9	15	1	1	166
Elderly Psychiatric Sick		2	7	3	7	2	7	-	1	29
		3	6	2	5	-	1	-	-	17
Special Groups	Blind & P/S.	1	5	10	18	6	20	2	3	65
		-	3	1	4	5	4	-	-	17
	Phys. Hand.	5	2	5	6	-	1	-	-	19
		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Deaf & P/D.	-	2	7	13	4	13	1	8	48
		5	1	2	9	3	7	-	2	29
Totals		105	213	233	578	131	414	24	51	1749
		178	317	308	522	107	202	5	23	1662

Below are summarised cases dealt with by Miss E. M. Taylor,
the Social Welfare Worker.

Table 33

Social Welfare	Extra Nourishment
No. of patients visited at Home 2328	No. of patients supplied - Dept. of Health and Social Security 10
No. of patients visited in Hospital or Sanatoria .. 15	No. of patients supplied - Vol. 34
No. of patients seen at office 277	
Clothing	Bedding
No. of patients supplied - Dept. of Health and Social Security 17	No. of patients supplied - Dept. of Health and Social Security 10
No. of patients supplied - Vol. 67	No. of patients supplied - Vol. 46
Nursing Equipment	Housing
No. of cases referred for appliances, etc., to:- (a) Nursing equipment Depot (B.R.C.S. and St. John) 134	No. of cases recommended 10
(b) Other sources (From own stock) 99	No. of cases rehoused .. 3
Travelling Expenses of Relatives Visiting Hospital Patients	No. of cases investigated and passed to other Departments 144
No. of new cases assisted 2	Dept. of Health and Social Security 38
	Voluntary Society 297

Care of Old People

No. of visits paid 1342
No. of old persons seen 1167

No. of Visits

"Social" reasons 348
Cases referred to Borough Agencies 149
Cases referred to outside bodies .. 418
Old people seen re convalescence .. 19

EXPENDITURE

During the year the Borough Council approved the following expenditure incurred in providing various cases with the services shown:-

Convalescence - 15 = £140.15

FAMILY PLANNING BRANCH CLINIC

The Association is provided with premises on the first floor at the King Street Child Health Centre and the following statistics have been provided for me by Mrs. E. Ford, the Honorary Secretary of the branch.

Table 34

No. of New Patients Attended	Referred by			
	Other Branches	Friends or Patients	G.P.'s	Other Sources
208	52	59	39	58

32 of the new patients attending the clinic were under the age of 20, 92 between 20 and 24, 32 between 25 and 29, 25 between 30 and 34 and 27 were over the age of 34.

MEALS-ON-WHEELS SERVICE

21916 meals were delivered to elderly people in the Borough during 1970.

The number of meals received by a person depends on the recipients needs, the availability of meals and of transport. Statistics for the week 2nd to the 8th November show that 8 people received one meal during that week, 190 2 meals and 17 people 3 meals during the week.

SECTION 29. DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

HOME HELP SERVICE

Statistics on the Home Help Service are shown in Table 36 on page 58.

During the year there have been the usual problems in finding suitable and reliable employees for the service. The Home Help Organisers have received more than the usual number of requests for home help from the various social workers and in many cases the Organisers on visiting find that cases are referred unnecessarily as help has neither been requested by the patient nor is it necessary.

At the end of the year, 122 home helps were employed compared with 113 in 1969. This gave a whole-time equivalent of 54.5 compared with 55.1.

NIGHT HELP SERVICE

Help is provided from the ranks of the regular home helps willing to do night work. During 1970 it was possible to assist 14 homes by providing this service. During the year, 11 home helps were employed in the capacity of night helps.

NEIGHBOURLY HELP SERVICE

During the year, five people were employed in this service, which is designed to cover cases in which invalids need frequent short visits.

Neighbourly help is usually provided by a neighbour who is willing to undertake the responsibility of seeing to the applicant's needs in this way.

The statistics below in Table 35 summarise in terms of visits the work of the home help organisers during the year and the types of case assisted.

Table 35

Type of Visit	Number
Number of visits to applicants for employment as Home Helps ..	334
Number of investigations at homes of applicants for Home Helps ..	387
Number of visits to homes already being assisted	7,273
Number of investigations of complaints	-
Total number of visits in the Borough	7,994

The number and type of cases assisted during the whole of 1970, is given below in Table 36.

Table 36

Type of Case	Total	Cases included in total in which help taken before 1970
Maternity cases, including expectant mothers ..	10	-
Aged 65+ on first being helped	778	626
Tuberculosis and chronic sick	28	17
Mentally disturbed	19	5
Others	99	71

The number of cases assisted by the Home Help Service in 1970 was 924 as against 657 in 1961 with a labour force of 122 (full-time equivalent of 54.5) compared with 145 (full-time equivalent 63.7) in 1961.

Type of Visit	Number of visits to applicants for employment as Home Help	Number of investigations of home of applicants for Home Help	Number of visits to cases already being assisted	Number of investigations of applicants for Home Help	Total number of visits in the Group
...
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MENTAL WELFARE

MENTAL WELFARE SERVICES

Miss S. A. Oscroft, the Senior Casework Supervisor at the Mental Welfare Centre, "Brampton Trees", Hanover Street, Newcastle, has submitted the following brief report on the Mental Welfare Services:-

"1970 was the last full year in which the Mental Health Service was run as a separate service from the Children's and Welfare services. The work continued as in the previous year without any major changes. Unfortunately it was not possible to increase the number of mental welfare officers though none left during the year. One of the staff was on sick leave for about six months.

Social work with mentally ill, subnormal persons and their families, continued but without more staff it was impossible to provide all the help needed.

Perhaps the group which caused the most anxiety were the psycho-geriatric with the great shortage of hospital beds and day care facilities. If more of the latter were provided, some of the more serious problems of increasing senescence could perhaps be prevented. The pilot domiciliary nursing service, described in the previous annual report and which is a joint hospital/local authority service, provided a considerable amount of help for geriatric patients giving them some of the care that can be provided at home, until a hospital bed became available. Unfortunately it was still not possible to build extensions to Hillport House, the psycho-geriatric hostel, so that some of the old people could go for day care there. However there continued to be two day places for two day people at the hostel itself.

Miss Bourne, the Group Organiser and Occupational Therapist, continued to run a weekly group at Orchard House for Borough and County residents. The group aimed at increasing self confidence and provided socializing activities as well for people recovering from a period of psychiatric illness. She also took a group to the Tan-y-Bryn Holiday Home at Colwyn Bay, the first time some of them had been away for years.

The Social Club for the mentally ill run at the Red Cross Centre in the Borough celebrated its first birthday. Miss Bourne was the main organiser of the club but help was also provided by other mental health staff and staff and students from the University, Keele, and other voluntary helpers. Their very regular support was of considerable value. The attendance fluctuated but there is little doubt that for a certain section of the mentally ill the club provided a social outlet which they would not have had otherwise. Club activities included various functions in the Red Cross Centre as well as outings to interesting places, theatres, etc.

The Playgroup for handicapped children run in the Borough by two mothers changed its name to 'The Peter Pan Playgroup'. Its achievements were considerable. During 1970 the Playgroup took ten children and these played with the normal children of the helpers. It now operates two mornings a week. The mothers of the handicapped children did not help but did some shopping while their children were cared for, or talked over a cup of coffee about their mutual problems; they received considerable support from each other. The Senior Casework Supervisor attended as often as time would allow and tried to put the mothers in touch with the relevant statutory services where appropriate.

The Special Care Unit opened in 1969 was able to provide the service for which it was intended. Parents of the children going there were surprised to see how even these children with very limited abilities progressed with the constant stimulation which they received. One or two were transferred to the Junior Training Centre as a result.

A serious shortage of beds in hostels for the adult mentally subnormal continued to arise. When parents die or are unable to care for their subnormal children any longer, the latter used to be placed in a hospital. This is becoming less and less the case and as subnormal people tend to live longer now anyway, it will be necessary to increase the hostel provision for them. Other subnormal adults need to be placed in hostels because for various reasons they cannot be cared for at home.

All the services provided by the mental health service will continue to be provided by the new Social Services Department when delegation ceases in 1971."

Table 37 which follows, summarises the work done by the Mental Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Act, 1959, during the year.

Table 37

Number of cases referred to Mental Welfare Officers in the year ..	125
Number of cases previously known	59
Sources of referral -	
General Practitioners	41
Hospitals	23
Police and Courts	22
Relatives	8
Other Departments or Other Authorities	5
Health and Welfare Department	20
Department of Health and Social Security	3
Probation Service	-
Self Referral	3
Disposals -	
Advice to Referring Agency	30
Advice to Patients	17
Admitted to Hospital	46
Observations (Further visits required)	33
Advice to relatives	3
Placed under Guardianship	1
Admissions to hospital in the year -	
Informally	29
Under Part IV of the Mental Health Act	29
Under Part V of the Mental Health Act	1
To Hostels	4
To Training Centres or Special Care Units	1
Visits and Interviews by Mental Welfare Officers - Home Visits ..	1277
Visits to patients in hospital or hostel	280
Interviews at Mental Health Centre	240
Interviews at Training Centre	-
Attendances at clinics, conferences, etc.	133
No. of removals from casebook:-	
Recovered or stabilised	9
Remained in hospital for longer than 12 months	-
Died	2
Left area	2

SECTION 5

WELFARE SERVICES

Blind and Partially Sighted

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Physically Handicapped

WELFARE SERVICES									
Blind and Partially Sighted									
Deaf and Hard of Hearing									
Physically Handicapped									
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WELFARE SERVICES

This Service deals with the welfare of the blind, deaf and dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity.

Statutory powers for the provision of this service are contained in Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

From the 1st. April, 1970 the County Welfare Services Department took over the casework of this service from the Staffordshire Association for the Welfare of the Blind and the two home visitors who serve the Borough in a part-time capacity were no longer seconded to this organisation. The home visitors supervise the welfare of all afflicted persons in this category, instruct and advise in handicrafts and also complete the preliminary reports which are submitted to the Medical Officer of Health when application for registration is first made.

NEW REGISTRATIONS DURING 1970

In 1970, 16 persons were examined for possible registration as blind or partially-sighted, and all had been registered by the end of the year. (9 partially-sighted and 7 blind). Total registrations within the Borough at 31st. December, were:-

Table 38

	Male	Female	Total
Blind	42	68	110
Partially-sighted	22	32	54

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

11 new registrations were made during 1970. At the end of the year the total number of registered persons in these categories was 44 deaf and dumb and 132 hard of hearing.

The welfare of this group is handled by the North Staffordshire Deaf and Dumb Society, although the Register is maintained in the Borough Health and Welfare Department.

WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

During the year 27 new cases were visited and all were placed on the register of physically handicapped persons maintained in the Borough Health and Welfare Department.

Table 39

Age	Sex	Number of persons on register at 31st December, 1970					Number of persons whose names were added to the register during the year ended 31st December, 1970				
		Deaf with speech	Deaf with-out speech	Hard of hearing	General Classes	Total	Deaf with speech	Deaf with-out speech	Hard of hearing	General Classes	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Under 16	M	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	1
	F	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
16-29	M	2	3	-	13	18	-	-	-	1	1
	F	1	2	-	9	12	-	-	-	1	1
30-49	M	6	3	3	23	35	-	-	-	2	2
	F	4	-	5	21	30	-	-	1	6	7
50-64	M	2	3	3	53	61	-	-	-	9	9
	F	5	-	7	25	37	-	-	-	7	7
65 or over	M	2	2	35	15	54	-	-	3	-	3
	F	-	3	79	7	89	-	-	7	-	7
Total		24	20	132	167	343	-	-	11	27	38

Table 40

Physically Handicapped - As coded by the Disabled Persons Act, 1944

Major handicaps		Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-29 (2)	Age 30-49 (3)	Age 50-64 (4)	Age 65 or over (5)	Total (6)
1	Amputation	-	2	1	2	-	5
2	Arthritis or rheumatism ..	-	1	3	13	6	23
3	Congenital malformations or deformities	1	3	2	1	-	7
4	Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary systems, of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) or of the skin	-	2	2	17	8	29
5	Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine	-	-	14	19	5	38
6	Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclero- sis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	-	9	15	16	2	42
7	Neurosis, psychoses, and other nervous and mental disorders not included in line 6 ..	-	1	5	2	-	8
8	Tuberculosis (respiratory) ..	-	-	-	2	1	3
9	Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	-	2	-	-	-	2
10	Diseases and injuries not specified above	-	2	2	6	-	10
11	Total	1	22	44	78	22	167

HOLIDAYS FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

21 registered physically handicapped persons in the Borough spent the week from 5th to the 12th June, on holiday at Derbyshire Miners' Holiday Centre at Skegness. A further 23 registered physically handicapped persons spent the week from 11th to the 18th September at Rhyl. The Staffordshire County Council provided these holidays.

HANDICRAFTS FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

During 1970 the handicraft class continued to operate under the guidance of the handicraft instructor. The class is held at the office of the handicraft instructor. In appropriate cases handicrafts are carried out at the person's home.

AIDS AND ADAPTATIONS

Various adaptations were completed to assist handicapped persons in coping at home with their problems. The following list shows the scope of assistance provided by these means and the cost thereof:-

Transfer of garage	- £10
Provision of a concrete run in and ramp	- £25
Provision of handrails	- £46

Additionally, aids are purchased by the Department for loan to handicapped persons to facilitate use of bath and toilet. At the end of the year, 88 bath aids and 11 toilet aids were on loan.

CAR BADGES FOR SEVERELY DISABLED DRIVERS

The scheme detailed in the Ministry of Health Circular 17/61, relating to the issue of car badges to registered Disabled Drivers continued through 1970, and at the end of the year 37 badges were in use.

CHRONICALLY SICK AND DISABLED PERSONS ACT 1970

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 came into effect on 1st October, 1970.

On the 4th May 1971 I was informed by the County Director of Social Services that the Department of Health and Social Security had ruled that functions under this Act could not be carried out by the Borough under the delegation scheme.

SECTION 6

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Examination of Borough Employees

Appeals against Charges for Services

Persons "in need of care and attention"

Burial of Destitute Persons

Post Mortem Examinations

Health Education

Rehousing on Medical Grounds

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

FOR SUPERANNUATION AND SICK PAY PURPOSES

The following table gives details of employees examined both for superannuation and sick pay purposes during the year:-

Table 41

Department	Superannuation Scheme			Sick Pay Scheme		
	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed
Borough Surveyor's	38	38	-	32	28	4
Borough Treasurer's	9	9	-	-	-	-
Cleansing	12	12	-	9	9	-
Housing Department	6	6	-	2	2	-
Libraries	3	3	-	1	1	-
Parks	21	20	1	14	14	-
Public Baths	1	1	-	-	-	-
Health and Welfare	2	2	-	-	-	-
Town Clerk's	2	2	-	1	1	-
Weights and Measures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magistrates Clerk's	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Local Authorities	5	5	-	-	-	-

COUNTY COUNCIL EMPLOYEES (DELEGATED SERVICES)

During 1970, 196 questionnaires were completed by prospective employees in County Council Services. 11 full examinations were held and one applicant was declared unfit for employment.

APPEALS AGAINST CHARGES FOR SERVICES

The Sub-Committee of five members of the Borough Health and Welfare Committee dealt with one case during the year. This appeal was against assessment for domestic help service charges and the appeal was allowed for a short period until the applicant received interest from an investment, after which the full standard charge for the service had to be paid.

HEALTH EDUCATION

1970 was a satisfying year for health education, the previous years programmes being consolidated and new programmes introduced both in schools and clinics.

Individual talks and film shows were again given on specific subjects as requested by various organisations.

Assistance has been provided throughout the year to pupils engaged in "projects" dealing with various aspects of health including those associated with the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

The main event of the year so far as programmes with voluntary bodies was concerned was the Home Safety Quiz. After being runners up in the competition in 1969 the Newcastle team was victorious in the Midlands Federation final in 1970 after again being the Staffordshire Champions.

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

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

1 case was removed under the powers contained in the above Acts during 1970.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50

BURIAL OF DESTITUTE PERSONS

This Section of the Act enables a local authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of "the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made".

During the year, one such burial took place.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

During 1970, 101 bodies were removed to the City General Hospital Mortuary on the instructions of the Borough Coroner and in every case a post-mortem examination was carried out.

RE-HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

Cases are put forward to the Medical Officer of Health for his advice on recommendations made for persons to be re-housed on medical grounds.

On receipt of such a case the Medical Officer of Health investigates the medical, social and environmental circumstances of the applicant for priority re-housing and then makes a recommendation to the Housing Committee.

During 1970, 134 such investigations were carried out.

SECTION 7

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN

THEIR OWN HOMES

The Co-Ordination Committee for the Prevention of Child Neglect continued to meet during the year under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health.

Representatives from the following organisations attended:-

County Children's Department
Borough Housing Department
Department of Health and Social Security
National Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children
Department of Employment and Productivity
Borough Education Department

In addition, the following members of the Borough Health and Welfare Department attended:-

Mental Welfare Officers
Social Welfare Worker
Supervisor of Nursing Staff
Health Visitors

During 1970, the welfare of children from 20 families, 7 of which received Social Security payments, was discussed and appropriate lines of action formulated as follows:-

Retained under joint observation (3 or more officers)	.. 3
Retained under joint observation (2 officers)	.. .. 8
Retained under observation by Health Visitors	.. .. 1
Retained under observation by Social Welfare Worker	.. -
Retained under observation by Housing Welfare Worker	.. -
Retained under observation by Child Care Officer -
Retained under observation by Education Welfare Officer	.. -
Problems solved	.. .. 7
Left Area	.. .. 1
Cases taken into 1971	.. .. 12

SECTION 8

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and
Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and
Delivery Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Disposal of Condemned Food

Surrender of Other Food

Food and Drugs Samples

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960
FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES)
REGULATIONS, 1966 AND AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 1966

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports to me as follows:-

"Up to about 10 or 15 years ago, all food shops, with the possible exception of the village shop, specialised in the sale of particular types of food stuffs. Butter, cheese, bacon, canned goods etc., came from the grocer, sweets and chocolates were retailed from a sweet shop, the butcher sold only fresh raw meat, fish was sold only by the fishmonger and fruit and vegetables by the greengrocer. During the last decade, however, and possibly aided by the increased use of refrigeration, this specialisation has decreased. Some grocers are now retailing fresh meat, butchers are selling canned and packeted foods, whilst some greengrocers also have a wet-fish trade. All this may be very convenient for the housewife by reducing the number of shops she has to visit, but it can certainly provide a problem for the Public Health Inspector in his attempts to secure a satisfactory standard of food hygiene in food premises, inasmuch as shops designed for the sale of one class of food are not always suitable for mixed sales. It is considered most undesirable for raw fresh meat to be handled by a shop assistant who may also be engaged in serving other open foods such as butter, cheese, cream confectionery, etc. Yet, in a small "mixed" shop, where there is possibly only one employee, this could happen. In Newcastle, the Public Health Department has adapted a policy that in premises of this kind, all raw meat should be pre-packed to avoid possible contamination. In the larger shops and supermarkets, it is possible to completely separate different sections of the trade and to employ assistants who only handle one particular class of food. Similar remarks can also apply to the sale of wet fish in shops other than those wholly intended as a fish shop.

During the course of their duties, the Public Health Inspectors take every opportunity of educating food handlers in the principles of food hygiene including the storage and handling of food, preventive measures against contamination, the dangers of food poisoning and policies to adopt to ensure that wholesome food is delivered to the customer. With regard to the latter, the necessity for careful and regular rotation of stocks of certain pre-packed and perishable foods cannot be too strongly emphasised. Most manufacturers do incorporate some form of coding on the container which is intended to indicate a date beyond which that particular food should not be sold. The Department has, however, been very disturbed to find that such food has in fact been sold after the expiry date for two main reasons, (a) the stock has not been properly rotated and (b) the code has been indcipherable thus making it almost impossible for the retailer to differentiate between old and new stock. Rather than use a code, one or two manufacturers provide an actual date which can be understood both by customers and shopkeepers alike.

The vexed question of date marking pre-packed foodstuffs has been considered on several occasions, and the Food Standards Committee in their report on food labelling, published in 1964, then took the view that a requirement that the date of manufacture, packaging or despatch should be indicated on all pre-packed foodstuffs was not practical and that in certain circumstances a date stamp might give purchasers a false sense of security which was not justified by the conditions under which food had been kept since manufacture.

However, at the time of writing, it has become apparent that changes have taken place in the methods of manufacture, storage and marketing which require a reappraisal of the whole question of date marking of food and this is now being undertaken by the Food Standards Committee.

Table 42 - Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Premises		No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16 (wash-hand facilities)	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Washing-up Sinks)	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 19
Category	Number			
Butchers	68	68	68	68
Grocers	183	183	183	183
Sweets	44	44	44	44
Cakes and Confectionery	16	16	16	16
Licensed Premises	104	104	104	104
Green Grocers	30	30	30	30
Wet Fish	5	5	5	5
Fried Fish	30	30	30	30
Bakehouses	18	18	18	18
Cafe Kitchens, School Kitchens and Snack Bars	86	86	86	86
TOTALS	584	584	584	584

Table 43 - Records of Inspections and Results

	No. of Premises	Inspection- ions	Re- Inspection- ions	No. of Premises Visited	Nuisances or defects	
					Found	Abated
Dairies and Milkshops	171	167	1	147	-	-
Ice Cream Premises	220	100	2	104	-	1
Food Preparing Premises	160	267	40	153	185	178
Bakehouses	18	21	4	18	13	29
Slaughterhouses	2	235	-	2	-	-
Butchers' Shops	68	130	26	68	58	27
Total Number of Food Shops	368	430	54	338	206	144
Market and Stalls Inspections	29	32	-	29	2	7
Mobile Shops	21	28	5	10	26	10

Milk Supply

Number of Dairy Farms in the Borough 18

Number of Retail Purveyors of milk 171

Of these, 129 retail sterilized milk only. 42 retail purveyors hold licences for the sale of graded milk.

Ice Cream

Number of Ice Cream premises registered under Private Act:-

Sale only 220

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>No. Failed Cleanliness Test</u>
Milk: Heat Treated	75	1
Milk: Not Heat Treated	6	0
Fresh Cream	6	1
Ice Cream	30	5

BRUCELLA ABORTUS

Untreated Guernsey Milk is produced and bottled at one farm in the Borough and the appropriate licence is issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Six samples of milk from this farm were examined for Brucella Abortus and all were reported as being negative.

The under-mentioned foods were examined for the presence of pathogenic organisms.

<u>Food</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
Roast Beef	29
Boiled Ham	25
Roast Pork	25
Roast Ham	1
Pressed Meat	3
Brawn	4
Jellied Veal	1
Tongue	7
Stuffing Mix	1
Sausage Meat	1
Bacon	4
Pork Pie	1
Black Pudding	1
Corned Beef	1

An outbreak of salmonella food-poisoning, originating in a butcher's premises, necessitated the taking of 73 samples of cooked and sliced meats and other foods (included in those recorded above). In addition, 137 bacterial swabs from shop fittings, equipment and cut meat surfaces were taken in connection with this outbreak.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough. Four samples of frozen liquid egg were submitted for examination of which one was reported to be unsatisfactory to the alpha-amylase test. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer concerned and the repeat sample was found to be satisfactory.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

All meat condemned by the Public Health Inspectors is disposed of either by the Local Authority in the case of small quantities or where whole carcasses are involved, through approved collectors. With regard to other foods (tinned goods etc.,) these are also disposed of by the Local Authority.

Meat and Other Foods

Number of butchers' shops registered under Private Act (including Market Stalls)	64
Number of Preserved Food preparing premises registered (including Fish Fryers, 30)	74
Number of Licensed slaughterhouses	2
Number of men licensed to slaughter animals in accordance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958	4
Number of Meat and Food Inspections	308

Slaughterhouses

With a view to securing satisfactory standards of hygiene in the two slaughterhouses in the Borough, swabs were taken at intervals from items of equipment, various parts of the premises and from carcasses and internal organs as listed below:-

	<u>No. of swabs taken</u>
Gullies and drainage channels	13
Floors	12
Walls	3
Stunning Pens	5
Knives, choppers and other utensils	11
Slaughterhouse and lairage fittings and other equipment	17
Dressed carcasses and internal organs	14
Hides and Skins	1
	<u>76</u>

No organisms of the salmonella or shigella groups were isolated from any of the above swabs.

Table 44 - Carcasses and Offal Inspected and
Condemned in whole or part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	103	1	-	502	97	-
Number inspected	103	1	-	502	97	-
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	31	-	-	30	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci ..	30.09%	-	-	5.97%	15.46%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight condemned: 2 cwt. 1 qr. 21½ lbs.

There has been a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered at the slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Poultry Processing Premises

There were no poultry processing premises operating in the Borough during the year."

Surrender of Other Food

	<u>lbs</u>
Carcase Meat	974
Bacon and Ham	49
Sausage	15
Turkeys	477
Tinned Meat	354
" Fruit	267
" Vegetables	35
" Milk Products	12
" Soup	2
Frozen Foods	2,885
Packets Cereals	2
" Flour	2
" Salt	4
" Suet	2½
Jars Preserves	2
Potatoes	4,480
Sacks Chestnuts	462
Avocado Pears	12
	<u>10,036½ lbs.</u>

(4 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 12½ lbs.)

Food and Drugs

Total number of samples taken - 152

Milk	55	Indian brandee	1
Cream	7	Infants powders	1
Fruit drinks	7	Entero-vioform	1
Other soft drinks	2	Bile beans	1
Ice cream	4	Indigestion tablets	1
Pork sausage	10	Flowers of sulphur	1
Beef sausage	1	Flour	2
Meat pies	5	Baby foods	2
Sausage rolls	3	Confectionery	2
Canned meats	6	Soups	4
Sauces	2	Ground coffee	1
Preserves	2	Bottled coffee	1
Jellies	2	Dried fruit	2
Canned Fruits	3	Sugar	1
Lard and cooking fat	3	Trifle	1
Beverages	2	Marzipan	1
Butter	3	Flour confectionery	2
Margarine	1	Fish fingers	1
Rice	1	Olive Oil	1
Tapioca	1	Canned milk pudding	1
Cheese	3	Linseed compound	1

Food and Drugs (continued)

All samples were reported to be genuine, with the exception of the following:-

Nature of sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Deficiency or Contravention	Action taken
Pork Sausage	Informal	Deficient in meat content and contained undeclared sulphite preservative	Warning letter sent to retailer
Canned Irish Stew	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Letter sent to producers. Wording on label to be altered
Canned strawberries	Informal	Affected by mould	Warning letter sent to producer
Fish fingers	Informal	Deficient in fish content	Letter to Producers

Food Complaints

Food complaints received during the year are listed below:-

Food	Complaint	Action taken
Baby food	Made baby ill	Satisfactory on analysis
Lime and Lemon Barley Water	Caused purchaser to vomit after drinking it	Genuine on analysis
Pork dripping	Unusual smell	Analysis showed acidity to be not excessive. Some evidence of rancidity. Investigated by Authority in whose area pork dripping was produced.
Oats	Moth infestation	Warning letters sent to retailer and wholesaler.
Jam tart	Burnt material adhering to jam	Letter to producer. Proved to be small piece of carbon from oven.
Chopped ham and pork	Foreign body	Warning letter sent to producers.
Meat and potato pie	Mould	Warning letter sent to retailer.

Food and Drugs (continued)

Food Complaints

Food	Complaint	Action taken
Milk	Foreign body	Warning letter sent to producer
Bread	Contamination	Warning letter sent to producer
Cereal	Insect	Warning letter sent to producer
Bilberries	Insect	Warning letter sent to producer
Canned peas	Insect	Warning letter sent to producer
Canned carrots	Insect	Warning letter sent to producer
Bread	Mould	Warning letter sent to producer
Milk	Dirt in bottle	Warning letter sent to producer
Milk loaf	Mould	Warning letters sent to producer and retailer
Bread	Mould	Warning letters sent to producer and retailer
Bread	Insect	Warning letter sent to producer
Frozen peas	Insect	Warning letter sent to producer
Milk	Foreign matter	Warning letter sent to producer

SECTION 9

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Inspection of Factories

Housing

Water Supply

Drainage and Sewerage

Swimming Baths

Hairdressers

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Pet Animal Act, 1951

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Agriculture (Safety Health and Welfare Provision)
Act 1956

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Offensive Trades

Sanitary Accommodation

Public Cleansing

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 and 1958

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports to me as follows:-

"1970 was not a particularly good year in relation to Domestic Smoke Control. No new smoke control orders were made and no detailed surveys were carried out, although work in connection with grant payments for adaptations and conversions approved under earlier Orders continued.

There was considerable apprehension, both local and national, over solid fuel supplies, especially relating to the range of premium open fire fuels, but the fears of wholesale shortage proved to be largely unfounded, even during the worst part of the winter, and no acute difficulties were reported, although householders may not always have been able to obtain the particular smokeless fuel they had become accustomed to using, other suitable fuels were always available. There is little doubt that the position was helped considerably by the mild winter weather, and also by the fact that suspension of Orders in the other parts of the country allowed additional supplies to be channelled to this area.

Many householders outside Smoke Controlled areas are already known to be replacing traditional solid fuel appliances by those using gas or electricity, and this trend is one which can be expected to increase with the desire on the part of householders for speed and ease of operation, coupled with greater cleanliness and efficiency in use.

Consequently, it was not found necessary to suspend any of the Orders, although some of the householders in operative areas appear to have been under the impression that such was the case, and did not seem to be aware that burning bituminous coal within a smoke control area is an offence. Warnings have been issued in such cases.

There is every hope that the solid smokeless fuel position will improve during 1971/72, and by the spring of 1972, it is anticipated that there will be no future problems. It is a pity that the same cannot be said of the fuel costs which are continually rising, and cost may now become the biggest obstacle to be overcome in the efforts to achieve total control over the pollution caused by domestic smoke."

Smoke Abatement

Number of recorded observations made	..	..	63
Number of Notices served	..	..	2
Number of Notices complied with	..	..	2
Premises visited following observations	..	..	75

The following tables and graphs 1 and 2 give the comparative figures of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration in the Newcastle, Westlands and Chesterton areas.

SMOKE CONCENTRATION

Table 45 - Average and Daily Concentration (Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Month	(9) Museum		(10) Chesterton Library		(8) Friarswood House	
	Average Daily	Highest Daily	Average Daily	Highest Daily	Average Daily	Highest Daily
January ..	121	490	170	507	79	323
February ..	101	240	162	310	71	177
March ..	71	210	138	303	53	160
April ..	40	159	90	223	40	122
May ..	40	85	55	239	33	73
June ..	22	50	32	63	18	43
July ..	16	62	41	84	11	38
August ..	38	101	67	165	40	147
September ..	33	159	66	156	34	140
October ..	75	366	111	225	63	275
November ..	67	174	108	191	53	123
December ..	116	424	205	363	92	255
1970 Average	61.66	210.00	103.75	235.75	48.92	156.33

1969 Average 61.19 75.75 48.26

1968 Average 63.33 64.97 33.67

Table 46 - Sulphur Dioxide Concentration (Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Month	(9) Museum		(10) Chesterton Library	
	Average Daily	Highest Daily	Average Daily	Highest Daily
January	170	629	200	615
February	135	271	150	279
March	116	288	140	441
April	75	205	95	271
May	90	265	90	204
June	65	140	60	122
July	44	77	35	82
August	79	284	91	255
September	78	305	72	178
October	109	299	111	292
November	118	321	117	236
December	155	395	203	338
1970 Average	102.83	289.91	113.66	275.94

1969 Average 86.79 99.48

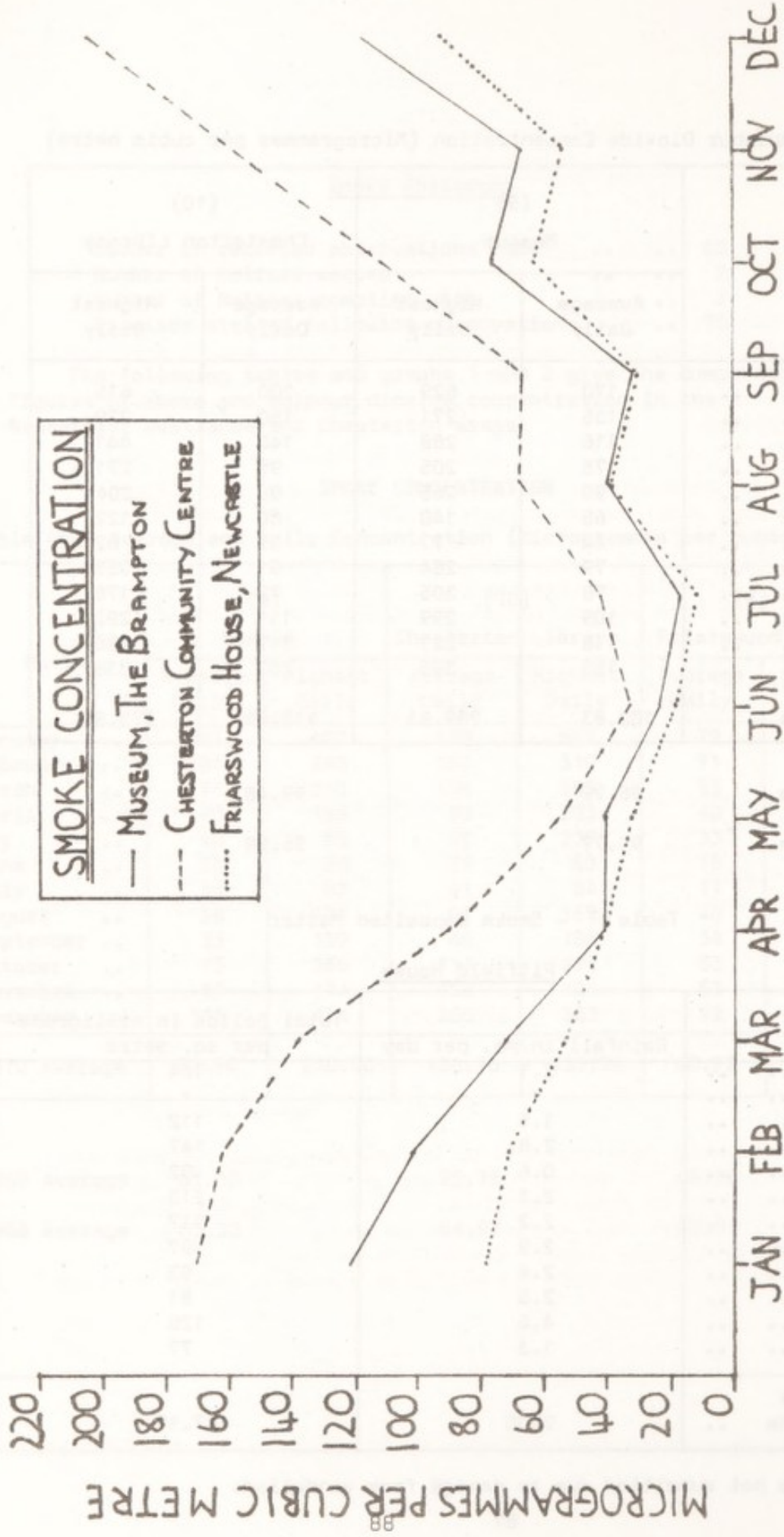
1968 Average 91.77 96.58

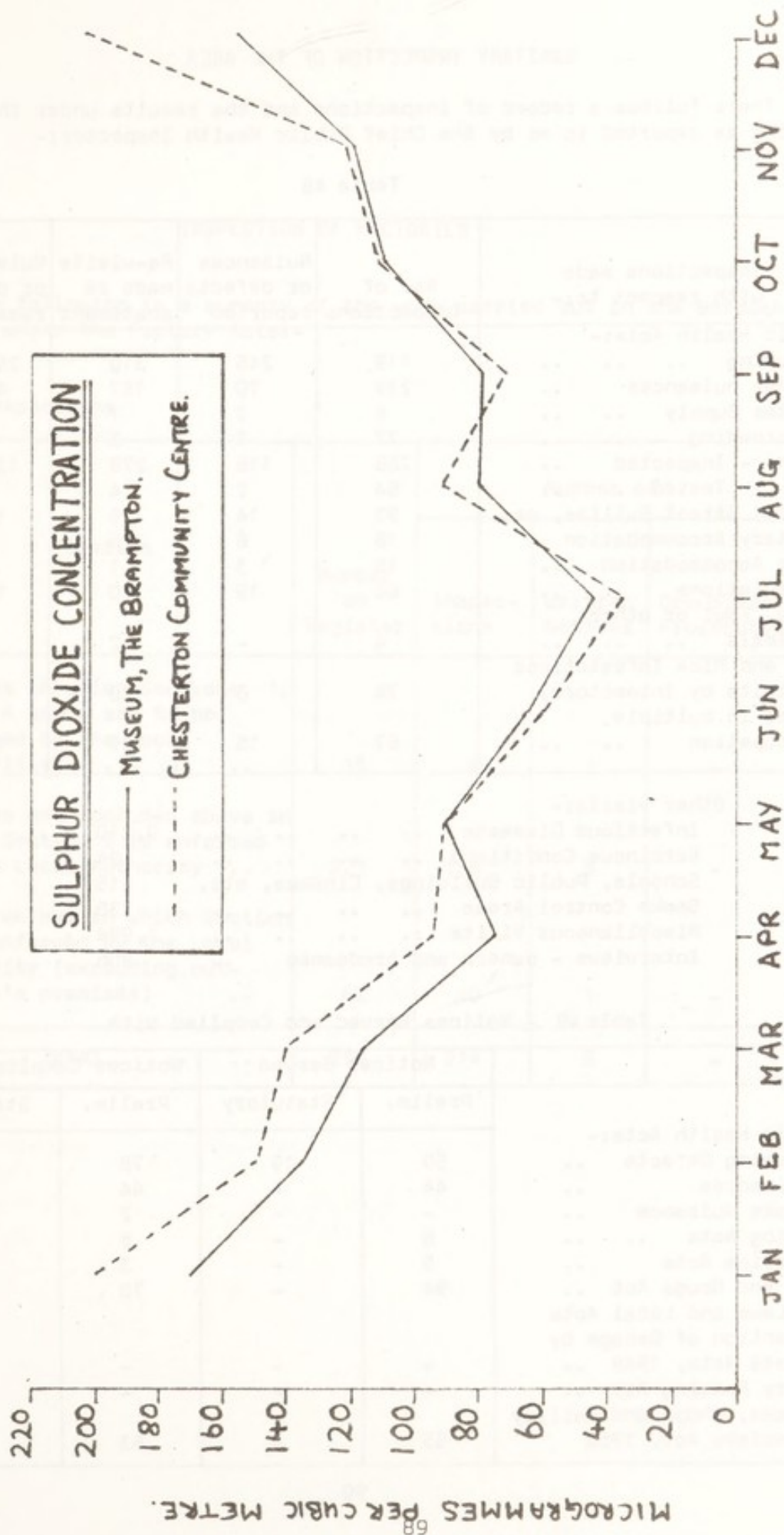
Table 47 - Smoke Deposited Matter

Pitfield House

Month	Rainfall in mm. per day	Total Solids in milligrams per sq. metre
January	2.1	164
February	*	*
March	1.5	112
April	2.8	147
May	0.6	92
June	2.1	213
July	2.2	317
August	2.9	197
September	2.4	93
October	2.8	81
November	4.6	126
December	1.3	77
1970 Average for 11 months ..	2.30	147.18

* Rain gauge not submitted due to damage from vandalism.





SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

There follows a record of inspections and the results under this heading as reported to me by the Chief Public Health Inspector:-

Table 48

Inspections made with respect to:-	No. of Inspections	Nuisances or defects reported	Re-visits made re abatement	Nuisances or defects remedied
Public Health Acts:-				
Housing	119	245	310	259
Other nuisances ..	219	70	157	49
Water Supply	6	2	1	-
Overcrowding	77	1	3	1
Drains - Inspected ..	268	118	279	120
Tested	54	2	4	1
Sewers, Street Gullies, etc.	93	14	28	15
Sanitary Accommodation	18	8	26	5
Ashes Accommodation ..	18	3	1	2
Accumulations	60	19	20	11
Swine, Fowl or other animals	4	-	2	-
Rats and Mice Infestations (Visits by Inspectors)	74	3	20	2
Houses in multiple occupation	87	16	109	15

Other visits:-

Infectious Diseases	9,210
Verminous Conditions	94
Schools, Public Buildings, Cinemas, etc.	115
Smoke Control Areas	235
Miscellaneous Visits	1,994
Interviews - owners and tradesmen ..	906

Table 49 - Notices Served and Complied With

	Notices Served		Notices Complied With	
	Prelim.	Statutory	Prelim.	Statutory
Public Health Acts:-				
Housing Defects ..	59	19	78	14
Nuisances ..	44	4	44	4
Smoke Nuisance ..	-	-	2	-
Housing Acts	6	-	5	-
Factories Acts ..	5	-	3	-
Food and Drugs Act ..	94	-	70	-
Bye-Laws and Local Acts				
Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts, 1949 ..	-	-	-	-
Quarry Fencing Act ..	-	-	-	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	55	-	53	-

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The following is a summary of the work carried out in the Borough in 1970 under the Factory Acts:-

(a) Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	15	8	1	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	221	166	3	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ..	62	40	1	-
Total	298	214	5	-

(b) Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were:-				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
Total	7	7	-	1	-

(c) Outworkers' premises

Business carried on	No. of Premises	No. of Visits
Making of Wearing Apparel	17	17
Umbrella repairs	1	1
Knitting	1	1
Total	19	19

Housing

Housing Census:-

- (1) Total number of inhabited houses in the Borough - 27,032
- (2) Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) by Private Enterprise	151 houses)	
(b) by Local Authority	8 houses	)	168
	9 flats)	

The principal work done under the Housing Act, 1957 in the Borough during 1970 can be summarised as follows:-

Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:-

- (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 139
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 433
- (c) Number of unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied .. 95

In addition, 10 individual unfit houses were dealt with as follows:-

Section 17, Housing Act, 1957 - Demolition Orders ..	9
Closing Orders ..	1

A total of 425 visits were made to Clearance Areas. The following areas were confirmed by the Minister:-

Area	No. of houses involved	No. of families	No. of persons
Gilbert Street Area No. 183. Newcastle (Compulsory Purchase Order)	29	30	62
Seagrave Street (No. 1) Area No. 184. Newcastle (Compulsory Purchase Order)	7	7	18
Seagrave Street (No. 2) Area No. 185. Newcastle (Compulsory Purchase Order)	5	4	14

At the 31st December, 1970, the following areas had been represented but have not been confirmed:-

Area	No. of houses involved	No. of families	No. of persons
Gordon Street (No. 1) Area No. 186. Knutton (Compulsory Purchase Order)	20	19	62
Gordon Street (No. 2) Area No. 187. Knutton (Compulsory Purchase Order)	5	5	7
Cemetery Road Area No. 188. Knutton (Compulsory Purchase Order)	7	8	23

Overcrowding

The number of cases recorded as legally overcrowded at the end of the year was 9. 5 new cases were brought to notice and no case was abated.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958
as Amended by the Housing Acts 1961 and 1964
House Purchase and Housing Act 1959
Housing Act 1969

There were 160 applications for improvement grants in the Borough during the year and of these, only 28 related to tenanted properties. The total number of applications received up to the 31st. December 1970 was 2,182.

Improvement Grants

Of the 160 applications for grant for improvements and conversions received, 129 were recommended as being suitable for grant.

Amount of grant approved during the year on:-

62 Improvement Grant applications	..	..	..	£20,127
60 Standard Grant applications	..	..	..	£8,745

Amount of grant paid during the year on:-

52 Improvement Grant applications completed	..	£17,482
48 Standard Grant applications completed	..	£6,069

Of the 100 completed 92 were owner/occupied premises.

Qualification Certificates

Improvement Cases

1. No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(2)	..	..	13
2. No. of certificates of provisional approval issued	..	..	13
3. No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 46(3)	..	..	4

Standard Amenities already provided

4. No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(1)	..	..	72
5. No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 45(2) in respect of:-			
(i) dwellings with a rateable value of £60 or more	..	..	31
(ii) dwellings with a rateable value £40 to less than £60	..	..	1
(iii) dwellings with a rateable value of less than £40	..	..	1

Exemption for low income tenants from Section 54

6. No. of certificates issued under Section 55	-
--	---

Certificates of Disrepair

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

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

Application for Cancellation of Certificates

- (7) Application by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates NIL
- (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates NIL
- (9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections NIL
- (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. NIL

WATER SUPPLY

The following information on water supply was given to me by the Engineer, Manager and Clerk of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board:-

"The water supplied by the Board in the Newcastle Borough area is derived from two sources, being deep wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone. All the water is treated with chlorine, being chloramination at both sources.

During 1970, bacteriological examinations on 137 samples were made, of which 53 were of untreated waters at the sources, and 84 of the chlorinated water going into supply. All were of the highest purity and one hundred per cent free from Faecal Coli organisms.

38 Chemical samples were analysed, showing moderate mineral and saline content, neutral in pH reaction, and an absence of metals. The water is of moderate hardness; it is not softened, nor is it plumbo-solvent.

The consumption of water for domestic and unmetered trade purposes in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1970 averaged 37½ gallons per head per day."

Further to the report of the Engineer, Manager and Clerk of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, the Chief Public Health Inspector reports:-

"The whole of the area is served by a piped supply on the constant system through the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, the Borough Council being a constituent authority of that Board. Two outlying houses derive their water from springs.

Three samples of water for bacteriological examination and four for chemical examination were taken from the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board supply. All samples were reported to be satisfactory.

Three samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken from houses deriving their supply from springs. One of these samples was found to be satisfactory and two unsatisfactory."

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The greater part of the district is sewered, one portion on the combined system, the remainder having a separate system for surface water. Portions of the Borough as yet unsewered include Audley Road (part), Deans Lane, Springwood, High Lane and Black Bank.

121 inspections regarding sewers, street gullies, etc., were made and 15 nuisances in connection with complaints abated.

SWIMMING BATHS

During the year, samples of water were taken from six swimming baths in use in the Borough. The results were as follows:-

<u>Bath</u>	<u>No. of samples taken</u>	<u>Result</u>
King's Memorial Bath	11 Bacteriological	9 Satisfactory. 2 Showing evidence of slight bacterial contamination.
	11 Free Chlorine	9 Satisfactory 2 Slightly below standard.
High School	10 Bacteriological	8 Satisfactory. 2 Showing evidence of slight bacterial contamination.
	10 Free Chlorine	7 Satisfactory. 3 Slightly below standard.
Blackfriars School	11 Bacteriological	9 Satisfactory. 2 Showing evidence of slight bacterial contamination.
	11 Free Chlorine	10 Satisfactory. 1 Slightly below standard.
Clayton Hall Grammar School	11 Bacteriological	10 Satisfactory. 1 Showing evidence of slight bacterial contamination.
	11 Free Chlorine	11 Satisfactory.
Edward Orme School	11 Bacteriological	11 Satisfactory.
	11 Free Chlorine	11 Satisfactory.
Hempstalls C.P. School	11 Bacteriological	10 Satisfactory. 1 Showing evidence of slight bacterial contamination.
	10 Free Chlorine	9 Satisfactory. 1 Slightly below standard.

HAIRDRESSERS

Inspections of these types of premises are carried out with a view to ensuring that adequate standards of cleanliness, personal hygiene, sterilizing facilities, etc., are maintained. During 1970, 11 such inspections were carried out. 82 salons, (21 gents and 61 ladies) were in operation in the Borough at the end of December 1970.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Inspections, which are carried out by the Public Health Inspectorate, have not revealed any outstanding problems during the year, and matters in respect of which occupiers have been required to take remedial action have, generally speaking, received the appropriate attention. It must be admitted however, that a small percentage of occupiers prove to be more obstinate in complying with notices of contraventions, but, so far, desired results have been obtained without prosecution. Some difficulty is still being experienced in getting newly occupied premises registered - whether this is brought about by sheer apathy or ignorance is debatable.

Since the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (hoists and lifts) Regulations 1968 came into force, many inspections have been carried out. Where it has been necessary for the Inspecting Engineer to notify the Local Authority of defects, follow-up inspections have generally revealed that the work has been completed satisfactorily. In the isolated cases where this has not been so, some lifts have had to be put out of commission until properly repaired. It has been found that a number of occupiers of premises containing hoists or lifts are not keeping the necessary copies of the Engineers' reports or have difficulty in finding the copies if they have them. The importance of this requirement of the regulations has been impressed on the offending persons.

During the year eleven accidents were notified and these are summarised below:-

Falls on same level	4
Handling goods	3
Struck by falling object	1
Injuries whilst using hand tools ..	2
Injuries from power-driven machinery ..	1

None of these accidents was fatal and no accident could be attributed to any negligence on the part of the proprietors of the businesses concerned.

Table 50

Registrations and General Inspections

(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises newly registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	6	171	54
Retail Shops	11	454	283
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	22	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	74	33
Fuel storage depots ..	-	2	1
Totals ..	19	723	383

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises -

401

Table 51

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	1,639
Retail Shops	2,099
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	190
Catering Establishments open to the public	663
Canteens	14
Fuel storage depots	4
Total	4,609
Total Males	2,250
Total Females	2,359

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
RODENT CONTROL

One full-time and two part-time operators are employed to undertake treatment on all Council and Private properties and to give advice generally following receipt of complaint. In addition, systematic treatment is carried out in connection with the 55 annual contracts with traders affecting factory and business premises.

During the year, 319 complaints of rats and 252 of mice were received.

Sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during April and August with an operating squad consisting of two rodent operators, two sewer men and the use of a van. A total of 1,243 sewer manholes were inspected of which 667 were poisoned.

3,430 visits were made by the operators and the number of rats destroyed was:-

(a) Caught and Trapped	470
(b) Estimated by baits	1,079

The refuse disposal tips receive regular attention and give very little trouble.

The two methods of rat destruction employed are gassing and poisoning. The poisons and baits used are those approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which include oatmeal, sausage rusk, zinc phosphide, warfarin, chlorophacinone, alpha-chloralose, coumatetralyl, tracking dust, cymag gas and fluoracetamide (sewers only.)

The following is a copy of the table included in the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Table 52

Properties other than Sewers	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in District ..	30,149	32
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,069	4
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ..	247	4
(ii) Mice ..	217	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	70	8
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ..	54	-
(ii) Mice ..	287	-

The gross expenditure on rodent control during the year was £2,506 with an income from contracts and other chargeable work of £272.

Vermin Infestation

In addition to the service for the destruction of rats and mice, the Department gives advice on methods of eradication of most known insects found in and about dwellings and other premises.

PET ANIMAL ACT, 1951

Under the provision of this Act no person may keep a pet shop unless he and the premises are licensed by the Local Authority. The licence is renewable each year and among the points to be considered in granting the licence are the suitability of the accommodation, the arrangements for feeding the animals, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection.

There are at present nine licences in force within the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Work done under this Act during the year was reported to me by the Chief Public Health Inspector as follows:-

"Tents, Vans and Sheds

Number of vans existing at the end of the year:-

1 Permanent site	53
Number of vans, etc., in possession of owner/occupiers	29
Number of visits and inspections made	105

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956 SANITARY CONVENIENCES ON FARMS

(a) Total number of farms operating in the Borough	23
(b) Percentage surveyed	100%
(c) Number of holdings on which persons are employed other than members of the family	6
(d) Number of men employed in (c)	6
(e) Number in (c) which have satisfactory sanitary accommodation	6
(f) Number of notices served	NIL

No seasonal labour is employed on any of these farms."

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Particulars of action taken is as follows:-

Table 53

COUNCIL HOUSES				PRIVATE HOUSES			
Inspection	Infested	Dis-Infested		Inspection	Infested	Dis-Infested	
		HCN	Other Insecticides			HCN	Other Insecticides
30	1	-	1	24	2	-	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one rag sorter in the Borough.

Number of new offensive trades established	..	..	..	NIL
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	3
Nuisances or defects found	..	..	..	1
Nuisances or defects remedied	..	..	..	NIL

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following is a summary of the various outdated types of sanitary convenience existing in the Borough at the end of the year:-

Number of houses served by waste water closets	..	..	24
Number of houses served by hand-flushed water closets	..	..	18
Number of houses and premises served by privies (27)	..	..	20
Number of houses and premises served by pail-closets (29)	..	..	28

Particulars of conversions made during the year -

Privies converted to water closets	..	..	..	-
Pail closets converted to water closets	..	..	..	-
Waste water closets converted to flushed water closets	..	..	..	2
Hand-flushed closets provided with cisterns	..	..	..	3

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

"The work of the Cleansing Department covers the following services:-

- (a) Collection of all domestic or household refuse and certain trade refuse from business premises.
- (b) Collection of salvage from shop and business premises.
- (c) Disposal of refuse.
- (d) Street cleansing and gully emptying.
- (e) Garage workshops for the repair and maintenance of Council vehicles and plant.
- (f) Public conveniences.

The Authority continued to maintain the weekly collection of refuse throughout the year, except during holiday periods. The difficulty of recruitment of the necessary labour force required to maintain this service was eased by the introduction of the temporary bonus system. However, the problem of absenteeism and uncertified sickness again necessitated the withdrawal of labour from street cleansing and gully emptying for short periods to maintain the refuse collection service.

The municipal bin replacement scheme continued with the issue of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot capacity light weight plastic bins to replace the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot capacity galvanized metal bins previously in use, but there is increasing evidence that with the continuing increase in bulk and reduction in density of household refuse, the average output per dwelling might well exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet by 1980. If this growth continues then, as the previous Cleansing Superintendent reported, it may be necessary to consider the use of paper or plastic sacks for domestic refuse collection purposes. This in turn would increase collection costs, but appears to be the only answer to provide the capability of dealing with the constantly increasing volume of refuse, and will no doubt be one of the many points which will be borne in mind when the problems of applying a Work Study incentive bonus scheme to the cleansing services are studied in depth.

The High Carr tip is available for disposal of refuse. The increase in bulk is obviously affecting the tipping space, and requiring the creation of new tip faces and access roads at more frequent intervals than was formerly the case.

The problems of abandoned cars deposited in the Borough continued, as did the illegal deposition of rubbish. It is often amazing the trouble to which some people must go in order to bag, load, transport and finally dump refuse, often in the most inaccessible spots, when there are facilities available at the High Carr tip and the Central Depot for the public to deposit refuse, and the Department also offers a collection service for bulky household refuse. There were 56 abandoned cars reported during the year which required attention, of which 10 were removed by the Council, the remainder being removed by the owners.

The Cleansing Department and garage workshops were transferred from Lower Street to the new Central Depot in Knutton Lane during the early part of the year. This now means that all the various manual services and vehicular equipment and plant are concentrated in one modern, well-equipped depot.

During the year the Council also considered a report on the possibilities of merging the various direct labour services, vehicles and plant under the control of one officer. This report, in an amended form, was accepted and the decision was made to create a new post of Manager of Manual Services who would assume responsibility for the organisation and control of all labour and vehicles, including the cleansing services. The control of the policies to be operated in the particular technical spheres to remain with the appropriate committees and technical officers who had previously administered the various services, but these changes were not implemented by the end of the year.

The regular staff and workmen who maintain the essential cleansing services in spite of adverse weather conditions and other difficulties are the backbone of the services, and deserve a special tribute for their efforts and loyalty."

Staff

The staff employed in this service is as follows:-

Clerks	-	3	Cleansing Foreman	-	1
Pupil Cleansing Inspector	-	1			
Workmen - Full-time		106	Part-time	-	10
			Mechanics		
Foreman Mechanic		1	(Vehicle Maintenance)	-	5

Services

The following is a summary of the cleansing services performed during the year ending 31st. March, 1971.

(a) Refuse Collection:-

Number of houses and other premises receiving regular refuse collection service	27,672
Number of premises receiving regular bulk container refuse collection service	67
Number of premises receiving regular salvage collection service	437
Average number of ashbins emptied per week ..	31,658
Average number of bulk containers emptied per week	139
Average number of privies cleansed per week ..	23
Average number of pail closets cleansed per week	22
Number of cesspools cleansed during the year ..	82
Number of dustbins replaced or provided through the Local Authority (excluding new houses erected)	2,283

Total refuse collected - Dry (estimated) ..	24,420 tons
- Salvage (estimated) ..	488 tons
- Wet (estimated) ..	165 tons

(b) Refuse Disposal:-

Total estimated refuse at Tips (excluding wet refuse or covering material)	27,350 tons
--	-------------

The refuse collected in the Borough is disposed of at disused marlholes at High Carr, Chesterton.

(c) Street Cleansing:-

Mileage:

Trunk Roads	(6.8 miles).	County Roads	(29.00 miles).
District Roads	(91.203 miles).	Unadopted Roads	(9.117 miles).

Total: 136.120 miles.

Mileage of Streets Cleansed: 127.003 miles.

Frequency of Cleansing

(a)	At least once daily	..	..	..	1%
(b)	Three to five times weekly	..	..	..	3%
(c)	Twice weekly	..	..	..	8%
(d)	Once weekly	..	..	..	60%
(e)	Less than once weekly	..	..	..	28%

Number of Street Gullies: 7,944

Number of Gully Cleansings during the year: 25,750

Cost of Public Cleansing Service

The following figures show the estimated total cost for all services, with salvage income shown separately.

Net Expenditure:

Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	£107,135
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	£ 4,857
					<hr/>
					£111,992
					<hr/>
Salvage Income	..	..	..	..	£ 5,026
Street Cleansing (all roads)	..	..	..	..	£ 25,180
Gully Cleansing	..	..	..	..	£ 4,302

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The following conveniences are maintained and supervised:-

Newcastle:-	Hassell Street	(Males and Females)
	Pepper Street	(Males and Females)
	Merrial Street	(Males and Females)
	Liverpool Road, Cross Heath	(Males and Females)
Wolstanton:-	High Street	(Males and Females)
	Bradwell Lane	(Males and Females)
	Jubilee Road Urinal	
Silverdale:-	Crown Street	(Males and Females)
Knutton:-	Knutton Cross	(Males)
Chesterton:-	Victoria Street	(Males)
	Dragon Square	(Males and Females)

Net Cost of Services - £18,680.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME

(Excepted District : Staffordshire County Council)

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the year 1970

John Warrack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Borough School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

Borough School Medical Officer

John Warrack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Borough School Medical Officer

John A. Scully, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Departmental Medical Officers:

Henrietta Procter, M.B., B.S., M.D. Lond.

Mary Isobel Cooper, M.B., B.S.

Douglas G. Garvie, M.B., Ch.B., (Part-time)

Health Visitor/School Nurses:

Mrs. A. J. Bateman

Miss A. M. Bloor

(Resigned 30.4.70)

Miss D. Booth

(Resigned 22.7.70)

Miss D. Colton

Miss M. Palmer

Mrs. M. Fogg

(Appointed 21.9.70)

Miss J. M. Forrester

Mrs. H. B. Hadgett

Mrs. E. Hollinshead

Mrs. C. A. Hough

Miss E. Millington

Mrs. M. B. Ruscoe

Miss M. Shingler

Mrs. N. Stanyer

Miss E. Steele

Mrs. M. D. Walker

Mrs. M. Bettany

(Appointed 27.5.70)

School Nurses:

Mrs. N. Bailey

Mrs. F. Baker (Resigned 21.6.70)

Mrs. D. Kirkland

Physiotherapists:

Mrs. M. Bowcock, M.C.S.P.

Mrs. T. J. Bladen, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)

Mrs. B. Wain, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)

Speech Therapists (Part-time):

Mrs. J. E. Jones, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 30.7.70)

Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time):

P. J. M. Kent, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

Area Dental Officer:

R. B. Geldeard, L.D.S. (Appointed 1.12.70)

School Dental Officers (Part-time):

Leslie J. Myatt, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Mrs. Beryl Cull, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned 31.1.70)

Dental Anaesthetists (Part-time):

Dr. Z. S. Milewski

Dr. J. F. Thompson

Dental Surgery Assistant:

Mrs. F. Sykes (Appointed 1.12.70)

Mrs. M. J. Mulroy (Resigned 13.2.70)

Health Education Officer:

R. M. Kimber, M.I.H.E., (Appointed 19.1.70 - Resigned 3.1.71)

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk - R. Montague, D.M.A., M.I.L.G.A.

Deputy Chief Clerk - Mr. K. Earls

Section Clerks:

- Miss N. Bentley
Mrs. M. Worrall
Mrs. J. Garner
Mrs. J. Leverett

Clerk Shorthand-Typists:

- Mrs. V. Brash (Resigned 16.1.70)
Miss J. Baskeyfield
Mrs. M. Fallows (Appointed 2.2.70)
Miss L. Leese
Miss J. Mountford
Mrs. J. Ikins
Miss E. Howe (Appointed 8.6.70)
Miss Y. Barber (Appointed 1.6.70)

Clerks:

- Mrs. B. Cunningham
Miss J. Hughes (Appointed 2.2.70)

Health and Welfare Department,
Civic Offices,
Merrial Street,
Newcastle-under-Lyme,
Staffs.

February, 1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the Newcastle Committee for Education,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for 1970 on the health of the school children in the Excepted District of the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme and the facilities available under the School Health Service.

As this will be my last annual report before my retirement later this year, I trust that those who read this introduction will bear with me if I spend a little time reminiscing on the development of the School Health Service from how I found it on coming to take up my post here in Newcastle in 1950.

On my arrival, I was surprised, and not a little disappointed, to find that although the new Education Act had come on to the Statute Book in 1944, Newcastle Borough was not an Excepted District until 1949 and consequently by the date of my arrival very little had been done to take advantage of the powers contained in the scheme of delegation which had been drawn up by the Borough Council. The School Dental Service, consisting of one full-time school dentist and an attendant, was still under the direct day to day control of the County School Dental Officer. The medical record cards for the children within the Borough were still kept in the schools and before routine medical inspections took place, the head teachers had to extract the cards of the children that were due for examination. These were then available to the examining medical officer when the inspection took place in the school and were returned to their files in the schools. It will be seen that under this arrangement, the central office had little information as to the actual number of children who were being examined, whether all the children who should be examined were in fact being submitted and no information on the condition of the children was kept in the Health Department.

On looking at the existing administrative structure, I was struck by the fact that considerable time appeared to be spent uselessly in minor ailment clinics and consequently I proceeded to rearrange the hours of the clinics and the time spent in them by the nurses. This unfortunately, produced an immediate outcry from some members of the nursing staff who promptly reported the circumstances to the County Medical Officer. As a result of the discussions which took place, it became abundantly clear that there was an urgent need for a recognised method of procedure not only for dealing with this type of situation, but also for the day to day administration of the service in Newcastle. Then followed a number of meetings between members of the Borough Committee for Education and the County Education Committee and an even greater number of meetings at officer level when our reception at County Hall varied from the mildly hostile to the down-right unpleasant. After some very hard bargaining and considerable acrimony a document known as "Arrangements for a School Health Service in the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme" was drawn up and agreed on the 28th July, 1951. This was a great step forward towards a smoother running of the service as we then knew what we could do and what we could not do; we knew what staff we should have and many of the difficulties which had arisen during the previous year and a half were at least clarified.

The next major task which had to be undertaken was the removal of the medical record cards from the schools to the Health Department, at

the same time checking that every child attending a maintained school within the Borough had only one card and that every child was medically examined as and when this became necessary. This transfer involved the head teachers in a considerable amount of additional work. In some cases they provided lists of children on their registers, in others we borrowed the registers for short periods of time. The clerical staff in the Health Department undertook the mammoth task of sorting the existing cards and making out new ones where necessary. This often involved their working until nine or ten o'clock at night which I am pleased to record they did gladly as I think they appreciated the advantages which would accrue. In some instances, we found that some children had as many as five cards, (a new one having been made out for each examination) whilst in other cases there was no card in existence for a child and that child had never been seen by a Medical Officer during its school life. The introduction of the new system was further facilitated by the fact that uniformity of record cards throughout the education system of the country had been introduced in 1948 but had not been put into operation in the Borough. Under the new system, a "main card" with all the confidential information regarding each child was to be kept in a central place, e.g. the Health Department, and a "subsidiary card" which contained extracts from the main card for the guidance of the teaching staff was kept in the schools.

As regards the medical staff of the School Health Department when I arrived the only full-time medical officers were my Deputy and myself. In addition, two part-time medical officers were employed assisting with medical inspections. The clerical staff consisted of three clerks which was probably adequate for the amount of work which at first was being done but was totally inadequate for the volume of work which eventually passed through the Department. Apart from routine inspections and occasional special examinations and the dental service, the only special service available under the School Health Service was the testing of vision, although sun-ray therapy was available by arrangement through the equipment installed at the public baths!

By 1951, the medical staff consisted of my Deputy and myself and four part-time school medical officers and the equivalent of four full-time schools nurses and three assistant school nurses. The number of pupils on the registers of maintained schools at the end of 1951 was 11,437. As from the 1st April of that year a sun-ray clinic was established at Friarswood House, Priory Road. This clinic was held twice weekly and the children who would benefit from this type of treatment were referred there, treatment being supervised by a qualified physiotherapist.

During 1952, all the staff engaged in the school meals service were medically surveyed and arrangements were made whereby medical certificates had to be produced by these employees following any absence from work certifying that they were free from infection. In the following year, senior pupils and a number of teachers and caretakers from the nine secondary modern and three of the secondary grammar schools attended for mass x-ray examination of their chests. As a result, five children were found to have conditions which warranted further investigation. In addition a mass x-ray survey of kitchen staff was carried out and one employee was suspended from duty as a result of this examination. In 1953, also, a breathing exercise clinic for the treatment of children suffering from certain diseases of the nose, throat and lungs was started in January under the control of a physiotherapist and from the same month speech therapy was provided by a qualified speech therapist. Arrangements were made also for children in need of child guidance to be referred to the child guidance clinic, at Shelton, maintained by the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

During the year five cases were referred under this scheme.

By 1954, an additional remedial clinic was added providing remedial exercises for children suffering from orthopaedic defects. This also was under the supervision of a physiotherapist and during the year 66 children received treatment. The other clinics namely, ophthalmic, sun-ray, breathing and speech continued to function satisfactorily whilst child guidance continued to be provided under the arrangements made with the City. This continued until May of 1963 when child guidance facilities became available at Brampton Trees, Mental Health Centre in Hanover Street, Newcastle. Owing to the increased volume of duties now undertaken by the School Health Service approval was given for the appointment of a full-time assistant school medical officer. This vacancy was filled during 1953 and, in addition, the clerical staff was increased to four, and in 1955 to five. By that year also the school population had reached 12,868.

With the resignation in 1955 of the school dental officer, who had been in post from before my arrival in the Borough, the first of several gaps in this service occurred. As from March of that year, the only treatment given by the School Dental Service in the Borough was that provided by two part-time officers.

During 1956, a disinfection and a disinfestation centre was established and it was then possible to efficiently disinfect plimsolls which were issued to children for wear during physical education. In September of that year also, skin testing of children to ascertain whether they had been in contact with tubercular infection was initiated. 15 children were found to be positive to the test and of this number 2 were found to be actually suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis whilst three were suffering from tubercular glands. This type of test was continued until 1960 and was then discontinued owing to the decline in the prevalence of tuberculosis. During 1956, progress was made towards the establishment of a special day school for physically handicapped and delicate children after having convinced both the Borough and County Council Education Committees of the urgent need for this type of school and having produced to Officers of the Ministry of Education the medical records of children awaiting admission, for their inspection. In the latter part of the year a mobile dental unit was brought into operation to serve schools on the periphery of the Borough.

During the next few years the services continued to operate with each year an increasing number of children benefiting from them and with a consequent increase in the amount of administrative and clerical time which had to be given to the service. In 1960, under the Local Government Act, 1958, the Borough Council undertook the day to day administration of the Health and Welfare Services under a delegation scheme from the County Council. With the health visitors then coming under my jurisdiction it was possible to have the fullest co-ordination between the health visiting and school health services and for the health visitors to be appointed to combined health visitors/school nurse posts. In 1960 also the day special school for delicate and physically handicapped pupils was completed and opened.

In October 1961, an audiometrist employed by the County Council was made available to us for the hearing testing of children within the Borough and from that date onwards the hearing of the six year old group of children was tested as a routine procedure. In September, 1963, the last of our school dental officers resigned and the school dental service ceased to operate from that date until a part-time successor was obtained in November of the following year. This state of affairs continued through 1965 until in September 1966 we obtained one full-time and an additional part-time dental officer. Unfortunately, a year later the full-time dentist resigned and the service then continued with three part-time officers only.

On the 1st January, 1967 one of our full-time School Medical Officers died suddenly and difficulty was experienced in filling the vacancy and at the beginning of 1968, another of the full-time assistant medical officers resigned. As a result, it was decided to introduce "selective" medical examination of school children in the intermediate age group. Under this scheme the parents of children who are eligible for examination on an age basis are issued with questionnaires and asked to give information regarding the child's past medical history and expressing any worries they may have regarding the child. From a scrutiny of these completed questionnaires, the medical staff decide which children require inspection.

And so we come to the year with which this report set out to deal. It will be seen from the report that the school population by the end of 1970 was 15,018 representing an increase over the previous year's figure. It is hoped that with the appointment towards the end of the year of a full-time area dental officer the School Dental Service will be resuscitated, especially as there is a possibility that further staff may become available soon. As regards to speech therapy, our speech therapist resigned on the 30th July and it has so far been impossible to find a replacement, consequently, children who are in urgent need of speech therapy have to be referred to the Central Out-Patients Department in Hartshill where, if the need is confirmed by one of the consultant paediatricians, speech therapy can be provided under the hospital service. In April 1970, approval was obtained from the Committee for an increase in the establishment of physiotherapists and as a result, Mrs. Bowcock, who had been employed for some time on a part-time basis, was appointed full-time physiotherapist. It is pleasing to note that there are no vacancies for full-time medical staff and that we are up to establishment for nursing staff.

During the year, the School Health Service has continued to work satisfactorily and statistical and other information regarding the service is given in the body of the report.

I am sure that those who have read this introduction will appreciate how the service has developed over the past twenty years and I think that the Committee for Education of the Borough can feel some satisfaction for having now an up to date and efficient School Health Service.

I thank all members of the Council who have shown an interest in the work of the Service over the years and I express my gratitude to my colleagues of the Borough Council and also such members of the County Council staff, including Head Teachers and other Education staff, with whom I deal for their co-operation and kindness during the time I have been here. To my own medical, nursing and clerical staff, once again I say "thank you" for their loyalty and support during 1970.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN WARRACK

Borough School Medical Officer.

NURSING ESTABLISHMENT

The establishment of health visitor/school nurses was reduced during the present financial year from 19 to 18 giving a school nursing whole time equivalent of 7.20. During most of the current year it has been possible to maintain this establishment by using full time temporary school nurses to make up the deficiency of health visitor trained staff.

SCHOOL POPULATION

The number of pupils on the registers of maintained schools (including nursery schools) at the end of the year was 15,018. This represents an increase of 201 over 1969.

Number of schools or departments:-

Nursery Schools	4
Infant Departments	13
Infant & Junior Departments	9
Junior Departments	12
Secondary Modern Schools	9
Secondary Grammar Schools	4
Blackfriars	1
The Coppice School	1

INFORMATION OBTAINED BY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Physical Condition

The physical condition of the children examined at periodic medical inspections is shown in Table 1.A. in the statistical tables at the end of this report.

Uncleanliness

5 children were found to be verminous at routine school medical inspections.

At periodic cleanliness inspections of children a total of 36,544 examinations were made and 632 individual pupils were found to be infested. 25 cleansing notices were issued under Section 54 (2) of the Education Act, 1944.

8 children were compulsory cleansed at school clinics under Section 54 (3) of the Education Act, 1944.

102 children were referred to the school clinic for treatment.

Tonsils and Adenoids

At periodical and special examinations 15 children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids and were referred for examination by a specialist. During the year 92 cases received operative treatment through arrangements made by the School Health Service. In addition there were 282 cases which required only medical treatment and/or observation.

Skin Diseases

15 cases of skin disease (dermatitis, impetigo, urticaria, ringworm, etc.,) were discovered at medical inspections and found to require treatment.

Defective Vision and Squint

44 cases of defective vision and squint were discovered at routine and special medical examination and were referred for treatment, being 33 cases of defective vision and 11 cases of squint.

The Ophthalmic Clinic is held each Monday morning at Friarswood School Clinic. During the year 784 children had refractions carried out and in 106 cases spectacles were prescribed after examination by the Schools Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Ear Diseases and Defective Hearing

At routine medical inspections during 1970, 15 cases in this category were found to require treatment and all were referred to Consultants at local hospitals.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical Inspection prior to admission to Training Colleges

During 1970, 112 pupils have had a special medical examination by the School Medical Officers before admission to colleges for training for the teaching profession, as is required by the Department of Education and Science. All the pupils were declared medically fit for admission to a training college.

Medical Inspection of new Entrants to the Teaching Profession

During 1970, 12 medical examinations, with subsequent X-ray of chests as required by the Department of Education and Science, were carried out on new entrants to the teaching profession within the Borough. All the new entrants successfully passed this medical examination.

Children attending School Camps

Towards the end of the year medical questionnaires were introduced for children attending school camps. The completed forms are scrutinised by a medical officer who decides if a medical examination is necessary.

During the year, 19 children were medically examined before attending organised School Camps.

Education Department Employees

During 1970, 196 questionnaires were completed by prospective employees in the Education Department. 10 of this number had full medical examinations carried out and all were found fit for employment.

SELECTIVE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS - 9+ AGE GROUP

School	No. of questionnaires issued	No. of questionnaires not returned	No. of Refusals	No. Selected	No. of Children with defects
Albert Street Jnr. Girls	44	-	1	17	12
Bradwell C.P. Jnr.	54	-	-	22	18
Broadmeadow Jnr.Boys	45	2	2	22	12
Bursley C.P. Jnr.	47	-	-	27	13
Cherry Hill C.P. Jnr.	34	-	-	14	14
Crackley Bank C.P.Jnr.	46	8	-	35	15
Ellison Street C.P.Jnr.	61	1	-	46	20
Friarswood C.P. Jnr.	131	14	-	60	28
Hassell Street C.P.Jnr.	34	2	-	19	12
Hempstalls C.P. Jnr.	97	8	-	43	33
Hillcrest C.P. Jnr.	19	-	-	8	6
Knutton C.E.V.C. Jnr.	40	2	-	12	10
Langdale C.P. Jnr.	78	-	-	41	22
Our Lady & St. Werburghs R.C. Jnr.	16	-	-	9	6
St. Giles & St. Georges C.E.V.C.	43	5	-	17	15
St. Mary's R.C. V.P. Jnr.	57	9	-	27	12
St. Wulstan's R.C.Jnr.	49	1	2	30	18
Seabridge C.P. Jnr.	74	-	-	31	21
Silverdale C.P. Jnr.	49	-	-	40	17
Silverdale St. Luke's C.E. Jnr.	35	2	-	15	10
Westlands C.P. Jnr.	24	-	-	21	6
Wolstanton C.E.Jnr.	62	-	1	34	15

PHYSIOTHERAPY

The Physiotherapists provide treatment at the Clinic at Friarswood House, Priory Road, Newcastle, and at the Blackfriars School, as shown below:-

Approval was given in April to extra physiotherapy sessions being held at Blackfriars School and from the 13th April Mrs Bowcock's part-time appointment was made full-time.

BLACKFRIARS SCHOOL

(Mrs. B. Wain & Mrs. M. Bowcock)

Breathing Exercises, Remedial Exercises and Sun-Ray Clinics held on -

Mondays	-	9:15 a.m. - 12 noon 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Tuesdays	-	9:15 a.m. - 12 noon 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Thursdays	-	9:15 a.m. - 12 noon 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Hydrotherapy Sessions held -

Wednesdays	-	9.15 a.m. - 12 noon 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Fridays	-	9:15 a.m. - 12 noon 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Attendances during 1970 were as follows:-

	<u>Breathing Exercises</u>	<u>Remedial Exercises (Including Hydrotherapy)</u>	<u>Sun-Ray Treatment</u>
Children	17	66	19
Attendances	476	2,991	293

FRIARSWOOD CLINIC

(Mrs. T.J. Bladen)

Breathing and Remedial Exercises and Sun-Ray Treatment Sessions held -

Tuesday	-	10:00 a.m. - 12 noon 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Thursday	-	10:00 a.m. - 12 noon 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Attendances during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Breathing Exercises</u>	<u>Remedial Exercises</u>	<u>Sun-Ray Treatment</u>
Children	28	66	21
Attendances	478	1,337	248

SPEECH THERAPY

With the resignation of Mrs. Jones on the 30th July 1970 it was impossible to continue with the speech therapy service after that date. The number of pupils treated by the speech therapist is shown on page 22.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Children found to require chiropody treatment through the School Health Service are treated by the chiropodist at the King Street Clinic, by appointment. 3 children received treatment during the year.

CHILD GUIDANCE

In 1970, 40 children were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic in the Mental Health Centre, Newcastle. At the end of the year, 7 children were under treatment and there were 22 children waiting to be seen by the Psychiatrist.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

During the year the minor ailment clinics in the Borough continued to operate as follows:-

BRADWELL C.S.M. SCHOOL	Tuesday	9:30 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.
CHESTERTON - Loomer Road	Monday	10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon (Dr. attends 11:30 - 12 noon)
CLAYTON - Kingsbridge Ave.	Wednesday	9:30 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.
CRACKLEY BANK C.P. SCHOOL	Wednesday	10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.
HEMPSTALLS C.P. SCHOOL	Wednesday	10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.
KNUTTON - Knutton Lane	Tuesday	10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon (Dr. attends 11:00 - 11:30 a.m.)
	Friday	9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.
NEWCASTLE - Friarswood	Monday	2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. (Dr. attends 2:00 - 3:00 p.m.)
	Wednesday	10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon (Dr. attends)
	Friday	10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon (Dr. attends)
SILVERDALE - Crown Street	Tuesday	9:30 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. (Dr. attends when required)
PORTHILL - Inglewood Drive	Tuesday	10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.
	Thursday	10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon (Dr. attends 10:45 - 11:30 a.m.)

The cases dealt with are included in Table III at the end of this report. During the year the number of attendances at the various minor ailment clinics was 7,462 which is an increase of 12 on the figure for 1969.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Statistics regarding children inspected and treated during the year are given later in the report in Table IV.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOL PREMISES

Inspections of school premises are carried out by the departmental medical officers when visiting the schools to conduct medical inspections of pupils. For the mutual convenience of the medical and teaching staffs these inspections are usually carried out on the last day of the medical inspection.

During the year, 54 such inspections were made and a total of 55 defects in 23 schools were reported to the Borough Education Officer for his information and for any action he cared to take. Defects found in 9 schools during 1970 had been reported to the Borough Education Officer after inspections in previous years.

Inspections of school premises are carried out under the standards for school premises regulations, 1959 which lay down standards for accommodation, washing facilities, toilets, water supply (both hot and cold), lighting, ventilation, temperature, conditions of playgrounds, cleanliness, etc.

SCHOOL SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water from school swimming baths were, as usual, examined during 1970.

NEWCASTLE HIGH SCHOOL - 10 samples of swimming bath water were examined for chlorine content, 7 of these were found to be satisfactory and 3 showed a slightly low free chlorine content. 10 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination of which 8 were reported to be satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

BLACKFRIARS SCHOOL - 11 samples of bath water were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination of the chlorine content of which 10 were found to be satisfactory and 1 slightly below standard. 11 samples were also sent for bacteriological examination, of which 9 were reported to be satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

CLAYTON HALL GRAMMAR SCHOOL - 11 samples of water from this bath were sent for examination of chlorine content and all were reported as being satisfactory. 11 samples were also subjected to bacteriological examination. 10 of these were found to be satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

EDWARD ORME SCHOOL - 11 samples of bath water taken for examination of chlorine content, and 11 samples taken for bacteriological examination were all reported as being satisfactory.

HEMPSTALLS C.P. SCHOOL - 10 samples of water from this bath were examined for chlorine content of which 9 were reported as being satisfactory and 1 slightly below standard. 11 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. 10 of these were found to be satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

HEARING TEST SURVEY

In 1970, all Infant Departments were visited by the Audiometrist the children in the 6+ age group being tested. The results of the survey and the follow-up of cases is tabulated below.

Survey Results:

No. Examined (1)	No. showing some hearing loss (2)	Percentage of (1) (3)
1116	91	8.1

Follow-up:

69 children were referred for treatment and specialist opinion, as shown below:-

No. Referred	Re-exam by Specialist after 3-6 months	Further Hearing Test after 12 months	T's & A's Operation	Other Treatment	General Medical Supervision	No Treatment Advised	Reports Pending	No. Consents returned or appt. not kept
69	21	30	3	10	5	-	-	-

DISINFECTION OF PLIMSOLLS

As has been the practice for a number of years, the plimsolls used in the schools are regularly disinfected at the disinfection centre in Knutton Lane. This is done in an endeavour to control the incidence and spread of foot infections.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOL MEALS PREMISES

The Public Health Inspectors of the Borough pay periodic visits to premises connected with the preparation and serving of school meals. Defects which are found on such visits are reported to the Borough Education Officer. 49 visits were paid to these premises during 1970.

MILK IN SCHOOLS

The milk supplied to schools is sampled from time to time by the Public Health Inspection Staff. During the year, 21 such samples were submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory and all were found to be satisfactory, both in cleanliness and degree of pasteurisation.

X-RAY OF KITCHEN STAFF

During 1970, 90 members of the school meals service kitchen staff were x-rayed at the Chest Clinic under the scheme whereby each applicant for a post in this service must be declared free from pulmonary infection radiographically before being appointed. All were examined by a Medical Officer to ensure freedom from infection.

Health Education

Programmes of health education continued to be carried out in the schools during the year. Talks and film shows have been given when requested and the Health Education Officer participated in special courses at Watlands and Knutton County Secondary Modern Schools.

In October a firework safety campaign was mounted and a talk and film show was given in all Borough primary schools. Poster displays were arranged also.

Assistance has been provided throughout the year to pupils engaged in "projects" dealing with various aspects of health including those associated with the Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1970.

Table 1. Part A - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY
		No. (3)	No. (4)
(1)	(2)		
1966 & later	219	218	1
1965	56	56	-
1964	1,043	1,043	-
1963	291	291	-
1962	129	128	1
1961	321	321	-
1960	119	119	-
1959	100	100	-
1958	182	182	-
1957	233	232	1
1956	1,064	1,058	6
1955 & earlier	178	178	-
TOTAL	3,935	3,926	9

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) = 99.77%

Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) = 0.23%

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin)

PART B

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For Defective vision (Excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1966 & later	-	3	3
1965	-	-	-
1964	-	26	26
1963	3	18	20
1962	-	3	3
1961	5	15	20
1960	2	5	7
1959	1	3	4
1958	3	7	9
1957	1	4	5
1956	15	10	25
1955 & earlier	3	20	23
TOTAL	33	114	145

PART C - OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	233
Number of Re-Inspections	56
TOTAL	289

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

PART D

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	.. 36,544 examinations
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Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	.. 632
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Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944.)	.. 25
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Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944.)	.. 8
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RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1970.

TABLE 11. PART A - PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (2)	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)	Requiring Treatment (5)	Requiring Observation (6)	Requiring Treatment (7)	Requiring Observation (8)	Requiring Treatment (9)	Requiring Observation (10)
4	Skin	1	61	12	113	2	65	15	239
5	Eyes - a. Vision	4	15	16	87	13	73	33	175
	b. Squint	4	42	2	17	5	37	11	96
	c. Other	1	7	-	8	-	15	1	30
6	Ears - a. Hearing	-	9	2	8	5	14	7	31
	b. Otitis M.	1	26	-	6	6	11	7	43
	c. Other	1	4	-	1	-	1	1	6
7	Nose and Throat	8	178	1	38	5	63	14	279
8	Speech	1	36	-	4	5	30	6	70
9	Lymphatic Glands	-	6	-	3	-	1	-	10
10	Heart	1	14	1	7	1	18	3	39
11	Lungs	1	17	1	8	1	24	3	49
12	Development -								
	a. Hernia	5	4	1	1	-	3	6	8
	b. Other	10	46	-	7	1	22	11	75
13	Orthopaedic -								
	a. Posture	-	3	-	19	2	15	2	37
	b. Feet	4	24	-	29	4	38	8	91
	c. Other	-	29	-	35	3	41	3	105
14	Nervous System -								
	a. Epilepsy	-	4	1	1	-	16	1	21
	b. Other	-	5	-	8	-	32	-	45
15	Psychological -								
	a. Development	-	28	-	45	-	78	-	151
	b. Stability	-	17	-	18	1	27	1	62
16	Abdomen	2	15	1	3	2	11	5	29
17	Other	3	33	4	56	6	31	13	120

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

PART B

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	-	3
5	Eyes - a. Vision b. Squint c. Other	- - -	- - -
6	Ears - a. Hearing b. Otitis Media c. Other	- - -	111 - -
7	Nose and Throat	1	3
8	Speech	1	6
9	Lymphatic Glands	-	1
10	Heart	-	4
11	Lungs	-	4
12	Development - a. Hernia b. Other	- -	- -
13	Orthopaedic - a. Posture b. Feet c. Other	- 1 -	- 1 6
14	Nervous System - a. Epilepsy b. Other	- -	2 -
15	Psychological - a. Development b. Stability	- -	82 2
16	Abdomen	-	-
17	Other	-	1

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY SCHOOLS)

TABLE III. PART A
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	59
Errors of refraction (including squint)	784
Total	843
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	106

PART B - DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR,
NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear	4
(b) for adenoids & chronic tonsillitis	92
(c) for other nose & throat conditions	10
Received other forms of treatment -	29
Total	135
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
(a) in 1970	1
(b) in previous years	10

PART C - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at school clinics or out-patients department	45
(b) Pupils treated at school or physiotherapist clinics for postural defects	181
Total	226

PART D - DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Part D of Table I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm - (a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	1
Scabies	25
Impetigo	33
Other skin diseases	1,434
Total	1,493

PART E - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	40

PART F - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	30

PART G - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

		Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a)	Pupils with minor ailments	1,852
(b)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	3
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	-
(d)	Other than (a), (b), and (c) above	
	Respiratory	6
	Injuries	226
	Total	2,087

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY DURING 1970

T A B L E I V

The dental officers devoted 99 sessions to treatment and 1 to inspections.

Inspections

(a)	First inspection at School	...	...	...	302 pupils
(b)	First inspection at clinic	...	...	...	1 "
	Number found to require treatment	...	...		155 "
	Number offered treatment	...	...	...	155 "
(c)	Re-inspections at school clinics	...	...		23 "
	Number of these found to require treatment				21 "

Attendances and Treatment

First visit	...	...	...	...	...	163
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	294
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	457
Additional courses of treatment commenced						137
Fillings in permanent teeth	...	...	...			510
Fillings in deciduous teeth	...	...	...			16
Permanent teeth filled	...	...	...	...		409
Deciduous teeth filled	...	...	...	...		14
Permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...			37
Deciduous teeth extracted	...	...	...			46
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...		NIL
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	NIL

Attendances and Treatment (Continued)

Number of Pupils x-rayed	...	...	...	...	5
Prophylaxis	...	...	...	...	146
Teeth otherwise conserved	...	...	...	...	-
Number of teeth root filled	...	...	...	...	2
Inlays	...	...	...	...	-
Crowns	...	...	...	...	-
Courses of treatment completed	...	...	...	...	166

Orthodontics

New cases commenced during year	...	...	...	-
No. of removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	...	...	...	-

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

TABLE V

	No. of Officers	Number in terms of full-time Officers employed in the School Health Service		
+ (a) Medical Officers (including the Principal School Medical Officer)				
(i) Whole-time School Health Service	-		-	
(ii) Whole-time School Health and Local Health Services	4		1.95	
(iii) General Practitioners working part-time in the School Health Service	1		0.10	
(b) Physiotherapists, Speech Therapists, etc., (Specify)				
Physiotherapists	3		1.70	
Ophthalmologist	1		0.10	
Audiometrician	1		-	
Chiropodist	1		0.06	
(c) (i) School Nurses	17		7.20	
(ii) No. of the above who hold a Health Visitor's Certificate	15		-	
(d) Dental Staff	Officers employed on a Salary basis		Officers employed on a sessional basis	
	Number of Officers	No's. in terms of full-time Officers em- ployed in the School Dental Service	Number of Officers	No's. in terms of full-time Officers em- ployed in the School Dental Service
(i) Principal School Dental Officer	-	-	-	-
(ii) Dental Officers	1	1	1	0.20
(iii) Orthodontists (if not already in- cluded in (d) (i) or (d) (ii) above	-	-	-	-
(iv) Dental Surgery Ass.	1	1	-	-
(v) Other Staff (Specify)				
Dental Anaesthetist	-	-	1	-

+ All Medical Officers of the School Health Service other than those employed part-time for specialist examination and treatment only.

T A B L E V I

- I. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS CLINICS (i.e. Premises at which clinics are held for school children) provided by the Local Education Authority for the medical and/or dental examination and treatment of pupils attending maintained primary and secondary schools.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL CLINICS ... 11 (including one Mobile Dental Clinic)

- II. TYPE OF EXAMINATION AND/OR TREATMENT, provided at the school clinics either directly by the Authority or under arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board for examination and/or treatment to be carried out at the clinic.

Examination and/or treatment (1)	Number of Schools Clinics (i.e. premises) where such treatment is provided	
	Directly by the Authority (2)	Under arrangements made with Regional Hospital Boards or Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals. (3)
A. Minor Ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment	9	-
B. Asthma	-	-
C. Audiology	-	-
D. Audiometry	-	-
E. Chiropody	1	-
F. Ear, Nose and Throat	-	-
G. Enuretic	-	-
H. Ophthalmic	1	-
I. Orthoptic	-	-
J. Orthopaedic	-	-
K. Paediatric	-	-
L. Physiotherapy and Remedial Exercises	2	-
M. Speech Therapy	3	-
N. School Medical Officers Special Examination	1	-
O. Others (Specify)		
Sun-Ray (U.V.L.)	2	-
Vaccination and Immunisation	6	-

RETURN OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

T A B L E V I I

During the calendar year ended 31st. December, 1970	(1) Blind (2) Part- ially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Part- ial hearing		(5) Phys- ically handi- capped (6) Deli- cate		(7) Mal- adjusted (8) E.S.N.		(9) Epil- eptic (10) Speech Defects		T O T A L
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. No. of handi- capped children newly assessed as needing special edu- cational facil- ities	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	10	-	-	13 Day
	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3 Res.
B. No. of children newly placed in special schools											
(i) Of those shown at A above	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 Day
	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3 Res.
(ii) Of those assessed prior to 1/1/70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13 Day
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2 Res.
Total	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	-	14 Day
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	5 Res.

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the year under review, four children were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS AWAITING PLACES OR RECEIVING EDUCATION
IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS ON JANUARY, 22nd 1971.

T A B L E V I I I

	(1) Blind (2) Part- ially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Part- ial hearing		(5) Phys- ically handi- capped (6) Deli- cate		(7) Mal- adjusted (8) E.S.N.		(9) Epil- eptic (10) Speech Defects		T O T A L
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Waiting prior to 1st Jan. 1970											
(a) Whose parents had refused con- sent to their admission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4 Day
(b) Others	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3 Res.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8 Day
	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Res.
Newly assessed since 1st Jan. 1970											
(c) Whose parents had refused con- sent to their admission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Day
(d) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Res.
	-	-	-	1	1*	-	-	10	-	-	12 Day
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 Res.
*This child is under 5 years of age.											
(e) Totals	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	22	-	-	24 Day
	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	6 Res.
B. Pupils from the Excepted District on the registers of Maintained special schools (except Hospitals and special classes or units)	-	-	8	-	44	12	-	70	-	-	134 Day
	2	1	5	-	-	3	5	6	1	-	23 Res.
C. No. of handicapped pupils receiving home tuition	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4



