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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD  
OXFORD

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

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# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE  
HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS

AND ON  
THE SANITARY CONDITION

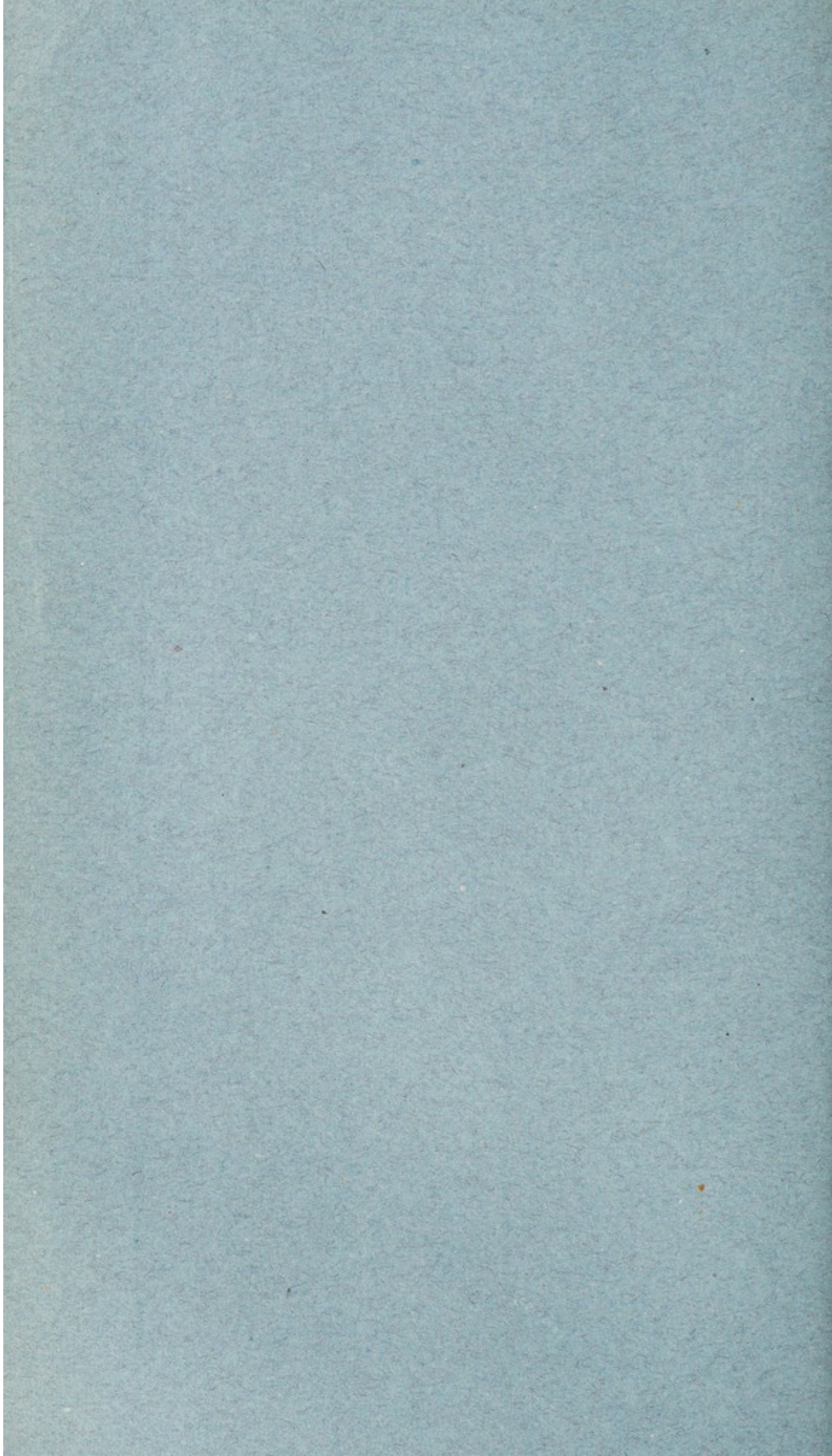
BY  
The Medical Officer of Health

AND THE  
Report of the School Medical Officer

TO THE  
EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR THE YEAR

1947





CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

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# Health Committee

## *Lord Mayor :*

ALDERMAN W. G. CUTBUSH, J.P.

## *Chairman :*

ALDERMAN J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

## *Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

## *Members :*

<i>Ald.</i> MISS M. M. CLARKSON, C.B.E., J.P.	<i>Coun.</i> A. E. NICHOLLS
<i>Coun.</i> H. ALLEN, J.P.	„ G. PERREMENT
„ M. BULMAN, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.	„ A. E. PUMMELL
„ MRS. R. E. HARDY	„ J. L. SIMONS
„ MRS. M. HIGH	„ A. SOUTH
„ E. J. S. HINDE	„ C. H. SUTTON
„ G. HOWARD	„ C. C. WHITE, J.P.
	„ H. B. WILLIAMS

The undermentioned are co-opted members for Blind Persons Welfare Business :

MR. A. E. LEDGER ... *Superintendent and Secretary of the  
Norwich Institution for the Blind.*

MR. S. L. BROWN  
MR. R. T. SMITH } *Representatives of Blind Persons.*

---

# Maternity & Child Welfare Committee

## *Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

## *Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR MRS. R. E. HARDY.

## *Members :*

As Health Committee, with the addition of two co-opted members, viz., Mrs. T. D. Copeman and Mrs. F. E. M. Deacon.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,  
68, ST. GILES' STREET,  
NORWICH.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit, as your Medical Officer of Health, the Annual Report for the year 1947.

During 1947, Dr. J. F. Caithness left us in March to take up a post elsewhere and was succeeded in July by Mrs. M. Anderson. Mr. I. F. Burns, an Assistant School Dental Officer, left the department. Miss E. M. Stanworth took up duties as Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

The Registrar-General gives the City's mid-year civilian population as 114,900, a further slight increase. There was a slight decrease in the number of births, the birth rate dropping from 22.50 in 1946 to 21.56. This is the beginning of the anticipated end of the high curve of births shown on Chart No. 1 in the Report. Unless some other factor is introduced another rise can be anticipated in approximately 1967 although this will probably be of a less pronounced character and of longer duration. It remains to be seen what effect, if any, on the birth rate will be produced by the Family Allowances Scheme. The death rate rose from 12.56 in 1946 to 12.74, to be compared with the death rate of 13.00 for the Great Towns.

The number of maternal deaths, viz., 2, was the same as in 1946 and can be considered as very satisfactory although, owing to the slight decrease in the number of births, the rate of 0.8 per 1000 Live Births shows a trifling increase. The Infantile Mortality, the Still-Birth, and the Neo-natal Mortality Rates all showed slight but satisfactory decreases.

The Maternity Home at Earlham Hall and the Ante-natal Clinics at 4, Earlham Road and at certain Infant Welfare Centres throughout the City had a busy and satisfactory year. A system of ante-natal clinics not attended by a Medical Officer but by the appropriate midwives was started during the year to improve the ante-natal supervision by the midwives. The Council, in July 1947, approved a proposal to increase the number of pupil midwives given Part II training here from 8 per year to 12 per year. The Social Welfare Committee continued to take a large number of maternity cases into the Woodlands Hospital.

With regard to infectious diseases, the most noteworthy item was the visitation by Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis. Altogether, 29 cases were reported during the year. This was serious enough but not as severe as some outbreaks elsewhere in the country. Otherwise infectious diseases remained very quiet except that Scarlet Fever showed an increase unusual for the last few years but very slight as compared with times past. A glance at the appropriate curve will illustrate this. The number of swabs positive to the pathogenic groups of hæmolytic streptococci is disturbingly high and Staphylococcus Aureus and Vincent's Angina are unpleasantly common. These organisms, although not so killing as the Diphtheria Bacillus, are at present of more importance to the community as both the hæmolytic streptococcus and the staphylococcus aureus (coagulase positive) produce many distressing or even killing diseases while the Vincent's Angina organism produces objectionable results. With regard to Scabies, it is nice to note the reduction in this minor nuisance. However, it has not yet disappeared completely and in my opinion the abolition of the Scabies Order is an unjustifiable and retrograde step of a most stupid character.

The Isolation Hospital continues to cope as satisfactorily as possible with the cases admitted to it, the shortage of nursing staff producing crises at times leading us to adopt practices which we would not normally countenance.

There were 5 less deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one more death from Surgical Tuberculosis as compared with 1946. There was a marked increase in the number of pulmonary cases notified, a rise of 18 to a total of 113, but the non-pulmonary cases decreased in number. The rise in the pulmonary notification number is largely, if not entirely, due to the activities of the Mass Micro-radiography Unit. This effect can be expected for some years to come and will not necessarily mean a true rise in tuberculosis. Dr. Boston, as usual, has been largely responsible for the Tuberculosis section of the Report.

The Mass Micro-radiography Unit, after its many delays, at last got effectively down to work during the year. Although its activities are by no means limited to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as can be seen in the Report on that Section, it is a very encouraging thought that we are now in a position to go out and look for cases of this disease instead of having to struggle with the flood that came to us. My hope is that, in time and over the years and subject to the effects of any adverse conditions such as war or severe unemployment, this process will steadily

decrease the amount of infection being passed on to the coming generations in the homes of the people. The figures in the Report suggests the possibility, although it is much too early to make any definite statement, that we in Norwich, have perhaps less unknown cases in our midst than apparently is the case in the rest of the country. If this turns out to be the case it will lend great support to the policy here adopted of keeping all infectious cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in institutions just as long as we can persuade them to stay, thereby reducing the amount of infection in the homes and workplaces. Dr. O'Riordan is largely responsible for that Section of the Report.

The number of Cancer deaths increased again from 216 in 1946 to 231 in 1947. The number of Cancer deaths allocated to this City was slightly reduced during the later war years which may have been largely due to the evacuation of the older people.

358 "Certified" Blind Persons were on the Register on the 31st March, 1948, a decrease of one as compared with the figure for the 31st March, 1947. £9216 was paid to 204 unemployable Blind Persons which is to be compared with £12,139 paid to 221 unemployable Blind Persons in 1946. The difference is due to the increase in the Pensions for the Blind which operated for the first full year in 1947 and affected the charge to the Blind Persons Welfare Committee even though that Committee also raised the amount of the weekly Domiciliary Assistance to 42/- for a single Blind Person and 57/6 for a married man with a dependant wife.

During the year, 405 medical examinations of employees or candidates for posts were carried out by the medical officers of this department which again shows an appreciable increase on previous years. The opinion of a consultant in difficult cases with regard to employed officers was obtained in 6 cases but none with regard to manual workers.

The Bio-chemist continued his investigation into nutrition and his collaboration with Dr. Macdonald of the Public Health Laboratory Service is of great interest.

The Home Adviser continued to do what she could to improve conditions in the unsatisfactory households. It is noteworthy that one or two other Local Authorities appear now to be thinking along these lines following the war-time activities of the P.S.U. in Liverpool.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Kirby, and his Staff had the usual full year of duties, including the Cleansing Section. This is shown in the body of the Report. To the activities of

the Chief Sanitary Inspector has now been added the administration of the Weights and Measures Office. This was transferred from the Watch Committee on April 1st, 1947. The hope and expectation is that in due course, by collaboration between the Sanitary Inspectors and the Weights and Measures Inspectors, it will be possible to reduce the amount of visitation of shops, etc.

It is almost unnecessary to mention that much time and discussion has been spent on The National Health Service Act, 1946 and the changes which it will introduce. It has certainly involved a great deal of preparatory work.

It is always a pleasure to thank Dr. Macdonald and his Staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Isolation Hospital for his cordial collaboration and the high standard of his help.

I, of course, also wish to thank all the members of the Staff of the Public Health Department who have rendered me such loyal and efficient help throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL,

*Medical Officer of Health  
and School Medical Officer.*

July 12th, 1948.

**STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL  
MEDICAL SERVICES, 1947.**

**Permanent Whole-Time Officers.**

V. F. SOOTHILL, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.P.H., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),  
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer;  
Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital;  
Adm. Tuberculosis Officer; and  
Adm. Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

G. L. LEGGAT, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H.  
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

G. W. RIDDEL, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.  
Medical Officer in charge of School Health Service; and  
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

R. B. BOSTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.  
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer;  
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and  
Assistant School Medical Officer.

MISS A. A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H. (Aber.).  
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

J. F. CAITHNESS, M.B., Ch.B. (Manch.), D.P.H.  
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and  
Assistant School Medical Officer.  
(Left 15th March, 1947.)

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Ed.).  
Assistant Medical Officer of Health;  
Assistant School Medical Officer; and  
Resident Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital.

T. J. O'RIORDAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.(N.U.I.).  
Deputy Medical Director of Mass Radiography Unit;  
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer;  
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and  
Assistant School Medical Officer.

MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.  
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and  
Assistant School Medical Officer.  
(Commenced 14th July, 1947.)

## Temporary Whole-Time Officers.

D. LEJBOWICZ, M.D. (Vienna).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and  
Assistant School Medical Officer.

## Part-Time Officers.

G. MAXTED, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

H. A. BRITAIN, M.A. (Dub.), M.B., M.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.

Orthopædic Surgeon.

I. STAINES AUSTIN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.M.R.E.

Radiologist.

R. A. HIGHMOOR, F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Isolation Hospital.

## Consultants to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

A. P. BENTALL, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G.

M. W. B. BULMAN, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

E. B. HINDE, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

C. NOON, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

MRS. A. E. TOWNSLEY, M.D., M.R.C.O.G.

## Public Vaccinator.

J. BANNERMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

## Venereal Diseases Clinics (at Norfolk & Norwich Hospital).

A. G. SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

(Left 30th September, 1947.)

H. L. ROGERSON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.

A. G. SEAMAN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(From 1st October, 1947.)

MORGAN HALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

## District Medical Officers.\*

District No. 1. A. WALFORD TAYLOR, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),  
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

„ No. 2. A. O'DONOVAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), L.M.

„ No. 3. T. T. HUTCHISON, M.B., Ch.B., (Glas.).

„ No. 4. A. SMYTER, M.R.C.S.

„ No. 5. D. S. NAPIER, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.).

„ No. 6. R. K. BRYCE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

„ No. 7. F. MOOR, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

„ No. 8. J. S. WHITESIDE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.).

## Public Analyst.

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C. (Part-time).

## School Dental Officers.

### *Senior :*

C. R. KNOWLES, L.D.S. (Leeds).

### *Assistants :*

J. E. D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.)

A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow),

I. F. BURNS, L.D.S. (Ed.). (Left 12th October, 1947.)

## Bio-Chemist and Staff.

L. C. A. NUNN, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).

1 Unqualified Assistant.

## Matrons.

### *Isolation Hospital :*

MISS I. A. GALLAGHER.

### *Maternity Home :*

MISS C. E. REES.

## Health Visiting Staff, etc.

9 Health Visitors and School Nurses (Whole-time).

Also appointed as Child Protection Visitors.

1 Health Visitor and School Nurse (Temporary Part-time).

Also appointed as Child Protection Visitor.

5 Nurses in District and Minor Ailments Clinics (All Temporary—3 Whole-time and 2 Part-time).

1 Tuberculosis Visitor and School Nurse.

2 Radiographers.

2 Orthopaedic Physiotherapists.

1 Speech Therapist (Part-time).

1 Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

3 Home Teachers for the Blind (1 Vacancy).

4 Clerk Attendants in Dental Clinic.

2 Non-qualified persons engaged on the cleansing of children's heads (1 Part-time).

All the Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the C.M.B. and a Certificate in General Nursing Training.

## Senior Sanitary Inspector.

G. D. KIRBY, M.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.S.I.A.

## **Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector.**

E. H. ENGLAND, M.S.I.A.

### **Sanitary Staff.**

Inspectors all holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods. (There are three vacancies.)

Unqualified Temporary Assistants.

Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfection and Drainage Officer.

### **Weights and Measures Staff.**

(Transferred to Health Dept. on 1st April, 1947.)

E. E. SCOTT, Senior Inspector.

Assistant Inspector.

Unqualified Assistants.

### **Clerical Staff.**

3 Clerks.

\*Officers in the Service of the Social Welfare Committee

# ANNUAL REPORT, 1947.

## STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ... ..	7,88
Population (Census, 1931) ... ..	126,22
Estimated Civilian population ... ..	114,90
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947) according to Rate Books ... ..	32,77
Rateable Value, December, 1947 ... ..	£822,40
Sum represented by a penny rate—estimated ... ..	£3,22

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Live Births.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ... ..	2298	1140	1158
Illegitimate ... ..	179	86	93
	<u>2477</u>	<u>1226</u>	<u>1251</u>

The Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population was **21.56** (22.50 for 1946); England and Wales, 20.5; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 23.3.

### Still-Births.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ... ..	63	25	38
Illegitimate ... ..	9	7	2
	<u>72</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>40</u>

The Still-Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still-) births was **28.25** (31.78 for 1946).

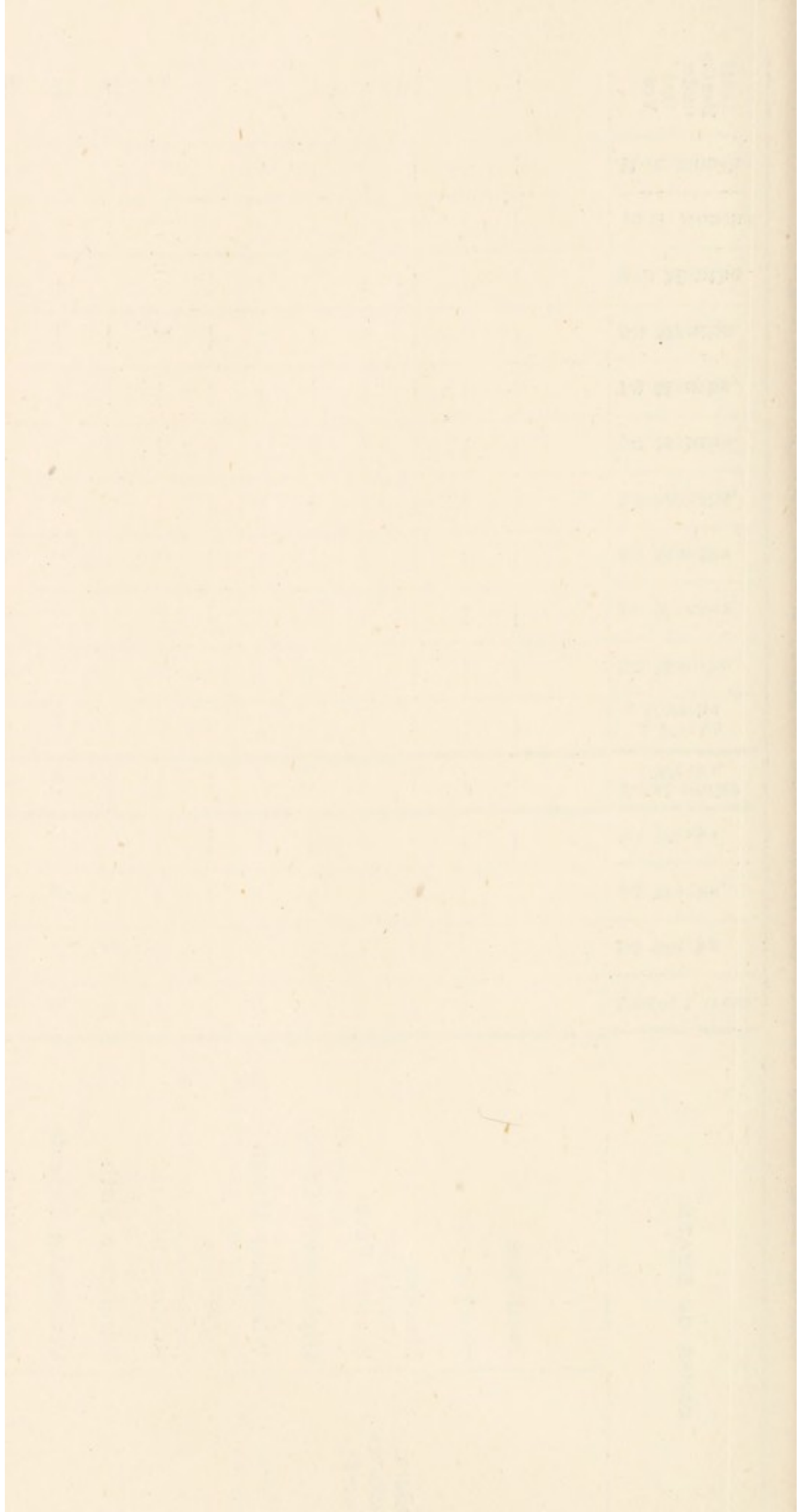
	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Deaths ... ..	1464	705	759	Death Rate <b>12.75</b> per 1000 of the estimated resi- dent population (12.56 for 1946)

Death Rates—England and Wales	12.0 per 1000 population
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns	13.0 do.

# Infantile Mortality, 1947

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total under													Total Deaths under One Year		
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	4 Weeks	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months		10-11 Months	11-12 Months
Common Infections Diseases	Small-pox ...															
	Chicken-pox ...															
	Measles ...															
	Scarlet Fever ...															
	Diphtheria : Croup ...															
	Whooping Cough ...											1				1
	Dysentery ...															
	Gastro-Enteritis ...					2	1	1	3			1		1		9
	Premature Birth ...	10	2													12
	Congenital Defects ...	8	4	1	1	14	4	1	1	1						21
Wasting Diseases	Injury at Birth ...	14	1		1	16										16
	Want of Breast-Milk ...															
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus															
	Improper Feeding ...															
	Tuberculous Meningitis										1	1				2
	Tuberculous Peritonitis															
	Tabes Mesenterica															
	Other Tuberculous Diseases															
	Rhytipela ...															
	Syphilis ...															
Tuberculous Diseases	Rickets ...															
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)															1
	Convulsions ...															
	Laryngitis ...															
	Bronchitis ...															2
	Pneumonia ...															1
	Broncho-Pneumonia ...					1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	3		15
	Suffocation, Overlying															
	Other Causes ...	3	1	1		5	2	1		1	1	1				12
		35	8	3	2	48	8	7	4	7	4	4	4	4	1	



Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Norwich during the Year 1947.

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages						
	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	
ALL CAUSES ... ..	1464	92	8	5	80	304	975
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
3 Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	63	—	—	—	27	28	8
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	12	2	1	3	4	—	—
8 Syphilitic diseases ... ..	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
9 Influenza ... ..	4	1	—	—	1	2	—
10 Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Poliomyelitis; Polio-encephalitis ... ..	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer of :— Buccal Cavity and Esophagus ... .. (M) Uterus ... .. (F)	5 12	—	—	—	2 4	1 6	4 6
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	25	—	—	—	9	16	—
15 Cancer of Breast ... ..	19	—	—	1	9	9	—
16 Cancer of all other sites ... ..	170	—	—	6	67	97	—
17 Diabetes ... ..	13	—	—	1	2	10	—
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ... ..	158	—	—	2	22	134	—
19 Heart Disease... ..	387	—	—	9	73	305	—
20 Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	60	—	—	1	10	49	—
21 Bronchitis ... ..	59	2	—	2	11	44	—
22 Pneumonia ... ..	64	15	1	—	7	41	—
23 Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	24	—	1	2	8	13	—
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	10	—	—	1	4	5	—
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years ... ..	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis ... ..	4	—	—	3	—	1	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	22	1	1	2	6	12	—
28 Nephritis ... ..	26	—	—	4	2	20	—
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
31 Premature Birth ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Congenital malformations, Birth injury, Infantile disease ... ..	46	43	—	—	2	1	—
33 Suicide ... ..	14	—	—	2	4	8	—
34 Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	4	—	—	—	2	2	—
35 Other Violent Causes ... ..	26	1	1	3	5	15	—
36 All Other Causes ... ..	205	4	2	1	5	21	172



### Maternal Mortality from—

(a) Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	1
(b) Other maternal causes	...	...	1

		Puerperal and Post- abortive Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
Maternal Mortality Rate	per 1000 live births	0.4	0.4	0.8
	per 1000 Total (live and still- births)	0.39	0.39	0.78

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales per 1000 Total Births (live and still-) was :—(a) Abortion with Sepsis, 0.10; (b) Abortion without Sepsis, 0.06; (c) Puerperal Infections, 0.16; (d) Other causes, 0.85. Total, 1.17.

The Maternal Mortality Rates for 1946 were :—

	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.
Per 1000 live births	0.0	0.79
Per 1000 live and still-births	0.0	0.77

### Infantile Mortality Rate :—

	1947.	1946.
All infants per 1000 live births	37.14	39.54
Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births	35.68	36.08
Illegit. infants per 1000 illegit. live births	55.87	70.31

The Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 live births for 1947 was :—  
England and Wales, 41; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 47; London, 37.

### Neo-natal Mortality Rate :—

	1947.	1946.
All infants per 1000 live births	19.38	22.14
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	4
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	9	9

Mortality Rate—1 to 5 years : 0.07 per 1000 population.

### Tuberculosis :—

63 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate 0.548 per 1000 population).

12 deaths from other Tub. Diseases (death rate 0.104 per 1000 population).

### Cancer.

Malignant growths accounted for 231 deaths, with a death rate of 2.01 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1945 and 1946 were 202 and 216 respectively.

# GENERAL.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The housing conditions must have started to improve during 1947. There is still a great deal to be done but both temporary and permanent houses have been erected and new housing estates have begun to show their presence and to produce their effects. Moreover, a considerable number of pre-fabricated houses are tucked away on odd sites and blitzed areas; this is all encouraging and raises hope that we shall reach our pre-war stage before many years are over if the international situation permits.

A meeting of the medical profession was held at which a Skin Specialist read a valuable paper as a result of his experience. He stated that Skin Diseases are about three times as common now as they were before the war. After the meeting I approached several general practitioners of long standing in this City and asked them for their experience on this matter. There was only one exception to the general consensus of opinion that Skin Diseases are up to about three times as frequent as before the war. It is possible but not perhaps likely that this increase is due to a greater readiness on the part of patients to consult their doctors about this but again the general consensus of opinion was that this increase of Skin Diseases was due to lack of proper food. This cannot be considered to be scientifically proved but it is of interest to note this opinion of the clinicians.

The number of suicides in the City, which was 20 in 1944 is now rising again from 9 in 1945 to 11 in 1946 and 14 in 1947.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratory situated in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital. A record of the work done during the year is shown on page 74. Reference is made to the chemical and bacteriological examinations of food on pages 38-40.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) **For Infectious Diseases.** A motor ambulance and a motor van with a body which, in emergency, can be used as an ambulance are kept at the Isolation Hospital, available for use within the City.

(b) and (c) **Non-Infectious, etc., Cases.** The Social Welfare Committee has an ambulance for the removal of cases to the Woodlands Hospital. The Police have three motor ambulances available for accident and other cases, and the British Red Cross Society also maintain three motor ambulances; the latter are chiefly available for residents of a large area outside the City.

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) **General.** There is the Norwich District Nursing Association, better known as the Cavell Home, from which nursing is provided on the application of Doctors, the Local Authority, District Visitors, and others; there is also the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Staff of Trained Nurses from which nurses can be obtained; a Nurses' Co-operation Society and the Nursing Sisters of the Poor (Little Sisters of the Assumption).

(b) **For Infectious Diseases.** The above agencies send out nurses if required. The Corporation have an arrangement with the Norwich District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of measles and whooping cough (under five years of age), ophthalmia neonatorum, influenza, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, tuberculosis, and acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia. A grant of £300 per annum is made to this Association by the Local Authority for these services, and the cost is divided between the Committees concerned according to the number of visits paid.

## DOMESTIC HELPS.

The scheme prepared by the Ministry of Health for the provision of domestic help in cases of sickness, infirmity, etc., was adopted by the Health Committee in December, 1944, but in view of the acute shortage of domestic labour, it has not yet been possible to appoint a Domestic Help. One case, however, was assisted by using one of the Home Helps appointed to render domestic assistance in maternity cases (see page 54).

In view of the amalgamation and expansion of the Home Help and the Domestic Help Services envisaged under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Committee decided to appoint an Organiser of Domestic Helps. This appointment was receiving active consideration at the end of the year.

## TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

**Treatment of Venereal Diseases.** Clinics are held on Monday afternoons, at which certain mothers and children can attend, Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons in a special portion of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-Patients' Department, where irrigation is carried out daily, as is special treatment by appointment.

3333 specimens were sent to the Laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 1539 from the V.D. Clinics; 1573 from Hospitals and other Institutions, and 221 from private practitioners. 857 males (as compared with 835 in 1946) and 665 females (671 in 1946) attended the Clinics during the year, of whom 203 males and 92 females were new cases.

The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital informs me that 3 male and 3 female general paralytics were admitted to that Institution during the year.

Regulation 33B, which provides for the compulsory treatment of venereal disease under certain circumstances, came into operation in November, 1942, and ceased to operate on 31st December, 1947. From the 1st January to 31st December, 1948 8 female contacts were notified by special practitioners. Efforts were made to persuade 2 of these to attend the clinic for examination; 1 attended and was examined. Some contacts are only notified by their Christian or nicknames, and thus prove somewhat difficult to trace when no address is given; others keep irregular hours, and, therefore, are not easily found for interview. These factors cause considerable delay.

Propaganda Posters supplied by the Ministry of Health have been displayed from time to time in various Public Convenience Municipal Offices and Libraries.

In addition to these contacts notified under Regulation 33B, other cases and families reported from the Infant Welfare Centres, School Medical Inspections, Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics and those recorded on the Weekly Death and Still-birth Returns are followed up where possible.

**School Clinics** are referred to on pages 105-112.

**The Tuberculosis Dispensary** is held at Churchman House and is referred to on page 81. **Clinics** held under **Maternity and Child Welfare Service** receive comment on pages 43-47.

## HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(a) **The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.** This Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, payments by the Local Authority for the treatment of certain conditions and by payments by patients. It has a total of 440 beds, including 222 eye cases. 8263 patients were treated during the year, an increase of 481 compared with 1946, the daily average number of beds occupied was 372, compared with 359 in 1946. 29,741 patients attended the Out-Patient Department.

Arrangements for the treatment of school children under Section 48 of the Education Act, 1944, were under consideration during the year between the Local Education Authority and the Hospital Authority. Final agreement was reached in February 1948, financial responsibility for approved cases being accepted and made retrospective to 1st April, 1945. The Council made certain payments for the treatment of Tuberculosis and certain Orthopaedic patients not included in the above schedule.

Norwich persons suffering from Venereal Diseases were also treated at this hospital, jointly with those from Norfolk, throughout the year (see pages 17 and 18).

The Corporation also made a subscription to the Hospital.

(b) **The Jenny Lind Hospital**, which works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has 80 beds, and admits boys up to ten years and girls up to twelve years of age, not suffering from an infectious or contagious disease. A limited number of children under the age of two years are admitted at the discretion of the Committee of Management. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and payments by patients and the Local Authority. 2148 patients were treated during the year, the daily average number of beds occupied being 61. 5876 new cases attended the Out-Patient Department. Arrangements for the treatment of school children, surgical tuberculosis cases and certain orthopædic cases not covered by the Education Act, 1944, are the same as those for the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The Council also subscribes to the funds of the Hospital.

(c) **Woodlands Hospital**. This Institution was transferred to the control of the Council on 1st April, 1930, and remains under the control of the Social Welfare Committee. The Superintendent states that there are 322 beds and that the daily average number occupied was 235.

(d) **The Isolation Hospital**, under the control of the Health Committee of the City Council, has 94 beds, allowing 144 square feet per bed, but actually more are accommodated. 24 beds are allocated for cases of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. The work done by this Institution is referred to on pages 66-73.

(e) **The Mental Hospital** has 337 beds for males and 516 for females including an Admission Unit with accommodation for 30 male and 30 female patients.

In July, 1947, the Bethel Hospital evacuated the buildings which they had been occupying since June, 1942.

(f) **Accommodation for Mental Detectives**. See page 20.

(g) **The City of Norwich Maternity Home** at Earlham Hall has 14 lying-in, 1 separation and 2 labour beds (see pages 41-43).

Towards the end of the year work was commenced on some extensions to provide a further 7 lying-in beds and 1 separation bed.

(h) **Tuberculosis Sanatoria**. See pages 82 and 83.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

**Institutional Medical Services.** No alterations or developments were made in the Institutional Medical Services during the year.

**Social Welfare Medical Out-Relief.** No alterations were made in the boundaries of the districts during the year.

The work done by the District Medical Officers is shown as under :—

	DISTRICT No. :—								Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Attendances at Surgery or Medical Officer's residence	309	168	277	381	302	450	317	304	2593
Attendances at patients' houses...	280	436	400	126	184	563	223	357	2533
Occasions on which medicine was supplied without seeing the patient ...	9	127	464	11	55	440	54	56	1116
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>1141</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>1453</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>6610</b>

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Council provides accommodation at Eaton Grant Certified Institution for 50 high grade female adult defectives but the number on the books on the 31st December was 58. The daily average number of patients sleeping at the Institution during the year was 48. The average attendance at the occupational centre there was 12. On the 31st December, 147 Norwich cases had been accepted at Little Plumstead Colony. 18 beds are also reserved and occupied at the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution Colchester.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

**Water.** The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority, was constant and was adequate in amount throughout the year. The water was subjected to sedimentation, aeration and continuous chlorination after slow sand or mechanical filtration.

Daily bacteriological examinations of the City's piped water were made by the Analyst up to the 9th March, and if any doubt arose in respect of these samples, the analyst's report was supplemented by that of a bacteriologist. From the 10th March however, these arrangements were altered, daily bacteriological examinations being carried out at the Public Health Laboratory and the Public Analyst carrying out examinations of the water

at the various stages of the treatment. During the year 342 bacteriological examinations were carried out, 14 of which were reported to be suspicious or unsatisfactory. In no case was faecal coli found present. Seven of these unsatisfactory samples occurred during March at the time of the floods which followed the thaw, and the quality of the raw water was then extremely bad. Steps were taken to remedy this by making arrangements for chlorination of the water prior to entering the large deposit reservoir which feeds the slow filters. This pre-chlorination commenced in December. The delay in putting pre-chlorination into effect was due to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining equipment and in the erection of a small chlorination house.

Monthly chemical examinations of the City's supplied water and quarterly examinations of river water and water from the sedimentation reservoir before filtration are made, with additional examinations if necessary. A summary of the results of the routine examinations is shown on pages 22 and 23.

Further, in an effort to do everything possible to ensure the safety of the supply, the Water Committee has instructed that employees who are in a position to pollute the water should be medically examined with reference to their potentiality for pollution of the water supply, and that if any of these employees are absent through sickness a copy of the medical certificate be sent to the Medical Officer of Health to enable him to determine whether re-examination is necessary. During the year 38 newly appointed employees were examined and 8 examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

The majority of the population obtain their water from the City's supply, those not doing so being almost negligible.

The Water Engineer reports that works of extension of water mains have been carried out during the past year as under:—

	City and County.	
	Miles.	Yards.
Extension of Water Mains...	9	82
Mains removed in City ...	—	111
Total length of system ...	291	679

It was reported in my last Annual Report that 2 wells serving some cottages near the City boundary were polluted, and that the users of these wells had been instructed to boil the water before using it. During the year a piped supply was laid on to these cottages.

One sample of water from another well in the City proved unsatisfactory and the users were advised to boil the water before using it. At the end of the year the matter was still under investigation.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY ANALYSES OF WATER TAKEN FROM TAP IN  
LABORATORY DURING 1947.

Month.	Total Solids in Solution.	Ammonia.		Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen ab- sorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Sulphuric Anhydride.	Silica, Iron and Alumina.	Hardness.		Physical Characters.
		Saline.	Albaminoid.									Total.	Permanent.	
January (1st)..	45.5	.002	.011	3.45	.28	Nil.	.166	17.6	.54	3.94	.50	28.0	9.1	Clear. Colour 7.5°
February (1st)	45.8	.010	.011	3.3	.28	Nil.	.120	—	—	—	—	28.4	9.3	Clear. Colour 7°
March (1st) ...	47.75	.012	.008	3.3	.32	Nil.	.108	—	—	—	—	28.1	8.35	Clear. Colour 7°
April (1st) ...	41.5	.001	.015	3.3	.28	Nil.	.208	14.8	.44	4.46	1.0	25.4	9.6	Clear. Colour 9°
May (1st) ...	38.5	trace	.007	3.55	.28	Nil.	.058	—	—	—	—	26.85	9.3	Clear. Colour 4.5°
June (2nd) ...	37.0	.001	.007	3.6	.28	Nil.	.079	—	—	—	—	30.0	9.3	Clear. Colour

Month.	Total S in Solut	Saline.	Albumin	Chlorine	Nitrogen	Nitrates	Nitrites	Oxygen sorbed hrs. at	Lime.	Magnesi	Sulphur Anhydri	Silica, I and Alum	Total.	Perman	Physical Charact
July (1st) ...	35.5	trace	.007	3.45	.12	Nil.	.093	13.6	.648	4.11	55	24.3	8.3	Clear. Colour 6°	
August (1st)...	34.5	trace	.007	3.6	.12	Nil.	.093	—	—	—	—	24.85	9.3	Clear. Colour 7.5°	
September(1st)	35.0	Nil.	.005	3.6	.12	Nil.	.044	—	—	—	—	22.6	7.6	Clear. Colour 3°	
October (1st)...	38.5	Nil.	.006	3.55	.12	Nil.	.083	14.6	.72	4.11	90	27.7	8.7	Clear. Colour 3.75°	
November (1st)	41.0	trace	.007	3.4	.24	Nil.	.057	—	—	—	—	30.6	9.4	Clear. Colour 3.75°	
December(1st)	41.7	.001	.006	3.6	.24	Nil.	.083	—	—	—	—	27.1	9.2	Clear. Colour 6°	

The chemical results are stated in parts per 100,000, which may be altered to grains per gallon by multiplying the figures by 0.7.

**Drainage and Sewerage.** The City Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

*Sewerage Works.*

During the year ended 31st December, 1947, progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City, comprising the following works:—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleansing of all sewers as necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers found upon examination to be defective in the undermentioned streets:—

Passage rear of College Road, Pottergate, Churchill Road, Magdalen Street, Eastbourne Place, Bracondale, Newmarket Street, Belvoir Street, St. Philips Road, Bishopgate, Melrose Road, St. Martins Road, Cowgate, Trinity Street, Clabon Close, Sprowston Road, Caernarvon Road and Trafford Road.

Works to mitigate flooding have been completed or are in hand in the undermentioned streets:—

St. Leonards Road, Colman Road, Plumstead Road and Kinghorn Road.

Sewers have been laid on the new Corporation Housing Estates known as:—

Earlham West (1st and 2nd extensions) and Lakenham.

A sub Pumping Station has been constructed on each of these two Estates.

*Main Drainage and Sewage Purification Works.*

Plans and estimates for the Construction by Direct Labour of Section 2 (Trowse Pumping Station to Cooper Lane) of the Yare Valley Main Drainage Scheme have been submitted to the Ministry of Health. Approval is anticipated so the work can commence early in 1948.

Plans and estimates have been prepared for the construction of an Experimental Double Filtration Plant at the Whitlingham Sewage Farm and have been submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

**Public Cleansing and Sanitary Inspection, etc.**

The work carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector is summarised as follows:—

*Collection and disposal of refuse, emptying of cesspools, and collection and disposal of salvage.*

The City Council authorised the renewal of 12 Karrier Refuse Collection Vehicles, 6 Morris Commercial Disposal Vehicles and 1 Karrier Cesspool Emptier, and at the end of the year 9 Collection Vehicles and the Cesspool Emptier had been delivered.

In connection with the disposal of refuse at the controlled tip at Harford, the Council approved the purchase of 2 Calldozers, 2 Dumpers and an elevator, and at the end of the year the Dumpers and elevator had been delivered.

The delivery of the remaining Collection and Disposal Vehicles was expected early in 1948, when the fleets would once again be in normal working order as prior to 1939.

Approximately 21,997 tons of waste materials were collected. This included 20,100 tons of house and trade refuse disposed of at Harford Refuse Tip, 1394 tons of kitchen waste concentrated at the Plant at Harford and sold for pig and poultry food, 417 tons of paper, and 86 tons of tins, iron, rags, bones etc. In addition, 3369 tonnage loads of trade and other refuse were disposed of at this tip by private firms, a charge being made according to the tonnage of the vehicles. 53 loads of privy bin refuse were disposed of on farms. 2251 cesspools were emptied; this refuse was disposed of through the City Sewers.

3692 nuisances were detected; 1669 special complaints have been investigated, and 4514 nuisances have been abated.

Five visits were made to houses-let-in-lodgings, and 15 to common lodging houses. 236 meetings of owners and tradesmen have been held; 109 drains were tested, of which 74 were found to be defective; 59 were reconstructed.

*Sanitary Inspection of the Area.*

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Sanitary Department during the year, and action taken under the various Public Health and Housing Acts, or Byelaws :—

3692 Nuisances detected.

634 Notices served by order of the Health Committee.

1864 Preliminary Notices served.

5945 Premises re-inspected.

4514 Nuisances have been abated.

1669 Special complaints have been received and the premises have been inspected.

The following are the principal matters that have been dealt with :—

- 2 Insufficient closets.
- 7 Unpaved or defectively paved yards and passages.
- 242 Choked drains.
- 74 Defective drains.
- 1010 Insufficient dustbins.
- 31 Defective water closets.
- 1 Animal kept so as to be a nuisance.
- 4 Foul accumulations.
- 290 Defective eaves gutters and rain-water pipes.
- 48 Sinkwaste pipes defective or not disconnected.
- 462 Houses with defective roofs, walls, etc.

#### *Offensive Trades.*

The number of offensive trade premises on the register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Dealers in Rags, Skins and Bones	...	12
Fellmongers	... ..	2
Fat Melter	... ..	1
Tripe Boiler	... ..	1
Waterproofing	... ..	1
		17

#### *Tents, Vans and Sheds.*

Six inspections of tents, vans and sheds have been made to ensure that proper sanitary conveniences and sufficient water supply were provided as specified in the Byelaws.

#### *Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.*

During the year 21 inspections were made and, on the whole, the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

#### **Rats and Mice Destruction.**

Three rat catchers were employed throughout the year and two additional rat catchers carried out sewer treatment during the summer six months.

The following tables show the amount of work done and the estimated results obtained :—

	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Other Premises.	Total.
New complaints ... ..	603	86	11	700
Premises dealt with ... ..	1188	114	44	1346
Points pre-baited ... ..	3274	1124	185	4583
Points from which pre-bait taken	1130	337	66	1533
Amount of pre-bait taken ... ..	2663	639	163	3465
Points from which poison bait taken ... ..	841	269	43	1153
Total poison bait taken ... ..	288	72	18	378
No. of holes gassed ... ..	32	10	14	56
No. of dead rats found ... ..	107	27	1	135
No. of rats estimated killed ... ..	2126	617	130	2873

*Block Treatment in conjunction with Sewer Rat Campaign :*

*Sewers.*

Number of manholes pre-baited ... ..	4835
Number of manholes from which pre-bait taken ... ..	659
Total amount of pre-bait taken ... ..	317
Number of manholes inspected for poison bait ... ..	3585
Number of manholes from which poison bait taken ... ..	590
Amount of poison bait taken ... ..	136
Number of dead rats found ... ..	7
Estimated number of rats killed from the 3585 manholes inspected ... ..	1515

*Private Drains.*

Number of manholes pre-baited ... ..	258
Number of manholes from which pre-bait taken ... ..	24
Total amount of pre-bait taken ... ..	22
Number of manholes inspected for poison bait ... ..	196
Number of manholes from which poison bait taken ... ..	25
Amount of poison bait taken ... ..	8
Estimated number of rats killed from the 196 manholes inspected ... ..	71

**Piggeries.**

15 visits have been paid to piggeries, and repairs carried out at the request of the Inspectors.

## Factories.

Total number of Factories using mechanical power ...	479
Total number of Factories not using mechanical power	128

### *Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health :*

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	363	74	—
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	86	44	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including Outworkers' premises) ... ..	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<u>449</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>—</u>

### *Defects found :*

	Number of Defects		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness ... ..	6	6	—
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	1	—	—
Insufficient sanitary convenience	4	—	—
Unsuitable or defective conveniences ... ..	2	2	—
Other offences ... ..	2	2	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>—</u>

Five factories are obtaining the water supply from a source other than the Council's supply. These supplies were examined periodically by the Public Analyst, the results being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

### *Outworkers.*

In February, 327 outworkers were notified and in August 545 were notified (543 in connection with the making, etc, of wearing apparel and 2 with brush making). A number of the names on the first lists no doubt appeared again on the second lists. In no instance was the premises of an outworker found to be unwholesome.

## Restaurant Kitchens.

122 visits have been made to restaurant kitchens, and these were found to be kept in a clean and proper condition.

## Shops and Offices.

The following is a synopsis of the inspections made during the year :

	Premises.	Inspected.	Re-inspec- tions.	Notices or Letters sent.
Shops	... ..	270	358	76
Offices	... ..	2	—	—
	<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<u>272</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>76</u>

The following contraventions have been abated during the year :

- 1 Insufficient water closet accommodation.
- 2 No intervening ventilated space to sanitary conveniences.
- 6 Insufficient light to sanitary convenience.
- 11 Sanitary conveniences dirty or defective.
- 1 No proper washing facilities.
- 1 No proper meal facilities.
- 2 Insufficient heating.
- 1 Not closing half-day weekly.
- 33 Proper records not being kept.
- 13 Seating accommodation form not displayed.
- 10 Form *re* Shops Acts provisions not displayed.
- 1 Defective water supply pipe.
- 9 Notices *re* half-day closing not displayed.
- 10 Premises defective or dirty.

Proceedings were taken in one case for a contravention of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, and Order-in-Council, 1941, and a fine of 5s. 0d. was imposed.

## Open-Air Baths.

*Lakenham Bath.* 17 samples were taken on 5 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analysis, with the following results :

Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml. was at least 1800 in three cases, and between 0 and 600 in other cases.

*Eagle Bath.* 2 samples were taken on one occasion and the probable number of coliform bacilli was 50 and 150 per 100 ml.

*Private Swimming Baths.* None open during the year.

## **Weights and Measures Section.**

The Weights and Measures Section was transferred from the Police to the Health Department on 1st April, 1947, and was attached to the Sanitary Inspector's Section with a view to eventual collaboration in the inspection of shops.

The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Senior Inspector of Weights and Measures are of general interest. All statistics are given for the full calendar year of 1947.

### *Local and Working Standards.*

In accordance with the Weights and Measures Acts, all the equipment used by the Department has been inspected once a quarter and, at intervals of six months, all Working Standards have been compared and made to agree with the Local Standards.

### *Inspection on Traders' Premises.*

It is more generally realised now that this section of the Department's work is as much a service to the traders as to the public. Accuracy in weighing and measuring is essential in any well-conducted business and many traders have availed themselves of the technical services and advice of the Inspectors as regards particular problems.

Watch has been kept on street and market traders, particularly as regards the positioning and use of scales, as carts and stalls are not ideal places in these respects. Where food was being sold the questions of the apparatus being in full view of customers and misleading price tickets have also received much attention.

94 petrol pumps were inspected and 9 found incorrect.

### *Sale of Food.*

Considerable importance must, of course, be attached to this aspect of the Department's work in view of present day conditions and rationing. Inspections are now carried out under the Labelling of Food Order, 1946, as well as the Sale of Food (Weights and Measures) Act, 1926. The Order has extended the Inspectors' control over pre-packed foods to a very considerable extent and supervision takes much more of their time. It is only in the case of 27 articles of food of common consumption that the Sale of Food (Weights and Measures) Act, 1926, makes it compulsory to indicate weight, whereas the Labelling Order extends this provision to practically all articles and includes measure and number as well. In addition, except for one or two exempted articles, the labels on the packets must bear the names

and addresses of packers, details of ingredients, true general descriptions of the goods, and in the case of wines and alcoholic beverages, the spirit content and fruit basis. Generally speaking the manufacturers and packers comply very well with the Order.

In addition to visits to retailers' premises, the Inspectors have given attention to wholesalers and factories so that pre-packed goods going to other districts are checked at source.

Delivery vans, errand boys and roundsmen have been stopped and the goods being delivered examined. In quite a number of cases small irregularities have been found and supervision must be maintained, as generally customers have little chance of checking parcels themselves in these circumstances.

The Act and Order apply mainly to retail dealings and it is to be hoped that in any new legislation, wholesale dealings will be included so that protection may be afforded to the retailer. Deliveries of fruit and vegetables, amongst other things, are often suspect and the scope of the Merchandise Marks Acts is not wide enough to give adequate protection.

#### *Sale of Coal, Wood and other Solid Fuels.*

The current fuel position has warranted considerable time being spent on supervision. There has not been much cause for real complaint as regards coal. Merchants generally have had difficulty in replacing worn equipment with the result that in some cases vehicles and sacks have not been up to the standards required as regards marking of weights and other details. Weighing machinery did, at one time, present difficulties but the position is easier now.

The story as regards other fuels, in particular wood logs, has not been so happy, as is evidenced by prosecutions taken during the year. Apart from the inadequacy of the law, inspection has also been hampered by unwillingness on the part of customers to give necessary statements in cases of shortages. Victimisation, the publicity of Police Court proceedings and the "glad to get it at any price" attitude, have been among reasons offered. Scandalous prices have been paid for wood. Checks on some of the City housing estates where baskets or skeps of wood have been sold, revealed prices equivalent to 7/- and 8/- per cwt. and much of the material has been of very inferior quality. It is the opinion of the Department that the cure would be to apply the conditions regarding the sale of coal to all fuels.

Coal merchants seem to have a grievance in respect of wholesale deliveries. Several small traders have complained of serious deficiencies in trucks of coal, for which there seems little redress due to the terms of their contracts and the long distances involved in transport, with consequent losses by evaporation of moisture content and pilfering. Again it is to be hoped that any future legislation may do something to alleviate this position.

*Other activities.*

Various chemist's shops have been visited in connection with the weight and height survey carried out by Social Surveys Ltd., on behalf of the Ministry of Food. Whilst on this subject, mention should be made of one complaint where a mother had her baby weighed at three different chemists' shops and received three different weights, the maximum difference being 6 ounces. The Inspector concerned had to explain that at the moment personal weighers are not subject to the Weights and Measures Acts except where certain Local Authorities have acquired powers under local Acts.

*General Summary.*

	Premises visited.	Remarks.
Outdoor Inspections of apparatus ...	1090	2732 premises should be visited at least once a year, in addition to special surprise visits and second visits.
Petrol Pumps ...	50	57 premises, with a total of 132 pumps, should be visited at least once a year in addition to special surprise visits and second visits.
Sale of Food Inspections — Retailers	297	1496 premises are liable to inspection.
Sale of Food Inspections—Wholesalers	10	38 premises are liable to inspection.
Labelling Order Inspections ...	218	1522 premises are liable to inspection.

Coal and other solid fuels           ...     ...	44	50 merchants are registered for coal and other fuels. In addition to weighing apparatus at the yards the Inspector can check deliveries anywhere. It is not known how many wood merchants are operating.
Sand and Ballast     ...     None		39 owners of calibrated vehicles are registered with approximately 233 vehicles between them, of which 12 were inspected on the road. Other owners, with registered offices outside Norwich, use vehicles within the City boundary.
Merchandise Marks Act           ...     ...	7	This Act can be used for any goods where the question of false trade description arises.

GRAND TOTAL     1716

N.B.—The above figures are exclusive of verification duties involving visits to scalemakers, factories, shops and garages to test 172 heavy weighing machines and petrol pumps. It is also exclusive of periods spent in observation of markets, shops, fuel merchants and street traders for which no definite figures can be given.

The above work is in addition to 10,175 verifications in the office of scales, weights, measures and gas meters, which were new or had been repaired.

#### *Verification of Gas Meters.*

Summary for the last two years :—

	1946	1947
Number of Gas meters tested     ...	1988	1634
Number of Gas meters incorrect	123	163

#### **Canal Boats.**

The number of canal boats registered is 6, including one propelled by motor, all of which are believed to be in use. No fresh registrations occurred in 1947. The Inspector of Canal Boats made 6 inspections during the year and states that he found all the boats clean and well kept. There has been no infringement of the acts and regulations, no cases of infectious diseases occurred, and no boats were detained for cleansing and disinfection.

# HOUSING.

## Slum Clearance Operations.

62 families were re-housed in 1947 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister; 5 families from areas which have not yet received the Minister's confirmation, and 7 families from individual unfit houses. In addition 2 individual unfit houses were vacated voluntarily.

## Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

There was nothing to report during 1947.

## Demolition and Closing of Insanitary Premises.

Action was taken under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, as follows:—

Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil
Closing Orders ... ..	5
Undertaking Not to Re-let ... ..	11
	Total 16

22 Tuberculous families were re-housed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee. The Council grants rent rebates in accordance with an approved income scale to tenants of non-parlour houses and flats. This arrangement also applies to the re-housing of cases of tuberculosis.

## Statistics.

New houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

	Local Authority.	Number erected by Other bodies and persons.
New houses and flats ... ..	554	100
Conversions and Adaptations—		
Family Units ... ..	28	84
Rebuilding War Destroyed Houses ...	38	54
Repair of Badly War Damaged and Un-occupied Houses ... ..	—	16
Temporary Houses ... ..	35	—
Total ... ..	655	254

**GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER  
OF HOUSES ERECTED IN  
NORWICH SINCE 1897**

Total No. Erected .....  
 Erected by the Corporation (other than Slum Clearance) .....  
 Erected by Private Enterprise with the subsidy under the Housing Act, 1919-1923 .....  
 Erected by Private Enterprise without subsidy .....  
 Erected by the Corporation for Slum Clearance .....

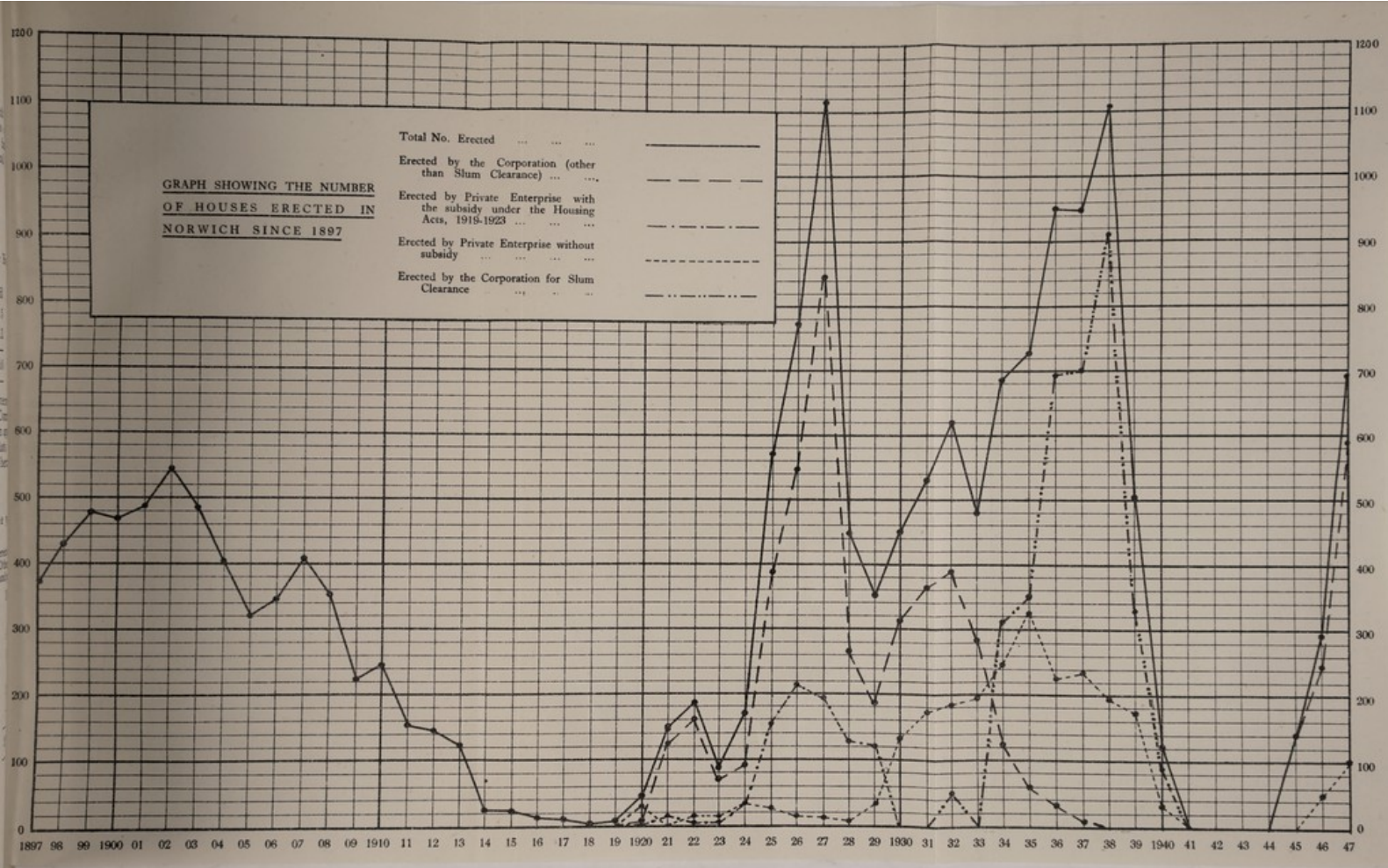


Table 1

Number of  
Horses

Year

1900

1905

1910

1915

1920

1925

1930

1935

1940

1945

1950

1955

1960

1965

1970

1975

1980

1985

1990

GRAND TOTALS FOR THE YEAR

OF HORSES BRED

IN THE STATE SINCE 1900



**I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses.**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5709
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	11393
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	269
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	359
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	16
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1864

**B. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1395
---	------

**A. Action under Statutory Powers.**

*—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (by owners or by the Local Authority in default of owners)	Nil

*—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	634
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners (including 197 in respect of which notices were served in 1945 and 1946)	392
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

*—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted ... ..

*D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

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

**4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.**

*Note*:—The following figures relate to the overcrowding survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935 and those cases of overcrowding which have come to our notice subsequently. Owing to the prevailing housing difficulties, overcrowding in private dwelling-houses and on the Council's estates, the overcrowding figure must certainly be higher. Without a detailed survey, however, it would be difficult to present a true picture of the problem at the present time.

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year... ..
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein... ..
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein... .. 5
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... .. 16
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... .. 10
- (d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... N

During the latter part of 1947 an investigation was made into the remaining overcrowded cases included in the original overcrowding survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935. It was ascertained that many of the families had removed from the dwellings concerned or found other accommodation. These are included in the figure in (c) above.

## UNSATISFACTORY HOUSEHOLDS.

During 1947 there were some 31 Unsatisfactory Households under consideration by the Health (Sub) Unsatisfactory Households Committee. These were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors. The Home Adviser also visited 20 of these and made 826 visits. I am able to report that there has been sufficient improvement in 3 instances to enable the Committee to remove them from the records. In others some improvement is evidenced.

## RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1939.

44 visits were made during the year and a large number of cases were dealt with by the Town Clerk and the Citizens' Advice Bureau. Representations have been made to the landlord where a greater rent has been charged than was legally payable; in 49 cases rent has been reduced to the correct amount and a total amount of approximately £200 repaid to the tenants concerned.

## EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) GENERAL REGULATIONS. REGULATION 68AA.

Two applications for the re-occupation of premises which could not be occupied without infringing Section 155(3) of the Housing Act, 1936, were dealt with and licenses granted. 8 licenses were renewed and 2 cancelled.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Four Council houses and 29 other houses were found to be infested with Bed Bugs. These were treated with D.D.T. or other suitable fumigators.

## NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933—Section 76.

One person who was aged or infirm or physically incapacitated and residing in premises which were insanitary owing to neglect, was reported to the Health Committee and removed to Woodlands Hospital. The premises were cleansed by the Corporation.

## COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

On the recommendation of the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors, 362 cases were referred to the Norwich Committee for the Welfare of Old People.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### (a) Milk Supply.

The quality of the milk from a chemical standpoint remained good. Cowkeepers numbered 3, with approximately 120 cows; 58 retailers of milk reside in the City and 23 outside. The Inspectors made 127 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milk shops.

Licences were granted as follows :—Producers of Accredited milk, 1; Retailers of Tuberculin tested milk, 29; Retailers of Pasteurised milk, 8.

70 samples of Tuberculin tested milk were bacteriologically examined. Of these, 16 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test and 17 failed to pass the B. Coli Test. Letters of warning were sent to the vendors.

Six samples of Accredited milk were taken, all of which passed the Methylene Blue and B. Coli Tests.

94 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken. Of these, 1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test, and 1 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test. Letters of warning were sent to the vendors.

24 samples of T.T. Pasteurised milk were taken, of which 4 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test; all samples passed the Phosphatase Test with the exception of one which was not submitted.

74 samples of ordinary milk were bacteriologically examined under the Accredited milk standards; 30 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test and 25 the B. Coli Test.

15 samples were taken of milk (1 T.T., 1 Pasteurised and 13 ordinary) supplied by producers residing outside the City for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All were negative.

14 samples of milk (5 Accredited and 9 ordinary) supplied by producers inside the City were taken for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. One of the ordinary milk samples was positive and two cows were slaughtered. The post-mortem results showed Tb. disease of the udders.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

Frequent inspections of retail butchers' shops and market stalls are made by the Inspectors. All meat found to be diseased and unfit for food is collected by a Contractor authorised by the Ministry of Food. 178 visits were paid to slaughterhouses requisitioned by the Government and the carcasses of the animals slaughtered therein were inspected. 3598 cattle, 2586 calves, 4813 sheep and lambs, and 111 pigs; a total of 11,108 were slaughtered. The following is a summary of the meat condemned :—

	Whole Carcasses and Offals.	Forequarters.	Hindquarters.	Diaphragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric Fats.	Meat, lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
Tuber- culosis ...	60	49	7	3	10	411	5	83	539	205	2230	5	—	353	—	15
Other Diseases...	15	—	—	4	19	21	46	1855	596	46	1478	12	5	21	—	159
Totals	75	49	7	7	29	432	51	1938	1135	251	3708	17	5	374	—	174

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption comprised 1137 tins fish, 549 fish cakes, 1427 stones fish, 1263 tins meat, 3285 tins vegetables, 6601 tins milk, 809 tins or jars jam or marmalade, 611 tins fruit, 601 lbs. flour, 5802 lbs. meat, 626 lbs. shrimps, 77 pecks shrimps, 72 lbs. cereals, 15 tins stew, 13 lbs. butter, 21 jars horseradish cream, 132 tins or packets soup, 791 tins or packets fish or meat paste, 95 lbs. cheese, 32 lbs. and 2 tins bacon, 1626 eggs, 58 lbs. biscuits, 277 packets cake or pudding mixture, 2126 jars pickles or sauces, 178 packets cereals, 191 lbs. sweets, 188 lbs. cake, 1429 lbs. fruit, 44 tins biscuits, 13 jars or bottles beverages, 6 tins mustard, 4 lbs. tea, 240 lbs. sugar, 58 tins fruit juice, 41 jars lemon curd, 4 tins mincemeat, 16 tins fruit pudding, 9 chocolate bars, 4 jars honey, 1 tin cheese, 2 packets dried egg, 3 tons 11 cwts. oats, 1 ton salt, 66 loaves bread, 12 lbs. cocoa powder, 7 lbs. macaroni, 3 packets nutmeg, 28 lbs. almond substitute, 194 lbs. ox-tongue roots, 13 packets coconut mixture, 1 tray meat rolls, 4 trays pastries.

There were 60 bakehouses on the register, and 147 visits were paid to these. Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out, and the premises kept in as reasonably a satisfactory condition as there are powers to enforce.

(c) **Adulteration**

205 samples of Food and Drugs—100 taken informally—were submitted for analysis. 9 informal samples of milk, and 3 informal samples of saccharine were found to be adulterated.

In addition, 170 samples of milk were tested by the Gerber process; 4 were not up to standard and formal samples were consequently taken.

199 samples of ice-cream, 34 samples of ingredients, and utensils used in the manufacture of ice-cream, were bacteriologically examined.

The total number of registered premises is: Ice-cream, 217; preserved meat, 209. 228 visits were made to ice-cream premises, and 133 to preserved meat premises.

# MIDWIFERY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

## (a) Midwives.

(i) *Employed by Local Authority.* 16 midwives are employed on the district and 7 at the Maternity Home. There is 1 non-medical supervisor of midwives.

(ii) *Private Midwives.* 6 midwives were practising privately in this city at the end of the year—all in institutions.

## (b) Midwifery Service.

(i) *Domiciliary.* The domiciliary midwifery service continued to be controlled from 4, Earlham Road, throughout the year. 1356 confinements (excluding 32 cases of miscarriage) were attended (1114 in 1946). Doctors were engaged in 423 cases. In addition to attending these 1356 labours, the domiciliary midwives carried out ante-natal supervision, making a total of 5975 ante-natal visits to patients' own homes. Nursing visits after labour numbered 19151. In addition, the midwives attended for varying periods 213 patients who had been discharged before the expiration of the lying in period, i.e., 14 days—52 visits to 22 cases from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 161 visits to 161 cases from Woodlands Hospital, 82 visits to 30 patients from the Maternity Home. There were 29 still-births on the district representing 2.14% of the cases attended. 11 cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred. 6 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, 1 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and 4 remained at home. District midwives were required to assist at regular intervals at the ante-natal clinics which are held at No. 4, Earlham Road, and various other centres in the City.

(ii) *The City of Norwich Maternity Home* has 14 beds, one admission bed, one separation bed and two labour beds. At the end of the year, work was in progress for the provision of a further 7 beds, 1 separation bed and 1 labour bed. The administrative supervision of the Home and District is carried out by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of the Public Health Department. A consultant surgeon and a consultant obstetrician can be called in for cases of difficult labour, etc. The permanent staff consists of a Matron, Assistant Matron, and 5 midwives, and the maximum number of pupils to receive training at any one time was increased during the year from 8 to 12.

331 mothers were confined in the Home, 18 more than in 1946. 4 other patients were admitted to the Home after delivery. Doctors were engaged in 55 cases.

From time to time during the year, great difficulty was experienced in admitting all the cases booked. Owing to the lack of maternity accommodation in the City, it was not possible to transfer booked cases to other Maternity Homes, and therefore a number of cases were discharged during the puerperium, including a few earlier than the tenth day.

A considerable number of patients seeking admission to the Maternity Home had to be refused booking during the year owing to lack of accommodation. In those cases where the home accommodation was unsuitable, the latter fact having been confirmed by the Domiciliary Midwife concerned, the mother was offered alternative accommodation in Woodlands Hospital. All such cases were referred by the Medical Officers in attendance at the ante-natal clinics to the Social Welfare Officer, for consideration by the Social Welfare Committee as to their suitability for admission to Woodlands Hospital.

In August a small outbreak of non-notifiable puerperal pyrexia occurred in the Home. All possible convalescent mothers were discharged to their own homes and all further admissions were stopped to enable the wards to be cleaned. The staff were swabbed, and Hæmolytic Streptococci were found to be present in the swab of one member. Appropriate action was taken. No Hæmolytic Streptococci were found in the swabs taken from patients. Cases seeking admission between the 16th and 18th August were transferred to Woodlands Hospital, the Home re-  
admitting cases on the 19th August.

Four still-births occurred in the Home, and 3 children died within 10 days of birth. There was no case of puerperal pyrexia.

There was no maternal death.

The work at the Maternity Home is illustrated by the following figures, which show the number of cases dealt with in the past 8 years:—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
In the Home ...	355	326	246	273	309	316	313	331
On the District ...	837	745	772	822	917	821	1114	1356
Totals	1192	1071	1018	1095	1226	1137	1427	1687

327 live births (including 3 sets of twins), occurred in the Home, and 1342 (including 11 sets of twins) on the district, a total of 1669 of the City live births registered. With the 452 live births (including 5 sets of twins) at Woodlands Hospital added to this, the Council's staff attended 71.9% of the total live births registered in the City.

The average weight of children born in the Home (excluding still-births), was 7 lbs. 1 oz. for boys and 6 lbs. 3 ozs. for girls.

Medical aid was required for 64 babies, and on 448 occasions for 435 mothers, the medical fees being paid in whole or part by the Corporation in 90 cases.

(iii) *Woodlands Hospital.* 34 beds are allocated for maternity cases. 481 cases were admitted, including 16 cases admitted after delivery, the average duration of stay being 13.48 days. There were 17 still-births; 15 babies died within 10 days of birth. There were 5 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

The number of beds allocated for maternity cases was 9 less than in 1946, whilst the number of cases admitted was 355 less than in 1946. This was largely due to staff difficulties.

(iv) *Training of Midwives and Pupil Midwives.* The Municipal Maternity Home has been approved under Section B of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board in respect of the second period of training of pupils. In October the Central Midwives Board approved an increase in the number of pupil midwives at any one time from 8 to 12. 6 pupils live in at the Maternity Home and 6 live at the Hostel, No. 4, Earlham Road, with 2 of the Domiciliary Midwives. Each pupil does three months training in the Maternity Home and three months on the district. At the end of the year, 9 pupils were undergoing training in midwifery.

All of the 13 pupils who completed their training in the Home during the year passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board in 1947. In addition, 2 of the pupils who completed their training in 1946, passed the examination in 1947.

By the end of the year, 27 Midwives (15 Domiciliary, 7 in the Municipal Maternity Home, 2 in Woodlands Hospital and 3 from a private Maternity Home) had received training in the administration of nitrous oxide analgesia.

(c) **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.**

(i) *Clinics with Medical Officer in Charge.* 4 ante-natal and 1 post-natal sessions are held at 4, Earlham Road each week. Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held twice monthly at Lakenham (increased from one clinic monthly on 1st October), Larkman Lane Infants' School (reduced from 4 sessions in May), Catton Grove Infants' School (4 sessions held monthly from 3rd March to 5th May inclusive), George White and The Stuart Schools.

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.	Average attendance (per session)
4, Earlham Road ...	768	5308	26
Catton Grove ...	264	770	29
Larkman Lane ...	256	808	24
Lakenham ...	171	475	32
George White ...	133	432	20
Thorpe (The Stuart School) ...	92	397	17

(ii) *Clinics with Midwife in Charge.* In May it was reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that the midwives were fully occupied with deliveries and nursing visits and in consequence the ante-natal visiting was not as adequate as it might have been. In view of this position it was recommended that ante-natal clinics should be held with a midwife only in attendance. The recommendation was accepted and clinics are held as follows :—

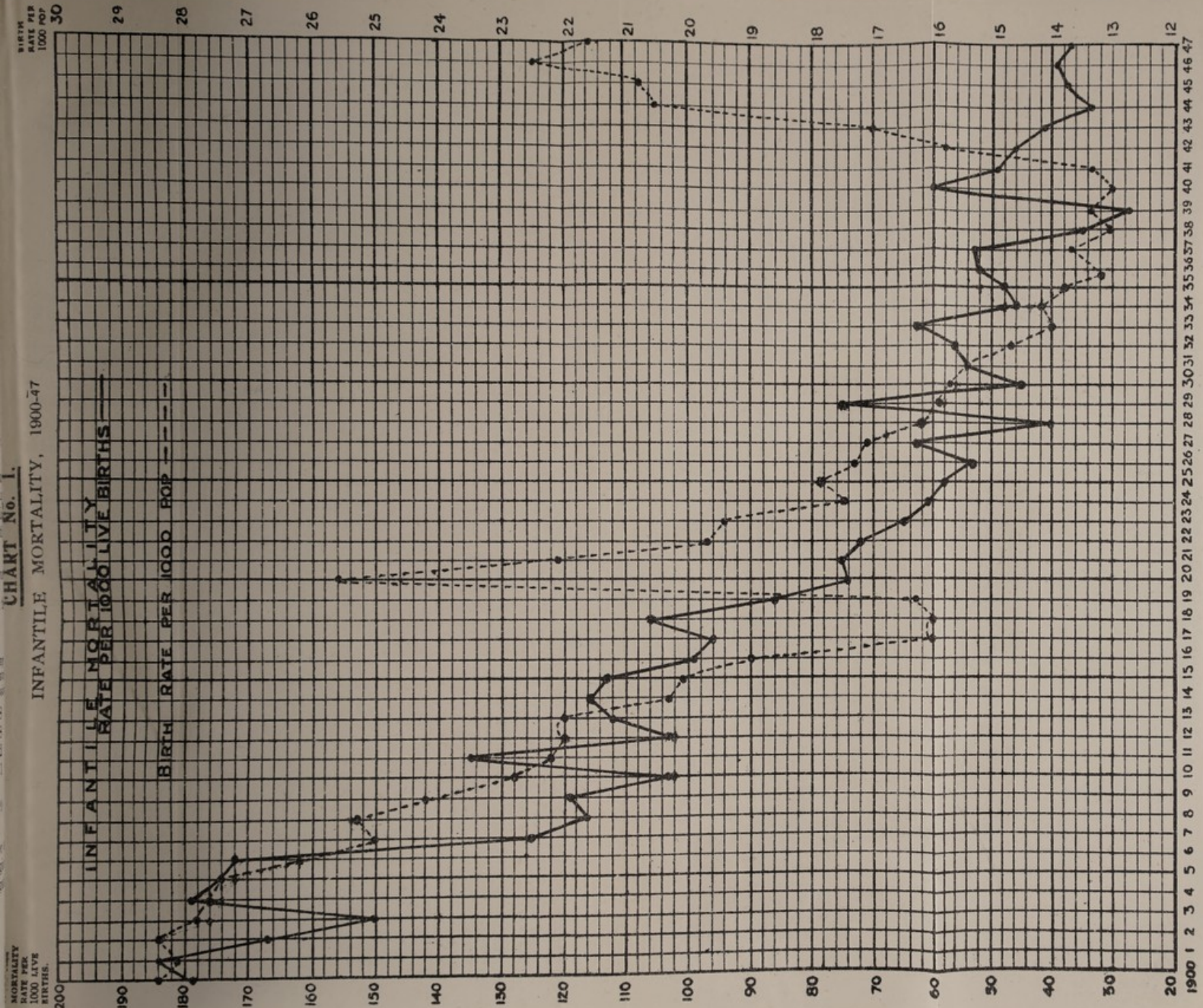
No. 4, Earlham Road ...	Weekly Clinics (commenced in 1946.)
Larkman Lane Infants' School	Twice monthly from 27th May.
Catton Grove School ...	Twice monthly from 19th May.
Lakenham ...	Once monthly from 21st May. (Increased to twice monthly in October).
Thorpe (The Stuart School)	Once monthly from 19th June.

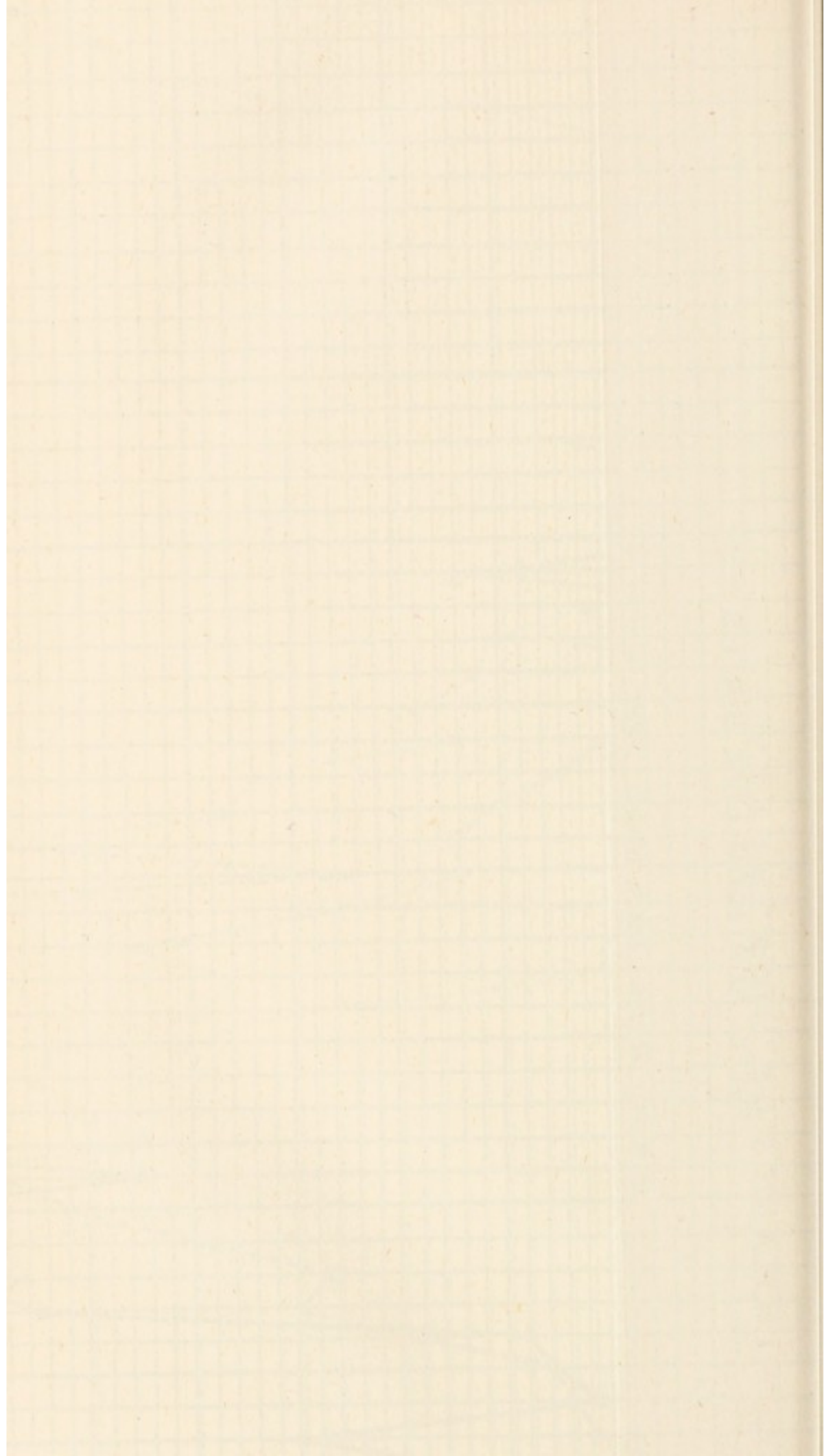
A clinic was also authorised at George White School but this clinic had not started by the end of the year.

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.	Average attendance. (per session.)
4, Earlham Road ...	No record kept	416	8
Catton Grove ...	65	248	18
Larkman Lane ...	73	335	22
Lakenham ...	53	209	21
Thorpe (The Stuart School) ...	15	43	9

Investigation of certain bloods for grouping, Rh. Factor and Kahn Test was carried out by arrangement with the Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory at Cambridge. The investigation commenced on the 9th October.

CHART No. 1.  
 INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1900-47



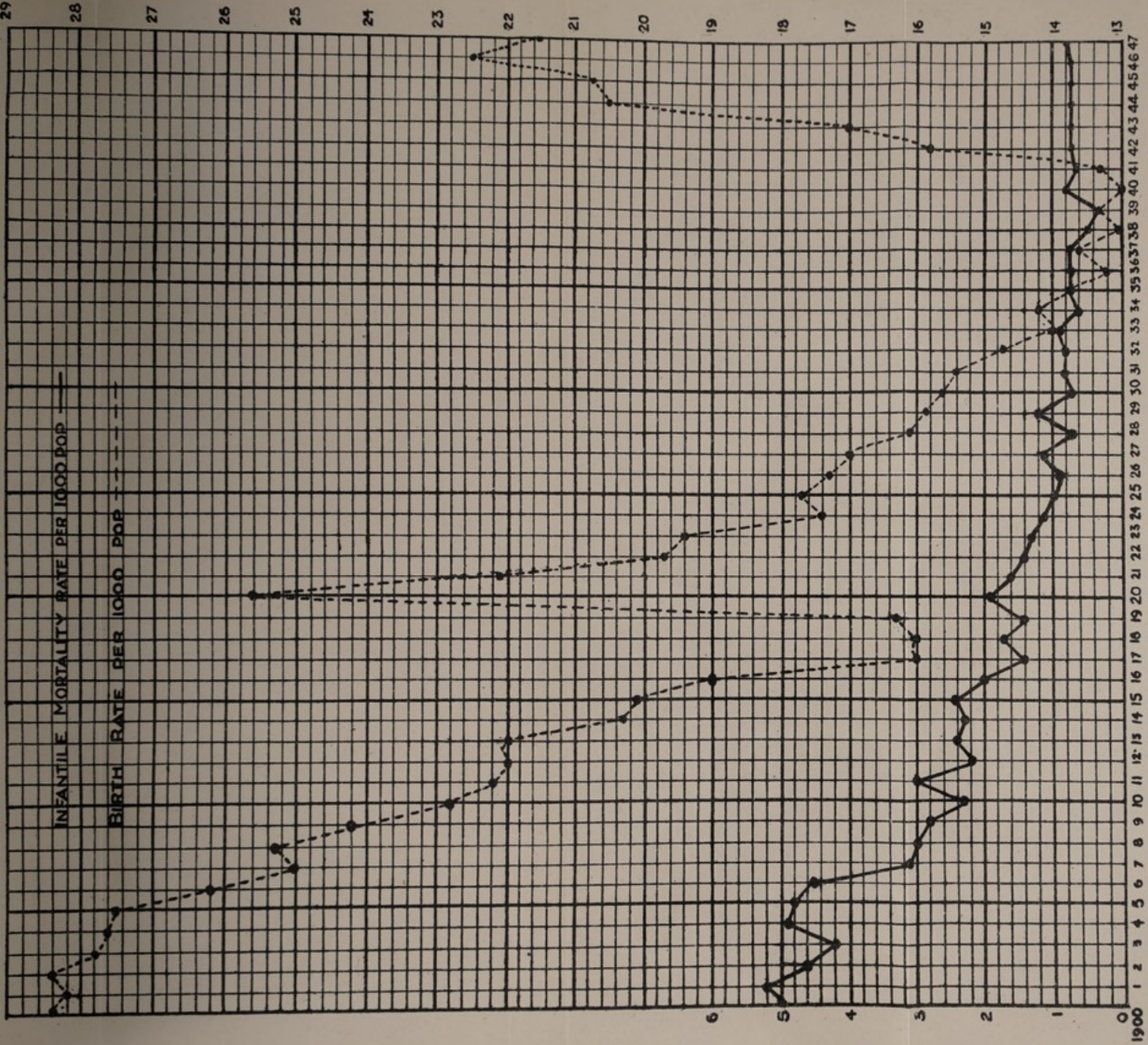


INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 POP.

BIRTH RATE PER 1000 POP.

CHART No. 2.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 POPULATION AND BIRTH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.





325 Kahn Tests were done, one of which proved positive.

735 blood specimens were sent through the Ante-natal Clinics to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for Wasserman tests, with the following results:—11 positive, 6 doubtful and 718 negative. Smears for examination of gonococcal infection were also examined at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Of the 11 mothers who gave positive results, 10 received treatment.

Of the 10 mothers who received treatment 3 gave birth to healthy live infants, 4 were still pregnant at the end of the year, and 3 were non-pregnant mothers referred for treatment because of suspicious clinical history.

The other mother who gave a positive result refused treatment, but was discharged as not suffering from specific disease.

Further tests of five of the mothers who gave doubtful results all proved negative, and all gave birth to healthy live infants. A further test of the sixth mother who gave a doubtful result proved to be positive and she was referred for treatment but on further tests was discharged as free from specific disease and gave birth to a healthy live infant.

(iii) *Post-natal Clinics.* Mothers attended as under:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.
4, Earlham Road ...	240	561
Catton Grove ...	14	17
Larkman Lane ...	7	12
Lakenham ...	—	—
George White ...	4	6
Thorpe (The Stuart School) ...	—	—

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are also held at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital twice weekly, at which city and county persons booked for admission to or discharged from the Maternity Ward of that Institution attend. The Secretary of the Hospital states that 535 women made 1168 attendances at the Clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons.

(d) **Infant Welfare Centres.** An additional session was held at Lakenham Infant Welfare Centre on Friday afternoons commencing on 18th April. The Infant Welfare Centre at Princes Street Church was transferred to Calvert Street Church on the 24th April.

The average attendance of children per session at all the centres was 63.48 compared with 64.21 for the previous year. 23,962 attendances were made by children under 1 year; 8622 by children between 1 and 2 years; and 11,724 by children between 2 and 5 years—a total of 44,308. 2096 children were brought to the centres for the first time during the year, 1829 being under 1 year of age. Children were seen by the Medical Officers in charge on 17,043 occasions, an average of 24.42 per session. 5364 children attended the centres during the year, their ages at the end of the year being: under 1 year of age 1632; between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 3732.

The table facing this page shows the attendances, etc., at the individual Infant Welfare Centres.

#### ISSUE OF FRESH MILK AND DRIED FOODS TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

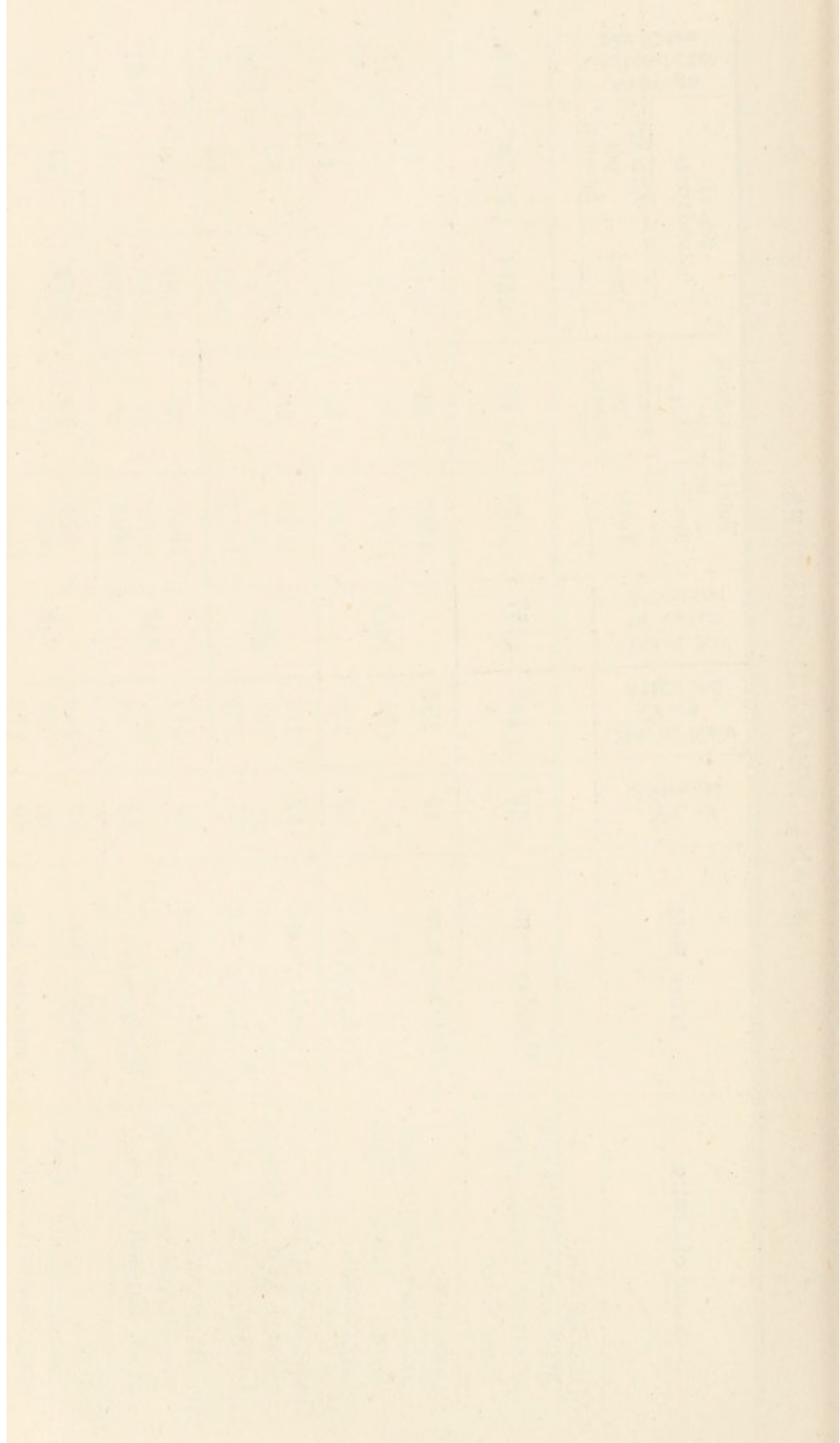
Owing to the continuance of the National Milk Scheme it was not necessary to issue supplementary supplies of liquid milk to any mothers or children through the Council's Scheme during 1947. The issue of dried milk to children under 1 year was continued during 1947; 3212 packets of dried food were issued; 2868 at "cost"; 16 at "half-cost" and 328 "free". In addition 777 packets of National Dried Milk were issued free, and 34,179 at "full-cost" through the Infant Welfare Centres.

Other foods were distributed from the Infant Welfare Centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officers, as under:—

	Free.	Half Cost.	Full Cost.	Total.
Virol (1-lb. jars) ...	634	509	3616	4759
Malt and Oil (1-lb. jars) ...	297	227	553	1077
Lactagol (tins) Medium ...	289	443	2688	3420
Virolax (7-oz. tins) ...	107	107	856	1070
Cod Liver Oil (6-oz. bottles)	4	14	41	59
Cristolax (tins) ...	7	—	—	7
Brestol (Malted) (tins) ...	8	—	12	20
Brestol (Plain) (tins) ...	9	—	1	10
Iron Tablets (Packets of 42 Tablets) ...	110	2	797	909
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1465</b>	<b>1302</b>	<b>8564</b>	<b>11331</b>

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	When Held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances.		Average Attendance per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
MILE CROSS Mile Cross Methodist Church Room, Aylsham Road.	Monday a.m.	49	148	857	859	18	2414	49	6.76
LAKENHAM. Jubilee Playground, Long John Hill, Lakenham.	Monday p.m. Friday p.m.	49 36	192 123	745	1207 555	26 15	3641 1916	74 58	7.46
GEORGE WHITE. George White School Church Hill Road.	Tuesday a.m. Thursday a.m.	52 51	135 135	728	1028 1517	20 30	2876 3585	55 69	8.80
St. BARNABAS. St. Barnabas Parish Hall, Russell St.	Tuesday p.m. Wednesday a.m.	52 52	157 92	749	1960 1496	98 29	5600 3326	108 64	11.91
EATON. Jessopp Road Congregational Church.	Tuesday p.m. Thursday p.m.	52 50	142 170	746	944 1086	18 22	2825 3883	54 68	8.82
EARLHAM. Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	Wednesday p.m. Friday p.m.	52 50	171 189	920	1560 1587	30 32	3368 3375	65 68	7.88
THORPE. The Stuart School Telegraph Lane.	Wednesday p.m.	52	188	495	1224	24	3585	69	7.20
CALVERT STREET. Calvert Street Methodist Church.	Thursday a.m.	51	131	301	835	16	1828	36	6.07
CATTON GROVE. Catton Grove Infants' School, Middleton Close.	Friday a.m.	50	178	323	1195	24	2636	53	8.16
Grand Totals ...		698	2096	5364	17048	24.42	44308	63.48	8.26



## Dental Treatment, etc.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age deemed by the Medical Officers of the Clinics to need dental treatment, and Tuberculous patients, are supposed to be treated at the School Dental Clinic on Saturday mornings, but the numbers requiring treatment have so increased that it has not been possible for the Dental Officers to cope with them in one session. The table facing page 106 shows the work which has been done in this direction during the past 9 years. In 98 of the cases in which dental mechanical work was provided, the Committee felt justified in asking the mothers to contribute towards the cost.

Children seen at the Infant Welfare Clinics suspected to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. During the year, 86 cases were referred; glasses were recommended for 25 children, and in 28 cases (including some referred in 1946) these were obtained through the contractors to the Education Authority. In 24 cases the Committee considered that the parents were able to pay for the glasses.

Children under school age suffering from ringworm of the scalp are treated at the Ringworm Clinic at Churchman House, where X-ray treatment of this disease is carried out by Dr. Austin. No case of ringworm in a child under school age came to my notice during the year.

Some children under school age have attended at the Minor Ailments Clinics which are held at Churchman House. 142 of these children were brought to the Clinics, of whom 90 were found to have defects which required treatment.

The treatment of all known cases of children under the age of 5 years with discharging ears is carried out at their homes by Cavell Nurses. During the year, 7 cases (6 new) received treatment. These were referred to the Cavell Nurses from various sources.

Surgical appliances are provided for children under 5 years of age who attend no school, the cost being borne wholly by the Council. During the year 221 children were either supplied with surgical appliances or had their shoes wedged.

In September it was decided to provide children under school age who are suffering from valgo-planus feet with special wedge shoes, the parents paying for the shoes, subject to remission in cases of very low income and the Corporation paying for the wedges.

During the year, shoes were provided for 3 children, the Corporation paying half cost in 1 case, and 1 case had not been considered at the end of the year.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

In addition to the mothers' accommodation at the Maternity Home (see page 41), mothers and children are accommodated at the Woodlands Hospital and children at the Children's Homes.

### HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, during the year paid 242 visits to expectant mothers, 9943 visits to children under 1 year—2149 of these being first visits—and 10,355 to children between 1 and 5 years of age. The total number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Visitor and Health Visitors and School Nurses during the year was 22,002.

### CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

As suggested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 20/44 space has been provided on the Birth Notification Cards for the weight of the child at birth to be recorded. Further, midwives are also asked to state whether the child is full term or premature. 189 babies born during the year weighed at birth  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less. The Midwives and Health Visitors give special attention to these infants. The hospitals in the area notify me of the dates of discharge of all infants and this information is passed on to the appropriate Health Visitor with instructions to follow up the case. A good ambulance service is available, but an ambulance with special equipment for the transport of these cases has not been provided.

### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Ten of the Health Visitors and School Nurses also act as Child Protection Visitors. 12 new persons were registered for the reception of children, the total number of registered persons at the end of the year being 58, with 37 of whom children were boarded out. 34 new children were boarded out during the year. 8 registered homes were removed from the register for various reasons. 30 children ceased to come under the provisions of the Act. The total number of children under supervision at the end of the year was 38. The Health Visitors paid 51 visits in connection with these duties.

The Council continued to guarantee payment of 15s. per week for the nursing and maintenance of a child until it attains the age of 5 years. With the exception of children covered by Article 92 of the Public Assistance Order, 1930, this arrangement is extended to all children up to the age of 5 years who are placed in the care of a foster mother whether they are illegitimate or not. Payment was made by the Council in 12 cases, in 8 of which the Council did not claim the whole amount from the mothers.

### ADOPTIONS.

Before arrangements are made for children to be adopted they are medically examined by one of the Assistant Medical Officers, blood tests of the mother or child are arranged, enquiries are made of the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the child is going as to the suitability of the adoptors, and the mother is assisted in the completion of the various forms. Adoptors are required to submit satisfactory references.

During the year homes were found for 28 children who were adopted. 26 of these children were illegitimate.

### STILL-BIRTHS.

116 still-births were registered, including 47 county cases, 9 (1 county) of which were illegitimate. 118 (48 county) still-births actually occurred in the area during the year, but 2 (1 county) were registered in 1948. 4 occurred at the Maternity Home; 29 (1 county) in connection with the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service; 17 (1 county) at the Woodlands Hospital; 1 (county) at the Isolation Hospital; and 67 were private doctors', private Nursing Homes (3 county), and Norfolk and Norwich Hospital cases (42 county).

The following table shows the conditions associated with still-births, excluding county cases, which occurred during the year:—

Accidental Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	2
Accidental Shock	...	...	...	4
Anencephaly	...	...	...	3
Asphyxia	...	...	...	2
Bipolar Version—Contraction ring over foetal head				1
Breech extended—cord round neck	...	...		1
Breech with extended arms and legs	...	...		1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage...	...	...	...	1
Chondro-Dystrophy foetalis—Hydrocephalus and foot presentation	...	...	...	1
Contracted Pelvis—persistent occipito posterior presentation	...	...	...	1
Cord clove-hitched round ankle—foot presentation probable interference with circulation	...	...	...	1
Cord round neck	...	...	...	3
Craniotomy—failed forceps, disproportion	...	...	...	1
Elderly primipara	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios—cord round neck	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	2
Hydrocephalus—twin-headed monster	...	...	...	1
Impacted shoulders—cord tight round neck	...	...	...	1
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	1
Maceration	...	...	...	4
Maceration—Wasserman positive	...	...	...	2
Macrocytic Anæmia in pregnancy (twin)	...	...	...	1
Maternal Toxæmia	...	...	...	9
Monster with meningocele	...	...	...	1
Pendulous Abdomen	...	...	...	1
Precipitate labour	...	...	...	3
Premature Placental separation	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of cord	...	...	...	1
Prolonged first stage with premature rupture of membranes—difficult forceps delivery	...	...	...	1
Shoulder presentation—prolapsed arm	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	2
Spina Bifida, Meningocele and Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	1
Uterine Inertia (primary)	...	...	...	1
Unknown, or information not obtainable	...	...	...	12
				Total
				70

The following table shows (a) the number of still-births, legitimate and illegitimate, registered in the City, and (b) the actual number of still-births occurring in the City attended at the Maternity Home, on the District, and otherwise, excluding outward transferable cases.

Year.	REGISTERED CASES.				ACTUAL CASES OCCURRING IN THE CITY.											
	No. of live births registered.	No. of still-births registered.	% of total City births registered.	Legitimate still-births.	% of total City legitimate births.	Illegitimate still-births.	% of total City illegitimate births.	Cases attended at Maternity Home. (Midwives' cases.)	Cases attended by Domiciliary Midwives. (Midwives' cases.)	All other cases. (Excluding outward transferable cases.)						
1938	1598	60	3.62	56	3.56	4	4.60	327	7	2.14	652	16	2.44	622	37	5.95
1939	1618	59	3.52	58	3.63	1	1.27	324	7	2.16	672	19	2.83	599	31	5.17
1940	1488	52	3.38	50	3.41	2	2.77	346	8	2.31	683	16	2.34	417	24	5.75
1941	1489	61	3.94	55	3.77	6	6.52	299	7	2.34	590	20	3.39	599	32	5.34
1942	1680	51	2.95	48	2.99	3	2.44	230	3	1.30	616	13	2.11	523	30	5.74
1943	1722	44	2.49	39	2.49	5	2.54	235	5	2.13	673	9	1.34	629	15	2.38
1944	2080	71	3.30	58	3.15	13	4.19	252	7	2.78	709	16	2.26	991	31	3.13
1945	2144	66	2.99	53	2.97	13	3.04	254	4	1.57	555	11	1.98	1167	35	3.00
1946	2529	83	3.28	74	3.26	9	3.52	252	4	1.59	911	19	2.04	1205	49	4.07
1947	2477	72	2.91	63	2.74	9	5.03	276	4	1.45	933	20	2.14	1136	46	4.05

The following table shows the yearly total number of stillbirths and infant deaths (a) under 1 month, (b) under 1 year registered in the City during the last 10 years :—

Year.	No. of live births registered.	No. of still-births registered.	No. of deaths under 1 month registered.	Total.	% of live births less neo-natal deaths.	No. of still-births registered.	No. of deaths under 1 year registered.	Total.	% of Total City births registered.
1938	1598	60	36	96	6.1	60	56	116	7.0
1939	1618	59	20	79	4.9	59	45	104	6.2
1940	1488	52	40	92	6.4	52	90	142	9.2
1941	1489	61	36	97	6.7	61	74	135	8.7
1942	1680	51	41	92	5.6	51	78	129	7.4
1943	1722	44	38	82	4.9	44	72	116	6.6
1944	2080	71	38	109	5.3	71	70	141	6.6
1945	2144	66	38	104	4.9	66	80	146	6.6
1946	2529	83	56	139	5.6	83	100	183	7.0
1947	2477	72	48	120	4.9	72	92	164	6.6

The following table shows the quarterly registration of stillbirths during the past 10 years :—

Year.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	Total.	Inward transferable still-births.	Grand Total.
1938	21	11	11	14	57	3	60
1939	18	11	14	15	58	1	59
1940	17	14	8	9	48	4	52
1941	19	10	14	14	57	4	61
1942	16	14	13	4	47	4	51
1943	7	9	7	8	31	13	44
1944	11	15	17	12	55	16	71
1945	16	10	9	17	52	14	66
1946	16	18	12	26	72	11	83
1947	19	16	16	18	69	3	72

Totals :

Quarterly

176      141      133      151

Half-yearly

317                      284

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The Medical and Nursing Staff continued throughout the year to advise mothers to have their children immunised. As soon as the child has been satisfactorily immunised, the Health Visitor is informed so that she can make a record on the Infant History Card. In accordance with advice issued during the year by the Minister of Health, the birthday letter was withdrawn, and a revised letter printed, which is sent to the parents of children just before they are 10 months old, drawing the parents' attention to the advisability of having the children immunised and that if the treatment is commenced round about the age of 10 months, immunisation can be completed before the child is a year old. Propaganda was also carried out advising reinforcement doses at the age of 4-5 years and again at 10 years. The record of the work done is shown on page 113.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Registrar-General's figures show that there was 1 death from Sepsis and 1 death from other "Maternal Causes", each representing a death rate of 0.4 per 1000 live births. Investigations for the Ministry of Health into maternal deaths were made as in previous years.

*Facilities for Consultants.* A panel of consultants, consisting of Mr. Bulman, Dr. Hinde, Mr. Noon, Mr. Bentall, and Mrs. Townsley, has been arranged and general practitioners have been authorised to consult any member of this panel in difficult maternity cases if occasion arises, without getting previous authorisation. In February this arrangement was extended to the Domiciliary Midwives in cases where it was felt that grave complications might arise. The Committee is responsible, in the first instance, for the fee, but has reserved the right to recover the fee, in whole or in part, from the patient.

Consultants were called in by general practitioners to 31 cases and to 2 cases by Domiciliary Midwives.

In the 19 cases which were considered, the Committee felt justified in asking all but one of the patients to pay the whole or part of the Consultant's fee; 6 patients preferred to pay the Consultant's fee and not have their cases considered; 8 cases had not been considered at the end of the year.

It is of interest to note that no death occurred in those cases in which a Consultant was called.

*Ante-natal Care.* The examination, when necessary, of patients from the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics by the specialists of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued. 10 cases which were referred during 1946 were considered in 1947; 5 persons were asked to pay the full fee, and 2 were asked to pay a proportion of the fee. 26 cases were referred during the year, the Committee feeling justified in asking 15 patients to pay the full fee, 6 patients were asked to pay a proportion, and in 2 cases the fee was remitted. 3 cases had not been considered at the end of the year.

*Post-natal Care.* The arrangements made by which patients attending the Municipal Post-natal Clinic can be examined by the Specialist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued. 3 cases were referred during 1947, the Committee feeling justified in asking all patients to pay the full fee.

*Home Helps.* In December, 1946, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided to increase the number of Home Helps, as from 1st April, 1947, from 4 to 8. Great difficulty was experienced, however, in obtaining suitable persons, and during the year it was only possible to employ a maximum of 4 Home Helps at any one time. At the end of the year only 2 Home Helps were employed.

50 cases were attended by these Home Helps and in 47 instances the applicants were asked to contribute towards the cost of supplying the Home Help. At the end of the year 2 cases had not been assessed.

*Admission of Abnormal Patients to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.* The scheme adopted in 1938 by the Council and the Board of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital whereby abnormal or suspected abnormal ante-natal or post-natal cases are admitted to the Hospital, continued during the year. The arrangements are subject to annual revision, but up to date the only alterations made have been in the rate of charges. The arrangements are as follows:—

(1) The Council are responsible for payment only in respect of patients admitted:—

(a) Through any Municipal Institution.

(b) Through any Municipal Ante-natal Clinic (but only where the patient has booked for her confinement through Municipal auspices).

- (c) On the order of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (d) At the request of the consultants appointed by the Council who may be called in by a general practitioner in difficult maternity cases.

(2) The Council to pay a charge of £4 per patient per week for non-contributory cases, and £3 6s. 0d. per patient per week for contributory cases.

(3) It is understood that:—

- (a) If a general practitioner desires to send a patient into the Hospital he will be entitled to do so, and the patient will be admitted without financial responsibility to the Council.
- (b) No patient over the Hospital income limit of £420 per annum will be admitted under the scheme.

The Council accepted financial responsibility for 46 cases during the year; responsibility for 14 cases was refused.

### ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Orthopædic Clinics are held at the local hospitals usually on Wednesday afternoons. 169 new cases of children under 5 years of age, and 225 children continuing treatment from the previous year were seen at the clinics.

9 children received institutional treatment, 8 at the Jenny Lind Hospital, and 1 at White Lodge Hospital.

### CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

The Council continued to pay an annual subscription of £12 to the Voluntary Clinic at Pitt Street.

### MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Before being registered, new Homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department, to ensure that the arrangements comply with the Byelaws and the standards laid down by the Committee. The arrangements for protection against fire are inspected by the Police. All registered Homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer.

Two applications were received during the year to register premises as Nursing Homes; one was withdrawn by the applicant and the other was not granted as the premises were considered unsuitable both with regard to the situation and the accommodation proposed.

The number of registered Homes at the end of the year was 6. These are used as follows :—Maternity Homes, 1; Nursing Homes (Non-Maternity), 3; Mixed Homes, 2; 2 institutions are exempt.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The table below shows the number of notifications of this disease which were received :—

Notified.	Cases Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Removed from District.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
22	9	13	*21	—	—	—

\*As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the Doctors in charge of the cases. One patient was receiving treatment at the end of the year.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT JUICE AND COD LIVER OIL.

During the year, 10,164 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 29,573 bottles of Orange Juice, and 1041 packets of capsules were issued to the public from the Infant Welfare Centres, through the Ministry of Food Scheme.

### SUPPLY OF SHEETS FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Ministry of Health Circular No. 154/44 authorising the issue of priority dockets to expectant mothers being confined in their own homes was superseded by Circular 25/47, which cancelled the issuing of priority dockets from the 1st March, 1947, replacing these with Coupon Equivalent Certificates which carry no priority of supply.

A certificate as to need is obtained by the expectant mother from the domiciliary midwife engaged. During January and February, 516 dockets were issued enabling 258 mothers to purchase 1 pair of sheets each and 12 dockets to 4 mothers to purchase 3 sheets each. From March to December inclusive, 1344 Coupon Equivalent Certificates were issued enabling 672 mothers to purchase 1 pair of sheets each and 102 Coupon Equivalent Certificates to 34 mothers to purchase 3 sheets each.

## BIO-CHEMISTRY.

Dr. L. C. A. Nunn, Ph. D., Bio-chemist, reports as follows:—

“The work of the year may again be grouped under three main headings. A total of 84 specimens has been received.

- (a) Tissue fluids in relation to pregnancy.
- (b) Dietary investigations in the City Schools.
- (c) Miscellaneous.

(a) The present position is difficult and uncertain from more than one point of view. Though difficulties are never excuses for not doing anything at all, some of them can contribute substantial barriers in the way of progress. I do hope that the coming year will provide satisfactory answers to some of the many problems.

42 specimens of blood were received for Hæmoglobin estimations, about a fifth of those received last year. The Hæmoglobin values obtained ranged from 65% Haldane (8.97g.% Hb.) to 104% Haldane (14.36g.% Hb.). The normal range usually quoted is 11.5g.-13.0g.% Hb. The frequency distribution is rather different from last year, and in a more favourable direction, but too much significance cannot be attached to the figures owing to the small number of specimens involved. The figures are:—

Haldane %.	1947.		1946.	
	%	Total No.	%	Total No.
		of cases.		of cases.
50 -	...	0.0	...	1.4
60 -	...	2.3	...	4.2
70 -	...	11.9	...	15.8
80 -	...	28.5	...	41.86
90 -	...	47.5	...	29.77
100 -	...	9.5	...	4.65
110 -	...	0.0	...	1.86
		(42 specs.)		(197 specs.)

The figures for 1948 should be of very considerable value, since very large numbers of specimens are now being received.

The experiments using the chromatographic technique are now beginning to get under way, and should yield knowledge of a very useful nature, especially I hope for one of our chief preoccupations, toxæmia of pregnancy. The construction of essential parts of the necessary apparatus has not been easy, but has now been overcome. Another great difficulty has been the

acquisition of the necessary chemicals, and some we are having to make ourselves. I have had correspondence with others engaged in the same field and they are experiencing the same acute problems.

(b) *Dietary Investigations.*

At the special request of the Director of Education, further investigations were made into the school meals service as applied to Colman Road Open Air School. He seemed desirous of having some factual basis on which to base an opinion on the necessity or otherwise of the full three daily meal service supplied at this school. The results obtained are compared with those for the same school taken 6 months previously in December, 1946. The figures below are as usual with us, based on single portions of each course served over a period of one week, to children in the 10-11 year age group.

	Protein (g.)		Fat (g.)		Carbo- hydrate (g.)		Cals.	
	Dec., 1946.	May, 1947.	Dec., 1946.	May, 1947.	Dec., 1946.	May, 1947.	Dec., 1946.	May, 1947.
Breakfast	13.1	14.0	14.1	19.8	41.1	39.3	338.7	389
Dinner	24.7	22.97	16.4	26.0	57.0	73.9	467.8	613
Tea	15.9	13.7	22.6	24.4	58.4	56.23	494.4	493
Totals	53.7	50.67	53.1	70.2	156.5	169.43	1300.9	1495

Except for the figures for fat, and consequently the calories figure, there is remarkable agreement between the two sets of results. It is known that efforts had been made to increase the fat content of the meals, and this effort is reflected as shown. Taking the figures for May, 1947, as our guide, and allowing for the milk consumed at school, the minimum calorific value of the daily food supplied would be about 1620 cal. Under favourable conditions, where second helpings are consumed, this figure might rise to 2000 cal. A calorie intake of 1900-2600 has been reckoned as necessary for a child of 10-11 years. If this is so, then the meals provided by the Authorities may under the best circumstances reach the lower limit of the range.

Through the friendly co-operation of Dr. Riddel and Mr. Priest, I obtained some information as to the provision of food at home before and after school. This latter information is subject to change in the various homes. At the time it was obtained, about 60% of the children had a "light" meal before and after school, and 30-40% a "fuller" meal. A few received no meals at all at home.

Such results as we have been able to obtain in our limited capacity, cannot provide a complete answer to the question of the desirability of continuing a full service at this school. A survey with much wider terms of reference would be necessary. In view of certain suggestions, I may perhaps be allowed to add that even if all the parents were capable of providing sufficient food (from the angle of finance) it certainly does not follow that the service at Colman Road Open Air School is thereby rendered unnecessary.

(c) *Miscellaneous.*

*Isolation Hospital.* Several bio-chemical estimations were made at the request of the Resident Medical Officer.

*Inhibition of the growth of the organism (Microsporon audouini) chiefly responsible for Ringworm of the Scalp.* A certain amount of time has been given to this problem, but further work is abandoned for the moment owing to a lack of results of sufficient promise. We have not forgotten the problem as considerable scientific interest attaches to the occurrence of pelargonic acid on human hair. Our further work showed that the minimal effective concentration of pelargonic acid necessary for inhibition "in vitro" is about 0.2mg. % for microsp. audouini and 1mg. % for microsp. lanosum.

*Bacterial Metabolism and the Production of Hydrocyanic Acid.* Dr. Macdonald, of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and I were much interested by certain references to the possible part played by certain strains of B. Pyocyaneus, in infantile gastro-enteritis. In view of the seriousness of the disease and the rather novel speculations advanced, we felt induced to investigate further. It was suggested that hydrocyanic acid was produced by the bacterial species, and that this acid might well account for some of the effects observed in the infection. Further, if such a substance was really produced, considerable scientific importance would attach to the problem.

We have in fact shown that a substance with the properties of hydrocyanic acid is produced by various strains of B. Pyocyaneus. Some strains are good, others poorer producers. This is a very striking fact and we have done a very great deal of further work. Without anticipating the report for 1948 too much I may say that of the various different types of bacteria investigated so far, only B. Pyocyaneus produce hydrocyanic acid. We are at present investigating closely the precise conditions necessary for the formation of the substance."

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Infectious diseases in Norwich continued at a comparatively low level for the first three quarters of the year but a definite rise in incidence in some of them occurred during the last quarter. The table on page 63 gives the actual figures.

**Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.** The most extensive outbreak that the country has experienced since poliomyelitis was made notifiable in 1912, occurred in 1947. Norwich was mainly affected in the last quarter of the year. Up to the end of September, 5 cases had been reported. A further 24 cases were notified during the last three months of the year. Deaths numbered 4 amongst those cases notified in the city including 1 outward transferable death. 14 cases were left with some degree of residual paralysis.

Two cases occurred in a Nursery School which was closed for two weeks.

Arrangements were made for the after treatment of patients suffering from residual paralysis at White Lodge Emergency Hospital, Newmarket, and at Woodlands Hospital. Other cases were referred to the orthopaedic clinics for observation.

**Food Poisoning** was prevalent throughout the summer and autumn months. A total of 84 cases, mostly *S. Typhimurium*, was reported. In addition, a number of outbreaks of suspected food poisoning were investigated. There were no deaths.

**Diphtheria** dropped to 7 cases with no deaths. It is worthy of note that this is the lowest number of cases notified since 1883. It is also well to remember that the criteria for the diagnosis of diphtheria were very different from our present ones and also that there was no immunisation available in 1883.

The **Scarlet Fever** figures rose to 142. **Cerebro-Spinal Fever** cases numbered 6, 1 more than in 1946. 4 cases of **Typhoid Fever** and 1 of **Paratyphoid B. Fever** occurred. The source of infection was not traced in any of these cases. **Acute Primary Pneumonia** showed an increase whilst **Acute Influenzal Pneumonia** decreased to 8 cases with 2 deaths. Most of the 337 cases of **Measles** represented the beginning of an outbreak. The **Whooping Cough** figures showed a decrease and the **Rubella** and **Chicken Pox** figures showed an increase. **Dysentery** again showed a marked decrease and **Erysipelas** and **Jaundice** both showed a slight decrease. 3 cases of **Malaria** contracted abroad were notified. No case of **Smallpox** was notified.

31 cases of **Vincent's Angina** came to my notice during 1947 from all sources, compared with 44 in 1946 and 28 in 1945.

## SCABIES ORDER, 1941.

The Scabies Order, 1941, ceased to operate on 31st December, 1947, but the Health Committee decided to continue payment for notification of Scabies cases and to carry on with the Scabies Clinic.

106 notifications of Scabies were received from general practitioners and 71 cases were brought to my knowledge from the School Health Service and other sources—a total of 177 cases as compared with 399 in 1946. In addition 250 contacts examined at the Clinic were found to be suffering from Scabies (compared with 719 in 1946) making a grand total of 427 known cases. The undermentioned table shows the sex distribution of the cases notified :—

AGE GROUPS	MALES Notified by		Total	FEMALES Notified by		Total	Grand Total
	Private Doctors	School Health Service etc.		Private Doctors	School Health Service etc.		
0—15 ...	9	22	31	19	36	55	86
15 and over	33	—	33	45	13	58	91
Totals ...	42	22	64	64	49	113	177

Contacts who were found to be suffering from Scabies :—

0—15 ...	—	—	39	—	—	56	95
15 and over	—	—	62	—	—	93	155
Totals ...	—	—	101	—	—	149	250

Clinics with a Medical Officer in attendance were held at 7, Chapel Field North; the number of sessions was reduced from 3 to 2 each week in May, and from 2 to 1 each week in July. Cases of Scabies are usually treated with a hot bath and an application of Benzyl Benzoate on two consecutive days. Contacts not suffering from the disease receive one bath and Benzyl Benzoate treatment as a preventative measure. One part-time female attendant was engaged to carry out the treatment of female patients and children. 567 cases and contacts received 888 treatments. Evening treatment sessions for male adults were held and arrangements were made for a male attendant to carry out this work when required. 213 male cases and contacts received 290 treatments. In addition, a total of 75 cases and

contacts, sent by the Norfolk County Council, received 117 treatments at the Clinic. 10 male cases were treated as out-patients at the Woodlands Hospital and made 16 attendances. 5 cases received treatment as in-patients at the Woodlands Hospital and 3 cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Notifications were received from General Practitioners that 22 persons were infested with Vermin. In addition, 9 verminous cases were referred to the Scabies Clinic by the School Health Service and other sources, these being chiefly cases of school children in which there had been a previous offence, and 122 contacts of verminous cases were themselves found to be verminous. Cleansing of persons with verminous heads has been carried out at 7, Chapel Field North; 73 persons were cleansed, making 111 attendances. This is in addition to the head cleansing activities of the School Health Service. 6 verminous persons were cleansed as out patients at the Woodlands Hospital and 38 persons were treated in that Hospital.

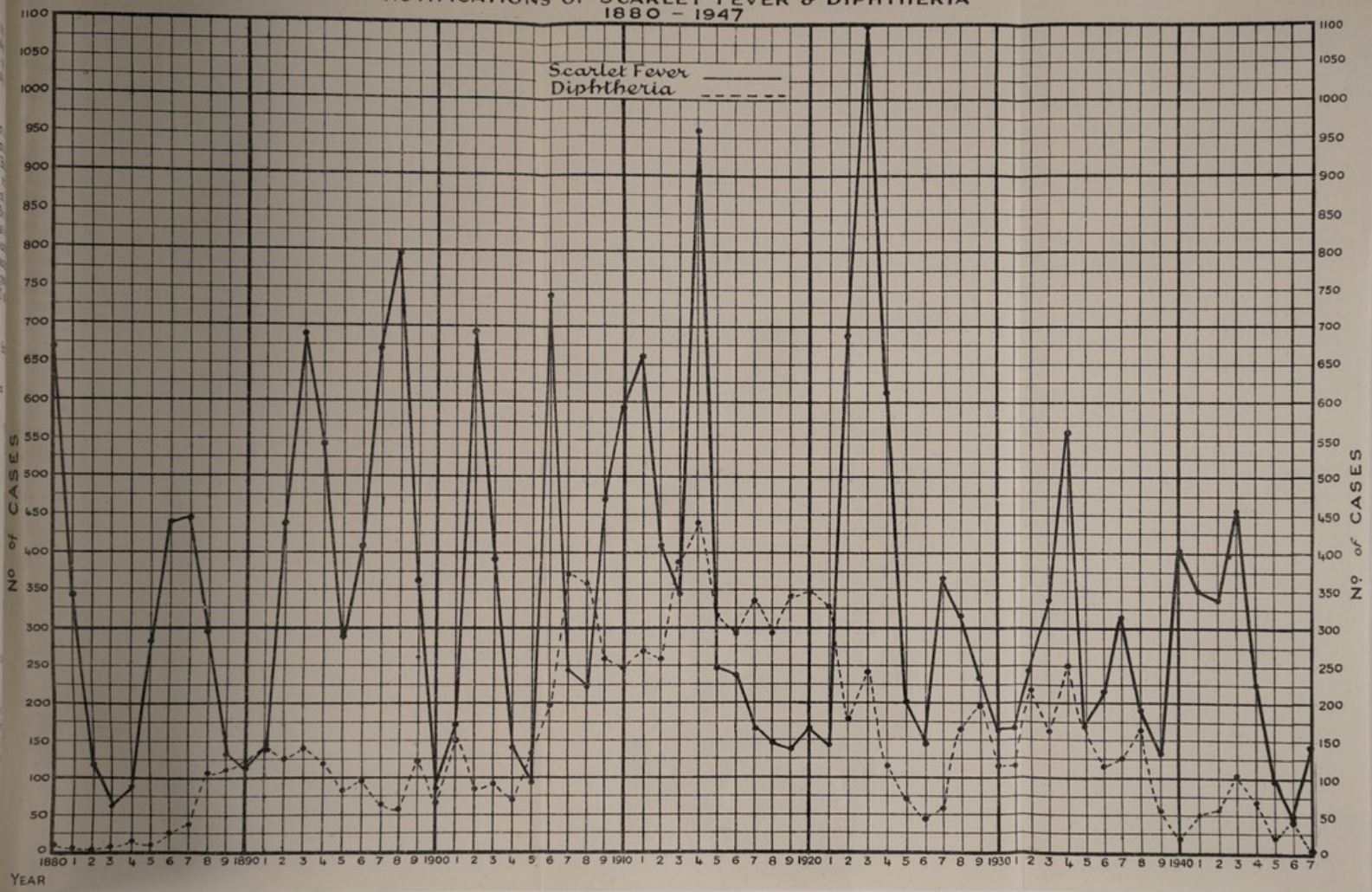
The following table shows the work done at the Scabies Clinic during the year, including the County cases:—

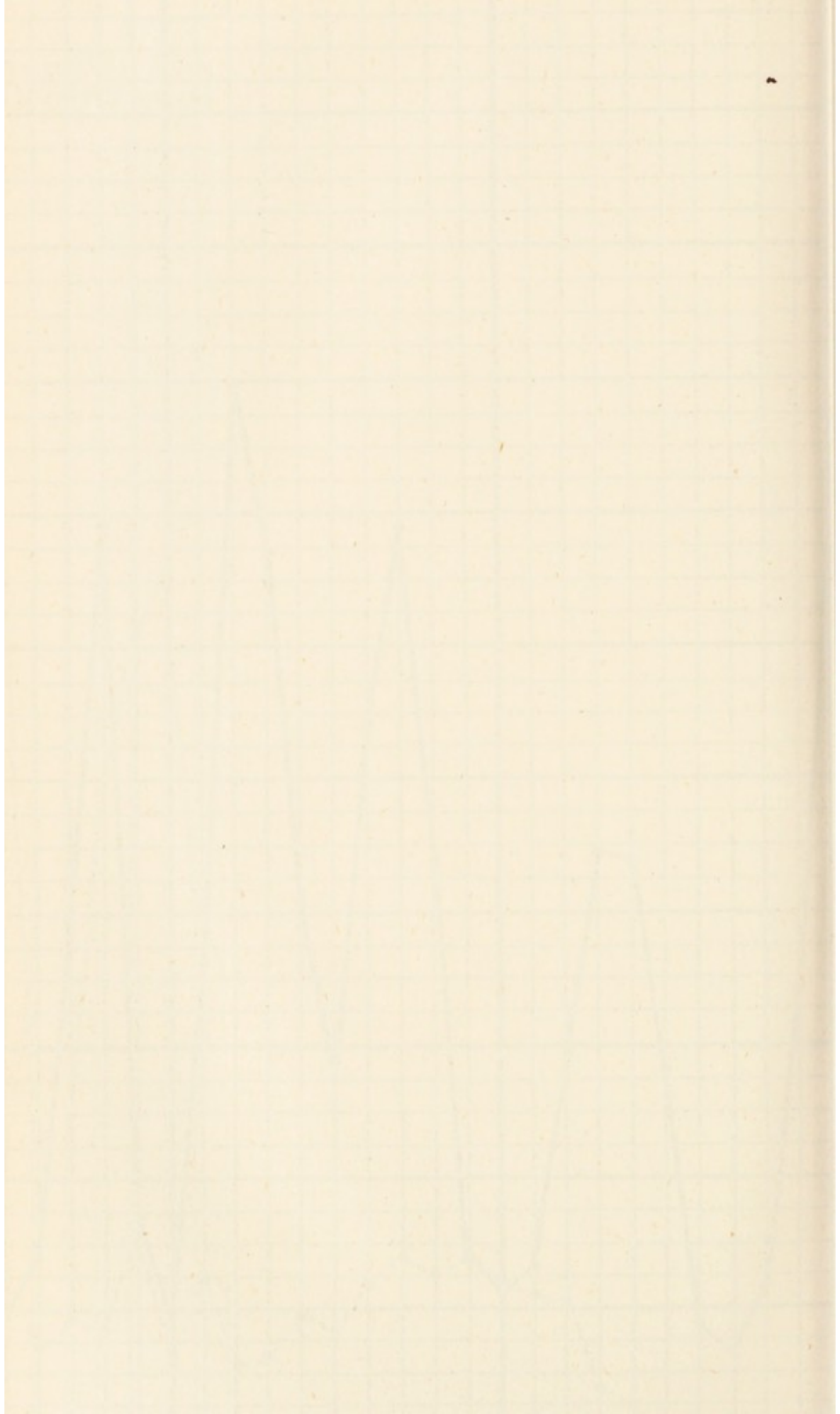
	Adults.	School Children.	Children under School age.	Total.
Total No. of attendances ...	1283	569	281	2133
No. of cases suffering from Scabies seen by Medical Officer ...	241	134	70	445
No. of Scabies Contacts not Infected ...	407	125	47	579
No. of Scabies Cases discharged (cured) ...	285	136	69	490
No. of Verminous cases seen by Medical Officer ...	92	32	19	143
No. of Contacts not Verminous	95	38	24	157

Proceedings under the Scabies Order, 1941, were taken against 2 persons.

Scabies patients who attend the clinic for treatment are advised to have their clothing disinfected, and this is carried out at the Isolation Hospital if the patient agrees. The bedding of the patients who receive treatment at the clinic is disinfected at the Isolation Hospital on the second day of the treatment.

NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER & DIPHTHERIA  
1880 - 1947





## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(1) Disease	(2) Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners	(3) Cases admitted to Hospital	(4) Total number of Deaths of City Persons
Diphtheria ... ..	7(a)	7(a)	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	140(b)	88	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	6	6	2
Typhoid Fever ... ..	4	4	—
Paratyphoid B. Fever ... ..	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	26	22	2(e)
Acute Polioencephalitis ... ..	3	3	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	8	1	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia ... ..	67	22	13(f)
Dysentery ... ..	4	2	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	84	16	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	18	14	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	22	13	—
Measles ... ..	337(c)	20	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	136(d)	16	1
Erysipelas ... ..	23	4	—
Jaundice ... ..	25	2	—
Malaria ... ..	3	1	—
Scabies ... ..	177	8	—
Vermin ... ..	31	3	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ... ..	—	1	1(g)

## NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Rubella ... ..	23	12	—
Mumps ... ..	4	4	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..	21	17	—
Chicken Pox ... ..	64	11	—

(a) Includes 1 case already in hospital.

(b) Includes 4 cases also suffering from measles and 1 case also suffering from whooping cough.

(c) Includes 3 cases also suffering from broncho-pneumonia; 1 case also suffering from mumps, 1 from chicken pox and 2 from whooping cough.

(d) Includes 1 case also suffering from scabies, 1 from lacerated forehead, 1 from epilepsy and 5 from broncho-pneumonia.

(e) In addition there was one outward transferable death. The poliomyelitis notification is included in column 2.

(f) Includes 3 who died from other causes (1 broncho-pneumonia, 1 auricular fibrillation, and 1 cerebral hæmorrhage), and 3 who died outside the City but the deaths were transferred to Norwich.

(g) Not notified.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Age unknown	Total
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever ...	—	6	8	16	24	74	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	6
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4
Paratyphoid B. Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	2	1	1	3	5	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	26
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	8
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	2	2	10	1	2	10	1	8	14	14	—	67
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning ...	4	4	2	2	1	4	3	8	12	16	26	—	7	—	84
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Measles ...	17	41	38	41	41	142	10	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	337
Whooping Cough ...	18	26	15	17	21	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	11	1	—	23
Jaundice ...	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	7	9	1	2	—	1	—	25
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	3
Rubella ...	1	1	—	—	1	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Chicken Pox ...	4	8	7	7	4	26	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	64
Scabies ...	10	5	5	6	5	30	25	21	44	10	10	10	6	—	177
Vermin ...	—	1	1	—	1	3	3	1	10	2	4	4	4	1	31

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Total
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10(a)
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(b)

(a) Includes 3 who died outside the City but the deaths were transferred to Norwich.

(b) Not notified.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Nursing and care in the Isolation Hospital were carried out during the year with the usual efficiency.

In common with the general position in the country, a shortage of nursing staff was experienced at the Hospital. Difficulties were created by this shortage, but they were alleviated somewhat by the Administrative Nursing Staff doing ward duties, and by appeals to the public for suitably qualified volunteers to offer part-time service. Some wards were closed during the year on account of lack of patients.

During the year the total number of cases admitted was 618. This number, with 29 remaining from 1946, gives a total of 647 under treatment for the year.

### DISEASE DISTRIBUTION AND MORTALITY RATES.

Disease.	Remaining in Hospital midnight, 31st Dec., 1946.	Admitted during 1947.	Total under Treatment.	Discharged during 1947.	Died during 1947.	Mortality Rate %.	Remaining in Hospital midnight, 31st Dec., 1947.
Scarlet Fever ...	3	92	95	83	—	—	12
Diphtheria ...	1	6	7	7	—	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers ...	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	5	5	5	—	—	—
Pulm. Tuberculosis ...	12	42	54	23	15	39.47	16
Other Diseases ...	13	470	483	436	23	5.27	24
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>52</b>

The mortality rate of all cases completing treatment was 6.39; the average daily number of patients in hospital was 39.72 and the average period in hospital for all cases completing treatment (deaths included) during the year was 22.33 days.

TABLE A (Showing Monthly Admissions).

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
January ...	...	2	2	2	2	5	38	51
February ...	...	2	—	—	—	1	24	27
March ...	...	1	—	—	—	5	44	50
April ...	...	7	1	—	—	4	29	41
May ...	...	6	1	—	—	3	53	63
June ...	...	4	—	—	3	6	23	36
July ...	...	4	—	—	—	7	27	38
August ...	...	—	2	—	—	2	51	55
September ...	...	4	—	—	—	4	38	46
October ...	...	14	—	—	—	2	47	63
November ...	...	24	—	1	—	2	34	61
December ...	...	24	—	—	—	1	62	87
		92	6	3	5	42	470	618

TABLE B (Showing Monthly Discharges).

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
January ...	...	5	—	—	—	2	29	36
February ...	...	1	2	2	—	1	26	32
March ...	...	1	1	—	—	1	40	43
April ...	...	4	—	—	2	2	34	42
May ...	...	7	1	—	—	—	46	54
June ...	...	5	1	—	—	4	33	43
July ...	...	3	—	—	3	4	24	34
August ...	...	3	—	—	—	2	34	39
September ...	...	2	2	—	—	2	42	48
October ...	...	7	—	—	—	1	46	54
November ...	...	17	—	—	—	3	35	55
December ...	...	28	—	1	—	1	47	77
		83	7	3	5	23	436	557

TABLE C (Showing Monthly Deaths).

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
January ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
April ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
May ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
June ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
September ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
October ...	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
November ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
December ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
	—	—	—	—	15	23	38

### SCARLET FEVER.

92 cases were admitted, which with 3 remaining from 1946, gives a total of 95 under treatment. The average period in Hospital was 18.60 days. There were no deaths.

#### Age and Sex Distribution of 1947 Admissions.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45	Total
Males	—	3	5	5	9	29	4	2	1	—	—	—	58
Females	—	2	1	6	8	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	34
	—	5	6	11	17	44	5	3	1	—	—	—	92

Complications in Scarlet Fever cases completing treatment in 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944.

	All Cases 1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.
Adenitis ...	6=7.2%	18.18%	34.44%	15.90%
Otorrhœa ...	0=0.0%	2.27%	5.55%	5.64%
Arthritis and Rheumatism	0=0.0%	2.27%	2.22%	0.00%
Nephritis and Albuminuria	1=1.2%	4.54%	0.00%	1.54%
Rhinorrhœa ...	0=0.0%	0.00%	1.11%	1.54%

*Other Complications and Conditions.* Burns 1, Septic ear 1, Chicken-pox 1, Impetigo 1, Measles and burns 1, Whooping cough 1, Measles 3.

DIPHTHERIA.

6 cases of true diphtheria were admitted which, with 1 case remaining from 1946 (notification of which was counted in the year 1947) gives a total of 7 under treatment. 3 carriers were taken into Hospital. No death occurred. The average stay was 40.29 days.

Age and Sex Distribution of 1947 Admissions.

	Under											Over	Total
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45	
Males	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Females	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	6

3 of the cases completing treatment during 1947 also had adenitis.

*Serum.* The average quantity of serum administered to each patient was 20,857 units.

ENTERIC FEVER.

3 cases of typhoid fever and 1 case and 1 carrier of Paratyphoid B. fever were admitted during the year. No death occurred.

MEASLES.

21 cases of measles (including 1 female county patient transferred from the Jenny Lind Hospital and 1 county female infection) were admitted during the year, 8 being males and 13 females. No death occurred.

The following complications and other conditions were either present on admission or developed in Hospital:—

Broncho-pneumonia 3, Convalescent appendicitis 1, Normal labour 1.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

19 cases of whooping cough (including 1 male and 1 female county patients transferred from the Jenny Lind Hospital and 1 male and 2 female county infections) were admitted during the year, 11 being males and 8 females. 1 death occurred. 7 of the cases also suffered from broncho-pneumonia.

### POLIOMYELITIS.

36 cases of poliomyelitis and 2 of polioencephalitis (including 3 male adults and 7 female adults, 4 children and 2 military cases from other areas) were admitted during 1947, 11 being male adults, 7 female adults and 20 children. 3 male and 3 female adults and 4 children died. 23 of the patients required further treatment or observation.

### OTHER DISEASES.

Admissions numbered 392 (excluding 21 cases of measles, 19 of whooping cough and 38 of poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, commented upon on page 69, and above) distributed as under:—

CHEST AND RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS.			Dermatitis (1 exfoliative)	
Acute pneumonia	...	7	Erythema ...	...
Broncho-pneumonia	...	8	Impetigo	... 10
Bronchitis	... ..	10	Scabies and dermatitis	...
Collapse of lower lobe	...	1	Septic rash	... ..
Lung abscess	... ..	1	Urticaria	... ..
Pleural effusion	... ..	2	(1 with abscess of the back)	
Pneumonitis	... ..	1	NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS.	
Pleurisy	... ..	1	Common cold	... ..
Respiratory catarrh	...	1	H.S. infection of throat	...
Upper respiratory infection	... ..	3	(1 with H.S. toe)	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.			Laryngitis	... ..
Miliary T.B.	... ..	1	Non-virulent C. Diphtheriæ in nose or throat	... ..
T.B. meningitis	... ..	4	Pharyngitis	... ..
SKIN DISEASES.			Peritonsillar abscess	...
Adventitious rash in convalescence of intussusception	... ..	1	Rhinorrhœa	... ..
			Sore throat	... ..
			Tonsillitis	... .. 3

MISCELLANEOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES.			
Chicken pox ... ..	12	Blepharitis ... ..	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	Conjunctivitis ... ..	2
Erysipelas ... ..	5	Congenital pyloric hypertrophy ... ..	1
Glandular fever ... ..	8	Cervical adenitis ... ..	1
Infective hepatitis ... ..	2	Collapse (cause unknown)	1
Malaria ... ..	1	Constipation ... ..	1
Mumps ... ..	3	Contact of mumps and pertussis and old poliomyelitis ... ..	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum (1 with broncho-pneumonia)	15	Fibrositis of back ... ..	1
Pemphigus neonatorum	17	Healthy mothers... ..	25
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	7	Healthy infants ... ..	13
Rubella ... ..	24	Infected laceration of perineum ... ..	1
		Marasmus ... ..	1
		Migraine ... ..	1
		N.A.D. ... ..	16
		Otitis media ... ..	2
		Puerperal pyrexia (not notifiable)	6
		Persistent vomiting ... ..	1
		Premature infants ... ..	2
		Pyrexia following miscarriage ... ..	1
		P.U.O. ... ..	4
		Pyelitis ... ..	4
		Salpingitis ... ..	1
		Septic parotitis ... ..	1
		Toxic polyneuritis ... ..	1
		Ulcerative stomatitis ... ..	1
		Ulcerated mouth ... ..	2
		(1 with cervical polyps)	
		Vincent's angina ... ..	9
		Vaccinia ... ..	2
		Weil's disease ... ..	2
		Other diseases (septic sores, etc.) ... ..	10

The following deaths occurred amongst these patients:—  
 Cerebro-spinal fever 1, Gastro-enteritis 2, T.B. meningitis 3,  
 Broncho-pneumonia 2, Premature infant 1, Exfoliative dermatitis  
 1, Sonne Dysentery 1, Generalised septicæmia 1.

The average length of stay in Hospital for those who completed treatment, including the Measles, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis cases was 13.53 days.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 42 cases were admitted, consisting of 21 males and 21 females. There were 15 deaths, 14 females and 6 males were discharged to their own homes, 1 female to Bramblewood and 1 male and 1 female to Woodlands Hospital. The average stay was 128.60 days.

### ADMISSIONS FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY

(excluding Military cases).

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
Diphtheria carrier ...	1	
Non-virulent C. diphtheriæ	1	
T.B. meningitis ... ..	2	Died
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	1	Died
Scarlet fever ... ..	2	
Abortive poliomyelitis ...	1	
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	13	5 died
Food poisoning ... ..	1	
Erysipelas ... ..	2	
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	2	
Pertussis ... ..	3	1 also had pneumonia
Measles ... ..	1	
Premature infant ... ..	1	Died
Exfoliative dermatitis ...	1	Died
Weil's disease ... ..	1	
Healthy mother ... ..	1	
Acute broncho-pneumonia	1	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	Died
Fibrositis ... ..	1	
Pyelitis ... ..	1	
Vincent's angina ... ..	1	
Upper respiratory infection	1	
Pharyngitis ... ..	1	
Acute laryngitis ... ..	1	
Septic sores, etc. ... ..	3	
N.A.D. ... ..	4	
	—	
Total ... ..	49	
	—	

## MILITARY CASES.

Military cases were admitted as follows:—

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
Scarlet fever ... ..	2	
Pulmonary T.B. ... ..	1	
Glandular fever ... ..	4	
Poliomyelitis ... ..	2	1 died
Rubella ... ..	12	
Tonsillitis ... ..	6	
Chicken pox ... ..	1	
N.A.D. ... ..	1	
	—	
Total ... ..	29	
	—	

## STAFF.

No case of infectious disease occurred amongst the staff.

I thank the Matron and Nursing Staff for their thoroughly satisfactory work.

## LABORATORY WORK.

The Director of the Public Health Laboratory situated in the Isolation Hospital grounds (A. Macdonald, M.D.) kindly sends me the following report of the work done for Norwich at that Laboratory.

During the year, 9948 specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory for the Public Health Department of the City of Norwich.

### NOSE AND THROAT SWAB EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA, HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI, ETC.

Source	Total Number	Number Positive for :—	
		Hæmolytic Streptococci	Diphtheria Bacilli
Medical Officer of Health	968	132	9
Isolation Hospital ...	2083	295	59
Maternity Home ...	775	5	—
Woodlands Hospital ...	163	26	—
General Practitioners ...	496	218	5
Totals ...	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 4485 <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 676 <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 73 <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
		=12.96%	=1.63%

Types of Diphtheria bacilli isolated were as follows :—

Gravis 6, Intermedius 2, and Mitis (virulent) 65.

In addition, the following specimens were examined :—

Sputa for B. tuberculosis ...	1738
Fæces and urine for Intestinal Pathogens ...	1704
Miscellaneous ...	1475
Milks ...	170
Waters ...	377

## VACCINATION.

The following are particulars of the work done under the  
Vaccination Acts.

Number of Births registered in 1946	...	...	2712
<i>Number of Children :—</i>			
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	913
Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	...	7
In respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received	...	...	1505
Died unvaccinated (under 1 year of age)			93
Postponed by Medical Certificate			13
Removed to districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	...	...	126
Removed to places unknown and otherwise not accounted for	...	...	55
		—	2712
Percentage successfully vaccinated (excluding deaths)	...	...	34.86
Percentage of Conscientious Objectors (excluding deaths)	...	...	57.77

### SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS, 1947.

Total number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of Children under 14 received during 1947	...	...	1204
Number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons over 14 received during 1947	...	...	68
Number of successful re-Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons of all ages during 1947	...	...	158

### PROVISION OF INSULIN.

During 1947, 13 diabetic patients, including 2 school children, were supplied with orders to obtain insulin and medical requisites, free of charge to themselves, from local chemists in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2734.

# TUBERCULOSIS.

## NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1947.

Age Periods.	NOTIFICATIONS.						Deaths.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
1—5 years ...	2	1	3	3	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	
5—15 „ ...	1	3	4	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	1	
15—25 „ ...	16	18	34	—	2	2	3	1	4	—	2	
25—35 „ ...	12	16	28	—	2	2	3	8	11	—	—	
35—45 „ ...	11	6	17	—	—	—	11	1	12	—	1	
45—55 „ ...	8	5	13	1	—	1	11	3	14	2	—	
55—65 „ ...	10	—	10	1	1	2	12	2	14	1	1	
65 and over ...	2	1	3	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	
TOTALS ...	62	51	113	7	11	18	44	19	63	4	8	

In addition to the 131 new notifications, 34 further cases came to my notice in 1947 in other ways than by formal notification. 13 were obtained from the death returns, 20 were transfers to the City from other areas and 1 posthumous notification was received. 27 were Pulmonary cases and 7 non-Pulmonary. Distribution of these further 34 cases was as follows:—

Age periods.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
15—25 „ ...	2	3	5	—	2	2
25—35 „ ...	6	3	9	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	3	—	3	—	1	1
45—55 „ ...	4	—	4	1	1	2
55—65 „ ...	3	1	4	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	20	7	27	2	5	7

In all, 165 cases of Tuberculosis, 140 lung and 25 other forms, came to my knowledge during the year. The 25 non-pulmonary were classified as follows :--

Age periods.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Peripheral glands.	Renal.	Menigitis.	*Others.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
1— 5 years ...	—	1	2	—	2	—
5—15 ,, ...	—	1	3	—	3	—
5—25 ,, ...	3	—	—	—	1	—
5—35 ,, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
5—45 ,, ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
5—55 ,, ...	—	—	—	2	—	1
5—65 ,, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
5 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	5	2	8	2	7	1

\*1 Adult—Addison's Disease.

Of the cases notified 52.67 per cent. were males and 47.33 per cent. were females. 48.86 per cent. were married, 45.80 per cent. single, and 5.34 per cent were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was revealed in 22.5 per cent of 120 cases of whom information could be obtained. The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows :—

Pulmonary M. ...	36.32	Pulmonary M. & F. ...	32.01
Pulmonary F. ...	27.06	Non-Pulmonary M.&F.	18.50
Non-Pulmonary M. ...	18.30	All forms M. & F. ...	30.20
Non-Pulmonary F. ...	18.64		

It may again be helpful to clarify the significance of the statistics in the tables set forth above by explaining that the terms "new cases" and "notifications" are not synonymous. "Notifications" refer to those cases which have been notified to me in accordance with the legal requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1912, and subsequent amendments, whereas "new cases" include, in addition to the formal notifications, all other cases brought to my knowledge for the first time during the course of the year, such as transfers from other areas, posthumous notifications and information obtained from death returns.

Notifications of Pulmonary tuberculosis during 1947 represent an increase of 18 on the previous year and an increase of 28 on the corresponding figures of 1945. The distribution between the sexes showed an excess of male over female notifications, and the excess was even more evident in the total new cases, namely 82 males and 58 females. Although more than half of these patients were under 35 years of age, the fact that 43 notifications related to patients over that age is a reminder that pulmonary tuberculosis is not a disease which affects young life only. A study of the accompanying graphs shows that from 1913, when notification of tuberculosis became obligatory, there was a steady decrease until 1942, and since that year there has been an almost steady and progressive increase in pulmonary cases. At least some of this increase is due to cases detected in the forces and by mass radiography.

On the other hand, it is gratifying to observe that non-pulmonary notifications are the lowest number ever received. Notification of non-pulmonary cases has been more thoroughly carried out since 1933, largely as a result of better co-operation by the local hospital authorities, and although the omission to notify is now exceptional, the graph reveals a steady and progressive fall. When it is realised that in the peak year of the 1914-18 war there were over 80 deaths from this form of tuberculosis alone, it is cheering to find that in 1947 only 18 notifications in all were received, and of these 7 related to adults. Glandular, abdominal and bone tuberculosis in children has been less prevalent than formerly.

The notification graph shows a strange divergence of the pulmonary and non-pulmonary incidence since 1942 and one would expect with the upward trend of the pulmonary figures a corresponding non-pulmonary increase, as was the case during the 1914-18 war. This is possibly due to better segregation of pulmonary patients not only in institutions but also in the home by the re-housing of overcrowded families, so that a bedroom is available for the sole use of an infective patient. Improved amenities for cleanliness in the home must also play a notable part in lessening the risk of infection. It must not be forgotten that in the usual smaller families of to-day, the risk of infection does not extend to such a wide family circle as formerly. Furthermore, it was generally admitted in former years that a substantial proportion of patients suffering from glandular, bone and especially abdominal tuberculosis received their infection from bovine sources and as milk is being more

universally supplied to young life than ever before, the diminishing non-pulmonary notifications suggest the possibility that bovine infection is being more rigidly controlled.

Tuberculosis has often been alluded to as a menace of youth but out of the 63 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, it may be surprising to learn that 48 occurred in patients over the age of 35 years, that more than half of the pulmonary deaths occurred after the age of 45 years, and still more unexpected to find that more than a third of the total occurred in patients of 55 years and over. The importance of the strain factor in breaking down resistance against tuberculosis infection is shown by the fact that of the male pulmonary deaths, 27 occurred after the age of 45 years compared with 17 below that age. Similarly, in females, the age group 25—35 years, as the result of child bearing and increasing family responsibilities, is probably the period of greatest strain and this group provided double the number of deaths of any other age group. Again it is surprising to find that under the age of 25 years only one female death from pulmonary disease occurred, whereas over the age of 55 years, 6 female deaths occurred, and 4 of these patients were 65 years and over.

A survey of the graph of death rates from tuberculosis will show that there was a steady fall in both pulmonary and non-pulmonary mortality from 1893. Interruptions of the natural line of fall of the death rates are apparent in both forms of the disease in the period of stress during and following the 1914-18 war, and again in the early thirties when the unemployment figures rose after the financial crisis of 1931. By 1937 the natural line of fall in the death rate had been restored and since that year there has been no appreciable change in the non-pulmonary mortality rates. The pulmonary death rate, which in 1893 was in the neighbourhood of 1.5 per 1000 of the population, had fallen to 1.0 in 1923 and to 0.5 in 1938. If that line of fall had continued at the same rate as it did in the 1923-1938 period, the death rate for 1947 would, in my estimation, have been nearer the 0.3 level.

As pointed out in my report of last year, the mortality figures experienced a set back from the outbreak of the war. The death rates for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of the disease still remain above the level of the immediate pre-war figures, and this would indicate that the effects of the adverse conditions initiated by the onset of war still persist.

Included in the formal notifications are members of the services who have become tuberculous and for whose further treatment or supervision I have been asked to arrange. During the year 15 patients, normally residing in the city but still in the fighting services, received treatment arranged by me in Kelling and other sanatoria under the recently introduced long term treatment scheme. It should be pointed out however that deaths among Service cases having treatment under the long term treatment scheme up to the time of death are recorded as Service deaths and are not included in the City's mortality figures.

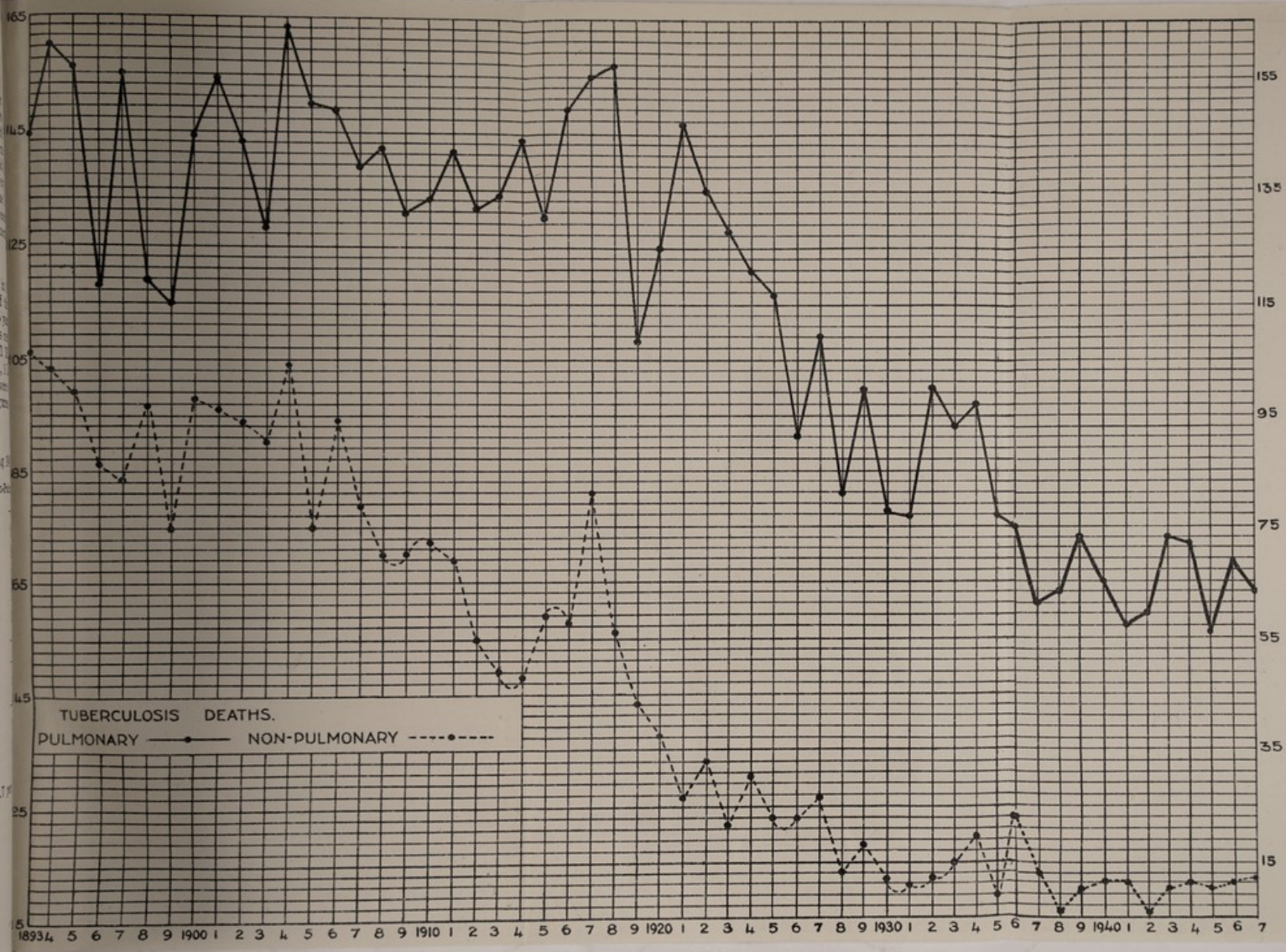
**Deaths** from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 75 in 1947. Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 63 deaths. Of the 12 non-pulmonary deaths, 5 occurred in children under 15 years of age, all from T.B. Meningitis. The 7 deaths in adults resulted from the following causes: 1 from T.B. Meningitis, 1 Miliary T.B., 1 Renal T.B., 1 T.B. spine, 1 Addison's disease, 1 Lupus Vulgaris and 1 T.B. ulcer of neck. The total deaths were 4 less than in the previous year, when the corresponding figures were 68 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary deaths.

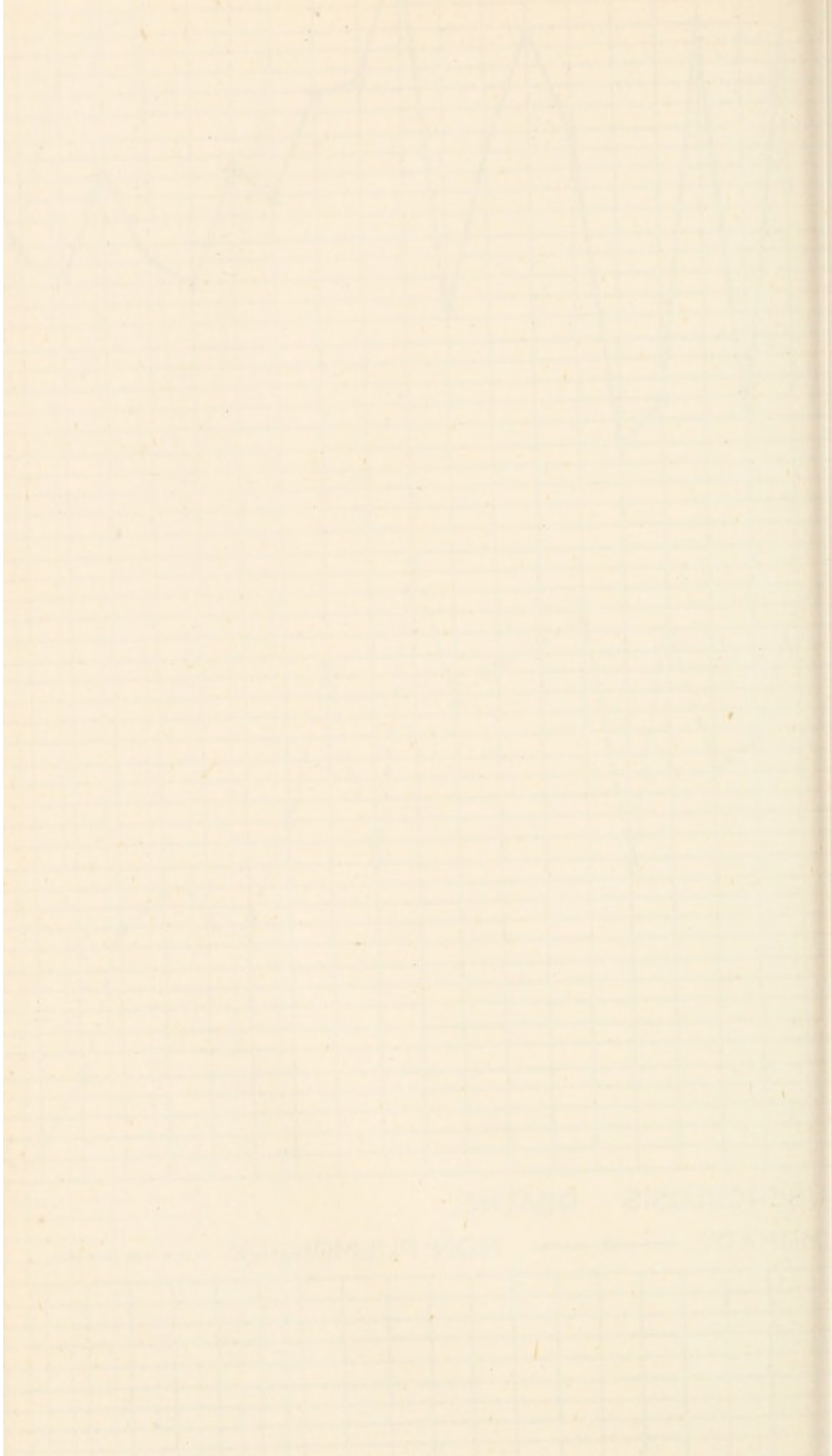
The deaths occurred at the following periods during 1947:—

				Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
January	...	...	...	6	...	—
February	...	...	...	5	...	2
March	...	...	...	7	...	3
April	...	...	...	8	...	1
May	...	...	...	6	...	1
June	...	...	...	6	...	2
July	...	...	...	4	...	—
August	...	...	...	3	...	—
September	...	...	...	6	...	1
October	...	...	...	3	...	—
November	...	...	...	6	...	1
December	...	...	...	3	...	1

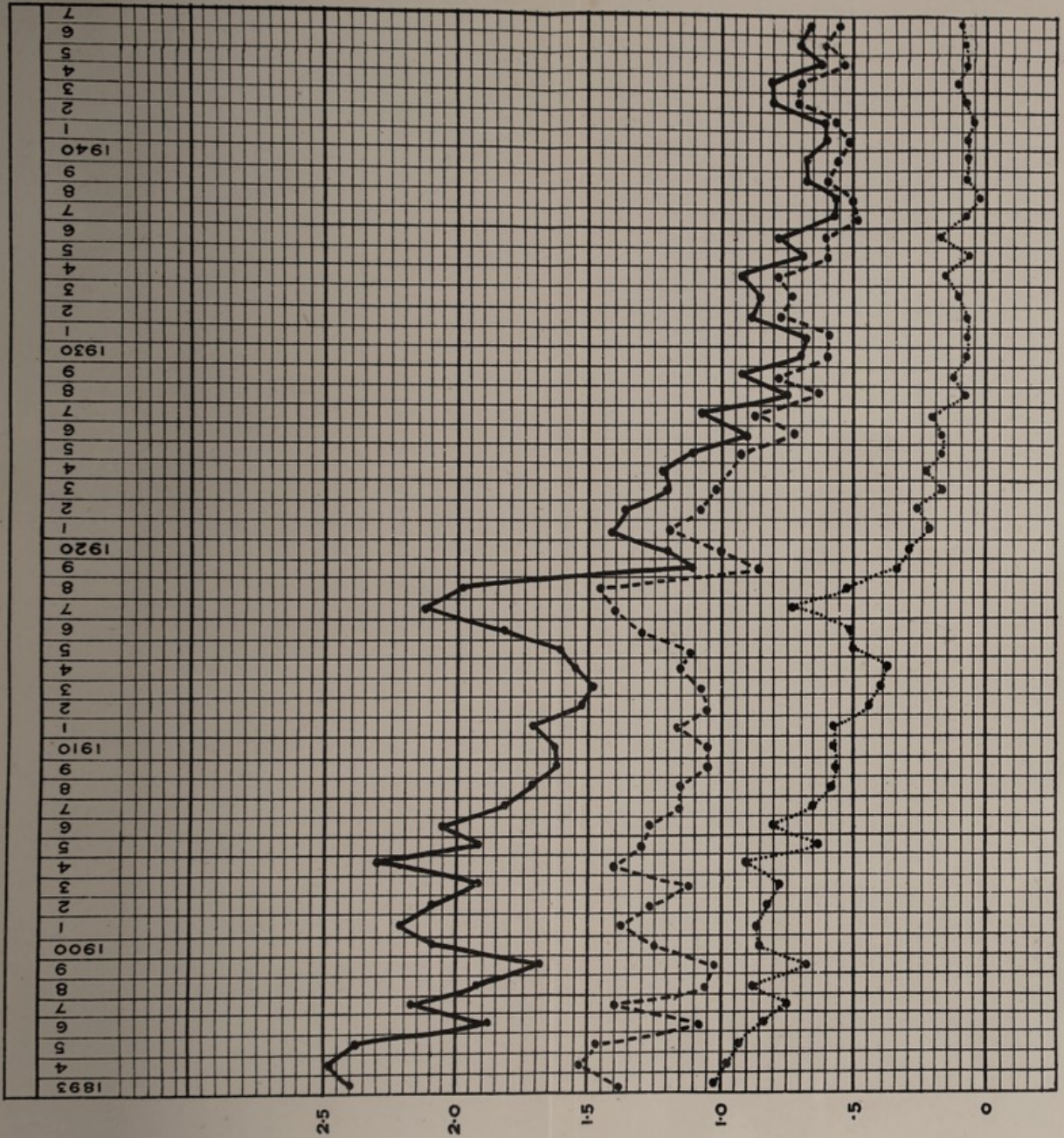
Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 14 or 18.7 per cent had not been notified during life.

Deaths in Institutions numbered 27.

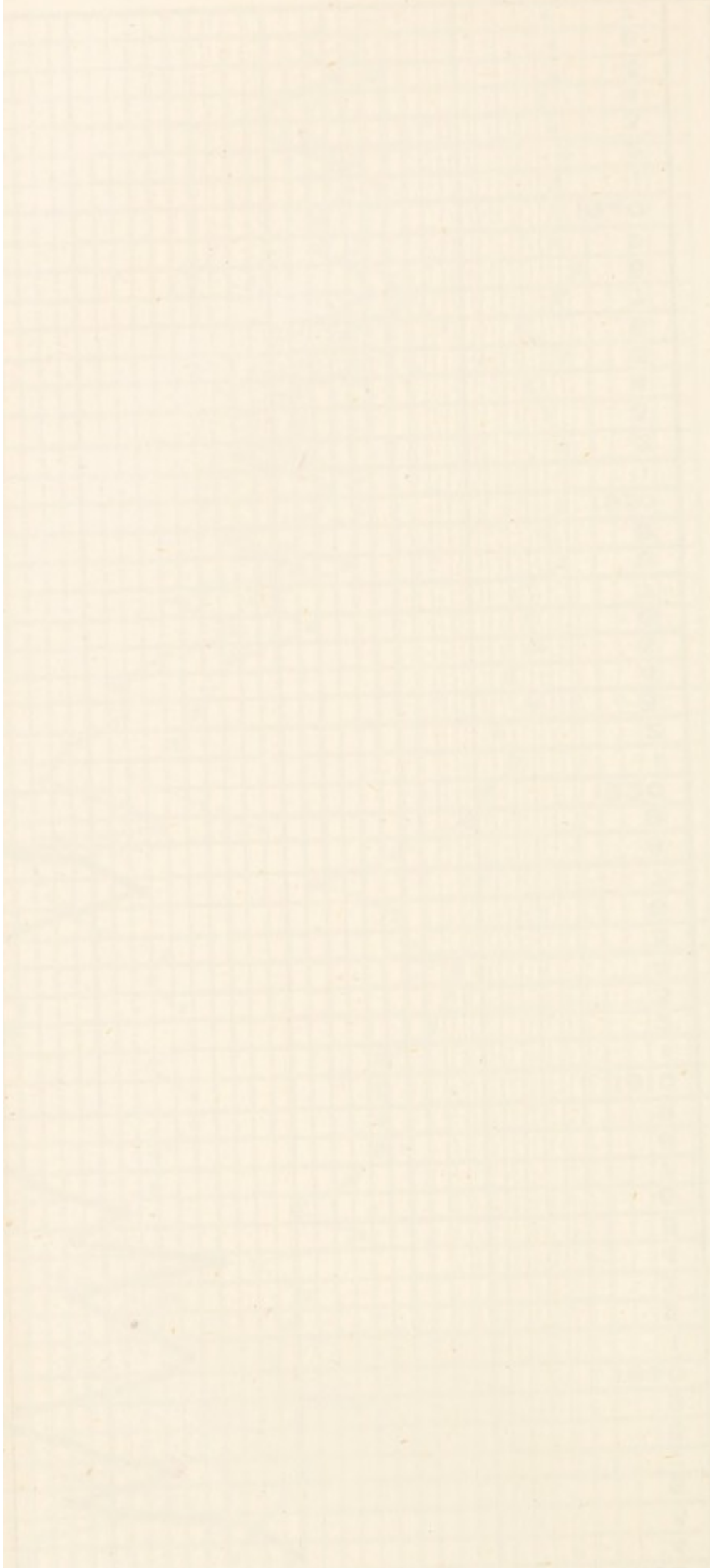




DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



— TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS  
 - - - DEATH RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
 ..... DEATH RATE FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО МОСКОВСКОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

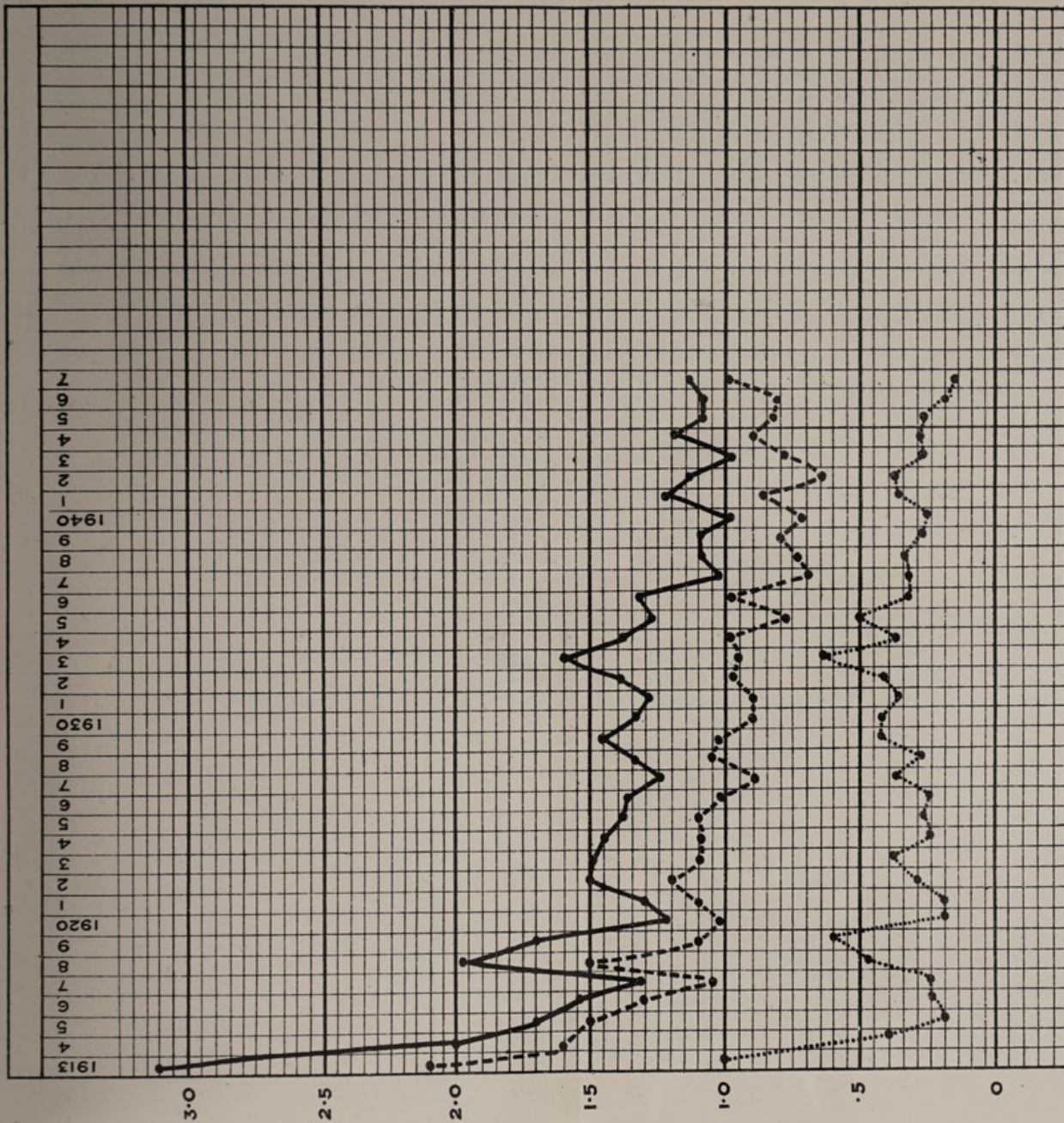
МОСКВА 1963

УДК 517.51





NOTIFICATION RATES OF TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 POPULATION



— TOTAL T.B. NOTIFICATION RATE  
 - - - PULMONARY  
 ..... NON-PULMONARY

39

# DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 1000 of population		
		Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1893-99	Averages { 108,672 117,052 118,824 124,020	138	93	231	1.27	0.85	2.12
1900-09		144	87	231	1.23	0.74	1.97
1910-19		138	59	197	1.16	0.50	1.66
1920-29		115	25	140	0.93	0.20	1.13
1930	124,900	78	12	90	0.624	0.096	0.72
1931	126,100	77	11	88	0.61	0.08	0.69
1932	126,000	100	12	112	0.79	0.09	0.88
1933	126,100	93	15	108	0.737	0.118	0.855
1934	125,700	97	20	117	0.77	0.16	0.93
1935	124,700	77	9	86	0.62	0.07	0.69
1936	123,700	75	23	98	0.606	0.186	0.792
1937	123,000	61	11	72	0.5	0.089	0.58
1938	122,300	63	6	69	0.515	0.049	0.56
1939	120,900	73	10	83	0.604	0.082	0.686
1940	115,400	65	11	76	0.563	0.095	0.658
1941	111,810	57	11	68	0.51	0.098	0.608
1942	106,100	59	6	65	0.556	0.056	0.612
1943	101,160	73	10	83	0.721	0.099	0.82
1944	101,600	72	11	83	0.709	0.108	0.817
1945	103,540	56	10	66	0.541	0.097	0.637
1946	112,390	68	11	79	0.605	0.098	0.703
1947	114,900	63	12	75	0.548	0.104	0.652

**Dispensary Work.** From 6th October, two additional clinic sessions, with Dr. Lejbowicz in attendance, have been held each week to deal with cases referred from the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit; otherwise the arrangements continued as in 1946.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer made 1618 examinations, including contacts, at the clinic and 128 at the patients' homes. 97 contacts were examined for the first time, excluding contacts examined at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. 1010 X-ray examinations were made of 903 Pulmonary and 107 Non-pulmonary cases by Dr. J. Staines Austin. All sputum examinations were done at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory.

The services of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer again have been utilised frequently for examination of cases referred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service Medical Boards and the Ministry of Pensions.

11 patients were referred for dental treatment. Dentures were supplied for 10 patients. Operative measures, i.e., artificial pneumothorax and phrenicectomy have been arranged through the various Sanatorium Authorities.

### **Home Visits.**

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, in addition to 140 primary visits made 1322 re-visits to old cases. 663 visits were paid by the Cavell Nurses, 72 of which were made for temperature-pulse records for diagnostic purposes; the remainder were for home nursing.

### **Institutional Treatment.**

(i) Thirty-five beds are reserved for men at Kelling Sanatorium and 9 for women at Bramblewood Sanatorium. Of the 9 reserved beds at Bramblewood, only 8 have been available since October, 1947, owing to shortage of nursing staff. Patients were also treated at Papworth Village Settlement, the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Brompton Hospital, London, St. Michael's Home, Axbridge, White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket, Preston Hall, Kent and Mundesley Sanatorium. Patients in Bramblewood Sanatorium requiring surgical treatment were sent to the Cromer and District Hospital.

(ii) *Isolation Hospital.* 2 blocks, giving 12 beds for males and 12 for females was the pre-war arrangement; this has had to be modified as required, but the available accommodation remains unaltered.

(iii) Cases of surgical tuberculosis in adults were treated at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Children were treated at Melton Lodge, the Fletcher Convalescent Home and the local general hospitals. 3 Lupus patients were sent to London Hospital and made 7 attendances and 1 Lupus patient made 9 attendances for light treatment at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. 647 artificial pneumothorax refills were given in respect of 39 patients.

(iv) The Woodlands Hospital was also utilised when necessary for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

The total number of pulmonary tuberculosis cases treated in Institutions other than the Woodlands Hospital was 106 adult males and 66 females. Non-pulmonary cases who received treatment in Institutions outside the city were 1 adult male, 2 adult females and 9 children. 4 adult males, 12 females and 17 children were treated in the local general hospitals. Institutional treatment is provided free to all patients irrespective of means. As

in previous years, help is also given in respect of clothes, surgical instruments, pocket money and the travelling expenses of patients and relatives.

### **Domiciliary Treatment.**

Extra nourishment was supplied in necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and orders were given for the supply of 50,981½ pints of milk, 3000 Calciferol Tablets, 1000 Advita Capsules and 10 lbs. Cod Liver Oil and Malt. Clothing and bedding have also been given in a few cases; pocket sputum flasks and disinfectants are given for the ready disposal of infected sputum. The disinfection of rooms vacated by patients has been carried out gratuitously.

### **Housing, etc.**

22 families were re-housed on my recommendation.

### **Maintenance Allowances.**

As outlined in the Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T, Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances, and in some cases special payments, were granted to certain patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who were undergoing treatment as recommended by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. Chronic cases are not included in the scheme, but only those for whom treatment means an interruption of earnings or other income. Non-pulmonary tuberculosis is not dealt with under this scheme.

Applications for assistance were granted to 23 persons during the year.

21 persons were receiving the allowances on 31st December, 1947.

## MASS MICRO-RADIOGRAPHY.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Mass Radiography Unit reports as follows:—

“This is the first complete annual report on the work of the Unit.

The team was accumulated towards the end of 1945, and consists of Medical Officer in Charge, Organising Secretary, two Radiographers and two Clerks.

The Unit commenced operations at its headquarters, Chantry Court, Theatre Street, Norwich, on 14th January, having been officially opened on 19th December, 1946, by the Lord Mayor, the ceremony being attended by the Sheriff, Aldermen and Councillors, and certain Officials, who were subsequently X-rayed.

Owing to electricity cuts, the Unit was out of action from 29th January to 4th March inclusive.

The Mass Radiography scheme is at present confined to residents and workers of the County Borough of Norwich. Applications were received from numbers living outside this area but not having the occupational qualification, they could not be included.

Most of the examinations during the year were carried out at the Unit's Headquarters and on two occasions the Unit was installed in factories. The managements of these factories kindly allowed the employees of adjacent firms to be X-rayed while the Unit was operating on their premises.

The work also included the children of private schools of 14 years and over. Arrangements are under consideration for the examination of the Council schools likewise.

Norwich being a City of few factories of any size (and some of these being unable to accommodate the Unit owing to unsuitable current or lack of space, some due to the blitz) and the Unit not yet having been supplied with its mobile van, has necessitated contacting hundreds of small firms and establishments. (It is understood that the Ministry of Health is working on a complete mobile Unit although the prototype has not yet started). It was soon obvious that as a result the Organising Secretary was fully occupied as such. While the scheme is purely a voluntary one, the response depends on intense and ever-persistent propaganda.

During the year, 16,630 persons were examined. Of these, 10,029 were males and 6601 were females. These are set out in the Ministry of Health age groups in Table I.

The following tables (1 to 6) show the results of the TOTAL examinations. As requested, they are sub-divided into City and County residents in the appendices (A to G).

TABLE I.  
PERSONS EXAMINED.

Age	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL all ages
Males ... ..	133	92	1500	2668	2654	2596	386	10,029
Females ... ..	2	190	3677	1167	885	649	31	6,601
Total ... ..	135	282	5177	3835	3539	3245	417	16,630

267 Firms, Offices, Norwich, Institution for the Blind, Ministerial Depts., Shops and Schools, etc., were examined by the Unit. From the total number of 32,367 individuals concerned, 16,222 volunteered and attended for X-ray examination—amounting to 50.1%. The remaining 408 individuals were miscellaneous (housewives, own masters, etc.).

TABLE II.  
LARGE FILM INVESTIGATIONS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Recalled for Large Film ... ..	560	241	801
Percentage Recalled ...	5.58	3.65	4.82
Number Failing to Attend for Large Film ... ..	14	4	18

TABLE III.  
CLINICAL INTERVIEW.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Recalled for Clinical Interview ... ..	259	108	367
Percentage Recalled ...	2.58	1.64	2.21
Number Failing to Attend for Interview ... ..	3	1	*4

\*The four absentees were classified from their large films.

TABLE IV.  
ANALYSIS OF NUMBER RECALLED FOR CLINICAL INTERVIEW.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Number Recalled ...	259	108	367
A.—Non-Tubercular ...	82	25	107
B.—Previously Diagnosed Pulmonary T.B. ...	21	7	*28
C.—T.B. Lesions requiring no Action ...	24	13	37
D.—Newly-Discovered "Significant" T.B. Lesions ...	132	63	195
i. Active Cases ...	17	10	27
ii. Inactive Cases ...	115	53	168

\*In addition to these 28 cases who were recalled for large film and clinical interview (because it was not known until the interview that they had been previously diagnosed) a further 25 cases were found from miniature films, and 2 cases from large films, but no further action was taken as they were under current observation.

TABLE V.  
ACTIVE AND INACTIVE CASES DIVIDED INTO SEX AND AGE GROUPS.  
(Percentages in brackets)

	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Male—								
No. Examined	133	92	1500	2668	2654	2596	386	10,029
Active ...	—	—	2	5	4	6	—	17 (0.17)
Inactive ...	—	—	12	21	40	33	9	115 (1.15)
Female—								
No. Examined	2	190	3677	1167	885	649	31	6,601
Active ...	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	10 (0.15)
Inactive ...	—	—	27	11	7	8	—	53 (0.80)
Both Sexes—								
No. Examined	135	282	5177	3835	3539	3245	417	16,630
Active ...	—	—	6	9	6	6	—	27 (0.16)
Inactive ...	—	—	39	32	47	41	9	168 (1.01)

Extent of lesions in the 27 active cases :—

9 Males and 6 Females showed unilateral lesions.

8 Males and 4 Females were bilateral.

It will be seen from Table V. the recognised tendency for the incidence of total cases to increase from young to older adult life in the males and to decrease with age in the females.

TABLE VIa.  
DISPOSAL OF ACTIVE CASES.

Sex.	Referred to T.O.	Referred to Doctor.	Total.
Males ... ..	12	5	17
Females ... ..	5	5	10
Both Sexes ... ..	17	10	27

TABLE VIb.  
DISPOSAL OF INACTIVE CASES.

Sex.	Referred to T.O.	Referred to Doctor.	Total.
Males ... ..	58	53	111*
Females ... ..	22	30	52†
Both Sexes ... ..	80	83	163

\*In addition 3 males were absent from clinical interview and 1 male refused further clinical investigation.

†In addition 1 female refused further clinical investigation.

The majority of T.B. cases who at the clinical interview preferred to see their own doctors, were eventually referred to Chest Specialists.

Sputa examination was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory. It was found that when examinees were referred to Chest Specialists or own doctors by the Unit, there was delay in obtaining sputum specimens, and arrangements were then made for a sputum bottle to be given to the examinee at the clinical interview with the Medical Officer in Charge of the Unit. The specimens were returned to the Unit next day and sent to the Laboratory. This scheme has been in operation since 1st October and proves very successful. Returns of sputa examinations up to 1st October are not available, but since that date 55 specimens of sputa were sent for examination, tubercle bacilli being found in four by the direct method and three by culture method.

The number of persons concerned during this period was 4706, involving 256 recalled for large films and 100 recalled for clinical interview.

SPUTA EXAMINED AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY FROM  
1.10.47 TO 31.12.47 FOR M.M.R. UNIT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of Specimens examined ... ..	44	11	55
Number positive for B. Tuberculosis (direct method) ... ..	2	2	4
Number positive for B. Tuberculosis (on culture)	2	1	3
Number of specimens consisting of saliva only	16 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)	23

All specimens **except** those marked "saliva only" were cultured for tubercle bacilli.

It is of interest to note that 36.4% of the male and 63.6% of the female specimens consisted of saliva only and so were useless for laboratory investigation.

OTHER DISEASES.

In addition to the diagnosis of Tuberculosis, the following shows the more important of other abnormalities detected:—

Abnormalities of bony thorax and lungs	129
Chronic Bronchitis ... ..	30
Bronchiectasis ... ..	18
Pulmonary Fibrosis ... ..	23
Pneumokoniosis ... ..	3
Basal Fibrosis ... ..	70
Pleural Thickening ... ..	28
Bronchial Carcinoma ... ..	1
Cystic Disease of Lung ... ..	2
Cardiovascular Lesions—	
(a) Congenital ... ..	1
(b) Acquired ... ..	72
Miscellaneous ... ..	43*

\*Including 18 Foreign Bodies, 1 Goitre, 1 Dextrocardia with transposition of viscera, 1 Osteoma and 2 Chondroma ribs.

Mass Radiography has not made the diagnosis of the activity of Pulmonary Tuberculosis any easier in some instances. The obvious active lesion is relatively easily diagnosed — either clinically, sputum positive, or X-ray evidence such as cavitation, and the provision of Sanatorium beds without delay is essential. If the early case discovered by Mass Radiography cannot be immediately accommodated in a Sanatorium and has to wait for a bed, it will be found on admission to be no longer in the early category and so defeats the object of the Mass Radiography scheme.

The more difficult type of radiological lesion to deal with is that classified as D.ii in the Ministry of Health classifications, i.e., cases requiring prolonged observation. In some of these cases it is most difficult to assess the degree of activity at the time. Owing to shortage of Sanatorium beds, the only way these cases are dealt with is by keeping them under constant observation with serial radiographs, etc., at the clinics and dispensaries. To say that the observed lesions are those of arrested Tuberculosis from one radiological examination, a single interview and (possibly) one sputum test would be impossible.

Perhaps a solution would be for the Mass Radiography Units to have at their disposal a number of observation beds where this particular type of case could be investigated over a short period and a thorough clinical investigation carried out; such as repeated sputa examinations, B.S.R., Laryngeal swabs, Mantoux test, etc., as requisite. Detailed examination in hospital over a short period combined with dispensary supervision for many months would ensure that cases requiring therapy do not escape recognition. Experience of Mass Radiography in the Services showed beyond doubt that the early Tubercular lesion is silent for long periods. As segregation of the chronic "open" type of cases is not always practicable, the successful treatment of the early case detected by Mass Radiography is the only way to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to Tuberculosis.

The percentage of active Tuberculosis found according to the report by the Medical Research Council (London) on Mass Radiography of Civilians (Special report series No. 251) being 0.4%, it will be seen from Table V. that the percentage of active

cases (0.16) diagnosed for the year is very small in comparison. The percentage diagnosed inactive (1.01) being comparable with the above report (1.03).

## SUMMARY.

The report includes details of the total examined, and these are subdivided in the appendices into City and County residents.

195 cases of newly discovered pulmonary tuberculosis (not including the cases of previously diagnosed tuberculosis) were found in the 16,630 examined.

In addition to the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, a number of non-tuberculosis abnormalities of lungs and heart were revealed.

The first outside survey was at Norvic Shoe Company, during September and October. One cannot speak too highly of the efficient co-operation extended to the Unit there, and especially as it was the first practical experience of the "Unit Mobile". Every effort was made to meet the necessary requirements.

Finally, the work of the Unit has been efficiently carried out, and the willing co-operation of all concerned ensured a successful year's work. Several firms and individuals have expressed their appreciation of the friendly, tactful and efficient manner in which the examinations have been executed."

## APPENDIX A.

### PERSONS EXAMINED.

	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL ALL AGES
CITY—								
Male ...	41	69	1219	2010	1926	2136	333	7734
Female ...	2	137	2670	906	726	549	30	5020
Total ...	43	206	3889	2916	2652	2685	363	12754
COUNTY—								
Male ...	92	23	281	658	728	460	53	2295
Female ...	—	53	1007	261	159	100	1	1581
Total ...	92	76	1288	919	887	560	54	3876

APPENDIX B.  
OCCUPATIONS IN AGE GROUPS. (City and County).

Occupation Code No.	MALES.						FEMALES.						Totals.	
	Age Groups.						Age Groups.							
	Under 14	14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Under 14	14	15-24	25-34	35-44		45-59
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	19	17	22	36	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	7	11	15	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	16	248	825	306	252	48	—	1	45	12	9	3	—
8	—	—	1	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
9	—	3	62	92	73	49	6	—	1	23	4	6	2	—
10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	1	5	13	25	19	3	—	—	3	5	6	4	1
12	—	—	2	2	5	8	1	—	—	83	13	5	3	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	28	312	470	574	538	77	—	58	987	361	329	204	9
15	—	—	24	86	80	87	9	—	3	80	25	8	7	—
16	—	6	117	135	149	95	23	—	1	17	8	9	4	—
17	—	1	6	3	9	5	1	—	41	70	25	11	7	2
18	—	3	87	51	50	33	9	—	5	24	11	2	4	—
19	—	—	25	74	126	118	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	19	40	58	55	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	5	8	5	5	—	—	—	9	4	5	1	—
22	—	—	1	5	6	8	3	—	—	7	3	2	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	6	74	225	241	275	32	—	—	9	1	2	1	—
25	—	6	85	181	171	164	18	—	1	182	52	14	8	—
26	—	—	10	55	69	89	12	—	84	374	75	65	48	2
27	—	—	17	86	83	87	9	—	—	1	5	8	7	—
28	—	—	26	31	17	16	1	—	—	27	37	58	39	—
29	—	—	11	24	36	69	10	—	—	25	5	2	1	—
30	—	8	264	496	292	340	80	—	1	104	50	72	110	8
31	—	4	57	96	108	118	17	—	27	1389	359	166	105	—
32	—	—	2	5	8	17	—	—	13	245	46	80	22	—
33	—	—	49	131	127	152	35	—	—	22	63	79	68	8
34	133	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	133	92	1500	2668	2654	2596	386	10029	190	3677	1167	885	649	31
TOTAL	133	92	1500	2668	2654	2596	386	10029	190	3677	1167	885	649	31
TOTAL	133	92	1500	2668	2654	2596	386	10029	190	3677	1167	885	649	31
TOTAL	133	92	1500	2668	2654	2596	386	10029	190	3677	1167	885	649	31



## CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

1. Fishermen.
2. Agricultural occupations.
3. Mining and Quarrying occupations.
4. Workers in the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products.
5. Makers of bricks, pottery, tiles and glass.
6. Workers in chemical processes—makers of paints, oils, etc.
7. Metal workers (non-electro plate or precious metals).
8. Workers in precious metals and electro plate.
9. Electrical apparatus makers and fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians.
10. Makers of watches, clocks and scientific instruments.
11. Workers in skins and leather, and makers of leather and leather substitute goods (not boots and shoes).
12. Textile workers.
13. Makers of textile goods and articles of dress.
14. Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco.
15. Workers in wood and furniture.
16. Makers of, and workers in paper and card-board—book-binders, etc.
17. Printers and Photographers.
18. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate workers—Contractors.
19. Painters and Decorators.
20. Workers in other materials—rubber, bone, horn, ivory, vulcanite, celluloid, feather dressers and dyers, brush makers.
21. Workers in mixed or undefined materials (not elsewhere enumerated), musical instruments (not piano, etc., case makers), Vehicles (not returned as metal workers or wood workers), Builders of ships and boats (not returned as metal workers or wood workers), Dental mechanics, other surgical or dental instrument and appliance makers.
22. Persons employed in Transport and communication.
23. Commercial, Finance and Insurance occupations (excluding clerks).
24. Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding professional men, clerical staff and typists).
25. Professional occupations (excluding clerical staff).
26. Persons professionally engaged in entertainments and sport.
27. Persons engaged in personal service (including institutions, clubs, hotels, etc.).
28. Clerks and draughtsmen—typists.
29. Warehousemen, storekeepers and packers.
30. Stationary engine drivers, dynamo and motor attendants.
31. Other undefined workers.
32. School leavers.

APPENDIX C.  
LARGE FILM INVESTIGATIONS.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.
No. recalled for Large Film ...	452	108	560	199	42	241	651	150	801
Percentage recalled ...	5.84	4.71	5.58	3.96	2.66	3.65	5.1	3.87	4.82
No. failing to attend for Large Film ...	12	2	14	3	1	4	15	3	18

APPENDIX D.  
CLINICAL INTERVIEWS.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.
No. recalled for Clinical Interview ...	213	46	259	94	14	108	307	60	367
Percentage recalled ...	2.75	2.0	2.58	1.87	0.89	1.64	2.41	1.55	2.23
No. failing to attend for Interview ...	3	—	3	1	—	1	4	—	4

APPENDIX E.  
ANALYSIS OF NUMBER RECALLED FOR CLINICAL INTERVIEW.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.
Total No. recalled ...	213	46	259	94	14	108	307	60	367
<b>A.</b> —Non-Tubercular ...	69	13	82	21	4	25	90	17	107
<b>B.</b> —Previously Diagnosed Pulmonary T.B. ...	18	3	21	7	—	7	25	3	28
<b>C.</b> —T.B. Lesions requiring no action ...	22	2	24	13	—	13	35	2	37
<b>D.</b> —Newly discovered "Significant" T.B. Lesions ...	104	28	132	53	10	63	157	38	195
i.—Active Cases	11	6	17	7	3	10	18	9	27
ii.—Inactive Cases	93	22	115	46	7	53	139	29	168

APPENDIX F(1).

ACTIVE AND INACTIVE CASES DIVIDED INTO SEX AND AGE GROUPS.  
(Percentages in brackets.)

CITY.

	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Male—								
No. Examined	41	69	1219	2010	1926	2136	333	7734
Active ...	—	—	1	2	2	6	—	11 (0.14)
Inactive ...	—	—	11	17	27	29	9	93 (1.2)
Female—								
No. Examined	2	137	2670	906	726	549	30	5020
Active ...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	7 (0.14)
Inactive ...	—	—	22	10	6	8	—	46 (0.92)
Both Sexes—								
No. Examined	43	206	3889	2916	2652	2685	363	12754
Active ...	—	—	4	6	2	6	—	18 (0.14)
Inactive ...	—	—	33	27	33	37	9	139 (1.09)

APPENDIX F(2).

COUNTY.

	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Male—								
No. Examined	92	23	281	658	728	460	53	2295
Active ...	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	6 (0.26)
Inactive ...	—	—	1	4	13	4	—	22 (0.96)
Female—								
No. Examined	—	53	1007	261	159	100	1	1581
Active ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3 (0.19)
Inactive ...	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	7 (0.44)
Both Sexes—								
No. Examined	92	76	1288	919	887	560	54	3876
Active ...	—	—	2	3	4	—	—	9 (0.23)
Inactive ...	—	—	6	5	14	4	—	29 (0.75)

## APPENDIX G(1).

### DISPOSAL OF ACTIVE CASES.

	Referred to City T.O.	Referred to County T.O.	Referred to Doctor.	Total.
<b>CITY—</b>				
Males ...	8	—	3	11
Females ...	3	—	4	7
Both Sexes ...	11	—	7	18
<b>COUNTY—</b>				
Males ...	—	4	2	6
Females ...	—	2	1	3
Both Sexes ...	—	6	3	9

## APPENDIX G(2).

### DISPOSAL OF INACTIVE CASES.

	Referred to City T.O.	Referred to County T.O.	Referred to Doctor.	Total.
<b>CITY—</b>				
Males ...	48	—	41	89*
Females ...	22	—	23	45†
Both Sexes ...	70	—	64	134
<b>COUNTY—</b>				
Males ...	1	9	12	22
Females ...	—	—	7	7
Both Sexes ...	1	9	19	29

\*In addition 3 Males (City) were absent from clinical interview and 1 Male (City) refused clinical treatment.

†In addition 1 Female (City) refused clinical treatment.

## CANCER.

The Cancer Act, 1939, came into operation on the 29th March, 1939, but owing to the War, Local Authorities have at the moment been given until 4th July, 1948, to submit their arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease to the Minister of Health.

Facilities are available at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for the operative, radium and deep X-ray Therapy treatment of cancer. This Hospital is the Regional Radium Centre for the district, and has a loan of radium from the Radium Commission. Cancer cases are also admitted to Woodlands Hospital.

# WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

(For year ended 31st March, 1948.)

20 persons were examined for blindness. 14 were certified blind. 10 cases on the observation register were re-examined; 4 were certified blind making a total of 18 new cases registered. 11 persons were transferred in from other districts.

30 names were removed from the register, 25 due to death and 5 persons removed to other districts. 1 blind person was re-examined. There were 172 males and 186 females on the register on the 31st March, 1948. Of these, 43 males and 11 females were in employment; 17 males and 25 females in Institutions; 1 male and 1 female are at the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children. None was undergoing training.

£9216 18s. 6d. was paid during the year to a weekly average number of 204 unemployable and other necessitous blind persons and their dependants. 201 blind persons were receiving allowances on the 31st March, 1948.

A minimum wage has been adopted for the blind workshop employees at the Norwich Institution for the Blind, for whom the Council are responsible, on the basis for males of the same hourly rate from time to time as the minimum wage award of the Eastern District Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) as applicable in Norwich, and for females of 75 per cent. of such hourly rate. The Council make a grant to the Norwich Institution. On the 31st March, 1948, this grant was at the rate of £139 5s. 0d. per annum per employee. Under the scheme individual male workers receive, in addition to the minimum wage, their earnings at trade rates in so far as they exceed half the minimum wage. Female workers receive likewise their earnings in so far as they exceed one-third of the minimum wage.

The rate of payment to the Norwich Institution for the Blind or Home inmates was increased to £100 per annum.

The Home Teachers paid 5211 visits and gave 504 lessons in Handicrafts, Braille and Moon at the homes of blind persons. They also conducted an informal class in Handicrafts at Churchman House on one half-day each week. About 9 persons attended regularly and received 319 lessons in various handicrafts. An average of 4 persons also attended a Talking Book Group held at Churchman House on Thursday afternoons.

Socials for the Blind were held monthly at Calvert Street Methodist Schoolroom (excepting during July and August) when local artistes kindly entertained. All blind persons able to attend were invited. Light refreshments were served on each occasion. The cost of these socials is paid by the Norwich Institution for the Blind.

An Outing for blind persons was arranged on July 24th through the kindness of the Norwich Rotary Club and the Norwich Institution for the Blind. The party went to Great Yarmouth by road; entertainment and tea were provided.

10 all-mains sets, 1 battery set and 157 "Relays" are in use by blind persons through the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund. Free "Relay" Service has been arranged in 8 cases where blind persons had a "Relay" installed prior to blindness. Batteries and other accessories can be purchased through the Health Department from the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund at reduced prices. The Southern Regional Association for the Blind makes grants for the maintenance of wireless sets and relays.

# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
68, ST. GILES' STREET,  
NORWICH.

*June 9th, 1948.*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the School Health Service for the year ending December 31st, 1947. Dr. Riddel has, as before, been largely responsible for the compilation of it.

Attention should be drawn here to the following matter as it is not dealt with in the body of the Report. It concerns the supply of surgical boots and shoes under the Orthopædic Scheme. This has been most unsatisfactory in that the delay has been, in my view, unconscionable. There is no criticism to be made about the quality of the work when it is produced but we have had to wait up to two years for the delivery of surgical boots and shoes. This is a most serious matter especially as growing children are concerned. Representations have repeatedly been made to the makers but with no practical result. Various reasons are given for this delay but this does not produce the required boots and shoes. This delay affects the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Health Committee also in connection with their cases. From enquiries I have made, other Authorities appear to have similar difficulties, so that there appears to be a national shortage. I have discussed this matter with the Chairman of the Physical Care (Sub) Committee and the matter has, in fact, been reported to that Sub-Committee.

It is of interest to point out that one Touring Company of young girls has visited this City for short periods twice and on one occasion some of them had Scabies and on the other some had verminous heads. They came here for one week and went on somewhere else so that there was no permanent satisfactory supervision of them. The proposal drastically to restrict such touring is an improvement but apparently a certain amount is

still to be allowed. In such case, adequate medical supervision should be demanded. A point that particularly requires attention with regard to this employment of children for entertainment purposes is the question of sleep. I consider that the conditions of employment should be such that every child complies with the recommendations in the "Health Education" publication by the Board of Education, i.e., that the older boys and girls should get at least 10 hours sleep at night and be able to get to school the next morning by 9 o'clock, having had time and energy for a proper washing, dressing and breakfast. In order to do this with reasonable ease it is obvious that the children must leave the theatre or place of entertainment by 8.45 p.m. and earlier still if the children have to go home or to lodgings up to three-quarters of an hour journey from the theatre as permitted by the suggestions accompanying the Ministry of Education's Administrative Memorandum No. 193 dated 25th November, 1946. This matter should certainly receive the attention of the central authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful Servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL.

(1) **Staff.** See pages 10-13.

(2) **General Information.** *Clinics.* Clinics continue to function normally and are well attended. The orthopædic clinic has been handicapped by shortage of physiotherapists, and until August we had to make do with a temporary part-time masseuse, and many of the remedial measures had perforce to be left more or less in abeyance. In August, two full-time physiotherapists were appointed, and by the end of the year most of the arrears had been dealt with, and the children were receiving regular remedial exercises. I would like to pay tribute to the staff of the Secondary Grammar Schools for their invaluable assistance in holding special classes and giving remedial exercises at the gymnasium. There are still, however, too few sessions held by the orthopædic surgeon, the average waiting period for the less urgent new cases is still too long—about three months—and re-examinations are considerably behind. Discussions have taken place to remedy the position, but so far the orthopædic surgeon has been unable to give more time. The waiting period for operative treatment is also much longer than one likes, but that again is bound up with the shortage of hospital beds and of staff. There is also marked delay in the making of surgical boots.

The speech therapist performs much of her work at the schools, and has an average of about 60 cases in attendance.

*Health of Children.* The health of the children continues to be good, but there have been comments from some of the mothers that they have difficulty in satisfying the appetites of some of the adolescents. 41% of the children have meals, and 84% take their ration of school milk.

In connection with school meals, there was one outbreak of food poisoning on one day in July, 1947, from a dinner supplied from Earlham and Bignold kitchens, involving some 266 cases out of an approximate number of 1700 partaking of the meal (teachers, children and meal servers). The symptoms were sharp with acute abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea, lasting about 24 hours. No case had to be admitted to hospital, and all made a quick recovery. The cause of the outbreak was not definitely established, and no organism was identified.

With regard to skin disease, the number of cases of scabies, as was predicted in the report of last year, continued to drop sharply, to 117 compared with 343 in the previous year, but the incidence is still considerably higher than in the pre-war years. The drop is likely to continue, although less sharply as there still exist much overcrowding and lack of adequate housing.

There were only 3 cases of ringworm of the scalp, compared with 11 in the previous year, but one would be rash to suggest that the disease is likely to be eradicated soon.

Some infectious diseases were prevalent during the year, and as in the county generally, there was some infantile paralysis which commenced in August, with a total of 14 cases by the end of the year. Of these, 2 children died, 6 continue to receive treatment for paralysis of one limb, whilst 6 recovered with no defect. On account of this epidemic, the Ministry of Health advised, and the specialist staff at the hospitals agreed, that no further tonsils and adenoids operations should take place, and this embargo, which continued to the end of the year, has resulted in a considerably lengthened waiting list for this operation.

The number of cases of diphtheria was only 4—the lowest on record, but there was a moderate increase in scarlet fever.

Five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with 5 in the previous year, but there was a drop in the number of non-pulmonary type—6 cases compared with 11 in the previous year.

Uncleanliness of the head is less prevalent even than in 1939—165 cases compared with 235 in 1939, and 263 in 1946. It has been known for a long time that the degree of uncleanliness of the head has fallen steadily over a long period, and that nowadays careful examination is required to detect it, but, of course, there ought to be none left by now. In my view the repeal of the Scabies Order, 1941, is a retrograde step.

*Educationally Sub-normal Children.* Of the 30 new cases examined mentally during the year, 14 were ascertained by the Education staff, 8 by the School Health Service, and 8 by other sources—chiefly parents.

*Juvenile Delinquency.* A continuing fall in the number of cases is to be noted from the peak year of 1945. I am informed that there were 223 cases (196 boys and 27 girls) compared with 283 cases in 1946, and 20 in 1937.

*Deaths.* There were 5 deaths recorded of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years compared with 16 between the ages of 5 and 14 years in 1946. The causes of death were:— T.B. Meningitis 1, Chronic Cerebral Abscess 1, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis 1, Violence 1, Asthma 1. In addition there was one child aged 4 years attending a Nursery School who died from Poliomyelitis.

*Invalid Children's Aid Association.* The Invalid Children's Aid Association continues to do valuable work, but it is regretted that through no fault of its own it has been unable to resume

convalescent and country holiday treatment on a large scale. Until 3rd November, Malt and Oil, Virol, etc., was supplied either free or at part or cost price, and the Education Authority made an annual grant of £25 to the Association. On the date mentioned, however, the Education Physical Care (Sub) Committee resolved that instead of any increased grant being given the actual cost of food supplied to children sent by the School Medical Officer, should be paid by the Education Authority, no contribution being made by the parent.

From 1st January to 3rd November, 176 new patients were dealt with by the Association, and a total of 949 attendances (both new and old patients) were made to the Association's office.

From 4th November to 31st December, 213 children were referred under the new arrangements, and 624 attendances were made.

During the year arrangements were made for 3 debilitated children to have holidays in the country. Accommodation could not be found for more, due to rationing and other household shortages.

*Certified Special Schools.* There is no change in the conduct or regime of the certified special schools. The value of boarding schools for cases of asthma is being appreciated more. At the end of the year one boy was in attendance, and one boy awaiting admission. There is a serious lack of boarding school accommodation for cripples and for educationally sub-normal cases.

*Hospital Treatment—Special Arrangements.* In addition to the routine treatment at the local hospitals, specialist treatment required for some cases has been or will be given at other hospitals with the approval of the Ministry of Education.

One girl suffering from an extensive naevus involving most of the right side of the face, attended the Radium Institute, London, for treatment, at intervals throughout the year. Financial responsibility for this was accepted by the Local Authority at the end of 1946.

One boy, who in 1946 had received treatment for facial paralysis at the Plastic Surgery Centre at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, attended the Out-Patient Department there in July, 1947, and was placed on the waiting list for admission for completion of the treatment. He was still awaiting admission at the end of the year.

One girl suffering from hare lip and cleft palate, and one boy suffering from double congenital epicanthus were referred for examination during the year, to the Out-Patient Department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and were placed on the waiting list for admission to the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead. Both were still awaiting admission at the end of the year.

One girl suffering from Perthe's disease of the right hip was admitted to the Royal Cripples' Hospital, Birmingham, on 26th June, 1947, and discharged on 22nd November, 1947. Financial responsibility for her maintenance and treatment whilst at this institution was accepted by the Local Authority with the approval of the Ministry of Education.

One boy and one girl received treatment during the year for paresis following anterior poliomyelitis, at White Lodge Emergency Hospital, Newmarket.

One boy, suffering from spastic diplegia, was placed on the waiting list for admission to the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, at Alton.

With regard to the question of payments by the Local Authority to voluntary hospitals for treatment of pupils attending maintained schools, and the remuneration of the visiting medical staffs of voluntary hospitals for their services in respect of pupils for whose maintenance and treatment at hospital the Authority has accepted responsibility, no final agreement had been reached, at the end of the year, between representatives of the Local Authority and of the Norfolk and Norwich and Jenny Lind Hospitals.

(3) **Medical Inspection.** The numbers of pupils examined at the Primary and Secondary Schools during the year were as follows :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1547
2nd Age Group	...	...	...	...	1267
3rd Age Group	...	...	...	...	682
Other Groups	...	...	...	...	4812
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	...	40
Nursery School	...	...	...	...	276
					<hr/>
				Total	8624
					<hr/>

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows:—

**PRIMARY SCHOOLS.**  
(Excluding Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.	"Specials"		Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
	Periodic Inspections.	at School or Clinic.				
Skin ...	47	692	739	724	4392	4191
Eye :						
Vision and Squint	215	187	402	337	340	170 (Glasses prescribed)
Other ...	18	108	126	114	257	193
Ear :						
Hearing ...	11	6	17	12	8	—
Otitis Media ...	34	52	86	69	146	75
Other ...	10	62	72	58	208	184
Nose or Throat ...	309	344	653	406	367	324
Speech ...	35	35	70	51	76	28
Cervical Glands ...	41	62	103	59	73	32
Heart and Circulation ...	50	11	61	38	100	24
Lungs ...	63	53	116	81	150	6
Developmental :						
Hernia ...	30	—	30	17	11	9
Other ...	59	4	63	24	11	5
Orthopædic :						
Posture ...	67	20	87	76	102	8
Flat Foot ...	43	18	61	58	346	44
Other ...	326	47	373	304	596	126
Nervous System :						
Epilepsy ...	12	3	15	10	25	—
Other ...	60	43	103	62	92	11
Psychological :						
Developmental... ..	9	21	30	22	89	—
Stability ...	6	1	7	4	89	14
Other ...	535	322	857	672	1934*	333

\*Includes 6 Rheumatism treated (1 cured), and 122 Malnutrition treated (24 cured).

It was known that 12 pupils were operated on for Squint, 10 for Hernia and 1 for Phimosiis.

The following table shows the number of pupils found to be suffering from certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1946 are also given.

Defect or Disease.	No. requiring treatment:—			1946.
	Prim.	1947. Sec.	Total.	
Scabies ... ..	39	21	60	139
Impetigo ... ..	43	17	60	117
Ringworm of Scalp... ..	3	—	3	11
„ „ Body ... ..	5	1	6	17
Other skin diseases... ..	251	217	468	407
Blepharitis ... ..	16	23	39	37
Conjunctivitis ... ..	46	23	69	90
Defective Vision and Squint... ..	341	352	693	792
Defective Hearing ... ..	12	21	33	19
Discharging ears ... ..	76	10	86	77
Other ear diseases ... ..	59	27	86	78
Orthopædic defects ... ..	472	376	848	917
Heart Dis. and Circulation ... ..	39	70	109	149
Rheumatism (incl. Chorea) ... ..	4	5	9	6

### MINOR AILMENT CLINICS.

The following is a summary of the defects treated (including Secondary and Nursery Schools) :—

Disease.	Churchman House Clinic.		District Clinics.	
	No. of Pupils Treated.	Cured.	No. of Pupils Treated.	Cured.
Ringworm of the Head ... ..	2	2	—	—
Ringworm of the Body ... ..	6	6	1	1
*Scabies ... ..	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	64	61	45	43
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	338	290	477	433
Minor Eye Defects (Conjuncti- vitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	123	91	207	200
Otorrhœa ... ..	117	41	121	68
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	48	34	210	200
Enlarged Glands ... ..	9	8	10	10
Defects of Nose and Throat ... ..	30	16	114	107
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.) ... ..	427	396	4280	4188
Other Defects and Diseases ... ..	7	6	134	116

\*Scabies in school children is treated at the Scabies Clinic set up by the Health Committee. (See pages 61, 62 and 100).

9814 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinic, and the Saturday morning "special" Clinics at Churchman House, and 45,358 at the District Clinics, exclusive of attendances for the treatment of discharging ears.

## TREATMENT OF OTORRHOEA.

14 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year. 21 cases recurred and 37 continued from the previous year. At the end of the year there were 47 cases on the books.

## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

### THE SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER REPORTS :—

It was unfortunate at the beginning of the year, that owing to the severe weather conditions and the fact that electricity was allowed only between certain hours, the Dental Clinic was more or less at a standstill for three weeks. However, the opportunity was taken to carry out inspections in the schools, and during this period eleven schools were inspected. Fortunately Mr. Pollard was able to continue conservative work in the schools.

Mr. I. F. Burns relinquished his appointment as Assistant Dental Officer on October 12th, 1947, and so far the vacancy has not been filled.

The Committee very kindly gave me permission to attend a week's Refresher Course at the Eastman Dental Clinic in September. I am convinced that these courses are of immense benefit and act as a great stimulant. As I mentioned in my last report, we are employing some of the new methods of regulating children's teeth, which were demonstrated at this course. Definite progress is being made, and in the cases which are complete, the results are excellent.

The X-ray Unit continues to be of great assistance in diagnosis and subsequent treatment.

Dr. Nunn, the bio-chemist, in co-operation with the Dental Officers, continues to make investigations into the probable cause or causes of dental caries, and for this purpose children in the Residential Homes, such as Anguish's and Turner Road, have had their teeth examined twice this year. To assist in this investigation, teeth extracted at the Clinic have been sent to the laboratory for research purposes.

### *Dental Inspection and Treatment.*

The Dental Officers devoted 52 half days to the inspection of children in the schools and examined 5520 scholars—an average of 106.2 per session. 3168, or 57.4 per cent., were found to require treatment, and 1428 or 45.1 per cent. attended at the Clinic for treatment.

**School Children.**

(Primary, Modern Secondary and Secondary Grammar)

No. Examined at School	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
No. Treated, including "Specials" ...	5520	4459	4206	4534	5075	5731	7867	4681	8522
Total number of attendances at the Clinic ...	3267	3174	3186	3493	3275	3912	4621	5604	3844
No. of Teeth Filled ...	9086	8621	6636	6772	6463	6778	7818	10311	8872
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	6051	6189	3545	3667	3539	3941	4572	4216	5682
No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics ...	3940	4137	4034	4248	4687	4795	6075	10016	5886
No. of Other Operations ...	1358	1499	1500	1604	1720	1740	2153	4179	2086
	2303	2912	1888	2030	1767	1198	1251	1673	2004

**Maternity and Child Welfare Mothers—**

No. Treated ...	327	313	285	237	296	236	266	260	287
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	1663	1293	1003	872	1201	929	990	1076	1302
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	736	821	982	892	1401	1178	1445	1481	1784
No. of Teeth Filled and Other Operations ...	1772	1449	812	649	841	565	556	606	747
No. provided with Dentures ...	142	150	118	73	184	142	135	166	175
No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics ...	97	124	245	225	284	289	359	416	456

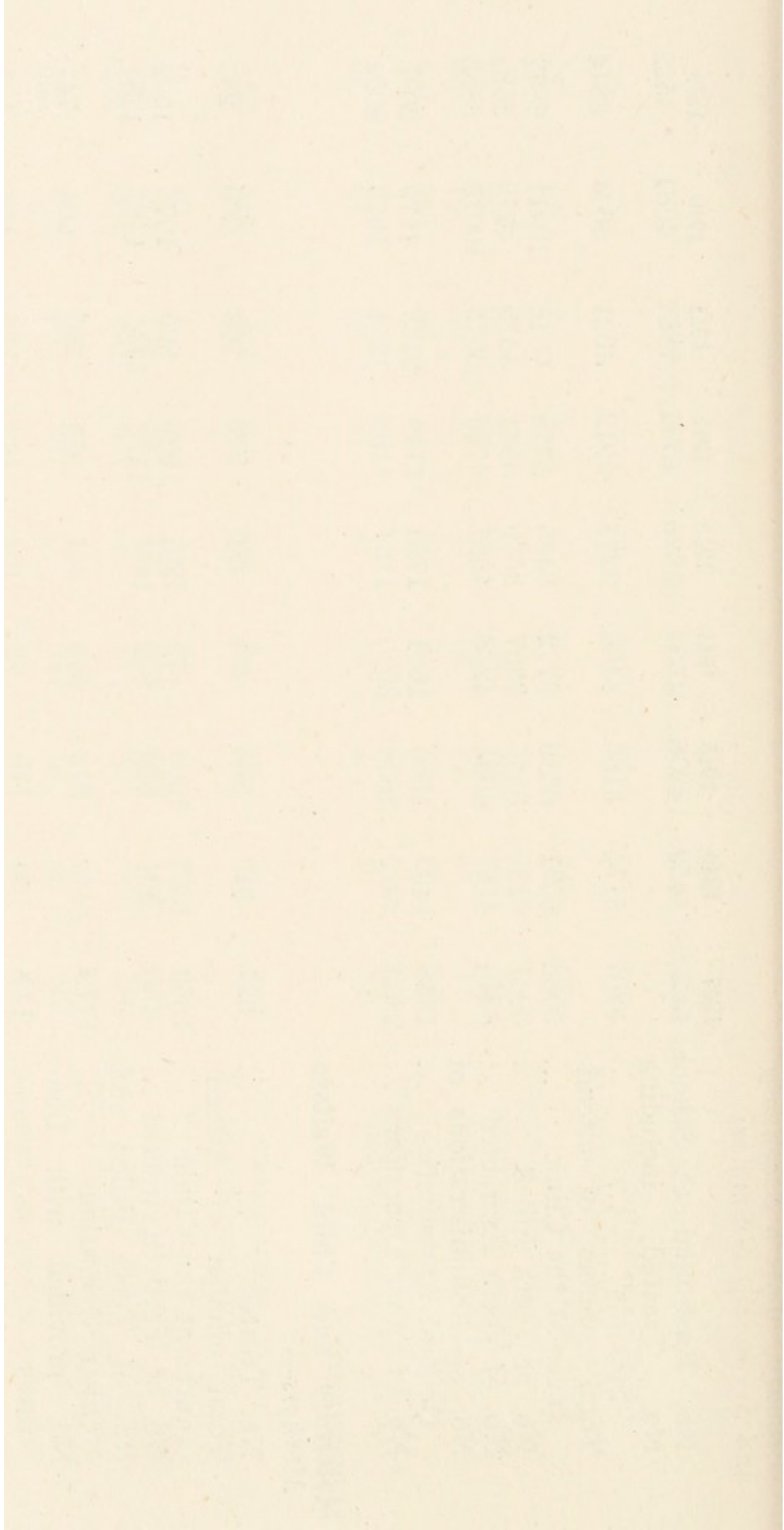
**Children under 5 years of age who attend no School—**

No. Treated ...	122	85	92	110	63	102	194	219	239
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	182	114	108	114	63	104	195	246	257
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	251	180	190	206	151	182	483	493	566
No. of Other Operations ...	27	18	7	12	1	8	4	10	6
No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics ...	111	89	90	81	53	79	168	228	227

**Tuberculosis.**

No. of Patients Treated ...	11	6	7	13	8	13	20	19	23
*Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	66	48	43	49	34	77	38	106	133
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	11	13	18	20	15	31	60	54	98
No. of Other Operations ...	36	45	42	40	30	59	15	69	73
No. of Patients provided with Dentures ...	10	12	6	6	6	14	4	18	13
No. of Administration of General Anaesthetics ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* includes attendances on patients by visits of the Dental Officers to Institutions.



2245 children were referred to the Dental Clinic by the School Medical Officers, Head Teachers and School Nurses for examination. Of these 1839 were treated.

The total number of children treated during the year was 3267, the number of attendances being 9086.

5917 fillings were done in permanent teeth, and 134 in temporary teeth, making a total of 6051.

972 permanent teeth were extracted, of which 175 were removed for regulation purposes, and 2968 temporary teeth were extracted.

The number of general anæsthetics administered was 1358.

Included in other operations were 128 root treatments, and 572 visits for regulation treatment.

During the year 66 regulation plates were fitted, and of these 30 were oral screens.

The number of patients who were X-rayed was 136.

In cases where the crowns of the front teeth have been fractured, due to falls off bicycles, etc., or from caries, acrylic crowns have been fitted. 8 of these crowns were made during the year.

66 fræna were dissected.

There were 2211 permanent other operations which include root treatments, scalings, dissection of fræna, gum treatments, and X-ray films.

#### ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

168 new cases (Primary) and 95 new cases (Secondary) were referred during the year, while 150 Primary and 82 Secondary cases were discharged as fit. 641 Primary and 445 Secondary scholars continued treatment from the previous year. 5 were treated in Orthopædic Hospitals and 19 in General Hospitals.

At the end of the year, 639 Primary and 383 Secondary cases were under observation or treatment.

In addition 354 cases under school age were under observation or treatment at the end of the year, and 24 cases under school age were discharged as fit during the year. 23 cases above school

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1947.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DIPH- THERIA.			SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		RUBELLA. (German Measles)	CHICKEN POX	WHOOPIING COUGH.		CEREBRO- SPINAL FEVER.	MUMPS.	NON PUL. T. B.	DYS- EN- TERY.	Jaundice.	Cases.	Ac. Polio- myelitis & Ac. Polio- encephal- itis.
		Cases.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Alderman Jex	417	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road ...	608	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avenue Road...	789	—	—	—	4	2	13	1	4	4	17	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Bignold ...	584	—	—	—	4	9	2	1	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close ...	231	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove...	552	—	2	—	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavell ...	435	—	—	—	19	11	4	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Colman Road...	606	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	30	14	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	2
Crome ...	227	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	465	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
George White	548	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurney & Henderson	1070	—	—	—	3	18	3	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heigham House	127	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horn's Lane ...	113	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lakenham ...	672	—	—	—	4	6	27	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Larkman Lane	1009	—	—	—	11	20	34	6	4	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Model ...	209	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	193	—	—	1	—	—	13	—	1	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson Street...	278	—	—	—	8	1	15	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Norman ...	791	—	—	—	1	—	40	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphina ...	107	—	2	—	2	—	11	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Augustine's	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Giles'	98	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mark's	221	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



age and whose treatment was continued under the Health Committee were kept under observation or treatment during the year.

*Tuberculosis Cases.* 8 cases attended the Orthopædic Clinic for the first time during the year, and 34 other cases continued attendance from the previous year. The diagnoses in these cases were:—Hip, 14; Knee, 1; Spine, 20; Other Bones and Joints, 7.

#### INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The following table shows the number of days spent in Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year:—

	School Cases.	M.&C.W. Cases.	T.B. Cases.	Health Committee Cases.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital...	107	—	410	50
Jenny Lind Hospital ...	182	108	72	—
Cromer Convalescent Home ...	—	13	63	—
Melton Lodge ...	113	—	76	—
Woodlands Hospital ...	—	—	3	—
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital ...	—	—	25	—
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital ...	143	—	—	—
Royal Cripples' Hospital, Birmingham ...	149	—	—	—
White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket ...	143	58	—	40
	<u>837</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>649*</u>	<u>90</u>

\*151 of these were in respect of school children.

#### UNCLEANLINESS.

The School Nurses made 35,226 examinations in the Primary Schools, 5737 in the Modern Secondary Schools, and 2812 in the Secondary Grammar Schools. 96 Primary, 41 Modern Secondary and 2 Secondary Grammar School Scholars were found unclean by the School Nurses. Statutory Notices under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, and letters in respect of first offences were served on parents in respect of 0.3% of the pupils examined. (This percentage figure is based on the number of individual pupils found unclean by the School Nurses only).

A total of 171 letters and notices were served concerning 165 pupils, including those found by the School Medical Officers and School Nurses, and these cases were dealt with as follows :—

Compulsorily cleansed	...	...	...	149
Voluntarily cleansed	...	...	...	21
Not cleansed at end of year	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				171
				<hr/>

2 parents were prosecuted, each in respect of one child. A fine of 10/- was imposed in each case.

17 other cases of uncleanliness were dealt with at the Clinic, no Statutory Notices being issued. (Also see page 120).

### SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for 5 sessions weekly.

During the year, 24 pupils suffering from stammer, 69 with other speech defects, and 2 children under school age having defective speech, received training, of whom 2 stammerers and 29 school children with other speech defects were discharged as fit.

At the end of the year cases were attending the centres as follows :—Catton Grove Centre, 13; Churchman House Centre (Wednesday session), 15; Gurney Centre, 13; Larkman Lane Centre, 11; Churchman House Centre (Friday session), 11.

In addition, 15 cases were under observation only, and 3 cases who had been suggested as suitable for treatment were awaiting an initial interview with the Speech Therapist.

A total of 1332 attendances were made at the centres during the year by pupils.

In addition to the centres referred to above, the Speech Therapist also attended for a time at George White Primary School, Wensum View Primary School, and the Henderson School.

The Speech Therapist reports as follows:—

“Whilst it is impossible to speak much about the treatment of the different types of cases coming within the scope of the Speech Therapist, a few words can be said.

“The largest number of cases are dyslalias and babyish speech. For these a great deal of practice and encouragement is needed. As each child is seen only once each week, much depends on the help of parents and teachers in carrying out exercises and treatment suggested. It is interesting to observe that the greatest and quickest improvement is gained with this type of case when the child leaves school and travels to a central clinic. The effort of the journey appears to impress on the child the need for its own effort in speech.

“Several cases of partial mutism in children of 5 and 6 years, who have attended school for some terms, have been found. These children are speaking normally at home but not at all within their school circle. Parents and teachers have both assisted in adapting such children to their new circle at school and then to talking within that wider circle.

“A few cleft palate cases continue their treatment and some spastics have been added to the list of children in attendance whose speech defects have a physical origin.

“Thanks are due for the continued co-operation of the Child Guidance Clinic in connection with stammerers and cases of psychogenic origin. Many stammerers have other nervous disorders, such as enuresis and skin conditions, which the Psychiatrist treats as part of the same personality disturbance. The Speech Therapist then goes straight on to the speech disturbance.”

#### CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Child Guidance Clinic has been administered since 1942 by the Psychiatric Services of the City of Norwich, in conjunction with the Education and Public Health Committees.

During the year, 89 primary and 79 secondary school children were treated at the Clinic, which is held in premises at Surrey Street.

The Clinic is under the direct supervision of Dr. Constance D. Roberts and Mrs. Mason (Educational Psychologist). Dr. F. H. Healey acts in a consultative capacity.

(4) **Infectious Diseases.** The number of cases of Diphtheria dropped to 4, there being no deaths. Of the 4 cases, 2 were immunised.

Whooping Cough, Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, Dysentery and Jaundice showed a reduction whilst Scarlet Fever, Measles, Rubella, Chicken Pox and Mumps showed an increase.

Two cases of Poliomyelitis occurred at Earlham Nursery School and the school was closed in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health for a period of two weeks from October 7th. The school did not re-open until October 27th as it was closed for one week's annual holiday.

During the year 1416 new cases (301 school children and 1115 others) were immunised against diphtheria. 1032 final tests—250 school children and 782 others—were made, of which 5 school children and 11 others gave positive results. From 1935, the year in which Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics commenced in Norwich, a total of 20,007 cases have been injected, and 14,605 cases have produced negative results after a final Schick test. Approximately 9247 of the children attending school at the end of the year have been immunised—that is 58.6%. 775 school children and 68 under school age received supplementary doses.

290 children, of whom 281 were under school age, were vaccinated against Whooping Cough.

3 cases and 1 contact of Scarlet Fever, 29 cases of Measles, 2 cases of Whooping Cough, 2 cases of Rubella, 1 case of Pneumonia and 2 contacts of Acute Poliomyelitis were reported from private schools.

(5) **Provision of Meals.** On 31st December, 1947, 490 Primary and Modern Secondary and 75 Secondary Grammar School Scholars were receiving meals on the recommendation of a Medical Officer. Such children are re-examined every few months.

4631 Primary and Modern Secondary and 947 Secondary Grammar School children were also receiving meals under voluntary arrangements.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining

Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, with results as shown in the following table :—

**Easter Vacation.**

691 children attended out of 810 (85%) who expressed the wish to attend.

**Whitsun Vacation.**

600 out of 760 (79%).

**August Vacation.**

530 out of 655 (81%).

**Autumn Vacation.**

712 out of 905 (79%).

**Christmas Vacation.**

679 out of 892 (76%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools, under the terms of Circular 119 of the Ministry of Education, dated 22nd July, 1946. The permitted quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Physical Defectives' Section of the Colman Road Special School, where two-thirds of a pint daily is granted.

Invalid children under the Visiting Teacher are permitted to have their milk supply sent to their homes.

(6) **Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, Enquiry and Welfare Officers and Voluntary Bodies.** The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been given as in previous years. Parents attended the periodic Medical Inspections at the Primary and Secondary Schools as under :—

Group.	No. of Pupils examined.	Parents present.		Percentage of Parents present.
		1947.	(%)	1946.
Entrants ...	1547	1332	(86.1%)	93.9
Second Age Group	1267	943	(74.4%)	79.1
Third Age Group	682	129	(18.9%)	42.2
Other Groups ...	4812	3401	(70.7%)	76.1

At the Colman Road Special School, of the 40 pupils examined, parents were present with 11, or 27.5%, and at the Nursery School, of the 276 pupils examined, parents were present with 208, or 75.4%.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association continues to render valuable assistance. Particulars of the cases dealt with by this voluntary body are given on pages 101-102.

### (7) **Handicapped Pupils.**

*Blind Pupils.* During the year, 1 boy was admitted to the East Anglian School, Gorleston. 2 boys and 1 girl were on the register at the end of the year.

*Deaf and Dumb Pupils.* During the year, 1 boy was admitted to the East Anglian School. At the end of the year 6 boys and 4 girls were on the register .

1 boy who suffers from partial deafness, and is in attendance at the City of Norwich (Secondary Grammar) School, was examined in April at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, by Mr. C. S. Hallpike, F.R.C.S., under arrangements made by the Local Authority. He was recommended for a special hearing aid, and to receive lessons in lip-reading.

The hearing aid was provided at the expense of the Local Authority, who also agreed to provide new batteries for it, when necessary.

During the autumn term the boy received a course of twenty lessons in lip-reading from a qualified instructress, at the end of which his head master reported that the boy had derived great benefit, and was holding his own in a very good form.

*Epileptic Pupils.* No pupils were having residential treatment at the end of the year.

*Educationally Subnormal Pupils.* 20 boys and 20 girls were mentally examined. 1 boy and 1 girl were recommended for the Dull or Backward Class, 9 boys and 10 girls for admission to the Special Day School, 1 boy and 2 girls for reference to the Mental Treatment Committee, 4 boys and 5 girls to remain at ordinary school, 1 boy and 1 girl to remain at the Special Day School (Section for Physical Defectives), 1 boy for admission to a Boarding Special School, and 3 boys and 1 girl excluded from School.

In addition 8 boys and 5 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination.

2 girls were recommended to be referred to the Mental Treatment Committee as ineducable. 6 boys and 3 girls were recommended to be referred to the Mental Treatment Committee for supervision on leaving school. 1 boy was recommended to leave the Special Day School (E.S.N. Section). 1 boy was recommended for admission to a Boarding Special School.

1 girl was examined on discharge from a Boarding Special School, and was recommended to be referred to the Mental Treatment Committee as ineducable.

29 boys and 39 girls (including 3 girls recorded under the heading of "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects" on page 124) were on the register at Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Subnormal Pupils) at the end of the year.

*Boarding Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Pupils.* 1 boy and 2 girls left Boarding Special Schools during the year. 1 boy was admitted and 1 girl who was already at a Boarding Special School and whose parents removed to Norwich, became the responsibility of the Norwich Authority. At the end of the year 3 boys and 1 girl were in attendance at Boarding Special Schools.

*School for Maladjusted Pupils.* 1 boy left during the year. At the end of the year no pupils were in attendance.

*Boarding Special Schools for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils.* During the year 1 boy suffering from Asthma was re-admitted to St. Catherine's Home, Ventnor, Isle of Wight and 1 boy was discharged. At the end of the year 1 boy was at St. Catherine's Home and 1 boy was awaiting admission.

1 boy was transferred from an Approved School to the Convalescent Home for Physically Handicapped Pupils, West Kirby, Cheshire.

#### CERTIFIED DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL.

(a) *Educationally Subnormal Pupils.* These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School in a Special Section and are referred to above.

(b) *Physical Defectives.* The average attendance for the year was 170. At the beginning of the year there were 110 pupils attending under Dr. Riddel's supervision; 26 were admitted; 24 boys and 16 girls were discharged. 49 boys and 47 girls remained at the end of the year.

59 boys and 33 girls attended Dr. Boston's Section at the beginning of the year. 12 boys and 10 girls were admitted. 10 boys and 4 girls left during the year. 61 boys and 39 girls were on the register at the end of the year.

(8) **Full-time courses of Higher Education for Disabled Students.** No students were receiving training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind at the end of the year.

(9) **Nursery School and Classes.** The numbers of children on the registers on 31st December were as under:—

Nursery School, Larkman Lane	...	90	children
Nursery Class, Bignold School	...	59	„
Nursery Class, Bull Close School	...	33	„
Nursery Class, Catton Grove School	...	87	„
Nursery Class, Cavell School	...	32	„
Nursery Class, Colman Road School	...	29	„
Nursery Class, Mousehold Avenue School	...	34	„
Nursery Class, Norman School	...	31	„
Nursery Class, Philadelphia School	...	30	„

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

Inspections of the children have been made weekly by the School Nurses and each term by the School Medical Officer.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AT NURSERY SCHOOL AND  
RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
Skin ...	7	4	11	10	9	8
Eye :						
Vision and Squint	2	2	4	4	3	1 (Glasses prescribed)
Other ...	—	1	1	1	1	1
Ear :						
Hearing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media ...	9	1	10	7	3	1
Other ...	1	—	1	1	2	1
Nose or Throat ...	7	5	12	9	6	6
Speech ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cervical Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation ...	2	—	2	1	—	—
Lungs ...	3	3	6	5	4	2
Developmental :						
Hernia ...	4	—	4	3	—	—
Other ...	5	—	5	2	—	—
Orthopædic :						
Posture ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Foot ...	4	—	4	4	3	—
Other ...	32	—	32	30	9	—
Nervous System :						
Epilepsy ...	3	—	3	3	1	—
Other ...	1	3	4	3	3	—
Psychological :						
Developmental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stability ...	5	1	6	4	—	—
Other ...	5	1	6	4	4*	1

\*Includes 2 Malnutrition treated (nil cured).

(10) **Secondary and Junior Technical Schools.** The arrangements for the medical examination of scholars and the following up of defects remained unaltered.

## FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections		"Specials" at School or Clinic. (All Secondary Schools.)	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment. (All Secondary Schools.)	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured
	(a) Notre Dame School.	(b) All other Secondary Schools.					
Skin ... ..	3	110	449	562	542	1569	1419
Eye :							
Vision and Squint	22	234	160	416	352	488	196 (Glasses prescribed.)
Other ... ..	2	32	49	83	75	133	95
Ear :							
Hearing ... ..	—	14	14	28	21	9	—
Otitis Media ... ..	—	7	8	15	10	28	11
Other ... ..	—	9	26	35	27	71	66
Nose or Throat ... ..	7	82	102	191	127	135	94
Speech ... ..	—	5	5	10	5	17	3
Cervical Glands ... ..	2	13	15	30	20	25	12
Heart and Circulation ... ..	2	89	6	97	70	130	10
Lungs ... ..	2	15	16	33	23	50	2
Developmental :							
Hernia ... ..	1	4	—	5	3	3	2
Other ... ..	—	53	4	57	38	37	2
Orthopædic :							
Posture ... ..	7	156	13	176	124	187	10
Flat Foot ... ..	22	137	17	176	147	321	48
Other ... ..	16	96	24	136	105	242	34
Nervous System :							
Epilepsy ... ..	—	6	1	7	6	9	—
Other ... ..	—	18	18	36	25	35	5
Psychological :							
Developmental ... ..	—	4	1	5	1	—	—
Stability ... ..	1	1	—	2	2	79	25
Other ... ..	12	421	162	595	453	1206*	182

\*Includes 7 Rheumatism treated (2 cured) and 961 Malnutrition treated (59 cured).

It was known that 2 pupils had Hernia operations and 1 was operated on for Squint.

(11) **Miscellaneous.** *Remand Homes.* 17 boys and 14 girls were admitted during the year, compared with 34 boys and 7 girls in 1946.

*Examination of Teachers, etc.* Examinations have been made as follows:—72 newly appointed teachers: 4 teachers following prolonged absence owing to sickness; 12 children in connection with applications for entertainments licences.

31 children, members of travelling entertainment troupes visiting Norwich, were medically examined upon arrival. 11 were found to be infested with vermin, and were cleansed at the clinic before admission to school.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(Including Nursery and Open Air Schools.)

TABLE I.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

#### A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	1547	
Second Age Group	...	...	...	1267	
				—	2814
Number of other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	244
Nursery School	...	...	...	...	27
Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section) :—					

Age	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	—	—	3	2	4	7	7	5	3	9

Grand Total ... 557

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	1703
Nursery School	...	...	...	19
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	120

Number of Re-inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	8352
Nursery School	...	...	...	12
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	2470
Grand Total			...	<u>12676</u>

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and infestation with Vermin).

(NOTE—No individual pupil recorded more than once in any column of this table.)

Age-groups.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nursery School ...	—	63	63
Entrants ...	4	283	286
Second Age Group ...	53	281	317
Other Groups ...	38	437	469
Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Sec.)	1	11	12
Grand Total ...	96	1075	1147

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN  
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Periodic Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.  (2)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.  (3)	Requiring Treatment.  (4)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.  (5)
Skin ... ..	48	6	686	10
Eye—				
Vision ... ..	96	38	142	4
Squint ... ..	60	28	48	—
Other ... ..	13	5	102	7
Ear—				
Hearing ... ..	7	4	5	1
Otitis Media ... ..	23	20	53	—
Other ... ..	3	8	56	6
Nose or Throat ... ..	113	203	302	47
Speech ... ..	22	13	29	6
Cervical Glands ... ..	7	34	52	10
Heart and Circulation ... ..	30	22	9	2
Lungs ... ..	32	34	54	2
Developmental—				
Hernia ... ..	20	14	—	—
Other ... ..	23	41	3	1
Orthopædic—				
Posture ... ..	57	10	19	1
Flat Foot ... ..	44	3	18	—
Other ... ..	294	64	40	7
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy ... ..	10	5	3	—
Other .. ..	24	37	41	5
Psychological—				
Developmental ... ..	5	4	17	4
Stability ... ..	6	5	2	—
Other ... ..	381	159	295	28

B—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO  
31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

Age-groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good.)		B. (Fair.)		C. (Poor.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School ...	276	88	31.9	162	58.7	26	9.4
Entrants ...	1547	391	25.3	838	54.2	318	20.5
Second Age Group	1267	312	24.6	666	52.6	289	22.8
Other Groups ...	2446	598	24.4	1420	58.1	428	17.5
Colman Rd. Spec. School (E.S.N. Sec.)	40	11	27.5	16	40.0	13	32.5
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5576</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>3102</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>19.3</b>



RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Educationally Subnormal.	At Certified Schools for Educationally Subnormal Children ...	32	37	69
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	10	8	18
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	3	1	4
Children with Disability of mind.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School ...			
	1	5	6	
Notified during the year to the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.	(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children :—			
	—	—	—	
	Educationally Subnormal Children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16			
	6	4	10	



Physically  
Defective  
—continued.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	8	2	10*
	11	8	19
	—	2	2
	1	3	4†
Delicate Children, i. e., all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	88	75	163*
	23	26	48†
	1	—	1‡
	8	—	3‡
Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	5	3	8*
	2	1	3
	2	2	4
	3	1	4†

\*At the Certified Day Special School.

†Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

‡This includes 17 boys and 20 girls suffering from Rheumatic affections, 1 boy and 5 girls of whom were at Secondary Grammar Schools.

§At Residential Open Air School.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA--Continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total
Physically Defective --continued.	Children with heart disease, i.e., children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.			
	At Certified Special Schools ...	1	1	2*
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	1	2	3
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1†

\*At Certified Day Special School.

†Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

TABLE III.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for  
which see Table V).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp { X-ray Treatment ...	2
{ Other do. ...	3*
Ringworm—Body ...	7
Scabies ...	72
Impetigo ...	88
Other Skin Diseases ...	585
EYE DISEASE— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II).	254
EAR DEFECTS ...	367
MISCELLANEOUS— (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil- blains, etc.)	3640
TOTAL ...	5018

\*In addition 4 pupils had X-Ray treatment in 1946, and were not certified fit for school until 1947.

Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics. (Primary and Secondary pupils) 59148

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	343
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	4
TOTAL ...	347

Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:—

(a) Prescribed ...	171
(b) Obtained ...	188

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT

	Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis...	110
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	263
TOTAL ...	373

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools ... ..	16
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments ... ..	824*

\*Includes 169 cases under observation at the clinic.

†In addition there were 92 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme.

GROUP V—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY

Number of Pupils treated:

(a) under Child Guidance arrangements ...	8
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements ...	7

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—		
(a) Periodic age groups ... ..	...	324
(b) Specials ... ..	...	168
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials) ... ..	...	492
(2) Number found to require treatment ... ..	...	329
(3) Number actually treated ... ..	...	222
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ... ..	...	536
(5) Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection 27 } { Treatment 1586 }	Total 1613
(6) Fillings ... ..	{ Permanent Teeth 2931 } { Temporary Teeth 103 }	Total 3034
(7) Extractions ... ..	{ Permanent Teeth 353 } { Temporary Teeth 2729 }	Total 3082
(8) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions		110
(9) Other Operations	{ Permanent Teeth 1056 } { Temporary Teeth 91 }	Total 1147

## TABLE V.

### INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses and other authorised persons ...	35226
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested :—	
	(a) by School Nurses ... ..	96
	(b) by Medical Officers ... ..	31
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	Nil.
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	Nil.
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 73, Norwich Corporation Act, 1933) ... ..	119
(vi)	Number of pupils cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority :—	
	(a) Voluntarily ... ..	23
	(b) Compulsorily ... ..	104
vii)	Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons ... ..	4.2

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

### TABLE I.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

##### A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups:—

Third Age Group	...	...	...	Boys	466	
				Girls	216	68
Number of other Periodic Inspections				Boys	1061	
				Girls	1305	236
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>304</b>

##### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	Boys	450	
				Girls	573	1023
Number of Re-Inspections				Boys	2505	
				Girls	2376	4881
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>5904</b>

##### C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age-groups.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total Individual Pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Third Age Group—			
Boys ... ..	28	48	69
Girls ... ..	24	95	111
Other Periodic Insps.—			
Boys ... ..	47	208	244
Girls ... ..	81	424	480
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>904</b>

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Periodic Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin ... ..	94	19	448	1
Eye—				
Vision ... ..	180	59	150	1
Squint ... ..	18	4	9	—
Other ... ..	26	8	49	—
Ear—				
Hearing ... ..	8	6	13	1
Otitis Media ... ..	3	4	7	1
Other ... ..	4	5	28	3
Nose or Throat ... ..	36	53	91	11
Speech ... ..	2	3	3	2
Cervical Glands ... ..	6	9	14	1
Heart and Circulation ... ..	65	26	5	1
Lungs ... ..	8	9	15	1
Developmental—				
Hernia ... ..	3	2	—	—
Other ... ..	35	18	3	1
Orthopædic—				
Posture ... ..	114	49	10	3
Flat Foot ... ..	131	28	16	1
Other ... ..	83	29	22	2
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy ... ..	5	1	1	—
Other ... ..	10	8	15	3
Psychological—				
Developmental ... ..	1	3	—	1
Stability ... ..	2	—	—	—
Other ... ..	305	128	148	14

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO  
31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

Age-groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good.)		B. (Fair.)		C. (Poor.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Third Age Group—							
Boys ... ..	466	191	41.0	225	48.3	50	10.7
Girls ... ..	216	88	40.7	108	50.0	20	9.3
Other Groups—							
Boys ... ..	1061	248	23.4	598	56.4	215	20.2
Girls ... ..	1305	372	28.5	685	52.5	248	19.0
TOTAL ...	3048	899	29.5	1616	53.0	533	17.5

TABLE III.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp ... ..	—
"    Body ... ..	1
Scabies ... ..	45
Impetigo ... ..	23
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	368
EYE DISEASE—	
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II). ... ..	132
EAR DEFECTS ... ..	108
MISCELLANEOUS—	
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ... ..	1132
TOTAL ...	1809

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	488
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I). ...	1
TOTAL ...	489

Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:—

(a) Prescribed	...	...	...	196
(b) Obtained	...	...	...	220

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis...	23
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treatment ...	111
TOTAL ...	135

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	...	...	...	12
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	...	538*†

\*Includes 109 cases under observation at the clinic.

†In addition there were 179 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme.

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of Pupils treated :

(a)	under Child Guidance arrangements	...	79
(b)	under Speech Therapy arrangements	...	17

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—

(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	2272
(b)	Specials	...	...	565
(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	2837
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	2117
(3)	Number actually treated	...	...	1041
(4)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	3718

(5) Half-days devoted to { Inspection 25  
 { Treatment None especially.  
 Secondary Scholars  
 are treated with  
 Primary Scholars.

(6)	Fillings	...	{ Permanent Teeth 2986 { Temporary Teeth 31 } Total 3017
(7)	Extractions	...	{ Permanent Teeth 619 { Temporary Teeth 239 } Total 858
(8)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions		196
(9)	Other Operations	...	{ Permanent Teeth 1155 { Temporary Teeth 1 } Total 1156

TABLE V.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the Schools by Schools Nurses and other authorised persons	...	8549
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—		
	(a) by School Nurses	...	4
	(b) by Medical Officers	...	1
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944).	...	Nil

(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944).	...	...	...	Nil.
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 73, Norwich Corporation Act, 1933)	...	...	...	46
(vi)	Number of pupils cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority:—				
	(a) Voluntarily	...	...	...	12
	(b) Compulsorily	...	...	...	43
(vii)	(a) Total number of visits to Secondary Grammar School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons				10
	(b) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons in the Modern Secondary Schools	...	...	...	2.7

TABLE VI.

TREATMENT OF ALL OTHER DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
Cervical Glands ... ..	25
Heart and Circulation ... ..	130
Bronchitis ... ..	13
Other Diseases of Lungs ... ..	37
Developmental—	
Hernia ... ..	3
Other ... ..	37
Nervous System ... ..	44
Psychological—Developmental ... ..	—
Other Defects and Diseases ... ..	1206
TOTAL ...	1495

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
Minor Ailments ... ..	1809
Visual Defects ... ..	489
Defects of Nose and Throat	135
Deformities ... ..	750
Psychological—Stability ... ..	79
Defective Speech ... ..	17
Dental Defects ... ..	1041
Other Defects ... ..	1495
TOTAL ...	5815

