

**[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Nottingham City.**

**Contributors**

Nottingham (England). City Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1965

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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

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NINETY-THIRD  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH SERVICES

1965


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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
WILLIAM DODD, M.D.

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NOTTINGHAM

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## FOREWORD

The pattern of the basic statistics for the year of this report is as anticipated, with one notable exception, the rise in the infant mortality rate from 23·15 to 27·38. This upward angle of what should have been a downward slide is disconcerting.

Is there a reason? It may not be one, but several, as the script indicates. There are medical factors, but equally there are social factors which have their effect, and increased affluence and rapidly changing social conditions have to be equated.

It might be expected with each year of the National Health Service that improvement might be automatic. This is not so, and changes for the better have still to be worked for.

★ ★ ★

Since Aneurin Bevan's Act of 1946, and its implementation in 1948, personal services have increased, while environmental services may have been overshadowed.

Now the effect of environment on the quality of life in a city becomes as big a factor as it was many decades ago. There are many aspects which are adverse, and without indicating relative importance, two examples are given. Gaseous pollutants from various origins pour into the atmosphere daily, while increasing types of food demand more and more supervision in manufacture and sale.

So far no sound evidence has been adduced locally of the effects of sophistication of food, or of the ingestion by food animals of chemical pesticides, etc. Nevertheless, attention is drawn to it in order to establish an awareness of the possibility.

The script records the increasing occurrence of foreign matter, ranging from pieces of metal to insects in many sorts of food.

Some of the unexpected ingredients are unpleasant, some dangerous.

Nevertheless, while some parts of our environment have become tarnished, and increase in dullness, there are encouraging elements in the better types of living accommodation being provided in the many blocks so clear against the skyline. The photographs between pages 120 and 121 of a property demolished during last year, provide a very striking and interesting contrast, with the reed floors, and the foot scrapers recalling the muddy conditions of the then "roads" prior to the Public Health Act of 1875.

★ ★ ★

"Prevention is better than cure" is no new saying and needs no repetition but the move in the direction of adopting more preventive measures is recognised by the emergence of screening procedures.

These have been instituted here and are in fact well founded. There is already enough evidence to forecast that the measures now under way—cervical screening—will have a very wide acceptance.

It even leads to the view that this and other measures, will repeatedly progress, and that there may be varied tests developing in unexpected directions.

★ ★ ★

The urge for health centres would seem superficially to be well understood, for realisation of the need for change in the carrying out of general practitioner services, while not universal, has still a considerable recognition.

The "let's make it a better world" attitude of 1947/49 was an exotic idea, but wilted, not because of the public climate, but because of pollutions of various kinds.



Now hard facts have brought the concept back, and it could prosper, provided that practical facts are accepted, old techniques modernised, and difficulties faced in a real spirit of comparative responsibility.

★ ★ ★

One of the responsibilities—and far from pleasant—of the department, has been the decisions on which recommendations for priority re-housing on medical grounds are made. Evidence of varying weight is put by the public, accompanied by some medical evidence, and by those holding public office of various kinds. All would like immediate action with a favourable decision.

All the factors are carefully collected—and there are many angles of approach—they are objectively, impartially and scrupulously considered, and finally viewed against the background of the number of houses available and the type of tenant awaiting them.

The few favourable decisions out of the many applications considered, inevitably bring unfavourable comments, more especially from those who have supported applications.

★ ★ ★

As reported previously, staff shortages continued, and an attempt to relieve the load on the domiciliary midwifery service and home nursing service was made, by the decision to equip members of the services with portable radio communication sets.

WILLIAM DODD.

*9th March, 1966.*

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
HUNTINGDON HOUSE,  
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**PART I**  
**VITAL STATISTICS**

## VITAL STATISTICS\*

					1965	1964	
POPULATION	..	..	..	..	310,990	311,850	
AREA IN ACRES	..	..	..	..	18,364	18,364	
NO. OF MARRIAGES	..	..	..	..	2,677	2,656	
<hr/>							
<b>LIVE BIRTHS</b>							
LEGITIMATE	MALES	2,704	FEMALES	2,493	..	5,197	5,378
ILLEGITIMATE	..	416	..	414	..	830	843
..	births expressed as a percentage of all						
	births	..	..	..	..	13·77	13·55
	TOTAL NO. OF BIRTHS	..	..	..	..	6,027	6,221
	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	19·38	19·95
<b>STILLBIRTHS</b>							
LEGITIMATE	MALES	53	FEMALES	41	..	94	111
ILLEGITIMATE	..	8	..	11	..	19	18
	TOTAL NO. OF STILLBIRTHS	..	..	..	..	113	129
	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	18·40	20·31
	TOTAL NO. OF LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	..	..	..	..	6,140	6,350
<b>INFANT DEATHS</b>							
	Infant Mortality Rate		TOTAL	..	..	27·38	23·15
..	..	..	legitimate births	..	..	26·17	20·45
..	..	..	illegitimate births	..	..	34·94	40·33
	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—first four weeks of life					18·25	15·75
	Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—first week of life					15·60	13·82
	Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	..	33·71	33·86
<b>MATERNAL DEATHS (see page 22)</b>							
	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths				..	1	1
						0·16	0·16
<b>DEATHS AT ALL AGES</b>							
	MALES	1,901	FEMALES	1,918	..	3,819	3,604
	Death Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	12·28	11·56

\* Provisional. See page 11.



**POPULATIONS, BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT AND MATERNAL  
MORTALITY RATES**

	Estimated Population	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality	Maternal mortality
		per 1,000 population		rate per 1,000 live births	total births
1851-1855 ..	55,883	—	—	—	—
1856-1860 ..	59,741	36.8	27.2	209	—
1861-1865 ..	75,765	34.8	24.9	192	—
1866-1870 ..	88,040	31.3	23.8	200	—
1871-1875 ..	89,510	34.1	24.9	192	—
1876-1880 ..	142,756*	34.6	21.7	175	—
1881-1885 ..	208,937*	36.6	20.9	174	—
1886-1890 ..	229,762	30.4	17.9	168	—
1891-1895 ..	219,770	29.5	18.3	174	—
1896-1900 ..	235,200	28.9	18.5	191	—
1901-1905 ..	246,020	27.7	17.2	170	—
1906-1910 ..	260,483	26.1	15.8	152	4.54
1911-1915 ..	264,316	22.9	15.1	137	3.66
1916-1920 ..	264,151	19.1	16.0	113	4.66
1921-1925 ..	268,900	20.4	12.9	90	3.34
1926-1930 ..	266,000	17.5	13.6	88	3.78
1931 ..	270,900	17.2	13.6	82	4.1
32 ..	270,700	16.4	12.5	80	3.0
33 ..	283,030†	15.8	13.4	85	3.5
34 ..	281,850	15.6	12.3	69	2.4
35 ..	280,200	15.7	12.5	81	4.4
36 ..	279,400	15.2	13.2	89	4.5
37 ..	278,800	16.0	13.4	80	2.8
38 ..	278,300	15.6	12.7	71	1.8
39 ..	278,800	15.8	13.3	66	1.3
40 ..	263,600	16.5	15.5	61	2.7
41 ..	258,100	16.0	14.0	80	2.8
42 ..	255,900	18.2	13.1	62	2.5
43 ..	265,400	19.1	14.3	65	1.38
44 ..	262,310	21.7	13.2	56	.85
45 ..	265,090	19.7	12.9	53	1.33
46 ..	283,160	22.0	12.5	42	1.09
47 ..	291,150	23.9	12.3	50	1.26
48 ..	296,900	19.8	10.9	44	.49
49 ..	300,640	18.9	11.8	38	.51
50 ..	307,000	17.4	11.1	31	.37
51 ..	306,600	16.97	11.98	33	.57
52 ..	310,700†	16.71	10.74	28	.38
53 ..	311,500	16.64	11.01	27	.77
54 ..	311,500	16.05	10.61	24	.59
55 ..	312,000	15.67	11.28	28	.60
56 ..	312,500	16.50	11.15	22	.76
57 ..	312,600	17.52	10.82	23	.36
58 ..	313,000	17.82	10.93	22	1.05
59 ..	313,300	17.95	11.48	24	.35
60 ..	313,760	18.26	10.97	23	.51
61 ..	313,280	18.59	12.29	27	.34
62 ..	314,360	19.86	12.14	25	.47
63 ..	315,050	20.29	11.96	26	.15
64 ..	311,850	19.95	11.56	23	.16
65 ..	310,990	19.38	12.28	27	.16

\* Borough Boundary Extension.

† City Boundary Extension.

## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM BIRTH TO 5 YEARS\*

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH	0—6 days	7—13 days	14—20 days	21—27 days	TOTAL UNDER 28 DAYS	TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	TOTAL 1—4 YEARS
Prematurity .. ..	63	2	2	—	67	67	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malforma- tions .. ..	12	4	—	—	16	24	—	—	—	1	1
Birth injuries .. ..	11	1	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis .. ..	2	1	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic disease of the newborn .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia, all forms ..	1	—	—	—	1	14	1	2	—	—	3
Other respiratory diseases and conditions .. ..	—	1	—	1	2	11	—	—	—	1	1
Gastro-intestinal infection including dysentery .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	1
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Meningococcal infection .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-meningococcal meningitis .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1
Leukaemia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal emergencies .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Accident (a) motor (b) other .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	1	3	7
Suffocation .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions .. ..	4	1	1	—	6	15	1	—	1	—	2
TOTALS .. ..	94	10	3	3	110	165	7	5	4	6	22

\*Compiled from Local Registrars' Death Returns.



## FINAL STATISTICS

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
POPULATION .. ..	310,990	311,850	315,050	314,360	313,280
AREA IN ACRES .. ..	18,364	18,364	18,364	18,364	18,364
NO. OF MARRIAGES .. ..	2,677	2,656	2,682	2,606	2,559

## Live Births

LEGIT. M. 2,689 F. 2,498 ..	5,187	5,378	5,535	5,484	5,177
ILLEGIT. M. 438 F. 445 ..	883	843	857	759	646
ILLEGIT. expressed as percentage of all births .. ..	14·55%	13·55%	13·41%	12·16%	11·09%
TOTAL BIRTHS .. ..	6,070	6,221	6,392	6,243	5,823
LIVE BIRTH RATE .. ..	19·52	19·95	20·29	19·86	18·59

## Stillbirths

LEGIT. M. 52 F. 43 ..	95	111	92	106	105
ILLEGIT. M. 11 F. 10 ..	21	18	14	15	14
TOTAL STILLBIRTHS .. ..	116	129	106	121	119
STILLBIRTH RATE .. ..	18·75	20·31	16·31	19·04	20·03
Total Live and Stillbirths ..	6,186	6,350	6,498	6,364	5,942

## Infant Deaths

	165	144	164	154	161
Infant Mort. Rate—Total ..	27·18	23·15	25·66	24·67	27·65
„ „ „ —legit. births ..	26·22	20·45	24·57	25·35	26·27
„ „ „ —illegit. births ..	32·84	40·33	32·67	19·76	38·70
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate ..	17·96	15·75	15·49	15·54	20·61
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate ..	15·32	13·82	12·20	13·78	16·49
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate ..	33·79	33·86	28·32	32·53	36·18

## Maternal Deaths

	0	1	1	3	2
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE ..	—	0·16	0·15	0·47	0·34

## Deaths at all Ages

M. 1,827 F. 1,829 ..	3,656	3,604	3,767	3,817	3,849
DEATH RATE .. ..	11·76	11·56	11·96	12·14	12·29

## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
<b>Total Deaths</b> .. ..	<b>3,656</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>3,849</b>
Deaths under 1 year .. ..	165	144	164	154	161
„ 1—4 years .. ..	22	24	23	17	17
„ 5—44 „ .. ..	175	205	185	173	199
„ 45—64 „ .. ..	881	859	848	850	913
„ 65 and over .. ..	2,413	2,372	2,547	2,623	2,559
<b>Causes of Deaths:—</b>					
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	606	553	535	496	453
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. ..	521	445	502	496	508
*Heart disease .. ..	407	448	518	534	559
Defined and ill-defined diseases— various .. ..	318	322	337	341	372
*Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. ..	310	300	332	318	295
Bronchitis .. ..	259	291	301	403	341
Pneumonia .. ..	200	219	207	217	206
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. ..	193	201	181	186	196
*Circulatory disease .. ..	185	165	192	174	145
Accidents, other than motor vehicle accidents .. ..	95	85	91	64	71
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..	87	98	80	76	101
Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	66	45	77	74	74
Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	60	68	63	44	67
Suicide .. ..	45	33	43	42	32
Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	33	47	40	41	46
*Diseases of respiratory system .. ..	33	35	28	39	21
Congenital malformations .. ..	32	33	32	41	38
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	30	40	42	28	46
Diabetes .. ..	30	14	24	22	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	25	30	21	9	24
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	25	28	31	40	33
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	22	20	16	22	25
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	21	12	22	23	17
Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	12	17	16	18	24
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. ..	12	16	14	26	22
Syphilitic disease .. ..	7	4	8	1	9
Influenza .. ..	6	19	5	29	86
Tuberculosis, non respiratory .. ..	5	1	2	2	5
Other infective and parasitic diseases .. ..	4	8	2	—	6
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	4	2	2	4	2
Measles .. ..	2	3	—	1	1
Meningococcal infection .. ..	1	1	1	2	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	—	1	1	3	2
Whooping cough .. ..	—	—	1	1	—
Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

\* Not given otherwise in table.

**PART II**

**THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES**

National Health Service Acts 1946-1961

Public Health Acts 1936-1961

Mental Health Act 1959

**HEALTH CENTRES**

**MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH**

**HOME NURSING**

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL**

**AMBULANCE**

**PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND  
AFTER-CARE**

**HOME HELP**

**MENTAL HEALTH**



## HEALTH CENTRES

### JOHN RYLE HEALTH CENTRE

The proposal recorded in the Annual Report of 1964 for the replacement of the present temporary health centre by a purpose-built structure, was affected by the Government's financial pause imposed last autumn. As a result, building has not commenced on the new centre, but at the time of writing it is almost certain that work will be started in the early summer.

It will be sited very close to the actual centre of the Clifton Housing Estate, and in addition to providing full accommodation for the Committee's services as a local health authority, it will include three consulting suites for use by three partnerships, totalling five general practitioners.

### HYSON GREEN HEALTH CENTRE

Progress was made with sketch plans for a centre to be sited in the Court Street area of Hyson Green. Here seven consulting rooms are to be included, for use as main surgery premises by 12 practitioners, and full accommodation for the authority's services are included.

A compulsory purchase order was made to acquire existing property on the site, and confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is awaited.

### BESTWOOD PARK HEALTH CENTRE

The proposal in this area is not so far advanced, but as a result of an expression of interest by some ten general practitioners, a site has been reserved on Pedmore Valley Road, and sketch plans, including four general practitioner consulting rooms, agreed.

Thought has also been given to the establishment within, or near, the proposed Health Services Headquarters, of a health centre to accommodate doctors practising in that area. Though it is probable that the building will commence on the headquarters during 1967, no real progress has yet been achieved with the health centre.

Redevelopment in the St. Ann's Well Road is due to commence before 1970, and a site is to be reserved for a new centre.

★ ★ ★

The above is a report of what has actually happened, but this section would be incomplete without some anticipation of other developments. Clearly the increasing awareness of possible advantages of health centre practice is responsible for a surprising degree of support, from many quarters.

While the Health Committee has the statutory responsibility to provide etc., the centres, there are other major aspects of policy to be considered; the distribution and allocation of centres, their composition and arrangement etc. This is only part of the responsibility, for the advice on siting and types, and many other factors, is something which affects other statutory bodies very closely.

To help and advise on these important points the Health Committee took the initiative in setting up a joint sub-committee, representative of the Corporation, Nottingham County and City Executive Council, and the Local Medical Committee. At the time of writing the first meeting was about to take place.



## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

**Live Births.** There were 6,027 live births to city mothers during 1965, a decrease of 3·12 per cent on the figure of 6,221 for the previous year. The live birth rate was 19·38 compared with 19·95 for 1964.

**Stillbirths.** The number of stillbirths was 113 giving a rate of 18·40 per 1,000 total births, a decrease on the figure of 20·31 for the previous year.

The enquiry into the history of each stillbirth was continued and the analysis of the results is given in the table on page 23.

Year	Live Births			Stillbirths		
	Nottingham		England & Wales	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
1950 ..	5,363	17·47	15·8	107	19·5	22·7
51 ..	5,203	16·97	15·5	114	22·72	23·0
52 ..	5,191	16·71	15·3	120	22·58	22·7
53 ..	5,185	16·64	15·5	107	18·97	22·5
54 ..	5,001	16·05	15·2	101	19·79	23·5
55 ..	4,893	15·67	15·0	125	24·91	23·2
56 ..	5,155	16·50	15·6	125	23·67	22·9
57 ..	5,478	17·52	16·1	109	19·51	22·5
58 ..	5,577	17·82	16·4	131	22·95	21·6
59 ..	5,624	17·95	16·5	114	19·87	21·0
60 ..	5,729	18·26	17·1	115	19·68	19·8
61 ..	5,823	18·59	17·4	119	20·03	19·1
62 ..	6,243	19·86	18·0	121	19·04	18·1
63 ..	6,392	20·29	18·1	106	16·31	17·2
64 ..	6,221	19·95	18·4	129	20·31	16·3
65 ..	6,027	19·38	18·1	113	18·40	15·7

**Infant Mortality.** An increase occurred in the number of infant deaths, which totalled 165, giving an infant mortality rate of 27·38. In 1964 the rate was 23·15. Of these deaths 27 were of infants of West Indian parents, among whom the mortality rate was 52·02.

The registered causes of death obtained from the local registrars' returns have been coded and are shown on page 10. An analysis is summarised in the following table in comparison with the experience of previous years.

Death due to	Number of deaths							
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Prematurity .. .. .	67	49	49	50	63	38	34	44
Congenital malformations	24	21	25	30	31	21	27	29
Birth injuries .. .. .	12	9	2	8	6	8	15	9
Atelectasis .. .. .	3	11	8	14	11	14	8	1
Respiratory diseases ..	28	31	41	27	24	25	35	27
Gastro intestinal infections	6	2	9	4	4	4	1	1
Other causes .. .. .	25	21	30	21	22	23	16	12
	165	144	164	154	161	133	136	123

Comparison of Local and National Rates			
Year	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate
1951 ..	170	32.7	29.7
52 ..	146	28.13	27.6
53 ..	140	27.00	26.8
54 ..	122	24.35	25.4
55 ..	137	28.00	24.9
56 ..	113	21.92	23.7
57 ..	126	23.00	23.1
58 ..	123	22.05	22.6
59 ..	136	24.18	22.2
60 ..	133	23.22	21.9
61 ..	161	27.65	21.6
62 ..	154	24.67	21.6
63 ..	164	25.66	21.1
64 ..	144	23.15	19.9
65 ..	165	27.38	19.0

The increased infant mortality in 1965 compared with 1964 was attributable almost entirely to an increased number of deaths in very small babies, i.e. those weighing 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less at birth. More of these were born—77 against 50—and more of these died—55 against 36. This group accounted for about one-third of infant deaths.



A survey of mortality and birth rates over the last decade showed a tendency for the stillbirth rate to decrease, perhaps associated with improved antenatal care, and for the proportion of babies born weighing 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less to increase.

It seems likely that more babies survived who might otherwise have been stillborn but that many of these were too immature to live for more than a short period.

**Neo-Natal Mortality.** There were 110 deaths of infants in the neo-natal period giving a mortality rate of 18·25 compared with 15·75 in the previous year.

The enquiry continued into the causes of these deaths and the results are given on page 24.

Death rates per 1,000 live births		
Year	Under 4 weeks	From 4 weeks to 1 year
1954 ..	14·80	9·55
55 ..	16·76	11·24
56 ..	15·13	6·79
57 ..	15·15	7·85
58 ..	15·42	6·63
59 ..	17·25	6·93
60 ..	15·36	7·86
61 ..	20·61	7·04
62 ..	15·54	9·13
63 ..	13·92	10·17
64 ..	15·75	7·40
<b>65 ..</b>	<b>18·25</b>	<b>9·13</b>

The mortality rates for the major causes of death during the first month of life have been calculated, using the findings of the neo-natal death enquiry, and are compared with the figures for previous years.



## NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES

Cause of Death	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Prematurity .. .. .	9.1	5.7	6.1	5.6	9.0	6.8
Congenital malformations ..	2.2	2.6	1.9	3.5	4.9	1.9
Other causes .. .. .	7.0	7.4	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.6

**Early Neo-natal Mortality.** An increase occurred in the number of children dying during the first week of life; 94 infants died and the mortality rate was 15.60 compared with 13.82 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

**Peri-natal Mortality.** The decrease in the number of stillbirths and increase in early neo-natal deaths resulted in a slightly higher peri-natal mortality than in the previous year when the rate was 33.86. The total stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths was 207 giving a peri-natal mortality rate of 33.71.

The following table is derived from the combined results of the stillbirth and neo-natal death enquiry.

Primary factors in causation	Deaths	
	Total	Premature infants
Ante-natal causes:		
Toxaemia including haemorrhage .. .. .	16	13
A.P.H. without toxaemia .. .. .	21	11
Rh. incompatibility .. .. .	4	4
Intra-natal causes:		
Injury .. .. .	25	14
Asphyxia .. .. .	13	7
Post-natal causes:		
Infection only .. .. .	—	—
Congenital malformation .. .. .	34	20
Prematurity only .. .. .	58	58
Other causes .. .. .	36	17
All causes .. .. .	207	144

**Illegitimate Births.** Of the 6,027 live births to city mothers, 830 or 13.77 per cent were illegitimate. The statistics for Nottingham and for England and Wales are compared with those for previous years in the next table. A comparison of illegitimacy rates according to country of origin of the mother is shown on page 21.

Year	Illegitimate Live births		
	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	% of total	% of total
1952 ..	382	7.4	4.8
53 ..	366	7.1	4.7
54 ..	375	7.5	4.7
55 ..	354	7.2	4.7
56 ..	384	7.4	4.8
57 ..	457	8.3	4.8
58 ..	514	9.2	4.9
59 ..	547	9.7	5.1
60 ..	524	9.1	5.4
61 ..	646	11.09	5.9
62 ..	759	12.16	6.6
63 ..	857	13.41	6.5
64 ..	843	13.55	7.2
65 ..	830	13.77	N.A.

There were 29 deaths of illegitimate children during the first year of life, 23 occurring in the neo-natal period.

#### MORTALITY RATES

Year	Neo-Natal		Infant	
	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate
1962 ..	15.81	16.05	19.76	25.35
63 ..	23.34	12.47	32.67	24.57
64 ..	30.86	13.40	40.33	20.45
65 ..	27.71	16.74	34.94	26.17

**Prematurity.** In 1964, 7.91 per cent of all births were premature compared with 7.73 per cent in the previous year.



The total number of premature live births was 477 of whom 82 died in the first month of life and 7 in the age group one month to one year.

The neo-natal mortality rate was 171·91 per 1,000 premature babies compared with 5·05 for mature infants. The rate for those between one month and one year of age was 14·68 for premature babies and 8·65 for mature births.

#### Neo-Natal Mortality of Premature Babies

Birth weight	Born at home							Born in hospitals and nursing homes		
	No. born	Transferred to hospital			Nursed at home			No. born	No. died	%
		No.	Died	%	No.	Died	%			
Up to & incl. 3 lb. 4 oz. . .	9	9	3	33·33	0	0	0	68	52	76·47
3 lb. 5 oz.—4 lb. 6 oz.	15	11	2	18·18	4	0	0	86	12	13·95
4 lb. 7 oz.—4 lb. 15 oz.	21	6	1	16·66	15	0	0	73	5	6·85
5 lb. 0 oz.—5 lb. 8 oz.	52	8	1	12·50	44	1	2·27	153	5	3·27
TOTALS . .	97	34	7	20·58	63	1	1·59	380	74	19·47

#### Live Births and Infant Mortality Related to Country of Origin of Mother

Country of origin of mother	Total Live Births	Premature	% Premature	Illegitimate	% Illegitimate	Infant Deaths
Great Britain and Northern Ireland . .	4,988	395	7·9	687	13·8	118
Eire . . . . .	212	15	7·1	19	8·9	10
West Indies . . . . .	519	40	7·7	121	23·3	27
India . . . . .	106	15	14·2	—	—	2
Pakistan . . . . .	57	4	7·0	1	1·7	3
Others . . . . .	145	8	5·5	2	1·4	5
TOTALS . . . . .	6,027	477	7·8	830	13·8	165

**Maternal Death.** Only one death was recorded of a mother resident in the city; the maternal mortality rate was 0·16 per 1,000 total births.

The cause of death was certified as follows:—

- Ia. Uraemia (extra-renal)
- b. Diabetes mellitus                      30 years  
    aggravated by pregnancy.

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS

	Total	Born at			Sex		Macrations	Place in family				Age of mother							
		Hospital	Home	Nursing Home	Legitimate	M.		F.	1	2	3	4	5 or over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Ante-natal causes:																			
(a) Toxaemia ..	15	15	—	—	12	5	12	8	5	2	4	1	3	1	6	3	3	1	1
(b) *A.P.H.; no toxaemia	19	19	—	—	15	8	9	3	11	8	3	6	2	5	8	5	5	1	—
(c) Rhesus incompatibility ..	3	3	—	—	3	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—
Intra-natal causes:																			
(a) Injury ..	7	7	—	—	6	4	2	—	4	3	3	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	1
(b) Asphyxia ..	5	5	—	—	5	2	3	—	5	2	3	3	1	—	2	3	—	—	—
Prematurity only ..	6	5	1	—	4	3	6	4	3	3	3	6	1	1	3	2	1	—	—
Congenital malformation	26	25	1	—	25	14	17	9	14	12	17	9	7	7	9	7	3	4	2
Other causes ..	32	25	7	—	26	16	15	24	16	16	15	24	9	7	11	8	3	4	1
TOTAL ..	113	104	9	—	96	62	67	49	62	51	67	49	29	27	42	32	16	10	5

\* Ante-partum haemorrhage.





### MIDWIFERY SERVICE

There were 373 fewer domiciliary confinements than in 1964; these numbered 2,596 or 43·3 per cent of the total births to city mothers. In addition 5 mothers living in the county were delivered by city midwives.

The continued shortage of hospital accommodation necessitated 1,340 or 39·4 per cent of women confined there being discharged early for nursing at home, an increase of 6·7 per cent. This included 944 mothers who were booked for hospital delivery and early discharge and 396 who were booked for home delivery and admitted because of abnormality during pregnancy or labour.

Midwives' clinics were held weekly at ten centres when there were 13,709 attendances at 468 sessions, the average attendance being 29; these sessions did not include instruction in relaxation which was given weekly at seven centres and was designed primarily for mothers expecting to be confined at home, the hospitals making provision for their own patients. Altogether 767 mothers attended a total of 535 classes, the average attendance being 6·1 compared with 6·5 last year.

Midwives continued to assist at the surgeries of five general practitioners.

#### CONSULTATIONS BY MIDWIVES

Ante-natal .. .. .	19,498
Post-natal .. .. .	51,090
Special .. .. .	10,003
Social emergency investigations ..	832

**Hospital Confinements on Social Grounds.** From a total of 735 requests arrangements were made for 527 mothers to be delivered in hospital because of unsatisfactory home conditions; 40·2 per cent of those accepted were not natives of the British Isles.



Country of origin	Number of applicants				
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
British Isles .. ..	475	402	408	407	406
West Indies .. ..	183	255	304	302	260
India and Pakistan ..	55	44	43	42	40
Others .. ..	22	24	41	12	25

**Maternity Medical Services.** There was a further rise, to 96·0 per cent in the proportion of mothers having home confinements who booked general practitioners, but there was a decrease to 8·3 per cent in the proportion of confinements at which doctors were present.

Year	Total home confinements	Confinements			
		Doctors booked		Doctors present	
		No.	% total	No.	% total
1954	2,541	1,355	53·3	352	13·9
55	2,521	1,478	58·6	323	12·8
56	2,646	1,705	64·4	292	11·0
57	2,844	1,972	69·2	308	10·8
58	2,863	2,088	72·9	274	9·6
59	2,933	2,105	71·8	247	8·4
60	2,876	2,237	77·7	214	7·4
61	2,858	2,323	81·3	298	10·4
62	3,323	2,755	82·9	399	14·0
63	3,173	2,905	91·6	311	9·8
64	2,969	2,817	94·8	303	10·5
65	2,596	2,496	96·0	207	8·3

**Consultant Clinic.** The reduction in the number of mothers who attended this clinic reflected a further decline in those receiving their ante-natal care from the Department. From the beginning of the year the clinic was held once a fortnight at Edwards Lane Welfare Centre; 64 attended before confinement, one afterwards and there were 48 return visits.

**X-Ray Examination.** As in previous years, arrangements were made for a large film chest X-ray to be included in the



examination of expectant mothers at their first visit to ante-natal clinics; 361 were examined, there were 138 defaulters and 2 were referred for further investigation.

**Blood Examinations.** The number of specimens examined is indicated in the following tables and shows a further increase in the number of mothers referred who had been booked under the Maternity Medical Service by general practitioner obstetricians. The marked reduction in the number of expectant mothers attending the Health Committee's ante-natal clinics was reflected in a similar decrease in the number of blood samples sent for examination.

#### BLOOD GROUPING AND RHESUS TYPING

Year	Clinic Cases		Total	General Practitioner Cases		Total	Delivery and Post Natal Samples
	New	Repeat		New	Repeat		
1962 ..	436	337	773	509	252	761	257
63 ..	288	237	525	473	333	806	188
64 ..	168	161	329	449	271	720	215
65 ..	115	94	209	477	280	757	250

#### KHAN AND WASSERMAN REACTION

Year	Clinic Cases	Positive	General Practitioner Cases	Positive	Total
1962 ..	1,101	11	930	18	2,031
63 ..	702	12	1,168	21	1,870
64 ..	461	—	1,137	8	1,598
65 ..	338	2	1,224	4	1,562

## HAEMOGLOBIN ESTIMATION

Year	Clinic Cases		Total	General Practitioner Cases		Total	Blood Films
	New	Repeat		New	Repeat		
1962 ..	1,205	1,160	2,365	1,568	564	2,132	906
63 ..	840	764	1,604	1,679	885	2,564	729
64 ..	510	443	953	1,589	815	2,404	501
65 ..	342	266	608	1,744	878	2,622	294

**Analgesia.** The following table shows the use of analgesic drugs during labour by city midwives.

## ANALGESIA

Drug	1965		1964	
	No. of cases	Percentage total births	No. of cases	Percentage total births
Pethidine only .. ..	286	11.0	250	8.0
Pethidine and gas and air ..	345	13.3	512	17.5
Pethidine and trilene .. ..	428	16.5	353	11.8
Pethidine and trilene and gas and air .. ..	1	0.04	—	—
Gas and air .. ..	349	11.9	508	17.8
Trilene .. ..	551	21.2	595	19.9
Gas and air and trilene ..	—	—	3	0.0

**Hospital Admissions.** There were 31 emergency admissions to hospital at midwives' request, an increase of 12 compared with last year. Many of these cases were mothers who had neither sought ante-natal care nor made arrangements for confinement.

**Medical Aid.** There were 1,568 calls to doctors of which 1,442 were to their own booked cases and 126 or 8.0 per cent were made under the Emergency Medical Aid Service. The main reasons were rupture of the perineum, prolonged labour, foetal distress, pre-eclamptic toxæmia and ante-partum hæmorrhage.

## CONFINEMENTS IN THE CITY

PLACE	NOTTINGHAM mothers			OTHERS			TOTALS
	Total	Live	Stillborn	Total	Live	Stillborn	
At home—							
Conducted by midwife ..	2,591	2,581	10	5	5	—	2,596
" County midwife ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
" Private doctor ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
" husband ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
No one in attendance ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
	2,596	2,585	11	5	5	—	2,601
Hospitals—City ..	2,163	2,080	83	714	686	28	2,877
Firs ..	549	544	5	552	545	7	1,101
Women's ..	406	394	12	1,535	1,489	46	1,941
" St. Mary's Annexe ..	51	51	—	117	115	2	168
Highbury ..	234	232	2	1,005	989	16	1,239
	3,404	3,302	102	3,923	3,824	99	7,327
TOTALS ..	6,000	5,887	113	3,928	3,829	99	9,928



## MULTIPLE DELIVERIES

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT	Total	Twins		Triplets	
		City	Other	City	Other
At home—conducted by midwife ..	5	5	—	—	—
do. —no-one in attendance ..	1	1	—	—	—
Hospitals—City .. ..	70	50	20	1	1
Firs .. ..	14	3	11	—	—
Women's .. ..	32	9	23	1	—
,, St. Mary's Annexe .. ..	1	—	1	—	—
Highbury .. ..	13	3	10	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	136	71	65	2	1

## TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Mothers	1965		1964		1963		1962	
	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements
Ruptured perineum ..	617	23·87	725	24·42	772	24·28	732	21·90
Prolonged labour ..	117	4·53	118	3·97	100	3·15	120	3·59
Foetal distress ..	79	3·06	73	2·46	76	2·39	71	2·12
Pyrexia ..	56	2·17	48	1·62	47	1·48	53	1·58
Abnormal presentation ..	58	2·24	60	2·02	68	2·14	60	1·79
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	62	2·40	46	1·55	53	1·67	57	1·70
Post-partum haemorrhage ..	39	1·51	36	1·21	44	1·38	42	1·26
Retained placenta ..	27	1·04	24	0·81	29	0·91	32	0·95
Obstetric shock ..	4	0·15	1	0·03	3	0·09	5	0·15
Abortion and miscarriage ..	6	0·23	10	0·34	18	0·57	21	0·63
Phlebitis ..	15	0·58	16	0·54	25	0·79	21	0·63
Premature labour ..	61	2·36	57	1·92	52	1·64	66	1·97
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ..	65	2·51	39	1·31	49	1·54	77	2·30
Hypertension ..	12	0·46	31	1·04	25	0·79	13	0·39
Breast conditions ..	11	0·43	25	0·84	23	0·72	20	0·60
Urinary conditions ..	9	0·35	11	0·37	10	0·31	6	0·18
Premature rupture of membranes ..	54	2·09	46	1·55	50	1·57	58	1·74
Anaemia ..	15	0·58	24	0·81	23	0·72	26	0·78
Post maturity ..	16	0·62	10	0·34	12	0·38	18	0·54
Other conditions ..	62	2·40	57	1·92	66	2·08	65	1·94
Total ..	1,385	53·58	1,457	49·07	1,545	48·60	1,563	46·74

## TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Infants	1965		1964		1963	
	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements
Prematurity ..	6	0.23	15	0.50	12	0.38
Stillbirths ..	15	0.58	10	0.34	5	0.16
Asphyxia and Cyanosis ..	31	1.19	41	1.38	24	0.75
Jaundice ..	3	0.12	8	0.27	7	0.22
Deformity ..	9	0.35	16	0.54	15	0.47
Skin conditions ..	5	0.19	3	0.10	5	0.16
Eye discharges ..	66	2.54	53	1.78	71	2.23
Respiratory disorders ..	15	0.58	14	0.47	11	0.35
Alimentary conditions ..	13	0.50	13	0.44	15	0.47
Other conditions ..	20	0.77	32	1.08	31	0.98
Total ..	183	7.05	205	6.90	196	6.17

## ADMISSIONS TO CITY HOSPITAL DIRECT FROM CITY MIDWIVES

Mothers	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Retained placenta ..	1	—	3	—	—
Premature labour ..	3	3	5	11	9
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	6	—	5	8	6
Post-partum ..	2	—	—	—	3
Threatened abortion ..	—	—	3	3	2
Toxaemia ..	2	1	—	—	3
Prolonged labour ..	3	1	—	3	4
Malpresentation ..	2	1	—	3	6
Unbooked social emergency ..	9	7	4	3	2
Hypertension ..	—	—	—	—	1
Foetal distress ..	1	1	1	—	—
Other conditions ..	1	2	3	4	8
Premature rupture of membranes	1	2	2	—	3
	<u>31</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>47</u>
<b>Infants</b>					
Prematurity ..	—	1	2	—	2



**Maternity Emergency Service.** The number of calls to the mobile obstetric unit based on the City Hospital showed a reduction when compared with last year; an analysis of the calls is shown in the following table:—

USE OF OBSTETRIC UNIT			
	1965	1964	1963
Post partum haemorrhage, primary .. .. .	5	9	11
"  "  "  secondary .. .. .	1	—	2
"  "  "  with shock .. .. .	—	2	—
Retained placenta .. .. .	15	15	17
"  "  and post partum haemorrhage .. .. .	2	3	4
"  "  and delay in second stage .. .. .	1	—	—
Uterine inertia .. .. .	1	—	—
Severe anaemia .. .. .	—	—	—
Prolapsed cord .. .. .	—	—	—
Ante partum haemorrhage .. .. .	1	1	2
Malpresentation .. .. .	—	—	—
Foetal distress .. .. .	—	—	1
Obstetric shock .. .. .	1	1	1
Asphyxiated baby .. .. .	1	—	1
Eclampsia .. .. .	—	—	—
Abortion .. .. .	—	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	28	31	39

**Oxygen.** Each midwife carried a "Sparklet" apparatus; oxygen was administered by inhalation to 19 babies.

**Home Care of Premature Babies.** Fewer babies were born prematurely at home than last year. Of 8 specially trained midwives, 2 carried out the nursing of 271 premature and special care babies.

#### CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

	1965	1964	1963
Premature babies born at home .. .. .	97	112	112
Subsequently removed to hospital .. .. .	34	29	29
Discharged from hospital for domiciliary care .. .. .	200	195	244
Visits paid during the year .. .. .	2,876	3,905	4,017



**Eye Conditions.** There was an increase in the number of requests for medical aid from midwives for eye conditions but only 14 cases were notified; of these one was gonococcal in origin.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** There were 30 cases notified of whom 6 were delivered at home and 24 in hospital; of the hospital deliveries 19 lived in the city and 5 in the county.

**Central Sterile Supply Unit.** The scheme which commenced in December last year to provide city midwives with prepacked sterilised delivery equipment was extended in the spring as supplies became available and was complete on 1st June. The packs have proved an indispensable part of their equipment.

**Night Rota Scheme.** This was a scheme devised to allow a maximum number of midwives to be off duty at night.

Each night seven midwives were on call throughout the city. If a midwife was called out during the night she was off duty from 8.0 a.m. to 2.0 p.m. the following day, her work being carried out by her partner assisted by a part-time midwife.

Each midwife was on call six nights in twenty-eight and the rota was known to them four weeks in advance.

The scheme was commenced in September and was operated by the Ambulance Control. It worked well and the midwives were anxious it should continue.

**Central Telephone.** The arrangements made by the Ambulance Control Centre for transmitting night calls continued to work smoothly.

**Staff.** At the end of the year the staff consisted of two supervisors, thirty-six full-time midwives and eleven employed on a part-time basis. During 1965 one part-time and seven full-time midwives left and six full-time and four part-time midwives joined the staff, resulting in a full-time equivalent of 42 midwives each with an overall case load of 61 confinements and 32 early discharges from hospital for nursing at home.

Sickness decreased making a total of 656 days, the equivalent of the work of 3 midwives.

The availability of a mid-day meal at small cost at one of the midwives' hostels was much appreciated by midwives working in the area, but the service was discontinued temporarily during the closure of the hostel for three months due to lack of pupils.

**Transport.** Allowances were made to thirty-six midwives as essential car users and to nine part-time midwives as casual users, also to two full-time midwives using mopeds and to one cyclist. The arrangements were continued for the hire of taxis to take two midwives who were unable to drive and pupil midwives to and from confinements.

**Training.** Statutory courses were arranged for one supervisor and five midwives, and two attended courses in parentcraft.

In association with The Firs Maternity Hospital 35 places out of a possible 50 were provided for district training of pupil midwives for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Only two medical students were referred from University College Hospital, London, for instruction in domiciliary midwifery.



**Distribution of practising midwives at end of year**

Domiciliary service ..	49
City Hospital ..	32
Firs Maternity Hospital ..	15
Women's Hospital ..	25
Highbury Hospital ..	9
Nursing homes and Nursing co-operations	—
Private practice ..	—
	<hr/>
	130
Ceasing to practise in this area .. .. .	41

During the year 56 senior student nurses from the General Hospital, the City Hospital and the Children's Hospital made visits with domiciliary midwives as part of their general training.

In compliance with the syllabus for the Certificate in General Nursing of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales 1962, four student nurses undergoing three months' obstetric training spent half a day with a health visitor and with a midwife visiting patients' homes. This was the first occasion upon which such visits have been requested.



## HEALTH VISITING

**Home Visits.** The number of health visitors continued to decline, and, despite the assistance of a social worker for ten months of the year, there was a decrease in the number of home visits.

## HOME VISITS

VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Pre-school children:						
*Primary visits .. ..	32,365	33,624	33,518	} 110,685	100,931	97,304
Revisits .. ..	58,278	73,662	74,574			
Old people:						
Primary visits .. ..	1,143	1,451	395	498	493	567
Revisits .. ..	1,930	3,993	4,536	4,418	4,078	4,332
Expectant mothers:						
Primary visits .. ..	241	365	402	411	356	476
Revisits .. ..	231	373	561	669	314	476
Housing .. ..	222	94	82	72	63	45
Hospital after-care .. ..	208	200	66	49	74	78
Diabetes .. ..	51	83	45	96	106	103
Vaccination and immunisation .. ..	36	103	38	156	209	484
Infectious disease .. ..	15	10	14	7	6	2
Eye conditions .. ..	1	—	5	19	5	13
B.C.G. vaccination .. ..	1	1	4	13	7	4
Neo-natal enquiry .. ..	—	1	3	2	16	13
Stillbirth .. ..	2	4	2	—	7	45
Other .. ..	792	581	693	754	584	312
<b>NUMBER OF HOME VISITS ..</b>	<b>95,516</b>	114,545	114,938	117,849	107,249	104,254
<b>"NO ACCESS" VISITS ..</b>	<b>22,171</b>	23,748	22,049	24,014	22,550	19,669
<b>TOTAL VISITS .. ..</b>	<b>117,687</b>	138,293	136,987	141,863	129,799	123,923

\*Commencing 1963 "primary visits" comprise first visits in each year

**Care of Premature Babies.** With effect from September health visitors supervised the care of 77 premature babies following discharge from hospital and paid 38 visits to investigate home conditions prior to discharge.

**Observation Register.** The register was continued of children "at risk" of abnormalities of development as a result of unfavourable influences operating either before, during or after birth. At the end of the year it contained the names of 3,434 children grouped as follows:—

Category	No. on register
Congenital abnormality ..	178
Family history of defect ..	109
Complication of pregnancy ..	1,714
"    " labour ..	1,224
Post-natal factors ..	205
Symptomatic group ..	4

**Congenital Malformations.** Notification to the Registrar General was continued of congenital malformations observable at birth in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 13/63.

A total of 160 malformations were found in 141 children and these are summarised below.

#### CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

	1965	1964
Central nervous system	36	25
Eye, ear ..	1	6
Alimentary system ..	27	31
Heart and great vessels	17	8
Respiratory system ..	—	—
Uro-genital system ..	9	13
Limbs ..	34	49
Other skeletal ..	3	4
Other systems ..	24	17
Other malformations ..	9	6
	<b>160</b>	<b>159</b>



**Ascertainment of Deafness in Pre-School Children.** There was a further decrease in the number of screening tests of hearing carried out by health visitors due in part to a fall in the birth rate but also to the resignation of some of those specially trained in this work, a total of 2,575 children being tested compared with 3,046 in the previous year. Emphasis was placed on the importance of testing all vulnerable children and 420 were in this group.

Further investigation of 13 was necessary; 4 of these children were found to have impairment of hearing and 6 were still under observation at the end of the year. The hearing of the remaining 3 was considered to be satisfactory. Of the 13 investigated, 9 were in the vulnerable group, as were all of those found to have impairment of hearing.

Also it was known that at least 7 children with impaired hearing were referred direct to a consultant by general practitioners for investigation.

Welfare Centre	1st Tests	Retests	Total		
			1965	1964	1963
Aspley ..	122	—	122	227	215
Basford ..	164	5	169	210	212
Bilborough ..	236	5	241	281	269
Bulwell ..	131	5	136	189	211
Clifton					
Farnboro' Rd.	55	—	55	74	54
Edwards Lane ..	246	7	253	336	319
Ernest Purser ..	250	27	277	336	296
Hyson Green ..	270	4	274	326	262
John Ryle H.C. ...	135	2	137	145	263
Radford ..	300	6	306	377	238
Sherwood Rise ..	315	17	332	168	223
Sneinton ..	255	2	257	332	775
Wollaton ..	96	2	98	123	82
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3,419</b>

In September a two-day course was held to train a further 7 health visitors and 3 clinic nurses to carry out this work.



**Phenylketonuria.** No case of this disease was detected among the 4,545 children tested.

**Co-operation with General Practitioners and with Hospitals.** Although no formal arrangements for health visitors to work with general practitioners were instituted, further requests were received for their services, particularly in the care of the elderly living alone, difficult families and unmarried mothers. One health visitor continued to conduct mothercraft classes at the ante-natal clinic held in a group practice surgery.

A senior health visitor attended the Children's Hospital one afternoon each week to provide information about home conditions and to receive details from consultant paediatricians and other hospital staff of children requiring supervision after discharge from inpatient care.

Health visitors continued to attend diabetic clinics at the General Hospital and the City Hospital, the post-natal clinic at the latter hospital and gave talks in health education at The Firs Maternity Hospital to expectant mothers at relaxation clinics.

Requests for community health services for patients discharged from hospital were made either to the Superintendent Nursing Officer or to the head of the appropriate department by hospital medical social workers.

**Visitors to the Department.** The work of the health visitors in the welfare centres and on home visits was demonstrated to 287 visitors including students from the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Training Course for Health Visitors, home nurses studying for the examination for admission to the Queen's Roll, student nurses from the General, City and Children's Hospitals and pupil nurses from Highbury Hospital. Visits were also

arranged for students from the Department of Social Science of the Universities of Edinburgh, Bristol and Nottingham, social work students from the Nottingham Regional College of Technology and a hospital tutor student from Battersea College of Technology.

**Welfare Centres.** Infant clinics were attended by 62·2 per cent of babies born in 1965, a decrease of 0·6 per cent over 1964. Each week there were 26 infant sessions and 11 toddler sessions at the 13 welfare centres. Attendance at infant sessions detailed on page 46 showed an increase of 0·4 per cent compared with the previous year.

**Ante-Natal Clinics.** Because an increasing number of general practitioners undertook the ante-natal care of their patients there was a further decrease in attendance at the Health Committee's clinics whose number remained unchanged.

**Consultant Clinic.** The consultant paediatric clinic held weekly at the Ernest Purser Welfare Centre was attended by 35 new cases and there were 164 return visits.

The number of children examined by the consultant ear, nose and throat surgeon at Edwards Lane Welfare Centre was 10.

**Dental Care of Mothers and Children.** As from 1st January, 1965, the Health Committee Dental Clinic, situated in the General Dispensary at Broad Street closed down; the General Dispensary requiring the rooms for their own use. Thus ended a happy association which started as a temporary arrangement eight years previously. As it was uneconomic to open a new dental clinic to be used at most on three sessions each week, an arrangement was made with the Education Committee for dental



treatment of expectant and nursing mothers to be available at Education Committee dental clinics, where children of pre-school age were already being treated. These clinics are situated at Bestwood (Beckhampton Road), Bulwell (Main Street), Bilborough (Player Clinic, Beechdale Road), Rosehill (St. Matthias' Road), Central Clinic (Chaucer Street), Clarendon Street and Clifton (Southchurch Drive). Patients were referred by general medical practitioners and by Health Department medical officers through the Chief Dental Officer.

*Part A—Dental Treatment: Numbers of cases*

*Expectant and Nursing Mothers:* It will be seen that there was a considerable drop in the number of mothers treated during 1965 as compared with 1964. This may be explained by the fact that it was becoming easier for this category of patient to receive treatment through the General Dental Service.

*Children aged under 5:* Comparable figures for 1964 seem to show a constant demand but in fact, there was a considerable increase in demand from these age groups. Owing to a new system of recording required by the Department of Education and Science, all children who have attained the age of five years on 31st December each year have their dental treatment included in the Department's annual return (Form 28M). Because of prior notice that Form L.H.S. 27/7 would again be altered for 1966 to record dental treatment from children 0-4 years, no duplicate records were kept during 1965.

The drop in courses of treatment completed for both categories is explained by the fact that, whereas courses of emergency treatment were included in 1964, only courses leading to a reasonable standard of dental fitness were included in 1965.



The above remarks are reflected in the figures under Parts B and C.

Dental Inspection and Treatment	Mothers			Children		
	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963
<b>Part A</b>						
Number of persons examined ..	231	341	403	389	385	361
Number of persons who commenced treatment ..	241	519	—	369	359	—
Number of courses of treatment completed ..	85	287	—	45	389	—
<b>Part B</b>						
1. Scalings and gum treatment	69	45	71	—	—	—
2. Fillings .. .. .	139	107	112	4	2	3
3. Silver nitrate treatment ..	—	1	7	1	—	—
4. Crowns and inlays ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Extractions—						
(a) Teeth extracted under general anaesthetic ..	627	1,933	1,900	864	927	866
(b) Teeth extracted under local anaesthetic ..	74	343	460	2	1	—
6. General anaesthetics ..	159	362	439	390	399	375
Dentures provided—						
7. Full upper or lower ..	76	185	169	—	—	—
8. Partial upper or lower ..	29	43	16	—	—	—
9. Radiographs .. .. .	20	23	31	—	—	1
10. No. of appointments for inspection or treatment ..	954	—	—	462	—	—
11. Number of attendances for inspection or treatment ..	743	1,289	1,267	420	438	412
<b>Part C</b>						
Number of dental officer sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients ..	89	102	98	19	16.5	15

**Welfare Foods.** Welfare foods continued to be distributed at welfare centres and from the central store at 29 Mansfield Road.

Amounts distributed	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
National dried milk—20 oz. tins ..	48,774	59,031	70,389	75,056	80,206
Orange juice—6 oz. bottles ..	53,198	48,757	51,088	47,963	95,576
Cod liver oil—6 oz. bottles ..	4,484	4,160	5,370	6,103	11,911
Vitamin tablets—packets of 20 ..	4,878	5,636	6,764	6,960	13,615

**Family Planning.** The following table shows the sources of referral of those who attended the Nottingham Women's Welfare Centre held three times a week at the General Dispensary.

Attended on own initiative .. ..	910
From general practitioner .. ..	90
From maternal and child welfare centre	16
From chest clinic .. ..	2
From Marriage Guidance Council .. ..	5
Transfers from other clinics .. ..	20
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	<b>1,143</b>

Because of the increasing demand for advice in family planning, the committee of the Women's Welfare Centre sought permission from the Health Committee to hold sessions in two of its welfare centres, and on 8th November a clinic was opened in the morning at Radford Welfare Centre and at the Ernest Purser Welfare Centre in the afternoon, each to be held weekly.

**Staff.** The Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor resigned in May and during the remaining seven months of the year it was not possible to replace her.

The Supervisor of Day Nurseries was absent from duty owing to illness for the first seven months of the year. A senior health visitor was delegated to assist in the duties of both these posts, necessitating the re-deployment of existing staff.

Five health visitors joined the staff, all of whom had been students of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Training Course for Health Visitors during the year 1964/65. Five full-time and two part-time health visitors left the department so that



at the end of the year there were one part-time and thirty-one employed on a full-time basis including eight centre superintendents.

Clinic nurses continued to assist at ante-natal, midwives' and infant welfare clinics.

The three health visitors who received training during the year undertook the work of Field Work Instructors for health visitor students at the commencement of the academic year in October in accordance with the new regulations of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors.

The amount of time lost through sickness, 222 working days, was a decrease of 143 on the previous year, and was equivalent to the work of one full-time member of the staff.

The social worker appointed to assist health visitors resigned on 31st October; at the end of the year the post was still vacant owing to lack of suitable applicants. Arrangements were made for part of her duties, namely visits to newly arrived immigrants to be undertaken by tuberculosis visitors.

**Transport.** Essential user car allowances were paid to fifteen health visitors.

**Refresher Courses.** Two health visitors attended Field Work Instructors' Courses arranged by the Council for the Training of Health Visitors at the Extra Mural Department of the University of Manchester and one attended Queen Elizabeth College, London, arranged by the Health Visitors Association.



Also, two health visitors attended courses arranged by the Royal College of Nursing and National Council of Nurses, one at St. Mary's College, Durham, on "Current Problems in Public Health" and one at Highfield Hall, Southampton, on "The Expertise of Health Visiting".

**Health Visitors Training Course.** Of the 13 students who took the examination of the Royal Society of Health in July, all were successful.

Accommodation at the Adult Education Centre in Shakespeare Street was used as before and 14 students joined the 1965/66 course at its commencement in October. The City Council of Nottingham sponsored 6 of the students, 5 were sponsored by Nottinghamshire County Council and 2 by other authorities, and there was one independent student.

Under the rules issued by the Council for the Training of Health Visitors all training institutions are required to adopt the syllabus of training laid down by the Council for all courses commencing after September, 1965.

The training course which began on 1st October, 1965, is following the new curriculum and system of practical work training.

Training institutions are now responsible for the conduct of the qualifying examination and the Council for the Training of Health Visitors will grant certificates to successful students.

The Royal Society of Health is no longer the body responsible for the training and examination of these students.

## ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES

	ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS										INFANT CLINICS			TODDLER CLINICS			
	Doctors' Clinics				Midwives' Clinics			Relaxation Clinics			Attendances for blood samples only	No. of sessions	New cases	Total attendances	No. of sessions	New cases	Total attendances
	No. of sessions	New cases	Post-natal attendances	Total attendances	No. of sessions	New cases	Total attendances	No. of sessions	Total attendances	No. of sessions							
Aspley	65	74	18	567	49	287	891	—	—	83	99	228	2,306	38	11	661	
Basford	49	38	6	254	51	308	1,170	49	692	127	98	303	3,812	52	55	824	
Bilborough	51	27	10	243	48	85	192	45	279	32	45	133	1,603	45	27	568	
Bulwell	51	39	9	403	24	358	945	—	—	185	99	280	4,180	42	39	783	
Clifton (Farnboro' R.d.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	126	1,665	—	—	—	
Edwards Lane	46	9	2	49	51	366	1,519	50	448	187	99	398	4,253	50	19	1,009	
Ernest Purser	49	7	5	39	49	355	1,186	49	216	84	100	444	4,067	48	26	621	
Hyson Green	52	4	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	170	100	477	5,233	24	37	583	
John Ryle H.C.	52	8	3	42	51	449	1,664	49	444	567	149	324	3,323	49	24	767	
Radford	105	45	11	293	48	490	1,738	50	248	426	151	594	5,196	63	40	930	
Sherwood Rise	47	32	8	245	45	582	2,064	—	—	386	103	434	3,175	36	37	638	
Sneinton	98	110	35	926	52	620	2,340	52	327	524	148	623	5,203	48	33	730	
Wollaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	193	3,048	—	—	—	
	665	393	107	3,084	468	3,900	13,709	344	2,654	2,771	1,291	4,557	47,064	495	348	8,114	
Consultant	21	64	1	113				Paediatric Clinic						42	35	170	
								E.N.T. Clinic						4	8	10	



### DAY NURSERIES

The seven nurseries in the city provided places for 269 children, consisting of 23 for children under 6 months of age, 83 for those between 6 months and 2 years, and 163 for children aged 2-5 years.

Children were admitted according to social need, and the maximum waiting list during the year was 60. Reasons for admission are shown in the table.

Reason for admission	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Parent sole bread-winner	58%	59%	52%	46%	49%	47%
Family income insufficient	18%	18%	20%	23%	17%	16%
Mother a nurse, teacher, etc. . . . .	8%	10%	9%	11%	4%	5%
Bad housing conditions . .	5%	4%	8%	6%	9%	9%
Temporary special requests	4%	5%	6%	6%	11%	15%
Parent invalid, in prison, etc. . . . .	7%	4%	5%	8%	10%	8%

**Attendances.** The total for the year was 49,661.

Age Groups	Average daily attendance					
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
0-6 months . .	8	7	7	7	7	10
6 months-2 years..	65	66	62	67	64	75
2 years-5 years ..	136	132	128	129	133	129
TOTALS . .	<u>209</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>214</u>
Percentage total places . .	78·2	76·1	73·9	75·8	76·2	79·1



**Charges.** The standard daily charge was increased from 7/6d. to 8/- from 1st April, 1965, but the minimum rate remained at 1/6d.

Reduced charges based on a scale of assessment were granted to 148 of 154 applications received.

**Infectious Disease.** There were no notable outbreaks of infectious disease in nurseries during the year. New entrants were not admitted to a nursery during a period of quarantine after a case of infectious disease had occurred.

Infectious Disease	Number of cases					
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Measles ..	47	42	44	24	54	43
Chicken pox ..	—	15	9	27	7	15
German measles..	1	1	9	2	9	—
Sonne dysentery	—	1	6	6	4	51
Mumps ..	—	—	5	—	—	1
Whooping cough	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scarlet fever ..	1	1	—	1	1	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Staff.** Newly qualified nursery nurses filled the seven existing staff vacancies in September. As in previous years, the six months preceding this reinforcement was a time of difficulty due to staff shortage.

**Training Centre.** The training course for nursery nurses, which is administered by the Education Committee, had again many more applicants than places available.

**Training Day Nurseries.** The number of training nurseries remained at six, providing places for 30 students.

Of 54 students who entered for the examination of the Nursery Nurses' Examination Board, 51 were successful, and one deferred because of illness.

**Visits to Nurseries** Seventeen visits were made to nurseries by groups of students, postgraduate students and nurses.

### **NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948**

New applications were received from three persons for registration as daily minders, of whom one was approved and two rejected.

Six new applications for registration of playgroups were received. Five were approved and one deferred.

At the end of the year there were six registered child minders in the city caring for 24 children, and ten nursery or playgroup premises registered for 224 children.



ATTENDANCES AT DAY NURSERIES

	BULWELL			DOWSON			HEATHCOAT STREET			PIERREFONT			95 QUEEN'S DRIVE			RADFORD			SYCAMORE ROAD		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
JANUARY ..	45	94	398	—	64	414	15	348	207	30	197	440	35	283	181	—	176	395	47	155	486
FEBRUARY ..	56	105	369	—	74	526	37	306	303	28	163	453	39	275	199	—	175	417	46	172	487
MARCH ..	89	85	360	—	89	609	35	336	369	18	220	517	54	312	206	—	251	494	27	232	540
APRIL ..	43	167	357	—	105	464	23	268	319	19	156	421	43	238	177	—	153	310	7	229	415
MAY ..	20	219	549	—	134	592	41	283	347	21	216	512	32	295	190	—	182	517	59	251	519
JUNE ..	5	180	500	—	133	542	23	210	311	21	192	490	16	289	230	—	200	413	39	230	508
JULY ..	19	158	456	—	105	558	55	271	333	7	181	456	3	287	246	—	215	433	31	269	507
AUGUST ..	7	43	156	—	48	231	25	105	140	—	67	189	—	72	87	—	77	119	10	105	190
SEPTEMBER ..	24	157	426	—	118	523	82	297	305	7	128	564	—	292	171	14	258	429	41	240	433
OCTOBER ..	31	140	528	—	79	578	89	241	277	—	142	537	—	289	224	21	255	455	38	241	454
NOVEMBER ..	30	118	446	—	94	489	53	274	340	16	166	547	15	204	168	21	223	465	63	266	447
DECEMBER ..	24	77	348	—	87	442	44	180	223	24	114	382	16	127	116	16	108	342	31	186	342
TOTALS ..	393	1,543	4,893	—	1,130	5,968	522	3,119	3,564	191	1,942	5,508	253	2,963	2,195	72	2,273	4,789	439	2,576	5,328
	6,829			7,098			7,205			7,641			5,411			7,134			8,343		

Age Groups A: 0-6 months. B: 6 months-2 years. C: 2 years-5 years.  
 Total Attendances 1,870 15,546 32,245 Grand Total: 49,661.



## THE CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 830 illegitimate births in 1965, 13·77 per cent of all births. The infant mortality rate for this group was 34·94 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

All expectant mothers applying on social grounds for admission to hospital for their confinements attended the Health Department when the unmarried ones among them were interviewed by a senior health visitor or a social worker for advice concerning ante-natal care, the confinement and arrangements for the care of the baby. Those requiring admission to mother and baby homes were referred to the Southwell Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare.

An analysis of the ages of unmarried mothers interviewed showed that, of the total of 185, 35 were under twenty years of age and 4 were under sixteen, 2 of whom were fifteen and 2 were fourteen years old.

During the year 246 city expectant unmarried mothers were interviewed by the moral welfare workers of the Southwell Diocesan Board and the Corporation accepted financial responsibility for the maintenance in mother and baby homes of 40 of them, as well as one other who was under the supervision of a probation officer and one under the supervision of the Catholic Children's Society. A grant was paid to the Board for the moral welfare work carried out on behalf of the Corporation.

The following table gives the ages of mothers for whom vacancies were obtained at mother and baby homes:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age Group	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Under 15 ..	2	—	1	3	1	—
15 and 16 ..	5	15	18	7	11	6
17 and 18 ..	11	25	15	17	12	10
19 and 20 ..	9	10	8	6	11	5
Over 20 ..	15	11	13	11	13	6

## HOME NURSING SERVICE

Compared with 1964, the number of patients in the care of the Home Nursing Service showed an increase. The proportion of patients over the age of 65 was almost two-thirds of all patients being nursed.

Recruitment of new staff continued to present difficulties. The national shortage of trained nurses and the needs of the other health services restricted the number of suitable applicants.

The Health Committee authorised the employment of auxiliary staff on a case-to-case basis to provide a service for those patients in need of care both day and night. This service complemented that given by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation scheme for patients with cancer.

A regular collecting service came into operation for the disposal of incontinence pads and it was possible, therefore, to increase the scope of this scheme. The replacement of mackintosh and linen sheets by disposable polythene sheets and paper draw-sheets was of benefit to the patients and resulted in a saving in staff time. Home nurses used disposable syringes almost entirely and an experiment in the supply of disposable sterile dressing packs was also in operation during the year. All these measures helped to lighten the load of preparation and sterilising procedures carried out by the nurse in the patient's home.

Liaison between the department and the geriatric hospital was fostered at the end of the year by regular visits of an assistant superintendent to the hospital.



**Staff.** Eleven nurses were appointed during the year and twelve resigned, including one assistant superintendent. Two nurses were promoted to assistant superintendent posts. Although absence due to sickness and to maternity leave was reduced, the total number of days lost was equivalent to those which would be worked by three full-time nurses.

**Transport.** Car allowances were made to 40 members of the home nursing staff. A mini-van was provided for one nurse on late night duty and two additional motor scooters were obtained for use by nurses during the year.

**Training.** Nine nurses were successful in the examination for the Queen's Roll and the National Certificate of the Ministry of Health. Eight nurses commenced training in 1965; one of these was a sponsored student.

**Refresher Courses.** Two nurses attended a course at Exeter and the male assistant superintendent a one-week special course at the William Rathbone Staff College, Liverpool.

**Conferences.** Administrative nursing officers attended four one-day conferences arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.



## Comparative index of work over 7 years

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Register 1st January ..	1,837	1,828	1,736	1,707	1,719	1,621	1,617
New patients ..	3,962	3,893	4,185	4,372	4,605	4,989	5,115
Total visited ..	5,799	5,721	5,921	6,079	6,324	6,610	6,732
Register 31st Dec,	1,865	1,837	1,828	1,736	1,707	1,719	1,621
Total nursing visits	203,953	203,802	207,987	207,483	217,491	224,594	222,898
Total supervisory visits ..	2,298	1,720	1,944	2,474	1,447	2,366	2,341
Case load—visits per month per nurse ..	259	262	269	264	279	276	278
<b>Type of illness</b>							
Cardio-vascular	1,324	1,414	1,431	1,271	1,261	1,229	1,340
Central nervous	810	735	712	864	824	900	906
Alimentary ..	520	513	663	757	801	1,041	1,117
Respiratory ..	516	616	614	689	860	785	830
Malignant diseases	566	534	527	497	506	537	473
Senility ..	398	350	330	285	344	241	133
Skin diseases ..	296	254	296	218	104	120	104
Rheumatism, Arthritis ..	274	266	286	239	264	130	208
Trauma ..	334	275	279	—	—	—	—
Diabetes ..	289	265	269	277	272	275	283
Genito-urinary ..	219	228	243	336	355	401	431
Tuberculosis ..	113	131	137	159	191	210	175
Infectious fevers..	3	2	6	11	13	7	20
Other ..	98	138	128	476	529	734	718
TOTALS ..	5,760	5,721	5,921	6,079	6,324	6,610	6,732
<b>Age groups of Patients</b>							
4 years and under	0·9%	0·9%	0·9%	1·2%	1·2%	1·8%	1·7%
5—14 years ..	2·3%	1·8%	1·7%	1·3%	1·8%	2·2%	1·9%
15—44 ..	11·7%	10·9%	12·1%	10·8%	13·9%	15·5%	16·1%
45—64 ..	23·1%	23·9%	23·9%	24·6%	24·7%	26·1%	26·0%
65 and over ..	61·9%	62·5%	61·4%	62·1%	58·4%	54·4%	54·3%

## LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

### Issued by Home Nursing Service

Article	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Air rings .. ..	263	277	242	248	279
Bed pans .. ..	789	785	856	886	896
Back rests .. ..	492	455	499	462	509
Barrier outfits ..	316	322	400	441	659
Cradles .. ..	125	103	110	99	96
Crutches .. ..	20	15	25	26	23
Draw sheets .. ..	97	218	255	197	196
Elbow crutches ..	16	17	7	15	—
Feeding cups .. ..	71	65	77	65	64
Incontinent gowns ..	16	32	53	32	12
Infectious outfits ..	6	6	8	6	7
Lifting apparatus ..	13	10	7	—	—
Mackintosh sheets ..	489	636	780	843	809
Midwifery outfits ..	8	8	13	15	16
Sorbo cushions .. ..	319	367	496	478	492
Syringes 5cc. T.B. ..	346	319	387	426	649
Syringes 2cc. .. ..	—	—	1	1	8
Syringes others .. ..	—	4	6	14	14
Urinals .. ..	400	409	437	393	425
Walking tripods .. ..	139	100	68	24	6
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>5,160</b>

### Issued from Health Service Store

Article	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Air beds .. ..	1	—	—	—	—
Bed tables .. ..	2	4	4	4	2
Bedsteads .. ..	65	66	89	62	57
Commodore .. ..	295	271	196	196	222
Invalid chairs .. ..	152	190	140	129	178
Mattresses .. ..	72	76	104	75	64
Self lifting poles ..	14	9	—	—	—
Walking frames .. ..	7	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>523</b>

In addition to the above, the following disposable equipment was issued.

Article	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Draw sheets .. ..	780	866	473	451	—
Polythene sheets ..	436	360	200	48	—
Incontinence pads—thick	17,520	325	—	—	—
—thin	13,680	21	—	—	—



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below is compiled from statutory notifications and reports furnished by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Dysentery ..	93	64	53	50	133	261	285
Food poisoning ..	8	79	29	29	63	33	151
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Typhoid fever ..	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Measles ..	2,622	2,650	3,853	1,917	4,083	3,054	1,852
Pneumonia ..	49	66	102	99	206	152	189
Tuberculosis ..	145	175	162	207	208	205	279
Whooping cough	117	137	216	70	115	232	206
Scarlet fever ..	191	92	75	69	124	198	510
Erysipelas ..	6	18	6	9	8	12	18
Puerp. pyrexia ..	29	24	23	20	33	15	31
Cero-spin. fever ..	1	1	4	4	5	4	4
Poliomyelitis:							
paralytic ..	—	1	—	—	4	3	9
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis:							
infectious ..	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
post infective ..	3	3	6	1	1	8	2
Ophth. neonat. ..	6	14	5	5	6	7	11

**Food Poisoning.** The number of cases notified and confirmed bacteriologically showed a considerable reduction to eight, there being no major outbreaks during the year. As usual, however episodes of apparent food poisoning occurred where no organism was isolated, and a number of symptomless excretors of food poisoning organisms were detected.

The causative organisms isolated were:—

Salm. typhimurium	..	2	Salm. newport	..	1
Salm. brandenburg	..	2	Salm. stanley	..	1
Salm. anatum	..	2			

Among the symptomless excretors the predominant organism was Salm. brandenburg, present in seven of 11 cases.

**Paratyphoid Fever.** In May paratyphoid B infection occurred in a person who, though not resident in the city, was on the staff of one of the day nurseries. This was evidently a sporadic case, and no source of infection was found in the nursery, nor did any further cases develop.

A limited outbreak of paratyphoid B due to infected milk occurred in Blackpool in July. One Nottingham child aged six years who had consumed some of the milk while on holiday there was found to be infected, although symptomless, but her condition cleared rapidly with treatment.

**Typhoid Fever.** A case of typhoid fever occurred in May in a young Indian boy recently arrived in England by air. The date of onset was such that infection could have occurred in India, London or Nottingham, but it was finally considered to be almost certain that he was infected in India, detailed investigations among contacts in this country having proved entirely negative. He responded well to treatment and no further cases occurred.

As a result of routine bacteriological testing carried out on employees of a local food firm, a Jamaican who had been in this country for seven years was found to be a typhoid carrier. A period of intensive treatment in hospital apparently cleared up the carrier condition, but supervision was continued and the man ceased employment as a food-handler. No case of infection arose from this source.



A West Indian woman previously known to be a typhoid carrier was found during the year to be again excreting typhoid organisms, and had prolonged chemotherapy in an attempt to cure the condition. She was not working in any capacity which would have carried risk to the public.

**Measles.** There were 2,622 cases notified compared with 2,650 in 1964. The expected biennial increase was not reflected in figures for the calendar year, but showed itself in high numbers of notifications for the last quarter of 1964 and the first of 1965.

Two children were known to have died while suffering from measles, one case being complicated by encephalitis, the other by bronchopneumonia.

**Whooping Cough.** There was again a reduction in the number of cases notified, from 137 in 1964 to 117. Of this number 28 had received at least the primary immunising course of three injections. Few doctors with experience in general practice or child welfare clinic work have any doubt that mild or modified whooping cough in the "immunised" is quite common but is usually difficult or impossible to prove, and is therefore not notified.

One death in a child who had whooping cough was the subject of an inquest, when it was recorded that death was due to the accidental impaction of a foreign body in the pharynx.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Notifications ..	117	137	216	70	115	232	206	153	247
Deaths ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
No. immunised ..	4,301	4,118	4,046	4,241	5,118	4,183	3,677	3,565	3,438

ANALYSIS BY AGES

	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year .. ..	7	9	16
1— 4 years .. ..	27	30	57
5— 9 .. ..	14	24	38
10—14 .. ..	2	2	4
15+ .. ..	1	1	2
<b>TOTALS</b> ..	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>117</b>

**Poliomyelitis.** No case of poliomyelitis occurred in the city during 1965; only one has been recorded in the past four years.

	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Total	Deaths
1957 ..	17	3	20	—
58 ..	4	—	4	1
59 ..	9	—	9	1
60 ..	3	1	4	—
61 ..	4	—	4	—
62 ..	—	—	—	—
63 ..	—	—	—	—
64 ..	1	—	1	—
65 ..	—	—	—	—

Age Group	1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 4 ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	2	-	1	7	4
5- 9 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
10-14 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
15-24 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
25+ ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	1
<b>TOTALS</b> ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	9	-	4	-	20	-



**Diphtheria.** It is of interest to observe that the last case of diphtheria in the city was as long ago as 1949. Notifications were made sporadically over the intervening years, but each case turned out to be either some other condition or a carrier of the organism.

**Encephalitis.** Five cases were known to have occurred, three complicating measles, one mumps and one virus pneumonia. The last and one of the measles cases proved fatal.

**Venereal Disease.** There was a considerable increase in the total number of new patients attending clinics. Not all of these, of course, were found to have venereal disease, and it may be that people now have less inhibitions about attending a clinic for investigation.

The incidence of gonorrhoea, however, continued to rise, from 677 cases recorded in 1964 to 703. Of this total 485 cases occurred in males and 218 in females.

The number of new cases of syphilis was 49 compared with 75 in 1964, only four cases, all males, presenting at an early stage of the disease. Of 18 women found to be suffering from syphilis, 15 were pregnant at the time of diagnosis.

**Hookworm Infection.** These intestinal parasites, an important cause of anaemia and other ill-health in the tropics, have been estimated by various observers to occur in 10 to 40 per cent of immigrants from tropical and subtropical climates. The usual mode of transmission is through the skin, commonly of bare feet, from contaminated soil in which the parasite has developed to the infective larval stage.

The reported finding of hookworm ova in the faeces of two local Pakistani children who were born in this country and had

never been abroad suggested that transmission could occur under English climatic conditions. This was not previously regarded as possible, but the suggestion was supported by experimental work recently published in the medical press.

No evidence of faecal contamination was found locally on investigation of the cases mentioned, but in an attempt to assess the extent of the problem a survey was started.

### IMMUNISATION

The recommended schedule of immunisation remained unchanged from 1964 and comprised protection against:—

Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus	at 2, 3, 4 and 12 months of age
Poliomyelitis	at 6, 7 and 8 months and at school entry
Smallpox	at 13 months
Diphtheria and tetanus	reinforcement at school entry
Tuberculosis	at 13 years

**Poliomyelitis.** The administration of oral vaccine was the routine procedure in the department. Some general practitioners continued to use inactivated vaccine by injection, either alone or combined with vaccines against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in the form of a quadruple vaccine.



## ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	Number of injections given during 1965					
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—29 years	30—39 years	Others	Total
First ..	155	6	19	14	1	195
Second ..	152	6	21	11	1	191
Third ..	136	8	19	17	2	182
Fourth ..	19	4	—	—	2	25
TOTALS ..	462	24	59	42	6	593

	Number of oral doses given during 1965					
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—29 years	30—39 years	Others	Total
First ..	4,459	714	490	269	81	6,013
Second ..	4,344	689	474	246	79	5,832
Third ..	4,209	614	422	226	77	5,548
Reinforcing	83	—	—	—	—	83
Fourth ..	81	2,539	1	3	17	2,641
TOTALS ..	13,176	4,556	1,387	744	254	20,117

## IMMUNITY INDEX

	Number of persons given primary courses at 31.12.65				
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—29 years	30—39 years	Total
No. of persons ..	15,269	41,883	54,260	20,216	131,628
Estimated population	28,000	46,400	67,500	45,700	187,600
% Immunised	54·5	90·3	80·4	44·2	70·2

It is hoped that recent administrative changes leading to readier availability of vaccine at welfare centres will result in a higher percentage of acceptances.

**Diphtheria.** The following tables show the number of injections performed and of children fully immunised.

**ANALYSIS OF IMMUNISATIONS**  
Numbers carried out

	Primary Immunisations				Re-inforcing Injections	
	Pre-school children	School children	By Health Dept. Medical Staff	By General Practitioners	By Health Dept. Medical Staff	By General Practitioners
1954 ..	3,436	753	2,525	1,664	3,161	227
55 ..	4,390	1,001	3,723	1,668	3,540	218
56 ..	3,125	787	2,586	1,326	2,628	159
57 ..	3,487	345	2,589	1,243	1,266	143
58 ..	3,595	939	3,423	1,111	6,154	160
59 ..	3,704	662	3,186	1,180	3,142	113
60 ..	4,167	820	3,744	1,243	2,483	249
61 ..	5,022	1,078	4,580	1,520	3,135	304
62 ..	4,250	104	3,374	980	2,922	151
63 ..	4,042	670	3,758	954	5,173	153
64 ..	4,145	674	3,954	865	4,788	197
65 ..	4,303	521	3,872	952	4,888	266

**Progressive totals of children who had received a primary course of immunisation by 31st December**

	0—4 years		5—14 years		0—14 years	
	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.
1954 ..	13,761	53	40,731	87	54,492	75
55 ..	14,481	57	42,063	88	56,544	77
56 ..	14,133	57	42,980	88	57,113	78
57 ..	14,253	59	42,832	87	57,085	78
58 ..	14,725	60	42,840	87	57,565	78
59 ..	16,862	68	40,658	82	57,520	78
60 ..	17,154	68	41,398	84	58,552	79
61 ..	19,118	73	40,724	84	59,842	80
62 ..	19,721	74	38,855	81	58,576	79
63 ..	19,940	72	38,602	83	58,542	79
64 ..	20,026	73	38,707	83	58,733	79
65 ..	18,264	65	40,989	88	59,253	80



These figures and a pilot survey carried out during the year at two welfare centres show that the percentage of children fully immunised in early childhood remained disappointingly low at 65 per cent in the 0-4 age group.

**Whooping Cough.** Primary vaccination courses were given to 4,271 children under 5 years of age, and reinforcing doses at 12 to 18 months to 2,222 who had commenced their primary course before the age of 4 months.

#### ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
By general practitioners	951	855	954	969	1,481	1,233
By Health Dept. medical staff .. .. .	3,350	3,263	3,092	3,272	3,637	2,950
TOTAL .. .. .	4,301	4,118	4,046	4,241	5,118	4,183

**Tetanus.** A course of three injections was given to 4,322 children of whom 4,283 were in the age group 0 to 4 years.

The great majority of all procedures carried out under the last three headings were in the form of administration of triple (combined diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) vaccine.

**Smallpox.** The number of primary vaccinations in the second year of life performed in 1965 showed a slight increase on the 1964 figure, but was still well down compared with the 1957-62 average.

A considerable rise in the number of revaccinations performed is not readily explained, since no major smallpox alarm occurred in the country during the year. It may well be a reflection of increased emigration and holidays abroad.

**ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS**

	Numbers of Persons Vaccinated					
	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15 years & over	Total	By Health Dept. Medical Staff
Primary Vaccination	190	1,964	35	64	2,253	1,679
Re-Vaccination	—	20	22	233	275	85

**INFANT VACCINATION**

	Primary vaccinations at recommended age	Percentage of births during same period
1954 .. ..	1,971	37.9
55 .. ..	1,143	23.2
56 .. ..	1,537	29.8
57 .. ..	2,229	45.4
58 .. ..	3,456	65.3
59 .. ..	3,504	64.8
60 .. ..	2,447	43.0
61 .. ..	2,463	42.2
62 .. ..	2,946	47.6
63 .. ..	235	3.8
64 .. ..	1,509	23.7
65 .. ..	1,698	27.5



**Tuberculosis.** The offer of B.C.G. vaccination to school children attaining the age of 13 years continued, the acceptance rate being 73·5 per cent.

Positive reactions to the Heaf test occurred in 13·6 per cent of those tested, a proportion comparable with preceding years.

All positive reactors were offered chest X-ray examination. Of those accepting, no case of active tuberculosis was found, but five were noted for observation because of some radiological abnormality and three, whose X-rays were normal, because of a strongly positive tuberculin reaction.

## ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Schools visited .. ..	43	50	52	50	51	46
No. of 13 year olds ..	4,557	5,044	5,099	5,038	5,306	6,410
,, acceptances .. ..	3,349*	3,621	3,775	3,855	3,897	4,443
,, refusals .. ..	1,059	1,274	1,191	1,076	1,297	1,853
,, others .. ..	149	149	133	107	112	114
No. tested .. ..	3,428	3,592	3,562	3,608	3,674	4,154
negative reactors ..						
vaccinated .. ..	2,639	3,019	3,001	3,044	3,308	3,553
positive reactors ..	468†	401	460	479	307	524
Vaccination inspections ..	2,394	2,750	2,626	2,577	3,169	2,908

\* Average % of acceptances 1960-1965 was 72·9%.

† Average % of positive reactions 1960-1965 was 12·0%.

**Yellow Fever.** Sessions were held once weekly at 134 Mansfield Road, and a total of 528 persons were vaccinated during the year.

**Anthrax.** An effective vaccine against anthrax recently became available and it is expected that arrangements will soon be completed for protection to be offered, either by general practitioners or medical staff of the department, to those at special risk of contracting this infection.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

I have pleasure in acknowledging this contribution by Mr. J. C. Wake, A.C.I.S., M.Inst.T., M.I.R.T.E., the General Manager, on the eighteenth year of the Nottingham City Ambulance Service, and also his ready co-operation at all times.

**Salaried Staff.** I regret to have to report that Staff Officer F. Price, who joined the Service in 1948, passed away suddenly on 12th April, 1965.

Driver/Attendant R. Berridge was promoted to the resultant vacancy on 1st June, 1965.

**Operational Staff.** This section consists of:—

Shift Leaders .. ..	7
Male Driver/Attendants ..	64
Female Driver/Attendants ..	9
	—
Total .. ..	80
	—

Arising from an East Midland Provincial Council decision to increase the Leading Drivers' pay by 5d. per hour, subject to their duties being of a defined supervisory and administrative nature, it was approved that their designations be changed to Shift Leaders, thus avoiding confusion should any future survey into the duties of supervisory drivers be initiated.

Permission was granted to recruit four of the five drivers required to operate the 40-hour week which comes into force on 3rd January, 1966, and the fifth driver will be included in the estimates for 1966/67.



As the control staff will also operate a 40-hour week, one of the existing driver/attendants will have to be appointed Shift Leader to act as their relief. This Shift Leader, when not engaged in the control, will be used in a supervisory capacity on routine ambulance duties.

**Vehicle Fleet.** At 1st January, 1965, our fleet strength was 31 vehicles. During January, 1965, this was reduced to 30 vehicles when ambulance 906 was written off due to extensive accident damage and a replacement has not yet been received.

During November, ambulance 904, which was due for replacement in August, 1965, had to be withdrawn from service due to its general unserviceable condition, which would not have been economical to repair and, as the replacement which is on order had not been received, this further reduced the fleet strength to 29 vehicles.

During December the loan of a demonstration ambulance was obtained from Appleyard of Leeds, but on the day when these arrangements were made, ambulance 908 was involved in a major accident and is now in the coach-builders' works for extensive repairs.

Serious difficulties have been created due to lack of vehicle availability for maintenance, consequent upon the above, and particularly to the delay in deliveries of replacement vehicles and one additional vehicle ordered for delivery in August. The old vehicles due for replacement demand a disproportionate amount of attention at the expense of routine maintenance which should be carried out on the remainder of the fleet.

**Driver/Attendant and Vehicle/Patient Ratio**

Year	Patients	Driver Attendants	Ratio	Vehicles	Ratio
1949 ..	54,297	60	1 : 904	22	1 : 2,468
50 ..	62,858	61	1 : 1,030	22	1 : 2,857
55 ..	93,405	63	1 : 1,482	27	1 : 3,459
56 ..	95,551	70	1 : 1,365	29	1 : 3,294
60 ..	125,597	72	1 : 1,744	29	1 : 4,330
61 ..	147,843	76*	1 : 1,945	30	1 : 4,928
62 ..	157,736	77	1 : 2,048	30	1 : 5,258
63 ..	167,744	77	1 : 2,178	30	1 : 5,591
64 ..	179,672	78	1 : 2,303	31	1 : 5,796
65 ..	180,901	80	1 : 2,261	30†	1 : 6,030

\* 42 hour week introduced.

† Although the fleet complement is 32, one vehicle has been out of service since January and the additional vehicle has not been delivered so the actual number of vehicles on the road was 30.

**Mileage and Patients.** The number of patients carried and the mileage involved in 1965 continued to show an increase on previous years. The highest number of patients carried in one day was 744 on the 31st May, compared with 767 on the 24th November, 1964. The record daily mileage was 2,644 on 1st July, compared with 2,483 on 25th May, 1964. The increase in the number of patients this year against 1964 is 1,229, and the mileage increase is 22,136.

Although every effort is made by liaison with hospital departments to reduce to a minimum the patient's waiting time, unfortunately this still occurs. I can foresee, with the general increase in patients and mileage, even longer delays occurring unless an increase in vehicles can be granted or a greater effort by hospitals and places of treatment to verify the authorisation for



ambulance transport. It is only the willingness of driver/attendants to work overtime which enables patients to get home in the evening at a reasonable time.

The individual care of a patient lessens because of the numbers carried by ambulances and dual-purpose vehicles and each day patients are invariably late for their appointments owing to capacity loads being carried whenever possible.

Emergency calls and doctors' admissions to hospitals can disorganise carefully pre-laid plans causing delays of patients already allocated to the ambulance which has to be redirected to these emergencies.

I would again recommend that one or even two vehicles should be purchased, in addition to the existing fleet, for stand-by duties to cover these calls. Emergency calls especially can denude the Service of an ambulance for 45 to 50 minutes according to the nature of the incident.

The ever-increasing traffic congestion is another cause for delays. The General Hospital Orthopaedic Clinic and Broad Street Clinic are situated in the centre of areas where this congestion is greatest and any delays thus caused to patients attending these clinics in the early part of the morning can cause a back-log of work throughout the rest of the day.

Ambulances based at the Wilford sub-station have, on occasions, taken 40 minutes, during peak hours on Clifton Bridge, to do a journey which a few years ago would have taken 15 minutes.

**Long-distance Journeys.** During the past year, there was an increase of 50 in the number of road journeys by Ambulance

Service vehicles, a total of 151 compared with 101 in 1964. The road journeys are in addition to the 206 journeys which were made to Derby. The principal destination was Sheffield, to which 77 journeys were made.

A total of 99 journeys by rail was made, as against 136 last year, the principal destinations being Sheffield, London and Skegness.

37 patients were conveyed by bus, the same total as in 1964.

**Emergency Cases.** No major accident occurred during 1965.

The Ambulance Service was called out to many road accidents and had to deal with casualties which consisted of 27 killed and 2,316 injured.

Emergency cases for the year have totalled 8,264 compared with 7,915 during 1964. The highest number of emergency cases in one day was 42 on 24th December.

**Rechargeable Mileage.** During the year, 976 patients have been conveyed for other authorities, giving rechargeable figures of 2,322 sitting-case vehicle miles and 3,175 ambulance miles.

**Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile.** Separate figures are not available for ambulances and for sitting-case vehicles. Working expenses per vehicle mile are tabulated in appendix C; they are intended to be an indication only of the trend of working expenses. They do not include capital charges nor vehicle hire charges.



**Civil Defence.** Instruction to the Ambulance and First Aid Section is being given by the Chief Ambulance Officer, the Station Officer and the Staff Officer, Civil Defence. Instruction is given on four nights a week and often required two instructors per night. The present instructors are members of the examination panel for the Civil Defence standard test examinations, and also visit other authorities to carry out this work.

The Civil Defence driving school gives volunteers an opportunity to learn to drive, and instruction is given by members of the City Ambulance Service under the supervision of the Staff Officer, Civil Defence.

**Visits.** Over the year, numerous organisations have visited the Beechdale Ambulance Station and shown great interest in the operation of the Service.

**Malicious Calls.** During the year malicious calls have been on the increase, one offender being brought to court in January.

Numerous calls were received by the Police, Fire Brigade and the Ambulance Service during the latter months of the year and through close co-operation between the General Post Office and officers of the Ambulance Service a girl was apprehended whilst making a malicious call. On further investigation it was found that five 13-14 year old schoolgirls had been making calls for a considerable time. The matter is now in the hands of the police.

APPENDIX A

Month	Emergencies		Admissions		Discharges		Outpatients		Unclassified		Service		Total	
	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
1965														
JANUARY	609	3,134	894	6,387	1,159	5,546	12,597	32,447	31	483	2,018	15,290	50,015	
FEBRUARY	551	2,723	801	5,754	978	4,768	11,787	30,500	30	243	1,732	14,147	45,720	
MARCH	649	3,338	862	5,806	1,100	4,845	12,866	33,450	36	713	2,077	15,513	50,229	
APRIL	703	3,523	829	6,045	1,023	4,958	11,705	30,425	36	256	2,268	14,296	47,475	
MAY	695	3,469	894	6,301	1,095	4,999	12,902	32,868	34	507	2,131	15,620	50,275	
JUNE	717	3,527	876	6,351	1,027	5,206	12,379	31,925	36	298	2,221	15,035	49,528	
JULY	716	3,468	824	6,027	1,092	6,316	12,395	33,371	43	716	2,283	15,070	52,181	
AUGUST	772	3,799	777	5,517	986	4,623	11,671	32,172	49	605	2,289	14,255	49,005	
SEPTEMBER	614	3,114	810	5,596	992	4,556	12,533	33,225	50	682	2,431	14,999	49,604	
OCTOBER	747	3,729	816	5,760	997	5,283	12,923	33,634	30	270	2,087	15,513	50,763	
NOVEMBER	695	3,519	910	6,526	1,105	5,268	13,536	34,804	44	425	2,090	16,290	52,632	
DECEMBER	796	3,876	981	6,992	1,045	5,863	12,013	31,877	38	407	2,108	14,873	51,123	
TOTAL	8,264	41,219	10,274	73,062	12,599	62,231	149,307	390,698	457	5,605	25,735	180,901	598,550	

P = Patients. M = Miles.



## APPENDIX B.

## PATIENTS AND MILES BY EACH TYPE OF VEHICLE

Month	Ambulances		Sitting-Case Cars		Dual-purpose Vehicles		Total	
	1965 Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles
Jan. ..	6,144	24,309	174	988	8,972	24,718	15,290	50,015
Feb. ..	5,666	22,287	125	716	8,356	22,717	14,147	45,720
Mar. ..	6,298	24,196	234	1,131	8,981	24,902	15,513	50,229
April ..	5,760	23,404	207	1,212	8,329	22,859	14,296	47,475
May ..	6,291	25,037	146	981	9,183	24,257	15,620	50,275
June ..	5,990	24,258	201	1,088	8,844	24,182	15,035	49,528
July ..	5,923	25,291	151	715	8,996	26,175	15,070	52,181
Aug. ..	5,814	23,753	185	895	8,256	24,357	14,255	49,005
Sept. ..	6,027	24,709	207	1,096	8,765	23,799	14,999	49,604
Oct. ..	6,434	25,674	241	1,067	8,838	24,022	15,513	50,763
Nov. ..	6,836	27,184	247	1,215	9,207	24,233	16,290	52,632
Dec. ..	6,062	26,209	168	1,520	8,643	23,394	14,873	51,123
TOTALS	73,245	296,311	2,286	12,624	105,370	289,615	180,901	598,550

## APPENDIX C. FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND STATISTICAL RECORD FROM 1948 to 1965

Year ended on 31st December	Total miles	Total patients	Average miles per patient	Patients carried per thousand miles run	Cost per vehicle mile for year ended on preceding 31st March	Maximum mileage on any one day	Maximum No. of patients on any one day	Highest No. of emergency calls on any one day	Total expenditure for year ended on preceding 31st March
1948 .. (6 months)	147,317	23,301	6.32	158.17	d. —	—	—	—	£ —
1949 ..	301,426	54,297	5.55	180.13	22.66	1,498	246	27	28,154 (9 months)
1950 ..	321,673	62,858	5.12	195.41	27.92	1,445	287	25	37,440
1955 ..	389,311	93,405	4.09	244.36	34.17	1,865	429	34	58,578
1956 ..	397,636	95,551	4.09	244.41	33.45	1,658	425	30	60,947
1957 ..	369,790	92,798	3.93	254.68	40.49	1,477	402	33	68,588
1958 ..	396,834	100,079	3.92	255.38	42.73	1,798	468	33	70,521
1959 ..	453,686	111,011	4.04	247.28	40.80	1,957	528	31	85,730
1960 ..	470,140	125,597	3.71	269.60	37.47	1,980	568	34	85,605
1961 ..	510,018	147,843	3.43	291.33	39.64	2,227	633	34	92,247
1962 ..	503,812	157,736	3.19	313.48	44.77	2,246	672	33	107,369
1963 ..	536,735	167,744	3.20	312.53	44.81	2,398	742	42	108,444
1964 ..	576,414	179,672	3.21	311.53	44.22	2,483	767	59	111,570
1965 ..	598,550	180,901	3.31	302.23	48.45	2,644	744	42	118,340



## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### CARE OF OLDER PEOPLE

The number of requests for help in the care of the elderly was not appreciably changed from the previous year, and this work occupied a good deal of the time and resources of both the Home Nursing and Home Help Services. The most difficult problems were those associated with the feeble, confused and uncared-for for whom hospital accommodation was not readily available.

Suitable patients were admitted for short-term care to the City Hospital by arrangement with the geriatric physician, on the recommendation of the family doctor—an arrangement which often gave a welcome period of relief to a hard-pressed family.

**Voluntary Services.** The Women's Voluntary Service provided hot meals twice weekly to an average number of 350 people in need in the course of the year—63 more than the average in 1964. Including those supplied to the Welfare Department Occupation Centre, approximately 34,000 meals were distributed. The "Meals on Wheels" service was supplemented by the opening of three luncheon clubs in different parts of the city where ambulant old people could attend for meals. These proved popular, and more clubs were planned.

In consultation with a senior medical officer of the Health Department, voluntary workers, 24 in all, continued to visit old people both at home and in hospitals. Assistance in the form of clothing was also supplied to many in need.

Other voluntary activities appreciated by old people in hospitals and homes were piano recitals and the supervision of suitable gentle exercise on "Music and Movement" lines.

For some years, various welfare foods were sold to people of retirement age by the Nottingham Council of Social Service at reduced prices. The Council moved in April to new premises with insufficient storage space to enable them to continue with the service, but the Health Department agreed to undertake distribution from the Welfare Food Centre at 29 Mansfield Road, the Council of Social Service retaining all financial responsibility. This arrangement worked smoothly, and all concerned were appreciative that the continuation of the service was made possible.

**Health Visiting.** The sources from which information was received about old people in need and the various agencies through which assistance was arranged by the health visitors are shown in the accompanying tables.

A health visitor continued to make weekly visits to the geriatric units at the General and City Hospitals to receive information about patients due to be discharged and to report progress of those returned home.

Cases reported by	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Geriatric unit—after care ..	54	96	111	152	152
"    "    reports ..	—	—	—	—	33
Health Department ..	63	105	94	60	46
General Hospital ..	33	60	35	41	45
General practitioners ..	19	25	26	40	41
Welfare Services Department	24	12	28	39	11
Relations and neighbours ..	47	45	35	35	41
Health visitors ..	32	26	47	31	65
Voluntary organisations ..	1	2	1	30	15
Clergy ..	—	1	—	—	—
Others ..	9	7	18	70	44
Total new visits ..	282	380	395	498	493
Re-visits ..	2,791	5,064	4,536	3,920	4,078
Total ..	3,073	5,444	4,931	4,418	4,571



Assistance arranged through ..	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Home Help Service ..	173	190	185	164	193
General practitioner ..	115	127	145	127	102
Relatives—advice ..	83	110	96	90	108
Welfare Services Department	74	77	84	72	94
W.V.S.: Meals on wheels ..	51	83	80	67	47
General Dispensary ..	60	59	61	50	65
W.V.S. clothing ..	35	49	54	49	49
Housing Department ..	28	45	45	47	42
National Assistance Board ..	30	42	41	41	64
Public health inspector ..	23	25	30	29	47
Convalescence ..	18	26	28	20	27
Blind Institute ..	7	17	16	15	4
Council of Social Service ..	13	27	16	11	26
Mental Health Services ..	39	32	12	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>868</b>

**Chiropody.** Treatment of persons in priority groups was provided through the agency of the Nottingham General Dispensary with whom the arrangements continued to work smoothly. New patients were recommended by general practitioners, medical officers, health visitors, home nurses and midwives. With the object of saving extra visits by professional staff, an experimental scheme for the issue, by the Women's Voluntary Service, of priority cards for treatment was introduced and appeared to be working satisfactorily.

The table below shows the number of those treated in each priority group and the number of treatments given.

Priority Group	No. of Persons			No. of treatments
	Surgery	Home	Total	
Aged ..	3,009	785	3,794	25,886
Handicapped ..	176	30	206	1,209
Expectant mothers ..	6	2	8	21
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>27,116</b>

The totals for 1964 were 3,432 patients and 23,701 treatments.

## NUFFIELD HOUSE

The Octagon Club at Nuffield House continued effectively to fulfil its function as a day therapeutic and occupational community for the elderly who are threatened by mental deterioration.

**Attendance.** There were 47 new admissions and at the end of the year 91 persons were on the register. The average daily attendance was 44. Three men and seven women were unable to settle down and ceased to attend after a few days.

Of the members enrolled during the year, 30 were living alone, including two in rented rooms, and 17 were living with relatives.

In the course of the year, three members were admitted to mental hospitals and 11 died. No deaths occurred among members enrolled during 1965. Residential accommodation was arranged for five members who could no longer live alone, and two members who required nursing care were admitted to a mental hospital day centre.

**Staff.** There were no changes during the year.

**Transport.** Travelling arrangements continued along similar lines to last year.



## PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

Meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee of statutory and voluntary social services were held on 21 occasions during the year.

Of 69 families whose circumstances were discussed, 44 were new cases, and referral was made by various agencies, the most common presenting symptom of family inadequacy being arrears of rent, and the consequent threat of eviction.

By providing an opportunity for pooling of information, these meetings serve a useful purpose in improving the understanding between social workers from different services and in leading to more efficient use of the resources available. They are also leading to a clearer distinction between "families with problems", when often help or guidance from one service is all that is required, and genuine "problem families" when a concerted effort by several services may be needed to make any impression on an established routine of muddle and hopelessness.

## TUBERCULOSIS

## Cases on Clinic Register

	Men	Women	Children	Total	
				1965	1964
Respiratory .. ..	841	773	142	1,756	1,912
Non-Respiratory .. ..	35	95	26	156	152
New respiratory cases bacteriologically confirmed					
* Group I .. ..	24	10	—	34	29
Group II .. ..	24	3	—	27	24
Group III .. ..	5	1	—	6	18
TOTAL .. ..	53	14	—	67	71
New respiratory cases not bacteriologically confirmed					
Group I .. ..	12	11	14	37	60
Group II .. ..	4	1	—	5	17
Group III .. ..	2	1	—	3	4
TOTAL .. ..	18	13	14	45	81
New non-respiratory cases	6	12	3	21	23
Cases having positive broncho-pulmonary secretion during year .. ..				81	65
Examination of Contacts:					
No. of contacts investigated New: 1,272 .. ..				2,782	2,501
Old : 1,510 .. ..					
Number found to be tuberculous .. ..				13	17
Percentage .. ..				0.47	0.68
Deaths from tuberculosis .. ..				13	14
Death rate per 1,000 population .. ..				0.04	0.04
Number of home visits made by health visitors .. ..				7,280	7,290

- \* Group I Cases having an affected area not exceeding in aggregate  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one lung  
 Group II Cases having an affected area not exceeding in aggregate  $\frac{2}{3}$  of one lung  
 Group III Cases having an affected area exceeding  $\frac{2}{3}$  of one lung. This includes military tuberculosis



**B.C.G. Vaccination.** Investigation of young contacts of cases of tuberculosis was carried out at special sessions at the Chest Centre. Tuberculin testing was performed on 585 such contacts and 474 were vaccinated.

**Rehousing.** Applications by patients for rehousing were considered in conjunction with the chest physician. Rehousing was recommended for four applicants, one of whom, however, removed to Scotland after turning down three offers of housing locally.

**Care Committee.** Meetings were held once every six weeks to consider new applications for milk at a reduced rate and to review the cases in which the cheap milk concession was already in force.

**Other Social Work.** The decline in the number of notified cases of tuberculosis continued and again more time was available for work with persons suffering from other chest conditions. Seventy-nine new tuberculous cases were dealt with and 49 new non-tuberculous cases. The figures in the table include both tuberculous and non-tuberculous cases. Patients and their families were supplied with clothing by the National Assistance Board, Newstead Hospital, and the Women's Voluntary Service.

Two families were referred to the Children's Department for help while the parents were ill, and five children in all were taken into care, one from one family and four from the other.

One patient attended the Welfare Services Department centre for occupational therapy and two patients were provided with therapy at home by the British Red Cross Society.

The social worker continued to pay weekly visits to Newstead Hospital to help patients with their personal problems. The "Friends of Newstead" helped several patients as follows: by providing transport to take an elderly lady patient shopping, by paying the fare for a relative to travel from Worksop to visit a patient, and by paying for the petrol for a B.R.C.S. helper to bring the elderly wife of a patient to visit him.

The Nottingham Children's Welfare Fund helped a family consisting of father, mother and six children by paying the fare for the children so that the family could take advantage of an offer of a free caravan holiday at the seaside.

The Nottingham Council of Social Service was able to provide a helper to look after the young children of a patient in hospital while the mother visited him.

Several families and individual patients needing special help were visited regularly by the social worker in an attempt to resolve some of their money problems. Some of the families needed temporary help only, while others needed long-term casework.

Type of Assistance	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Milk at reduced rate .. .. .	26	29	36	44	146	112
Referred to National Assistance Board	26	61	67	103	160	264
Loan of bedding .. .. .	3	5	11	33	32	53
Loan of nursing equipment .. .. .	—	—	—	—	22	50
Domestic help } Home Help	8	30	14	11	20	21
} Service .. .. .						
} Other help	1	—	—	—	2	16
Financial advice .. .. .	32	56	64	70	58	*
Housing .. .. .	32	46	31	34	39	*
Advice—general .. .. .	20	25	15	18	25	*
Clothing provided .. .. .	29	35	40	37	27	35
Child care arranged .. .. .	2	2	3	5	16	*
Employment arrangements .. .. .	18	43	39	57	102	83
Training arrangements .. .. .	4	8	11	13	14	26
Convalescence .. .. .	14	8	7	7	8	21
Other matters, inc. occup. therapy .. .. .	45	85	74	55	152	243
TOTALS .. .. .	260	433	412	487	723	924

\*Previously included in "Other matters".

**Notification of Tuberculosis in Immigrants.** Notification of tuberculosis was made in respect of 30 immigrants; the table below shows the nationality of persons affected and comparative numbers in recent years. Six of the 30 had been in this country for less than two years.



Nationality	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Asian .. .. .	25	17	14	16	11	9
African .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	2
European .. .. .	—	1	3	5	4	12
West Indian .. .. .	3	4	2	1	7	1
Eireann .. .. .	2	1	1	—	2	1
TOTAL .. .. .	30	23	20	22	24	25

### HEALTH OF LONG-STAY IMMIGRANTS

In January, the Ministry of Health made arrangements whereby medical inspectors at ports notified to local health authorities the destination address of all long-stay immigrants referred to them. These new immigrants were visited by a social worker or a health visitor and were given information about the health services available to them and their dependents. In particular, they were advised to register with general medical practitioners and to avail themselves of X-ray and Heaf testing facilities provided by the chest clinics.

The table following shows the number of notifications received from port health authorities, the country of origin and the number of successful visits made.

Country of origin	Number of notifications received	Number of first successful visits
<i>Commonwealth countries</i>		
Caribbean ..	259	188
India ..	33	20
Pakistan ..	22	9
Other Asian	17	13
African ..	10	7
Other ..	3	3
<i>Non-Commonwealth countries</i>		
European ..	180	97
Other ..	4	1
TOTALS ..	528	338

## CONVALESCENCE

There were 140 requests for convalescence during the year, a decrease of five on the previous year. Of these, 82 were approved.

Cases were referred largely by general practitioners, but also by health visitors and by other social workers in the city.

The Health Committee contributed towards the maintenance of 38 patients at independent convalescent homes and helped with the cost of fares in many cases. Four patients paid the full cost of convalescence themselves and arrangements were made for the remaining 40 to go to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board homes at Skegness, Langwith Lodge and Matlock.

Where it was not possible to help, patients were referred to the Nottingham Co-operative Society, the Nottingham Cripples' Seaside Home and Mission, and the British Legion.

The majority of cases were elderly women suffering from respiratory and cardio-vascular diseases or from debility. Four mothers of young children were sent for recuperative holidays to relieve them temporarily from difficult situations at home; the Children's Department assisted by taking some of the children into care during the mother's absence. Two elderly married couples were sent away; both husband and wife had been ill and were able to enjoy the period of rest together.



## Convalescence arranged 1961-1965

Name of Convalescent Home	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
<b>Regional Hospital Board Homes</b>					
<i>Sheffield Region:</i>					
Carey House, Skegness .. .. .	18	27	30	25	17
Seely House, Skegness .. .. .	18	18	15	18	12
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:—					
Langwith Lodge, Nether Langwith ..	2	3	2	—	—
Smedlay Memorial Hospital, Matlock ..	2	—	—	—	—
<i>South East Metropolitan Region:</i>					
Metropolitan C. H. for Women, Bexhill-on-Sea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Independent Homes:</b>					
George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe ..	22	29	35	27	33
Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton ..	4	4	3	5	4
Hunstanton C. H. .. .. .	10	—	—	—	2
Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent ..	—	—	1	—	—
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:—					
Claremont House, Matlock .. .. .	—	—	—	—	4
Stubben Edge Hall, Ashover .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2
Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands ..	—	—	1	—	1
Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. ..	3	1	1	—	—
Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne ..	—	—	—	2	—
Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea ..	—	—	—	1	—
Thomas Banting M. H., Bexhill-on-Sea ..	—	—	—	1	—
Victorian C. H. and Princess Mary M. H., Bognor .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—
Hillside Nursing Home, Newark .. ..	—	1	—	—	1
Y.M.C.A., Skegness .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1
"Seabright" C. H., St. Anne's-on-Sea ..	—	1	—	—	—
W.V.S. Holiday Pavilion—Chigwell ..	—	1	—	—	—
W.V.S. Home, Ilkley .. .. .	3	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>

## Age Distribution

	Regional Hospital Board Homes			Independent Homes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-5 years	—	—	—	2	1	3
5-19 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
20-29 ..	1	—	1	—	3	3
30-39 ..	1	1	2	—	4	4
40-49 ..	2	—	2	—	1	1
50-59 ..	9	7	16	—	4	4
60-69 ..	2	6	8	4	9	13
70-79 ..	2	8	10	1	11	12
80-89 ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
	18	22	40	7	35	42

## Reasons for convalescence—1965

Type of Illness	Numbers sent to Regional Hospital Board Homes					Numbers sent to Independent Homes				
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Debility .. ..	1	4	7	1	5	15	17	15	15	13
Respiratory ..	7	10	15	14	6	4	3	5	4	14
Cardio-vascular ..	10	9	6	9	1	3	9	7	6	3
Nervous .. ..	—	3	2	4	5	11	1	7	4	7
Rheumatic .. ..	6	2	1	2	2	6	5	3	7	7
Digestive .. ..	5	5	3	2	6	2	1	1	—	1
Reproductive ..	3	2	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	1
Injury .. ..	2	3	2	1	2	1	—	2	—	—
Diabetic .. ..	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary .. ..	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others .. ..	3	7	1	7	1	—	1	2	—	2
TOTAL .. ..	40	48	47	43	30	42	38	42	36	48



## HEALTH EDUCATION

Because of staff shortage, no staff committee on this subject functioned during 1965, but a programme of health education activities similar to those of previous years was carried out by the health education assistant.

Health education in the widest sense continued all the time at welfare centres, clinics and nurseries, and every contact between a member of the public and a nurse or doctor represented a facet of this activity, none the less valuable for being informal, perhaps the more so for being personal.

Thirteen films of medical, nursing or general interest were shown to various staff audiences during the year, and one film on childbirth to a Young Wives' Group.

Window displays were continued at 29 Mansfield Road, and the titles of the monthly exhibits were as follows:—

January	Coughs and sneezes	"Coughs and sneezes spread germs"
February	Immunisation (polio)	"Immunisation will protect"
March	Balanced diet	"What to eat and why"
April	Good health	"Fresh air, exercise and sleep"
May	Food hygiene	"Hands spread germs"
June	Life story of a fly	"Kill that fly"
July	Keep Britain tidy	"For health's sake"
August	Food hygiene	"Safe storage"
September	Immunisation (various types)	"Immunisation will protect"
October	Immunisation (polio)	"Immunisation will protect"
November	Dental care	"How decay spreads in a tooth"
December	Balanced diet	"What to eat and why"
December 14th-28th	Christmas greetings	"Your good health"

Displays shown for periods of a fortnight in the windows of a city centre bank by courtesy of the manager were:—

January 4th-18th	“Seven rules of health”
March 1st-15th	“Prevent food poisoning”
May 10th-31st	“How decay spreads in a tooth”
June 9th-21st	“What to eat and why”
July 19th-2nd August	“Seven rules of health”
September 27th—11th October	“Prevent food poisoning”
November 8th-22nd	“Immunisation will protect”

Other material was loaned to the Nottingham Water Safety Committee for use in water safety displays.

As part of the Toc H Jubilee Exhibition held in the Design Centre, Mansfield Road, in August, a display was mounted entitled “50 years of progress and the future of the Health Services”. This consisted of three panels, illustrated mainly by photographs, depicting the Health Services of past, present and future.

Permanent notices concerning the facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases and warning of the danger of delay in obtaining advice were displayed in public conveniences in the city.



## PRE-CANCER CHECKS

Of much interest is the prevention of some forms of cancer by detecting predisposing disease before symptoms appear.

Cervical cancer is an instance where this preventive approach has practical application. It is known that a pre-cancerous state exists which can be successfully treated. By means of a simple procedure a collection of cells—a smear—can be taken from the cervix and examined for evidence of the disease.

In conjunction with the Local Medical Committee and local hospitals the Health Committee, therefore, proposed the establishment of a scheme for prevention of cervical cancer. This was approved by the Ministry of Health towards the end of the year, and arrangements were made for holding clinics at three welfare centres initially, the scheme to be expanded as necessary.

The clinics are staffed by female medical officers and nurses, and the smears examined in laboratories at the City and General hospitals. All results are forwarded to general practitioners for any further investigation that might be necessary. The service is available to all women over the age of 25 years, and no appointment is necessary. It is hoped that those women most at risk of the disease—those in the lower income groups—will take advantage of this important health check.

Clinics are available as follows:—

<i>Welfare Centre</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>
Edwards Lane	Monday	9.30 a.m. to 12 midday
Sneinton (Beaumont Street)	Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 12 midday
Radford (75 Radford Boulevard)	Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 12 midday

## HOME HELP SERVICE

The work of the Home Help Service continued throughout the year with little change in pattern. Both the number remaining on the register from the previous year and the number of new applications fell slightly; 2,056 cases were brought forward from 1964 and 1,020 new applicants were accepted.

The elderly formed the largest group of those receiving help. Many lived on their own and 76 of these were confined to bed. It was not uncommon for a helper to assist with feeding such a patient on her off-duty day when other help was unavailable. Those who were housebound but not confined to bed requested frequent visits from the helper, more to overcome their loneliness than to assist them in the home.

Fifteen social cases were helped including four brought forward from the previous year. Two cases requiring guidance and assistance with the care of both the home and the children presented difficult problems; in spite of perseverance, patience and hard work, under very unpleasant conditions, court action became necessary, resulting in the children being taken into the care of the local authority.

Only one new tuberculous case was assisted during the year, that of an elderly man suffering from infectious pulmonary disease who refused hospital admission. A male volunteer attended during the short period prior to the patient's death. The eleven cases carried forward from the previous year were mostly non-infectious.

Maternity cases attended numbered 125, including seven mothers whose help began in 1964. Three of these were attended without charge. As a result of replacement of the home confinement grant by a maternity grant payable whether the



confinement took place in hospital or at home, the Health Committee resolved to recover £1 10s. 0d. per week from this grant, in addition to the assessed charge, for each of the two weeks during which help was provided.

The waiting list of 270 cases at the beginning of the year was reduced to 183 at the year's end.

The number of helpers available varied during the year. From 411 in January, the number fell to 377 by mid-September. Advertising attracted suitable applicants at this time and it was possible to increase the number to 391 by the end of the year. Some helpers increased the number of hours worked each week as the result of the abolition of the earnings rule for widowed mothers. It was possible, therefore, to handle the same case load using fewer helpers. Four male helpers were used for attending elderly men and to assist in cleaning neglected homes. Four senior helpers and seven emergency helpers were used for relief duties in the four districts.

Two senior case workers resigned during the year; a junior case-worker was promoted to fill one of the vacancies, the other remained unfilled. Two vacancies in the clerical staff following resignations, one at the wages office and one from the western district, were filled. The absence from duty of a shorthand-typist at the central office from the end of June meant an extra effort to keep the records and other work of the office up-to-date.

**Institute of Home Help Organisers.** Two case workers were successful in obtaining the Institute's Certificate, one with distinction. The Annual Conference of the Institute was held at Nottingham University in September when the department was represented by the Home Help Organiser and one district organiser. Three district organisers attended on a sessional basis.

**Finance.** Two wage awards increased the full cost charge by 2d. per hour to 4s. 8d. in April, and by 1d. per hour to 4s. 9d. in September. On each occasion, about 200 cases were affected but there were few cancellations. The majority continued to receive help free of charge or at a reduced rate.

Amendments to the National Assistance (Determination of Needs) Regulations altered the scale of allowance early in the year. Extra visiting was required to review cases affected by this change. During the year, 2,755 financial review visits were made by the district organisers and case workers.

Income showed a decrease on the previous year. It is interesting to note that of a total income of some £190 per week an average of £90 was collected and paid in weekly by the helpers.

No. of Helpers at 31st December							
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Full-time .. ..	78	90	106	124	146	150	136
Part-time .. ..	309	315	325	330	304	308	325
Casual .. ..	4	7	15	19	20	2	12
TOTAL .. ..	391	412	446	473	470	460	473
Hours worked							
Weekly average ..	8,500	9,400	10,450	10,725	11,000	11,200	12,226
Result of Applications							
Help supplied ..	1,020	1,098	1,092	1,114	1,292	1,254	1,405
Awaiting help ..	13	21	33	27	46	39	43
Advance maternity bookings ..	32	30	26	36	55	49	48
Not qualifying ..	45	46	27	42	32	33	36
Cancelled or arranged own help ..	515	564	492	465	471	494	487
TOTAL .. ..	1,625	1,759	1,670	1,684	1,896	1,869	2,019



## Analysis of Cases Assisted and Payments made

	Full cost	Part cost	Nil	Total
Old Age Pensioners:				
Chronic illness .. .. .	320	201	2,106	2,627
Acute illness .. .. .	—	—	10	10
Others:				
Chronic illness .. .. .	41	21	103	165
Blind .. .. .	1	2	11	14
Acute illness .. .. .	61	5	38	104
Maternity .. .. .	98	24	3	125
Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	—	12	12
Social cases .. .. .	9	1	5	15
Mental disorder .. .. .	—	—	4	4
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>3,076*</b>

\* Includes 2,056 cases carried forward to 1965.

## ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME SINCE INCEPTION

Financial year	Expenditure	Income
	£	£
1944/5 ..	50	15
45/6 ..	1,343	725
46/7 ..	2,647	1,408
47/8 ..	5,363	2,603
48/9 ..	10,591	3,639
49/50 ..	17,672	4,621
50/1 ..	27,191	3,369
51/2 ..	46,966	4,359
52/3 ..	78,342	5,249
53/4 ..	93,423	5,445
54/5 ..	99,347	5,895
55/6 ..	106,444	6,818
56/7 ..	115,174	8,369
57/8 ..	120,204	8,184
58/9 ..	133,328	9,391
59/60 ..	133,627	8,405
60/1 ..	133,796	8,199
61/2 ..	143,058	9,427
62/3 ..	136,192	8,675
63/4 ..	142,885	10,513
64/5 ..	138,683	9,967
<b>*65/6 ..</b>	<b>140,340</b>	<b>9,719</b>

\* Approximate actual

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

**MENTAL ILLNESS. Admission to Hospital.** During the year 955 cases were referred to the department with a view to hospital admission, compared with 942 in 1964. The number admitted to hospital was 474, a decrease of 8 per cent. Of these 119 had features of urgency sufficient to require action under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, whereas 110 were admitted for observation under Section 25 and 4 for treatment under Section 26. It was possible to persuade 241 patients to take advantage of informal admission. Arrangements were made for 25 to attend the day hospital, and 48 the psychiatric out-patient clinics. Admission to a welfare home was considered appropriate in 15 cases and suitable recommendations made. Of the remainder, 70 were referred to the family doctor.

**Community Care.** For the first time since 1948 a major reorganisation of the social work service was undertaken. The city was divided into four districts, in each of which operated a team consisting of a senior mental welfare officer, a mental welfare officer and a welfare assistant. One of the four Mapperley Hospital social workers worked in association with each team.

Advantage was taken of a recently organised course for social workers at the Nottingham Regional College of Technology to inaugurate a scheme of formal training for mental welfare officers, and the establishment was increased to enable one mental welfare officer to be seconded to each complete two-year course without reducing the team strength. Six members of staff received the Declaration of Recognition of Age and Experience from the Council for Training in Social Work, four of these becoming senior mental welfare officers, the other two being the Mental Health Officer and his deputy.



The number of psychiatric patients receiving after-care at the end of the year was 965. Individual case loads of the hospital social workers averaged 132, all psychiatric cases, but each senior mental welfare officer was responsible for 355, including many mentally subnormal. The senior mental welfare officer undertook the casework of special difficulty in each district, and allocated cases suitable to the mental welfare officer and mental welfare assistant, thus ensuring that fully experienced staff were available to those patients most in need.

Through close liaison with the disablement resettlement officer, suitable employment was found for most of those patients having no work to which to return on discharge from hospital. Mental welfare officers became directly concerned in seeking employment for those whose condition offered poor prospects in the labour market and, often as a result of personal contacts, 17 such persons were successfully placed in remunerative employment.

During the year mental welfare officers and social workers carried out 10,293 home visits and outside interviews to psychiatric patients. It is pleasing to record that the service continued to be readily accepted by those who suffered from some form of mental illness; such persons made no less than 2,188 personal calls at the office to discuss their problems and to seek advice.

**Nuffield House.** The Octagon Club continued its valuable work in the prevention of mental deterioration among the elderly, and caring for some who otherwise would require hospital care. Details of the work at Nuffield House appear on page 79.

**MENTAL SUBNORMALITY. Admission to Hospital.** The extension of training centre services reduced pressure for hospital accommodation. Short-term admission for holiday relief or to relieve temporary family crises was the principal reason for

admission to hospital, and was provided mainly at Balderton Hospital and Aston Hall Hospital for 139 subnormals. Fourteen were admitted for longer periods.

**Community Care.** At the end of the year community care was being provided for 969 mentally subnormal persons.

The basis of the work continued to be regular home visiting; 5,020 visits were made by mental welfare officers. Relatives and patients, looking upon the Mental Health department as the natural place to which to turn for help and advice, made 387 calls at the office.

A basic principle of the work was to try to help as many as possible of the mentally subnormal to become economically self-supporting, and efforts were made to find employment for all those considered able to undertake any remunerative work. Liaison with the Ministry of Labour and Youth Employment Service enabled the majority of suitable persons to be placed. The remainder depended almost entirely on mental welfare officers and 23 were found employment as a result of personal contact, as against eight in the previous year. The value of the Advanced Training Unit was reflected in the fact that no fewer than 12 had a period of intensive training in that unit. One city cafe alone took 5 women and one man, all of whom received the standard rate of wages. Another young man, although over the normal apprentice age, was accepted by a firm of wood-machinists on apprentice terms.

**Training Centres.** With the establishment of a Special Care Unit in November, 1964, the reorganisation of the training centres was completed and a full range of training facilities became available to all grades of disability, except for those few with associated physical handicap of a degree requiring the further



provision of special transport and equipment. On 31st December the numbers on the registers were:—

Junior Training Centre	..	128
Special Care Unit	..	50
Adults	15	
Juniors	35	
Advanced Training Unit	..	58
Occupations Unit	..	66

The year was one of development of the units established in 1964. The systems of training then instituted were consolidated, new activities added, and arrangements made for interchange between the units, in the main promotional as the trainees achieved new standards.

Certain trainees in the Occupations Unit, who travelled there in special buses, were promoted to the Advanced Training Unit on a probationary basis. Where ability to cope with the level of work was demonstrated the help and co-operation of both parents and mental welfare officers was sought for training in the use of public transport with a view to full-time membership of the unit. This was a slow process, partly because of the innate handicap and partly because of the reluctance of over-protective parents to allow the trainee to gain this measure of independence.

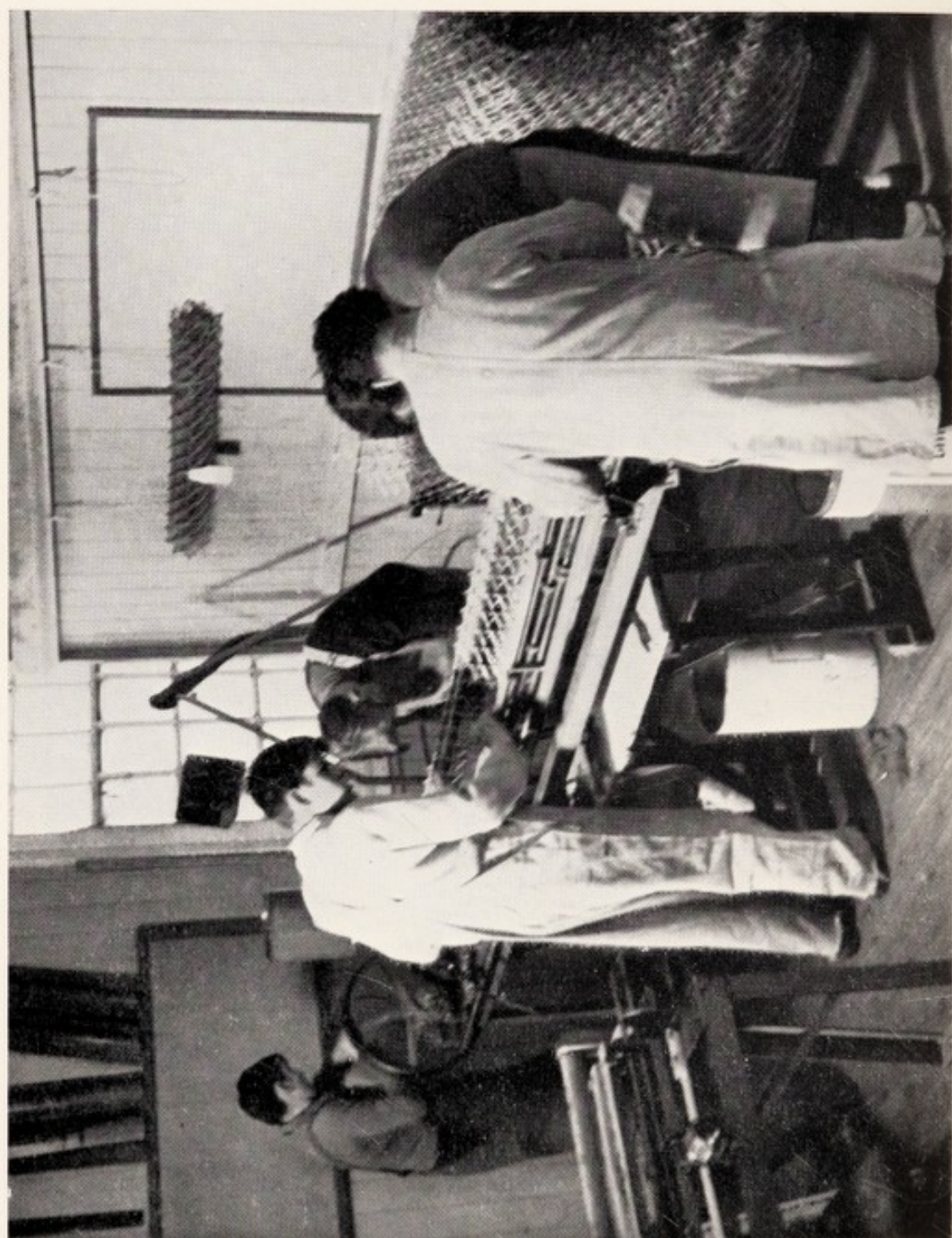
Initial planning for the Advanced Training Unit included horticultural activities and good progress was made. A greenhouse, purchased and erected in the autumn of 1964, came into full use the following spring. This was an immediate success. Both male and female trainees were found to be interested in growing things and some quickly developed a degree of skill in such processes as "pricking out" and "potting on". Another section was added to the greenhouse during the summer.

A ready sale for the produce was found among the families of trainees and members of the public. Workers at a nearby colliery



... moving parts





Subnormals adapt to . . .

made numerous purchases and by the courtesy of the colliery welfare committee a stall was set up at the pit-head one day a week.

It was calculated that a period of about three years would be necessary to train subnormals in general horticultural work, with a view to placing them in employment in the market gardens just outside the city, and in the Public Parks Department.

An interesting and successful new scheme involved the packing of midwifery equipment which was then sterilised at the General Hospital and used at domiciliary confinements. Female trainees became adept in this work and by the year end 64 packs were being dealt with each week, sufficient for all midwives practising in the city.

The Occupations Unit was largely concerned with continuation and revision of the training programme initiated in the Junior Training Centre with some emphasis on recreational activities. At the same time simple process work was introduced and this included weaving seats onto stool frames and packing chopped firewood for domestic sales. From time to time this unit was also involved in box-making activities by putting inserts and supports into the boxes.

The Special Care Unit became fully established during the year, juniors and adults being cared for separately. The juniors divided into two broad categories; those of such severe handicap that future placement in a training centre seemed unlikely, and secondly those who were of an intellectual level for the centre but had behavioural problems which made it undesirable to admit them directly. The higher staff ratio in this unit made it possible to give much individual attention to the children. The degree of subnormality in the adults was such that the main emphasis of the training programme was on self care and self protection.



The progress within the unit could only be measured over long periods of time, but there was already some improvement in almost all cases admitted and parents expressed themselves as pleased with what was accomplished. There was no doubt that the unit provided a most welcome relief to hard-pressed parents.

Plans were completed for a new junior training centre, incorporating a special care unit, but building was deferred until next year.

**Dental Care.** Emergency dental treatment continued to be available at Education Committee Dental Clinics. During the year 16 patients were treated. Twenty-two appointments were given of which 18 were kept. Forty temporary teeth and 23 permanent teeth were extracted: 17 general anaesthetics and one local anaesthetic were given. In addition, a scaling was given to one child.

## NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED AS MENTALLY ILL

	Under 65 years		Over 65 years		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Reported by:—					
Police .. .. .	58	54	9	9	130
Hospitals .. .. .	88	94	17	27	226
Medical practitioners .. .. .	59	75	49	112	295
Relatives .. .. .	57	38	17	23	135
Others .. .. .	40	49	16	64	169
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>955</b>
Disposal:—					
Admitted under Sect. 25 ..	41	56	3	10	110
"  "  "  26 ..	—	4	—	—	4
"  "  "  29 ..	52	58	3	6	119
"  as informal patient ..	69	68	38	66	241
<b>TOTAL ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>474</b>
For community care .. .. .	20	36	22	93	171
Not accepted .. .. .	63	48	19	22	152
Referred to:—					
Welfare Services .. .. .	1	1	2	11	15
Family doctor .. .. .	19	21	14	16	70
O/P Clinic .. .. .	33	14	—	1	48
Day Hospital .. .. .	4	4	7	10	25
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>955</b>



## SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL PERSONS

New Cases Reported	Males	Females	Totals
Reported by:—			
Local Education Authority .. .. .	20	27	47
Other sources .. .. .	20	18	38
	40	45	85
Disposal of cases:—			
Admitted to hospital .. .. .	4	4	8
Attending Training Centre .. .. .	15	10	25
Community care .. .. .	21	31	52
	40	45	85

## TRAINING CENTRES

## Analysis of trainees on the registers on 31st December

Age Groups	Intelligence Quotients						Totals
	Below 30	30 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 70	71 to 90	Not tested	
<b>FEMALES:</b>							
Under 7 years ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
7 to 11 „ ..	14	4	2	7	—	—	27
12 to 15 „ ..	6	3	11	11	—	—	31
16 to 20 „ ..	8	3	17	9	—	—	37
21 to 39 „ ..	1	5	10	—	—	1	17
40 years and over	1	1	2	—	—	—	4
	36	16	42	27	—	1	122
<b>MALES:</b>							
Under 7 years ..	12	—	1	—	—	—	13
7 to 11 „ ..	17	8	7	7	—	—	39
12 to 15 „ ..	17	6	13	7	2	1	46
16 to 20 „ ..	8	7	4	13	2	1	35
21 to 39 „ ..	13	14	9	6	2	1	45
40 years and over	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	67	35	35	34	6	3	180

## PART III

### ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Clean Air Act 1956

Factories Act 1961

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Housing Acts 1957-1964

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Nottingham Corporation Acts 1923-1952

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Public Health Acts 1936-1961

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951

Rent Act 1957

Shops Act 1950

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Slaughterhouses Acts 1954-1958

SANITATION

HOUSING

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

GENERAL



## SANITATION

The proposed development of part of a burial ground adjoining St. Peter's Church made it necessary to remove human remains from some of the graves and vaults. The exhumations, which took place between March and June, were supervised by a public health inspector to ensure that the work was carried out discreetly and without offence to anyone, and all human remains were transported by an undertaker to South Wilford Cemetery for reinterment.

In recent years an increased number of complaints was received about refuse of all kinds deposited on open land. It was difficult to understand why anyone should wish to throw refuse onto land immediately it was cleared of buildings. Such anti-social behaviour not only caused a nuisance to the public and interfered with the amenities of nearby residents but also placed a burden on the Corporation in time and money spent in arranging for the sites to be cleared.

Wild pigeons created a nuisance in parts of the city previously immune; this was largely due to continued demolition of old property in central areas and consequent destruction of roosts within the roof spaces. Dislodged pigeons sought other roofs in which to settle, gaining access through defective verges and displaced slates. It was usually found that some well meaning person had thrown out food for the birds thus encouraging the establishment of a colony of pigeons which soon fouled the buildings and kept the occupants of the houses awake at night with their noise.

Among the many problems with which the department had to deal, probably the most difficult to resolve were those relating to

noise and vibration. The source, type and intensity of noise complained of, varied greatly, as also did the reactions of complainants to a particular noise. Some persons were very distressed by moderate noise while others lived happily adjacent to the loud noises arising from industrial processes. The extent to which noise and vibration injures health is not fully known, nevertheless, the nervous irritation and sleeplessness they cause to some persons is very real indeed.

It was found that in those complaints that involved industrial premises the management were anxious to help and in many cases night and weekend work was discontinued.

There was a considerable reduction in the number of itinerant caravan dwellers who visited the city compared with previous years. Successful prosecutions were taken against the occupant of a caravan and the owner of the land on which the caravan was stationed. The number of site licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, still in force, was five.

#### WATER

The city's water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

Bacteriological analyses of supplies from each source were undertaken monthly by the City Analyst, and at those works where treatment was carried out, samples of water were examined both prior to and following such treatment. During the year 220 samples were taken and B.coli was absent in 200 mls. of all treated water put into supply. Of these samples, 52 were of water which was not subsequently treated, and in no case was B.coli present in 100 mls. or less. In addition, samples were taken weekly, 1,004 in all, from the various sources, for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory.



Bacteriological examination of the water, as it left the consumer's tap, was continued during the year. For this purpose, 210 samples were taken at random and the results of the analyses, which were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, were satisfactory in all cases.

Chemical analyses were made monthly from each source, and the extent and results of these examinations are indicated by the findings for the month of December, 1965—see table.

The number of houses supplied in the city on 31st December, 1965, was 103,084, and the estimated population 310,990. All were supplied directly from the mains.

No action was taken concerning fluoridation of water supplies.

Analyses from each source of supply										December, 1965	
	Basford Pumping Station	Bestwood Pumping Station	Boughton Pumping Station	Burton Joyce Pumping Station Boreholes 2, 3 and 4	Eastwood Filtration Works	Halam Pumping Station	Lambley Pumping Station	Markham Clinton Pumping Station	Papplewick Pumping Station	Rufford Pumping Station	Salterford Pumping Station
		Water prior to treatment	Water prior to treatment	Water prior to treatment	Water not treated	Water prior to filtration	Water prior to treatment	Water not treated	Water not treated	Water prior to treatment	Water after treatment
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	460.00	292.00	252.00	346.00	125.00	175.00	152.00	185.00	185.00	196.00	236.00
Suspended Matter	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine	49.70	31.90	40.80	21.30	19.50	17.70	17.70	16.00	24.80	26.60	28.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	12.20	9.27	4.94	0.21	0.21	1.44	1.03	0.21	3.71	1.88	3.50
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.006	0.00	Absent	Absent	0.001	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.008	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Temporary Hardness	155.00	88.00	110.00	183.00	20.00	115.00	115.00	135.00	50.00	75.00	60.00
Permanent Hardness	195.00	98.00	90.00	95.00	40.00	7.00	13.00	17.00	68.00	45.00	84.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 27°C. from N/80 KmnO <sub>4</sub>	0.12	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.60	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
pH value	7.30	7.8	7.7	7.5	9.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.7
Odour and Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Colour-Hazen Units	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.14

These samples contain per 1,000,000 parts:—



### SWIMMING BATHS

There were ten public swimming baths in the city, seven being indoor and three open-air pools. Six of the indoor baths were open summer and winter. A total of sixteen samples of water were sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological and chemical examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

In addition one sample of water taken from the paddling pool at Bulwell Lido was satisfactory.

### SEWERAGE

The whole of the city's sewerage system is on the combined or separate systems except for approximately 60 cesspools in mainly isolated locations. During the year it has been possible to carry out two small sewerage schemes which have resulted in getting rid of 14 cesspools and pail closets.

Work on the replacement of defective sewers has continued

Work has continued satisfactorily on contract 1 of the River Leen Improvement Scheme and it is hoped that work on contract 2 will start in Spring of 1966.

Work has progressed on the construction of the main Pumping Station at Sneinton which should be commissioned in the Summer of 1966. It is anticipated that construction work will commence on the Dunkirk Pumping Station next year.

### SEWAGE PURIFICATION

The drainage area served by the Sewage Disposal Works was increased to 42,702 acres, with a population of 447,818, principally by the connection to the sewers of West Bridgford Urban District Council's system in September. The average

daily flow of sewage and industrial wastes was 28.6 million gallons, varying from a minimum of 17.0 million gallons to a maximum of 52.4 million gallons. Expressed chemically, industrial wastes were equivalent to the domestic sewage from an additional 205,000 persons.

In addition to over 4,200 tons of grit, primary solids from sedimentation tanks amounted to 12,698 tons, which on anaerobic digestion yielded 175,601,400 cubic feet of gas. This was used as the major fuel supply of the works' power station and for space heating purposes in works buildings.

Digested sludge comprising 9,103 tons of dry solids was disposed of on drying beds and farm land without nuisance.

All sewage received passed through all the treatment processes before discharge to the River Trent, and effluent quality was highly satisfactory.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

**Workplaces.** No action was necessary at any workplace.

**Common Lodging Houses.** The two establishments in the city run by the Corporation and the Salvation Army respectively were visited on four occasions and were satisfactorily conducted.

**Canal Boats.** The canals and other navigable waters within the city were visited on two occasions and eight boats were inspected; there were no women or children aboard the boats.

It was not necessary to serve a notice for any contraventions, no case of infectious disease was reported, nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.



No registrations were cancelled during the year and the total number of boats registered with the Authority was 34.

### KNACKERY

There is one knackery of modern construction in the city. It is situated on land owned by the Corporation at the Eastcroft Depot; the premises were supervised and found to be satisfactory.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

Licences and registrations in force:

Upholstery premises registered	..	..	24
Licences to store rag flock	..	..	2

A total of forty-two samples of various filling materials was taken and submitted for analysis. The following were found to be unsatisfactory:

	<i>Action Taken</i>
Sample (No. 27) white cotton felt had a dust index figure slightly in excess.	Followed by satisfactory formal sample—letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers.
Sample (No. 29) rag flock described as "wool felt" contained excess chlorides.	Followed by formal sample No. 32.
Sample (No. 30) cotton felt (layered) had excess trash content.	Followed by formal sample No. 33.
Sample (No. 32) rag flock, described as "wool felt" contained excess chlorides and excess of soluble extracted matter.	Prosecution pending.
Sample (No. 33) cotton felt had slight excess trash content,	Prosecution pending.

### MEASURES AGAINST RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

The increase in rat infestations noted in 1964 continued into the spring of this year but dropped to more normal proportions later. Defective drains were the source of most infestations in built-up areas. It was found in many cases that demolition of property resulted in the escape of rats from drains not effectively sealed off, and in some cases where buildings had been standing unoccupied for a long time the water seal in gullies and water closets evaporated allowing rats to escape. Before demolition of property takes place all disused drains should be effectively sealed off at the boundary of the land.

Infestations of mice caused some difficulty and several very large colonies in warehouses presented a serious problem.

The number of premises treated for bed-bugs and cockroaches remained about the same as for the previous year.

There was a further increase in the number of requests to clear garden ants from dwellinghouse kitchens and living rooms. In May alone 140 such requests were received. As there was insufficient staff available to cope with the demand it was decided to make materials available to householders upon request so that they could undertake their own control measures. This arrangement left staff available for the more difficult disinfection work.

Over 120 wasp nests were destroyed, a large proportion of these being in the Wollaton area. An infestation of mosquitoes in the autumn, caused considerable annoyance to the staff of a hospital. Although the breeding ground could not be discovered treatment of outbuildings in which the adult mosquitoes were harbouring gave immediate relief.



<b>Rodent and Insect Control</b>	<b>1965</b>	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Properties surveyed ..	<b>4,834</b>	5,209	4,864	4,867	6,241	5,763
Infestations dealt with:						
rats .. ..	<b>1,821</b>	1,654	1,361	1,487	1,288	1,210
mice .. ..	<b>377</b>	614	469	600	575	543
insects .. ..	<b>1,015</b>	1,208	985	1,078	1,230	1,273
Total visits .. ..	<b>13,852</b>	15,326	13,928	14,400	13,650	14,195

Insects received by the Pests Officer for identification included the following:

<b>Beetles</b>		<b>Flies</b>	
Anobium punctatum ..	5	Dilophus febrilis .. ..	1
Attagenus pellio .. ..	7	Drosophila funebris .. ..	1
Attagenus piceus .. ..	1	Eristalis tenax .. ..	1
Blaps mucronata .. ..	2	Paracollinella fontinalis .. ..	1
Carabids .. ..	1	Pollenia rudis .. ..	1
Cryptophagus species .. ..	3	Psychoda severini .. ..	1
Dermetes lardarius .. ..	1	Sciara species .. ..	1
Lyctus brunneus .. ..	1	Theobaldia annulata .. ..	1
Niptus hololeucus .. ..	3		
Ptinus tectus .. ..	12		
Stegobium paniceum .. ..	7		
Tenebrio molitor .. ..	2		
		<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
		Andrena species .. ..	6
		Bryobia praetiosa .. ..	4
		Ctenocephalides felis .. ..	1
		Psocids .. ..	3
		Tineola bisselliella .. ..	1
<b>Larvae</b>			
Attagenus pellio .. ..	1		
Ephestia elutella .. ..	1		
Ephestia kuhniella .. ..	1		

## FACTORIES ACT

### PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

#### PART I OF THE ACT.

1. **Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by public health inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	137	8	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	1,923	58	15	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	2	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	2,262	66	19	—



## 2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	14	4	—	1	—
Sanitary conveniences .. (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	3	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	24	—	17	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	12	12	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>—</b>

PART VIII OF THE ACT  
OUTWORK

## SECTION 133.

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)		
	1965	1964	1963
Wearing apparel, making, cleaning etc.	1,080	822	850
Lace, lace curtains and nets .. .. .	607	569	572
Nets other than wire nets .. .. .	77	163	165
Household linen .. .. .	83	60	52
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. .. .. .	—	—	45
Paper bags .. .. .	—	—	4
Curtains and furniture hangings .. .. .	1	1	1
Making of boxes from cardboard, etc. .. .. .	1	—	—
Weaving of textile fabrics .. .. .	4	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>1,689</b>

## SECTION 134.

No instances of work in unwholesome premises were found; no notices were served, nor were any prosecutions undertaken.

## INFORMAL NOTICES

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
TOTAL NO. SERVED .. .. .	4,423	3,577	5,862	—	—
„ „ COMPLIED WITH .. .. .	3,852	3,828	5,842	5,001	4,698

	Nuisances remedied				
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Additional water-closets—provision	5	—	1	28	33
Closets—cleansing .. .. .	16	10	7	8	3
Courts, yards and passages:—					
paving .. .. .	1	2	32	—	—
cleansing .. .. .	6	4	2	12	14
repair .. .. .	98	110	151	158	232
Drains—clearance .. .. .	256	221	328	237	149
repair .. .. .	253	184	211	153	196
Dustbins—provision .. .. .	491	634	647	695	768
Factories with mechanical power .. .. .	16	24	51	65	36
Factories without mechanical power .. .. .	5	—	3	2	—
Houses—filthy .. .. .	8	11	23	20	19
Houses in multiple occupation .. .. .	—	6	7	15	19
Nuisance from—pigs .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
fowls .. .. .	1	2	1	3	2
other animals .. .. .	1	2	6	6	2
accumulation of refuse .. .. .	91	119	128	88	99
Panterns—abolition .. .. .	1	—	—	—	2
Tents, vans and sheds .. .. .	8	—	—	49	30
Water-closets—clearance .. .. .	16	8	29	14	34
repair .. .. .	724	1,072	2,509	1,343	716
Workplaces .. .. .	—	7	8	7	1
Miscellaneous nuisances .. .. .	157	58	55	36	21
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>2,376</b>

	Housing defects remedied				
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Coppers .. .. .	—	2	6	5	5
Fireplaces .. .. .	72	113	209	131	225
Floors and ceilings .. .. .	304	337	518	519	596
Rainwater conductors .. .. .	966	631	802	956	972
Roofs .. .. .	754	791	1,188	1,464	1,292
Sinks—provision .. .. .	20	10	13	21	75
repair .. .. .	30	85	169	90	110
Walls .. .. .	409	543	789	772	1,001
Water pipes and fittings .. .. .	4	57	241	47	33
Windows .. .. .	472	598	907	978	994
Others .. .. .	561	955	1,552	1,456	1,279
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>4,122</b>	<b>6,394</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>6,582</b>
Number of defective houses dealt with .. .. .	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>2,500</b>



## STATUTORY NOTICES

TOTAL NO. SERVED .. .. . 1,911

Enactment	Complied with				
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
<b>Public Health Act, 1936</b>					
Sect. 39 Drainage .. ..	299	217	416	370	285
„ 44 Inadequate closet accom- modation .. ..	11	10	13	9	8
„ 45 Closets .. ..	7	1	21	22	11
„ 56 Paving of courts, yards and passages, dwelling- houses .. ..	350	157	315	273	445
„ 75 Dustbins .. ..	119	149	149	169	199
„ 83 Dirty houses .. ..	1	2	—	—	—
„ 84 „ articles .. ..	1	4	—	—	—
„ 92 Houses .. ..	188	153	259	161	149
„ 287 Notice of entry .. ..	2	5	—	—	4
<b>Public Health Act, 1961</b>					
Sect. 17 Stopped-up drains ..	256	189	287	137	—
<b>Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923</b>					
Sect. 73. Repair of water-closets	167	173	501	158	89
<b>Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952</b>					
Sect. 72 Cleansing and repair of drains, water-closets, and soil pipes .. ..	—	—	—	64	138
„ 80 Repair of houses .. ..	6	3	9	12	3
<b>Housing Act, 1957</b>					
Sect. 9 .. ..	346	378	569	540	561
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,892</b>

Consequent upon the failure of owners to comply with statutory notices, the Corporation ordered work on private contractors and recovered expenses incurred in 501 cases as follows:—

ACT	1965		1964		1963		1962		1961	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923, Section 73 ..	183	4 4	176	0 6	340	0 7	56	2 4	45	14 1
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 72 ..	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	88	7 11	123	5 11
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 80 ..	106	12 2	12	3 6	143	3 10	71	16 11	4	13 7
Housing Act, 1957, Sections 9 and 10 ..	943	19 1	1,133	15 6	1,694	3 8	984	13 0	1,797	1 4
Housing Act, 1961, Section 14 ..	-	- -	13	8 9	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -
Housing Act 1961, Section 16 ..	-	- -	-	- -	73	9 10	-	- -	-	- -
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 39 ..	261	3 3	186	3 2	175	0 6	174	9 8	173	11 9
„ „ „ 44 ..	423	13 6	369	9 1	40	0 0	139	1 0	134	6 7
„ „ „ 45 ..	107	3 2	-	- -	61	0 1	7	14 10	15	15 10
„ „ „ 56 ..	689	16 5	287	18 1	603	16 4	248	12 0	1,089	9 3
„ 1961—Section 17 ..	368	8 7	50	11 2	330	15 1	100	9 0	-	- -
	3,084	0 6	2,229	9 9	3,461	9 11	1,871	6 8	3,383	18 4

The cost of new dustbins supplied by the Corporation where owners or occupiers had not complied with notices served and where steps were taken to recover this amount was £66. 4s. 11d.



## HOUSING

During the year, 328 unfit houses in various parts of the city were demolished making a total of 2,995 dealt with since 1955.

In September, an Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a Public Inquiry into the Corporation's proposals to include 378 unfit houses in clearance schemes. The proposals concerned 338 houses included in 29 clearance compulsory purchase orders and 40 houses in 7 clearance orders and involved property in scattered areas of the city. Confirmation of the clearance orders was received in November but the Minister's decision upon the clearance compulsory purchase orders is awaited.

Progress was made towards the removal of unfit houses at Bulwell, by submitting to the Minister for confirmation two clearance compulsory purchase orders, one for an area of 311 houses to the west of the Highbury Road and the other for 167 houses surrounding the northern end of Austin Street, Bulwell.

It was estimated that there were at least 10,500 houses so sub-standard as to require representation as being unfit for human habitation. The majority of these were situated in two districts of the city, the larger one being the area around St. Ann's Well Road and the other in the Meadows. The City Council decided to accelerate clearance of these properties. A provisional programme required their representation by the end of 1970 and to this end the first phase of St. Ann's Well Road area was surveyed during the year, resulting in the representation of 944 houses. In addition, representations were made in respect of a further 69 houses at Bulwell and 251 houses at Radford.

Due to the pressure of work relating to clearance of unfit property it was not possible to take any systematic action to

improve conditions in houses in multiple occupation. As soon as circumstances permit the necessary steps will be taken to implement the statutory provisions.

Inspection of 82 pre-war houses was carried out on behalf of the City Estates Surveyor to find out the extent of disrepair before consideration was given to applications for Corporation loans towards the purchase of property.

As in recent years, few tenants applied for certificates of disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957.

<b>Certificates of Disrepair</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>1964</b>	<b>1963</b>	<b>1962</b>
Rent Act, 1957:				
Part I. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair:				
1. No. of applications for certificates ..	3	8	4	23
2. „ „ decisions not to issue certificates..	—	1	—	3
3. „ „ „ to issue certificates:				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ..	2	2	1	13
(b) „ „ „ all defects .. ..	1	5	3	7
4. No. of undertakings given by landlords	2	5	4	10
5. „ „ „ refused .. ..	—	—	—	—
6. „ „ certificates issued .. ..	2	1	3	2
Part II. Applications for cancellation of Certificates:				
7. Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates .. ..	3	4	2	1
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .. ..	—	—	1	—
9. Decision to cancel in spite of tenant's objection .. ..	—	—	1	—
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority ..	3	4	2	1



### WOMEN HOUSING OFFICERS

At the beginning of October the four women housing officers were transferred to the City Estates Surveyor and Valuer's Department. In the first nine months of the year they had made 14,530 visits to houses on Corporation estates and in the course of their inspections reported 693 defects to the Estates and Housing Department. In addition, these officers visited 600 houses included in clearance schemes prior to the tenants being rehoused by the Corporation.

### NARROW MARSH

The houses numbered 2/22 Pemberton Street were demolished during the year. Constructed in 1848 by the Plumtre Charities for the accommodation of poor widows, they were the last houses remaining in what was formerly known as the Narrow Marsh area of the city.

The charities were formed by John de Plumtre in about 1392, and the Coat of Arms depicted in the photographs is that of his family. The translation of the motto is "It is enough to have deserved."

Although these houses were of better construction than the congested slums demolished some years ago which adjoined them, defects in their structure became apparent with age. Walls were damp, lighting and ventilation of rooms deficient and they lacked modern amenities. The photographs show the rush and plaster construction of the upper floors and the foot-scrapers in the front walls are a reminder of the unpaved roads of former years.



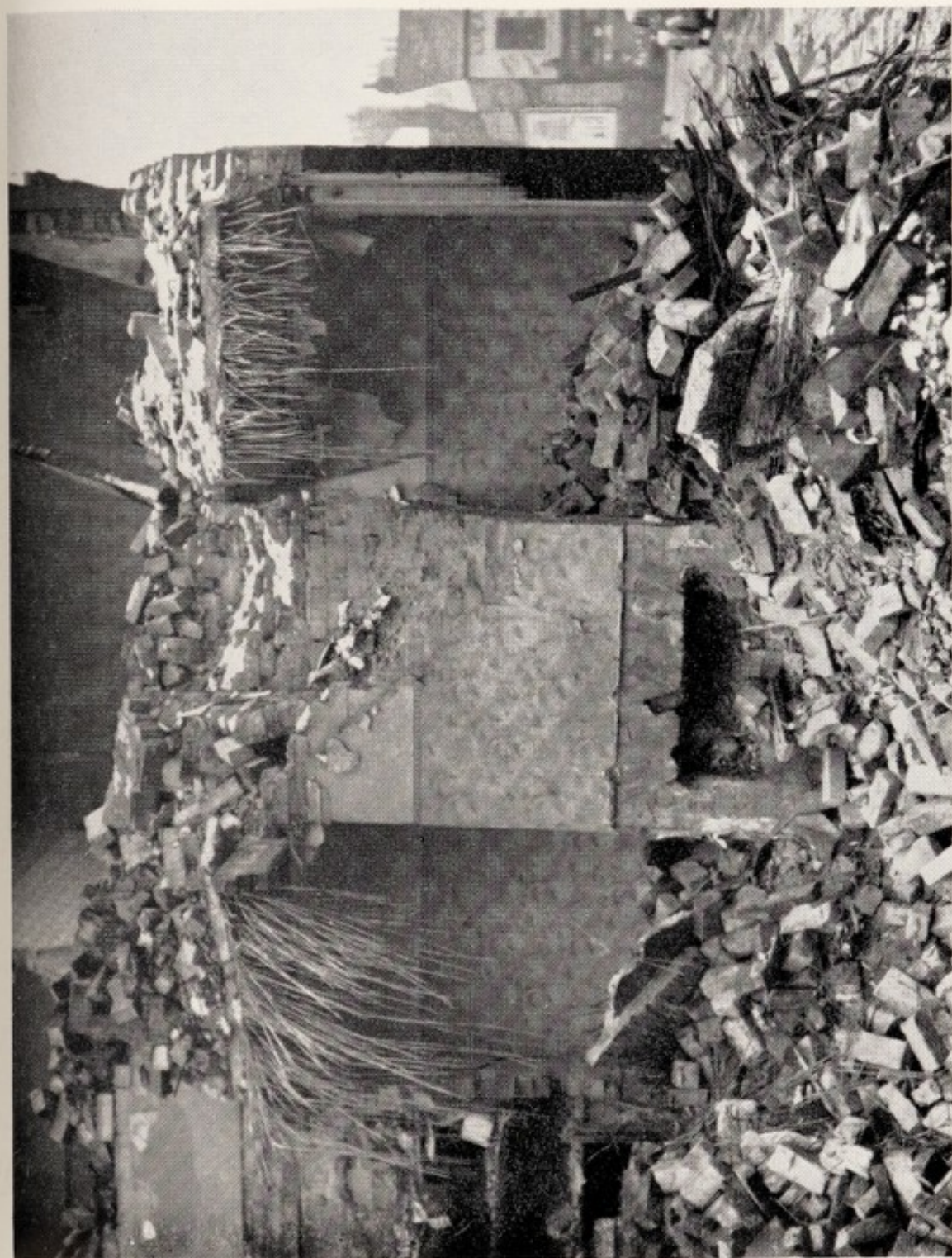
"It is enough to have deserved"





Demolished 1964





Rush and plaster construction





Narrow Marsh, of which Pemberton Street later became a part, consisted of several hundred houses erected during the Industrial Revolution at the beginning of the last century. It would appear that an attempt was made to build as many houses as possible on the land available, resulting in dark, narrow streets and small alleys around which stood houses back-to-back with each other. The houses, generally, were without amenities. Water had to be fetched from stand-taps and as the houses were not provided with sinks or drains, waste water was either taken back to be discharged down a gully near the stand-tap or thrown into the streets or courts. Privies, later converted to water closets, were situated in blocks some distance from the houses they served and each was shared by several families.

The dark, damp, ill-ventilated houses congested on the site lacking the basic amenities, and with sunlight shut off by the close proximity of the buildings, were infested with vermin. Poverty, misery and disease were the lot of the inhabitants.

The squalid slums of the Victorian era have now gone but in this more enlightened age there remain many sub-standard houses in the city which, measured by modern housing standards, must be regarded as unfit for human habitation.



	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
<b>INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES</b>					
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts ..	4,423	3,577	5,862	5,264	5,263
Inspections made for the purpose ..	7,735	8,635	11,865	11,346	10,759
Dwelling-houses — included under sub-head above—which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1938 ..	1,628	352	575	601	536
Inspections made for the purpose ..	3,929	1,256	2,154	2,823	2,990
Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	1,324	25	6	427	1,156
Dwelling-houses—exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head—found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	2,218	1,925	2,779	2,754	2,300
<b>INFORMAL ACTION</b>					
Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal notices by the Local Authority or their officers ..	1,432	1,643	2,217	3,571	3,738
<b>ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS</b>					
<b>1. Proceedings under Sect. 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.</b>					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	369	352	569	594	494
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners ..	296	332	474	476	450
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	62	46	95	64	111

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
<b>2. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.</b>					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	990	513	858	972	715
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners .. .. .	361	527	681	594	524
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	263	144	239	210	337
<b>3. Proceedings under Sect. 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.</b>					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made .. .. .	—	3	3	7	—
Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	2	13	1	1	5
Closing Orders made .. .. .	2	1	2	—	1

**NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF HOUSES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS**

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
First visits ..	9,462	10,281	12,865	12,596	10,759
Re-visits ..	9,356	7,499	12,606	11,780	11,519
TOTAL ..	<u>18,818</u>	<u>17,780</u>	<u>25,471</u>	<u>24,376</u>	<u>22,278</u>



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Emissions of dark smoke from chimneys are regulated by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, made under the Clean Air Act, 1956. Details of action taken to remedy smoke nuisance are as follows:—

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Advisory visits including verbal cautions ..	145	130	112	124	140	188	217
Statutory notices served ..	3	—	3	2	4	8	3
Complaints investigated ..	113	125	132	138	145	143	161
Cases where work was executed for smoke and/or grit nuisance abatement ..	28	25	20	22	20	27	27

### Nature of work carried out by owners

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Chimney stacks erected or extended ..	12	5	4	5	6	5	5
Chimney stacks dismantled ..	4	5	5	—	—	3	1
Boilers converted from hand to mechanical stoking ..	4	1	4	4	4	6	2
Mechanical stokers overhauled or renewed ..	6	5	3	6	14	11	15
New boilers installed ..	20	11	8	14	21	11	12
Grit arresting apparatus installed ..	12	1	—	1	1	3	3
Conversion from coal to oil fuel or gas ..	3	13	5	3	7	6	10
Miscellaneous ..	1	1	1	3	6	7	2

## MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Seven stations continued in operation. Each was equipped for measurement of deposited solids from the atmosphere and of sulphur content of the air, as well as for daily determination of smoke or suspended matter and sulphur dioxide by volumetric apparatus.

	Deposited Solid Matter in Tons per Square Mile		Lead Peroxide  Max. figures mgm. SO <sub>3</sub> per day per 100 sq. cm.	Microgrammes per Cubic Metre of Air			
	Annual	Max. monthly		Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
				Average Daily Concentration During year	During maximum month	Average Daily Concentration During year	During maximum month
Basford ..	168.97	19.22 : Mar.	1.29 : Jan.	186	314 : Jan.	175	285 : Dec.
Bulwell ..	184.79	23.01 : "	2.03 : Jan.	149	252 : Feb.	119	179 : Jan.
City Centre	154.51†	20.48 : Dec.	3.45 : Dec.	141	311 : "	152	227 : Mar.
Clifton ..	108.70	14.46 : Feb.	1.69 : Feb.	54	119 : "	113	181 : Feb.
Mapperley ..	140.47	19.06 : Mar.	1.67 : Dec.	70	157 : Dec.	111	161 : Jan.
Meadows ..	223.81	53.10 : May	4.18 : "	135	286 : Feb.	147	240 : Feb.
Wollaton ..	102.43	16.63 : Sep.	1.23 : Jan.	74	147 : "	73	114 : "
Av. for City	154.81	—	—	116	—	127	—

\* For full details see the following four pages.

† Eleven months' deposit.



## MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

## DEPOSIT GAUGES

Deposited solid matter in tons per square mile per month.

	Basford			Bulwell			City Centre			Clifton			Mapperley			Meadows			Wollaton		
	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total
January ..	10.04	3.92	13.96	14.29	6.19	20.48	10.91	6.70	17.61	8.21	3.11	11.32	9.55	3.24	12.79	14.55	5.63	20.18	4.56	3.31	7.87
February	10.22	4.64	14.86	13.00	4.99	17.99	6.57	4.20	10.77	11.00	3.46	14.46	3.59	2.80	6.39	6.39	4.63	11.02	4.63	2.73	7.36
March ..	14.07	5.15	19.22	16.69	6.32	23.01	—	—	—	7.72	3.24	10.96	13.76	5.30	19.06	15.37	4.97	20.34	7.70	3.80	11.50
April ..	13.38	3.59	16.97	15.88	4.61	20.49	11.97	5.43	17.40	10.30	3.11	13.41	11.72	3.54	15.26	14.22	6.37	20.59	7.82	3.41	11.23
May ..	13.32	2.78	16.10	14.37	3.36	17.73	13.70	5.30	19.00	6.70	1.83	8.53	15.24	2.29	17.53	47.90	5.20	53.10	4.64	1.78	6.42
June ..	11.80	4.43	16.23	2.80	4.18	6.98	9.30	4.71	14.01	5.66	2.60	8.26	7.85	1.86	9.71	10.57	4.36	14.73	2.24	1.76	4.00
July ..	7.64	3.69	11.33	7.67	4.10	11.77	7.54	4.79	12.33	4.15	2.78	6.93	7.26	1.83	9.09	9.27	4.33	13.60	2.29	1.68	3.97
August ..	7.75	2.52	10.27	3.19	2.85	6.04	4.61	2.98	7.59	1.81	1.63	3.44	4.15	1.48	5.63	5.73	3.29	9.02	3.90	1.45	5.35
September	7.06	4.97	12.03	10.39	5.43	15.82	7.97	6.37	14.34	4.63	3.57	8.20	7.16	3.31	10.47	6.29	5.66	11.95	12.94	3.69	16.63
October	5.86	2.50	8.36	4.13	2.85	6.98	3.77	3.52	7.29	3.42	1.88	5.30	8.03	2.27	10.30	11.56	3.58	15.14	3.59	1.55	5.14
November	8.82	6.58	15.40	10.48	7.65	18.13	7.85	5.84	13.69	4.33	4.28	8.61	5.99	4.05	10.04	6.93	5.79	12.72	6.88	3.64	10.52
December	8.82	5.42	14.24	13.10	6.27	19.37	14.16	6.32	20.48	5.76	3.52	9.28	11.19	3.01	14.20	14.16	7.26	21.42	8.64	3.80	12.44
TOTAL ..	118.78	50.19	168.97	125.99	58.80	184.79	98.35	56.16	154.51	73.69	35.01	108.70	105.49	34.98	140.47	162.74	61.07	223.81	69.83	32.60	102.43

## ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR

Expressed as milligrammes of Sulphate per day per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide

	Basford	Bulwell	City Centre	Clifton	Mappertley	Meadows	Wollaton
January ..	1.29	2.03	3.11	1.47	1.60	3.10	1.23
February ..	1.21	1.50	3.03	1.69	1.35	3.38	1.18
March ..	1.00	1.43	2.72	1.16	1.25	2.97	0.88
April ..	0.78	1.12	2.27	1.04	0.98	2.31	0.75
May ..	0.75	0.91	1.84	0.80	0.76	1.63	0.66
June ..	0.47	0.69	1.29	0.59	0.69	1.82	0.54
July ..	0.50	0.55	0.93	0.35	0.25	1.36	0.26
August ..	0.42	0.62	1.23	0.46	0.38	1.26	0.30
September	0.63	0.77	2.01	0.69	0.89	1.69	0.49
October ..	0.77	1.01	2.00	0.86	0.85	2.51	0.94
November ..	1.01	1.35	2.96	1.32	1.31	3.33	1.11
December ..	1.15	1.72	3.45	1.38	1.67	4.18	0.97



MONTH	Concentration of smoke expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air																				
	BASFORD			BULWELL			CITY CENTRE			CLIFTON			MAPPERLEY			MEADOWS			WOLLATON		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
JAN. . .	620	44	314	464	52	242	560	36	205	232	4	77	296	20	94	528	20	236	264	4	108
FEB. . .	1,148	116	260	824	96	252	980	52	311	436	4	119	340	24	77	604	92	286	656	4	147
MARCH . .	860	56	264	604	76	225	780	36	216	328	4	85	500	4	87	540	44	182	480	12	130
APRIL . .	484	80	218	444	44	156	352	40	133	172	8	50	280	8	59	272	24	130	196	4	59
MAY . .	228	48	107	152	24	70	164	20	62	80	6	22	76	4	21	180	14	64	80	0	25
JUNE . .	136	28	65	88	24	43	76	12	33	36	0	16	32	4	16	84	16	39	40	0	15
JULY . .	206	27	80	92	20	54	80	29	51	46	9	21	29	10	20	97	14	48	58	10	26
AUGUST . .	139	9	59	116	14	51	92	18	53	61	6	28	87	8	30	120	4	49	54	6	29
SEPT. . .	258	41	133	205	52	123	265	32	101	100	6	38	167	20	71	220	20	90	117	7	55
OCTOBER . .	651	57	206	542	35	172	400	29	152	183	10	54	486	22	109	412	25	126	302	14	101
NOV. . .	929	86	215	530	35	177	427	46	187	301	10	75	225	38	101	404	82	175	583	15	115
DEC. . .	582	113	306	564	62	224	550	69	192	245	15	61	360	46	157	488	42	194	205	15	72
AVERAGES	520	59	186	385	45	149	394	35	141	185	7	54	240	17	70	329	33	135	253	8	74

MONTH	Concentration of sulphur dioxide expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air																				
	BASFORD			BULWELL			CITY CENTRE			CLIFTON			MAPPERLEY			MEADOWS			WOLLATON		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
JAN. ..	433	128	251	332	82	179	452	97	202	353	70	167	396	77	161	390	113	228	194	54	97
FEB. ..	484	85	204	452	83	158	614	108	218	505	81	181	358	51	142	588	147	240	312	37	114
MARCH ..	328	86	184	311	50	158	576	75	227	324	34	146	382	37	135	407	55	184	516	33	94
APRIL ..	337	73	179	258	55	117	316	67	153	252	36	123	284	27	130	264	66	158	213	16	81
MAY ..	284	42	143	126	43	81	188	64	107	149	42	85	147	36	90	174	42	96	157	19	63
JUNE ..	191	58	116	115	25	62	156	35	81	115	23	61	158	40	70	149	35	82	104	31	55
JULY ..	200	47	108	118	33	71	119	35	76	112	35	69	89	33	60	126	40	76	74	23	47
AUGUST	226	56	110	111	34	63	136	48	82	111	30	56	127	33	63	120	28	69	63	17	42
SEPT. ..	348	53	156	187	57	108	245	69	129	171	51	92	229	39	108	222	33	111	142	36	64
OCTOBER	303	75	150	192	35	115	261	64	149	220	34	96	295	45	101	218	60	124	130	33	69
NOV. ..	374	63	210	315	63	146	306	88	176	250	45	126	316	49	143	313	105	191	222	33	92
DEC. ..	525	129	285	288	90	170	452	132	225	355	61	151	207	54	131	404	63	203	155	31	62
AVERAGES	336	75	175	234	54	119	318	74	152	243	45	113	249	43	111	283	66	147	190	30	73



### APPROVAL OF FURNACE INSTALLATIONS

The provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, make it an offence to install a furnace in a building or in any boiler or industrial plant attached to a building, etc., unless it is, so far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed.

In eighteen cases notices of proposals to install were received and twelve plans and specifications were submitted and approved.

All plans and specifications submitted under Building Byelaws to the City Engineer's Department were examined and advice given on proposed fuel burning installations where necessary.

### SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The survey of the Bilborough area—the proposed Nottingham (No. 5) Smoke Control Area—was completed but as a result of Government financial restrictions the procedure for making the necessary order was delayed. The number of premises involved was 7,628.

A survey for the proposed Nottingham (No. 8a) Smoke Control Area—Rise Park Estate comprising a new development of 1,200 houses—was also completed.

Work began on surveying the Aspley and Broxtowe areas in preparation for the proposed Nottingham (No. 6) Smoke Control Order.

### NORTH WILFORD POWER STATION

Work was continued throughout the year on the installation of new grit arresting apparatus and the abolition of the four remaining steel chimneys. By the end of the year the work was completed so that furnaces which were formerly served by six low chimneys are now connected to one new stack 450 ft. high.

## **FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION**

### **FOOD HYGIENE**

Within the limitations imposed by an insufficient number of qualified staff, routine visits were made by public health inspectors to premises where food was prepared, stored or sold to find out if the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 were being observed. These visits emphasised the desirability of more frequent inspection of certain catering premises. In some cases ignorance or indifference on the part of management or staff caused conditions to deteriorate rapidly through failure to appreciate the need for a high standard of practice as applied to premises, equipment and personal conduct. Too often it was found that catering businesses had been established in premises which were not structurally suitable or which lacked the space to operate properly. The introduction of legislation requiring registration of catering premises would probably overcome these difficulties, enabling a local authority to exercise control over suitability of proposed and existing premises.

Close liaison between the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Licensing Justices' Plans Sub-Committee continued and the co-operation received from the licensing trade was reflected in the high standard achieved in modern public houses where, apart from the serving of drinks, the trend was towards provision of meals and light refreshments.

It was noticeable that an increasing number of large retail shops where food was not sold, had put up notices requesting their customers not to smoke, and that this had met with complete success. Unfortunately, few food shops, where in the interests of hygiene a lead should have been given, had made a similar reasonable request.

The Clerk of the Markets informed the Chief Public Health Inspector of persons granted lettings for the purpose of food



businesses at Goose Fair and this arrangement helped to secure reasonably satisfactory conditions. Stalls on which food was prepared or sold were visited each day for the duration of the Fair in October, and it was found generally that the higher standard noted in recent years was maintained.

The maintenance of a satisfactory standard of hygiene in food businesses depends largely on the instruction in correct food hygiene procedures the employee has had and the interest he or she takes in the work. It would help to keep the owners of food businesses alert if the public would complain to them when they see unhygienic practices taking place.

In the course of 1,410 visits to various food premises it was necessary on 118 occasions to draw attention to defects and contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. Requirements, including those outstanding from 1964, were met in 89 cases.

Food Premises Supervised	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Grocers and provision dealers including off-licence premises ..	1,196	1,159	1,215	1,176	1,247
Hotels, public-houses and clubs ..	495	491	468	435	430
Sweet shops .. .. .	410	403	412	403	401
Butchers and meat products manufacturers .. .. .	376	356	367	363	395
Fruit and vegetable dealers ..	333	337	349	355	367
Factory canteens, etc. .. ..	256	230	222	246	284
Restaurants, snack-bars, etc. ..	247	241	233	226	233
Food-stalls in markets:					
Wholesale .. .. .	42	49	42	42	42
Retail .. .. .	146	120	107	108	108
Fried fish and chip shops ..	139	135	145	135	133
Bread, pastry and confectionery dealers, including bakehouses ..	122	122	124	120	145
Wet fish, poultry, game, etc., dealers .. .. .	56	57	63	71	59
School kitchens .. .. .	129	131	64	65	59
Wholesale food dealers .. ..	61	55	51	47	48
Mobile food shops .. .. .	27	30	41	43	30
Self-service stores (other than supermarkets) .. .. .	21	22	26	28	—
Supermarkets .. .. .	37	26	19	17	—
Ice-cream manufacturers .. ..	14	13	16	10	13
Dairies .. .. .	4	5	5	5	5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	58	60	66	63	67
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>4,066</b>

Premises registered under Sect. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955	
Premises used for the—sale of ice-cream .. .. .	674
manufacture of ice-cream .. .. .	14
preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food ..	314
TOTAL .. .. .	1,002

The number of inspections of registered premises was 1,068.

Legal proceedings were instituted for offences against the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, in the following cases:—

- (a) Failure to keep a stall, used for the sale of "hot dogs", clean and in good repair. Owner fined a total of £5, plus £2. 2s. 0d. costs.
- (b) Failure to keep a stall, used for the sale of "hot dogs", clean and in good repair and failure to protect food from risk of contamination. Owner fined a total of £10, plus £2. 2s. 0d. costs.
- (c) Failure of a person handling "hot dogs" to cover a wound on his hand with a waterproof dressing. Employee fined a total of £5, plus £2. 2s. 0d. costs.

At the end of the year legal proceedings were pending in seven further cases concerned with the sale of "hot dogs" in unsatisfactory conditions and in one case relating to the obstruction of an inspector in the course of his duty at a retail food shop.

**Foreign Matter in Food.** The number of complaints received of mould and foreign matter in food showed an increase over previous years. Altogether twenty-four complaints were received and each was fully investigated to determine the source of the foreign matter and to prevent a recurrence.



The food affected was as follows:—

mould on sausage;  
paper in bread—two cases;  
bird "dropping" on a coconut confection;  
cloth in a cream doughnut;  
metal in bread—two cases;  
feathers in a jar of minced turkey;  
rubber in margarine;  
mould on a pork pie;  
wood in bread;  
mould on bread;  
mouse "dropping" in bread;  
fly in a steak and kidney pie;  
mould on a veal and ham pie;  
string in a cake;  
dirt in a currant loaf;  
mould on corned beef;  
insect in a custard tart—two cases;  
mould on steak and kidney pie—two cases;  
cigarette-end in a packet of potato chips;  
cigarette-end in a cake.

Successful prosecutions were taken in six cases, in one case it was decided to take no further action and in the remaining seventeen warning letters were sent to the offenders by the Town Clerk on behalf of the Health Committee.

#### SHELL FISH

Shell fish from various sources were received at the Sneinton Wholesale Fish Market. The total weight found to be unfit for human consumption was 6 tons 19cwts.

Samples of mussels were taken during the year from layings in England, Wales, Ireland and Denmark. Out of a total of forty-nine samples only 2 were reported upon as being unsatisfactory. Neither was found to contain salmonella.

In addition three samples of English whelks and two samples of Norwegian prawns were examined and all were found to be satisfactory.

### THE MEAT SUPPLY

The only building used for the slaughter of animals for human consumption was the Public Slaughterhouse, owned by the Corporation.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, should have come into full operation on the 1st October, but an amending regulation received during the year deferred the operative date until the 1st October, 1966. In Nottingham the regulations were applied in full and all meat from animals slaughtered in the city was inspected and appropriately stamped.

Meat inspectors made regular visits to all cold stores to check consignments of imported meat.

**Transport.** Vehicles used for the transport of meat from the Public Slaughterhouse to retail premises and the vehicles used by retailers to deliver meat to their customers were regularly inspected. Contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were dealt with and as a result of such action meat wholesalers purchased six new meat waggons and twenty-one new vans were brought into use by retail butchers.

**Disposal of Condemned Food.** All meat and offals found on inspection to be unfit were removed by approved firms from the slaughterhouse for manufacture into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other foodstuffs were disposed of by the Corporation's Cleansing Department in controlled refuse tips.

For details of unsound food surrendered see page 137.



**CARCASES OF MEAT INSPECTED  
and  
CARCASSES CONDEMNED**

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and in- spected .. .. .	10,843*	4,618	1,214	50,732	24,992	92,399
<b>All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	11	5	17	106	68	207
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	4,517	2,349	4	3,009	5,464	15,343
Percentage affected ..	41.75	50.97	1.72	6.14	22.10	—
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	6	1	—	—	299	306
Percentage affected ..	0.05	0.02	—	—	1.19	—
<b>Cysticercosis:</b>						
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	280	61	—	—	—	341
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	20	6	—	—	—	26
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Bulls 12.      bullocks 5,971:      heifers 4,860.

## DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Food other than meat	In stones					
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Bacon .. ..	142	176	44	66	133	156½
Butter .. ..	3	21	—	5	10	3
Canned goods ..	5,974	7,606	4,226	3,639	4,902	5,099½
Cakes and pastry ..	338	136	606	51	12	21
Cheese .. ..	141	86	237	57	41½	57
Chocolate and sweets	8	40	13	17	120½	77½
Coffee .. ..	21	—	2	1	2½	7
Conserves .. ..	72	245	70	29	28	60
Cooked meat .. ..	77	108	195	24	1	—
Dried fruit .. ..	11	29	8	11	25½	57
„ milk .. ..	—	—	4	3	—	11
Eggs—liquid .. ..	5	—	38	1	2	—
—shell .. ..	—	—	—	8	—	3
Fish .. ..	491	609	843	699	975½	873
Fruit .. ..	1,759	1,090	1,401	961	300½	1,460
Flour .. ..	9	—	7	18	8½	7
Margarine .. ..	10	5	—	13	3½	29½
Miscellaneous .. ..	186	340	2,155	922	4,291	175½
Poultry .. ..	681	52	139	18	19½	43½
Rabbits .. ..	2	12	54	12	20½	2
Sausage .. ..	88	124	391	18	42½	99
Shell fish .. ..	1,118	861	312	670	561½	1,200
Sugar .. ..	2	32	9	1	—	55½
Imitation cream .. ..	15	125	17	30	1	10
Vegetables .. ..	10,657	7,332	6,557	1,636	1,458	914½
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>21,810</b>	<b>19,029</b>	<b>17,328</b>	<b>8,910</b>	<b>12,959¾</b>	<b>10,422</b>

Meat	Home-killed			Imported		
	in stones			in stones		
	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963
Beef .. ..	2,246	2,944	3,209	150	326	101
Mutton and Lamb	562	1,067	1,009	47	254	376
Pork .. ..	1,949	2,353	2,392	382	157	12
Veal .. ..	69	71	51	—	—	—
Offals .. ..	11,914	14,256	14,453	730	164	71
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>16,740</b>	<b>20,691</b>	<b>21,114</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>560</b>

GRAND TOTAL SURRENDERED 1963: 21,674 stones = approx 135 tons.

„ „ „ 1964: 21,592 „ = „ 135 „

„ „ „ 1965: 18,049 stones = approx. 113 tons.



## THE MILK SUPPLY

### REGISTRATIONS

The conditions under which milk was produced, stored, treated and distributed were regularly examined to ensure that the statutory requirements applicable to the trade were observed.

REGISTRATIONS AT 31ST DECEMBER	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Processing dairies .. .. .	3	3	3	3	3	4
Distributors operating from wholesale dairies .. .. .	3	3	3	4	4	8
Distributors—shopkeepers .. .. .	772	740	713	734	703	630

### LICENSING

#### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

LICENCES GRANTED	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Dealers'—to pasteurise .. .. .	3	3	3	3	3	4
to sterilise .. .. .	3	3	3	3	3	4
to sell T.T. milk .. .. .					214	64
to sell pasteurised milk .. .. .	775*	740*	713*	734*	537	441
to sell sterilised milk .. .. .					636	696

\* Composite licences now issued.

Prior to 1962 separate licences were issued in respect of each special designation of milk sold by dealers. From that year a composite licence was issued. The use of the designation "Tuberculin Tested" ceased on the 31st December, 1964, when the designation "Untreated" was authorised. No dealer operating from premises within the city distributes the latter so that the retailers' licences cover pasteurised and sterilised milks only.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, permits the use of a further special designation "Ultra Heat-Treated" as from the 1st October, but no local operator as yet supplies such milk.

### SAMPLING

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

**Untreated Milk, Channel Islands, Farm Bottled.** Forty-nine samples were subjected to the methylene blue test. All but one were satisfactory and eight of these samples were also examined for the presence of brucella abortus with negative results.

**Pasteurised Milk.** A total of 485 samples including 100 which were additionally homogenised and 103 of Channel Islands quality were subjected to the methylene blue test. Only three failed to pass the test.

All the samples of pasteurised milks were also subjected to the phosphatase test to determine the efficiency of the process. All were satisfactory.

**Sterilised Milk** A total of 186 samples, processed under licence, was obtained for examination; only one failed to satisfy the turbidity test.

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Of those samples examined by the Public Analyst during the year, particulars were as follows:—

Total milk samples examined	..	503
Average fat content	..	3.787%
Average solids-other-than-fat content		8.748%

(The standard for milk is "fat" 3.0% and "solids-other-than-fat" 8.50%.)

Of the 529 samples subjected to the Gerber test 39 or 7.37 per cent. were unsatisfactory.



## ACTION TAKEN ON UNSATISFACTORY MILK SAMPLES

<i>Samples taken formally and found not genuine</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
16 samples from 7 producers were deficient in milk-fat content.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers.
45 samples from 16 producers were deficient in solids-not-fat content.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers.
6 samples from 5 producers were deficient in milk-fat and in milk solids-not-fat content	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers.

In four cases information was sent to the National Agricultural Advisory Service with a view to advising the producers concerned.

A bottle of pasteurised milk containing dust particles and fungal hyphae was the subject of a prosecution resulting in the defendant dairymen being fined £5. 0s. 0d. with £2. 2s. 0d. costs.

Complaint was received of the presence of a quantity of broken glass in a bottle of milk. Legal proceedings resulted in the dairyman being fined £5. 0s. 0d. with £2. 2s. 0d. costs.

## ICE CREAM

All manufacturers of and dealers in ice-cream were registered under the provisions of the Nottingham Corporation Act 1935, and their premises also were registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

A total of 960 inspections was made.

**Registrations** in force at the end of the year:—

## MANUFACTURERS:

“Hot mix” method .. ..	3
“Cold mix” method .. ..	3
“Soft Ices” .. ..	8
	— 14

## VENDORS AND DEALERS:

674

New registrations .. ..	31
Transfers of registrations ..	70

**Sampling.** A total of 46 samples was taken for chemical analysis; all conformed to the standard required by the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations 1959.

Samples for bacteriological grading by the methylene blue reduction test were taken as under:—

Grade	Time taken to reduce methylene blue	No. of specimens
1	4 or more hours	82
2	2½–4 hours	8
3	1–2 hours	2
4	0–½ hour	11

The recommended standard is that, over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80 per cent into Grade I or II, not more than 20 per cent into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

**Lollies.** Bacteriological examination was made of two lollies and both were found to be satisfactory.



## FOOD SAMPLING

A total of 386 samples of food sent for bacteriological examination included sausages, sausage meat and pork trimmings. Forty-one were reported as being unsatisfactory.

No samples of liquid egg were submitted; there were no egg pasteurisation plants in the city.

Samples were taken for chemical analysis as follows:—

Formal	..	..	520	Analysed by City Analyst
Informal	..	..	499	Analysed by City Analyst
Informal milk	..	..	529	Tested by Inspector
			<hr/>	
			1,548	
			<hr/>	

Informal samples were found to be unsatisfactory in twenty-six cases, following which letters were sent to the sellers or manufacturers and occasionally to the importers.

Examples were:—

- Orange nectar with excess tin and lead content
- Potatoes contaminated with soda ash from transport vehicle
- A milk bottle containing dried milk solids and fungus
- Dried figs infested with dead mites
- Yoghourt with surface mould due to refrigerator failure
- Several pre-packed foods were unsatisfactorily labelled

**FOOD AND DRUGS**  
**SAMPLES EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST**

Item	Genuine			Unsatisfactory			Totals		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk, raw .. .. .	361	—	361	67	1	68	428	1	429
Milk, processed .. .. .	76	—	76	—	—	—	76	—	76
Milk, canned, condensed	—	35	35	—	3	3	—	38	38
Butter, cream, cheese and other dairy products .. .. .	—	18	18	—	1	1	—	19	19
Ice-cream and frozen lollies .. .. .	—	51	51	—	—	—	—	51	51
Open meat products .. .. .	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	5	5
Canned or preserved meats and meat products .. .. .	—	45	45	—	2	2	—	47	47
Canned or pre-packed fish and fish products .. .. .	—	23	23	—	1	1	—	24	24
Soups .. .. .	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	11	11
Oils and fats .. .. .	12	7	19	—	—	—	12	7	19
Fresh fruits and vegetables .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Canned or preserved fruits and vegetables .. .. .	—	72	72	—	2	2	—	74	74
Sweets, sugar confectionery, etc. .. .. .	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	12	12
Jams, conserves, fruit curds, jellies, etc. .. .. .	—	27	27	—	1	1	—	28	28
Bread, biscuits, etc. .. .. .	—	5	5	—	1	1	—	6	6
Flours and flour mixtures .. .. .	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	13	13
Cakes and puddings .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned or pre-packed puddings .. .. .	—	20	20	—	1	1	—	21	21
Cereals .. .. .	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	17	17
Food flavourings and colourings .. .. .	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Food drinks and non-alcoholic beverages .. .. .	—	39	39	—	5	5	—	44	44
Spices, sauces and condiments .. .. .	—	50	50	—	3	3	—	53	53
Wines, spirits and other alcoholic beverages .. .. .	4	6	10	—	—	—	4	6	10
Drugs (internal and external use) .. .. .	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Baking powders and raising preparations .. .. .	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	3
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1,019</b>



## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
<b>Fertilisers</b>			
Basic slag .. .. .	1	—	1
Bone meal .. .. .	2	—	2
Blood manure .. .. .	1	1	2
Growmore fertiliser .. .. .	1	—	1
Liquid all-purpose manure .. .. .	1	—	1
Nitro-chalk .. .. .	1	—	1
Plant food .. .. .	1	—	1
Sulphate of ammonia .. .. .	1	—	1
Sulphate of potash .. .. .	1	—	1
<b>Feeding Stuffs</b>			
Chicken meal .. .. .	1	—	1
Layers mash .. .. .	4	—	4
Poultry layers meal .. .. .	2	—	2
Pig food No. 2 (fattening) .. .. .	1	—	1
TOTALS .. .. .	18	1	19

Action taken on the only unsatisfactory sample was as follows:—

Blood manure—small excess  
of nitrogen .. .. .

Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector  
to dealer.

## GENERAL

The number of qualified staff in the department was reduced by the equivalent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  full-time inspectors, but some improvement in the overall position was obtained by the appointment of five more technical assistants. These were deployed to assist specialist public health inspectors with the inspection of offices and shops, food sampling and survey work on housing clearance schemes. The number of inspectors available for district work, however, was only five and important routine work had to be curtailed to give priority to the urgent problems which arose daily in a large city.

### SHOPS ACT 1950

The provisions of the Act were dealt with in the course of inspecting shops for the purpose of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. It was necessary in many cases to issue warnings to the owners of shops which were open for retail trade on a Sunday.

From 5th November the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act 1965 had the effect of revoking all local closing orders relating to weekly half-day closing. All shopkeepers in the city may now close for the weekly half holiday on a day of their choice.

### CONSUMER PROTECTION

#### The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations 1953

#### The Oil Heaters Regulations 1962

No appliances were found on sale which did not comply with the appropriate regulations.



**The Children's Nightdresses Regulations 1964**

Legal proceedings were taken against a shopkeeper for selling a child's nightdress manufactured from material which did not satisfy the tests for flammability. A fine of £20 was imposed with 3 guineas costs.

**OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963****Number of premises registered at 31st December:**

Offices .. .. .	1,605
Retail Shops .. .. .	2,478
Wholesale shops, warehouses .. .. .	421
Catering establishments, canteens .. .. .	550
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	19
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,073</b>

**Number of persons employed in the premises registered:**

Females .. .. .	22,250
Males .. .. .	21,178
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>43,428</b>

**Number of general inspections of registered premises .. .. .** 1,013

**Number of visits made in the course of a survey in connection with registration** 4,826

**Number of notices served drawing attention to infringements .. .. .** 830

**Number of notices fully complied with** 379

**Number of accidents reported .. .. .** 154

Legal proceedings were instituted against the owners of a retail shop for failing to provide a suitable handrail to a staircase; an employee fell down the stairs and sustained a fracture of the elbow. The case was found proved and the defendants were fined £20 with 3 guineas costs.

Two applications were received from multiple stores for exemption from providing first aid boxes or cupboards. One was approved but the second was refused on the grounds that the first aid room was not manned on the early closing day when a number of staff were regularly employed on the premises. An application for exemption from providing additional sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at a retail shop was also refused.

#### TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

During the year twenty men were reported as being infested with body lice and appropriate arrangements were made for their treatment.

#### PHARMACY AND POISONS

The Act permits the sale of poisons in Part II of the Poisons List by persons whose names and premises are entered in the local authority's list.

Applications for entry received .. .. .	8
Transfers of licences .. .. .	1
Premises removed from the list (ceased to operate under the Act) .. .. .	11

In addition to inspections following applications, supervisory visits were made to various premises of listed sellers during the year.

Letters were sent to four persons concerning minor infringements of the Act.



The first part of the report was devoted to a general survey of the progress of the work during the year. It was found that the work had been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on the 15th of January 1934. The work was carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on the 15th of January 1934. The work was carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on the 15th of January 1934.

### TREATMENT OF VITAMIN DEFICIENCY

The first part of the report was devoted to a general survey of the progress of the work during the year. It was found that the work had been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on the 15th of January 1934. The work was carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on the 15th of January 1934. The work was carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on the 15th of January 1934.

### PHARMACY AND POISONING

The first part of the report was devoted to a general survey of the progress of the work during the year. It was found that the work had been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on the 15th of January 1934. The work was carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on the 15th of January 1934. The work was carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on the 15th of January 1934.

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**PART IV**  
**MISCELLANEOUS**

ADMINISTRATION

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL  
TREATMENT

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948  
and 1951

NURSES AGENCIES ACT 1957

NURSING HOMES

MORTUARY

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

SICKNESS RETURNS—MINISTRY OF NATIONAL  
INSURANCE

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC



## ADMINISTRATION

**Health Services Headquarters.** It was again disappointing that no practical progress was made in the erection of the new building for the Health Services. Plans were prepared on the basis of a revised schedule of accommodation submitted to the City Architect in 1964, but with the new restrictions on capital expenditure progress was slowed down, and there appeared to be no prospect of the building being erected for some time to come.

**Organisation.** A further review of procedures in the Home Help Service was undertaken during the year. The majority of cases helped received assistance without payment, though each case was reviewed every three months. These reviews in the past resulted in very little additional income, and it was felt that were the assessment reviews to be carried out only once a year, no potential income would be lost. On the other hand this change would enable a reduction to be made in the number of case-workers.

During the year there were three resignations, and it was decided not to fill these vacancies, but to recommend that "Nil" cases should be re-assessed only once every year, and that an Assessment Officer should be appointed to carry out these and the other assessments from time to time. This reduction of two posts in the establishment will result in an annual saving of at least £1,200.

**Radio Communications.** Investigation into the introduction of a system of radio communications, mainly for the Midwifery Service, was a welcome item of interest during the year. The advantages are numerous. There is flexibility in the deployment

of midwives, considerable saving of time, more leisure for the midwives, an increase in the confidence, particularly of newly qualified midwives, with the knowledge that help can be obtained quickly, and not least the advantages to be gained from swift medical aid.

Several systems were inspected, both in operation and in demonstration by manufacturers, and it was estimated that the cost would be in the region of £12,000. Approval in principle was obtained, and shortly in the New Year tests will be undertaken with a view to the system becoming effective by about the middle of 1966.

**Staff.** The turnover of staff remained as high as ever, but advertisements for vacancies elicited a smaller response than was the case for several years past. However, the recruitment of the usual three supernumerary junior clerks resulted in the appointment of young people with good basic qualifications.

It was pleasing to record further examination successes. One clerk passed the intermediate examination for the Diploma in Municipal Administration, and there were several successes in the clerical examination.

**Ten Year Plan.** The Ten Year Plan was again revised, and covers the period 1966-1976. It was disappointing that not one of the buildings contained in the original plan prepared in 1962 had yet been built, though had it not been for the deferment of capital expenditure it was likely that the Radford Welfare Centre would have been started during the year, since a tender was accepted in July.

The revised plan envisaged a total capital expenditure of over £1,250,000. The plan is reproduced commencing on page 176.



### EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

The number of persons known to be suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy is shown below. Although an individual may be known to more than one service of the Local Authority he is shown in the table under the service mainly concerned with his welfare.

	Education	Mental Health	Welfare	Others	TOTAL
Cerebral palsy . .	28	65	31	28	152
Epilepsy . .	110	128	33	12	283
Cerebral palsy and epilepsy . .	2	19	—	—	21

### ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

The licences of 16 establishments were renewed during the year under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952.

Certificates of exemption were accepted from five registered members of either the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists or the Faculty of Physiotherapy.

## INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

Blind	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(1) Cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	8	2	1	21
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	23	13	—	20
(2) Cases at (1) (b) above which on follow up action have received treatment ..	15	13	—	20
<b>Partially-Sighted</b>				
(1) Cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	14	4	—	13
(2) Cases which received follow up treatment ..	7	4	—	12
Number of blind persons on register at 31st December ..				738
Number of partially sighted persons on register at 31st December ..				176

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948—1951

Since the implementation of these Acts, no person has been removed compulsorily.



### **NURSING AGENCIES**

The licences of the two agencies in the City were renewed in December. There were nine state registered nurses and four enrolled nurses on the registers at the end of the year.

### **NURSING HOMES**

At the end of the year there were three homes on the register, providing between them 46 beds for medical and geriatric cases. All the homes were regularly inspected by a medical officer.

### **MORTUARY**

The number of bodies received at the mortuary in Canal Street was 619, and autopsies to determine the cause of death were performed on 566 of them. The corresponding figures for 1964 were 585 and 535.

The majority of bodies were subject to the Coroner's jurisdiction, being those of persons whose death had occurred within the city. Five autopsies were conducted at the request of the Home Office.

## NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

The total number of cremations was 4,206, an increase of 175 over 1964. The tables compare the figures for 1965 with those of previous years.

Year	ALL CREMATIONS		CREMATIONS OF CITY RESIDENTS		
	No.	Alteration from previous year	No.	Alteration from previous year	Percentage of all City deaths
1955 ..	3,940	+ 10%	1,432	+ 9%	40·6%
1956 ..	3,806	— 3%	1,528	+ 7%	43·8%
1957 ..	3,481	— 9%	1,477	— 3%	43·7%
1958 ..	3,967	+ 14%	1,619	+ 9%	47·3%
1959 ..	3,972	+ 0·1%	1,731	+ 7%	48·1%
1960 ..	3,658	— 7·9%	1,692	— 2·2%	49·2%
1961 ..	3,796	+ 3·8%	1,944	+ 14·9%	50·5%
1962 ..	3,818	+ 0·6%	1,915	— 1·5%	50·2%
1963 ..	3,807	— 0·3%	1,865	— 2·6%	51·68%
1964 ..	4,031	+ 5·9%	1,980	+ 6·2%	56·31%
1965 ..	<b>4,206</b>	<b>+ 4·3%</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>+ 2·4%</b>	<b>53·10%</b>

### Cremation and Residence

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	NO. OF CREMATIONS				
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
City .. .. .	2,028	1,980	1,865	1,915	1,944
County excluding West Bridgford	1,556	1,379	1,346	1,300	1,279
West Bridgford .. .. .	224	234	237	243	236
Other areas .. .. .	398	438	359	360	337
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>3,796</b>



**MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE SICKNESS  
RETURNS**

The number of claims for sickness benefit gives an indication of sickness of the population month by month.

Average No. of sickness claims per week					
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
JANUARY ..	1,839	2,025	1,983	2,447	3,241
FEBRUARY ..	1,676	2,133	1,773	1,670	2,130
MARCH ..	1,715	1,412	1,555	1,575	1,176
APRIL ..	1,263	1,384	1,159	1,152	1,045
MAY ..	1,565	1,117	1,066	1,044	995
JUNE ..	1,121	1,183	955	909	1,024
JULY ..	1,120	1,114	1,007	848	892
AUGUST ..	1,070	1,039	915	782	807
SEPTEMBER ..	1,339	1,263	1,083	1,059	1,031
OCTOBER ..	1,500	1,654	1,361	1,367	1,418
NOVEMBER ..	1,482	1,596	1,345	1,297	1,277
DECEMBER ..	1,367	1,337	1,273	1,336	1,363

**RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS**

NOTIFICATIONS OF PNEUMONIA												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1965 ..	7	4	5	6	1	7	1	4	—	3	4	7
1964 ..	14	14	4	1	6	1	1	1	—	2	13	11
1963 ..	15	29	15	11	6	11	3	3	2	—	3	4
1962 ..	25	12	11	10	5	5	4	7	—	2	1	18
1961 ..	54	73	15	15	8	4	2	2	3	2	9	8
1960 ..	13	17	25	18	12	10	3	4	9	13	8	20

DEATHS			
	Influenza	Bronchitis	Pneumonia
1965* ..	6	229	189
1964 ..	19	291	219
1963 ..	5	301	207
1962 ..	29	403	217
1961 ..	86	341	206
1960 ..	9	242	209

\* Provisional

**ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC**  
**SUMMARY OF THE WORK**

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Cases brought forward ..	69	69	138	433	518	542	551
New cases ..	78	89	87	152	225	277	328
Total treated	147	158	225	585	743	819	879
City patients ..	139	142	209	579	736	813	873
County patients	8	16	16	6	7	6	6
	147	158	225	585	743	819	879
Adult patients male ..	58	64	74	156	194	241	302
Adult patients female ..	70	81	125	324	404	417	468
Patients 5-15 yrs.	8	7	15	77	114	117	77
Patients 0-5 yrs.	11	6	11	28	31	44	32
	147	158	225	585	743	819	879
Cases discharged or ceased to attend ..	78	89	156	447	310	301	337
Cases carried forward ..	69	69	69	138	433	518	542
	147	158	225	585	743	819	879
No. of treatments:							
total given ..	3,050	2,787	2,839	6,016	9,804	11,445	12,897
average per patient ..	20.7	17.6	12.6	10.28	13.2	14.0	14.7



MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE  
ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

No.	No. of patients		No. of operations		Remarks
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	10	5	15	10	
2	12	8	18	12	
3	15	10	20	15	
4	18	12	25	18	
5	20	15	30	20	
6	22	18	35	22	
7	25	20	40	25	
8	28	22	45	28	
9	30	25	50	30	
10	32	28	55	32	
11	35	30	60	35	
12	38	32	65	38	
13	40	35	70	40	
14	42	38	75	42	
15	45	40	80	45	
16	48	42	85	48	
17	50	45	90	50	
18	52	48	95	52	
19	55	50	100	55	
20	58	52	105	58	
21	60	55	110	60	
22	62	58	115	62	
23	65	60	120	65	
24	68	62	125	68	
25	70	65	130	70	
26	72	68	135	72	
27	75	70	140	75	
28	78	72	145	78	
29	80	75	150	80	
30	82	78	155	82	
31	85	80	160	85	
32	88	82	165	88	
33	90	85	170	90	
34	92	88	175	92	
35	95	90	180	95	
36	98	92	185	98	
37	100	95	190	100	
38	102	98	195	102	
39	105	100	200	105	
40	108	102	205	108	
41	110	105	210	110	
42	112	108	215	112	
43	115	110	220	115	
44	118	112	225	118	
45	120	115	230	120	
46	122	118	235	122	
47	125	120	240	125	
48	128	122	245	128	
49	130	125	250	130	
50	132	128	255	132	
51	135	130	260	135	
52	138	132	265	138	
53	140	135	270	140	
54	142	138	275	142	
55	145	140	280	145	
56	148	142	285	148	
57	150	145	290	150	
58	152	148	295	152	
59	155	150	300	155	
60	158	152	305	158	
61	160	155	310	160	
62	162	158	315	162	
63	165	160	320	165	
64	168	162	325	168	
65	170	165	330	170	
66	172	168	335	172	
67	175	170	340	175	
68	178	172	345	178	
69	180	175	350	180	
70	182	178	355	182	
71	185	180	360	185	
72	188	182	365	188	
73	190	185	370	190	
74	192	188	375	192	
75	195	190	380	195	
76	198	192	385	198	
77	200	195	390	200	
78	202	198	395	202	
79	205	200	400	205	
80	208	202	405	208	
81	210	205	410	210	
82	212	208	415	212	
83	215	210	420	215	
84	218	212	425	218	
85	220	215	430	220	
86	222	218	435	222	
87	225	220	440	225	
88	228	222	445	228	
89	230	225	450	230	
90	232	228	455	232	
91	235	230	460	235	
92	238	232	465	238	
93	240	235	470	240	
94	242	238	475	242	
95	245	240	480	245	
96	248	242	485	248	
97	250	245	490	250	
98	252	248	495	252	
99	255	250	500	255	
100	258	252	505	258	

PART V

HEALTH COMMITTEE

” ” STAFF

” ” REPORTS TO THE  
CITY COUNCIL

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

TEN YEAR PLAN—SECOND REVISION



**HEALTH COMMITTEE  
1965**

LORD MAYOR:  
ALDERMAN W. DERBYSHIRE, J.P.

CHAIRMAN:  
COUNCILLOR F. W. WOOTTON

VICE-CHAIRMAN:  
ALDERMAN DR. ERNEST WANT, M.B., Ch.B.

ALDERMAN A. W. NORWEBB, A.R.S.H., J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. R. GOUGH

COUNCILLOR J. W. GREEN

COUNCILLOR P. M. LYNCH

COUNCILLOR MISS M. McKEON

COUNCILLOR E. PATE

COUNCILLOR T. G. STRICKSON

COUNCILLOR J. W. WALLIS

COUNCILLOR L. WHITEHOUSE

COUNCILLOR T. A. WHITMORE

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. WHITTAKER

COUNCILLOR A. G. WRIGHT

## HEALTH COMMITTEE STAFF

### Medical Officer of Health—

WILLIAM DODD, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

ALBERT MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Senior Medical Officers—

L. ANN WILSON, B.Sc., M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H.

WILLIAM L. PALMER, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. To 31.3.65.

JOHN E. J. HURMAN, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. From 7.9.65.

WILLIAM D. SINCLAIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. From 1.11.65.

### Senior Assistant Medical Officers—

HEYWOOD B. GIBSON, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H. D.P.H. To 31.3.65

WILLIAM D. SINCLAIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. To 31.10.65.

### Medical Officers—

FREDA M. CHALKLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

JANET B. DALGETTY, M.B., Ch.B.

SYLVIA M. MATTHEWS, M.B. B.S.

E. MALCOLM CLARK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.

### In conjunction with Sheffield Regional Hospital Board

A. C. BLANDY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
*Consultant Paediatrician*

J. KAMIENIECKI, Ph.D., M.A., LL.M.  
*Senior Psychologist*

D. MACMILLAN, O.B.E., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., D.Psych.  
*Consultant Psychiatrist*

H. J. MALKIN, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., L.R.C.P.  
*Consultant Obstetrician*

J. V. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.  
*Chest Physician*

### Chief Dental Officer—

W. MCKAY, L.D.S.

### City Analyst—

E. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. †

† Part-time



**Superintendent Nursing Officer—**

MISS M. EDWARDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V., P.H.N. Admin. Cert.

**Midwifery Service—**

*Supervisor*—MISS P. J. LAMBERT, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.,  
H.V., Q.N.

*Assistant Supervisor*—MISS N. ANTILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

*Midwives*—37 Full-time.

11 Part-time.

**Health Visiting Service—**

*Deputy Superintendent*—MISS M. L. DEVERELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.,  
P.H.N. Admin. Cert. To 19.5.65.

*Senior Tuberculosis Visitor*—MISS E. CALEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Welfare Centre Superintendents* .. .. 8

*Health Visitors—General* .. .. 23

„ Part-time .. .. 1

Tuberculosis .. .. 4

**Health Visitors' Training Course—**

*Tutor*—MISS D. T. HOGG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Tutor Cert.

*Students*—6

**Day Nurseries**

*Supervisor*—MISS K. THOMPSON

BULWELL .. .. *Matron*—MRS. S. J. E. ALLEN, C.N.N.

*Nursery Nurses*—5

*Warden* —1

DOWSON .. .. *Matron*—MRS. P. BATES, C.N.N.

*Nursery Nurses*—5

*Warden* —1

HEATHCOAT STREET .. *Matron*—MISS M. R. M. DALE, C.N.N.

*Nursery Nurses*—5

*Warden* —1

PIERREPONT .. .. *Matron*—MISS E. I. WALKER, R.S.C.N.

*Nursery Nurses*—5

*Warden* —1

QUEEN'S DRIVE .. .. *Matron*—MRS. E. MACKINTOSH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Nursery Nurses*—5

*Warden* —1

RADFORD .. .. *Matron*—MRS. M. A. R. NAYLOR, S.R.N.

*Nursery Nurses*—5

*Warden* —1

SYCAMORE ROAD .. .. *Matron*—MRS. H. ROSS, R.S.C.N., C.N.N.

*Nursery Nurses*—5

*Warden* —1

**Octagon Club—Nuffield House—**

*Supervisor*—MRS. I. M. BEDFORD.  
*Assistant Supervisor*—MRS. M. J. HEATHCOTE.  
*Occupational Assistants*—2

**Social Workers—**

MISS M. BOTTOMS. To 24.11.65.  
MISS M. H. WILLIAMS. To 15.8.65.  
MRS. G. M. BROWN, B.A.  
MRS. M. J. ALLWOOD. To 31.10.65.

**Home Nursing Service—**

*Superintendent*—MISS M. M. KNOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.  
*Senior Assistant Superintendent*—  
MRS. M. HOGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.  
*Assistant Superintendents*—  
MR. A. W. BROMPTON, S.R.N., Q.N. From 17.3.65.  
MRS. S. M. GORDON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. To 28.2.65  
MISS J. M. SHEPHERD, S.R.N., Q.N. From 1.4.65.  
*Home Nurses*—60 Full-time.  
— 7 Part-time.

**Home Help Service—**

*Organiser*—MRS. L. HENSHAW.  
*Deputy Organiser*—MRS. E. M. CHRICH.  
*District Organisers*—  
MISS A. M. CARROLL.  
MISS L. ELLIOTT.  
MRS. D. L. FREEMAN.  
MISS D. M. GRATION.  
*Case Workers*— 5.  
*Home Helpers*— 78 Full-time.  
—313 Part-time.

**Mental Health Service—**

*Mental Health Officer*—J. E. WESTMORELAND, M.B.E.  
*Deputy Mental Health Officer*—G. E. HIBBARD.  
*Senior Social Worker*—MISS M. PIMLOTT. To 31.1.65  
*Social Workers*—4\*  
*Mental Welfare Officers*—8.  
" " *Assistants*—3.  
*Training Centres Superintendent*—D. H. CATER, R.M.N.  
" " *Staff*—31.

\* In conjunction with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.



**Administrative and Clerical—**

*Administrative Officer*—C. V. TUBB, D.P.A.  
 „ *Asst.* —F. F. PELLATT, D.P.A., P.H.I.Cert.  
*Senior Clerks*—16.  
*Clerks General Division, all sections*—Full-time 51.  
 —Part-time 22.

**Public Health Inspection Service—**

*Chief Public Health Inspector*—R. YOUNG, F.R.S.H.  
*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector*—J. D. McDONALD, F.R.S.H.  
*Senior Inspector of Meat and other Foods*—R. F. FORRYAN.  
 „ *Housing Inspector*—H. TRINICK, B.E.M.  
 „ *Smoke Inspector*—V. WALES, M.I.Mar.E.  
*Public Health Inspectors, all branches*—Full-time 11.  
 —Part-time 2.  
 „ „ „ *Trainees* — 5.  
*Authorised Meat Inspectors*—2.  
*Technical Assistants*—8.  
*Women Housing Officers*—4. Transferred to Estates Department 1.10.65.

**Ambulance Service—**

*General Manager*—J. C. WAKE, A.C.I.S., M.Inst.T., M.I.R.T.E.  
*Chief Ambulance Officer*—F. WILKINSON, A.I.A.O.

**Ultra Violet Ray Clinic—**

HENRY N. JAFFE, M.B., B.S. †  
*Senior Nurse/Attendant*—MISS. I. HOPKINSON, S.E.N.

**Other Staff—**

<i>Abattoir Assistant</i>	..	..	1	
<i>Caretakers</i>	..	..	4	
<i>Cleaners</i>	..	..	12	Full-time.
			20	Part-time.
<i>Cook/Housekeeper</i>	..	..	1	
<i>Cooks</i>	..	..	11	Full-time
			4	Part-time
<i>Drivers</i>	..	..	4	
<i>Maintenance Assistant</i>	..	..	1	
<i>Mortuary Attendants</i>	..	..	2	
<i>Rodent Operators</i>	..	..	6	
<i>Storemen</i>	..	..	2	
<i>Others</i>	..	..	2	Full-time
			2	Part-time

† Part-time.

HEALTH REPORT 1965

# REPORTS

OF THE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL



AS TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 28 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH  
SERVICE ACT, 1946 TO PROVIDE A PRE-CANCER  
DETECTION SERVICE

—  
THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That they have considered a report of the Medical Officer of Health relating to cervical cancer in women. This form of cancer can be successfully treated in its early stages and methods have now been devised whereby the disease can be detected and, therefore, appropriate action can be taken, before symptoms appear.

This service can be provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, but it needs to be organised in conjunction with the services provided by general practitioners and the hospitals. Arrangements would be made for the screening of women of certain age groups and it is proposed initially that weekly screening sessions be held at some of the Council's Welfare Centres staffed by the medical officers of the Health Department. This service could be extended according to demand and the availability of laboratory facilities and it is hoped that it could be started in Nottingham in the autumn of this year.

Accordingly your Committee beg to recommend the Council to seek the approval of the Minister of Health to an amendment of the Council's Proposals pursuant to Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the adoption of the following paragraph:—

“The Council will provide a service for the collection of cervical smears for cytological diagnostic investigation by hospital authorities.”

and to instruct the Town Clerk to take all necessary steps in connection therewith.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1965.

FRANK W. WOOTTON,  
CHAIRMAN.

*This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 26th July, 1965, and was adopted.*

**AS TO THE ACQUISITION OF SEVEN HOUSES ON GREGORY  
BOULEVARD IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION  
OF A HEALTH CENTRE**

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**THE HEALTH COMMITTEE**

Beg to report

That they have had discussions with the Nottingham County and City Executive Council, representatives of the Local Medical Committee and interested general practitioners regarding the provision of a Health Centre in the Hyson Green area of the City.

Your Committee are of the opinion that a Health Centre should be erected and that the most suitable site for this would be one fronting to Gregory Boulevard and containing a total area of 4,244 square yards. The frontage of this site to Gregory Boulevard is occupied by seven houses which it would be necessary to acquire and these houses are shown coloured pink on the plan forming part of this report. The land to the rear of these houses which would be required for the Health Centre site is appropriated to Housing purposes and the Housing Committee have agreed to the appropriation of 2,270 square yards of this land to Health purposes at the appropriate time. This will be the subject of a later report.

It is estimated that the total cost of acquisition of these houses will be £18,047 including legal and surveyors fees, disturbance and demolition. Terms for the acquisition of two of the properties, namely 80 and 84 Gregory Boulevard have been agreed and the acquisitions are proceeding.

Your Committee wish this project to proceed as quickly as possible after the current financial restrictions are raised and therefore consider that a compulsory purchase order for these properties should be made now and that application should be made for consent to borrow £18,047.



Your Committee therefore recommend as follows:—

- (1) That the properties coloured pink on the plan accompanying this report\* be acquired under a Compulsory Purchase Order in the form set out in the Appendix hereto for the provision of a Health Centre under Sections 21 and 58 of the National Health Service Act 1946.
- (2) That the Town Clerk be authorised to apply to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for consent to borrow £18,047.
- (3) That the Health Committee be authorised to deal with all matters arising in connection with the making of the Compulsory Purchase Order.
- (4) That the Common Seal be affixed to the necessary documents and that the Town Clerk be authorised to take all steps necessary in connection with this matter.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1965.

FRANK W. WOOTTON,  
CHAIRMAN.

\* Not reproduced

#### APPENDIX

##### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

##### THE ACQUISITION OF LAND (AUTHORISATION PROCEDURE) ACT 1946

##### THE NOTTINGHAM (HYSON GREEN HEALTH CENTRE) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER 1965

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham (hereinafter called "the Corporation") hereby make the following Order:—

1. Subject to the provisions of this Order the Corporation are, under Section 58 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, hereby authorised to purchase compulsorily for the purpose of providing a site for the erection of a Health Centre under Section 21 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the land which is described in the schedule hereto and is delineated and coloured pink on the map prepared in duplicate sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation and marked "map referred to in the Nottingham (Hyson Green Health Centre) Compulsory Purchase Order 1965." One duplicate of the map is deposited in the office of the Town Clerk, The Guildhall, Nottingham, and the other is deposited in the offices of the Minister of Health, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.1.
2. This Order may be cited as the Nottingham (Hyson Green Health Centre) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965.

Reference numbers and colouring on Map 1	Description of property and situation 2	Owners or Reputed Owners 3	Lessees or Reputed Lessees 4	Occupiers (except Tenants for a month or less than a month) 5
<b>Pink</b> 1	Dwellinghouse, yard and closet, 76 Gregory Boulevard.	Exors. of Florence Doughty deceased. viz:— William Henry Doughty, Ebor Nursing Home, 118 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.		
2	Dwellinghouse, yard and closet, 78 Gregory Boulevard.	The same.		
3	Forecourt, 76 and 78 Gregory Boulevard.	The same.		
4	Dwellinghouse, forecourt, yard and closets, 80 Gregory Boulevard.	Bridget Dilks. Ada Dilks. Kathleen Dilks. 80 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.		Bridget Dilks. Ada Dilks. Kathleen Dilks.
5	Dwellinghouse and shop, forecourt, yard and closet, 82 Gregory Boulevard.	Stefan Gluszkowski, 82 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.		Stefan Gluszkowski.



## NOTTINGHAM (HYSON GREEN HEALTH CENTRE) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1965—continued

Reference numbers and colouring on Map 1	Description of property and situation 2	Owners or Reputed Owners 3	Lessees or Reputed Lessees 4	Occupiers (except Tenants for a month or less than a month) 5
<b>Pink</b> 6	Dwellinghouse, forecourt, garden, yard and closets, 84 Gregory Boulevard.	Grace Mountney, 84 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.		Grace Mountney.
7	Dwellinghouse, forecourt, yard and closet, 86 Gregory Boulevard.	Alexander Prokopiw, 86 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.		Alexander Prokopiw.
8	Dwellinghouse, forecourt, yard and closet, 88 Gregory Boulevard.	Rajinder Singh, 31 Noel Street, Hyson Green, Nottingham.		
9	Passage, Hawarden Terrace.	The same and the said Alexander Prokopiw.		
10	Public Street (part), Hawarden Terrace.	The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Nottingham.		
11	Public Street (part), Gregory Boulevard.	The same.		
12	Public Street (part) Dalkeith Terrace.	The same.		

NOTTINGHAM (HYSON GREEN HEALTH CENTRE) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1965—continued

Reference numbers and colouring on Map 1	Description of property and situation 2	Mortgagees or Reputed Mortgagees 3
<p><b>Pink</b> 5</p>	<p>Dwellinghouse and shop, forecourt, yard and closet, 82 Gregory Boulevard.</p>	<p>The Halifax Building Society, Milton Street, Nottingham.</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>Dwellinghouse, forecourt, yard and closet, 88 Gregory Boulevard.</p>	<p>The Independent Order of Rechabites, Registered Office:— 76 St. James' Street, Nottingham.</p>

*This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 4th October, 1965 and was adopted.*



**AS TO THE ERECTION OF A NEW MATERNAL AND CHILD  
WELFARE CENTRE AT HIGHURST STREET, RADFORD**

---

**THE HEALTH COMMITTEE**

**Beg to report**

That the existing Welfare Centre facilities in this area are provided in a dwelling house at 75 Radford Boulevard which was given to the City Council for Health purposes and which, after adaptation, was opened as a Welfare Centre in May, 1936.

Your Committee now propose that these premises should be replaced by a modern building providing accommodation to the standards required by the Ministry of Health, a suitable site having been found for this purpose at Highurst Street, Radford. This site comprises approximately 1,495 square yards and is large enough to permit the expansion of the Welfare Centre at a later date to provide Health Centre facilities. The Estates and Housing Committees have agreed to the appropriation of the site to Health purposes.

The building costs for this project as originally estimated (i.e. £30,000) have been included in the capital expenditure programme and the work has been phased as to £14,000 in 1965/66, £15,000 in 1966/67 and the balance of £1,000, in 1967/68. Seventeen tenders were received for the new Welfare Centre and your Committee have accepted the lowest, that of R. Peet & Co. (Nottingham) Limited, in the sum of £20,966.

The estimated capital cost of this scheme is now £31,566 made up as follows:—

Value of land to be appropriated ..	£	7,500
Buildings .. .. .	..	20,966
Fencing .. .. .	..	850
Professional fees (Quantity Surveyors) ..	..	1,000
Furniture .. .. .	..	1,250
		<hr/>
		£31,566
		<hr/>

In addition there will be a sum of £1,100 for the services of the City Architect's staff and this sum will be defrayed from revenue.

The estimated running costs for the proposed new Centre, compared with the running costs for the existing Centre at 75 Radford Boulevard, are as follows:—

	75 Radford Boulevard	Highurst Street, Radford
	£	£
Employees .. .. .	431	639
Premises .. .. .	522	1,019
Supplies and services ..	187	200
Establishment expenses	116	130
Other expenses ..	5	25
Debt Charges (15 years)	—	2,350
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1,261	£4,363
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Apart from debt charges and rates on the new premises, the only substantial increase in running costs is for the employment of a full-time caretaker instead of a part-time caretaker as at the present Centre.

When the new Centre becomes available the present Centre at Radford Boulevard will be surplus to your Committee's requirements and its control will then pass to the Estates Committee.



Accordingly your Committee recommend the Council:

- (1) to appropriate to Health purposes the area of land comprising 1,495 square yards at Highurst Street, Radford, shown pink on the plan attached to this Report\* at a valuation of £7,500 as agreed with the District Valuer; and
- (2) to instruct the Town Clerk to obtain loan sanction for the sum of £22,816 representing the cost of buildings, fencing and Quantity Surveyors' professional fees.

Dated this 13th day of July 1965.

FRANK W. WOOTTON,  
CHAIRMAN.

\* Not reproduced

*This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 4th October, 1965, and was adopted.*

## COST OF HEALTH SERVICES

SERVICE	ACTUAL COST Year ended 31st March, 1965						ESTIMATED COST Year ended 31st March, 1966		
	Gross expenditure	Income other than Government Grants	Government Grants	Net expenditure to be met from Rates	Equivalent Rate poundage	Cost per head of population	Estimated net expenditure to be met from Rates	Equivalent Rate poundage	Cost per head of population
	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
Administration (not charged to other services) ..	11,318	4,417	—	6,901	.12	5.30	24,833	.42	1 7.16
Public Health Inspection and other services ..	57,627	2,489	259	54,879	.94	3 6.23	70,009	1.19	4 6.03
Health Centres ..	1,670	519	—	1,151	.02	.89	1,246	.02	.96
Maternal and Child Health ..	108,838	16,781	—	92,057	1.57	5 10.85	102,090	1.73	6 6.79
Midwifery ..	86,359	3,943	—	82,416	1.41	5 3.43	87,980	1.49	5 7.90
Health Visiting ..	57,852	1,728	250	55,874	.96	3 7.00	61,027	1.03	3 11.10
Home Nursing ..	89,228	2,147	—	87,081	1.49	5 7.02	90,782	1.54	5 10.06
Vaccination and Immunisation ..	15,072	572	—	14,500	.25	11.16	18,479	.31	1 2.26
Ambulance ..	125,578	7,507	—	118,071	2.02	7 6.87	128,736	2.18	8 3.35
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care ..	46,978	2,577	—	44,401	.76	2 10.17	44,184	.75	2 10.10
Mental Health ..	63,677	1,686	—	61,991	1.06	3 11.71	74,508	1.26	4 9.50
Home Help ..	138,683	9,967	—	128,716	2.20	8 3.06	144,329	2.45	9 3.38
Other expenses ..	548	—	—	548	.01	.42	405	.01	.31
TOTAL ..	803,428	54,333	509	748,586	1 0.81	48 0.11	848,608	1 2.38	54 6.90



## DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### SECOND REVISION — 1966 to 1976

#### INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the request of the Minister of Health contained in Circular No. 14/65, dated 30th July, 1965, the original 10 year plan prepared in 1962 has been revised for the second time, following on the first revision in 1963.

#### HEALTH CENTRES

The intention of the original plan was to replace the temporary health centre at Clifton by a welfare centre, and to provide a health centre on the Bestwood Park Estate. The first revision of the plan, however, provided for a permanent health centre at Clifton and a welfare centre only at Bestwood.

In the past two years the climate of opinion has changed. Discussions with the Nottingham County and City Executive Council and the Local Medical Committee have resulted in plans being prepared for the following health centres:—

Permanent John Ryle Health Centre, Clifton.  
Hyson Green Health Centre.  
Bestwood Park Health Centre.

Approaches have also been made concerning the possibility of the provision of health centres as follows:—

Civic Centre area.  
St. Ann's Well Road area.

In view of these recent developments, this second revision of the 10 year plan provides for health centres to be erected on all those sites where it was previously proposed to erect only Welfare centres, with the exception of Radford, where the plans for a welfare centre are complete and tenders accepted. Sufficient room has, however, been reserved on the site and the plans have been prepared in such a way that accommodation for general practitioners can be added at a later date.

Four clerks and a caretaker will be needed for each Health Centre except Clifton, and the schedule of staff provides accordingly.

Running expenses are calculated on the basis that economic rents and costs of services will be repaid, with the exception of the permanent Clifton Health Centre where estimates are based on the present tentatively agreed rental of £175 per suite.

#### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(i) **Welfare Centres.** The plans for the Radford Welfare Centre have been out to tender, and despite the 6 months deferment, it is anticipated that loan sanction will be granted before the 1st April, 1966. No further welfare centres are planned. Conversion of existing "ad hoc" Welfare Centres into Health Centres will be explored in the next revision of the ten year plan.

(ii) **Day Nurseries.** With the deferment of capital expenditure, it is now proposed that the day nursery to replace that in Heathcoat Street shall be commenced, in conjunction with the Health Services Headquarters, during 1966/67. The lease of the Queen's Drive Day Nursery has been extended and will now expire on the 24th July, 1970. It is therefore, proposed that its replacement by a new building will be postponed until 1969/70.

(iii) **Welfare Foods.** The central distribution point and main store at Canning Circus was vacated on the 25th March, 1964. A move was made to new premises at 29 Mansfield Road, which are owned by the City Council. The premises are held on a yearly tenancy from the 25th March, and a rental of £400 a year, exclusive of rates, is paid to the Estates Committee.

(iv) **Dental Treatment.** At the request of the Committee of the General Dispensary, the rooms at Broad Street were given up at the end of December, 1964. The dental service for expectant mothers and young children has been merged with the service for school children and is now organised by the Chief Dental Officer. It is provided at clinics run by the Education Committee, a proportionate repayment being made by the Health Committee.

## MIDWIFERY

The staff of midwives has declined still further and the service has now a strength the equivalent of 42½ midwives. A system of radio communication is now under consideration and has been included in 1966/67 at a cost of £12,000. The new hostel is also planned for that year.

## HEALTH VISITING

The number of health visitors has fallen and now totals 33½. The only source of recruitment is the Training Scheme, and 6 students have been enrolled for the current course.

## HOME NURSING

The number of home nurses has remained relatively constant and is now 64. No progress has been made in the expansion envisaged in previous plans.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Improved procedures have enabled further reductions to be made in the number of staff engaged in this service. Compared with 17½ employed during 1961/62, there are now only 12½.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

In the Ten Year Period under review, minor building projects for improved storage facilities are proposed at an estimated cost of £500.

In order to meet the increases which are expected in the demand for ambulance transport, it is proposed to purchase one additional ambulance in each of the years 1967/68 and 1971/72 and 1974/75 and an additional dual purpose vehicle in each of the years 1968/69 and 1972/73. It will be necessary to engage additional staff, one for each dual-purpose vehicle and two for each ambulance, plus one for extra holiday and sickness coverage because of additional staff.

Provision is made for anticipating additional expenditure due to the increased number of vehicles, staff, mileage and patients.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The only change from the original proposals, apart from the retention of the Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, is that the erection of the second occupation centre for psychiatric persons has been deferred for two years to 1967/68.



## HOME HELP

In the original plan of 1962, the expansion of the Home Help Service to a weekly average of 14,000 hours of help was envisaged by 1971/72. Due to the shortage of suitable persons, the hours of help per week have fallen from a peak of 12,226 in 1959 to 9,400 in 1964. This last figure is unlikely to be exceeded during 1965/66. In the circumstances the only expansion envisaged is a modest one to 11,000 hours per week by 1975/76.

## MENTAL HEALTH

Difficulties with sites have caused revision of the building programme. The needs have become greater and the programme has been re-timed. It is now as follows:—

Junior Training Centre	— 192 places — 1966/67
Adult Training Centre	— 175 places — 1966/67
Industrial Centre	— 75 places — 1971/76

When the building for the Adult Training Centre is completed, it is proposed that the Industrial Centre formerly referred to as a Sheltered Workshop, will be established in the old building then vacated, and provision for the necessary revenue expenditure has been included in 1967/68. The unit would then move to its new buildings during the five year period 1971/76.

The total places in training centres for the mentally-handicapped now envisaged is 442, compared with 395 in the previous plan.

In addition, the need for residential hostels has been re-examined, and provision is made for 2 hostels, each of 30 places. The first is planned for 1967/68, and the second for 1970/71.

## OTHER ENACTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Though progress has been made with the planning of the Health Services Headquarters this project has been deferred for six months and it is now hoped that a start will be made in 1966/67 with the major expenditure the following year, and completion in 1968/69. Since it would appear that the work cannot be completed by March, 1968, further terms will need to be negotiated with the owners of Huntingdon House. Running costs for the new building in the form of administrative charges have been allocated to the various services from 1969/70 onwards.

## CONCLUSION

The plan, as revised, has been summarised and appears as Appendices 1 and 2, which are attached.

WILLIAM DODD,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

HUNTINGDON HOUSE,  
NOTTINGHAM.

19th November, 1965.

## APPENDIX 1 ESTIMATED NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE

SERVICE	1964/65 (Actual)	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1975/76
Health Centres .. .. .	£ 1,150	£ 1,246	£ 2,327	£ 7,965	£ 18,991	£ 33,749	£ 39,805	£ 45,961
Care of Mothers and Young Children .. .. .	94,011	102,018	104,345	105,120	104,479	110,707	110,970	110,055
Midwifery .. .. .	75,741	81,207	96,457	91,207	105,502	111,117	111,117	104,617
Health Visiting .. .. .	55,298	59,108	62,175	62,175	62,175	72,195	78,340	84,485
Home Nursing .. .. .	87,081	90,782	93,052	95,182	97,452	107,706	109,976	111,041
Vaccination and Immunisation .. .. .	14,499	14,511	14,511	14,511	14,511	15,488	15,488	15,488
Ambulance .. .. .	117,497	133,474	138,635	140,791	141,564	139,646	142,882	149,640
Prevention of Illness Care, and After-Care .. .. .	43,771	47,522	47,522	47,522	55,853	62,400	62,400	62,400
Home Help .. .. .	128,717	144,329	143,932	145,557	147,182	158,941	160,566	170,316
Mental Health .. .. .	63,074	74,508	74,508	78,771	116,938	143,757	143,957	158,890
Other Enactments .. .. .	548	405	550	405	550	405	550	405
General Administration .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expenditure on Local Health Services not reckonable for General Grant .. .. .	2,419	2,492	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
TOTALS .. .. .	683,806	751,602	780,514	791,706	867,697	958,611	978,551	1,015,798



## APPENDIX 2 CAPITAL BUILDING PROGRAMME

FINANCIAL YEAR	PROJECT	SITE	COST OF			EFFECT ON REVENUE EXPENDITURE	REMARKS
			BUILDING	FURNITURE	SITE		
1965/66	Welfare Centre.	Grant Street, Radford.	£ 22,816	£ 1,250	£ 7,500	Plus .. 3,102	Population 10/20,000.
1966/67	Health Centre	Southchurch Drive, Clifton.	34,500	2,520	3,750	Plus .. 4,323	Population 20/30,000. G. P. Suites 3.
	Junior Training Centre.	Beechdale Road.	112,213	7,820	12,000	Plus .. 17,061	168 places plus 24 special care places.
	Health Centre.	Pedmore Valley/Chil-tern Way, Bestwood Park.	41,000	3,650	4,000	Plus .. 4,792	Population 10/20,000. G. P. Suites 4.
	Health Centre	Gregory Boulevard	46,000	5,150	25,047	Plus .. 5,188	Population 20/30,000. G. P. Suites 7.
	Nurses' Hostel	Gregory Boulevard	50,000	5,800	—	Plus .. 7,545	14 places. Site cost given in previous line.
	Adult Training Centre.	Ransom Road	200,000	6,000	14,000	Plus .. 20,553	175 places.
	Health Centre.	North Street.	Costs included in estimates for Health Services H.Q.			Plus .. 1,299	Population 10/20,000 G. P. Suites 6.
	Day Nursery.	North Street				Plus .. 286	50 places.
1967/68	Hostel for Adult Sub-normals.	St. Ann's Well Road Redevelopment Area or Radford.	60,000	5,700	25,000	Plus .. 8,770	30 places.
	Occupation Centre	Claremont Road.	25,000	1,750	—	Plus .. 10,663	50 places. No site cost as

FINANCIAL YEAR	PROJECT	SITES	COST OF			EFFECT ON REVENUE EXPENDITURE	REMARKS
			BUILDING	FURNITURE	SITE		
1967/68 <i>continued</i>	Health Centre.	Beechdale Road.	£ 46,000	£ 4,650	£ 4,500	Plus .. £ 3,991	Population 20/30,000 G. P. Suites 6.
	Health Centre.	St. Ann's Well Road Redevelopment Area	35,000	4,650	19,000	Plus .. 3,131	Population 10/20,000 G. P. Suites 6.
	Health Centre.	Willoughby Street Redevelopment Area	30,000	3,650	12,500	Plus .. 4,037	Population 10/20,000 G. P. Suites 4.
1968/69	Health Centre.	Wollaton Vale.	30,000	3,650	7,500	Plus .. 3,849	Population 10/20,000 G. P. Suites 4.
	Health Centre.	Spondon Street.	30,000	3,650	8,500	Plus .. 4,037	Population 10/20,000 G. P. Suites 4.
1969/70	Day Nursery.	Meadows Redevelopment Area.	25,000	2,000	50,000	Plus .. 2,852	40 places.
	Health Centre.	Nuthall Road.	30,000	3,650	5,000	Plus .. 4,037	Population 10/20,000 G. P. Suites 4.
1970/71	Health Centre.	Moor Road/Strelley Road.	30,000	3,650	10,000	Plus .. 3,494	Population 10/20,000 G. P. Suites 4.
	Hostel for Adult Sub-normals.	Meadows Redevelopment Area.	60,000	5,700	25,000	Plus .. 8,770	30 places.
1971/76	Industrial Centre for Mentally Handicapped.	Ransom Road.	60,000	2,000	—	Plus .. 6,163	75 places. Site costs already included — see Adult Training Centre 1966/67.
		TOTALS	967,529	76,890	233,297		



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READER'S NOTES

