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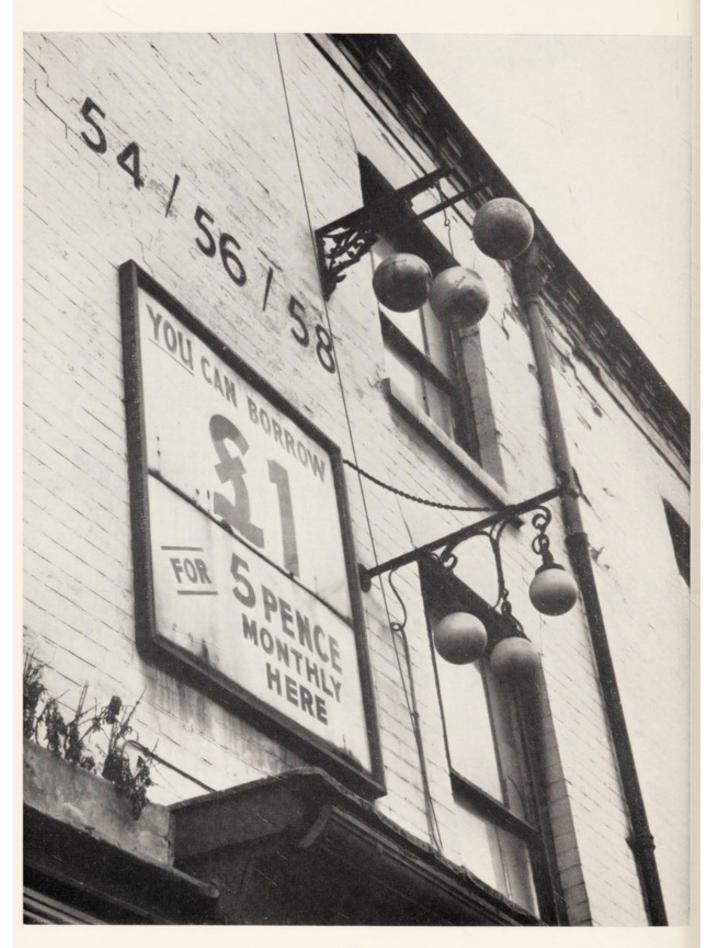
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As a matter of interest . . . !



CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

NINETY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH SERVICES 1966

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH WILLIAM DODD, M.D.

NOTTINGHAM

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FOREWORD

The introduction of all Annual Reports, here and elsewhere, falls in the opening sentences into a certain pattern. This one does not break with tradition.

As a matter of record it is stated that the Annual Report for this City has been the first County Borough report to be published for about 15 years.

* * *

The statistics—some up, some down. It seems now that factors other than medical and nursing are hampering progress to further substantial improvement.

* * *

The outstanding factor of the year, foreshadowed to a degree in 1964 and 1965, was the explosive interest shown in the development of health centres. This fact is stated without attempt at explanation.

"The urge for health centres" as written a year ago in my foreword, now seems to be well under way, and as the script of the report states, the Health Committee is ready to meet the change. Moreover, it is ready to take advantage of it, and fulfil its obligations.

* * *

Preventive measures do not always arouse enthusiasm.

Nevertheless, the introduction of a screening service beginning with cervical cytology was, as the figures show, appreciated and well used. In this regard special reference should be made to the introduction of evening clinics, which were fully occupied, as the letter on page 90 indicates. On this occasion there were 89 attendances. This is not a boast, but simply a matter of record for subsequently these figures were surpassed when, on another occasion, 136 were seen.

* * *

Looking back over now nearly two decades, the alteration of the figures for tuberculosis—mainly the pulmonary form—have shown a tremendous change. What was phthisis, galloping consumption, or the 'white scourge', is no longer seen. Whole families, father, mother and four or five siblings all dying within a space of less than five years, is now unknown. Certainly it has not been seen here for many years.

But though this aspect of human tragedy is very much reduced, the hardship and anxiety of other chest diseases—notably in this valley—bronchitis—is more and more frequently encountered.

* * *

Looking back over the alterations of the last twenty years, when in 1947, authorities—then Local Health Authorities designate—were projecting their thoughts into the future, and preparing proposals under the various sections, 21 to 28, of the National Health Service Act, the alterations are seen to be vast.

Inevitably it was then not only a case of forward looking, but as in most states of anticipation, it was one with an abundance of hope and quite considerable promise.

How far have these been fulfilled? The National Reports of the country's health point to accomplishments of more hospitals, more consultants (and better distribution of them) taller and heavier children, etc.

As a matter of plain fact also, it must be stated that the birthrate of committees, sub-committees, liaison committees and consultative committees, etc., etc., has risen considerably.

To appraise all this is something of a painful labour, for seen in the field improvements appear disproportionate to the effort required to produce them.

* * *

Alongside this must be considered financial outlay, which, in every year from 1949/50, when the annual budget for the Health Services here was in the region of £275,000 has increased—with one sole exception. Now the revenue estimate for the financial year 1967/68 is £1,063,000.

Against that there was little in the way of capital expenditure. Nevertheless, after a period when nothing new has been built, the year under review saw almost the completion of the permanent John Ryle Health Centre and also the new Radford Welfare Centre. At the time of writing plans are advanced for a Junior Training Centre, a Midwives' Hostel and a new Health Centre, these buildings to be followed by others between now and 1970, always providing that the national financial position permits. Should the programme be fulfilled, it will represent a major step forward. With the resultant closer identification of the multiple branches of the Health Services, it is understandably anticipated that increased working efficiency, with greater benefits to the public, will accrue.

On 15th April Dr. J. V. Whitaker retired after 27 years' service as Senior Chest Physician at the Nottingham and District Chest Centre.

After a length of 25 years' service for the Health Committee, Dr. Freda M. Chalkley retired in July, after a notable career.

Dr. Duncan MacMillan, the Psychiatric Adviser, retired at the end of August, and a new appointment had not been made by the end of the year.

All who have known and worked with them offer their best wishes for a long, useful and happy retirement.

Footnote to Foreword: The frontispiece harks back to a past Nottingham, though the photograph was in fact taken in December 1966.

WILLIAM DODD.

6th March, 1967 HEALTH DEPARTMENT, HUNTINGDON HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM.

Telephone No. 50551

PART I

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS*

	1966	1965
POPULATION	310,280	310,990
Area in Acres	18,364	18,364
No. of Marriages	2,863	2,677
LIVE BIRTHS		
LEGITIMATE MALES 2,479 FEMALES 2,608	5,087	5,187
Illegitimate ,, 424 ,, 407	831	883
" births expressed as a percentage of all		
births	14.04	
TOTAL NO. OF BIRTHS	5,918	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	19.08	19.52
STILLBIRTHS		
Legitimate males 46 females 38	84	95
Illegitimate ,, 2 ,, 5	7	21
TOTAL NO. OF STILLBIRTHS	91	116
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	15.14	18.75
TOTAL NO. OF LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	6,009	6,186
INFANT DEATHS	167	165
•	28 · 22	27.18
" " legitimate births		26.22
" " " illegitimate births		
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—first four weeks of life		
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—first week of life		
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	29.79	33.79
MATERNAL DEATHS (see page 21)	2	0
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths		
	0.00	
DEATHS AT ALL AGES		
Males 1,956 Females 1,920	3,876	3,656
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	12.49	11.76

POPULATIONS, BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES

	Estimated Population	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality	Maternal mortality
	ropulation	per 1,000	per 1,000 population live		r 1,000 total birth
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 1896-1900	219,770 235,200	29·5 28·9	18·3 18·5	174 191	_
1001 1005	246,020	27.7	17.2	170	
1901-1905	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	258,100 255,900	16·0 18·2	14·0 13·1	80 62	2·8 2·5
10	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 56	312,000 312,500	15 · 67 16 · 50	11 · 28 11 · 15	28 22	·60 ·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	19.52	11.76	27	_
66	310,280	19.08	12 - 49	28	-33

^{*} 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	42	1	-	-	43	43	-	-	_	-	-
Congenital malformations	13	3	1	1	18	29	-	_	-	-	_
Birth injuries	17	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	3	_	-	_	3	3	-	-	_	_	-
Haemolytic disease of the newborn	4	_	_	_	4	4		_	_		_
Bronchitis	-	_	_	-	_	6	3	4	_	-	7
Pneumonia, all forms	1	1	1	2	5	26	1	_	-	-	1
Other respiratory diseases and conditions	2	_	_	_	2	8	2	_	1	_	2
Gastro-intestinal infection including dysentery	_	_	_	1	1	8	_	_	_	-	_
Whooping Cough	-	-	_	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	_	_	1	1	1	-	_	_	_	-
Non-meningococcal meningitis	_	_	_	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	_	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasms	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2
Abdominal emergencies	3	-	_	_	3	4	_	_	_	-	-
Accident (a) motor (b) other	_	_	_	_	_	<u></u>	<u>_</u>	1 1	1 1	1	3
Suffocation	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other conditions	2	1	_	-	3	12	_	_	-	1	1
Totals	88	6	2	5	101	167	9	7	3	2	21

^{*}Compiled from Local Registrars' Death Returns.

FINAL STATISTICS

		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
POPULATION		310,280	310,990	311,850	315,050	314,360
Area in Acres		18,364	18,364	18,364	18,364	18,364
No. of Marriages		2,863	2,677	2,656	2,682	2,606
		1				
Live Births						
Legit. M. 2,627 F. 2,518		5,145	5,187	5,378	5,535	5,484
Illegit. M. 450 F. 426		876		843	857	759
ILLEGIT. expressed as percentage	e of					
all births				13.55%	13.41%	12.16%
Total Births		6,021		6,221	6,392	6,243
Live Birth Rate		19.40	19.52	19.95	20.29	19.86
Stillbirths						
Legit. M. 50 F. 35		85	95	111	92	106
Illegit. M. 4 F. 2		6	21	18	14	15
TOTAL STILLBIRTHS		91	116	129	106	121
STILLBIRTH RATE		14.88	18.75	20.31	16.31	19.04
Total Live and Stillbirths		6,112	6,186	6,350	6,498	6,364
Infant Deaths		170	165	144	164	154
Infant Mort. Rate—Total		29.89	27.18	23.15	25.66	24.67
" " "—legit. births			26.22	20.45	24.57	25.35
" " "—illegit. birth			32.84	40.33	32.67	19.76
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate					15.49	15.54
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate			15.32	13.82		13.78
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate		29.78	33.79	33.86	28.32	32.53
Maternal Deaths		0	0	1	1	3
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE		_	_		0.15	0.47
Deaths at all Ages						
M. 2,002 F. 1,936		3,938	3,656	3,604	3,767	3,817
DEATH RATE		12.69	11.76	11.56	11.96	12.14

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

Fig. 1 (a) to a, of tok, or	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Total Deaths	3,938	3,656	3,604	3,767	3,817
Deaths under 1 year	170	165	144	164	154
,, 1—4 years	21	22	24	23	17
,, 5—44 ,,	184	175	205	185	173
,, 45—64 ,,	912	881	859	848	850
" 65 and over	2,651	2,413	2,372	2,547	2,623
Causes of Deaths:—	100	9 2020		Te ma	
Coronary disease, angina	626	606	553	535	496
Vascular lesions of nervous system	520	521	445	502	496
*Heart disease	387	407	448	518	534
Bronchitis	365	259	291	301	403
Defined and ill-defined diseases—	000	207		001	100
various	354	318	322	337	341
*Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	336	310	300	332	318
	252	200	219	207	217
Pneumonia	200	185	165	192	174
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	184	193	201	181	186
Accidents, other than motor vehicle			10000	10000	
accidents	91	95	85	91	64
Hypertension with heart disease	75	66	45	77	74
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	66	87	98	80	76
Malignant neoplasm, breast	58	60	68	63	44
Influenza	50	6	19	5	29
Motor vehicle accidents	48	33	47	40	41
Congenital malformations	47	32	33	32	41
*Diseases of respiratory system	39	33	35	28	39
Suicide	37	45	33	43	42
Diabetes	37	30	14	24	22
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	32	30	40	42	28
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	31	25	28	31	40
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	29	21	12	22	23
Nephritis and nephrosis	17	22	20	16	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	13	25	30	21	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	11	12	17	16	18
Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	12	16	14	26
Other infective and parasitic diseases	9	4	8	2	_
Homicide and operations of war	5	4	2	2	4
Syphilitic disease	3	7	4	8	1
Tuberculosis, non respiratory	3	5	1	2 8 2 1	1 2 2 1
Meningococcal infection	1	1	1	1	2
Whooping cough	1	-	-	1	1
Measles	-	2	3		1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	_	-	1	1	3
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

Ministry approval to this scheme and agreement of a cost limit of £34,500 enabled building to reach an advanced stage by the end of the year. This purpose-built health centre, now being erected in the centre of Clifton Estate, was designed to replace temporary accommodation which, with the growth of the estate since 1952, had become eccentrically sited.

BESTWOOD PARK HEALTH CENTRE

This project made considerable headway in the planning stages, leading to agreement on site layout and detailed design of the Centre. The building is to provide four general practitioner suites and one treatment room in addition to clinic facilities; in all, nine doctors have shown a readiness to practise there.

At the time of writing, the Ministry of Health had approved the scheme, and agreement on a cost limit reached.

HYSON GREEN HEALTH CENTRE

Progress on the Hyson Green health centre project was marked by two important developments.

The first was confirmation in July, by the Ministry of Health, of a compulsory purchase order in connection with the acquisition of properties on the site.

The second had wider implications. In September, following representations, the Minister of Health decided to amend the General Dental Services Regulations to allow dentists practising in the health centre to choose whether to be paid by salary or,

subject to the approval of the Executive Council, by fees in the same way as dentists practising elsewhere. Consequently, it was decided to include a dental suite comprising two dental surgeries and ancillary accommodation for general dental practitioner use, in addition to a similar suite for local authority purposes.

* * *

Preliminary discussions also took place about the phasing, the siting and the type and extent of accommodation needed in schemes in the following areas:—

Bulwell, Sneinton, St. Ann's Well Road, The Civic Centre, and The Meadows

In the case of Sneinton a site was reserved early in the 1950's when the Welfare Centre was constructed.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Live Births. There were 5,918 live births to city mothers during 1966, a decrease of 2.50 per cent on the figure of 6,070 for the previous year. The live birth rate was 19.08 compared with 19.52 for 1965.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths was 91, giving a rate of 15·14 per 1,000 total births, a decrease on the figure of 18·75 for the previous year.

The enquiry into the history of each stillbirth was continued and an analysis of the results is given in the table on page 22.

	1	Live Birth	s	St	illbirths	
Vaan	Notting	gham	England & Wales	Notting	gham	England & Wales
Year -	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	6,070	19.52	18.1	116	18.75	15.8
66	5,918	19.08	17.7	91	15 · 14	15.3

Infant Mortality. An increase occurred in the number of infant deaths which totalled 167, giving an infant mortality rate of 28·22. In 1965, the rate was 27·18.

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.

	Number of deaths								
Death due to	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	
Prematurity	43	67	49	49	50	63	38	34	
Congenital malformations	29	24	21	25	30	31	21	27	
Birth injuries	17	12	9	2	8	6	8	15	
Atelectasis	3	3	11	8	14	11	14	8	
Respiratory diseases	40	28	31	41	27	24	25	35	
Gastro intestinal infections	8	6	2	9	4	4	4	1	
Other causes	27	25	21	30	21	22	23	16	
1	167	165	144	164	154	161	133	136	

	Notting	gham	England & Wales
Year	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 · 18	19.0
66	 167	28 - 22	18.9

Neo-Natal Mortality. There were 101 deaths of infants in the neo-natal period, giving a mortality rate of 17·07 compared with 17·96 in the previous year.

Year		Under 4 weeks	From 4 weeks to 1 year		
1951		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		
65		17.96	9.22		
66		17.07	11 · 15		

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES

Cause of Death	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Prematurity	4 · 4	9.1	5.7	6.1	5.6	9.0
Congenital malformations	3.7	2.1	2.6	1.9	3.5	4.9
Other causes	8.9	6.8	7.4	5.9	6.4	6.7

Early Neo-Natal Mortality. A decrease occurred in the number of children dying during the first week of life; 88 infants died and the mortality rate was 14·87 compared with 15·32 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

Peri-natal Mortality. The decrease in the number of stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths resulted in a lower peri-natal mortality than in the previous year when the rate was 33·79. The total stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths was 179, giving a peri-natal mortality rate of 29·79.

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

	Deaths				
Primary factors in causa	tion		Total	Premature infants	
Ante-natal causes:					
Toxaemia including haemorr	hage		14	12	
A.P.H. without toxaemia			16	13	
Rh. incompatibility			10	4	
Intra-natal causes:					
Injury			23	14	
Asphyxia			10	3	
Atelectasis			4	-	
Post-natal causes:					
Infection only			2	1	
Congenital malformation			38	27	
Prematurity only			28	28	
Hyaline Membrane Disease			5	5	
Other causes			29	14	
All causes			179	121	

Illegitimate Births. Of the 5,918 live births to city mothers, 831 or 14.04 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.

	11	legitimate Liv	ve births
	Notti	ngham	England & Wales
Year	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.
66	 831	14.04	N.A.

There were 25 deaths of illegitimate children during the first year of life, 14 occurring in the neo-natal period.

MORTALITY RATES

	Neo-	Natal	Infant			
Year	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	32.84	26.22		
66	 16.85	17 · 10	30.08	27 · 72		

Prematurity. In 1966, 8.03 per cent of all live births were premature compared with 7.91 in the previous year.

The total number of premature live births was 475 of whom 68 died in the first month of life and 16 in the age group one month to one year.

The neo-natal mortality rate was 143·16 per 1,000 premature births compared with 6·06 for mature infants. The rate for those between one month and one year of age was 33·68 for premature babies and 9·19 for mature babies.

Neo-Natal Mortality of Premature Babies

Birth				Born in hospitals and nursing homes						
weight	No. hospital			Nursed at home			No.	No.		
	born	No.	Died	%	No.	Died	%	born	aiea	%
Up to & incl. 3 lb. 4 oz	3	2	1	50.00	1	1	100.0	56	43	76 - 78
3 lb. 5 oz.— 4 lb. 6 oz. 4 lb. 7 oz.—	13	12	-	_	1	1	100.0	73	13	17.8
4 lb. 15 oz. 5 lb. 0 oz.—	27	10	1	10.00	17	-	-	74	4	5.33
5 lb. 8 oz.	61	8	-	-	53	-	-	168	4	2.38
TOTALS	104	32	2	6.25	72	2	2.70	371	64	17 - 25

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

Country o		Total Live Births	Prema- ture	% Prema- ture	Illegit- imate	% Illegit- imate	Infant Deaths
Great Britain Northern Irel		5,018	408	8 · 1	699	13.9	145
Eire	 	178	10	5.6	17	9.5	4
West Indies	 	419	21	5.0	106	25.3	9
India	 	90	14	15.6	2	2.2	3
Pakistan	 	61	10	16.4	_	_	2
Others	 	152	12	7.9	7	4.6	4
Totals	 	5,918	475	8.0	831	14 · 1	167

Maternal Deaths. Only two deaths were recorded of mothers resident in the city; the maternal mortality rate was 0.33 per 1,000 total births. The cause of death certified was as follows:—

(1) (a) Infarction of the liver (b) Sickle cell disease 25 years

- (2) (i) Post mortem examination and inquest
 - (a) Pulmonary oedema
 - (b) Acute staphylococcal endocarditis 38 years
 - (c) Rheumatic heart disease
 - (ii) Associated normal pregnancy 30 weeks

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS

	\$ 4	11	1	-	1	1	1	2
5	35-	4 0	-	11	1	3	9	16
noth	30-	2	-	12	1	1	7	14
Age of mother	25-	210	4	100	2	6	10	30
Ag	20-	4 4	1	- 2		5	9	22
	15-	-	1	1-	1	2	2	7
	5 or over	10	2		-	2	∞	18
amily	4	- rc	3	1-	1	-	2	12
Place in family	6	6.0	1	10	1	3	4	14
Place	7 ,	+ 6	-	10		9	3	19
	-	10 +	1	1 2	1	6	6	28.
	Maceration	9	4	1	-	3	14	35
	Premature	11 10	2	1-	3	17	14	28
Sex	ш	2	3	1 3	1	15	11	42
Sc	Ä.	7 10	3	10	2	9	15	49
	Legitimate	13	5	1 7	3	20	20	81
L.	SniszuV 9moH	1.1	1	11	1	1	1	1
Born at	нот	11	1	12	1	2	5	6
1	IstiqeoH	13	9	6 2	3	19	21	82
	Total	13	9	21 80	3	21	26	91
		Ante-natal causes: (a) Toxaemia (b) *A.P.H.; no toxaemia		Intra-natal causes: (a) Injury (b) Asphyxia	Prematurity only	Congenital malformation	Other causes	TOTAL

* Ante-partum haemorrhage.

ANALYSIS OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS

						-	-	- 1	-	- 1	-
	Not Known	1	1	1	111	-		1	111	1	-
	-04	1	1	1	111	-	2	1	111	1	3
ther	35-	- 1	1	-	-11	3	6	1	111	1	00
ou jo	30-	1	1	-	01 -	5	60	1	111	1	13
Age of mother	25-29	1	-	-	9 1	5	00	-	2	1	28
	20-	-	2	-	∞	7	-	2	6 1-	1	28
	15-	1	-	1	4	4	ıc	2	-	-	20
	5 or over	1	1	-	-11	7	4	1	1 1 1 2	-	17
mily	4	1	1	1	411	3	2	1	11-	1	10
Place in family	60	1	-	2	010	9	-		4 -	1	20
Place	2	1	2	-	ro	2.	9	1	111	1	17
		-	-	1	2 = 2	00	6	10	111	1	37
	7- 27 days	1	1	1	111	-	5	1	4-0	1	13
Age at death	2- 6 days	1	-	1	6 1	3	9	1	2	2	20
Age a	24- 47 hrs.	1	2	1	10 01	2	2	2	1.1.1	1	15
	0- 23 hrs.	-	1	3	13	20	6	2	111	1	53
	Ргеплатите	1	3	7	40.	26	10	10	2 -	1	99
×	ш.	-	3	-	7 1	13	11	2	4-0	1	47
Sex	Ä.	1	1	3	420	13	Ξ	3	7	2	54
	Legitimate	-	4	4	17 2	23	19	4	2 5	3	98
,	Nursing	1	1	1	111	1			111	1	1
Born at	Ноте	1	1	-		2	4	-	- -	-	13
B	Hospital	-	4	4	3 - 23	24	18	4	10	2	88
	Total	-	4	4	12 2 4	26	22	ro	9 - 2	3	101
		ng e		(c) Rhesus incompatibility	Intra-natal causes: (a) Injury (b) Asphyxia (c) Atelectasis	Prematurity only	Congenital malformation	Hyaline Mem. Dis.	Infection: (a) Respiratory (b) Gastro-intestinal (c) Other	Other causes	TOTAL

*Ante-partum haemorrhage.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

There were 99 fewer domiciliary confinements than in 1965; these numbered 2,497 or 42·1 per cent of the total births to city mothers. In addition, 18 mothers living in the county were delivered by city midwives.

Because of the continued shortage of hospital beds, 1,434 or 41·7 per cent of women confined there were discharged early for nursing at home, an increase of 1·3 per cent. This included 1,154 mothers who were booked for hospital delivery and early discharge, 272 who were booked for home delivery and admitted to hospital because of abnormality during pregnancy or labour, and eight unbooked cases.

Midwives' clinics were held weekly at ten centres when there were 14,477 attendances at 527 sessions, the average attendance being 27·5; these sessions did not include instruction in relaxation which was given weekly at seven centres and was designed for mothers expecting to be confined at home, the hospitals making provision for their own patients. Altogether, 853 mothers attended a total of 567 classes, the average attendance being 5·6 as compared with 6·1 last year.

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

CONSULTATIONS BY MIDWIVES

Ante-natal				17,037
Post-natal				43,912
Special				9,368
Social emer	zency ir	vestigatio	ns	784

Hospital Confinements on Social Grounds. Because of unsatisfactory home conditions, arrangements were made for 554 mothers to be delivered in hospital from a total of 758 requests; 37·0 per cent of those accepted were not natives of the British Isles, a decrease of 3·2 per cent.

C		Numb	er of appli	cants	
Country of origin	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
British Isles	. 488	475	402	408	407
West Indies	. 161	183	255	304	302
T 1' 1 TO 1 '	. 85	55	44	43	42
Others	. 24	22	24	41	12

Maternity Medical Services. There was a further rise to 96.9 per cent in the proportion of mothers having their confinement at home who booked general practitioners, but there was a further decrease to 6.3 per cent in the proportion of confinements at which doctors were present.

	T . 11	Confinements						
Year	Total home 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			
66	2,497	2,423	96.9	153	6.3			

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. The clinic

was held once a fortnight at Edwards Lane Welfare Centre; 52 attended before confinement, none afterwards and there were 66 return visits.

X-Ray Examination. In May, X-ray examination of expectant mothers was revised in accordance with recommendations of the Professional Advisory Committee of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board which suggested that examination should be limited to immigrants and those who had not received B.C.G. vaccination within the last two years, except in exceptional circumstances; 173 expectant mothers were examined, there were 89 defaulters and none was referred for further examination.

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 practitioners. The marked reduction in the number of expectant mothers attending the Health Committee's clinics for ante-natal care was reflected in a similar decrease in the number of samples sent from them for examination.

BLOOD GROUPING AND RHESUS TYPING

		Cases			ractitioner	T 1	Delivery and Post
Year -	New	Repeat	Total	New	Repeat	Total	Natal Samples
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
66	93	64	157	567	307	874	318

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
66	213	_	1,409	_	1,622

HAEMOGLOBIN ESTIMATION

Van		Clinic	Cases	General Practitioner Cases Total		Total	Blood	
Year		New	Repeat	Total	New	Repeat	Total	Films
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
66		199	208	407	1,861	1,047	2,908	354

Analgesia. In May 1965 the Central Midwives' Board, in consultation with the Medical Research Council, recommended that equal parts of nitrous oxide and oxygen should replace the 'gas and air' mixture used by midwives as analgesia for women in labour. The machines, made by The British Oxygen Company, were purchased in June but, by the end of the year, the firm was still unable to guarantee a regular supply of cylinders of the mixture.

The following table shows the use of analgesia drugs during labour by city midwives:—

ANALGESIA

Deux	19	966		1965
Drug	No. of cases	Percentage total births	No. of cases	Percentage total births
Pethidine only	 306	12 · 3	286	11.0
Pethidine and gas and air	 300	12.0	345	13.3
Pethidine and trilene	 368	14.7	428	16.5
Pethidine and trilene and gas and air	 3	0.2	1	0.04
Gas and air	 322	12.9	349	11.9
Trilene	 432	17 · 3	551	21 · 2
Nitrous oxygen and oxide	 100	4.0	_	_

Hospital Admissions. There were 46 emergency admissions to hospital at midwives' request, an increase of 15 compared with last year; eight of these cases were mothers who had neither sought ante-natal care nor made arrangements for confinement.

Medical Aid. There were 1,492 calls to doctors, of which 1,391 were to their own booked cases and 101 or 6.8 per cent were made under the Emergency Medical Service, including the Emergency Treatment Service which was inaugurated on 28th March. The latter is a national scheme devised to meet the shortage of doctors; it is optional, and, in Nottingham, is limited to general practitioner obstetricians. They deputise for one another on rota in order to provide reasonable off-duty time.

The main reasons were rupture of the perineum, prolonged labour, foetal distress, pre-eclamptic toxaemia and premature labour.

Maternity Emergency Service. There was a reduction in the number of calls to the mobile obstetric unit based at the City Hospital as compared with last year; an analysis of the calls is shown in the table on page 32.

CONFINEMENTS IN THE CITY

, d	LION	NOTTINGHAM mothers	others		OTHERS		
FIACE	Total	Live	Stillborn	Total	Live	Stillborn	Totals
At home – Conducted by midwife	2,493	2,484	6	81	17	1	2,511
" Private doctor	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
husband	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Born in Ambulance	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
No one in attendance	2	2	ı	1	1	1	2
	2,497	2,488	6	19	18	1	2,516
Hospitals—City	2,220	2,167	53	710	684	26	2,930
Firs	490	479	11	603	969	7	1,093
Women's	440	426	14	1,433	1,403	30	1,873
" St. Mary's Annexe	46	45	1	114	114	1	160
Highbury	246	243	3	1,051	1,025	26	1,297
	3,442	3,360	82	3,911	3,822	68	7,353
TOTALS	5,939	5,848	91	3,930	3,840	06	698'6

MULTIPLE DELIVERIES

Druge or Community		Tv	vins	Tri	plets
PLACE OF CONFINEMENT	Total	City	Other	City	Other
At home—conducted by midwife	6	6	-	-	-
Hospitals—City	59	41	17	1	_
Firs	15	8	7		-
Women's	38	11	26	-	1
,, St. Mary's Annexe	3	1	2	_	_
Highbury	12	1	11	-	-
Totals	133	68	63	1	1

TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

	1	966	1	965	1	964	1	963
Mothers	No.	% of home confine- ments						
Ruptured								
perineum	696	27.88	617	23 - 87	725	24 - 42	772	24.28
Prolonged labour	96	3.82	117	4.53	118	3.97	100	3.15
Foetal distress	65	2.59	79	3.06	73	2.46	76	2.39
D	45	1.79	56	2.17	48	1.62	47	1.48
Abnormal	43	1 //	50	2 17	40	1 02	77	1 40
presentation	47	1.87	58	2.24	60	2.02	68	2.14
Ante-partum	4,	1.07	50	2.24	00	2.02	00	2 17
haemorrhage	50	1.99	62	2.40	46	1.55	53	1.67
Post-partum	30	1.77	02	2.40	40	1.33	33	1.07
haemorrhage	29	1.15	39	1.51	36	1.21	44	1.38
Retained placenta	19	0.76	27	1.04	24	0.81	29	0.91
Obstetric shock	1	0.04	4	0.15	1	0.03	3	0.09
Abortion and	1	0.04	*	0.13	1	0.03	3	0.09
	4	0.16	6	0.23	10	0.34	18	0.57
miscarriage Phlebitis	9	0.36	15	0.58	16	0.54	25	0.79
	65	2.59		2.36	57	1.92	52	1.64
Premature labour	05	2.39	61	2.30	3/	1.92	54	1.04
Pre-eclamptic	40	1.91	(5	2.51	39	1.31	49	1.54
toxaemia	48		65			1.04		0.79
Hypertension	8	0.32	12	0.46	31		25	
Breast conditions	13	0.52	11	0.43	25	0.84	23	0.72
Urinary	-	0.20	9	0.25	44	0.27	40	0.21
conditions	5	0.20	9	0.35	11	0.37	10	0.31
Premature rupture	20	4 55		0.00		1 55		4 57
of membranes	39	1.55	54	2.09	46	1.55	50	1.57
Anaemia	10	0.40	15	0.58	24	0.81	23	0.72
Post maturity	14	0.56	16	0.62	10	0.34	12	0.38
Other conditions	40	1.59	62	2.40	57	1.92	66	2.08
Total	1,303	51 - 89	1,385	53 · 47	1,457	49.07	1,545	48.60

TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

		1966		1965		1964
Infants	No.	% of home confine-ments	No.	% of home confine-ments	No.	% of home confine-ments
Prematurity	 14	0.56	6	0.23	15	0.50
Stillbirths Asphyxia and	 2	0.08	15	0.58	10	0.34
Cyanosis	 35	1.39	31	1.19	41	1.38
Jaundice	 5	0.20	3	0.12	8	0.27
Deformity	 19	0.76	9	0.35	16	0.54
Skin conditions	 9	0.36	5	0.19	3	0.10
Eye discharges Respiratory	 33	1 · 31	66	2.54	53	1.78
disorders Alimentary	 7	0.28	15	0.58	14	0.47
conditions	 15	0.60	13	0.50	13	0.44
Other conditions	 18	0.72	20	0.77	32	1.08
Total	 157	6.25	183	7.05	205	6.90

ADMISSIONS TO CITY HOSPITAL DIRECT FROM CITY MIDWIVES

Mothers			1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Retained placenta			_	1	_	3	_
Premature labour			7	3	3	5	11
Ante-partum haemorrh	nage		5	6	-	5	8
Post-partum ,,			-	2			-
Threatened abortion			2	_	-	3	3
Toxaemia			2	2 3	1	-	
Prolonged labour			3	3	1		3
Malpresentation			5	2 9	1	-	3 3
Unbooked social emer	gency		9	9	7	4	3
Hypertension			_	_	_	_	-
Foetal distress			2	1	1	1	_
Other conditions			5	1	2	3	4
Premature rupture of r	nembranes		5	1	2	2	-
					_	-	-
		13	45	31	18	26	35
				-	-	-	
Infants							
Prematurity			1	_	1	2	-

	8 - 1 11	5 1	9
	1 11	1	-
	1	_	
	11		2
		15	2 15
100	20	2	3
	_	1	_
	-	1	
	_		_
	_	_	-
		1	1
	4	_	-
	1	_	-
	1	1	1
	_	1	_
	_	_	_
	-	-	-
		 4 1 1	1 1 1 4 1 1

Oxygen. Each midwife carried a 'Sparklet' apparatus; oxygen was administered by inhalation to 14 babies.

Home Care of Premature Babies. Fewer babies were born prematurely at home than last year. Of eight specially trained midwives, two carried out the nursing of 224 premature and special care babies with the assistance of one part-time midwife. Because of shortage of staff during the month of January, health visitors assisted with the care of 58 babies after their return home from hospital.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

	1966	1965	1964
Premature babies born at home	107	97	112
Subsequently removed to hospital	33	34	29
Discharged from hospital for domiciliary care	198	200	195
Visits paid during the year	3,080	2,876	3,905

Eye Conditions. There was a decrease in the number of requests for medical aid from midwives for eye conditions, and only one case was notified which was not gonococcal in origin.

Puerperal Pyrexia. There were 20 cases notified, 19 of whom were delivered in hospital; of these deliveries, eight lived in the city and 11 in the county.

Central Sterile Supply Unit. The scheme has worked smoothly on the whole, but transport of packs proved the greatest problem and still needs constant supervision.

Night Rota Scheme. This scheme has worked well with six midwives on duty at night, each averaging six nights on call in 28 days.

Central Telephone. The arrangements made by the ambulance control centre for transmitting night calls continued to work smoothly.

Radio Communications. The scheme provided for the installation of a system of radio communication, in the first instance covering the whole of the Midwifery Service and part of the Home Nursing Service. If the system proves satisfactory, consideration will be given to its extension to other of the Health Committee's services at a later date.

Advice was taken from certain technical officers of the Corporation and thanks are expressed to the Chief Constable, the City Engineer and the City Transport Manager for their help and co-operation.

After considering this advice, and inspecting certain systems in operation, the Health Committee decided to invite the firm of Pye Telecommunications Ltd. to tender for the equipment

necessary to provide the system required by the Committee. The system contains the necessary base station equipment for the main aerial at Mapperley and other stations at the Ernest Purser Welfare Centre, Wilford Road, and the Transport Committee's garage at Beechdale Road. The control equipment is at the main Ambulance Depot at Beechdale Road. There will then be 50 mobile stations, used as follows:—

By Midwives				 35
Home Nu	ırses			 6
Chief Am	bulance	Officer		 1
Deputy C	chief An	ibulance (Officer	 1
Reserve				 7
				_
				50
				-

In the first place it was intended that the mobile stations would be fitted with selective calling devices which would ensure a certain amount of privacy and also mean that users would not have to listen to all the conversations taking place on the system. That meant that certain extra equipment needed to be installed in each mobile station and the cost was higher and delivery dates would have been longer.

After consultations with the firm, therefore, it was decided that a composite scheme should be introduced for a trial period of at least six months. Of the 50 mobile sets, 35 will not include selective calling facilities but the remaining 15 will. As a result of experience arising from the use of the equipment during the trial period, a decision will then be taken whether or not to have selective calling. According to the decision reached, there will either be an additional payment to the firm or a rebate paid to the Corporation relative to the difference in price of the mobile sets.

The firm gave a period of three months as the time within which the base station and control equipment and the 35 mobile sets without selective calling would be delivered. The remaining 15 mobile sets with selective calling will be delivered some five to six months later. The trial period will start from this later date. First deliveries were made early in December, and the system became operational on Christmas Eve.

The total capital cost was £8,363 15s. 0d. and the estimated annual running costs are as follows:—

		£.
Maintenance of equipment		 920
Replacement batteries	 	 50
G.P.O. Licences	 	 108
G.P.O. Land-line rentals	 	 120
Miscellaneous	 	 22
Debt charges (7 years)	 	 1,552
		2 772
		2,772

Staff. At the end of the year, the staff consisted of two supervisors, 38 full-time midwives and 11 employed on a part-time basis. During the year three midwives retired, two full-time and one part-time midwives left; six joined the staff on a full-time basis and one was enrolled for part-time work, resulting in a full-time equivalent of 44 midwives, each with an overall case load of 70 confinements and 34 early discharges from hospital for nursing at home.

Sickness increased to a total of 929 days, the equivalent of the work of four midwives.

A mid-day meal was available to midwives at small cost at one of the midwives' hostels during the last quarter of the year.

Transport. Allowances were made to 39 midwives as essential car users, and to 11 part-time midwives as casual users, also to one full-time midwife using a moped and to one cyclist. The arrangements were continued for the hire of taxis to take one midwife who could not drive and pupil midwives to and from confinements.

Training. Statutory courses were arranged for one supervisor and 12 midwives, and two attended courses in parentcraft.

Also, arrangements were made with the Matron of the City Hospital for midwives who had been out of hospital for more than five years to attend the obstetric department for four days in order to gain experience in modern methods in midwifery and the care of the new born. By the end of the year, 14 midwives completed the course, and were grateful for the opportunity to have done so.

In association with the Firs Maternity Hospital, 40 places out of a possible 55 were provided for district training of pupil midwives for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. No medical students were referred from University College Hospital, London, for training in domiciliary midwifery.

Distribution of practising midwives at end of year

Domiciliary service	 50
City Hospital	 33
Firs Maternity Hospital	 14
Women's Hospital	 26
Highbury Hospital	 14
Nursing homes and	
Nursing co-operations	_
Private practice	 _
	137

Ceasing to practise in this area 28

During the year, 54 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, six student nurses undergoing three months' obstetric training spent one day with a health visitor and with a midwife visiting patients' homes.

HEALTH VISITING

Home Visits. Further resignations from staff at the beginning of the year and the deployment of field staff to fill vacancies at administrative level reduced the number of health visitors available for field work. Although there was some assistance from social workers, the number of home visits made again decreased.

HOME VISITS

VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Pre-school children: *Primary visits	30,641	32,365	33,624	33,518	110.005	100,931
and the second s	47,225	58,278	73,662	74,574	} 110,685	100,931
Old people:						
Primary visits	814	1,143	1,451	395	498	493
Revisits	1,347	1,930	3,993	4,536	4,418	4,078
Expectant mothers:						
Primary visits	156	241	365	402	411	356
Revisits	162	231	373	561	669	314
Housing	18	222	94	82	72	63
Hospital after-care	61	208	200	66	49	74
Diabetes	16	51	83	45	96	106
Vaccination and						
immunisation	36	36	103	38	156	209
Infectious disease	1	15	10	14	7	6
Eye conditions	—	1	_	5	19	5
B.C.G. vaccination		1	1	4	13	7
Neo-natal enquiry		_	1	3	2	16
Stillbirth	1	2	4	2	_	7
Other	426	792	581	693	754	584
Number of home visits	80,904	95,516	114,545	114,938	117,849	107,249
"No access" visits	18,147	22,171	23,748	22,049	24,014	22,550
TOTAL VISITS	99,051	117,687	138,293	136,987	141,863	129,799

^{*}Commencing 1963 "primary visits" comprise first visits in each year

Care of Premature Babies. In February, the care of premature babies and the supervision of their environmental surroundings reverted to midwives trained in this work. During January, health visitors supervised the care of 12 babies following discharge from hospital and investigated the home conditions prior to the discharge of nine babies.

Observation Register. There was a marked reduction in the number of children registered as "at risk" of abnormalities in development resulting from unfavourable influences operating either before, during or after birth. The figure reported in 1965 represented about 10 per cent of the child population aged under five; more realistic criteria reduced this figure to about 6 per cent.

At the end of the year, the register contained the names of 2,687 children grouped as follows:—

Category	No. on register
Congenital abnormality	 150
Family history of defect	 118
Complication of pregnancy	 1,062
,, ,, labour	 1,162
Post-natal factors	 187
Symptomatic group	 8

Congenital Malformations. Ministry of Health Circular No. 13/63 required notification of congenital malformations observable at birth to the Registrar General.

One hundred and eighty-six malformations, affecting 155 children were notified in 1966; the table following summarises their distribution:—

CONGENIT	AT.	MALFOR	MATIONS
COLIGERAL		MILLIAN OIL	MILLIAM

	1966	1965	1964
Central nervous system	50	36	25
Eye, ear	3	1	6
Alimentary system	13	27	31
Heart and great vessels	8	17	8
Respiratory system	2		_
Uro-genital system	9	9	13
Limbs	55	34	49
Other skeletal	4	3	4
Other systems	33	24	17
Other malformations	9	9	6
	186	160	159

Ascertainment of Deafness in Pre-School Children.

Screening tests of hearing were carried out by health visitors on a total of 2,414 children, a further slight decrease in numbers compared with 2,575 in the previous year. Of the total, 330 were regarded as being at special risk.

Eight children were referred for further investigation of unsatisfactory responses; four of these were considered to have normal hearing, three were incompletely investigated by the end of the year, and one with a family history of deafness was confirmed as being severely deaf and subsequently admitted to a special school.

				To	otal	
Welfare Centre	1st Tests	Retests	1966	1965	1964	1963
Aspley	132	1	133	122	227	215
Basford	177	1	178	169	210	213
Bilborough	159	1	160	241	281	269
Bulwell	163	5	168	136	189	21
Clifton					1	100000
Southchurch Dr	55	-	55	55	74	54
Edwards Lane	213	13	226	253	336	319
Ernest Purser	248	40	288	277	336	296
Hyson Green	288	1	289	274	326	263
John Ryle H.C	86	-	86	137	145	263
Radford	248	4	252	306	377	238
Sherwood Rise	310	11	321	332	168	223
Sneinton	235	4	239	257	332	775
Wollaton	100	-	100	98	123	82
Total	2,414	81	2,495	2,657	3,124	3,419

Phenylketonuria. This congenital metabolic defect is easy to detect in the new-born by a simple urine test. It is normally performed when the baby is between four and six weeks old.

The defect, which without adequate dietetic treatment may result in subnormal mental development, is rare but, during 1966, a case was reported and the necessary remedial measures applied. The child, now approaching one year of age, appears to be developing normally. It is of interest to record that another child in the same family, who is attending the training centre, was found to have the same defect; routine testing in infancy was not practised at the time of birth of this second child as the condition was not recognised generally then. During 1966, a total of 6,737 children were screened for the defect by the urine test.

Co-operation with General Practitioners and with Hospitals. It has still proved impossible to make formal arrangements for the attachment of health visitors to general practitioners, though one visitor continued to conduct mother-craft classes at the ante-natal clinic held in a group practice surgery. Many requests continued to be received from general practitioners for the assistance of health visitors on a case-to-case basis; the elderly living alone, the difficult family and the unmarried mother, in particular, received help as a result of an approach from the family doctor.

Health visitors went to the Firs Maternity Hospital to give talks to expectant mothers at relaxation clinics, the City Hospital post-natal clinic, the Children's Hospital to discuss the after-care arrangements of children being discharged, and both the General and City Hospitals for consultation on the domiciliary supervision of diabetics.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer received many requests for community health services for patients discharged from hospital. Visitors to the Department. Visits to welfare centres and to individual homes with health visitors were arranged for 467 students representing the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Training Course for Health Visitors, home nurses studying for admission to the Queen's Roll, student nurses from the General, City and Children's Hospitals, and pupil nurses from Highbury Hospital. Visitors also came from Nottingham University, Nottingham Regional College of Technology, London University, Manchester University and the City of Nottingham Welfare Department.

Welfare Centres. Due to an increase in the attendances over the past five years, the Health Committee authorised the increase of clinic sessions at the Wollaton Centre to two each week. The second session, on a Monday afternoon, started in November.

Infant clinics were attended by 61·0 per cent of babies born in 1966, a decrease of 1·2 per cent on 1965. At the end of the year, there were 27 infant sessions and 11 toddler sessions each week at the 13 welfare centres. Attendances at infant sessions, detailed on page 47, showed a decrease of 1·7 per cent compared with the previous year.

Ante-Natal Clinics. Although the number of ante-natal sessions continued unchanged, the decrease in attendances reported in previous years continued. Three sessions were combined with the clinics for cervical cytology.

Consultant Clinics. The consultant paediatrician attended the Ernest Purser Welfare Centre weekly and saw 28 new cases with 180 visits. One session was held by the consultant ear, nose and throat surgeon at the Edwards Lane Welfare Centre.

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Documentation: Following the Estimates Committee reports on the

Dental Services, as from 1st January, 1966, the statistical returns of the year's work of the local health authority dental services must be presented to the Ministry of Health in a different form from those of previous years. The object of this is to integrate the main treatment statistics of this service with those provided by the Dental Estimates Board so that an overall picture of the treatment given to maternal and child health patients may become available.

Suitable recording forms have been incorporated in all dental surgery day books since 1st January, 1966, and the system is working smoothly.

Exact comparison of 1966 figures with those of previous years is not, therefore, easy, but the figures for 1965, where known, have been put in brackets.

Part A-Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Tr	eatment	during	year:—			dren incl.)	and N	ectant Jursing thers
First visit					342	(369)	172	(241)
Subsequent visits					50	, ,	322	,
Total visits					392		494	
Number of additional co	ureae of	treatm	ent other					
than the first course con							2	
Treatment provided duri			year				2	
Number of fillings					18	(4)	126	(139)
Teeth filled					16		117	
Teeth extracted					761	(866)	694	(701)
General anaesthetics giv	en .				343	(390)	127	(159)
Emergency visits by pat	ients .				331		80	10 10
Patients X-rayed					2		12	
Patients treated by sca			moval o	f				
stains from the teeth		laxis)				(Nil)	50	(69)
Teeth otherwise conserv	ved .				4	(1)		
Teeth root filled							Nil	
Inlays							Nil	
Crowns							Nil	
Number of courses of tre	eatment	complet	ed during	5				(0.5)
the year					42	(45)	70	(85)

Part B—Prosthetics

Patients supplied with full upper or full	lower (first		
time)			22	
Patients supplied with other dentures			35	
Number of dentures supplied			84 (105)	

Part C-Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	14

Part D-Inspections

	Children 0–4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of patients given first inspections during year	360 (389)	190 (231)
Number of patients who required treatment	354	190
Number of patients who were offered treatment	344	188

Part E-Sessions

Number of Dental Officer S	essions (i	e equiva	lent	
variable of Bellar Officer of	ed to M	et equitu	and	
complete half-days) devot	ed to M	aternity	and	
Child Welfare Patients:-				
For treatment				86
For health education				NI:1
				Nil

Inspection and Treatment

Comparing the statistics for 1966 with those known for 1965, it may be seen that there is a fall in the numbers of maternal and child health patients dentally inspected and treated. There is a consequential fall in the amount of treatment given.

One disquieting factor which the statistics presented do not show, is the rate of absenteeism in dental treatment attendances:—

	Children 0–4 (inclusive)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Appointments made	438	639
Absences without prior notification	46	145
Percentage absentee rate	10.5%	22.7%

This would appear to show a lack of appreciation by the general public of the value of these services and also of their cost to public funds.

The whole volume of dental treatment is inadequate when related to the population of the City. This is in large measure due to shortage of professional and ancillary staff. It could also be due, at least in part, to the isolation of the dental services from existing welfare centres. In this respect it is gratifying to know that, towards the end of the year, accommodation for dental use was proposed to be provided in the planned Hyson Green Health Centre and that the local authority dental services may have a suite there. As an example of planning policy, this is undoubtedly sound and could even be considered to be repeated in the planning of other Health Centres in the city in the years to come.

Welfare Foods. Welfare foods were available for sale at centres attended by mothers and young children and at the distribution centre in Mansfield Road. With the exception of orange juice, the decrease in sales reported in the previous two years continued. Sales of a proprietary milk food and vitamin concentrates showed a rise, partially offsetting the decrease in consumption of the preparations made available through the Ministry's scheme.

Amounts distributed	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
National dried milk—20 oz. tins	 40,147	48,774	59,031	70,389	75,056
Orange juice-6 oz. bottles	 54,703	53,198	48,757	51,088	47,963
Cod liver oil—6 oz. bottles	 4,202	4,484	4,160	5,370	6,103
Vitamin tablets—packets of 20	 4,176	4,878	5,636	6,764	6,96

Family Planning. Facilities were granted by the Health Committee to the Nottingham Women's Welfare, to hold sessions in Welfare Centres.

This voluntary body have for many years provided a service, mainly at the General Dispensary.

Now weekly sessions are held at the Radford, Ernest Purser and Bilborough Welfare Centres, as well as at the John Ryle Health Centre. In addition three evening sessions are held each week at the General Dispensary.

Number of sessions held			138
Referred from Maternal and Child We	elfare C	linics	18
Referred from Chest Clinic			4
Referred from General Practitioners			28
Attendance on own initiative			1,026
Total attendances			1,076

The Family Planning Association started a clinic at the General Hospital in December and obtained Health Committee approval for an additional clinic at the new John Ryle Health Centre in Clifton in 1967.

Staff. The vacancy in the post of Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor, reported in 1965, was filled by the promotion of a centre superintendent to an acting position. At the beginning of the year, the Supervisor of Day Nurseries was absent from duty owing to illness for six months; another centre supervisor assisted in this department.

A health visitor was seconded to the Public Health Nursing Administration Course at the Royal College of Nursing and National Council of Nurses.

Seven health visitors joined the staff, six from the Joint Training Course for Health Visitors' session of 1965/66.

One centre supervisor retired and three health visitors left the department. At the end of the year, there remained 29 full-time health visitors and one part-time, including six centre supervisors.

Clinic nurses assisted at ante-natal, midwives', cervical cytology and infant welfare clinics.

Two health visitors undertook the field training of health visitor students.

Sickness among staff accounted for the loss of 142 working days, a decrease of 80 on the previous year and the equivalent of half the work of one member of staff.

Though no social worker was seconded to assist the work of health visitors, there was close co-operation with social workers engaged in other fields, especially in relation to the elderly and problem families. Tuberculosis visitors continued to undertake the visiting of newly arrived immigrants.

Transport. Sixteen health visitors were entitled to essential user car allowances.

Refresher Courses. One health visitor attended a Field Work Instructors' Course at Southlands College, Wimbledon; another attended a course at Paignton arranged by the Royal College of Nursing and the National Council of Nurses.

Health Visitors' Training Course. Of the 14 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 nine students joined the 1966/67 course at its commencement in October. The City Council of Nottingham sponsored two of the students, four were sponsored by Nottinghamshire County Council and three by other authorities.

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.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES

			ANTE	ANTE-NATAL AND	AND I	N-LSO	POST-NATAL CLINICS	LINICS			INFA	INFANT CLINICS	INICS	TODD	LER C	TODDLER CLINICS
		Docto	Doctors' Clinics		Mid	Midwives' Clinics	linics	Relaxation	elaxation Clinics	Attend-						
	No. of sessions	New	Post- natal attend- ances	Total attend- ances	No. of sessions	New	Total attend- ances	No. of sessions	Total attend- ances	for blood samples only	No. of sessions	New	Total attend- ances	No. of sessions	New	Total attend- ances
Aspley Basford Bilborough	25.25	31 38 16 37	7 13 10	311 242 159 327	84 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	277 365 144 278	953 1,243 368 1 103	36	933	101 164 45 73	28.88	273 232 156	2,488 3,470 1,407	43 51 49 49	8 2 2 3	564 718 569 704
church		5			i						2	144	1 811			
Edwards Lane	48	21	4 6	142	51	339	1,364	52	302	173	101	428	3,858	64 84	4 %	1,037
Hyson Green John Ryle H.C	52	- c	12	20 8	52	1 409	1,613	1 64	528	147	101	397	6,126	50	18	413 880
Radford Sherwood Rise	53	77	60	252	8 4	603	1,766	4	465	518	152	526	3,449	31	38	1,025
Sneinton		75	72	658	52	639	2,235	51	522	432	152	592	4,942 2,827	47	32	829
	602	265	68	2,270	460	3,940	13,770	333	3,008	2,913	1,308	4,448	45,192	502	209	9,047
Consultant	25	52	1	118				Paedia E.N.T	Paediatric Clinic E.N.T. Clinic	::	::	::	1:	35	28	180

DAY NURSERIES

The total number of places available for pre-school children remained unchanged at 269. There was an increased number of applications, resulting in rather longer waiting lists for most of the seven nurseries; the greatest total number awaiting admission during the year was 110.

Reasons for admission are shown in the table.

Reason for admission	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Parent sole bread-winner	56%	58%	59%	52%	46%	49%
Family income insufficient	19%	18%	18%	20%	23%	17%
Mother a nurse, teacher, etc	12%	8%	10%	9%	11%	4%
Bad housing conditions	1%	5%	4%	8%	6%	9%
Temporary special requests	5%	4%	5%	6%	6%	11%
Parent invalid, in prison, etc	7%	7%	4%	5%	8%	10%

Attendances. The total for the year was 46,657.

Age Groups		1	Average	daily att	endance	1	
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
0–6 months	7	8	7	7	7	7	10
6 months-2 years 2 years-5 years	62 128	65 136	66 132	62	67 129	64 133	75 129
Totals	197	209	205	197	203	204	214
Percentage total places	73	78 · 2	76 · 1	73-9	75 · 8	76 · 2	79 - 1

Charges. The standard daily charge of 8s. 0d. and the minimum rate of 1s. 6d. remained unchanged. Reduced charges according to means were granted to 167 of 173 who applied.

Infectious Disease. An outbreak of infection with two distinct organisms both causing intestinal symptoms—the organisms of Sonne dysentery and Salmonella food-poisoning—occurred during March at the Sycamore Road Nursery. It seemed likely in retrospect that both infections were introduced at or about the same time, but no evidence was found to incriminate any food-stuff, and the exact origin of the episode remained uncertain. In all, 17 children and one staff member were found to be infected with Salmonella stanley, and 12 children and three staff members with Shigella sonnei.

New admissions were suspended, all excretors, symptomless or not, were excluded until three negative specimens had been received, and the nursery returned to normal activity by early May.

Other figures of infectious diseases are given below:-

			Nun	iber of c	ases		
Infectious Disease	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Measles	24	47	42	44	24	54	43
Chicken pox	3	_	15	9	27	7	15
German measles	_	1	1	9	2	9	-
Sonne dysentery	15	-	1	6	6	4	51
Mumps	22	-	_	5	-	-	1
Whooping cough	1	_	_		1	_	1
Scarlet fever		1	1		1	1	1
Gastro-enteritis	_	-	-	-	-	-	_
Tuberculosis			-		-		-

Staff. Nine vacancies which had arisen between January and August were filled in September by newly qualified nursery nurses.

Training. Six of the nurseries provided places for students taking the two years' training course for nursery nurses; 32 students commenced the course in September, 1966.

Of 58 who entered for the examination of the Nursery Nurses' Examination Board, 53 were successful, and three students recently tried again.

Visits to Nurseries. Twenty-three visits were made to nurseries by various organised groups.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

One new application was approved for registration as a daily minder. Several registrations were withdrawn or allowed to lapse, usually due to removal, and the resulting number of registered minders was only two, caring for a total of eight children.

One application for registration of premises for a playgroup for 15 children was approved, and another was under consideration by the end of the year.

At the end of the year there were nine nursery or playgroup premises registered for a total of 221 children.

ATTENDANCES AT DAY NURSERIES

V	BULWELL		Do	Dowson		HEA	HEATHCOAT	e e	Pie	PIERREPONT	Ė,	95	95 QUEEN'S DRIVE	S.Z	R	RADFORD	q	Sy	SYCAMORE	su
	В	O	V	В	0	V	B	0	V	B	O	A	В	0	V	В	C	V	В	C
JANUARY 28	108	400	T	19	483	73	227	254	ıc	152	492	29	171	115	18	179	4	15	229	352
February 18	143	431	T	4	496	71	243	274	2	132	447	23	179	125	6	178	424	15	196	298
Максн 25	173	528	T	91	610	94	306	268	20	170	574	34	234	139	1	235	602	1	229	379
АРВІІ 5	114	339	T	69	463	14	223	243	36	130	390	42	132	115	1	170	390	ıc	93	180
Мат	200	540	1	86	495	99	280	242	40	166	447	53	142	155	1	183	401	20	166	272
JUNE	193	485	T	117	579	43	236	248	11	222	477	70	166	178	6	178	395	54	165	373
July	161	423	1	121	543	78	276	277	T	214	513	69	144	135	1	151	336	78	144	296
August	19	178	T	31	256	36	138	124	T	91	252	30	62	40		65	154	15	76	152
Sертемвек 12	189	493	1	109	610	64	275	296	T	247	526	20	153	148	1	167	413	54	165	409
OCTOBER 5	214	458	1	8	572	52	311	250	1	217	585	41	281	114	31	183	394	1	297	400
November 8	199	434	T	58	611	35	343	264		241	516	6	318	126	43	138	543	1	317	484
DECEMBER 15	142	355	T	20	498	37	288	212		186	435	1	274	95	31	76	408	6	225	344
1161	116 1,903 5,114	5,114	T	965	6,216	636	636 3,146 2,952	2,952	144	144 2,168	5,654		450 2,256 1,485	1,485	142	1,903 4,901	4,901	265	2,302	3,939
TOTALS	7,133			7,181			6,734			7,966			4,191			6,946			905,9	

THE CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 831 illegitimate births in 1966, 14.04 per cent of all births. The infant mortality rate for this group was 30.08 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 140, 69 were under 20 years of age and none was under 16.

During the year, 267 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 29 of them, as well as two 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 table following gives the ages of mothers for whom vacancies were obtained at mother and baby homes:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age Group	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Under 15	_	2	_	1	3	1
15 and 16	4	5	15	18	7	11
17 and 18	4	11	25	15	17	12
19 and 20	7	9	10	8	6	11
Over 20	16	15	11	13	11	13

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Compared with the previous year, the number of new patients in the care of the Home Nursing Service decreased, but their distribution into types of illness and into age groups was proportionately similar. Similarly, the number of patients remaining on the register at the end of the year showed a decrease.

The figures, summarised in the tables on page 55, reflected the increasing emphasis of the home nurse's work amongst the handicapped and elderly towards prophylaxis and after-care in a supervisory capacity with less visiting for traditional nursing procedures. Increased use of auxiliary staff for simple nursing care both during the day and the late evening reduced the average number of visits made by trained staff. Auxiliary staff paid 687 visits to 189 patients.

Prophylactic measures included the routine screening of all new patients for evidence of glycosuria; seven patients found to be excreting sugar required further investigation and treatment.

After-care included regular visiting of patients no longer requiring nursing care but felt to be in need of further observation and the visiting of relatives in the household who were bereaved.

The provision of incontinence pads was extended to adults and children not requiring nursing care; each was visited to assess their requirements and the opportunity was used for giving advice in overcoming the domestic difficulties associated with the disablement. The collecting service for pads and soiled dressings increased as a result of the introduction of new smokeless zones as well as the extra demand for disposable products. The advantage of the pre-packed sterile dressings was recognised by the Ministry's approval of a standard pack obtainable through general practitioners' prescription. The standard pack was limited in use, however, and required the separate sterilisation of instruments and enamel-ware for dressings to be carried out in the home. The experiment in the supply of composite disposable

sterile dressing packs reported last year indicated that meeting the demand of the whole service would involve the full-time work of one state-registered nurse and one auxiliary nurse.

The decrease in the load of daily visits permitted the home nurse more time to establish contact with the family doctor and regular personal liaison became possible. The regular visits of an assistant superintendent to Sherwood Hospital were extended to other hospitals so that patients' needs could be assessed before they returned home.

Staff. Recruitment of staff improved, especially in the latter half of the year. Seventeen nurses were appointed and 15 resigned. Absence through sickness and special leave represented a loss equivalent to the work of six full-time nurses. Resignations often reflected the incompatibility of full-time duty with domestic responsibilities. As the result of resignations and absence from duty, it proved impossible to increase the period of weekly off-duty to the remaining staff.

Transport. Forty-four nurses were eligible for car allowances for their own vehicles as either essential users or casual users. Twelve scooters and one mini-van were provided by the Corporation for the use of nurses and three nurses claimed allowances for using their own scooters.

Training. Nine nurses were successful in the examination for the Queen's Roll and National Certificate of the Ministry of Health. Eleven nurses commenced training in 1966.

Refresher Courses. Two nurses attended a residential course at Canterbury Hall, London. One assistant superintendent attended a one-week course at William Rathbone Staff College and another took the three months' Administration Course at William Rathbone Staff College, Liverpool.

Conferences. Administrative Nursing Officers attended four conferences including the Queen's Institute of District Nursing Study Day and Conference for Superintendents.

Comparative index of work over 7 years

55

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Register 1st							
January	1,865	1,837	1,828	1,736	1,707	1,719	1,621
New patients	3,912	3,962	3,893	4,185	4,372	4,605	4,989
Total visited	5,777	5,799	5,721	5,921	6,079	6,324	6,610
Register 31st Dec,	1,801	1,865	1,837	1,828	1,736	1,707	1,719
Total nursing visits	192,386	203,953	203,802	207,987	207,483	217,491	224,594
Total supervisory visits	2,883	2,298	1,720	1,944	2,474	1,447	2,366
Case load—visits per month per nurse	250	259	262	269	264	279	276
Type of illness							
Cardio-vascular	1,197	1,324	1,414	1,431	1,271	1,261	1,229
Central nervous	732 615	810 520	735 513	712 663	864 757	824 801	1,041
Alimentary	508	516	616	614	689	860	785
Respiratory Malignant diseases		566	534	527	497	506	537
Senility	415	398	350	330	285	344	241
Skin diseases	2/0	296	254	296	218	104	120
Rheumatism,							1
Arthritis		274	266	286	239	264	130
Trauma		334	275	279	-	_	
Diabetes		289	265	269	277	272	275
Genito-urinary		219	228	243	336	355	401
Tuberculosis	100	113	131	137	159 11	191	210
Other	104	137	138	128	476	529	73-
		-		-	6,079	6,324	6,610
Totals .	5,777	5,799	5,721	5,921	6,079	0,324	0,01
Age groups of Patients							
4 years and under	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%
5—14 years .	1.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	1.8%	2.29
15-44 ,, .	. 10.0%	11.7%	10.9%	12.1%	10.8%	13.9%	15.5%
45—64 ,, .	. 23 · 7%	23 · 1%	23.9%	23.9%	24.6%	24 · 7%	26 - 1%
				The second secon			

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

Issued by Home Nursing Service

Article		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Air rings		257	263	277	242	248	279
Bed pans		768	789	785	856	886	896
Back rests		326	492	455	499	462	509
Barrier outfits		371	316	322	400	441	659
Cradles		155	125	103	110	99	96
Crutches		31	20	15	25	26	23
Draw sheets		85	97	218	255	197	196
Elbow crutches		10	16	17	7	15	_
Feeding cups		76	71	65	77	65	64
Incontinent gowns		16	16	32	53	32	12
Infectious outfits		7	6	6	8	6	7
Lifting apparatus		5	13	10	7	_	_
Mackintosh sheets	1.1	265	489	636	780	843	809
Midwifery outfits		7	8	8	13	15	16
Sorbo cushions		318	319	367	496	478	492
Syringes 5cc. T.B.		307	. 346	319	387	426	649
Syringes 2cc		_		_	1	1	8
Syringes others		3	_	4	6	14	14
Urinals		445	400	409	437	393	425
Walking tripods		171	139	100	68	24	6
Totals		3,623	3,925	4,148	4,727	4,671	5,160

Issued from Health Service Store

Article	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Air beds	 	1		_		_
Bed tables	 3	2	4	4	4	2
Bedsteads	 99	65	66	89	62	57
Commodes	 351	295	271	196	196	222
Invalid chairs	 142	152	190	140	129	178
Mattresses	 101	72	76	104	75	64
Self lifting poles	 20	14	9	_		_
Walking frames	 9	7	-	_	-	-
Totals	 725	608	616	533	466	523

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

Article	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Draw sheets	670	780	866	473	451	_
Polythene sheets	960	436	360	200	48	_
Incontinence pads—thick	24,492	17,520	325			_
—thin	8,208	13,680	21		-	_

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Dysentery	141	93	64	53	50	133	261
Food poisoning	36	8	79	29	29	63	33
Paratyphoid fever	1	-	_	_	1	_	1
Typhoid fever	_	1	-	_	1	1	_
Measles	2,389	2,622	2,650	3,853	1,917	4,083	3,054
Pneumonia	79	49	66	102	99	206	152
Tuberculosis	128	145	175	162	207	208	205
Whooping cough	183	117	137	216	70	115	232
Scarlet fever	133	191	92	75	69	124	198
Erysipelas	8	6	18	6	9	8	12
Puerp. pyrexia	20	29	24	23	20	33	15
Cero-spin. fever	6	1	1	4	4	5	4
Poliomyelitis: paralytic non-paralytic	=	=	1	=	=	4	3
Encephalitis: infectious post infective	11 2	2 3	1 3	<u>-</u>	1	2	1 8
Ophth. neonat	1	6	14	5	5	6	7

Food Poisoning. The number of cases notified and confirmed bacteriologically showed an increase, particularly in the second quarter of the year. Of the 32 cases confirmed in the quarter, 24 were related to an outbreak at a day nursery. This outbreak was discovered as a result of the investigation of cases of dysentery and the clinical features of the incident were obscured by the

occurrence of infection by both organisms during the period. In some children both organisms, Shigella sonnei and Salmonella stanley, were isolated at the same time. In only two cases, the isolation of Salmonellae was made at the time that the patient had clinical symptoms. The illness was mild and only one case was admitted to hospital, for social reasons. The origin and vehicle of the infection were not established.

All the other cases confirmed were sporadic, isolated incidents.

The causative organisms were:—

Salmonella stanley .. 34
Salmonella typhimurium .. 1
Salmonella brandenburg .. 1

Twenty-one notifications of food poisoning investigated could not be confirmed bacteriologically.

Dysentery. The number of cases of bacillary dysentery increased substantially, all but two being caused by Shigella sonnei. Eighteen cases occurred in connection with the outbreak at a day nursery referred to above. In several incidents, more than one member of a household was affected at the same time but in the majority of cases, the infection was confined to a single person. Three deaths, all of women over the age of 65, were attributed to Sonne dysentery as the primary cause. Two cases of infection with Shigella flexneri were ascertained. One, a child four years of age, was attending the nursery class at the Special Care Unit; no other person at the unit was affected.

Paratyphoid Fever. In August, a person was admitted to the Isolation Hospital with a paratyphoid B infection shortly after returning from a tour of Asia. Although contacts at several addresses were investigated, the case appeared to be isolated and no transmission to others was detected.

Six contacts of cases of paratyphoid fever occurring in the area of other local health authorities were investigated but none was found to be infected.

Typhoid Fever. No case of typhoid infection was reported but two hospital patients found to have a high antibody titre to Salmonella typhi were investigated; no Salmonellae were being excreted by either patients or contacts. One contact of a case of typhoid fever occurring in the area of another local health authority was found to be free from infection.

Measles. The number of notifications during 1966 was 2,389 compared with 2,622 in 1965. No deaths were known to have occurred as a result of measles infection or its complications.

Whooping Cough. Notifications of whooping cough increased over those of the previous year and again, a proportion of the children contracting the infection were known to have received the primary immunising course. Of 183 notifications received, 63 records of primary immunisation were held by the department.

At the beginning of November, the Public Health Laboratory Service started an investigation into the cause of whooping cough diagnosed clinically in children previously immunised. City health visitors assisted in the collection of material for laboratory examination from cases of whooping cough or suspected whooping cough and from house contacts under the age of five who may have been incubating the infection. This survey was planned to continue for a period of six months.

One death was reported in an infant who had not been immunised. The cause of death confirmed by post mortem examination was broncho-pneumonia complicating the whooping cough.

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Notifications	183	117	137	216	70	115	232	206	153
Deaths	1	-	-	1	1	_	_	-	-
No. immunised	4,044	4,301	4,118	4,046	4,241	5,118	4,183	3,677	3,565

ANALYSIS BY AGES

		M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year		 10	10	. 20
1— 4 years		 45	67	112
5— 9 ,,		 25	24	49
10—14 ,,		 -	1	1
15+ ,,		 -	1	1
	TOTALS	 80	103	183

Poliomyelitis. No case of poliomyelitis occurred in the city during 1966. Only one has been recorded since 1962.

	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	 -	-	-11	-
63	 _	_	-	-
64	 1	- 1 - 1	1	-
65	 -	-	-	
66	 	_	-	-

Age Gro		19	66	19	65	19	64	19	63	19	62	19	61	19	60	19	59	19	58
Age Gio	пр	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F												
0- 4		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	2	-	1
5- 9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	_	_	-	
10-14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
15-24		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	1	-	-	1
25+		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	
TOTALS		_	-	-	-	1		-		_		4		4	1	9	,	4	4

Diphtheria. The last case in the city was notified in 1949.

Encephalitis. Six cases of virus encephalitis or encephalomeningitis were reported and three deaths were recorded, one in an infant, one in a young adult and the third in a person over 65. In all of these cases, the infecting agent was not identified. Of the five post-infective cases reported, measles was the primary infection in two and mumps in the other three; none of this group proved fatal.

By arrangement with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, house contacts of all cases of virus meningitis admitted to hospital were examined for the excretion of pathogenic virus and in two cases Coxsachie B₃ was isolated from the material obtained.

Meningococcal Infections. The number of cases notified was the highest for the last five years. Half of these notifications were concentrated in the first quarter and from information received from the laboratory, they formed part of a similar rise in the district around the city. On investigation a common source of infection for these cases was not found. One death in an elderly person was reported later in the year and there were two deaths ascribed to pneumococcal meningitis. None of these deaths was notified under statutory procedure.

Venereal Disease. It is interesting that the figures for contagious syphilis and gonorrhoea were down in Nottingham for the year 1966, compared with 1965, but increased in the area served by clinics as a whole.

The incidence of gonorrhoea fell from 703 in 1965 to 628. Of this total 442 occurred in males, 186 in females.

The number of new cases of syphilis fell from 49 in 1965 to 31 in 1966, only three cases, two male and one female, presenting at an early stage of the disease.

Of 13 women found to be suffering from syphilis as against 18 last year, nine were pregnant.

Hookworm Infection. The survey referred to in 1965 was completed in June. In over 200 persons examined, over half showed worm infestation and 40 per cent were infested with Hookworm. No child born in this country was found to be affected.

The sanitary condition of the buildings occupied by the affected households, often houses in multiple occupation, showed a fairly high standard.

The control of this infection continued by the examination of household contacts where new infestation was discovered as part of routine examination,

IMMUNISATION

The programme of immunising procedures carried out in clinics continued unchanged during the year, as follows:—

Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus

Poliomyelitis

at 2, 3, 4 and 12 months of age

at 6, 7 and 8 months of age and at

school entry

Smallpox

Diphtheria and tetanus

Tuberculosis

at 13 months

reinforcement at school entry

at 13 years

The agents used routinely in infancy were triple vaccine and oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

Poliomyelitis. The table shows the number of courses completed during 1966 and the number of reinforcing doses given.

	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—39 years	Others	Total
Third	 4,323	604	591	66	5,584
Fourth	 34	2,402	1	-	2,437

IMMUNITY INDEX

	Number of	f persons given	primary courses	at 31.12.66
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—39 years	Total
No. of persons	15,886	42,099	77,602	135,587
Estimated population	28,400	46,400	113,500	188,300
% Immunised	55-9	90.7	68-4	72.0

Diphtheria. The following tables show the number of injections performed and of children up to 14 years who had received at least a primary course of three injections.

ANALYSIS OF IMMUNISATIONS
Numbers carried out

		P	rimary Im	Re-inforcing Injection			
		Pre- school children	School children	By Health Dept. Medical Staff	By General Practi- tioners	By Health Dept. Medical Staff	By General Practi- tioners
954		3,436	753	2,525	1,664	3,161	227
		4,390	1,001	3,723	1,668	3,540	218
		3,125	787	2,586	1,326	2,628	159
		3,487	345	2,589	1,243	1,266	143
80		3,595	939	3,423	1,111	6,154	160
=0		3,704	662	3,186	1,180	3,142	113
10		4,167	820	3,744	1,243	2,483	249
11		5,022	1,078	4,580	1,520	3,135	304
10		4,250	104	3,374	980	2,922	151
4.0		4,042	670	3,758	954	5,173	153
	• •	4,145	674	3,954	865	4,788	197
		4,303	521	3,872	952	4,888	266
"		4,039	453	3,665	827	4,710	221

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	11	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	
66		18,025	63	41,606	90	59,631	80	

Whooping Cough. Primary vaccination courses were given to 3,989 children under five years of age, and reinforcing doses at 12 to 18 months to 2,021 of those who had commenced their primary course before the age of four months.

ANATY	VETE	OF	VA	CCIN	ATIONS
ANAL	1 212	Ur	VA	CLIN	ALIUNS

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
By Health Dept. medical staff	3,226	3,350	3,263	3,092	3,272	3,637
By general practitioners	818	951	855	954	969	1,481
TOTAL	4,044	4,301	4,118	4,046	4,241	5,118

Tetanus. A course of three injections was given to 4,093 children, of whom 4,030 were in the pre-school age group.

Smallpox. An increased number of vaccinations and revaccinations among older children was attributable to the small scattered outbreaks of variola minor in the West Midlands during the year, and the consequent more stringent demands by some countries for international certificates of vaccination for travellers from this country. There was no doubt that figures for adults would have been higher still, but records were not required to be kept for those over 17, and so no figures were available.

Neither this episode nor anything else had any effect on the low rate of vaccination in infancy. This latter table has been slightly amended, and now shows for all the years recorded the numbers of all vaccinations in children under the age of two years.

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	By General Practi- tioners	
Primary Vaccination	142	2,107	167	345	2,761	1,726	1,035	
Re- Vaccination	_	17	185	1,205	1,407	275	1,132	

INFANT VACCINATION

		Primary vaccinations at recommended age	Percentage of births during same period
1957	 	2,484	48 · 1
58	 	3,587	65.6
59	 	3,623	65.8
60	 	2,563	45.8
61	 	2,773	48 · 4
62	 	3,643	62 · 1
63	 	574	9.3
64	 	1,509	23.7
65	 	1,698	27.5
66	 	1,605	26.6

Tuberculosis. B.C.G. vaccination was offered to school children of 13 years, and was accepted by 71·3 per cent.

Of those tested, 23.8 per cent were found to be tuberculin positive, a significantly higher proportion than the average (14.0 per cent) of the last six years. There was some reason to think, however, that this apparent increase was at least partly due to variations in interpretation of the tests by different observers.

All positive reactors were offered chest X-ray examination. No case of active tuberculosis was found, but nine were kept under observation because of some X-ray or other abnormality.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Schools visited	 45	43	50	52	50	51
No. of 13 year olds	 5,103	4,557	5,044	5,099	5,038	5,306
,, acceptances	 3,636*	3,349	3,621	3,775	3,855	3,897
,, refusals	 1,321	1,059	1,274	1,191	1,076	1,297
,, others	 146	149	149	133	107	112
No. tested	 3,875	3,428	3,592	3,562	3,608	3,674
vaccinated	 2,533	2,639	3,019	3,001	3,044	3,308
positive reactors	 924†	468	401	460	479	307

^{*} Average % of acceptances 1961-1966 was 73.4%.

Yellow Fever. A weekly session was held at 134 Mansfield Road, and a total of 474 persons were vaccinated during the year.

Anthrax. At the one firm in the city carrying out work involving a potential risk of infection with anthrax, 48 workers accepted the offer of vaccination and commenced a primary course comprising three injections over a period of eight months.

[†] Average % of positive reactions 1961-1966 was 14.0%

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 nineteenth year of the Nottingham City Ambulance Service, and also his ready co-operation at all times.

Administration and Control Staff. The establishment at the beginning of the year was as follows:—

Chief Ambulance Officer		1
Deputy Chief Ambulance Office	r	1
Male staff officers		7
Female staff officer		1
Station officer		1
Shorthand-typists		2
General office clerk		1
		-
		14
		-

Authority was given towards the end of the year for the appointment of an additional female staff officer to operate the two-way radio service for midwives at present being installed. It is anticipated that installation will be completed early in 1967.

One Staff Officer (Mr. R. Berridge) resigned his appointment after only 12 months' service in the Control Room in order to revert to the duties of driver/attendant. He was replaced by Mr. K. Jackson (shift leader), who had been employed in the Service since 1957.

Operational Staff. The establishment during the year with comparative figures for last year is set out below:—

	1966	1965
Shift Leaders	 7	7
Male driver/attendants	 66	64
Female driver/attendants	 12	9
	_	_
	85	80
	-	-

In addition the Service employs one general labourer, and one part-time office cleaner.

The five additional driver/attendants were required in order to implement the reduction in the normal working week from 42 hours to 40 hours, which came into effect at the beginning of January, 1966.

Difficulties have been experienced during the year in manning the number of vehicles required to meet the demands on the service, and considerable overtime has had to be worked on a voluntary basis. The position has been aggravated by the increasing number of driver/attendants who become entitled to increased annual leave after five years' service, with further increases after 12 years' service. Regular dependence on voluntary overtime to staff the service adequately is undesirable, and an increase of four further driver/attendants is being sought in the budget for the next financial year.

Vehicles. One additional dual-purpose vehicle and four replacement vehicles which were scheduled for delivery in October, 1965, were not delivered until the early part of 1966. One of the replacements was for a vehicle written-off in January, 1965, following extensive damage in an accident.

The vehicle replacement programme for the current financial year is for two ambulances, and two dual-purpose vehicles. One of the dual-purpose vehicles which came into service in November, 1966, was on view at the Commercial Motor Show in London prior to delivery.

The dual-purpose vehicles now being bought are of the larger capacity type with accommodation for 13 patients, and these are proving most advantageous in meeting the demand for transport of out-patients to and from hospitals.

It is planned during 1967 to introduce into the fleet a new type of vehicle in the form of an estate car converted to carry a stretcher. This will be used wherever possible for long-distance journeys, and in this way avoid having to withdraw an ambulance from day-to-day routine work in the city. Several authorities are already using this type of vehicle with good economic results, and consideration will be given to introducing a further vehicle of this type at a later date in the light of operational experience.

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
66	 190,760	85†	1:2,244	32	1:5,961

^{* 42} hour week introduced.

Mileage and Patients. There was an increase of 9,859 in the number of patients carried compared with last year and an increase of 40,039 in the number of vehicle miles run. The highest number of patients carried in one day was 793, and the highest number of miles run in one day was 2,660.

Liaison with hospitals and other departments concerned with patients has continued throughout the year in an effort to plan ambulance services in the most efficient and economical manner.

^{† 40} hour week introduced.

The steady increase in patients and mileage, and the difficulties created by traffic congestion are making it increasingly difficult to transport patients to the various hospitals in time for their appointments. Traffic congestion affects, in particular, the Wilford and Clifton areas in the morning and to some extent on return journeys in the late afternoon.

Long-distance Journeys. A total of 364 out-of-town journeys were made—213 to Derby, 74 to Sheffield and 77 to other destinations. This gives some indication of the volume of work available for the new type of vehicle it is proposed to acquire. The majority of the patients carried by road for long distances are stretcher cases which cannot be accommodated on the diesel coach trains.

Arrangements were made for 123 patients to be carried by rail, compared with 99 last year. The principal destinations were Sheffield, London and Skegness. Thirty-five patients were conveyed by bus—two less than last year.

Emergency Cases. There were 8,765 emergency cases during the year compared with 8,264 last year. Casualties included 38 killed and 2,329 injured. Forty-three emergency cases had to be dealt with on 25th December, 1966—the highest number in one day.

Civil Defence. Instruction to the ambulance and first-aid sections of the Civil Defence Corps has continued throughout the year on four nights a week.

Open Day. Beechdale Road Ambulance Station was open to the general public on 24th July, 1966. Assistance was given by the police, the fire brigade, and voluntary organisations in providing visual aid displays in connection with accident prevention, and the Home Safety Committee provided posters and booklets on the prevention of accidents in the home. Exhibits of equipment were on display and mock incidents were arranged in the station yard to demonstrate ambulance service work. The Civil Defence ambulance section was also represented. The Open Day proved so attractive that the advertised period of opening from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. had to be extended because of the number of people present and the number of people still arriving at 6.00 p.m.

It has been decided that the Open Day shall be an annual event.

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Month		Emergencies	encies	Admi	Admissions	Discharges	arges	Outpatients	tients	Unclassified	ssified	Non. Service	T	Total
1966		Р.	W.	Р.	W.	Р.	M.	Ъ.	M.	Р.	W.	M.	Ъ.	W.
JANUARY	:	714	3,651	1,096	7,943	1,085	5,608	12,502	33,767	#	502	2,238	15,441	53,709
FEBRUARY	:	633	3,156	268	6,367	1,037	5,393	11,538	31,474	47	632	1,989	14,152	49,011
Максн	-	717	3,654	901	6,388	1,103	5,629	14,213	36,746	34	325	2,317	16,968	55,059
APRIL	:	730	3,615	822	5,835	1,072	5,413	12,169	32,255	36	565	2,217	14,829	49,900
MAY	:	794	3,911	885	6,329	1,095	5,351	13,290	34,457	37	486	2,296	16,101	52,830
JUNE	1	692	3,981	716	6,748	1,011	5,718	13,764	35,469	43	410	2,537	16,504	54,863
July	:	740	3,737	839	5,997	1,040	5,314	13,467	34,781	38	609	2,551	16,124	52,989
August	:	737	3,884	790	5,852	1,013	5,317	13,489	35,555	42	864	2,296	16,071	53,768
SEPTEMBER		069	3,740	803	5,952	686	5,435	13,510	35,194	43	370	2,055	16,035	52,746
OCTOBER	:	735	3,887	849	6,541	1,071	6,593	13,211	35,407	31	542	1,895	15,897	54,865
November	:	734	3,988	871	6,772	1,013	5,226	13,918	36,700	27	152	1,899	16,563	54,737
DECEMBER	:	772	4,081	894	6,604	1,022	6,117	13,351	34,992	36	456	1,862	16,075	54,112
	1													
TOTAL	:	8,765	45,285	10,564	77,328	12,551	67,114	158,422	416,797	458	5,913	26,152	190,760	638,589

P = Patients.

M = Miles.

APPENDIX B.

PATIENTS AND MILES BY EACH TYPE OF VEHICLE

Monti	h	Ambu	lances	Sitting		Dual-p Veh		То	tal
1966		Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles
Jan.		6,673	27,632	180	825	8,588	25,252	15,441	53,709
Feb.		5,902	24,561	256	1,227	7,994	23,223	14,152	49,011
Mar.		7,342	29,104	215	1,332	9,411	24,623	16,968	55,059
April		5,970	24,071	180	941	8,679	24,888	14,829	49,900
May		6,533	26,263	47	683	9,521	25,884	16,101	52,830
June		6,351	26,208	68	990	10,085	27,665	16,504	54,863
July		6,483	26,507	124	789	9,517	25,693	16,124	52,989
Aug.		5,739	25,316	34	499	10,298	27,953	16,071	53,768
Sept.		5,852	24,434	11	135	10,172	28,177	16,035	52,746
Oct.		5,628	25,344	261	1,382	10,008	28,139	15,897	54,865
Nov.		6,093	25,623	66	336	10,404	28,778	16,563	54,737
Dec.		6,064	25,382	103	568	9,908	28,162	16,075	54,112
Тоты	s	74,630	310,445	1,545	9,707	114,585	318,437	190,760	638,589

expenditure for year preceding 31st March (9 months) ended on 37,440 28,154 Total 58,578 60,947 885,89 85,730 85,605 92,247 107,369 108,444 118,340 70,521 134,658 111,570 18 Highest No. of emergency calls on any one day 27 25 34 30 33 33 31 34 34 33 42 29 42 43 FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND STATISTICAL RECORD FROM 1948 to 1966 on any one day Maximum patients No. of 246 287 429 402 425 468 528 568 633 672 742 767 744 793 Maximum mileage on any one day 1,498 1,445 1,865 1,658 1,477 1,798 2,246 1,957 1,980 2,398 2,227 2,483 2,660 2,644 on preceding 31st March year ended Cost per vehicle mile for 22.66 27.92 34-17 40.49 5 42.73 40.80 37-47 39.64 44.77 48.45 44.22 52.95 44-81 0 1 33. carried per thousand miles run Patients 180.13 17 244 - 41 254.68 195.41 244 - 36 38 247 - 28 99 312.53 302 - 23 291 - 33 313.48 72 311.53 158 255 269 298 Average miles per patient 6.32 5.12 4.09 4.09 55 3.93 3.92 4.04 3.43 3.19 3.71 3.20 3.36 3.21 3.31 in 93,405 patients 54,297 62,858 23,301 100,001 147,843 92,798 157,736 Total 111,011 125,597 167,744 95,551 180,901 179,672 190,760 147,317 301,426 389,311 397,636 321,673 369,790 453,686 470,140 Total 396,834 510,018 503,812 536,735 576,414 638,589 598,550 APPENDIX C. Year ended on 31st December (6 months) 1949 1950 1955 1956 1959 1957 1958 1960 1962 1964 1965 1966 1961 1963

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

CARE OF OLDER PEOPLE

The number of requests for help in care of the elderly showed a reduction from the previous year; the demands on the Home Nursing Service showed little change, but over 80 per cent of the time of the Home Help Service was devoted to assisting this section of the community. The most difficult problems were those presented by the feeble, uncared-for and confused, for whom hospital accommodation was not readily available.

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

An assessment unit was opened on 14th June at St. Francis Hospital for investigation of those elderly people who required residential care, and in whose case there was doubt as to whether they presented psychiatric, geriatric or welfare problems. A team including a psychiatrist, a geriatric physician, a welfare officer, and, more recently, a mental welfare officer, carried out this assessment.

The normal period of observation lasted on average about one month, after which the patient was sent to accommodation appropriate to his need, or was returned to domiciliary care.

Voluntary Services. On Friday, 22nd July, Her Majesty the Queen honoured the W.V.S. by adding the word 'Royal' to the title. This well-known organisation is now named the Women's Royal Voluntary Service.

Hot meals were provided twice weekly to an average of 500 people during the course of the year, an increase of 150 more than in 1965. Including those supplied to the Welfare Services Department's Occupational Centre, approximately 40,000 meals were distributed during the year.

Seven more luncheon clubs were opened in various parts of the city where ambulant old people could obtain meals, bringing the total to ten; in all, 7,100 meals were supplied to these clubs. It is anticipated that more will be opened as they have proved popular.

In consultation with a Senior Medical Officer and with the Welfare Services Department, 32 volunteers continued to visit 38 elderly people at home and in hospital weekly or once a fortnight.

Approximately 650 needy families, comprising some 1,500 people, were given help with clothing and more than 8,000 garments were distributed.

Eleven trolley shops were operating in Homes for the Elderly throughout the city.

At the request of the Health Services Department, the Women's Royal Voluntary Service was able to provide a holiday for six mothers in its Holiday Home for Tired Mothers.

The Welfare Food Centre of the Health Services Department continued to distribute various welfare foods to people over the age of retirement on behalf of the Nottingham Council of Social Service.

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:—

Cases reported by	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Geriatric unit—after care	25	54	96	111	152
,, ,, reports	-	_	_	_	_
Health Department	41	63	105	94	60
General Hospital	34	33	60	35	41
General practitioners	8	19	25	26	40
Welfare Services Department	14	24	12	28	39
Relations and neighbours	18	47	45	35	35
Health visitors	10	32	26	47	31
Voluntary organisations	_	1	2	1	30
Clergy	_	_	1	_	_
Others	4	9	7	18	70
Total new visits	154	282	380	395	498
Re-visits	2,007	2,791	5,064	4,536	3,920
Total	2,161	3,073	5,444	4,931	4,418

Assistance arranged through	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Home Help Service	163	173	190	185	164
General practitioner	84	115	127	145	127
Relatives—advice	33	83	110	96	90
Welfare Services Department	85	74	77	84	72
W.R.V.S.: Meals on wheels	55	51	83	80	67
General Dispensary	66	60	59	61	50
W.R.V.S. clothing	23	35	49	54	49
Housing Department	26	28	45	45	47
Ministry of Social Security	21	30	42	41	41
Public health inspector	16	23	25	30	29
Convalescence	16	18	26	28	20
Blind Institute	8	7	17	16	15
Council of Social Service	13	13	27	16	11
Mental Health Services	27	39	32	12	
Total	636	749	909	893	782

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, a scheme for the issue, by the Women's Royal Voluntary

Service, of priority cards for treatment was continued 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.

	No	o. of Perso	ons	NI ₂ of
Priority Group	Surgery	Home	Total	No. of treatments
Aged	 3,368	755	4,123	25,285
Handicapped	 198	65	263	1,389
Expectant mothers	 4	-	4	18
TOTAL	 3,570	820	4,390	26,692

The totals for 1965 were 4,008 patients and 27,116 treatments.

NUFFIELD HOUSE

The Octagon Club at Nuffield House continued to serve the needs of those elderly persons at risk of mental breakdown by providing for them a busy and interesting environment.

Attendance. There were 42 new admissions and at the end of the year 75 persons were on the register. The average daily attendance was 43. 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, 50 were living alone, including two in bed-sitting rooms, and 31 were living with relatives. Three people became too ill to attend and were cared for by relatives; there was one admission to Highbury Hospital.

In the course of the year, two members were admitted to mental hospitals and subsequently returned, and seven died; one death 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.

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

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee of statutory and voluntary social services met on 24 occasions during the year; 70 families were discussed, of whom 53 came under consideration for the first time.

It may perhaps be taken as a measure of the usefulness of this Committee's work that, in the six years since its constitution, no child has had to be taken into care as a result of eviction from Corporation property.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases on Clinic Register

ew With garage	Men	Women	CLIL	To	otal
	Men	Women	Children	1966	1965
Respiratory	751	732	133	1,616	1,756
Non-Respiratory	35	96	27	158	156
New respiratory cases bacteriologically confirmed					
* Group I	11	11	1	23	34
Group II	16	3	1	20	27
Group III	7	2	_	9	6
TOTAL	34	16	2	52	67
New respiratory cases not bacteriologically confirmed					
Group I	16	14	6	36	37
Group II	3	4	1	8	5
Group III	2	1	1	4	3
TOTAL	21	19	8	48	45
New non-respiratory cases	8	13	1	22	21
Cases having positive bronce	ho-pulmo	nary secretio	on during	123	81
Examination of Contacts:					
No. of contacts investigate	ed New:	1,206		2,324	2,782
	Old:1	1,118			
Number found to be tuberco	ulous			7	13
Percentage ,, ,, ,, ,,				0.30	0.47
Deaths from tuberculosis				10	17
Death rate per 1,000 populat	ion			0.03	0.05
Number of home visits mad	e by healt	h visitors		5,799	7,280

^{*} Group I Cases having an affected area not exceeding in aggregate \(\frac{1}{3} \) of one lung Group III 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 miliary tuberculosis

B.C.G. Vaccination. Investigation of contacts of cases of tuberculosis was carried out at special sessions at the Chest Centre. Tuberculin testing was performed on 379 contacts and 329 were vaccinated.

Rehousing. Applications by patients for rehousing were considered in conjunction with the chest physician, but only one recommendation was made.

Care Committee. Meetings were held 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 use. Assistance with fares for hospital visiting was granted to seven cases. In August it was decided to hold meetings three-monthly due to the reduction in the number of cases needing extra milk.

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. Thirty-seven new tuberculosis cases were assisted and 22 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 Ministry of Social Security and the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, and three cases were given bedding from the Chest Centre.

One new case was sent for convalescence, two old chest cases were provided with employment at home by a local label-manufacturing firm, the children of two families were admitted to day nurseries, and seven new cases were referred to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for meals on wheels, although

three of these were given assistance of another nature, according to their need.

On 1st April 1966 Newstead and Ransom Hospitals were transferred to the Mansfield and District Hospital Management Committee; from that date, a social worker ceased to attend Newstead Hospital to assist with the social problems of the chest cases there, this work being undertaken by a medical social worker of another hospital under the same management committee.

Several families and individual patients needing special help were visited regularly by social workers in order to give support and advice regarding financial and domestic problems. Some of this help was only needed temporarily, while other families needed the long-term casework.

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Type of Assistance	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Milk at reduced rate	. 5	26	29	36	44	146
Referred to Ministry of Social Security		26	61	67	103	160
Loan of bedding	2	3	5	11	33	32
Loan of nursing equipment		_		_	_	22
Domestic Home Help						1000
	. 11	8	30	14	11	20
help Other help	. 3	1	_		_	2
Einancial advice	. 24	32	56	64	70	58
Housing	. 12	32	46	31	34	39
	. 17	20	25	15	18	25
Clothing provided	. 6	29	35	40	37	27
Child care arranged	. 3	2	2	3	5	16
Employment arrangements .	. 4	18	43	39	57	102
Training arrangements	. 1	4	8	11	13	14
Convalescence	. 2	14	8	7	7	8
Other matters, inc. occup. therapy .	. 6	45	85	74	55	152
Totals	. 130	260	433	412	487	723

Notification of Tuberculosis in Immigrants. Notification of tuberculosis was made in respect of 42 immigrants; the table below shows the nationality of persons affected and comparative numbers in recent years. Seven of the 42 had been in this country for less than two years and 13 had been transferred from other areas in England.

N	ationality	<i>y</i>	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Asian			 29	25	17	14	16	11
European West Indian			 4	-	1	3	5	4
West Indian			 5	3	4	2	1	7 2
Eireann		* *	 4	2	1	1	_	2
TOTAL			 42	30	23	20	22	24

HEALTH OF LONG-STAY IMMIGRANTS

In January, 1965, the Ministry of Health made arrangements whereby medical inspectors at the sea and air ports notified to local health authorities the destination address of all long-stay immigrants referred to them. These new immigrants were visited by tuberculosis visitors and were given information about the health services available to them and their dependants. In particular, they were advised to register with general medical practitioners and to avail themselves of X-ray and Heaf testing facilities provided at 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 during the year.

Country of origin	Number of notifications received	Number of first successful visits
Commonwealth countries Caribbean India Pakistan Other Asian African	179 29 14 15 5	144 21 10 11 2 0
Non- Commonwealth countries European Other	43 8	17 7
TOTALS	294	212

CONVALESCENCE

There were 134 requests for convalescence during the year, a decrease of six on the previous year, of which 62 were approved.

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

The Health Committee contributed towards the maintenance of 42 patients at independent convalescent homes, of whom 30 were also helped with fares. Two women paid the entire cost of convalescent holiday themselves, the others contributing according to their financial position. The remaining 18 patients were sent to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board Homes at Skegness and Matlock, and to the Diabetic Home at Langwith Lodge, near Mansfield.

The pattern of convalescence remained the same, the majority of patients being elderly women suffering from respiratory, rheumatic and cardiovascular complaints. Arrangements were made for five married couples to go away, where both partners had been ill and were able to enjoy a period of rest together. Where it was not possible to help other applicants, they were referred to the Nottingham Council of Social Service and to the Cripples Guild.

Convalescence arranged 1962-1966

Regional Hospital Board Homes Sheffield Region: Carey House, Skegness Seely House, Skegness Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:— Langwith Lodge, Nether Langwith Smedley Memorial Hospital, Matlock Total Total Total George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea Thomas Banting M. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	7 7 3 1 18	18 18 2 2 2 40	27 18 3 — 48	30 15 2 — 47 35 3	25 18 — — 43
Carey House, Skegness Seely House, Skegness Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:— Langwith Lodge, Nether Langwith Smedley Memorial Hospital, Matlock Total Total Total George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	7 3 1 18 21 5 11	18 2 2 2 40 22 4	18 3 - 48 29 4	15 2 — 47	43
Seely House, Skegness Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:— Langwith Lodge, Nether Langwith Smedley Memorial Hospital, Matlock Total Total George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	7 3 1 18 21 5 11	18 2 2 2 40 22 4	18 3 - 48 29 4	15 2 — 47	43
Seely House, Skegness Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:— Langwith Lodge, Nether Langwith Smedley Memorial Hospital, Matlock Total Total George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	7 3 1 18 21 5 11	18 2 2 2 40 22 4	18 3 - 48 29 4	15 2 — 47	43
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:— Langwith Lodge, Nether Langwith Smedley Memorial Hospital, Matlock Total Independent Homes: George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	1 18 21 5 11	40	48	47	27
TOTAL	1 18 21 5 11	40	48	47	27
Independent Homes: George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	18 21 5 11	40	29 4	35	27
Independent Homes: George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	21 5 11	22 4	29 4	35	27
Independent Homes: George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	21 5 11	22 4	29 4	35	27
Independent Homes: George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	21 5 11	22 4	29 4	35	27
Independent Homes: George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	21 5 11	22 4	29 4	35	27
George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	5 11	4	4	TOTAL CO.	
George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	5 11	4	4	TOTAL CO.	
George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	5 11	4	4	TOTAL CO.	
Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	5 11	4	4	TOTAL CO.	
Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	5 11	4	4	TOTAL CO.	
Hunstanton C. H. Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	11	10			110000
Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea			100		_
Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea		-	-	1	-
Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	-		-	1	-
Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	_	3	1	1	-
Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	-	-	-	-	2
Thomas Banting M. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	-	-	-	-	1
	-	_	-	-	1
Victorian C. H. and Princess Mary M. H.,					
Bognor	1		1	1	-
Hillside Nursing Home, Newark	-	-	1	-	-
"Seabright" C. H., St. Annes'-on-Sea	1	_	1	_	-
W.R.V.S. Holiday Pavilion—Chigwell	-	_	1		_
W.R.V.S. Home, Ilkley	2	3	-	_	_
Mildmay C. H., Worthing	2	_	_	_	_
Mindinay C. 11., Wording					
TOTAL	44	42	38	42	36

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Age Distribution

	Regional	Hospital Boa	rd Homes	Ind	ependent Ho	mes
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-5 years	_		-	-	/-	_
5-19 ,,	_	_	_	-	-	_
20-29 ,,	_	1	1	_	2	2
30-39 ,,	-	1	1	_	-	_
40-49 ,,	1	-	1	4	4	4
50-59 ,,	3	-	3	2	2	4
60-69 ,,	1	4	5	3	12	15
70-79 ,,	2	5	7	5	9	14
80-89 ,,	_	_	_	2	3	5
	7	11	18	12	32	44

Reasons for convalescence—1966

Type of Illness		Regio	bers so onal H ord Ho	ospital			Inc	bers so lepend Home	ent	
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Debility	 2	1	4	7	1	13	15	17	15	15
Respiratory	 5	7	10	15	14	8	4	3	5	4
Cardio-vascular	 1	10	9	6	9	7	3	9	7	6
Nervous	 2	-	3	2	4	4	11	1	7	4
Rheumatic	 -	6	2	1	2	8	6	5	3	7
Digestive	 -	5	5	3	2	2	2	1	1	-
Reproductive	 -	3	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
Injury	 -	2	3	2	1	-	1	-	2	-
Diabetic	 3	2	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Urinary	 -	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Others	 5	3	7	1	7	1	-	1	2	-
TOTAL	 18	40	48	47	43	44	42	38	42	36

HEALTH EDUCATION

The programme of health education activities during 1966, similar to those of previous years, was carried out by the health education assistant. Visual aids and other material for use in health education were examined by regular conferences of senior medical staff and their application to the programme supervised by a senior medical officer.

In the widest sense, health education was effected continuously during consultations between members of the public and departmental staff attached to welfare centres, clinics and nurseries. Because it was informal, personal and relevant to the time of consultation, this method of education was probably the more effective. Informal talks given to expectant mothers at relaxation classes were also effective because of the situation in which they were offered.

Twelve films and film strips were shown to staff audiences, some on more than one occasion, as part of in-service training or more informally to assess their value to a wider audience. Subjects varied from nutrition and infant management to mental health, cervical cytology and the effect of the severely handicapped child on family relationships.

Window displays were continued at the Welfare Foods Centre in Mansfield Road. The year's programme, usually changed at monthly intervals, was as follows:—

January	Fresh air, exercise and sleep	"For your good health 1966"
February	Coughs and sneezes	"Keep your cold to yourself"
March	Immunisation (various)	"Immunisation will protect"
April	Balanced diet	"What to eat and why"
May	Life cycle of the fly	"Kill that fly"
June		
	Mental Health Week	"Mental health is your concern"
13th-20th	Dental care	"How decay spreads in a tooth"

July	Keep Britain tidy	"Don't drop litter"
August	Noise	"Noise matters to health"
September	Fresh air, exercise and sleep	"For your good health"
October	Immunisation (polio)	"Immunisation will protect"
November	Dental care	"Take care of your teeth"
December		
	Medicines and home safety Christmas greeting	"Lock away dangerous medicines" "Your good health"

By courtesy of the manager, four displays, each lasting a fortnight, were shown in the windows of a bank in the city centre:—

February 21st- March 11th	Immunisation (various)	"Immunisation will protect"
April 4th-25th	Dental care	"Take care of your teeth"
June 6th-11th	Mental Health Week	"Mental health is your concern"
October 17th-31s	st Prevent food poisoning	

A display on the subject of food hygiene was made available to the Clarendon College School of Cookery early in the year while material on poisonous berries and fungi was loaned to the West Bridgford Home Safety Committee during the summer.

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

The health education assistant was also responsible for the design of many notices produced to advise the public of services available to them.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

This preventive screening for the detection of early malignant change in the cervix uteri, was commenced in January 1966. The clinics were held thrice-weekly, one at each of the Edwards Lane, Radford and Sneinton Welfare Centres.

In response to repeated demands for extension of the service to women who were working and unable to attend during the day, evening clinics were organised and commenced at the beginning of November. One clinic weekly to cater for the different parts of the city was arranged at the Edwards Lane, Radford, Sneinton and Ernest Purser Welfare Centres and timed from 6.30 to 8.0 p.m.

The result was immediate, and at the second clinic 89 tests were taken.

The letter which follows speaks for itself:-

" Dear Sir,

I attended the Radford Boulevard Clinic last evening for the Cervical Cancer test, and would like you to know how much we appreciated the way in which the Doctor and her staff dealt with the large crowd there.

There were 5 or 6 after me, and I left at 11.15 p.m. Women had come from all over the city and although worried about last buses and families, all felt it worth while to stay on.

I hope it will not be necessary in future for staff to stay so late, but we admired the way the doctor said she would see everyone before she packed up for the night.

If you find it possible to convey my appreciation, and that of many others who were strangers to me, to all the staff, I should be grateful.

Yours faithfully,"

Figures as to total attendances and sessional averages are given below, together with the number of smears found positive in 1,000 tests. There are also interesting total attendances on certain dates. No conclusion can be drawn from these figures at this early stage, but the substantial response might appear to have been related to local and national propaganda.

Attendances and Results

A DAYTIME CLINICS

	Edwa	rds Lane	Ra	dford	Sne	einton	All	Clinics
Quarter	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average
1st	 510	39	883	68	338	26	1,731	44
2nd	 456	41	709	55	397	33	1,562	
3rd	 234	20	485	37	267	22	986	43 27
4th	 200	17	465	36	245	20	910	25
TOTALS	 1,400	29	2,542	49	1,247	25	5,189	35

Attendance of 100 and over: Edwards Lane 28.2.66 113; 7.3.66 108.

Radford 24.2.66 121; 3.3.66 156; 10.3.66 136

17.3.66 122; 24.3.66 105

B. EVENING CLINICS

Edwar	ds Lane	Ra	dford	Sno	einton	Ernes	t Purser	All	Clinics
Total	Sessional Average								
55	27	107	53	31	15	66	66	259	37

No. of positive smears per 1,000 tests

	Edwards Lane	Radford	Sneinton	Ernest Purser	All Clinics
A. DAYTIME CLINICS	9	11	20	_	13

No rate for positive smears at evening clinics is given as the numbers so far are not significant.

HOME HELP SERVICE

A review of the work undertaken during the year showed a close similarity to that of the last five years. Requests for help for the elderly remained at a high level and resulted in 83 per cent of all cases helped being in this category. It was apparent during the year that admission to hospital for the ambulant elderly was becoming easier and as a result fewer cases needed daily help. With a decrease in the number of helpers available, it was difficult to allow adequate time to cover the duties they were expected to perform, especially during the winter months.

New requests for help totalled 1,636, nearly one-third of these coming from relatives and friends. The rest came from hospitals, general practitioners, health visitors, home nurses and other statutory and voluntary bodies. Of these requests, 965 were met and in addition 2,004 cases were brought forward from 1965.

Help was provided to 107 maternity cases including four that commenced in 1965. The amount of help given ranged from full-time to as little as two hours per day and in the latter cases the helper was only expected to undertake a limited amount of work.

Eight problem families were helped including five new cases, and these presented only normal problems. Families of seven or eight children, with mother and father in failing health, fell into this category and whilst specially chosen helpers were allocated to these homes the work proved a challenge.

Two new tuberculosis cases were assisted and only three old cases continued to require help. Bearing in mind that helpers are not always happy to attend this type of case, the reduction was welcomed.

Five cases referred by the Mental Health Department received help and these included only one new case. There were many cases of senility among the elderly that presented problems. Forgetfulness on the part of an elderly man or woman often leads to misunderstandings and as a result helpers request frequent changes from these cases, which when effected are not always welcomed by the householder.

The waiting list of 328 in January, particularly high owing to the absence from duty of 44 helpers, was reduced to 160 by the end of the year. Senior and emergency helpers were invaluable in giving the occasional session of help to cases who would otherwise remain on the waiting list.

Helpers employed reduced from 391 at the beginning of the year to 369 at the end, including three male helpers. To assist recruitment, in addition to advertising, posters were displayed in shop windows but this method was not successful. Recruitment, however, improved a little from August onwards, probably as a result of Selective Employment Tax. While new helpers came, others left, and the average number of hours worked fell to 8,250 weekly. The reduction in January of the working week of full-time helpers from 42 to 40 hours also contributed to this fall.

One case worker resigned on marriage and this post was filled. Three clerks resigned; only the vacancy in the wages and accounts office remained unfilled. A male assessment officer commenced duty in June, a new appointment to replace the three junior caseworkers who had left the Service. It had been agreed that a yearly review of non-paying cases was to replace the quarterly reviews previously made. The clerical work dealing with assessments and the financial problems met in the field by the visiting staff, are now dealt with by the assessment officer, giving the organisers and caseworkers more time to deal with the social side of their work.

Initial visits made to cases before help could commence totalled 2,072 whilst those for review purposes were 3,644.

A review of case-loads showed clearly that district boundaries needed adjusting. This was done over a period and was completed at the end of May. The case load in each district by the end of the year had remained very similar, varying between 500 and 530.

Institute of Home Help Organisers. The annual conference and weekend school of the Institute held at Brighton in September was attended by the Home Help Organiser and one district organiser.

Finance. A wage award to home helps increased the full cost charge by 3d. per hour to 5s. 0d. in January. This gave rise to an increase in income to over £10,000.

The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, operative from 28th November, made it necessary to review the assessment scale. It was also considered opportune to revise the method of assessing; it is hoped that new rules will be introduced early next year.

N	o. of He	lpers at	31st De	ecember	1117		
3-11-12-12-10-10	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Full-time	64	78	90	106	124	146	150
Part-time	301	309	315	325	330	304	308
Casual	4	4	7	15	19	20	2
TOTAL	369	391	412	446	473	470	460
HEAD IN THE PLANT	I	Hours w	orked				
Weekly average	8,250	8,500	9,400	10,450	10,725	11,000	11,200
	Resu	lt of Ap	plication	ons			
Help supplied	965	1,020	1,098	1,092	1,114	1,292	1,254
Awaiting help	18	13	21	33	27	46	39
Advance maternity bookings	34	32	30	26	36	55	49
Not qualifying	55	45	46	27	42	32	33
Cancelled or arranged own help	564	515	564	492	465	471	494
Тотац	1,636	1,625	1,759	1,670	1,684	1,896	1,869
and the second s	100-100	-				and the same of	

Analysis of	Cases	Assisted	and	Pa	yments	made
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		134	Full	Part cost	Nil	Total
Old Age Pensio	ners:				2011	
Chronic illne	ss		 355	182	2,028	2,565
Acute illness			 3	_	3	6
Others:						
Chronic illne	ss		 38	23	111	172
Blind			 1	_	4	5
Acute illness			 50	4		96
Maternity			 84	21	2	107
Tuberculosis			 	_	42 2 5	5
Social cases			 4	_	4	8
Mental disorder			 -	1	4	5
TOTAL			 535	231	2,203	2,969*

^{*} Includes 2,004 cases carried forward to 1966.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME SINCE INCEPTION

Financial year				
1044/5	£	£		
1944/5 45/6	50	15		
46/7	1,343	725		
17/9	2,647 5,363	1,408		
19/0	10 501	2,603 3,639		
40/50	17 (72	4,621		
50/1	27 101	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		
5617	. 115,174	8,369		
5710	120,204	8,184		
E0/0	. 133,328	9,391		
59/60	. 133,627	8,405		
60/1	133,796	8,199		
61/2	143,058	9,427		
	. 136,192	8,675		
	142,885	10,513		
64/5	138,683	9,967		
65/6	137,764	10,273		
*66/7	141,645	10,005		

^{*} Approximate actual

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

MENTAL ILLNESS. Admission to Hospital. Investigation of cases reported with a view to admission to hospital continued to be an important aspect of mental welfare officers' work. The cases that came to attention during the year numbered 974 compared with 955 in 1965. Of these 517 were admitted to hospital compared with 474 in the previous year. Urgent action under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act 1959 was required in 122 cases, 119 were admitted for observation under Section 25, but admission for treatment under Section 26 was only necessary in one case. Advantage of informal admission was taken by 272 patients. Arrangements were made for 38 to attend the day hospital and 55 the psychiatric out-patient clinics. Suitable recommendations were made in nine cases where admission to a welfare home was considered appropriate, and of the remainder 71 were referred to the family doctor.

Community Care. The social work service, reorganised in 1965 to provide four complete teams each with its own area of the city, worked at some disadvantage throughout the year. The teams were to consist of a senior mental welfare officer, mental welfare officer and a welfare assistant, with one of the Mapperley Hospital social workers operating in association with each team, but it proved impossible to secure the services of sufficient trained and experienced mental welfare officers and additional trainees had to be engaged. A further handicap was that one mental welfare officer resigned and one of the Mapperley Hospital social workers was away ill for a prolonged period. Consequently the senior staff undertook an increased work load as well as additional training responsibilities.

In all, six new recruits were engaged as trainees. By use of in-service training programmes and secondment to courses for the Certificate in Social Work staffing prospects for the future, however, seemed good.

A total of 11,416 home visits was made during the year, compared with 10,293 in 1965. The number of psychiatric patients receiving after-care at the end of the year was 1,016 compared with 965 at the beginning of the year. Individual case loads of the hospital social workers averaged 133, all psychiatric cases, but each senior mental welfare officer was responsible for a total of 361 including many mentally subnormal. The senior mental welfare officer undertook the case work of special difficulty in each district and allocated suitable cases to the mental welfare officer and mental welfare assistant, ensuring that those most in need had service from fully experienced officers.

A pleasing illustration of the fact that the service continued to be readily accepted by those who suffered from some form of mental illness was that such persons made no less than 1,941 personal calls to the office to discuss their problems and seek advice.

Finding suitable employment for those patients having no work to which to return on discharge from hospital continued to be a problem. Close liaison with the disablement resettlement officer of the Ministry of Labour was maintained and many patients' difficulties were solved in this way, but mental welfare officers were directly concerned in seeking employment for those whose condition offered poor prospects in the labour market and mainly as a result of personal contacts ten such persons were established in employment. To re-establish discharged patients as useful members of society it was necessary not only to seek employment in necessary cases but also to ensure a stable home background. For those without homes a constant search for suitable living accommodation continued. In an attempt to augment those lodgings found by direct enquiry, the publicity media of press and television were used, resulting in a few additional placements, but many more were needed.

Nuffield House. Details of work at Nuffield House in the prevention of mental deterioration in the elderly appear on page 80.

MENTAL SUB-NORMALITY. Admission to Hospital. For purposes of providing family relief at times of holidays or domestic crises there were 113 short-term admissions to Balderton or Aston Hall Hospitals. Only 12 were admitted for longer periods.

Community Care. At the end of the year community care was being provided for 960 mentally subnormal persons.

Regular home visiting was the basis of this work, 4,743 visits being made, but in addition 477 interviews were held at the Mental Health Department as a result of family initiative.

Admission to the training centres was made available almost immediately to any subnormal likely to benefit from attendance there.

Placement in employment was usually achieved through liaison with the Ministry of Labour and the Youth Employment Service, but in four instances this was obtained directly by mental welfare officers.

Training Centres. The work of the training centres continued to develop on the lines indicated in the last report but the adapted buildings were becoming over-crowded and new purpose-built premises, which toward the end of the year were reaching advanced planning stages, were urgently required. It was hoped that building of the new Junior Training Centre would start early in 1967.

On 31st December, 1966, the position was:-

		No.	on register	
Junior Training Cer		138		
Special Care Unit			48	
Adults		 14		
Juniors		 34		
Advanced Training	Unit		58	
Occupations Unit			77	

A new development during the year was the inclusion of some industrial work to the curriculum in the Occupations Unit. This unit catered for adults of lower grades whose limitations were considered to be such that employment in industry was unlikely and prolonged training, occupation and organised recreation found to be necessary. Nevertheless stimulation was gained from being engaged in "proper" work and the plan was developed for a work pool from which small groups were drawn for training in other skills thus enabling more personal tuition to be given. Staff changes handicapped the work of this department but some progress was made.

The Advanced Training Unit developed in depth projects started in the previous year and added further industrial contracts to the range of its activities. Efforts were made to strike a balance between basic productions and contract work. The latter fluctuated with the season and it was considered essential to have stand-by occupations to which labour could be turned when there was a slackening in outside contracts. The basics were simple carpentry, the manufacture of chain-link fencing, and horticultural work which included intensive greenhouse work.

Two outside contracts which settled into routine work likely to continue steadily without fluctuation were the packing of sterile kits for midwives, first undertaken experimentally last year, and the additional packing of surgical dressings for the City Hospital. This type of work became a joint project employing women from both the Advanced Training Unit and from the Occupations Unit working side by side as a team. The more seasonal work undertaken for outside agencies was mainly cardboard box making. One contract undertaken by the Occupations Unit consisted of folding precut cardboard into box shapes secured by glueing. In the Advanced Training Unit similar work was undertaken as part of a different contract but in this case the boxes were machine-stitched using automatic stapling machines provided by the firm.

Although an industrial atmosphere was being created within the training centre emphasis was put on the training potential of work undertaken rather than output and financial return. Proferred contract work was therefore closely examined as to its value as a training process and only accepted when the components could be graded to suit the needs of trainees. Similarly, overlarge contracts were avoided where after a time there would be only sheer repetition of skills already acquired. As far as possible firm delivery dates were also avoided so that there would be no

danger of undue pressure to complete contracts. The few snags that arose were easily overcome and work proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily with repeat orders coming along regularly and a good relationship was developed with the industrial concerns involved.

The horticultural project expanded well. The enlarged greenhouse was fully used and most plants grown were sold by direct sales to the public and to friends and relatives of trainees. There was a heavy demand for tomato plants and the sale of pot plants was also encouraging. In the autumn large quantities of sturdy wallflower plants found a very ready sale. By the end of the year one or two trainees were showing signs of approaching the stage when employment as gardeners could be contemplated.

The Special Care Unit continued to do valuable work. The junior section took in those children too handicapped for the Junior Training Centre but progress was such that transfer for some was possible at a later stage. The adult section had a particularly heavy task in caring for adults so severely subnormal that training could only be achieved at the simplest levels.

Toward the end of the year use of additional temporary premises was obtained on the site of the Junior Training Centre thereby enabling transfer of most of the children in the Special Care Unit to take place early in 1967 so that juniors would be together at Beechdale Road.

Staff. The Mental Health Officer was appointed by the Ministry of Health to a second term as a member of the Council for Training in Social Work.

Mr. F. J. Scott, a mental welfare officer from 1953, resigned to join the Probation Service. His departure was a loss to the department but undoubtedly an asset to the service he joined. Mr. C. W. Tipton successfully completed the first year of his course for the Certificate in Social Work, and his return in mid-1967 will help to alleviate the staffing situation.

Miss K. Bratley was seconded to the one-year course for the Diploma in Teaching Mentally Subnormal Adults at Hull College of Commerce, and her return will strengthen the staff of the Adult Training Centre.

Dental Care. Emergency treatment continued to be available at Education Committee Dental Clinics. During the year, 30 patients were presented for advice or treatment, of whom 26 were treated. Thirty-nine appointments were given, of which 32 were kept. Sixty-six temporary teeth and 23 permanent teeth were extracted, 27 general anaesthetics being given.

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NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED AS MENTALLY ILL

	Under 65 years		Over 65 years		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
Reported by:—					
Police	65	58	2	13	138
Hospitals	103	92	19	18	232
Medical practitioners	54	67	51	114	286
Relatives	36	52	12	28	128
Others	46	60	23	61	190
Тотац	304	329	107	234	974
Disposal:—					
Admitted under Sect. 25	45	57	5	12	119
,, ,, ,, 26	-	1	-	-	1
,, ,, ,, 29	50	57	3	12	122
" as informal patient	95	68	44	65	272
,, Sect. 136	2	1	_	_	3
Total admitted to Hospital	192	184	52	89	517
For community care	15	21	28	70	134
Not accepted	60	63	10	17	150
Referred to:-					
Welfare Services	_	_	_	9	9
Family doctor	16	23	9	23	71
O/P Clinic	18	32	2	3	55
Day Hospital	3	6	6	23	38
TOTAL	304	329	107	234	974

104 SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL PERSONS

New Cases Reported	Males	Females	Totals
Reported by:— Local Education Authority Other sources	 25 20	25 7 32	50 27
	45	32	77
Disposal of cases:— Admitted to hospital Attending Training Centre Community care	 5 13 27	3 12 17	8 25 44
	45	32	77

TRAINING CENTRES

Analysis of trainees on the registers on 31st December

	Intelligence Quotients						
Age Groups	Below 30	30 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 70	71 to 90	Not tested	Totals
FEMALES:							
Under 7 years	5				_	1	6
7 to 11 ,,	14	4	3	6	_	1	28
12 to 15 ,,	10	2	8	12	_	_	28 32
16 to 20 ,,	7	2 3	14	6	_		30
21 to 39 ,,	2	6	14	2	_		24
40 years and over	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
	39	16	40	27		2	124
MALES:							
Under 7 years	10		1	_	_	_	11
7 to 11 ,,	19	8	4	6		-	37
12 to 15 ,,	22	1	17	13	2	=	55
16 to 20 ,,	6	11	7	13	4 3	3	41
21 to 39 "	14	14	6	10	3	3	50
40 years and over	-	_	1	2	_	-	3
	71	34	36	44	9	3	197

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

Various sites, usually on land awaiting development, were occupied by itinerants during the year, resulting in nuisance to nearby residents because of the insanitary conditions created by lack of proper amenities. A permanent solution to this problem was not found by prosecution of the offenders or by evicting them from one site after another. Following the result of a census carried out in 1965 by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to find out the number of gypsies and other travellers in England and Wales, the Minister sent to all local authorities Circular No. 26/66 urging them to consider providing suitable sites for such persons in the hope that they would eventually settle down and become part of the normal community. Apart from improving the living conditions of such caravan dwellers and reducing the friction which inevitably arises between them and local residents, their children would have an opportunity of receiving education, which, in the long term, might be the means of them taking regular employment. As the Circular suggested, several local authorities could combine to provide properly equipped caravan parks, and this appeared to be the first appropriate step to resolve the difficulty.

The number of site licences still in force under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 was six.

The keeping of animals was a source of numerous complaints. In many instances dogs had been bought for children who soon lost interest in them, and the untrained pets were left to wander, fouling common passages, private yards and public pavements. Rabbits and poultry kept in small yards were also often housed in inadequate and poorly maintained structures with consequent annoyance from smell to neighbours. In one case where a large

number of poultry were kept under unsatisfactory conditions it was necessary to take legal proceedings against the owner for failing to comply with a Nuisance Order and he was fined £10 with £4 19s. 0d. costs.

Much work was done to try to maintain the large number of houses scheduled for future demolition in a reasonable condition for the limited period of occupation. This work was not easy as many of the defects were of a structural character and only the minimum work to keep the houses "wind and weather proof" was usually possible.

Noise was the reason for several complaints from residents living near engineering works, and while a considerable amount of work was done by the various firms to reduce the level of noise, often the type of industry was such that some noise was inevitable, and the complainants were not always satisfied. In this connection it was interesting to note that in the report of the Central Housing Advisory Committee entitled "Our Older Homes: A Call for Action" issued in November, the view was expressed that houses subjected to such unsatisfactory environmental conditions arising from severe noise and vibration might be regarded as unfit for human habitation.

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 221 samples were taken and B.coli was absent in 200 mls. of all treated water put into supply. Of these samples, 55 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, 1,091 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, 132 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, 1966, see table.

The number of houses supplied in the city on 31st December, 1966, was 102,893, and the estimated population 310,280. All were supplied directly from the mains.

No action was taken concerning fluoridation of water supplies.

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 20 samples of water were sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological and chemical examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

In addition two samples of water taken from the paddling pool at Bulwell Lido were satisfactory.

				1	Analyses from each source of supply	rom each	source of	ylddns			December, 1966	996
	Basford Pumping	Bestwood Pumping	Boughton	Burton Joyce Pumping Station	Eastwood Filtration	rood tion	Halam Pumping	Lambley Pumping	Markham Clinton Pumping	Papplewick Pumping	Rufford Pumping	Salterford Pumping
	Station	Station	Station	Boreholes 2, 3 and 4	×	Iks	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station
				Th	These samples contain per 1,000,000 parts:-	contain pe	r 1,000,000	parts:-				
	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water
	prior to treatment	prior to	prior to treatment	not treated	prior to filtration	after filtration	prior to treatment	not	not	prior to treatment	after	after treatment
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	472.00	290.00	255.00	326.00	122.00	122.00	170.00	150.00	198 · 00	186.00	210.00	228.00
Suspended Matter	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine	53.20	30.10	40.80	14.20	17.70	17 - 70	14.20	16.00	14.20	23 · 10	35.50	24.80
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	11.10	8.65	5.36	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.82	0.21	0.21	3.09	1.85	3.90
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.000	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.001	0.00	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.003	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.00	1000	0.00	0.00	0.016	0.004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.004	0.00	0.00
Temporary Hardness	160.00	83.00	110.00	180.00	18.00	18.00	113-00	117.00	140.00	50.00	75.00	55.00
Permanent Hardness	196.00	94.00	78.00	00-96	30.00	30.00	7.00	00.6	2.00	00-89	29.00	85.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. (a)	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.73	0.40	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.0	00.0
pH value	7.5	7.9	7.7	310	9.5	9.5	7.9	2.6	7.6	7.9	7.7	26.7
Odour and Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Colour-Hazen Units	Less than 5	Less than 5	7	Less than 5	Less than 5	10	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	Absent
Free Chlorine	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.20	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.17	0.12

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.

The annual programme for the replacement of defective sewers has continued with work in Foxhall Road, Ben Street, Osborne Street, Wallan Street and Player Street.

Progress has been maintained on the River Leen Improvement Scheme, with contract No. 2, the length up to Triumph Road, having started in March.

The main Pumping Station at Sneinton was commissioned in August, and work started on the Dunkirk Pumping Station in June.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION

The drainage area served by the Sewage Disposal Works was increased to 44,936 acres, with a population of 454,146, through the reception of sewage from Lambley in the Basford Rural District. The average daily flow of sewage and industrial wastes was 34·7 million gallons, varying from a minimum of 19·7 million gallons to a maximum of 65·5 million gallons. Expressed chemically, industrial wastes were equivalent to the domestic sewage from an additional 203,000 persons.

In addition to over 4,500 tons of grit, primary solids from sedimentation tanks amounted to 13,600 tons, which on anaerobic digestion yielded 180,955,800 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 9,589 tons of dry solids was disposed of on drying beds and farmland without nuisance.

All sewage received passed through 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 each visited on seven occasions and were found to be satisfactorily conducted.

Canal Boats. The canals and other navigable waters within the city were visited on four occasions and 13 boats were inspected; there were no women or children aboard the boats.

It was necessary to serve one notice for repairs to the cabin floor and ceiling of one boat. No case of infectious disease was reported, nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

During the year five registrations were cancelled and the total number of boats registered with the Authority was 29.

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	 	23
Licences to store rag flock	 	- 2

A total of 47 samples of various filling materials was taken and submitted for analysis. The following were found to be unsatisfactory:

Action Taken

	Action Taken
Sample (No. 6) wool felt had a small excess of chlorides.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manu- facturers.
Sample (No. 8) curled feathers had an excess of extracted matter.	No action.
Sample (No. 11) curled feathers had an excess of extracted matter.	No action.
Sample (No. 24) washed flock (loose) had excess oil and soap content.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to supplier.
Sample (No. 36) wool felt (layered) had excess chlorides content.	Followed by a satisfactory formal sample (No. 44).
Sample (No. 38) rag flock had excess of chlorides content.	Followed by formal sample (No. 45).
Sample (No. 45) washed 50% wool flock had slight excess of chlorides.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to the manufacturers.

Prosecutions were taken in respect of two unsatisfactory samples of filling materials obtained in 1965 resulting in the manufacturers being fined a total of £15 plus £7 costs,

MEASURES AGAINST RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

The number of requests for rodent control measures rose considerably during the year, and most of the increase was due to infestations of house mice. Many of these infestations presented more difficulty than usual in that prolonged treatment was necessary before the more serious cases were finally cleared.

Over 130 urgent requests were received to deal with rats indoors, but many of these proved to be mice when investigated. In one instance a tenant had been worried by noises behind a disused fireplace for several months and suspected rats, but a very feeble pigeon and 21 pigeon carcases were eventually discovered lodged in the chimney.

There was a large increase in the number of dwellings infested with spider beetles. Although the source of the trouble may have been the roof space or a disused fireplace the adult stage being very active often penetrated throughout the house. They were sometimes difficult to eliminate, but were quite harmless although undesirable. Of mainly nocturnal habit they were often confused with bed bugs, and only after a specimen had been obtained for identification was it found possible to set tenants' fears at rest. The number of premises actually treated for bugs was the lowest for many years.

Roden Insect C		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Properties sur Infestations de	:	5,060	4,834	5,209	4,864	4,867	6,241
rats	 	1,744	1,821	1,654	1,361	1,487	1,288
mice	 	917	377	614	469	600	575
insects	 	846	1,015	1,208	985	1,078	1,230
Total visits	 	12,394	13,852	15,326	13,928	14,400	13,650

Insects received by the pests officer for identification included the following:—

Beetles		Pollenia rudis	 1
Abax parallelopipedus	 2	Psychoda cinerea	 1
Anobium punctatum	 5	Sepsis fulgens	 1
Attagenus pellio	 6	¥	
Carpophilus	 1	Larvae	
Cryptophagus	 3	Anthrenus	 1
Dermestes lardarius	 2	Attagenus pellio	 2
Enicmus minutus	 1	Ceratitis capitata	 1
Melolontha melolontha	1	Drosophila	 1
Niptus hololeucus	 5	Endrosis sarcitrella	 1
Ocypus olens	 3		
Ptinus tectus	 35	Miscellaneous	
Stegobium paniceum	 3	Andrena fulva	 2
Tenebrio molitor	 8	Andrena trimmerana	 5
		Bryobia praetiosa	 1
		Chrysopa perla	 1
Flies		Ctenocephalides felis	 3
Anisopus fenestralis	 1	Endrosis sarcitrella	 1
Dilophus febrilis	 2	Leptosylla segnis	 1
Drosophila	 1	Psocids	 3

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).

	Number	1	Number of	f
Premises (1)	on register (2)	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	103	_	_	_
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,871	34	15	_
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	_	_	_
TOTAL	1,978	34	15	_

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

D 1	Num	ber of cases were		defects	Number of cases in which
Particulars -	Found (2)	Remedied (3)		By H.M. Inspector (5)	prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	9	_	_	_
Ventilation (S.4)	2	1	_	_	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7): (a) Insufficient	1	2	_	1	_
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	15	_	9	_
(c) Not separate for sexes	_	1	_	1	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork)	17	11	_	_	_
TOTAL	30	39	_	11	_

PART VIII OF THE ACT OUTWORK

SECTION 133.

Nature of wor	k		Augus	out-wor t list requi ion 133 (1	ired by
			1966	1965	1964
Wearing apparel, making, cleaning	ng etc.		946	1,080	822
Lace, lace curtains and nets		 	663	607	569
Nets other than wire nets		 	81	77	163
Household linen		 	76	83	60
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.		 		-	_
Paper bags		 	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings		 	1	1	1
Making of boxes from cardboard	l, etc.	 	1	1	
Weaving of textile fabrics		 	1	4	-
TOTAL		 	1,769	1,853	1,615

SECTION 134.

No instance of work in unwholesome premises was found; no notice was served, nor was any prosecution undertaken.

INFORMAL NOTICES	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
TOTAL No. SERVED	4,126	4,423	3,577	5,862	_
" " Complied With	4,250	3,852	3,828	5,842	5,001

		Nuis	ances rem	edied	
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Additional water-closets—provision	14	5	_	1	28
Closets—cleansing	20	16	10	7	8
Courts, yards and passages:-	-		10		
paving	41	1	2	32	
cleansing	16	6	4	2	12
repair	46	98	110	151	158
Drains—clearance	157	256	221	328	237
repair	167	253	184	211	153
Dustbins—provision	451	491	634	647	695
Factories with mechanical power	10	16	24	51	65
Factories without mechanical power	10	5		3	2
Houses—filthy	4	8	11	23	20
Houses in multiple occupation			6	7	15
Nuisance from—pigs			_		1.0
fowls	1	1	2	1	3
other animals		1	2	6	6
accumulation of			-		
refuse	116	91	119	128	88
Panterpits—abolition		1		-	-
Tents, vans and sheds	4	8	-	_	49
Water-closets—clearance	36	16	8	29	14
repair	577	724	1,072	2,509	1,343
the state of the s			7	8	7,545
Workplaces Miscellaneous nuisances	160	157	58	55	36
Total	1,820	2,154	2,474	4,199	2,939

			Housing	g defects r	emedied	
		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Coppers		 4	_	2	6	5
Fireplaces		 147	72	113	209	131
Floors and ceilings		 445	304	337	518	519
Rainwater conductors		 1,515	966	631	802	956
Roofs		 1,184	754	791	1,188	1,464
Sinks—provision		 31	20	10	13	21
repair		 102	30	85	169	90
Walls		 681	409	543	789	772
Water pipes and fittings		 92	4	57	241	47
Windows		 486	472	598	907	978
Others		 509	561	955	1,552	1,456
TOTAL		 5,196	3,592	4,122	6,394	6,439
Number of defective hou	ises dealt	Employed .				
with		 2,741	1,801	1,807	2,786	2,622

STATUTORY NOTICES

Total No. Served 2,196

			Co	mplied w	vith	
	Enactment	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
	lealth Act, 1936 Drainage	374	299	217	416	370
,, 4	Inadequate closet accom- modation	9	11	10	13	9
,, 4	5 Closets	8	7	1	21	22
,, 50	Paving of courts, yards and passages, dwelling- houses	253	350	157	315	273
,, 7	5 Dustbins	95	119	149	149	169
,, 8.	3 Dirty houses	-	1	2	-	_
,, 8-	4 ,, articles	_	1	4	-	_
,, 9	2 Houses	233	188	153	259	161
,, 28	7 Notice of entry	7	2	5	_	_
	Health Act, 1961 7 Stopped-up drains	223	256	189	287	137
1923	nam Corporation Act,	120	147	172	501	150
Sect. 7.	3. Repair of water-closets	139	167	173	501	158
Nottingl 1952	nam Corporation Act,	~				
Sect. 7	Cleansing and repair of drains, water-closets, and soil pipes	-	_	-	-	64
,, 80	Repair of houses	2	6	3	9	12
Housing	Act, 1957					
Sect. 9		488	346	378	569	540
т	OTAL	1,831	1,753	1,441	2,539	1,915

Consequent upon the failure of owners to comply with statutory notices, the Corporation ordered work on private contractors and recovered expenses incurred in 352 cases as follows:—

Аст	19	966		19	965		19	64		19	63		19	962	
Nottingham Corporation	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Act, 1923, Section 73	90	15	3	183	4	4	176	0	6	340	0	7	56	2	4
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 72	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	7	11
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 80	9	1	5	106	12	2	12	3	6	143	3	10	71	16	11
Housing Act, 1957, Sections 9 and 10	458	12	11	943	19	1	1,133	15	6	1,694	3	8	984	13	(
Housing Act, 1961, Section 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Act 1961, Section 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	9	10	-	-	
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 39	296	7	7	261	3	3	186	3	2	175	0	6	174	9	8
, ,, 44	-	_	_	423		6	369	-	1	40	0	0	139	1	(
,, ,, ,, 45	64	19	11	107	3	2	-	-	_	61	0	1	7	14	
,, ,, ,, 56 ,, 1961—Section 17	308 289		7	689 368	16 8	5 7	287 50	-	1 2	603 330	16 15	4	248 100	12	-
	1,518	1	2	3,084	0	6	2,229	9	9	3,461	9	11	1,871	6	

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 £50 7s. 4d.

HOUSING

During the year, 254 unfit houses in various parts of the city were demolished, making a total of 3,249 dealt with since 1955.

At the end of March an inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a Public Inquiry in connection with the Nottingham (Austin Street) Clearance Compulsory Purchase Order 1965 which included 167 unfit houses. The order was confirmed later in the year. A further Public Inquiry was held in September in respect of the Nottingham (Highbury Road) Clearance Compulsory Purchase Order 1965 which involved 311 unfit houses, and the Minister's decision is awaited.

An order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation which included 251 unfit houses in Denman Street which will allow an extension of the present redevelopment which is taking place in Radford.

Confirmation was received from the Minister of the 29 clearance compulsory purchase orders and seven clearance orders affecting a total of 378 unfit houses which were the subject of a Public Inquiry in November of last year.

The detailed survey of the houses in the St. Ann's Well Road area which was commenced last year continued in accordance with the slum clearance programme by the inspection of houses in the second and third phases, and 753 unfit houses were represented. In addition, a survey was carried out in the Dawson Street area off Carlton Road requiring 201 houses to be represented and a further nine houses in Porchester Road were also represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Although it was still not possible to take effective action to deal with the unsatisfactory conditions which occur with the multiple occupation of houses, steps were taken to deal with some of the more urgent cases, as a result of which four very unsatisfactory houses in multiple occupation were closed.

An inspection of 162 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 the property.

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

Certificates of Disrepair	1966	1965	1964	1963
Rent Act, 1957: Part I. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair 1. No. of applications for certificates	: 6	3	8	4
2. ,, ,, decisions not to issue certificate	s 1	-	1	-
3. ", " to issue certificates:				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	3	2	2	1
(b) ,, ,, ,, all defects	2	. 1	5	3
4. No. of undertakings given by landlor	ds 2	2	5	4
5. ,, ,, refused		-	-	-
6. ", " certificates issued	3	2	1	3
Part II. Applications for cancellation of Certificates:				
7. Applications by landlords for cancell tion of certificates	a- 3	3	4	2
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	on —	-	_	1
9. Decision to cancel in spite of tenant objection	r's	_	_	1
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority	3	3	4	2

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES		Sirens			
Dwelling-houses inspected for hous- ing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts	4,126	4,423	3,577	5,862	5,26
Inspections made for the purpose	9,065	7,735	8,635	11,865	11,34
Dwelling-houses — included under sub-head above—which were in- spected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regula- tions 1925 and 1938	1,705	1,628	352	575	60
Inspections made for the purpose	3,879	3,929	1,256	2,154	2,82
Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	967	1,324	25	6	42
Dwelling-houses—exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head—found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,501	2,218	1,925	2,779	2,75
INFORMAL ACTION Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal notices by the Local Authority or their officers	2,054	1,432	1,643	2,217	3,57
ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS					
1. Proceedings under Sect. 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	505	369	352	569	59
Dwelling-houses in which de- fects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
By owners	432	296	332	474	47
default of owners	56	62	46	95	6

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
2. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	834	990	513	858	972
fects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners	666	361	527	681	594
2. By Local Authority in default of owners	194	263	144	239	210
3. Proceedings under Sect. 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	4	_	3	3	7
Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	2	2	13	1	1
Closing Orders made	_	2	1	2	

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

		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
First visits		9,065	9,462	10,281	12,865	12,596
Re-visits		8,946	9,356	7,499	12,606	11,780
Тота	AL	18,011	18,818	17,780	25,471	24,376
101/	AL	10,011	10,010	17,700	25,4/1	24,37

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:—

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Advisory visits including verbal cautions	102	145	130	112	124	140	188
Statutory notices served	1	3	_	3	2	4	8
Complaints investigated	98	113	125	132	138	145	143
Cases where work was executed for smoke and/or							
grit nuisance abatement	35	28	25	20	22	20	27

Nature of work carried out by owners

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Chimney stacks erected or ex- tended	8	12	5	4	5	6	5
Chimney stacks dismantled	1	4	5	5	_	_	3
Boilers converted from hand to mechanical stoking	1	4	1	4	4	4	6
Mechanical stokers over- hauled or re- newed	8	6	5	3	6	14	11
New boilers installed	18	20	11	8	14	21	11
Grit arresting apparatus installed	-	12	1	_	1	1	3
Conversion from coal to oil fuel or gas	4	3	13	5	3	7	6
Miscellaneous	4	1	1	1	3	6	7

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

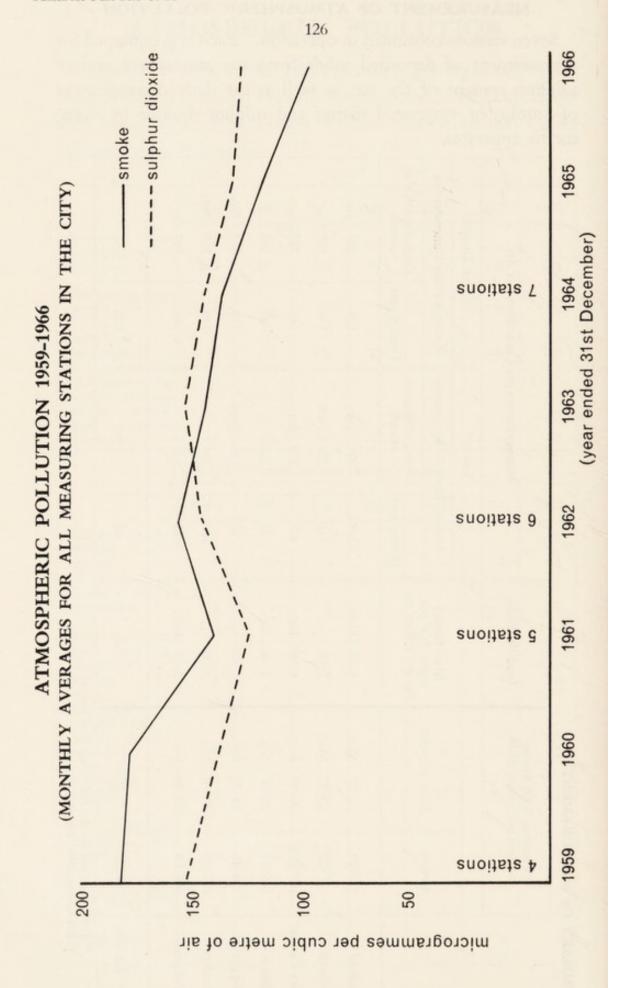
Seven stations continued in operation. Each was equipped for measurement of deposited solids from the atmosphere and of sulphur content of the air, as well as for daily determination of smoke or suspended matter and sulphur dioxide by volumetric apparatus.

	Deposit in Tons	Deposited Solid Matter in Tons per Square Mile	Lead Peroxide		Microgrammes per Cubic Metre of Air	Cubic Metre	of Air
					Smoke	Sulph	Sulphur Dioxide
	America	May mouthly	Max. figures	Average D	Average Daily Concentration	Average Da	Average Daily Concentration
		Mark molling	day per 100 sq. cm.	During year	During maximum month	During year	During maximum month
Basford	229.29	27 · 27 : May	1.90 : Nov.	147	272 : Jan.	165	238 : Jan.
Bulwell	187.22	22.47 : Mar.	2.05: ,,	119	227 : Nov.	116	189:,,
City Centre	163.05‡	20·83 : Feb.	4·05 : Dec.	108	218 : Jan.	146	223 : "
Clifton	145-41	16·56 : Sep.	1.68 : Nov.	4	103: "	86	166 :
Mapperley	124.45	14·37: Feb.	1.77: "	87	156 : Nov.	111	177 : Dec.
Meadows	177-17	25·64 : July	4.29:	108	234: ,,	133	220 : Nov.
Wollaton	109.69	12.49 : Nov.	2·10 : Dec.	65	148 : "	83	127 : "
Av. for City	162.33		1	96	1	122	1

* For full details see the following four pages.

† Eleven months' deposit.

SUMMARY OF MEASUREMENTS*



MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Deposited solid matter in tons per square mile per month.

					1.	27								
c	Total	4.69	10.86	8.08	7.03	11.28	10.06	9.28	69.4	6.50	11.69	12.49	10.04	69.60
Wollaton	Sol- uble	2.57	2.52	2.47	5.48	2.57	2.80	2.42	3.59	2.12	5.86	6.42	4.92	65-95 43-74 109-69
	Insol- uble	2.12	8.34	5.61	1.55	8.71	7.26	98.9	4.10	4.38	5.83	20-9	5.12	65.95
90	Total	10.79	18-45	12.39	15.79	15.37	16.56	25.64	11.21	10.68	14.67	13.00	12.62	71-17
Meadows	Sol- uble	3.80	4.43	5.55	7.25	5.10	4.36	3.72	4.20	3.39	69.4	6.14	5.94	61-51
~	Insol- uble	66.9	14.02	88.9	8.56	10.27	12.20	21.92	7.01	7.29	86.9	98.9	89.9	115-66 61-51 177-17
y.	Total	10.73	14.37	9.70	11.98	11.26	13.93	8.31	11.59	7.74	7.92	9.40	7.52	1
Mapperley	Sol- uble	3.26	2.70	3.77	4.00	2.80	2.90	2.09	3.44	2.39	4.43	4.10	4.03	39.91 124.45
2	Insol- uble	7.47	11-67	5.93	7.98	8.46	11.03	6.22	8.15	5.35	3.49	5.30	3.49	84.54
	Total	12.46	12.54	11.77	8.08	10.47	12.58	17.20	10.62	16.56	13.32	11.93	7.88	45.41
Clifton	Sol- uble	3.18	2.70	2.70	4.69	2.57	3.41	2.78	3.23	2.93	4.99	4.38	4.13	41.69 1
	Insol- uble	9.28	9.84	9.07	3.39	7.90	9.17	14.42	7.39	13-63	8.33	7.55	3.75	103.72 41.69 145.41
re	Total	4.38 16.64	20.83	5.02 14.17	6.68 12.46	17.65	15.21	10.53	10.82	1	12.53	19.45	12.76	
City Centre	Sol- uble		4.18			13.34 4.31 17.65	10.68 4.53 15.21	3.49 10.53	6.16 4.66 10.82	1	6.34 12.53	7.47 19.45	6.19 6.57 12.	57-63 1
0	Insol- uble	12.26	16.65	9.15	5.78	13.34	10.68	7.04	6.16	1	6.19	11.98	6.19	105 - 42
	Sol- uble Total uble	9.53	14.66 5.00 19.66 16.65 4.18 20.	22.47	16.68	3.85 19.44	20.61	3-46 13-89	4.43 13.40	11.23	12.15	16.06	12.10	187-22
Bulwell	Sol- uble	3.72	5.00	4.84	8.15		3.69		4.43	3-41 11-23	6.50 12.15	9.07 6.99 16.06	5.81 6.29 12.10	60-33 1
	Insol- uble	5.81	14.66	17-63	8.53	15.59	16.92	10.43	8.97	7.82	2.65	6.07	5.81	126.89
	Sol- uble Total	12.34	18.32	13.38	17.97	27-27	18 · 18	15.95	19.79	19.88	19.34	26.63	20.24	229.29
Basford	Sol- uble	3.93	14.06 4.26 18.32	9.35 4.03 13.38 17.63 4.84 22.47	7.93	5.07	14.26 3.92 18.18 16.92 3.69 20.61	3.82	4.41	3.34	11.82 7.52 19.34	6.73	5.94	06-09
	Insol- uble	8.41	14.06		10.04	22.20	14.26	12.13	15.38	16.54	11.82	19.90	14.30	168-39
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September 16.54	October	November 19.90	December 14.30 5.94	Total 168-39 60-90 229-29 126-89 60-33 187-22 105-42 57-63 163-05

ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR

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

	Basford	Bulwell	City Centre	Clifton	Mapperley	Meadows	Wollaton
January	1.14	1.90	3.63	1.37	1.35	3.32	1.34
February	1.38	1.68	2.46	1.37	1.46	3.51	1.11
March	1.21	1.18	2.95	1.18	1.35	3.24	1.00
April	0.70	1.03	2.04	08.0	0.71	2.54	0.71
May	0.82	68.0	1.79	69-0	0.65	2.03	0.43
June	0.65	0.83	1.33	0.64	0.45	1.77	0.44
July	0.55	09.0	1.30	0.71	0.36	1.73	0.40
August	0.48	29.0	1.18	0.63	0.45	1.52	0.54
September	0.45	68.0	1.64	82.0	0.58	2.28	0-49
October	1.06	1-17	2.96	1.05	0.74	2.59	0.63
November	1.90	2.05	3.82	1.68	1.77	4.29	1.44
December	1-55	1.27	4.05	1.16	1.43	3.08	2.10

		Av.	135	62	99	55	24	17	21	25	64	104	148	65	65
	NOTA	-		12	16	16	7	7	7	7	3			3	
	WOLLATON	Low	24	-	-	1						15	30		12
		High	650	200	168	132	69	77	9/	64	233	314	474	334	233
	7.8	Av.	184	103	140	94	61	34	37	43	79	133	234	156	108
.5	MEADOWS	Low	33	22	29	17	27	15	15	14	22	16	99	29	25
re of a	2	High	764	219	286	214	159	77	83	1112	178	298	528	408	277
ic met	l XI	Av.	138	84	78	59	62	27	22	29	62	107	156	111	78
er cub	MAPPERLEY	Low	24	33	31	27	33	15	80	10	15	20	19	33	22
nmes 1	M	High	507	238	151	166	110	66	51	87	202	371	503	269	229
rograi		Av.	103	32	47	28	21	16	18	18	35	69	93	20	4
as mic	CLIFTON	Low	19	10	12	11	9	10	7	3	3	11	11	7	6
Concentration of smoke expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air		High	409	96	157	98	56	57	57	50	101	225	348	226	156
oke ex	TRE	Av.	218	124	119	108	52	33	21	40	87	156	208	134	108
of sm	CITY CENTRE	Low	49	4	29	37	18	14	3	15	10	43	74	21	31
tration	C	High	688	245	277	229	148	105	57	83	273	363	504	450	302
Concen	ر	Av.	224	140	141	96	62	34	23	46	26	185	227	161	119
	BULWELL	Low	19	61	22	21	33	6	4	17	24	45	4	42	35
	I	High	650	564	270	218	110	95	59	139	304	436	929	442	320
		Av.	272	171	197	135	96	4	30	62	105	209	259	182	147
	ВАЅБОВЪ	Low	115	79	75	09	51	19	3	16	31	41	61	15	47
3	H	High	1,105	430	288	248	151	113	61	161	363	532	643	401	375
	Момтн		JAN.	FBB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	July	August	SEPT	OCTOBER	Nov	DEC	AVERAGES

					Conce	ntratio	n of su	Ilphur	dioxid	e expr	Concentration of sulphur dioxide expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air	micro	gramn	nes per	cubic	metre	of air				
MONTH		BASFORD		B	BULWELL		Cirry	Y CENTRE	RE		CLIFTON		M	MAPPERLEY	X	2	Meadows	S	H	WOLLATON	N
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
JAN	490	77	238	395	55	189	536	63	223	392	65	166	484	57	150	452	72	196	288	52	103
FeB	354	85	181	253	89	127	270	94	159	189	43	16	232	37	116	195	38	120	160	25	95
Мавсн	295	34	178	216	57	115	272	77	155	246	33	114	249	20	127	247	42	147	155	33	96
APRIL	324	99	149	181	27	88	216	20	122	144	19	69	181	53	79	226	59	109	164	33	65
May	348	80	09	186	33	68	153	65	107	204	38	73	186	33	68	136	46	85	118	25	57
JUNE	289	59	134	131	49	25	185	57	114	129	36	74	149	52	79	187	52	93	136	39	73
JULY	270	29	91	146	24	75	263	51	96	182	33	92	108	25	29	133	52	80	111	28	58
August	189	37	76	125	36	73	170	27	81	168	18	89	131	26	89	213	42	98	127	25	54
SEPT	295	62	151	218	33	110	232	49	129	168	35	92	226	39	110	200	33	118	193	21	88
OCTOBER	275	28	159	202	63	130	288	75	153	231	25	100	200	32	108	304	27	135	149	26	79
Nov	439	84	224	297	87	163	464	102	205	334	71	120	489	99	167	396	119	220	319	90	127
DEC	414	113	219	427	29	149	528	82	214	303	63	130	400	86	177	428	130	208	382	54	106
AVERAGES	332	65	165	231	20	116	300	99	146	224	40	86	253	4	H	260	59	133	192	34	83
					-																

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 28 cases notices of proposals to install were received.

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

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The Nottingham (No. 5) Smoke Control Order was made by the City Council in June and was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in October to come into operation on the 1st June 1968. The Order affects an area of 1,569 acres in Wollaton and Bilborough, comprising 7,628 premises. Works of adaptation to fireplaces have commenced.

In July the City Council made the Nottingham (No. 8a) Smoke Control Order and at the end of the year the Minister's confirmation was awaited. It is anticipated that the Order will come into operation during 1967. The area affected is 357 acres of land to the north of the city, part of which is known as the Rise Park Estate where private housing development is taking place. It is expected that eventually the estate will comprise 1,200 houses.

A survey of the Broxtowe district of the city continued with the intention of including this area in a future smoke control order,

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

FOOD HYGIENE

The need for continuous surveillance of food premises has always been accepted but it was a source of disappointment that occasions arose in some nationally controlled firms indicating a lack of effective supervision in their local shops. In an effort to improve this position, approaches were made to several such firms, emphasising to the upper management their responsibilities under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The obvious success with which one locally controlled management accepted their responsibility in the case of a large number of food shops controlled by them in the city, confirmed that good food hygiene is also good business.

The close liaison with the Licensing Justices Plans Sub-Committee continued, and the positive degree of control exercised on licensed premises as a result of this co-operation confirmed that similar licensing, or registration, of all food premises could quickly improve many of the existing premises and practices that are still encountered.

As a result of the continuing co-operation with the Clerk of the Markets, it was possible to achieve a reasonable standard of food hygiene at Goose Fair.

Preliminary talks took place with the trade and other interested persons in connection with the Food Hygiene (Markets Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, which come into operation on the 1st January, 1967. It is hoped that more effective control over street traders, including hot dog vendors, will then be possible. The most dramatic control over such persons and others could, however, be exercised by members of the general public,

if people refused to buy food from any stall whether in the street, market, or at Goose Fair, if they suspected that it was not being sold under hygienic conditions.

In the course of 3,113 visits to various food premises, it was necessary on 150 occasions to draw attention to defects and contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Requirements, including those outstanding from 1965, were met in 178 cases.

Food Premises Supervised	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Grocers and provision dealers in-					
cluding off-licence premises .	. 1,122	1,196	1,159	1,215	1,176
Hotels, public-houses and clubs .		495	491	468	435
Sweet shops	. 410	410	403	412	403
Butchers and meat products manu-					
facturers	. 374	376	356	367	363
Fruit and vegetable dealers .	. 329	333	337	349	355
Factory canteens, etc	. 235	256	230	222	246
Restaurants, snack-bars, etc	. 259	247	241	233	226
Food-stalls in markets:	1			100000	
Wholesale	. 75	42	49	42	42
Retail	. 126	146	120	107	108
Fried fish and chip shops .	. 138	139	135	145	135
Bread, pastry and confectionery		9845	1	1	
dealers, including bakehouses .	. 126	122	122	124	120
Wet fish, poultry, game, etc.,					
dealers		56	57	63	71
School kitchens		129	131	64	65
Wholesale food dealers		61	55	51	47
Mobile food shops	. 25	27	30	41	43
Self-service stores (other than					12.00
supermarkets)		21	22	26	28
Supermarkets		37	26	19	17
Ice-cream manufacturers		14	13	16	10
Dairies		4	5	5	5
Miscellaneous	. 55	58	60	66	63
TOTAL	4,124	4,169	4,042	4,035	3,958

574			n	f ice-creat	e—sale of	Premises used for the
14					anufactur	
337	ood	f sausages eserved fo	facture of kled or pr	or manu ressed, pic	eparation potted, p	pr
925						TOTAL

The number of inspections of registered premises was 1,606.

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

(a)	Failure to keep the premises and	equipment
	clean at a cafe and fish bar.	

Owner convicted on five charges and fined a total of £100 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs.

(b) Failure to protect plucked chickens from a risk of contamination on a barrow.

Owner fined a total of £,30 plus £,2 2s. 0d. costs.

(c) Failure to maintain the premises and equipment clean at a supermarket.

Owners convicted on 21 charges and fined a total of £735 plus £,15 15s. 0d. costs.

(d) Failure to keep premises used for the storage of Owner fined a total of "hot dog" vehicles clean.

£,65 plus £,2 2s. 0d. costs.

(e) Failure to maintain "hot dog" stalls in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Owner fined a total of £,15 10s. 0d.

(f) Failure to keep a "hot dog" stall clean.

Employee fined f.2.

(g) Failure to maintain a "hot dog" stall in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Owner fined a total of £12 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs.

(h) Obstructing an Inspector from carrying out an inspection of a grocery shop.

Owner fined £,3 plus £,2 2s. 0d. costs.

(i) Failure to maintain the premises and equipment in a satisfactory state of cleanliness at a butcher's shop.

Two partners were convicted on 13 charges and each fined a total of £,65 plus £,4 4s. 0d. costs.

At the end of the year legal proceedings were pending in four further cases.

Foreign Matter in Food. All complaints received of mould and foreign matter in food were thoroughly investigated at the place of sale or manufacture to ensure that appropriate action was taken to prevent recurrence.

The food affected was as follows:-

flies in a bottle of sherry metal in tins of corned beef-two cases fly in gateau nail in a meringue wire in a loaf of bread insects in dried milk salt mixed with sugar metal staple in a meat pie mould on a sausage roll mould on a cake felt in a bread roll string in a tin of beans slug in frozen peas snail in a jar of jam fly in a loaf of bread glass in a bottle of milk glass in a tin of tomatoes wire in a fruit loaf wood in a biscuit finger nail in a fruit tart metal nut in chewing gum mould on potato crisps metal washer in a sweet

A successful prosecution was taken in one case and legal proceedings were pending in two further cases at the end of the year. In four cases it was decided to take no further action, and in the remaining 17 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 Market. The total weight found to be unfit for human consumption was 5 tons 13 cwts.

Samples of mussels were taken during the year from layings in England, Wales and Ireland. A total of 74 samples was submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported to be satisfactory. In addition, one sample of English whelks, one sample of English winkles and one sample of American shrimps were examined and all were found to be satisfactory.

THE MEAT SUPPLY

The Corporation-owned Public Slaughter House was the only building used for the slaughter of animals, the flesh of which was intended for human consumption.

The carcases and offals of all animals slaughtered were inspected in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 and all meat passed as fit for human consumption was duly stamped. On 1st October the part of the Regulations which had been deferred came into force, making it an offence for anyone to remove, from the place of slaughter, the carcase of any animal without it being inspected.

Regular visits were made to all cold stores to check consignments of imported meat.

There were no poultry processing premises in the City.

Transport. Regular inspections were made of the vehicles operating from the Public Slaughter House to ensure that their condition and equipment were such that fresh meat was transported in a hygienic manner. A check was also made on the vehicles used by retail butchers in the course of their business.

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 138.

CARCASES OF MEAT INSPECTED and CARCASES CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and in- spected	12,114*	3,816	1,094	50,563	22,475	90,062
All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:				7		
Whole carcases condemned	14	9	21	69	75	188
Carcases part (or organ) condemned	5,289	1,730	1	3,178	4,955	15,153
Percentage affected	43.77	45.5	2.01	6.42	22.38	_
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	_	1	_	_	2	3
Carcases part (or organ) condemned	8	1	_	_	214	223
Percentage affected	0.06	0.02	_	_	0.96	_
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases part (or organ) condemned	18	1	_	_	_	19
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	18	1	_	_	_	19
Generalised and totally condemned	-	1	_	_	_	1

* Bulls 7. bullocks 7,138: heifers 4,969.

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DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Food other		In stones									
than meat		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961				
Bacon		257	142	176	44	66	133				
Butter		1	3	21	-	5	10				
Canned goods		5,701	5,974	7,606	4,226	3,639	4,902				
Cakes and pastry		1,133	338	136	606	51	12				
Cheese		152	141	86	237	57	41				
Chocolate and swe	ets	1	8	40	13	17	120				
Coffee		5	21	_	2	1	21				
Conserves		34	72	245	70	29	28				
Cooked meat		462	77	108	195	24	1				
Dried fruit		109	11	29	8	11	25				
., milk		_	-	_	4	3	_				
Eggs—liquid		6	5	_	38	1	2				
-shell		-	-	_	_	8	-				
Fish		578	491	609	843	699	975				
Fruit		1,600	1,759	1,090	1,401	961	300				
Flour		_	9	_	7	18	8				
Margarine		1	10	- 5	_	13	3				
Miscellaneous		957	186	340	2,155	922	4,291				
Poultry		120	681	52	139	18	19				
Rabbits		_	2	12	54	12	20				
Sausage		375	88	124	391	18	42				
Shell fish		907	1,118	861	312	670	561				
Sugar		1	2	32	9	1	_				
Imitation cream		13	15	125	17	30	1				
Vegetables		14,332	10,657	7,332	6,557	1,636	1,458				
Total		26,745	21,810	19,029	17,328	8,910	12,959				

	Mari		1	Home-kil	led	Imported						
	Meat		in stones				in stones					
3807505			1966	1965	1964	1966	1965	1964				
Beef			1,697	2,246	2,944	173	150	326				
Mutto	n and Lan	ıb	432	562	1,067	1,035	47	254				
Pork			1,651	1,949	2,353	311	382	157				
Veal			66	69	71	-	-	_				
Offals			10,611	11,914	14,256	125	730	164				
	TOTAL		14,457	16,740	20,691	1,644	1,309	901				

Grand Total Surrendered 1964: 21,592 stones = approx 135 tons.

,, ,, 1965: 18,049 ,, = ,, 113 ,,

,, ,, 1966: 16,101 stones = approx. 101 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	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Processing dairies	2	3	3	3	3	3
Distributors operating from wholesale dairies	3	3	3	3	4	4
Distributors—shopkeepers	677	772	740	713	734	703

LICENSING
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

LICENCES GRANTED		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Dealers'—to pasteurise		2	3	3	3	3	3
to sterilise		2	3	3	3	3	3
to sell T.T. milk)		-				214
to sell pasteurised milk	}	696*	775*	740*	713*	734*	537
to sell sterilised milk	1						636

^{*} 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, permit 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 Island, Farm Bottled. Eighty-four samples were subjected to the methylene blue test. All but four were satisfactory and ten of these samples were also examined for the presence of brucella abortus with negative results.

Pasteurised Milk. A total of 543 samples including 97 which were additionally homogenised and 92 of Channel Islands quality were subjected to the methylene blue test. Ten 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. Four samples failed and following investigation a mechanical fault in the dairy plant was promptly remedied.

Sterilised Milk. A total of 143 samples, processed under licence, was obtained for examination; all satisfied 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 (incl. 28 Channel Island Milks)

Average fat content 3.787% Channel Island 4.671%

Average solids-other-than-fat content .. 8.748% Channel Island 9.083%

(The standard for milk is "fat" 3.0% and "solids-other-than-fat" 8.50%. For Channel Islands milk the minimum standard for "fat" content is 4.0%.)

Of the 546 samples subjected to the Gerber test 84 or 15.38% were unsatisfactory.

ACTION TAKEN ON UNSATISFACTORY MILK SAMPLES

Samples taken formally and found not genuine

15 samples from 9 producers were deficient in milk-fat content.

24 samples from 11 producers were deficient in solids-not-fat content.

12 samples from 5 producers were deficient in milk-fat and in milk-solids-not-fat content. Action taken

Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers.

do.

do.

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

In a consignment of nine churns of milk one churn only contained extraneous water. This was believed to be accidental. The producer received a warning letter and was referred to the National Agricultural Advisory Service for advice.

A complaint regarding bitter taste and change of colour in a bottle of milk was investigated and found to be probably the result of contamination from medicinal tablets occurring at the complainant's home.

A one-third pint bottle of Pasteurised Schools Milk was found to contain foreign matter in the form of glass and rust particles. A prosecution is pending.

ICE CREAM

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

A total of 896 inspections was made.

Registrations in force at the end of the year:-

MANUFACTURERS:

"Hot mix" method	 4	
"Cold mix" method	 2	
"Soft Ices"	 8	
	-	14
VENDORS AND DEALERS:		574
New registrations	 51	
Transfers of registrations	60	

Sampling. A total of 62 samples was taken for chemical analysis; all conformed to the standard required by the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations 1959. Four ice lollies also examined were found to be satisfactory.

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	186
2	2½-4 hours	8
3	1-2 hours	4
4	0-1 hour	1

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 of one lolly sample showed it to be satisfactory.

FOOD SAMPLING

A total of 117 samples of food sent for bacteriological examination included potted meat, brawn, haslet, sausages and pork trimmings. Only two 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	 	497	Analysed by City Analyst
Informal milk	 	546	Tested by Inspector
		1,563	
		-	

Informal samples were found to be unsatisfactory in 22 cases, following which letters were sent to the sellers or manufacturers.

Other items dealt with were:

Fruit flies in sherry wine

Baby food developing mould

Port wine with excess sediment

Misleading advertisement for "bread and butter" in cafe

Corrosion occurring in aluminium saucepan

Plastic toys—investigation of lead content of colouring

The average meat content of sausages sold in the city during the year was: pork sausage $71 \cdot 8\%$; beef sausage $64 \cdot 2\%$.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST

		Genuin	e	Ur	nsatisfact	ory		Totals	
Item	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Tota
Milk, raw	371		371	51		51	422		422
Milk, raw Milk, processed	81		81	- 51	3	3	81	3	84
Milk, canned, condensed, dried	_	4	4		1	1	_	5	
Butter, cream, cheese and other					1		- 100		
dairy products	_	30	30	_	_	_	_	30	30
Ice-cream and frozen lollies		65	65	_	1	1		66	66
Open meat products	_	21	21	_		_	_	21	21
Canned or preserved meats and							1		-
1		66	66	_	_		_	66	66
Canned or pre-packed fish and		00	00					-	
fish products	_	18	18		_	_	_	18	18
		17	17				200	17	17
Oils and fats	12	3	15	/		_	12	3	15
Fresh fruits and vegetables	-	_	_	_	_		_	_	-
Canned or preserved fruits and		100	(575)	160118	10000		100		
vegetables	_	52	52	_	7	7	_	59	59
6		13	13		3	3		16	16
Jams, conserves, fruit curds, jellies,	10000	15	15	100	-	-	1000	10	
		26	26			_		26	26
		2	2				1001	2	2
F1 1.0 :		17	17			_	_	17	17
0.1		_	_	1		1	1		1
Canned or pre-packed puddings	_	12	12					12	12
Cereals		24	24			_	_	24	24
Food flavourings and colourings	_	14	14				_	14	14
Food drinks and non-alcoholic	_	1.4	1.4	1		37/10/	1995		**
	_	26	26		3	3		29	29
Spices, sauces and condiments		50	50		3	3		53	53
		50	50		9		1000	55	-
Wines, spirits and other alcoholic beverages	4	2	6		1	1	4	3	7
Drugs (internal and external use)	-	4	4		-		_	4	4
Baking powders and raising pre-		7	7	844		1995	1		
		3	3			_		3	3
N.C		6	6					6	6
Miscellaneous									
Totals	468	475	943	52	22	74	520	497	1,017

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Fertilisers		THE HOUSE	
All nurnosa fartilisar	2		2
Done meel	1	_	1
Dried blood	2	_	2
Eigh blood and home Castilian	1	_	1
Cos Liquos	2		2
Hoof and horn	1	_	1
John Innes base fertiliser.	1	_	1
Soluble plant food	. 1		1
Sulphoto of ammonia	. 1	_	1
Sulphate of notach	. 1	-	1
Feeding Stuffs			
Baby chick mash	. 1		1
Intensive battery mash	. 1		1
	. 1	_	1
Lavore mach	. 6	_	6
Pig food No. 1 (sow and weaners)			1
Dia food No 2 (fottoning)	. 1	_	1
Poultry layers pellets	. 1	_	1
Totals	. 25	_	25

GENERAL

Although the qualified staff in the Department remained seriously depleted the position was improved by the appointment of two trainee public health inspectors who were successful in obtaining their qualification.

SHOPS ACT 1950

During October and November the Health Committee carried out a poll to find out whether the shopkeepers in the central area of the city were in favour of six-day trading. The shops affected were those within the boundary of or fronting on to Upper Parliament Street to South Sherwood Street, South Sherwood Street to Burton Street, Burton Street to Milton Street, Milton Street from Burton Street to Lower Parliament Street, Lower Parliament Street to Glasshouse Street, Glasshouse Street to Kent Street, Kent Street, Huntingdon Street from Kent Street to Lower Parliament Street, Lower Parliament Street to Hockley, Woolpack Lane, Warser Gate, Bottle Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Middle Pavement, Middle Hill, Middle Marsh, Sussex Street, Canal Street from Sussex Street to Greyfriar Gate, Greyfriar Gate, Lister Gate, Albert Street, Wheeler Gate, Friar Lane to Granby Street, Granby Street to Park Row, and Park Row from Granby Street to Upper Parliament Street. The result of the poll showed that the shopkeepers in the trade classes defined as Mixed Shops; Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers; Hairdressers; Opticians and Scientific Instrument Dealers and Photographic Dealers; Pram, Toy and Nursery Equipment Dealers; Sewing and Knitting Machine Dealers; Trunk, Bag, Leather and Umbrella Dealers; Travel Bureaux; Gaming Machine Dealers; Chemists and Dealers in Toilet Requisites and Dealers in Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Vehicle Accessories wanted the Corporation to make an order permitting them to open their shops for trading on six days a week.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations 1953 The Oil Heaters Regulations 1962

No appliance was found on sale which did not comply with the appropriate regulations.

The Children's Nightdresses Regulations 1964

No action was necessary in connection with these Regulations.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Number of persons employed in the premises registered:

Females					23,435
Males					22,842
Tota	1				46,277
Number of			ctions o	f	
registered	premises				729
Numbers of	visits mad	de			2,800
Number of	notices	serv	ed dra	wing	
attention t	o infringe	ements			596
Number of	notices fi	illy co	mplied	with	879
Number of a	ccidents 1	reporte	ed		183

An application from a multiple store for exemption from providing separate first-aid boxes or cupboards was granted.

TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

During the year 19 persons 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 r	eceived				6
Transfers of lice	nces					Nil
Premises remov	ed from	the list	(ceased	to operate	under	
the Act)						7

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

One letter was sent to a retailer who had failed to make application for admission to the list.

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 SOCIAL SECURITY

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

ADMINISTRATION

Staff. The year was one of high turnover of staff, 18 appointments were made and 16 resignations received. Though the resignations of two men were received it was not possible to appoint any men in their place; out of a total staff of 92 only 10 are males. In 1949 there were a similar number of men employed though the staff totalled only 38.

Capital Buildings Programme. It was a pleasure to see work in progress on two buildings during the year, the Radford Welfare Centre and the permanent John Ryle Health Centre at Clifton. The new Junior Training Centre was almost ready to go out to tender and active planning took place on two Health Centres and a Nurses' Hostel.

All this work was undertaken without any extra staff and placed a considerable strain on those in senior positions.

Radio Communications. A full report on Radio Communications appears in the Midwifery Section of the report at page 33.

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	Тотаі
Cerebral palsy	28	65	31	21	145
Epilepsy	128	133	34	12	307
Cerebral palsy and epilepsy	3	20	-	1	24

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

Under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, a licence for one new establishment was granted during the year. The licences of 15 establishments were renewed.

Certificates of exemption from the licence were granted to five registered members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists and the Faculty of Physiotherapy.

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

		Cause of Disability						
	Blind	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others			
the y	registered during ear in respect of para. 7(c) of B.D.8 recom-							
	o treatment	12	5	_	20			
	eatment (medical, rgical or optical)	20	8	-	26			
which	at (1) (b) above on follow up have received nent	8	8	_	26			
Parti	ally-Sighted							
the y	registered during ear in respect of para. 7 (c) of s B.D.8 recom-							
(a) N	o treatment	_		_	4			
	reatment (medical, rgical or optical)	12	2	_	17			
	which received v up treatment	5	2	_	17			
Number	of blind persons on	register at 31	st December		. 728			
Number	of partially sighted			D	171			

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-1951

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

NURSING AGENCIES

Two nursing agencies in the city had their licences renewed at the end of the year. At the time of application for the renewal, the registers contained the names of ten state-registered nurses and one enrolled nurse.

NURSING HOMES

Three nursing homes registered with the Corporation provided between them 46 beds for medical and geriatric cases. All were inspected regularly by a medical officer.

MORTUARY

The mortuary in Canal Street received 640 bodies during the year, and autopsies to determine the cause of death were performed on 584 of them. In the previous year, 619 bodies were received and 566 autopsies performed.

Most of the bodies were those of persons who had died in the city and where the disposal of the remains was subject to the Coroner's jurisdiction. Five autopsies were conducted at the request of the Home Office.

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

The total number of cremations was 4,354, an increase of 148 over 1965. The tables compare the figures for 1966 with those of previous years.

	ALL CREMATIONS		Cremations of City Residents					
Year	No.	Alteration from previous year	No.	Alteration from previous year	Percentage of all City death:			
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%	54.94%			
1965	4,206	+ 4.3%	2,028	+ 2.4%	55 - 47%			
1966	4,354	+ 3.5%	2,209	+ 8.9%	56-98%			

Cremation and Residence

PLACE OF RESIDENCE		No. of Cremations					
PLACE OF ICESIDENCE			1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
City			2,209	2,028	1,980	1,865	1,915
County excluding We	st Bridg	ford	1,492	1,556	1,379	1,346	1,300
West Bridgford			251	224	234	237	243
Other areas			402	398	438	359	360
TOTAL			4,354	4,206	4,031	3,807	3,818

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SECURITY 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											
		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962					
JANUARY		2,720	1,839	2,025	1,983	2,447					
FEBRUARY		2,517	1,676	2,133	1,773	1,670					
MARCH		1,571	1,715	1,412	1,555	1,575					
APRIL		1,359	1,263	1,384	1,159	1,152					
May		1,185	1,565	1,117	1,066	1,044					
JUNE		1,199	1,121	1,183	955	909					
JULY		1,215	1,120	1,114	1,007	848					
August		1,094	1,070	1,039	915	782					
SEPTEMBER		1,225	1,339	1,263	1,083	1,059					
OCTOBER		1,580	1,500	1,654	1,361	1,367					
NOVEMBER		1,617	1,482	1,596	1,345	1,297					
DECEMBER		1,648	1,367	1,337	1,273	1,336					

RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

	-	-	N	OTIFI	CATI	ONS	OF P	NEUM	MONI	A			
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
1966		10	31	5	1	2	8	1	3	5	1	4	8
1965		7	4	5	6	1	7	1	4	_	3	4	1
1964		14	14	4	1	6	1	1	1		2	13	1
1963		15	29	15	11	6	11	3	3	2		3	-
1962		25	12	11	10	5	5	4	7		2 2	1	18
1961		54	73	15	15	8	4	2	2	3	2	9	1
						DEA	THS						
				I	nfluen	za		Bron	chitis		Pne	umon	ia
1966*					42 330				208				
1965					6			2	59		200		
1964				19 291 219				219					
1963					5			301		207			
1962				29				403			217		
1961					86			3	41			206	

^{*} Provisional

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC SUMMARY OF THE WORK

i		1	1 .	1		1	,
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Cases brought forward	69	69	69	138	433	518	542
New cases	70	78	89	87	152	225	277
Total treated	139	147	158	225	585	743	819
City patients	135	139	142	209	579	736	813
County patients	4	8	16	16	6	7	6
	139	147	158	225	585	743	819
Adult patients male	54	58	64	74	156	194	241
Adult patients female	73	70	81	125	324	404	417
Patients 5-15 yrs.	6	8	7	15	77	114	117
Patients 0-5 yrs.	6	11	6	11	28	31	44
	139	147	158	225	585	743	819
Cases discharged or ceased to attend	76	78	. 89	156	447	310	301
Cases carried forward	63	69	69	69	138	433	518
	139	147	158	225	585	743	819
No. of treatments:							
total given	2,487	3,050	2,787	2,839	6,016	9,804	11,445
average per patient	17.9	20.7	17.6	12.6	10 · 28	13.2	14.0

PART V

HEALTH COMMITTEE

, STAFF

,, REPORTS TO THE CITY COUNCIL

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

HEALTH COMMITTEE

LORD MAYOR: ALDERMAN P. HOLLAND, 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, s.r.n.

COUNCILLOR P. O. B. PRICE

COUNCILLOR T. G. STRICKSON

COUNCILLOR J. W. WALLIS

COUNCILLOR L. WHITEHOUSE

COUNCILLOR T. A. WHITMORE

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. WHITTAKER

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. John E. J. Hurman, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. William D. Sinclair, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer-

JAMES H. MURRAY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. From 2.5.66.

Medical Officers-

Freda M. Chalkley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. To 15.7.66.

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.

LORNA E. ELLIOTT, M.B., B.Ch. From 7.11.66.

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. To 31.8.66.

 Consultant Psychiacrist
- 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. To 15.4.66. Chest Physician

Chief Dental Officer-

W. McKay, L.D.S.

City Analyst—

E. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. †

† Part-time

RADFORD

SYCAMORE ROAD

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-38 Full-time. 11 Part-time. Health Visiting Service— Deputy Superintendent-Miss M. Holdroyd, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Senior Tuberculosis Visitor-Miss E. Caley, S.R.N., S.C.M. Welfare Centre Superintendents Health Visitors—General 24 .. 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—2 Day Nurseries Supervisor—Miss K. Thompson BULWELL .. Matron-Mrs. S. J. E. Allen, C.N.N. Nursery Nurses-5 Warden Matron-Mrs. P. Bates, C.N.N. Dowson .. Nursery Nurses-5 Warden Matron-Miss M. R. M. Dale, C.N.N. HEATHCOAT STREET .. Nursery Nurses-5 Warden Matron-Miss E. I. Walker, R.S.C.N. PIERREPONT Nursery Nurses—5 Warden Matron-Mrs. E. Mackintosh, S.R.N., S.C.M. QUEEN'S DRIVE Nursery Nurses—5 Warden

Matron-Mrs. M. A. R. Naylor, S.R.N.

Matron-Mrs. H. Ross, R.S.C.N., C.N.N.

Nursery Nurses-5

Nursery Nurses—5 Warden —1

Warden

Octagon Club-Nuffield House-

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

Social Workers-

MISS H. E. BRADDELL-SMITH. From 3.10.66. MRS. G. M. BROWN, B.A. To 19.10.66. MRS. D. M. NAHMIASH, B.A. From 5.1.66. MRS. M. D. VOWLER. From 3.1.66.

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. Miss J. M. Shepherd, S.R.N., Q.N.

Home Nurses—62 Full-time.
— 5 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— 64 Full-time.
—305 Part-time.

Mental Health Service-

Mental Health Officer—J. E. WESTMORELAND, M.B.E.
Deputy Mental Health Officer—G. F. HIBBARD.
Social Workers—4*
Mental Welfare Officers—7.
,, Assistants—5.
Training Centres Superintendent—D. H. CATER, R.M.N.
,, Staff—32.

^{*} 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—17.
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 12. —Part-time 1.

", ", Trainees — 5.
Authorised Meat Inspectors—2.
Technical Assistants—9.

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. 1. Hopkinson, S.E.N.

Other Staff-

Abattoir Assi	istant	 	1	
Caretakers		 	4	
Cleaners		 	12	Full-time.
			21	Part-time.
Cooks		 	14	Full-time
			2	Part-time
Drivers		 	4	
Maintenance	Assistant	 	1	
Mortuary At	tendants	 	2	
Rodent Oper		 	6	
Storemen			2	
Others		 	1	Full-time
			1	Part-time

[†] Part-time.

REPORTS

OF THE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

AS TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS PURSUANT TO SECTION 21 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, TO PROVIDE A HEALTH CENTRE AT SOUTHCHURCH DRIVE, CLIFTON

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That the Ten-Year Development Plan for Health Services, as amended, includes the construction of a new Health Centre at Southchurch Drive, to replace the existing John Ryle Health Centre, work upon which is expected to start in the next financial year.

In connection with the construction of this Centre it is necessary at this stage for the existing proposals made under Section 21 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to be amended and your Committee therefore beg to recommend the Council to seek the approval of the Minister of Health to an amendment by the adoption of the following paragraphs:—

" 1. Introduction

These proposals which replace the existing proposals approved by the Minister of Health on 23rd April, 1952, are submitted for the Minister's approval under Section 20 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and may be subject to subsequent modification by new proposals under that Section.

2. Undertakings

- (a) Proposed Health Centre, Southchurch Drive, Clifton
 - (i) The Authority will provide, equip and maintain health centre premises on a site at Southchurch Drive, Clifton, at which they will make available facilities for the provision of:—
 - (A) general medical services under Part IV of the Act;
 - (B) maternity and child welfare services under Section 22 of the Act;

- (c) health education information, displays and lectures.
 The authority will provide staff to the satisfaction of the Minister.
- (ii) The Authority will permit the use of the premises, on such terms as may be agreed:—
 - (A) by the local education authority for the provision of school health services; and
 - (B) by any voluntary organisation providing services under Part III of the Act, or any service connected with the duties of a local health authority under Section 28 of this Act as extended by Part II of the Mental Health Act, 1959."

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

Dated this 29th day of December, 1965.

FRANK W. WOOTTON, Chairman

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 7th February, 1966, and was adopted.

AS TO THE ERECTION OF A PERMANENT HEALTH CENTRE AT CLIFTON

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That the John Ryle Health Centre, which was opened on 17th October, 1952, was provided in four terraced houses at Greencroft, on the perimeter of the developing Clifton housing estate, to meet temporarily the medical needs of the area. The time has now arrived when the temporary premises should be replaced by a permanent building more centrally placed, and when the new building is completed the houses forming the present Centre will be let for normal residential occupation.

Through the close co-operation of your Committee, the Nottingham County and City Executive Council and the Local Medical Committee, arrangements are now proposed for the construction of new premises on a site comprising 0·478 acres near the junction of Southchurch Drive and Lanthwaite Road, as shown coloured pink on the plan (not reproduced) attached to this Report. The Estates Committee have signified their agreement to the appropriation of this land from Chamber Estate to health purposes.

Like its predecessor, the new Centre will provide accommodation for both local health authority services and general medical practitioners, but the new building is capable of expansion to permit the addition of a dental suite if future needs show this to be required; priority dental services will continue to be provided at a nearby school dental clinic. The district to be served comprises an area of 1·4 square miles, with a population estimated at 25,000 and with 461 births annually; the number of children under five years of age is estimated at 3,250.

The local health authority services to be provided will include ante-natal, infant and toddler sessions, as well as midwives' and relaxation clinics; sessions will also be held for poliomyelitis vaccination. The Centre will serve as a district office for four health visitors and four midwives.

Three medical practices (a total of five doctors) at present using the existing Centre, will be accommodated in the new Centre, each practice having the exclusive use of a suite comprising a consulting room, examination room and patients' waiting area. The basic terms for occupation of suites in the new Centre have already been agreed with the Executive Council.

The estimated capital cost of the scheme is as follows:-

Value of land to be app Buildings (cost limit)	ropriate	d				3,750 34,500
Furniture						2,520
Professional fees for con	sultants					1,400
Services of the staffs of t	he City	Architect	and the	City En	gineer	1,900
						£,44,070

The conversion of the present Centre to housing purposes is expected to cost approximately £1,500 and this expenditure will be met by your Committee, appropriate provision being made in the financial estimates for 1967/68.

The scheme has been included in the capital programme at an estimated cost of £,34,500 exclusive of the land value, and the

work has been phased as to £100 in the current financial year, £32,000 in 1966/67, £2,000 in 1967/68 and the balance of £400 in 1968/69. The cost of the land, i.e. £3,750, will be met from revenue in 1966/67 and the cost of staff services provided by the City Architect and the City Engineer, i.e. £1,900, will also be met from revenue during the period in which the scheme is carried out.

The estimated annual running costs of the new Centre compare with the annual costs of the existing premises as indicated below:—

		Prese	nt		
		Accommodation		New Co	entre
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure:					
Employees		753		753	
Repairs and maintenance		25		35	
Fuel, light and cleaning		320		500	
Furniture and fittings		20		40	
Rent and rates		644		775	
Equipment, tools and materials		40		50	
Uniforms		5		10	
Laundry		37		100	
Printing, stationery and post		65		100	
Telephones		40		50	
Insurances		3		12	
Miscellaneous		5		20	
Debt charges (15 years)		_		3,956	
			1,957		6,401
Income:					
Board and accommodation		70		_	
Nottingham City and County Exc					
tive Council—charges for use	by				
doctors		468		525	
		- Total	538	-	525
			1,419		5,876

Apart from the debt charges, the running costs of the new Centre are higher by approximately £500 per annum because the new premises will be much larger than the old ones.

The cost limit of £34,500 shown above has been approved by the Ministry of Health, who have now indicated that loan sanction will be authorised immediately if the application is made before the end of the current financial year on 31st March. In order, therefore, to avoid any risk of delay, your Committee consider it to be expedient that the application for loan sanction be made now, in advance of the receipt of tenders for the construction of the building and, accordingly, your Committee recommend the Council

- to appropriate to health purposes the land shown coloured pink on the plan attached to this Report comprising 0.478 acres or thereabouts, at a value of £3,750; and
- (2) to instruct the Town Clerk to make application to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for sanction to borrow the sum of £38,420 representing the cost of the building, furniture and consultants' professional fees, and to take all necessary steps in connection therewith.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1966.

FRANK W. WOOTTON, CHAIRMAN

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 7th March, 1966, and was adopted. AS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMOKE CONTROL AREA IN THE CITY OF NOTTINGHAM BOUNDED TO THE NORTH BY ASPLEY LANE AND STRELLEY ROAD, TO THE SOUTH BY WOLLATON ROAD, RUSSELL DRIVE AND TROWELL ROAD, TO THE EAST BY WESTERN BOULEVARD AND TO THE WEST BY THE CITY BOUNDARY

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That in pursuance of the Council's policy to introduce smoke control areas which will eventually cover the whole of the City, they have caused a detailed survey to be made of the proposed fifth Smoke Control Area. This survey was completed by mid-Summer 1965 but restrictions on capital expenditure prevented any further action at that time. Your Committee are of opinion that steps should now be taken to establish this Smoke Control Area.

The land subject to the proposed Order comprises 1,569 acres and is bounded to the north by Aspley Lane and Strelley Road, to the south by Wollaton Road, Russell Drive and Trowell Road, to the east by Western Boulevard and to the west by the City boundary, as indicated in green on the plan (not reproduced) attached to this Report. It adjoins the area subject to the Nottingham (No. 4) Smoke Control Order which came into operation on 1st September, 1964.

The proposed area includes the following buildings:-

Industrial	42
	 105
Commercial	 105
Dwellings	 7,426
Others	 55
Total	 7,628

In the case of dwelling houses where construction started before 16th August, 1964 (the date determined by the Housing Act, 1964) the Corporation will be liable to meet part of the expenditure (in most cases 70%) necessary to adapt the existing house or its fireplaces to avoid contravention of the terms of the Order. The Corporation will receive Exchequer grant towards the expenditure so that ultimately 30% of the cost of the necessary works will be borne by the owners, 30% by the Corporation and 40% by the Exchequer. Where, however, the Corporation are themselves the owners, their share is 60%.

Six of the dwellinghouses mentioned above have been erected since 16th August, 1964, and therefore do not qualify for any grant. The estimated cost of the adaptations to the remaining 7,420 houses which will qualify for grant, based on an average cost of £49 4s. 0d. each, is £364,980. Of this sum, £145,992 will be received by the Corporation by way of Exchequer grant and the total cost to the Corporation will be £177,244, being £109,494 (three-tenths of £364,980) plus £67,750 representing the Corporation's share as owners of 4,591 houses in the area. The sum of £67,750 will be met largely from the Housing Repairs account and the Housing Committee have agreed to this arrangement.

Provision has been made in the Council's programme of capital expenditure for the costs arising from the making of this Order at an estimated cost to your Committee of £109,500 phased as to £51,465 in 1966/67 and £58,035 in 1967/68. The annual debt charges based on a repayment period of 15 years are estimated to be £11,274.

So far as commercial and other premises are concerned it is possible that an additional sum may be required for premises owned by the Corporation. In addition, the Council may, at discretion, meet the whole or part of the owner's or occupier's share of the cost and your Committee will deal with applications for assistance on their merits.

In appropriate cases the Council have power to meet the whole or part of the cost of adaptations required in churches, chapels and certain other buildings used by charities. Your Committee propose to exercise this power in cases where hardship would otherwise arise.

Certain classes of fireplaces installed since 1956, when the Clean Air Act was passed, and which are capable of being operated continuously without the emission of smoke are exempt from the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to smoke control areas; in general, these are fireplaces which are fired by mechanical stokers. Your Committee have made exemptions to previous Orders which have proved to be satisfactory and accordingly they recommend the exemption of certain coal-burning and woodburning furnaces in 26 premises within the area.

The Housing Committee have requested a period of 21 months after confirmation of the Order to adapt Corporation owned houses and since it is unlikely that the Minister of Housing and Local Government would agree to a date of operation which falls within the recognised heating season, your Committee propose that the Order should become effective on 1st June, 1968.

Accordingly your Committee recommend the Council:

- to make the Smoke Control Order in the form set out in the Schedule to this Report;
- (2) to instruct the Town Clerk to make application to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation of the Order and for consent to borrow the sum of £109,494, representing the cost to be borne by your Committee; and

(3) to instruct the Town Clerk to take all necessary steps in connection with the matter, including the affixing of the Common Seal of the Corporation to the necessary documents.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1966.

FRANK W. WOOTTON, CHAIRMAN

THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 THE HOUSING ACT, 1964

NOTTINGHAM (No. 5) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1966

THE LORD MAYOR ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NOTTINGHAM AND COUNTY OF THE SAME CITY (hereinafter called "the Corporation") in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, as amended by the Housing Act, 1964, HEREBY MAKE the following Order:—

- This Order may be cited as the Nottingham (No. 5) Smoke Control Order, 1966.
- 2. The area which is coloured green on the map prepared in duplicate, sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation and marked "Map referred to in the Nottingham (No. 5) Smoke Control Order, 1966" is hereby declared to be a smoke control area. One copy of the said map is deposited at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, Nottingham, and the other is deposited in the offices of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
- The fireplaces in the area which are specified in the Schedule hereto shall be exempted from the operation of the said Section 11 upon the conditions specified in respect thereof in the said Schedule.
- 4. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of June, 1968.

SCHEDULE

FIREPLACES

Description Conditions Ministry of Public Building & Works, The fireplace shall be so installed, Chalfont Drive, Block 3. maintained and operated as to (The two Sectional Water Heating minimise the emission of smoke. and one D.H.W. boiler furnaces) No fuel shall be used other than that for which the mechanical stoker was designed. Ministry of Public Building & Works, Do. Chalfont Drive, Block 4. (The two Sectional Water Heating and one D.H.W. boiler furnaces) Ministry of Public Building & Works, Do. Chalfont Drive, Block 7. (The two Sectional Water Heating and one D.H.W. boiler furnaces) Territorial Army Buildings, Do. Wigman Road. (The Sectional Water Heating boiler furnace) City of Nottingham Ambulance Service, Do. Ambulance Depot, Beechdale Road. (The Sectional Water Heating boiler furnace) City of Nottingham Transport Department, Do. Bus Depot, Beechdale Road. (The Vertical Steam boiler furnace) Glenbrook Primary Schools, Do. Wigman Road. (The three Economic boiler furnaces) Player Schools Clinic, Do. Beechdale Road. (The Sectional Water Heating and D.H.W. boiler furnaces) Player Secondary Schools, Do. Beechdale Road. (The three Sectional Water Heating boiler furnaces) Player Junior Schools. Do. (The two Sectional Water Heating and one D.H.W. boiler furnaces)

FIREPLACES

Description	Conditions
Player Infants' Schools. (The two Sectional Water Heating and one D.H.W. boiler furnaces)	The fireplace shall be so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke. No fuel shall be used other than that for which the mechanical stoker was designed.
Melbury Road Infants' School, Melbury Road. (The two Sectional Water Heating boiler furnaces)	Do.
The Beechdale Hotel, Beechdale Road. (The Sectional Water Heating boiler furnace)	Do.
The Beacon Hotel, Aspley Lane. (The Sectional Water Heating boiler furnace)	Do.
Leyland Office Equipment Ltd., Aspley Lane. (The Sectional Water Heating boiler furnace)	Do.
Raywarp Textiles Ltd., Glaisdale Drive. (The two Sectional Water Heating boiler furnaces)	Do.
J. S. Walker (Hauliers) Ltd., Glaisdale Drive. (The Sectional Water Heating boiler furnace)	Do.
Watney Mann Ltd., Glaisdale Drive. (The Sectional Water Heating boiler furnace)	Do.
Jonee Woollies Ltd., 517 Aspley Lane. (The two Sectional Water Heating boiler furnaces)	Do.
Geo. Wimpey & Co. Ltd., Beechdale Road. (The Sectional Water Heating boiler furnace)	Do.

FIREPLACES

Description

M. D. Sweeney & Palmer Ltd., Beechdale Road. (The Sectional Water Heating boiler furnace)

The N.C.B. Wollaton Colliery, Bridge Road. (The four Lancashire boiler furnaces)

Lovell & Christmas (Liverpool) Ltd., Glaisdale Drive. (The Bacon Smoking furnace)

Arthur Richardson & Son Ltd., Lambourne Drive. (The Bacon Smoking furnace)

Turpin & Shentall Ltd., Glaisdale Drive East. (The Bacon Smoking furnace)

Nottingham Co-operative Society Ltd., Beechdale Road. (The Bacon Smoking furnaces)

Conditions

The fireplace shall be so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke. No fuel shall be used other than that for which the mechanical stoker was designed.

Do.

The fireplace shall be so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke. No fuel shall be used other than that for which the furnace was designed.

Do.

Do.

Do.

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 6th June, 1966, and was adopted.

AS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FURTHER SMOKE CONTROL AREA

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That former agricultural land east of Hucknall Road and close to the City's northern boundary is now being developed for housing purposes. This development will adjoin the Corporation's Bestwood Park Estate (where it is a condition of tenancy that only smokeless fuel is used), at the rear of Whitton Close and Belleville Drive. The initial development is for 500 houses and it is possible that further development will take place. The area has been surveyed and it appears that the number of premises within the area at present is 357, made up as indicated:—

Commercial Privately-ov	wned dy	welling he	ouses	 1 353
Corporation	-owned	d dwelling	g houses	 2
Other		1.40		 1
Total				 357

The area of the land involved, shown coloured green on the plan (not reproduced) attached to this report, is 357 acres and is bounded to the north by the City boundary, to the east by the City boundary and the rear of Whitton Close and Belleville Drive, to the south by Top Valley Farm Lane and to the west by a disused railway line running close to Hucknall Road.

Four Smoke Control Orders are already in force affecting an area of 4,924 acres and some 14,500 premises. A further Order (No. 5) was recently made by the Council which will come into force in 1968. This will affect an additional 1,569 acres and involve 7,628 further premises. These Orders cover the following areas:—

Orders Nos. 1 and 3 — the central area of the City;
Order No. 2 — the City south of the Trent;
Order No. 4 — Dunkirk and part of Wollaton;
Order No. 5 — part of Wollaton and Bilborough.

All the privately owned houses within the area now under consideration are already provided with fireplaces which are suitable for burning smokeless fuel, but it will be necessary to provide some form of smokeless ignition. Only 169 of these houses (that is, those built before 16th August, 1964) will, however, qualify for grant towards the cost of providing smokeless means of ignition. The two Corporation-owned houses will require conversion of fireplaces.

The estimated total cost of adaptation of appliances in the two Corporation-owned houses and of providing smokeless means of ignition in the 169 others is £1,500, i.e. £148 for the two Corporation houses and £1,352 for the remainder, based on an estimated average cost of £8 per house. Of the sum of £1,500, four-tenths, or £600 will be received by the Corporation by way of Exchequer grant. Three-tenths will be borne by the owners (including a sum of £44 8s. 0d. payable by the Corporation as owners of two houses) and the remaining three-tenths will be charged to the accounts of the Health Committee as Local Health Authority. The total cost to the Corporation will therefore be £494 8s. 0d., i.e. £450 plus £44 8s. 0d. This cost will be met from revenue.

The date of operation of the Order cannot be earlier than nine months after its submission to the Minister for confirmation and this period will allow ample time for all the necessary works to be carried out before the Order comes into force on 1st May, 1967.

Accordingly, your Committee recommend the Council:

- to make the Smoke Control Order in the form set out in the Schedule to this Report; and
- (2) to instruct the Town Clerk to take all necessary steps in connection with this matter, including the affixing of the Common Seal of the Corporation to the necessary documents.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1966.

FRANK W. WOOTTON, CHAIRMAN

THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 THE HOUSING ACT, 1964

NOTTINGHAM (No. 8A) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1966

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City (hereinafter called "the Corporation") in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, as amended by the Housing Act, 1964, hereby make the following Order:—

- 1. This Order may be cited as the Nottingham (No. 8A) Smoke Control Order, 1966.
- 2. The area which is coloured green on the map prepared in duplicate, sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation and marked "Map referred to in the Nottingham (No. 8A) Smoke Control Order, 1966", is hereby declared to be a smoke control area. One copy of the said map is deposited at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, Nottingham, and the other is deposited in the offices of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
- 3. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of May, 1967.

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 25th July, 1966, and was adopted.

AS TO CONFERENCES AND A VISIT

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That they have considered details of a number of conferences to be held later in the year and have decided that advantage may be gained by the attendance of lay persons in addition to the attendance of officers in connection with their duties. Your Committee think that, in each case, one Member should attend each of the undermentioned conferences, and be accompanied by an appropriately qualified Officer. An estimate of cost is given in each case.

- (a) Association of Public Health Inspectors—Scarborough—19th to 23rd September, 1966—£55
- (b) Royal Society of Health International Conference at the Hague—5th to 9th September, 1966—£150
- (c) Annual Conference of the Association of Ambulance officers— Scarborough—13th to 15th September, 1966— £,35
- (d) National Society for Clean Air—London—3rd to 7th October, 1966— £60
- (e) Institute of Shops Acts Administration—Llandudno—4th to 6th October, 1966—£55

Your Committee have also authorised the attendance of an Officer at the Health Visitors' Association Conference, Folkestone, during the period 13th to 15th October, 1966, the estimated cost being £30.

Your Committee have been investigating the advantages likely to accrue to the Corporation by the provision of radio telephone communication for members of the Midwifery and Home Nursing Services. Use of such equipment would avoid the kind of occurrence experienced recently when a midwife returned to her home at Clifton after attending a confinement at Bilborough

only to find that she had to return to another confinement in the Bilborough area. The expense and, more important, the time, involved in making these journeys could have been avoided if radio telephone equipment had been available. The estimated cost of purchasing such equipment is approximately £10,000 for which provision has been made during the current financial year. Certain types of radio telephone equipment have already been demonstrated to your Committee who have suggested certain modifications to suit their particular requirements. It is likely that the Company producing this equipment will have prototypes ready for demonstration by the Autumn and your Committee have been invited to attend a demonstration at the Company's works near Cambridge. The expenditure involved in such a visit is estimated to be approximately £20.

Your Committee recommend the Council to authorise the expenditure involved in attendance of delegates at the meetings mentioned above and the visit to Cambridge by Members of the Committee, accompanied by the appropriate Officers.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1966.

FRANK W. WOOTTON, CHAIRMAN

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 25th July, 1966, and was adopted.

COST OF HEALTH SERVICES

57	Cost per head of population	d.	3.39	60.9	3.62	1.87	2.09	11.55	4.33	10.34	1.77	7.19	96.0	1.30	.47	26-9
ST th, 196	Cos hea popu	· ·	-	4	-	7	9	3.1	9		6	6	20	6		28
ESTIMATED COST Year ended 31st March, 1967	Equivalent Rate poundage	s. d.	.33	1.17	.35	1.86	1-61	1.03	1.65	.22	2.38	46.	1.32	2.37	-01	1 3.24
ESTI Year en	Estimated net expenditure to be met from Rates	7	19,899	69,931	20,199	111,012	95,788	61,471	98,682	13,363	141,919	55,836	78,811	141,313	909	908,829
	Cost per head of population	s. d.	6.04	4 2.09	.80	6 11.42	5 8.92	3 7.19	6 1.25	10.59	8 8-51	2 11-69	4 5.56	8 2.39	.28	52 4.73
	Equivalent Rate poundage	s. d.	.13	1.12	.02	1-86	1.54	96-	1-63	-24	2.33	08-	1.19	2.19	10.	1 2.02
ACTUAL COST Year ended 31st March, 1966	Net expenditure to be met from Rates	y	7,824	64,908	1,032	108,097	89,305	55,960	94,920	13,725	135,422	46,254	66,399	127,491	362	814,699
ACTU, ir ended 31s	Govern- ment Grants	y	ı	1	1	1	1	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200
Yea	Income other than Government Grants	y	4,867	2,251	710	17,749	3,666	#	2,374	534	879	2,661	2,903	10,273	1	49,311
	Gross	y	12,691	62,159	1,742	125,846	92,971	56,604	97,294	14,259	136,301	48,915	72,302	137,764	362	864,210
	SERVICE	Administration (not charged	to other services)	Public Health Inspection and other services	entres	Maternal and Child Health	у	isiting	gnisru	Vaccination and Immunisation	: : : eo	Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	calth	dk	oenses	TOTAL
		Administr	to othe	Public Health In	Health Centres	Maternal	Midwifery	Health Visiting	Home Nursing	Vaccination	Ambulance	Prevention of After-Care	Mental Health	Home Help	Other expenses	TO

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READER'S NOTES

Hamman



