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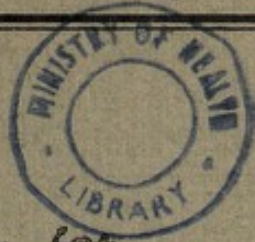


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CITY OF PLYMOUTH

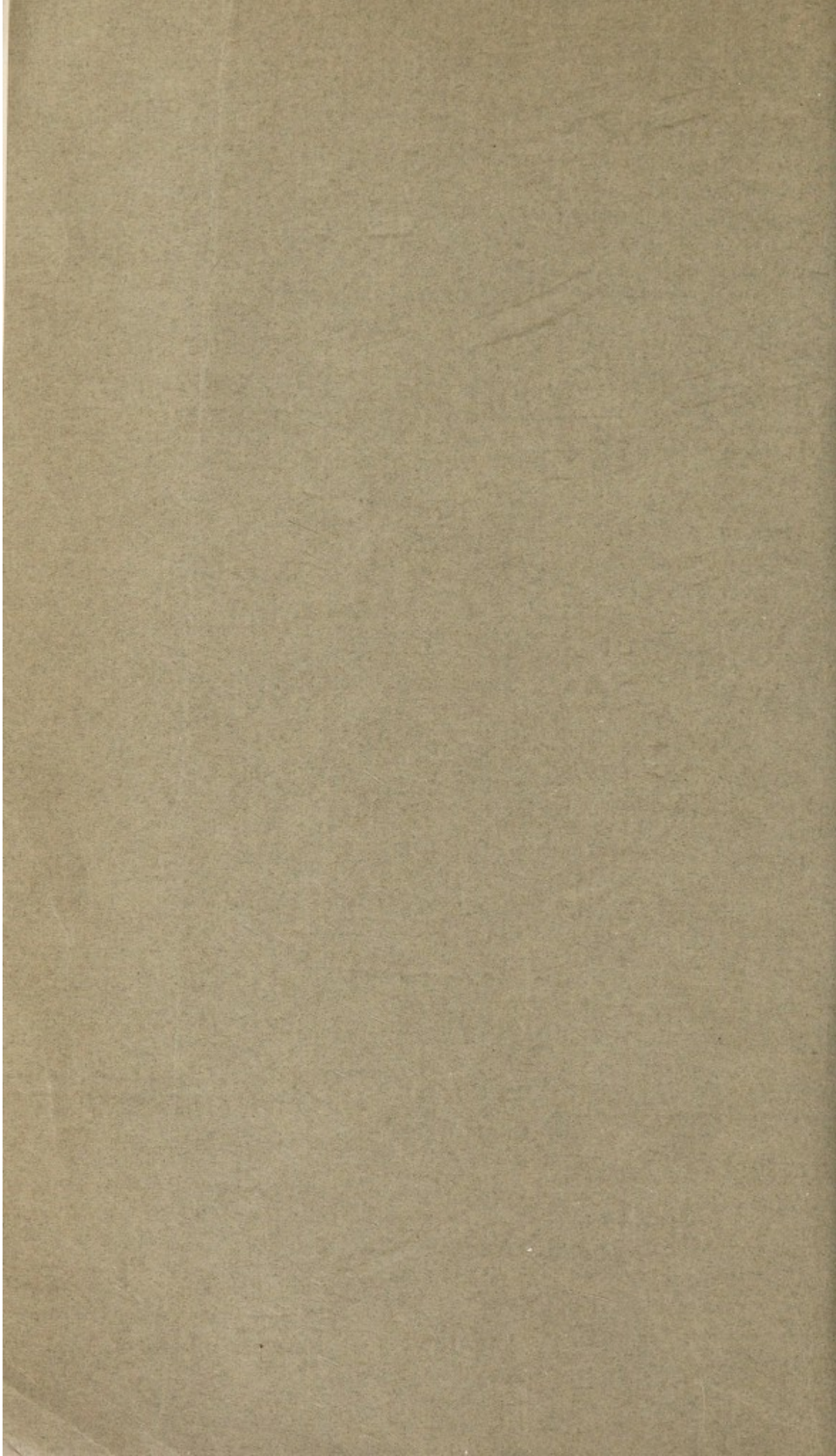


ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1963





CITY OF PLYMOUTH




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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor I. C. Lowe.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. K. Osborne.

Aldermen E. Broad, P. N. Washbourn.

Councillors W. T. Ainsworth, Mrs. D. E. Drake, F. W. Johnson,
G. H. Miles, K. A. G. Parker, Mrs. G. M. Tucker, Mrs. H. M.
Ward.

Two members from the Local Medical Committee:

Dr. O. L. Lander, Dr. J. Nixon Morris.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman T. H. Stanbury.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor L. Hill.

Aldermen N. W. Lamb, H. G. Mason, L. F. Paul, Miss E. K. Pryor,
F. J. Stott.

Councillors D. G. Carter, C. E. Cocks, R. C. Curry, Mrs. D. E. Drake,
Mrs. I. M. Flett, Mrs. D. M. Fleury, T. H. Franklin, Mrs. M.
Jago, C. F. Jones, R. G. King, R. V. Morrell, F. C. Rea, Mrs.
G. M. Tucker.

Ten members not of the Council:

Rev. P. L. Camp, Mr. G. E. H. Creber, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. B.
Furzeman, Mr. E. A. Hosking, Monsignor M. P. O'Neill, Mrs.
K. Peirce, Mr. H. J. Perry, Rev. A. Skelding and Mrs. T.
Thompson.

SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor R. C. Curry.

Alderman Miss E. K. Pryor.

Councillors Mrs. D. E. Drake, Mrs. I. M. Flett, Mrs. D. M. Fleury,
Mrs. M. Jago, R. V. Morrell, Mrs. G. M. Tucker.

Mr. J. Davies, Mrs. B. Furzeman, Mr. E. A. Hosking, Mrs. K. Peirce,
Mr. H. J. Perry, Rev. A. Skelding, Mrs. T. Thompson.

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical

*Medical Officer of Health; Port Medical Officer;
Principal School Medical Officer:*

T. PEIRSON, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health;
Deputy Port Medical Officer:*

G. B. CARTER, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Senior School Medical Officer:

T. H. HARRISON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer:

T. R. W. FORREST, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Mental Health Medical Officer:

N. R. MATHESON, M.B., CH.B., C.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer:

L. N. TRETOWAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—Port and General:

T. A. LLOYD-JAMES, M.B., B.S.(LOND.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Officers:

ENID ATKINS, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H.

M. H. B. BORTHWICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 11.2.63)

Dental

Senior Dental Officer:

R. M. MAYNARD, L.D.S.

Dental Surgeons—School Health and Mothers and Young Children:

J. F. GRAY, L.D.S.

M. S. WIDDUP, L.D.S.

G. C. ARMITAGE, L.D.S., R.C.S.(ENG.), (Resigned 9.3.63).

MISS P. M. SIMPSON, L.D.S. (Commenced 11.3.63).

Other Staff

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. G. LOCK, M.A.P.H.I.*†‡

Port Health Inspector:

A. S. KITT*† (Retired 31.3.63).

L. MILLER, M.A.P.H.I.*† (Commenced 1.4.63).

Senior Welfare Services Officer:

H. J. PATERNOSTER, F.I.S.W.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

MISS M. HORNBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent of Midwifery:

MRS. S. K. C. CHATFIELD, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Superintendent of District Nurses' Home:

MISS D. M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.CERT.

Chief Clerk:

C. L. MARSH.

Ambulance Officer:

R. D. SAMPSON, S.B.ST.J.

Moral Welfare Officer:

MISS B. FEATHERSTON.

Home Help Organiser:

MRS. P. NODDER.

* Public Health Inspector's Certificate.

† Meat Inspector's Certificate.

‡ Sanitary Science Certificate.

TO THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE CITY OF PLYMOUTH

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the city for the year 1963.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Since December, 1962, in collaboration with the Public Health Laboratory Service and general practitioners, the Medical Officers of Health of a number of large cities in England and Wales have been conducting an enquiry into the incidence of serious complications of measles. The purpose of the enquiry is to assess the need for vaccination against measles and whether it should become routine immunisation.

The general practitioners of the city have responded well in helping the survey.

PERSONAL HYGIENE AND FOOD HANDLING

Much attention has recently been focused on the subject of personal cleanliness and in particular in relation to those who prepare and handle food for others. The opportunity has been presented for effective education of the public in the importance of this subject.

It is however, a severe reflection on the community of Plymouth that the Health Committee has found it impossible to provide and maintain wash-hand basins in those public toilets which do not have an attendant. Repeated deliberate damage and thefts finally made it necessary to remove the wash-hand basins. Hence a small ill-conditioned minority penalises the public.

CLEAN AIR

The City is particularly fortunate in its comparative freedom from smoke, very striking to those who live in industrial centres. So far it has not been considered appropriate to consider making smoke control areas in the city.

The only real offender in this respect is the Electricity Generating Station at Prince Rock where, in spite of representations by my department and genuine efforts on the part of the station's staff, it is apparently impossible to avoid a discharge of objectionable smoke from the chimneys.

ST. GEORGE'S TRAINING CENTRE FOR ADULT SUB-NORMALS

The new centre in Stonehouse for adult sub-normals commenced work in December last, and it was officially declared open by Sir. George Godber, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, on 23rd April, 1964.

It provided accommodation for 65 men and women who are engaged on remunerative work of various kinds such as laundry, car-washing and simple assembly and disassembly jobs for local factories.

None of the centre staff had had previous experience of this kind of work and it is, therefore, all the greater credit to them for the success which has undoubtedly been achieved.

The opportunity to do useful work and also to earn some money has meant much to these sub-normals and to their families. Many of them have achieved a sense of purpose for the first time in their lives.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

The Council's plan of development of the health and welfare services over the next ten years reported to the Minister towards the end of the year provides for an annual additional home for the elderly. A home for 60 persons is nearing completion at Oates Road, Milehouse, and the next is to be built in Mulgrave Street, near the City Centre, and yet close to the Hoe.

It is intended to make a start in 1965 on the gradual closing of Wolseley Home.

The Housing Committee is making an excellent contribution towards solving the problem of the ageing population by erecting flatlets for the aged where, under the care of a warden, these people can often continue to look after themselves happily in their own homes. This is obviously what the great majority prefer.

It is with pleasure that I record the loyal work of my staff.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. PEIRSON

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
PLYMOUTH

(Tel.: Plymouth 68000)

July, 1964.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area, 1963

Area in acres (Land and Inland Water)	13,115
Rateable value of the City	£8,398,000
Sum represented by the penny rate (estimated) ...	£33,747
Registrar-General's estimate of the home population ...	210,090
Number of marriages in the City during 1963	1,655
Marriage Rate per 1,000 of estimated home population	7.88
Number of unemployed persons in the City Area as at December, 1963:	

		<i>Age</i>			<i>Total</i>
Men ...		18 and over	...	...	1,466
Boys ...		15 to 17	...	...	39
Women ...		18 and over	...	...	627
Girls ...		15 to 17	...	...	40
TOTAL ...					2,172

		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>All Deaths</i> ...		1,397	1,358	2,755	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated home population - 13.11
<i>Comparability factors</i> ...				1.02	
				1.06	

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS, 1963

		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>Live Births:</i>					
Legitimate ...		1,831	1,753	3,584	Birth rate per 1,000
Illegitimate ...		143	140	283	of the estimated
		1,974	1,893	3,867	home population
					18.41
<i>Stillbirths:</i>					
Legitimate ...		21	24	45	Stillbirth rate per
Illegitimate ...		5	4	9	1,000 total (live
		26	28	54	and still) births
					13.77

Total live and still births: 3,921

Infant Deaths:

(under 1 year)	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	46	26	72	
Illegitimate ...	2	4	6	
	—	—	—	
	48	30	78	
	—	—	—	
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births				{ total ... 20.17
				{ legitimate 20.09
				{ illegitimate 21.20
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	12.67
Early Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	10.09
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				23.72
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths				—
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				7.32%

Cremation The Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Medical Referee of the City's Crematorium, dealt with 2,085 applications for cremation during the year as compared with 1,848 in the previous year. It was necessary in five cases to require a post-mortem examination before authorising cremation.

Medical Examinations of Council Employees During the year 973 examinations were carried out. 893 of these examinations were to assess fitness for occupation and suitability for entry to the Council's Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes of employees or prospective employees.

Of these:

- (a) 630 (70.53%) were found free from any defect likely to affect their service and were reported to the employing department as fit for employment and entry to the schemes.
- (b) 4 were found unfit for Corporation employment.

- (c) 38 (4.2%) were found to possess defects likely to curtail materially their working life or lead to undue absence owing to sickness. They were reported as being reasonably fit for their proposed employment, but not for entry to the Superannuation or Sick Pay Schemes.
- (d) 221 (24.6%) were found to have defects probably of a temporary or remediable nature. Though unfit for entry to the schemes at the time of examination it is probable that most of this group would be able to enter the schemes on re-examination after suitable treatment or a period of observation. The proportion of entrants placed in this group is higher than in previous years, the increase being mainly due to the adoption of a higher standard of dental fitness than previously.

RETIREMENT ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

Thirty-two persons in Corporation employment were recommended for retirement on medical grounds before the normal retiring ages. Four of these were officers. The average age of those retiring was $54\frac{1}{2}$ years and the average length of service 23 years 2 months.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Forty-eight other examinations were carried out, including twenty-three for other Authorities.

Chest X-ray examinations were made on employees of Health and Children Departments and on prospective employees of other departments when clinically indicated.

Cancer

I am indebted to Mrs. Longstaffe, the records Officer of the Regional Cancer Records Bureau, for information concerning the incidence of Cancer amongst Plymouth residents in 1962. Information in respect of 1963 will not be available until very late in 1964.

REGISTRATIONS BY AGE, SITE AND SEX

		<i>Under 20</i>	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 +	<i>Total</i>
<i>140-148</i> Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	6
	F	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	6
<i>150-159</i> Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	M	1	-	3	2	18	37	29	90
	F	-	1	1	5	21	26	39	93
<i>160-165</i> Respiratory System	M	-	-	1	6	26	38	25	96
	F	-	1	1	1	8	5	3	19
<i>170</i> Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	2	2	11	16	15	23	69
<i>171-181</i> Genito-urinary Organs	M	-	-	2	1	7	16	28	54
	F	1	-	3	10	19	15	14	62
<i>190-191</i> Skin	M	-	-	1	3	9	6	15	34
	F	-	-	1	-	7	8	17	33
<i>192-199</i> Other and unspecified sites	M	-	-	-	4	6	2	2	14
	F	1	-	1	5	1	2	5	15
<i>200-205</i> Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic tissues	M	-	1	2	2	4	9	2	20
	F	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	6
TOTAL ...		4	5	18	53	144	184	209	617

VITAL STATISTICS—1914—1963

YEAR.	STILLBIRTHS.		INFANT MORTALITY.		NEO-MORTALITY.		MATERNAL MORTALITY.					
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No. of Deaths under 4 weeks.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	SEPSIS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
							No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.
1914	51	10.02	553	109.7	215	42.68	5	.98	22	4.32	27	5.30
1915	29	6.80	505	119.3	145	34.26	6	1.41	17	3.98	23	5.39
1916	64	14.51	394	90.6	140	32.20	4	.90	20	4.53	24	5.43
1917	59	17.57	376	96.95	137	35.33	2	1.50	15	3.81	17	4.31
1918	133	33.24	373	96.63	132	34.20	5	1.25	14	3.50	19	4.75
Average	67	16.43	444	102.63	154	35.73	4	1.21	17	4.03	22	5.03
1919	143	33.70	352	85.85	135	32.93	5	1.18	18	4.24	23	5.42
1920	153	27.61	403	74.78	182	33.78	4	.73	22	3.96	26	4.69
1921	?	?	347	77.52	153	34.18	3	.67	12	2.68	15	3.35
1922	134	31.22	309	74.31	153	36.81	4	.93	17	3.96	21	4.89
1923	129	30.33	209	50.67	102	24.74	5	1.17	12	2.82	17	3.99
Average	139	30.71	324	72.62	145	32.49	4	.94	16	3.53	20	4.47
1924	125	32.23	306	81.53	128	34.11	6	1.54	19	4.90	25	6.44
1925	?	?	243	63.0	117	30.54	3	.78	15	3.91	18	4.69
1926	?	?	262	71.9	106	29.12	3	.83	8	2.19	11	3.02
1927	?	?	214	61.0	112	31.99	11	3.15	16	4.56	27	7.71
1928	149	39.64	250	69.2	121	33.53	5	1.38	17	4.71	22	6.09
Average	137	35.93	255	69.32	117	31.85	5	1.53	15	4.05	20	5.59
1929	147	40.03	210	59.5	111	31.49	6	1.76	11	2.86	17	4.62
1930	179	49.73	208	60.0	93	27.19	8	2.22	18	5.00	26	7.22
1931	128	36.00	229	66.8	102	29.77	1	.29	8	2.33	9	2.62
1932	153	44.94	190	58.44	97	29.84	8	2.35	12	3.52	20	5.87
1933	126	37.53	188	58.16	107	33.11	7	2.08	13	3.87	20	5.95
Average	147	41.64	205	60.58	102	30.28	6	1.74	12	3.52	18	5.26
1934	118	35.5	172	53.69	91	28.41	6	1.81	8	2.40	14	4.21
1935	124	38.8	183	59.70	103	33.60	9	2.82	7	2.19	16	5.01
1936	120	37.7	171	55.86	77	25.16	5	1.57	4	1.26	9	2.83
1937	118	36.9	141	45.88	66	21.48	7	2.19	10	3.13	17	5.32
1938	140	40.6	176	53.25	87	26.32	2	0.58	5	1.45	7	2.03
Average	124	37.9	168	53.68	85	26.99	6	1.79	7	2.08	12	3.88
1939	127	35.5	145	42.04	82	23.79	2	0.55	9	2.51	11	3.06
1940	117	34.2	197	59.69	95	28.83	7	2.04	4	1.17	11	3.21
1941	82	32.3	178	77.49	75	30.57	2	0.84	4	1.68	6	2.52
1942	87	29.9	146	51.82	85	30.17	2	0.69	8	2.75	10	3.44
1943	103	31.7	118	37.53	57	18.13	5	1.54	7	2.15	12	3.69
Average	103	32.7	157	53.71	79	26.29	4	1.13	6	2.05	10	3.18
1944	99	27.6	139	39.98	80	23.01	3	0.84	4	1.12	7	1.96
1945	111	28.2	214	55.96	112	29.28	3	0.76	14	3.56	17	4.32
1946	101	23.09	197	46.11	113	26.45	1	0.22	5	1.14	6	1.36
1947	97	21.14	224	49.88	127	28.28	—	—	3	0.65	3	0.65
1948	82	19.91	120	29.73	80	19.82	1	0.24	1	0.24	2	0.48
Average	98	23.99	179	44.33	102	25.37	2	0.41	5	1.34	7	1.75
1949	98	25.34	129	34.23	75	19.89	—	—	5	1.29	5	1.29
1950	68	18.88	104	29.43	67	18.96	1	0.27	3	0.83	4	1.10
1951	89	23.98	121	33.41	77	21.26	—	—	2	0.54	2	0.54
1952	81	22.70	103	29.53	73	20.94	—	—	3	0.84	3	0.84
1953	75	20.17	98	26.90	62	17.02	1	0.27	5	1.34	6	1.61
Average	82	22.21	111	30.70	71	19.61	.4	0.11	3	0.97	4	1.08
1954	90	24.52	101	28.21	71	19.83	—	—	4	1.09	4	1.09
1955	73	20.22	73	20.65	52	14.71	—	—	3	0.83	3	0.83
1956	86	23.80	62	17.58	46	13.05	—	—	1	0.27	1	0.27
1957	69	18.73	81	22.41	59	16.32	—	—	1	0.27	1	0.27
1958	73	19.60	74	20.26	49	13.42	—	—	2	0.54	2	0.54
Average	78	21.37	78	21.82	55	15.47	—	—	2	0.60	2	0.60
1959	80	21.42	79	21.61	58	15.86	—	—	3	0.80	3	0.80
1960	67	17.86	85	23.08	64	17.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	46	12.26	75	20.24	56	15.11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	66	17.26	79	21.03	59	15.70	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	54	13.77	78	20.17	49	12.67	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—BY CAUSES AND AGE GROUPS
(CLASSIFIED LOCALLY UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH)
FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 25TH DECEMBER, 1963

Cause of Death	Under 1 day		1 day		2 days		3 days		4 days		5 days		6 days		7-13 days		14-20 days		21-28 days		Total under 1 month		1-2 months		2 months		3 months		4 months		5 months		6 months		7 months		8 months		9 months		10 months		11 months		Total under 1 year		1-4 years		Total under 5 years		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
A 20 Septicaemia and Pyaemia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 23 Meningococcal Infections ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 69 Mental Deficiency ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 70 Vascular Lesions affecting central nervous system ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 71 Nonmeningococcal meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 73 Epilepsy ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 80 Bronchopneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 92 Acute Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 102 Appendicitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 104 Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 107 Other diseases of digestive system ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 126 All other diseases of skin and musculoskeletal system ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A 127 Spina bifida and meningocele ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A 128 Congenital malformations of circulatory system ...	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A 129 All other congenital malformations ...	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A 130 Birth injuries ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A 131 Postnatal asphyxia and asfoctasia ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A 132 Infections of the newborn ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A 133 Haemolytic disease of newborn ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A 134 All other defined diseases of early infancy ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A 135 Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified ...	9	6	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A 137 Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
AE146 Accidental drowning and submersion ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
AN147 Effects of foreign body entering through orifice ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TOTALS ...	15	11	4	1	3	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	-	2	30	19	3	3	3	1	2	2	5	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	48	30	10	3	58	33	

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND CAUSES—1963
AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		1-4 years		5-14 years		15-24 years		25-35 years		35-45 years		45-55 years		55-65 years		65-75 years		75 years and over		Total all ages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	5	5	
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	
3. Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
5. Whooping-cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Meningococcal infections ...	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	5	2	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	3	10	2	13	7	11	9	42	21	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	12	5	46	6	30	1	17	3	107	17	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	12	-	13	-	12	-	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	6	-	2	-	16	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	6	5	10	14	24	24	35	31	33	32	111	108	
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	5	4	
16. Diabetes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	2	5	8	8	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	8	15	25	56	57	68	135	146	228		
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	25	7	95	28	103	68	93	109	327	212	
19. Hypertension with heart disease...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	12	7	10	20	26	29	
20. Other heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	5	22	19	29	39	90	155	148	222		
21. Other circulatory disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	4	4	6	1	18	16	28	48	59	72		
22. Influenza ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	6	4	10		
23. Pneumonia ...	2	4	8	2	3	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	2	5	6	9	27	24	51	81	101	128		
24. Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	25	2	33	17	26	32	89	53		
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	2	5	6		
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	7	1	3	6	15	9	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	3	5	7		
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	1	2	2	3	4	14	8	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	11	-	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Congenital malformations ...	11	3	3	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	12	4	3	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	8	8	15	14	12	22	31	36	93	101
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	13	6	
34. All other accidents ...	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	3	1	3	13	12	
35. Suicide ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	6	3	4	3	1	-	20	14	
36. Homicide and operations of war...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	30	19	18	11	10	3	5	6	18	4	13	13	42	30	91	73	287	160	402	333	481	706	1397	1358

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 25TH DECEMBER, 1963

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH—(W.H.O. 1948)

Cause of Death	0-4 years		5-14 years		15-24 years		25-44 years		45-64 years		65-74 years		75 years and over	Total		Deaths in Total Institutions		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
A 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...							1		2	2	1		1	2	5	7	6	
A 2 Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system ...													1		1	1	1	
A 4 Tuberculosis of bones and joints ...													1		1	1	1	
A 8 Tabes dorsalis ...															1	1	1	
A 10 All other syphilis ...									1					1	1	2	2	
A 20 Septicaemia and pyaemia ...		1						1						1	1	2	2	
A 21 Diphtheria ...			1											1	1	1	1	
A 23 Meningococcal infections ...	4							1						5		5	5	
A 29 Acute infectious encephalitis ...			1				1							2	1	3	2	
A 34 Infectious hepatitis ...										1	1			1	1	2		
A 43 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ...									1						1	1	1	
A 44 Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx ...									1	1	1			2	2	4	2	
A 45 Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus ...								3		3	3	2	1	8	4	12	5	
A 46 Malignant neoplasm of stomach ...							5	12	6	12	7	11	10	40	23	63	18	
A 47 Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum ...							1	1	2	5	6	4	6	10	15	20	35	
A 48 Malignant neoplasm of rectum ...									2	3	4	4	4	8	10	18	9	
A 49 Malignant neoplasm of larynx ...								1	1					1	1	2	1	
A 50 Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus, and lung, not specified as secondary ...							2	2	56	10	28	1	17	3	103	16	119	
A 51 Malignant neoplasm of breast ...							3		17		11		13		44	44	15	
A 52 Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ...							3		3		2				8	8	2	
A 53 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus ...							1		2		4		2		9	9	1	
A 54 Malignant neoplasm of prostate ...								1		6		10		17		17	9	
A 55 Malignant neoplasm of skin ...								2	1		1			2	2	4	2	
A 57 Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites ...					1		3	5	14	18	14	14	11	14	43	51	94	
A 58 Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...							2		2		2	2	2	6	4	10	5	
A 59 Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system ...							1		8	4	2	1	1	2	12	7	19	
A 60 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature ...			1					4	6	2	2			7	8	15	10	
A 62 Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre ...									1		1				2	2	5	
A 63 Diabetes mellitus ...								2		4	3	2	4	8	7	15	5	
A 64 Avitaminosis and other deficiency states ...								1						1		1	1	
A 65 Anaemias ...				1				1		1	2	2	4	4	7	11	7	
A 66 Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases ...							2	7	4	2	3	4	5	13	14	27	10	
A 67 Psychoses ...												2		2	2	2	1	
A 68 Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality ...											1			1	1	1		
A 69 Mental deficiency ...	1													1	1	1		
A 70 Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system ...	1						5	2	22	33	55	53	68	135	151	223	374	
A 71 Nonmeningococcal meningitis ...	1						1	1						2	2	4	4	
A 72 Multiple sclerosis ...										1					1	1	1	
A 73 Epilepsy ...		1													1	1	1	
A 78 All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ...								1	1	1	3		3	2	7	9	4	
A 79 Rheumatic fever ...								1							2	2	1	
A 80 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...					1	2	3	3	7	1	3	2	4	8	18	26	6	
A 81 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ...							8		111	46	118	80	164	247	401	373	774	
A 82 Other diseases of heart ...					1				11	7	7	12	15	18	35	37	72	
A 83 Hypertension with heart disease ...								16	5	24	22	19	34	59	61	120	32	
A 84 Hypertension, without mention of heart disease ...							2	4			1	2	2	6	5	11	6	
A 85 Diseases of arteries ...						1	2	4	2	11	4	11	22	27	30	57	29	
A 86 Other diseases of circulatory system ...							4	3	6	9	7	5	17	17	34	24	24	
A 87 Acute upper respiratory infections ...										1	2	8	2	9	11	11	11	
A 88 Influenza ...								1	2	1	2	2	5	4	9	13	3	
A 89 Lobar pneumonia ...			1			1		1	4	3	1	2	7	7	13	20	14	
A 90 Bronchopneumonia ...	11	2				2	1	9	9	24	22	52	64	98	99	197	121	
A 91 Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia ...											1	3	2	3	5	2	2	
A 92 Acute bronchitis ...	1									4	3	3	6	8	9	17	1	
A 93 Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified ...						1	1	25	4	33	16	21	24	80	45	125	42	
A 97 All other respiratory diseases ...							3	2	1			1	4	3	7	2	2	
A 99 Ulcer of stomach ...								4		2	1	3	4	9	5	14	10	
A 100 Ulcer of duodenum ...								1		3		1	2	5	2	7	7	
A 102 Appendicitis ...	1							1	1					2	1	3	3	
A 103 Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...							1		1	3	2	2	4	2	8	7	15	
A 104 Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ...	1						1		3	1			4	3	7	10	6	
A 105 Cirrhosis of liver ...								1	2		1	1		3	3	6	6	
A 106 Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ...								1			1			1	2	3	3	
A 107 Other diseases of digestive system ...	2	1					1	3	1	1	2	3	2	9	7	16	12	
A 108 Acute nephritis ...										1				1		1		
A 109 Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis ...					2		1	1	7	1	2	3	5	15	9	24	19	
A 110 Infections of kidney ...						1		1	3	1	3	1	2	4	8	12	11	
A 112 Hyperplasia of prostate ...										1		5		6		6	5	
A 114 Other diseases of genito-urinary system ...										3	1	2	2	5	3	8	6	
A 122 Arthritis and spondylitis ...							1	3	1	1			2	2	6	8	2	
A 126 All other diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system ...		1			1			1	1	1				3	2	5	2	
A 127 Spina bifida and meningocele ...	2	1												2	1	3	2	
A 128 Congenital malformations of circulatory system ...	8	3		1			1	2						9	6	15	14	
A 129 All other congenital malformations ...	5	4												5	4	9	9	
A 130 Birth injuries ...	1	1												1	1	2	2	
A 131 Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	1													1		1	1	
A 132 Infections of the newborn ...	2	3												2	3	5	4	
A 133 Haemolytic disease of newborn ...	1	2												1	2	3	2	
A 134 All other defined diseases of early infancy ...		1												1	1	1	1	
A 135 Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified ...	14	9												14	9	23	22	
A 136 Senility without mention of psychosis ...												13	17	13	17	30	6	
A 137 Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality ...		1											1	1	1	2	2	
AE138 Motor vehicle accidents ...				1	7	2	5		1	1		2	1	14	6	20	15	
AE140 Accidental poisoning ...							1		1					1	4	5	3	
AE141 Accidental falls ...			1				1				2	1		4	2	6	5	
AE142 Accident caused by machinery ...					1									1		1	1	
AE143 Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material ...													1			1	1	
AE146 Accidental drowning and submersion ...		1	1											1	1	2	1	
AE147 All other accidental causes ...														1		1		
AE148 Suicide and self-inflicted injury ...				3	1	4	6	7	5	4	3	1		19	15	34	15	
AN139 Fracture of spine and trunk ...						1								1	1	1		
AN147 Effects of foreign body entering through orifice ...	1	1							1					1	2	3	2	
AN150 All other and unspecified effects of external causes ...			1		1			2						4		4	1	
TOTALS ...	58	33	5	6	18	4	53	42	367	236	404	327	484	712	1389	1360	2749	1142

CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at The Hoe, Plymouth, during the year 1963

	1963	1962	<i>Records and Averages</i>
TEMPERATURES:			
Maximum	77.3 (10th June)	78.7 (25th July)	87.0† (16/8/47 and 12/7/23)
Minimum	20.0 (14th and 26th January)	22.9 (26th Dec.)	16.0† (29/1/47 and 1/2/47)
Mean	49.6	50.2	51.5***
Daily Range	10.0	10.7	10.7***
Relative Humidity ...	87%	86%	81%***
EARTH TEMPERATURES:			
Earth 1 ft. deep ...	50.6	51.3	52.3**
Earth 4 ft. deep ...	51.2	52.2	52.8*
Minimum on Grass ...	12.5 (14th Jan.)	16.1 (1st Jan. 26th Dec.)	5.0† (2/2/56)
SEA TEMPERATURE:			
Mean 6 ft. deep ...	51.0	52.5	53.3**
RAINFALL:			
Total during year ...	37.62"	35.51"	37.62"***
Greatest fall in one day	1.10" (17th Nov.)	1.26" (30th Dec.)	2.55"† (15/8/52)
Number of Rain Days	192	174	190***
SUNSHINE:			
Total number of Hours	1561.8	1708.4	1684.6***
Greatest daily Amount	14.5 (3rd May)	14.8 (8th June)	15.3† (3/6/06 and 5/6/57)
Number of Sunless days	87	76	63***
WIND:			
Prevailing direction	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.***
Highest gust, m.p.h. ...	68 (15th March)	77 (29th Sept.)	96† (8/3/28)

Temperatures Fahrenheit

- † Denotes an Absolute Record.
- * Denotes a 37 Year Average.
- ** Denotes a 55 Year Average.
- *** Denotes a 60 Year Average.

SOME FEATURES OF THE WEATHER DURING 1963

Sunshine The amount of sunshine recorded for the whole year was well below the sixty years' average. With the exception of January and February, which had amounts well above average, the remaining months were below, with June and August well below. Mainly cloudy conditions prevailed throughout the summer months.

Rainfall The rainfall measured for the year at 37.62 inches was equal to the sixty years' average. The wettest months were March, April and November with 5.26 inches, 3.54 inches and 8.14 inches respectively. The heaviest daily fall was 1.10 inches in November, and this month had almost twice the sixty years' average rainfall. During January and February there was a total of twelve falls of snow.

Temperatures The mean temperature for 1963 at 49.6 degrees Fahrenheit was below the sixty years' average. The mean earth one foot deep and sea temperatures were below the fifty-five years' average. The mean earth four feet deep temperature was slightly below the thirty-seven years' average. It would appear that the severe wintry conditions contributed to the overall temperatures being below average. Ground frost occurred in January, February and March for twenty-eight, twenty-one and nine days respectively, and persisted during the daytime giving rise to severe icy conditions due to the snow laying.

Wind There were twenty-one days of gale during the year, ten of which occurred in November; these latter being predominantly from the S.W. were a contributory factor towards the heavy rainfall figure for November. The highest gust recorded for the year was 68 m.p.h. on 15th March.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Senior Medical Officer

DR. T. R. W. FORREST

Births. The number of notified and registered live births in 1963 was 4,975, and after adjustment for inward and outward transfers 3,980. The Registrar General's allocation of live births was 3,867 making the birth rate for the year 18.41; the provisional rate for England and Wales being 18.2.

On the Registrar General's allocation, 7.32 per cent of live births were illegitimate.

There were 3,381 live births in institutions of which 1,006 were outward transfers, leaving 2,375 belonging to Plymouth. The number of domiciliary live births was 1,594, which included 13 outward transfers.

	<i>Notified and Registered</i>	<i>Adjusted by transfers</i>	<i>Allocated</i>
Total live births (legitimate and illegitimate)	4,975	3,980	3,867
Total stillbirths (legitimate and illegitimate)	93	57	54
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,068	4,037	3,921
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Illegitimate births - live ...	292	236	283
stillbirths ...	7	6	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	299	242	292
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

Own home by municipal midwife	1,152
Own home by municipal midwife with doctor present ...	426
Own home by private midwife with doctor present ...	17
Alexandra Maternity Home by midwife	604
Alexandra Maternity Home by midwife with doctor present ...	239
Devonport Maternity Home by midwife	347
Devonport Maternity Home by midwife with doctor present ...	72
Freedom Fields Hospital by midwife	1,770
Freedom Fields Hospital by midwife with doctor present ...	315
"Mayflower" Mother and Baby Home by midwife ...	35
B.B.A. own home by hospital midwife	6
*Multiple births counted as one	*4,983

PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS CONFINED IN PLYMOUTH:

At home	...	...	...	...	...	1,588	(40.0%)
In hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2,378	(60.0%)
						3,966	

BIRTH RATES FROM 1920

<i>Year</i>					<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1920-29	Average	...	...	...	18.90	
1930-39	Average	...	...	...	15.40	
1940-49	Average	...	...	...	21.60	16.9
1950	...	...	...	...	16.91	15.8
1951	...	...	...	...	16.49	15.5
1952	...	...	...	...	15.95	15.3
1953	...	...	...	...	16.45	15.5
1954	...	...	...	...	16.46	15.2
1955	...	...	...	...	16.22	15.0
1956	...	...	...	...	16.31	15.7
1957	...	...	...	...	16.59	16.1
1958	...	...	...	...	16.88	16.4
1959	...	...	...	...	16.89	16.5
1960	...	...	...	...	17.01	17.1
1961	...	...	...	...	17.42	17.4
1962	...	...	...	...	17.90	18.0
1963	...	...	...	...	18.41	18.2

Stillbirths.

Ninety-three stillbirths were notified and registered of which 36 were outward transfers. This left 57 belonging to Plymouth. The Registrar General's allocation was 54 and on this the stillbirth rate is 13.77 which is less than the provisional rate of 17.3 for England and Wales.

STILLBIRTH RATE

YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES	PLYMOUTH
	<i>Per 1,000 births</i>	<i>Per 1,000 births</i>
1954	23.5	24.52
1955	23.2	20.22
1956	22.8	23.80
1957	22.4	18.73
1958	21.6	19.60
1959	20.7	21.42
1960	19.7	17.86
1961	18.7	12.26
1962	18.1	17.26
1963	17.3	13.77

Number of notified stillbirths—Institutional	...	...	83
Freedom Fields Hospital	...	77	
Alexandra Maternity Home	...	5	
Devonport Maternity Home	...	1	
"Mayflower" Mother and Baby Home	...	—	
Domiciliary	...	10	
		—	
		93	
Less outward transfers	...	36	
		—	
		57	
Inward transfers	...	—	
		—	
Plymouth stillbirths	...	57	
		—	
Doctor in attendance	...	6	Male stillbirths ... 27
Midwife only in attendance	...	51	Female stillbirths ... 29
		—	Sex unknown ... 1
		57	—
		—	57

The following is an analysis of the registered causes of stillbirths:

Maternal diabetes and Toxaemia	...	1
Toxaemia	...	3
Accidental haemorrhage	...	7
Prematurity	...	2
Postmaturity	...	1
Congenital heart disease	...	1
Anencephaly	...	5
Hydrocephalus	...	1
Multiple congenital malformations	...	3
Adrenal haemorrhage	...	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	...	1
Hydrops foetalis	...	1
Cord round neck	...	1
Prolapsed cord	...	1
Foetal anoxia	...	8
Placental insufficiency	...	5
Unknown	...	15
		—
		57
		—

Circular 20/44, Care of Pre-mature Infants The total number of live born premature babies belonging to Plymouth was 237, seventeen more than last year. 7.0 per cent of the total notified live births were premature, and of those belonging to Plymouth 6.0 per cent. The percentage surviving at one month was 86.5, and the premature neonatal mortality rate was 101.3.

Neonatal mortality rates in premature babies:

1954	177.8
1955	150.0
1956	108.4
1957	184.4
1958	110.6
1959	145.8
1960	157.3
1961	157.2
1962	159.1
1963	101.3

DOMICILIARY PREMATURE BABY NURSING SERVICE

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE—

Total number of babies attended	202
Premature babies (i.e. 5½ lb. or under) ...	177
(a) Born on district and nursed at home entirely	19
(b) Born on district and transferred to hospital	12
(c) Born in hospital and discharged for home nursing when 4 lb. 6 oz. or over	146
Difficult feeders (i.e. babies weighing over 5½ lb. at birth but immature, or presenting feeding difficulties)	25

PREMATURE BABIES BORN ON DISTRICT AND NURSED AT HOME ENTIRELY

<i>Weight Group</i>	<i>No. of babies</i>	<i>Average duration of nursing</i>	<i>Illnesses in first month</i>	<i>Mortality in first month</i>
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and includ. 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	5	27 days	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and includ. 5 lb. 8 oz. ...	14	23 days	—	—

The statistical summaries which follow deal with all Plymouth's premature babies whether born at home or in hospital:

PLYMOUTH PREMATURE OR UNDERWEIGHT BABIES

	Total belonging to Plymouth	Died within 24 hours	Died 1-28 days	Left Plymouth within 28 days	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 28 days	Died after 28th day and up to 31.12.63	Left Plymouth after 28th day and up to 31.12.63	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.63
Institutional premature infants	206 (I.T. 7)	16	7	7	176 (I.T. 7)	1	24 (I.T. 3)	151 (I.T. 4)
Domiciliary premature infants	31	-	1	1	29	-	2	27
TOTALS ...	237 (I.T. 7)	16	8	8	*205 (I.T. 7)	1	26 (I.T. 3)	178 (I.T. 4)

* Surviving at one month ... 86.5%

Legitimate ...	...	224	Male	...	107
Illegitimate ...	...	13	Female	...	130
		—			—
		237			237

See following Table for more detailed information.

INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY PREMATURE, OR UNDERWEIGHT, BABIES
PROBABLE CAUSE OF PREMATURITY

<i>Probable cause</i>	<i>Total belonging to Plymouth</i>	<i>Died in first 24 hours</i>	<i>Died 1-28 days</i>	<i>Died after 28 days and up to 31.12.63</i>	<i>Left Plymouth as at 31.12.63</i>	<i>Total surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.63</i>
Multiple pregnancy	35	2	1	-	4	28
Spontaneous premature rupture of membranes	9	2	-	-	2	5
Induction for supposed postmaturity	1	-	-	-	-	1
Induction for other reasons:—						
Toxaemia	17	1	-	-	2	14
Hypertension	1	-	-	-	-	1
Previous history	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rh. incompatibility	1	-	-	-	-	1
A.P.H.:—						
Toxaemia	14	1	1	-	3	9
Placenta praevia	3	-	-	-	-	3
At term but underweight	11	-	-	-	1	10
Urinary infection	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hydramnios	2	-	-	-	-	2
Cervical incompetence	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intermittent bleeding	1	1	-	-	-	-
Fall	1	-	-	-	-	1
Foetal deformity and malpresentation	1	1	-	-	-	-
L.S.C.S.	2	-	-	-	1	1
Not known	135 (I.T. 7)	8	5	1	20 (I.T. 3)	101 (I.T. 4)
TOTALS	237 (I.T. 7)	16	8	1	34 (I.T. 3)	178 (I.T. 4)

GROUPED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

<i>Weight at birth</i>	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS										PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS					
	Born in hospital					Born at home or in a nursing home					Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born			
	Died					Died					in 1 and under 7 days		in 7 and under 28 days		at home or in a hospital nursing home	
	Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	in hospital nursing home	at home
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	7	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz. ...	16	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	2
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ...	41 (I.T. 2)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	7	-	-
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	54 (I.T. 2)	2	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ...	88 (I.T. 3)	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1	1
TOTALS ...	206 (I.T. 7)	16	4	3	-	19	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	31	3	3

DATA *re* FEEDING OF PLYMOUTH'S 237 PREMATURE BABIES

Domiciliary: 31

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Left Plymouth</i>	<i>Breast Fed</i>	<i>Partly Breast Fed</i>	<i>Artificially Fed</i>
At 2 weeks ...	1	-	7	1	22
At 1 month ...	1	1	5	1	23
At 3 months...	1	2	2	-	26

Institutional: 206

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Left Plymouth</i>	<i>Breast Fed</i>	<i>Partly Breast Fed</i>	<i>Artificially Fed</i>
At 2 weeks ...	21	1	28	2	154
At 1 month ...	23	8	14	2	159
At 3 months...	24	21	7	1	153

INITIAL FEEDING OF 178 PREMATURE BABIES SURVIVING AND LIVING IN PLYMOUTH ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1963

(a) *Domiciliary: 27*

Entirely breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breast fed, plus complementary feeding	...	...	...	...	...	3
Artificially fed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Smallest baby: 3 lbs. 11½ oz.		Largest baby: 5 lb. 8 oz.				

(b) *Institutional: 151*

Entirely breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Breast fed, plus complementary feeding	...	...	...	...	...	19
Artificially fed	...	...	...	...	...	126
Smallest baby: 2 lb. 3 oz.		Largest baby: 5 lb. 8 oz.				

Infant Mortality

The Registrar General allocated 78 infant deaths to Plymouth, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.17; the rate for England and Wales being 20.9.

The early neonatal mortality rate is 10.09, the neonatal mortality rate 12.67, and the perinatal mortality rate 23.72.

Of the 49 deaths under one month, 79.6 per cent occurred in the first week, and 49.0 per cent were born prematurely.

<i>Age at Death</i>				<i>Premature</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 24 hours	...	...	...	16	10	26
1-6 days	...	...	...	5	8	13
				—	—	—
Total under 1 week	...	...	...	21	18	39
1 week-1 month	...	...	...	3	7	10
				—	—	—
Total under 1 month	...	...	...	24	25	49
				—	—	—

The following is an analysis of the causes of death in the first week of life:—

Gross prematurity	...	...	...	...	17
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	2
Erythroblastosis	...	...	...	...	2
Anoxia	...	...	...	...	2
Anencephaly	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchopneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Respiratory distress syndrome	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	3
Polycystic disease of kidneys	...	...	...	...	1
Oedema of unknown aetiology	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					39
					—

Between one week and one month of age, bronchopneumonia accounted for four deaths, there were two deaths each from congenital heart disease and hydrocephalus, one child died as a result of prematurity and one following operation for a tracheo-oesophageal fistula.

Between one month and one year, there were fourteen bronchopneumonia deaths, five from congenital heart disease, four from hydrocephalus, two from aspiration of vomit, and one each from pneumococcal meningitis, gastro-enteritis, cerebral haemorrhage and status epilepticus.

Between one year and five years, there were four deaths from meningococcal septicaemia, three from bronchopneumonia, and one each from congenital heart disease, hepatitis, peritonitis, fibrocystic disease, laryngismus stridulus with acute bronchitis, and one child was accidentally drowned.

There were no deaths among the twenty-three Plymouth children who were taken to the Casualty Department having taken poisonous substances.

				<i>Deaths under 1 month</i>	<i>Deaths 0-1 years</i>	<i>Deaths 1-5 years</i>	<i>Total Deaths under 5 years</i>
1954	...	...	...	71	101	11	112
1955	...	...	...	52	73	8	81
1956	...	...	...	46	62	10	72
1957	...	...	...	59	81	11	92
1958	...	...	...	49	74	14	88
1959	...	...	...	59	78	15	93
1960	...	...	...	66	85	7	92
1961	...	...	...	56	75	20	95
1962	...	...	...	59	79	8	87
1963	...	...	...	49	78	13	91

**Gastro-enteritis
in children
under two
years of age.**

One child of eight months died from this cause.

**Ophthalmia
Neonatorum.**

Of the eighteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified, one was not belonging to Plymouth. One case was gonococcal in origin, but all cases responded to treatment and there was no report of loss of vision.

**Circular 2866-
Care of
Illegitimate
Children and
Moral Welfare
Work**

It is noted that the number of new cases dealt with in 1963 shows an increase of only five over the previous year. The proportion of married women rose.

Only twenty girls went into homes to have their babies and 148 babies were otherwise dealt with as against 16 and 138 in 1962. Although the number of girls who have gone into homes to have their babies shows a slight increase in 1963, over the last few years the tendency for girls to stay at home and have their babies is more marked. Forty babies were adopted through the Western National Adoption Society at Bath and fourteen through the Children Department. Seven babies were adopted through the Roman Catholic Adoption Society.

The amount of money handled by the office increased to a total of £4,620. £2,290 of this was paid out in Dr. Barnardo grants.

Interviews have increased by over three hundred but visits remain about the same.

There continues to be good co-operation between this office and all other social agencies and general practitioners. We are extremely grateful to the St. John Ambulance Brigade for supplying escorts to take babies to Bath, to Justices of the Peace who give much of their time, and to Dr. Barnardo's who give us considerable help.

The following is a summary of the work done:

Cases on hand from 1962	...	...	...	...	...	322
Cases reported in 1963—						
Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	178
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	...	68
Cases re-opened in 1963—						
Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	16
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	...	20
Reported by:—						282
M. & C.W.	...	...	...	...	...	32
Children Officer	...	...	...	...	...	11
General practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	57
Social workers	...	...	...	...	...	57
City police	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital Almoners	...	...	...	...	...	15
National Assistance Board	...	...	...	...	...	13
Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	...	4
Guild of Social Service	...	...	...	...	...	9
Themselves and others interested	...	...	...	...	...	82
						<hr/>
Total cases dealt with in 1963	...	...	...	...	...	<u>604</u>
						<hr/>
Number of interviews	...	...	...	...	...	2,940
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,370
Assistance given as follows:—						
Taken to Homes—						
Mayflower, Salvation Army, Plymouth	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rosemundy, Cornwall	...	...	...	...	...	8
St. Olave's, Exeter	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/>
						20
Babies:—						
Restored to mother	...	...	...	...	...	9
Foster homes	...	...	...	...	...	62
Adoptions	...	...	...	...	...	61
Residential nurseries	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sent into care	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sent to Dr. Barnardo's	...	...	...	...	...	2
Daily minded	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/>
						148

Helped and advised	87
Passed to other social workers	4
Returned to parent's home town	2
Work obtained for	20
Sent to lawyer	30
Sent to Court	24
Affiliation investigations	24
Grants, etc., administered	218
Accommodation found for	35
Kept in touch with through correspondence	33

Health Visiting

During the year more health visitors undertook duties combined with school nursing, as new members joined the staff. The year also saw the retirement of the Deputy Superintendent.

Unfortunately there was serious illness among the staff, and much time was lost through sickness. Refresher courses were attended by three health visitors and all took student nurses out for district experience.

The Phenylketonuria test continued to be performed on all babies, between the fourth and sixth weeks.

At the end of the year the number of children under five years on the Health Visiting Register was 17,887; the total number of home visits was 44,763, and 2,613 clinic attendances were made. In addition 438 schools were attended by health visitors. Health visitors gave 319 talks at clinics, relaxation classes and to outside organisations.

All the staff attended the monthly case-conferences held with the Psychiatrist and staff of the Children's Section of the Nuffield Clinic, and also assisted at the evening sessions when the film "To Janet, a Son" (kindly loaned by Farley's Infant Food Ltd.) was shown to expectant mothers and their husbands.

The patients with electrical cardiac pace-makers continued to do well during the year, and assistance was given by one of the health visitors whenever necessary.

The good relationship between the health visitors and the hospitals continued.

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS

	<i>Beacon Park</i>	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonport Park</i>	<i>Efford</i>	<i>Ernesettle</i>	<i>Honic-knowle</i>	<i>Laira</i>	<i>Peverell</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Southway</i>	<i>Stonehouse</i>	<i>Whiteleigh</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of sessions held	99	53	100	51	49	49	51	104	104	164	53	51	51	979
Number of attendances:														
0-1 year { 1st attend.	279	176	410	125	64	164	121	323	383	554	78	249	84	3,010
{ Re-attend.	2,743	1,437	3,762	1,149	547	1,434	1,261	3,223	3,021	4,786	702	1,886	848	26,799
1-2 years	571	388	419	248	199	311	325	793	463	644	260	234	181	5,036
2-5 years	342	190	115	326	160	550	291	470	247	538	395	153	430	4,207
TOTAL	3,935	2,191	4,706	1,848	970	2,459	1,998	4,809	4,114	6,522	1,435	2,522	1,543	39,052
Average attendance per session	39.7	41.3	47.1	36.2	19.8	50.2	39.2	46.2	39.6	39.8	27.1	49.5	30.3	39.9
Doctors' consultations ...	1,138	627	961	623	501	553	648	1,344	1,112	1,837	402	777	544	11,067
Vaccination and Immunisation: Number of attendances...	-	-	-	597	538	-	489	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,624

Attendances at Child Welfare Clinics by: (a) Health Visitors ... 2,613
(b) S.R.N.'s 935

Summary of cases visited:

T.B. households	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
I.D. households	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Aged (65 or over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Mentally disordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Discharges from general hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Children:							
Born in 1963	...	...	...	...	...	4,159	
Born in 1962	...	...	...	...	...	3,388	
Born 1958 to 1961	...	...	...	...	...	8,340	
							15,887

The 35 visits in connection with infectious diseases are made up as follows:

Cerebro-spinal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	15
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
						35

The reorganised tuberculosis visiting mentioned in the last Annual Report, has settled down and is working smoothly. During the year 1,608 home visits were made. The notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis number 109, and non-respiratory 19, being an increase of 19 respiratory and 9 non-respiratory on 1962 figures.

Problem Families

With the promotion of Miss O. Carpenter to Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor, several problem families were returned again to the general duty health visitors.

Child Welfare Centres

The sessions at our thirteen Child Welfare Centres remained unchanged, and the average attendance per session was 39.9.

For details, see table on page 26a.

Welfare Food Service During 1963 there were seventeen distribution centres, thirteen of these being in our Child Welfare Centres. We are grateful to members of the Women's Voluntary Service and others for their help.

Summary of issues:

	<i>National Dried Milk</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>	<i>Vitamin A and D Tablets</i>	<i>Orange Juice</i>
	<i>tins</i>	<i>bottles</i>	<i>packets</i>	<i>bottles</i>
1962	79,031	4,767	4,427	43,202
1963	73,469	4,159	4,038	47,206

Handicapped Children Thirty-eight children reached the age of five during the year with a handicap persisting as follows:

Mental retardation	...	...	...	...	8
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	1
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	2
Partially blind	...	...	...	...	1
Partially deaf	...	...	...	...	3
Cleft palate	...	...	...	...	2
Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	1
Cretinism	...	...	...	...	2
Fibrocystic disease of pancreas	...	...	...	...	1
Hypospadias	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	2
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	5
Coeliac disease	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	3
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	1
Thalasaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Permanent tracheotomy	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous hip	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					38
					—

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948 There were no changes in the registrations which are for two nurseries (72 children) and four minders (33 children).

Antenatal Attendances were as shown in the table.

923 Kahn tests and 972 Haemoglobin estimations were made on specimens taken in the clinics.

ANTENATAL CENTRES - MEDICAL SESSIONS

	<i>Beacon Park</i>	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonport Park</i>	<i>Laira</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Stonehouse</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Medical Officers' sessions held	53	50	50	43	51	113	51	411
1st attendances	129	93	142	52	58	388	185	1,047
Re-attendances	428	243	313	139	169	1,051	441	2,784
Miscellaneous (Bloods attendances only) { 1st re-	20	41	26	40	93	21	44	285
	-	3	2	6	20	1	1	33
Total attendances { 1st re-	149	134	168	92	151	409	229	1,332
	428	246	315	145	189	1,052	442	2,817
Average attendance per session	10.9	7.6	9.7	5.5	6.7	12.9	13.2	10.1
Number of transfers from 1962	26	12	13	10	19	70	25	175
Total number of women attending during 1963 { A.N. Misc.	155 } 175	105 } 146	155 } 181	62 } 102	77 } 170	458 } 479	210 } 254	1,222 } 1,507
	20 }	41 }	26 }	40 }	93 }	21 }	44 }	285 }

The number of antenatal patients in the area whose specimens passed through the Plymouth Blood Transfusion Sub-Centre and were tested for syphilis was 4.072, suggesting that not all expectant mothers are yet having blood specimens tested for syphilis in each pregnancy.

Postnatal The postnatal session is combined with one of our antenatal sessions. Only 12 women out of 25 attended.

No. of women given an appointment	...	...	...	25
No. of first attendances	...	...	...	12
No. requiring advice or treatment	...	...	...	6

Hospital Maternity Homes One thousand and forty-eight Plymouth women were admitted to the Alexandra and Devonport Maternity Homes for confinement on social as distinct from medical grounds.

Chest Radio-graphy of Expectant Mothers Six hundred and ninety-four expectant mothers attended Beaumont House or the Mass Radio-graphy Centre for chest X-ray. One hundred and ninety-seven mothers were referred through this department, of whom about 71 per cent attended.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes Classes were held at Crownhill, Honicknowle, Seven Trees and Stonehouse Centres, and were well attended.

Attendances were as follows:

	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Honicknowle</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Stonehouse</i>
Number of sessions	102	51	49	53
1st attendances ...	190	120	157	135
Re-attendances ...	1,324	803	1,004	1,032
Average attendance	14.8	18.1	23.7	22.0

Supervision of Midwives Number notifying their intention to practise 105
Number practising in the area at 31.12.63 87

	<i>As Midwife</i>
Municipal (including non-medical supervisor of midwives)	31
Alexandra Maternity Home ...	14
Freedom Fields Hospital ...	30
Devonport Maternity Home ...	10
"Mayflower" Mother and Baby Home ...	2
	—
	87
	—

Seventeen cases were attended in private practice.

Approximately 78 per cent of confinements, district and institutional, were attended by midwives only.

Other notifications received under the Central Midwives Board rules were:

Notification of stillbirth	3
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	4

Medical aid was sought by midwives in 163 cases for the following reasons:

(i) FOR MOTHER DURING PREGNANCY:

Toxaemia	18
Anaemia	1
A.P.H.	1
Premature rupture of membranes	3
Postmaturity	3
	—
	26

(ii) FOR MOTHER DURING LABOUR:

Poor medical history	1
Toxaemia	2
Meconium stained liquor	2
Premature labour	10
Uterine inertia	2
A.P.H.	5
Placenta praevia	1
Pneumonia	1
Breech presentation	2
Prolonged labour	10
Foetal distress	14
Stillbirth	1
P.P.H.	17
Perineal laceration	44
Episiotomy	6
	—
	118

(iii) FOR MOTHER DURING PUERPERIUM:

Pyrexia	5
Inflamed breast	1
Inflamed leg vein	1
Pyelitis	1
Subinvolution	1
	—
	9

(iv) FOR INFANT:

Burn of infant's left buttock	1
Coryza	1
Laryngual stridor and thrush	2
Foetal abnormality	1
Skin condition	2
Cyanosis of face	1
Unsatisfactory condition	2
	—
	10

163

**Municipal
Midwifery
Service**

Out of a total establishment of 32 midwives, 2 midwives devoted their time to the care of premature babies. The number of teaching midwives was 12.

Twenty-four pupils enrolled in the training school, and during the year twenty-three sat for the Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board, twenty being successful.

Mothercraft Talks were given at clinics by midwives, covering a wide variety of subjects, e.g. preparation for labour, labour, use of analgesic apparatus, and care of infant.

First attendances at the midwives antenatal sessions were 1,516, re-attendances were 5,777. The average attendance per session was 12.0.

See table on page 32a.

The total number of confinements attended was 1,578, 98 per cent of cases having a doctor booked. The forceps rate was 1.6 per cent, and the stillbirth rate was 6.3.

The following is a summary of the work done throughout the year:

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Number of cases attended:

(a) Doctor <i>not booked</i> but present at delivery	...	...	—
(b) Doctor <i>not booked</i> and not present at delivery	...	...	25
(c) Doctor <i>booked</i> and present at delivery	...	...	426
(d) Doctor <i>booked</i> but not present at delivery	...	...	1,127
			—
			1,578

Number of cases booked 2,048

Number of gas and air and trilene administrations:

	<i>Gas and Air</i>	<i>Trilene</i>	
(a) Doctor present at delivery	218	177	
(b) Doctor not present at delivery	614	413	
	—	—	
	832	590	
	—	—	
			1,422

Number of instrumental deliveries:

(a) Doctor not booked	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Doctor booked	..	...	...	...	...	26
						—
						26

ANTENATAL CLINICS - MIDWIVES' SESSIONS

	<i>Beacon Park</i>	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonport Park</i>	<i>Efford</i>	<i>Ernesettle</i>	<i>Honic- knowle</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Southway</i>	<i>Stonehouse</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Midwives' sessions held	104	48	51	51	51	51	51	101	51	50	609
1st attendances	216	81	136	76	80	175	131	268	71	282	1,516
Re-attendances	945	229	548	364	337	396	651	929	177	1,201	5,777
Total attendances	1,161	310	684	440	417	571	782	1,197	248	1,483	7,293
Average attendance per session ...	11.2	6.5	13.4	8.6	8.2	11.2	15.3	11.9	4.9	29.7	12.0
Number of transfers from 1962 ...	63	16	64	12	24	27	80	86	14	75	461
Total number of women attending during 1963	279	97	200	88	104	202	211	354	85	357	1,977

Number of emergency deliveries	...	...	...	...	2
Number of booked miscarriages	...	...	...	...	7
Number of patients transferred to hospital for confinement					175
Number of patients transferred to hospital after confinement					15
Number of antenatal home visits by midwives	...	...			10,417
Number of clinic attendances by midwives	...	...			1,394
Number of notifiable puerperal pyrexia cases	...	...			7
Number of accouchement sets issued at Welfare Centres					1,858

Fees paid to Doctors A sum of £50, being £13 less than last year, was paid by the local authority to general practitioners for fifteen accounts submitted under section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1951.

Maternity and Nursing Homes During the year, there was one new registration of a nursing home for 10 chronic sick, and at one other nursing home the number was amended from 18 to 19 beds.

Routine visits were made to all registered nursing homes.

There are now 94 beds for the chronic sick, and 34 beds for unmarried mothers registered.

Maternal Mortality It is satisfying to report that no maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES		PLYMOUTH	
	<i>Per 1,000 total births</i>		<i>Per 1,000 total births</i>	
	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>
1954	0.70	0.59	1.09	0.81
1955	0.64	0.54	0.83	0.83
1956	0.56	0.46	0.27	0.27
1957	0.47	0.37	0.27	0.27
1958	0.43	0.35	0.54	0.54
1959	0.38	0.32	0.80	0.53
1960	0.39	0.31	Nil	Nil
1961	0.33	0.27	Nil	Nil
1962	0.35	0.28	Nil	Nil
1963	0.28	0.22	Nil	Nil

Puerperal Pyrexia	Total notifications	34
	Outward transfers	7
	Belonging to Plymouth	27
		—

The following data refer only to Plymouth cases:

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT AND TREATMENT:

Own home	6
Freedom Fields Hospital	11
Alexandra Maternity Home	5
Devonport Maternity Home	3
"Mayflower" Mother and Baby Home	2
	—
	27
	—

CAUSES OF PYREXIA:

Anæmia	2
Influenza	1
Bronchitis	1
Engorged breasts	1
Urinary infection	5
Uterine infection	9
Retained membrane	1
Not known	7
	—
	27
	—

Family Planning The Plymouth City Branch of the Family Planning Association held sessions at Seven Trees, and the Plymouth and District Branch at St. Budeaux and Stonehouse.

Attendances were as follows:

	<i>Seven Trees Centre</i>	<i>St. Budeaux Centre</i>	<i>Stonehouse Centre</i>
Number of clinics held ...	79	47	27
New cases seen by doctor	484	231	118
Total return visits ...	2,821	1,144	143
Return visits seen by doctor	1,388	460	91

Day Nursery Arrangements at the nursery continued as in previous years.

The number of children on the register rose from 41 at the beginning of the year to 47 at the end of the year.

	<i>0-2 years</i>	<i>2-5 years</i>
No. of children admitted during the year	17	29*
No. of children discharged during the year	6*	34
No. of children registered at the end of the year	12	35
Average daily attendance	5.2	20.8

* Excludes 6 transfers to 2-5 years group.

Residential Nurseries Visits were made as necessary by the staff to the residential nurseries.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER—MR. R. M. MAYNARD

The following table shows the treatment given to Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and Children under Five Years, during 1963:

		Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	..	Children under Five ..	..
	<i>Examined</i>	100	197	291	
	<i>Commenced treatment during year</i>	89	180	291	
	<i>Courses of treatment completed</i>	76	180	291	
	<i>Scalings and Gum Treatment</i>	46	1	1	
	<i>Fillings</i>	145	125	125	
	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	1	52	52	
	<i>Crowns and Inlays</i>	-	-	-	
	<i>Extractions</i>	80	294	294	
	<i>General Anaesthetics</i>	14	118	118	
	<i>Dentures provided</i>				
	<i>Full</i>	13	-	-	
	<i>Partial</i>	12	-	-	
	<i>Radiographs</i>	1	-	-	

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR. W. G. LOCK

Introduction In presenting this report, I would again like to record my appreciation of the help given to me during the year by Dr. Peirson and of the support and co-operation which I have received from my staff.

It may be recalled that in my last annual report, I was able to say that for the first time for many years the staff had reached full establishment. The situation since, however, has deteriorated seriously due to the retirements of two senior public health inspectors, Mr. A. S. Kitt and Mr. W. S. Wales, and the departure of junior inspectors to take up appointments with other local authorities, and at the time of going to press, there are four vacancies in the department for qualified inspectors. Earlier in the year, Mr. T. J. Eustice, a student public health inspector, was successful in obtaining the statutory qualification and was employed as a district public health inspector in the City. He has now left Plymouth, however, to join an authority in Surrey. There are now no students in the department and it is hoped that a decision will soon be reached regarding the employment of further students.

Although the shortage of staff has rendered the work of sanitary inspection extremely difficult, routine inspections of neglected houses have continued throughout the year and further progress has been made with the systematic inspections of basement rooms.

On the first of July, byelaws relating to hairdressers and barbers came into force in the City. These, made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, are for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises on which the business of a hairdresser or barber is carried on, of the instruments and equipment used, and of the hairdressers or barbers working in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing. A talk was given to local hairdressers and barbers prior to the byelaws being adopted.

WATER SUPPLY

Consumption The average daily consumption of water during 1963, excluding the Plympton Rural District area, was 16,314,000 gallons.

On the 1st April, 1963, the Plympton St. Mary Rural District Council's water undertaking became part of the Plymouth undertaking and since that date, 2,230,000 gallons of water have been consumed per day in Plympton.

Supply The rainfall over the catchment area was 70.37 inches, compared with the long term average of 68.61 inches. Only 8.85 inches of rain, however, fell in the three months commencing the 1st December, as compared with the average of 22.35 inches.

The supply being adequate, it was not necessary to impose any restrictions on the use of water and no water was pumped from Lopwell during the year.

Water treatment The new Dousland water treatment works were brought into service on the 30th December.

As in previous years, 0.5 part per million of chlorine has been added to the water at Burrator and the filtered water at Crownhill has been again chlorinated and treated with lime to correct the pH.

Bacteriological examination During 1963, with a view to ensuring that a pure supply of water was maintained, 186 routine samples were examined and submitted to bacteriological examination. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
From City Mains ...	181	10 (7 non-faecal) (3 faecal)	171
From Wells and Springs ...	5	3 (1 non-faecal) (2 faecal)	2
GRAND TOTALS ...	186	13 (8 non-faecal) (5 faecal)	173

**Chemical
Analysis**

Nine samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis. The following table gives a summary of the results of these, the figures representing parts per million:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER DURING 1963

(parts per million)

	<i>January</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>October</i>
Temporary Hardness ...	9.0	13.0	9.0
Permanent Hardness ...	7.0	5.0	6.0
Total Hardness	16.0	18.0	15.0
Chlorine as Chlorides ...	10.0	11.0	10.0
Ammonia, saline	0.004	0.0014	Nil
Ammonia, albuminoid ...	0.004	0.042	0.060
Nitrates as nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrites as nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen (absorbed 4 hours at 27° C.)	0.7	0.4	0.75
Metals (zinc, copper, lead, iron and manganese)	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH value	6.8	6.8	7.0

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for part of the foregoing information.

SWIMMING POOLS

Samples of water were taken regularly for bacteriological examination from the swimming pools in the City, and the results are shown in the following table:

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF WATER OBTAINED FROM BATHING POOLS IN THE CITY DURING 1963

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>B.Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B.Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
Tinside Bathing Pool ... (sea water)	12	6 (5 faecal)	6
Mount Wise Ladies' Bathing Pool (sea water) ...	13	7 (5 faecal)	6
Mount Wise Men's Bathing Pool (sea water) ...	12	3 (2 faecal)	9
Mount Wise Infants' Paddling Pool (city mains) ...	10	3 (2 faecal)	7
Mount Wise Infants' Boating Pool (sea water) ...	12	5 (all faecal)	7
Munday House (city mains) ...	4	3 (2 faecal)	1
Glenholt Camp ... (city mains)	6	2 (both faecal)	4
Pennycross Primary School ... (city mains)	10	3 (all faecal)	7
Central Park Paddling Pools (city mains)	19	15 (12 faecal)	4
Devonport Park Paddling Pool (city mains)	11	8 (5 faecal)	3
Plymouth College ... (city mains)	3	Nil	3
Efford Secondary Modern School (city mains) ...	6	4 (3 faecal)	2

SWIMMING POOLS—*continued*

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
Montpelier Junior School ... (city mains)	11	Nil	11
Ballard Centre	18	Nil	18
Burrington Secondary Modern School	8	Nil	8
Whitleigh Junior School ...	16	3 (1 faecal)	13
Widey Technical School ...	5	1 (non-faecal)	4
GRAND TOTALS ...	176	63 (47 faecal)	113

The pool constructed at the Burrington Secondary Modern School in 1962 has been used during the year and the Ballard Youth Centre commenced using their indoor pool in July. The indoor pre-fabricated pool was also completed at the Whitleigh Junior School in May and as this and the pool at the Ballard Centre are heated, the use of these pools has continued throughout the winter.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the Derriford foul water drainage scheme was completed, enabling the City's sewage disposal works at Smallack to be abolished and the War Department to dispense with their sewage works and pumping station serving Seaton and Plumer Barracks.

The laying of sewers in the Church Hill, Goosewell Hill and Bloomball Hill areas of Eggbuckland has been effected by the private developers in connection with their developments in these areas.

The defective 24" diameter public foul sewer running under the house at 14 Stenlake Terrace was renewed and the premises, which have been vacant for some considerable time, will shortly be modernised and re-occupied.

With a view to reducing the risk of pollution to the nearby streams, the effluents from the refuse tips at Burrington and Derriford were connected to the foul water drainage system.

Repairs to the quay wall at Millbay Docks, which serves as the outer wall to the lower level sewage tanks were also commenced by the British Railways during the year and will be continued by the British Transport Docks Board.

I would like to thank the City Engineer for this information.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of complaints of housing defects and nuisances received by and given attention by the Health Department during the year was 1,628, an increase of about one hundred as compared with the previous year.

Prosecutions On no occasion was it necessary to take legal proceedings against owners of properties to enforce compliance with abatement notices. In those cases where authority had been given by the Health and Welfare Services Committee for such action to be taken, the repairs were completed by the owners before the need arose.

Drainage In the cases of four houses official orders had to be sent to the City Engineer to clear, in default of the owners and at their expense, choked drains in respect of which notices under Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961, had been served upon the owners and the work had not been done by them within the forty-eight hours required by the notices.

On another occasion, where trouble from rat infestation was being experienced, an order was sent to the City Engineer in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to expose a portion of drain in order that an examination of the system could be made.

Common Lodging Houses Regular inspections of the two common lodging houses in the City have been made during the year and improvements requested where these have been necessary.

Factories and Outworkers Details of the sanitary inspections of factories under the Factories Act, 1961, and of outwork carried on within the City are given in the following tables:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i> (i)	<i>Number on Register</i> (ii)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (iii)	<i>Written Notices</i> (iv)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (v)
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	32	52	6	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	490	376	21	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	80	87	1	—
TOTAL	602	515	28	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>	
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
Want of cleanliness(s.1)	23	23	—	9	—
Overcrowding (s. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (s. 3)	1	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4)	2	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6)	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (s. 7)(a) Insufficient ...	4	4	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	—	1	—	—

**PREMISES
INSPECTED.**

The following table shows the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year, together with information regarding the action taken as a result of these inspections:—

Premises Inspected	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices served or Improvements required	Intimation Notices complied with or Improvements effected	Statutory Notices served during the year	Statutory Notices complied with during the year
Houses inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	2,695	914	—	82	—
Houses reinspected (Public Health and Housing Acts)	7,218	—	916	—	78
No. of premises (other than houses) inspected ...	541	25	26	—	—
No. of Interviews	1,344	—	—	—	—
Visits to contacts of infectious diseases	23	—	—	—	—
No. of houses visited regarding notifiable diseases ...	1,183	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding Food Poisoning	199	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	184	10	10	—	—
Boarding houses	18	2	2	—	—
Boiling Plants (Waste Food)	9	—	—	—	—
Butchers	748	27	30	—	—
Cinemas and Amusement Places	32	1	1	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	20	2	2	—	—
Dairies and Milk shops	175	1	1	—	—
Food Vehicles	33	4	4	—	—
Fresh Fish Shops	139	3	2	—	—
Fresh Fish Carts	15	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish and Chips Shops	135	5	5	—	—
Fruit and vegetable shops	172	4	3	—	—
Hairdressing establishments	149	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	383	—	—	—	—
Knackers Yards	12	1	1	—	—
Markets	74	—	—	—	—
Meat Vehicles	125	—	—	—	—
Number of shops visited regarding Merchandise Marks Act	219	12	12	—	—
Milk Vehicles	42	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	17	1	1	—	—
Offices	4	—	—	—	—
Outworkers premises	193	—	—	—	—
Pet Shops	15	—	—	—	—
Premises to examine foodstuffs	1,318	—	—	—	—
Preserved food premises	113	2	2	—	—
Provision Shops	871	19	17	—	—
Public Houses	87	2	5	—	—
Public Conveniences	562	4	3	—	—
Rag Flock premises	28	—	—	—	—
Restaurants and other food preparation premises ...	789	16	14	—	—
Schools	25	1	1	—	—
School kitchens	7	—	—	—	—
Second-hand shops	20	—	—	—	—
Shops (under Shops Act)	438	20	19	—	—
Sites	431	43	41	—	—
Slaughterhouses	47	1	1	—	—
Smoke observations	37	—	—	—	—
Swimming baths	193	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	111	6	6	—	—
Tips	98	—	—	—	—
Water Courses	140	—	—	—	—
Houses inspected for infestation by rats or mice ...	823	823	—	—	—
Houses reinspected for infestation by rats or mice ...	1,533	—	821	—	—
Premises other than houses inspected for infestation by rats or mice	219	219	—	—	—
Premises other than houses reinspected for infesta- tion by rats or mice	416	—	218	—	—
Visits to Public Health Laboratory	450	—	—	—	—
Rent investigations	19	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	964	—	—	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel, making, etc. ...	193	-	-	-	-	-

Rodent Control

The number of complaints of rats and mice infestation received during the year was 995 and details of the inspections made as a result of these complaints are given in the following tables:

	Owned by Local Authority	Type of Property		Total
		Dwellinghouses (including Council houses)	Other premises	
Number of properties inspected as result of:				
(a) Notification	58	787	150	995
(b) Survey	4	15	1	20
(c) Otherwise	—	21	6	27
Total inspections carried out	200	2356	435	2991
Number of properties inspected found to be infested by:				
(a) Rats				
{ Major infestation...	—	—	—	—
{ Minor infestation...	41	647	103	791
(b) Mice				
{ Major infestation...	—	—	—	—
{ Minor infestation...	21	176	53	250
Number of infested properties treated				
by Local Authority ...	62	823	156	1041
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ... 11				

By the end of the year, with the co-operation of owners and occupiers, succesful treatments had been effected in respect of 821 houses and 218 other premises.

During the year treatment of the sewers in Pemros Road was successfully carried out. Treatment of the sewers in the North Road area was also commenced and will be continued until declared free.

The use of heavy mechanical dozers and ample covering material has resulted in rodent infestation at refuse tips being kept under control.

Rag Flock Ten samples of filling materials were taken for analysis during the year under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, of which five consisted of rag flock, two of coir fibre, two of woollen mixture felt and one of cotton felt. All these samples were returned as satisfactory.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Seven samples of fertilizers and three samples of feeding stuffs were taken for analysis. All these samples were found to be satisfactory.

National Survey of Air Pollution Daily observations have been continued at the three recording stations established in the City:

Period	No. of weeks in period	Weekly averages in millionth parts of a gram per cubic litre					
		Plymouth Market		Whitleigh Secondary School		Mount Street Primary School	
		Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January ...	5	165	168	39	62	242	150
February ...	4	105	165	45	55	172	110
March ...	4	53	61	30	33	101	78
April ...	4	37	57	20	28	77	65
May ...	4	25	49	8	29	43	45
June ...	5	19	59	8	18	27	43
July ...	4	13	52	5	24	21	32
August ...	5	14	50	9	24	17	33
September ...	4	29	46	13	27	34	33
October ...	4	44	46	16	25	72	45
November ...	5	53	59	24	28	98	59
December ...	4	164	166	51	67	200	145
Winter:							
Jan.-Mar.,							
Oct.-Dec. ...	26	98	111	34	45	149	98
Summer:							
April-Sept. ...	26	22	52	10	25	35	42

The three sites are classified as follows:

Plymouth Market	Commercial area, with predominantly central heating.
Whitleigh School	Residential area with low density housing.
Mount Street School	Residential area with high density terraced housing.

The results shewn in the table follow the general pattern outlined in my annual report for last year, and compare very favourably with the results obtained by other large towns participating in the survey.

I would again like to record my thanks to the Headmaster, the staff and the Scholars at Whitleigh Secondary Modern School, for their help in making the daily observations during term time.

TABLE I
HEATING CONSUMPTION IN LARGE TOWNS

Month	Plymouth Market		Whitleigh School		Mount Street School	
	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil
January	105	28	105	28	105	28
February	103	26	103	26	103	26
March	85	22	85	22	85	22
April	77	20	77	20	77	20
May	72	18	72	18	72	18
June	71	17	71	17	71	17
July	70	16	70	16	70	16
August	70	15	70	15	70	15
September	72	17	72	17	72	17
October	73	18	73	18	73	18
November	78	20	78	20	78	20
December	105	28	105	28	105	28
Annual Total	1050	280	1050	280	1050	280

HOUSING

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	2,695
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	9,913
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	153
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	618
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	39
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	945

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	884
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	32
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	37
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	3
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	82
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	78
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(3) Number of Undertakings not to use unfit houses accepted	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	—
(6) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	4
(7) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit following acceptance of schemes	2
(d) Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
Number of dwelling-houses subject to operative Demolition Orders, where Closing Orders were substituted	2
(e) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	28
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	1
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	6
4. HOUSING ACT, 1957, PART IV—OVERCROWDING:—	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	103
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	119
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	664
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year ...	40
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	11
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	71

CLEARANCE AREAS

For the first time since 1953, no representations have been made in respect of unfit houses included in Clearance Areas, but on the 20th May, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Hoegate Place Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, in which were included seven unfit houses, occupied by seven families.

Well-maintained Payments Well-maintained payments, which the Minister has directed shall be made, have been negotiated and settled with the owners of two properties in the total sum of £108. 0s. 0d.

Rent Act, 1957 No applications either for the issue or for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair were made during the year.

Improvement Grants During the year, 126 visits have been made to houses in connection with Standard Grants and 59 visits in respect of Discretionary Grants. These visits are made for the purpose of specifying what repairs should be carried out to the properties, to indemnify them against demolition and to certify that they should provide satisfactory housing accommodation for the specified periods.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Of the 488 samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination, 466 gave satisfactory results and sixteen samples failed the test. The tests on six samples were void owing to the atmospheric shade temperature rising above the permitted limit.

The following table shows the number of samples of various descriptions of milk submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, and the results:

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

<i>Description of Milk</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Void</i>
Tuberculin Tested ... (farm bottled)	26	20	5	1
Pasteurised	326	321	Nil	5
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	136	125	11	Nil
TOTALS ...	488	466	16	6

Phosphatase Test A total of 462 samples of milk (326 Pasteurised and 136 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)) were obtained and submitted to the Phosphatase Test for checking the efficiency of the pasteurising process. All these samples were returned as satisfactory.

Turbidity Test 11 samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test and all were found to be satisfactory.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 The following table shows the number of licences to use the various designations applied to milk, issued during the year.

<i>Description of Licence</i>	<i>Number Issued</i>
Dealer's Sterilised and/or Pasteurised and/or Tuberculin Tested Licences	11
TOTAL	11

Chemical Analysis of Milk

18 samples of Pasteurised Milk, 15 samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk, 11 samples of Pasteurised (Channel Island) Milk, 6 samples of Sterilised Milk and 1 sample of Tuberculin Tested (Guernsey) Farm Bottled Milk, were obtained for analysis. All the samples were returned as genuine.

Ice Cream

The number of applications for registration of premises for the sale of loose and pre-packed ice cream was 17.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Ice Cream

During the year, 56 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the form of Methylene Blue Test prescribed by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Hot Mix</i>	<i>Cold Mix</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Grade 1. Time taken to reduce methylene blue— $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more	35	3	38
Grade 2. Time taken to reduce methylene blue— $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours	5	Nil	5
Grade 3. Time taken to reduce methylene blue— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours	11	Nil	11
Grade 4. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—0 hours	1	1	2
TOTALS	52	4	56

Of the 52 samples of "Hot Mix", 5 were pre-packed, 4 of which were placed in Grade 1, and 1 in Grade 2.

**Chemical
Analysis
of Ice Cream**

During the year, 5 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to chemical analysis. All the samples were returned as genuine. The results are given in the following table:—

Sample No.	Total Fat	Sample No.	Butter Fat	Sample No.	Non-fatty Milk solids	Sample No.	Total solids	Sample No.	Sugar
3	9.84%	—	Not stated	3	13.5%	5	38.8%	5	15.6%
5	9.45%	—	do.	4	11.9%	3	37.8%	3	13.8%
2	9.1%	—	do.	2	11.3%	2	34.5%	1	13.5%
4	6.6%	—	do.	5	11.2%	4	32.3%	4	12.6%
1	5.5%	1	5.5% (Dairy ice-cream)	1	10.2%	1	30.5%	2	12.5%
Average	8.1%	—	—	—	11.62%	—	34.78%	—	13.6%

FOOD AND DRUGS

Adulteration The various samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year are classified in the following table, together with the number of the various articles which were found to be adulterated.:

	<i>Official Samples</i>		<i>Informal Samples</i>		<i>Total No.</i>
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	
Butter	-	-	4	-	4
Brandy	-	-	1	-	1
Cocoa	-	-	4	-	4
Clotted cream	-	-	3	-	3
Cordials	-	-	4	-	4
Coffee and Chicory Essence	-	-	4	-	4
Condensed full cream milk	-	-	4	-	4
Chocolate bar	-	-	1	-	1
Dried yeast	-	-	1	-	1
Dressed crab	-	-	-	1	1
Fish paste	-	-	2	-	2
Ground almonds	-	-	4	-	4
Ground spice	-	-	4	-	4
Ice-cream	-	-	5	-	5
Jam	-	-	4	-	4
Meat paste	-	-	1	-	1
Marmalade	-	-	4	-	4
Marzipan	-	-	4	-	4
Margarine	-	-	4	-	4
Olive oil	-	-	4	-	4
Pasteurised milk ...	17	-	1	-	18
Pasteurised tuberculin tested milk	15	-	-	-	15
Pasteurised Channel Island milk	11	-	-	-	11
Potted beef	-	-	1	-	1
Raw milk - tuberculin tested Guernsey ...	1	-	-	-	1
Rum	-	-	2	-	2
Sausages - beef	-	-	2	-	2
Sausages - pork	-	-	1	3	4
Sterilised milk	6	-	-	-	6
Shredded beef suet ...	-	-	2	-	2
Table jelly	-	-	4	-	4
Tincture of iodine ...	-	-	4	-	4
Whiskey	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS ...	50	-	80	4	134

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection Details of the number of animals killed in the Plymouth Area and the number of carcasses of home-killed meat dealt with from other centres are shown in the following tables:

	<i>Slaughtered in Plymouth Area</i>	<i>Received from other centres</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Bovines	11,855	1,521	13,376
Calves	598	151	749
Sheep	14,725	14,432	29,157
Pigs	8,669	21,462	30,131
	<u>35,847</u>	<u>37,566</u>	<u>73,413</u>

The number of animals killed at the abattoir at Prince Rock during the year showed a further increase, being almost 4,800 in excess of the previous year's figure.

The total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year from animals killed inside and outside the City was 76 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 25lbs.

Details of the number of whole carcasses condemned and of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned are shown in the table which follows:

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ...	7,521	4,334	598	14,725	8,669	—
Number inspected ...	8,108	5,268	749	29,157	30,131	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned</i>	11	78	65	116	44	—
<i>Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned</i>	1,596	3,118	6	835	1,226	—
<i>Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease and other conditions, excluding Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>	19.82%	60.67%	9.48%	3.26%	4.21%	—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	19	—	—	111	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	.06%	.38%	.00%	.00%	.37%	—

CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	28	10	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	28	10	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

The main object of these new regulations, which came into force on the 1st October, is to give effect to the Government's long-standing intention to ensure that all home-killed meat is inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse. The main provisions are:

- (a) meat at slaughterhouses, except where the regulations permit, must not be removed until it has been inspected and, if passed as fit for human consumption, until it has been marked in the prescribed manner;
- (b) the minimum period of notice of intention to slaughter is extended from 3 to 24 hours;
- (c) the method of inspection is laid down and also the circumstances in which meat is to be regarded as unfit for human consumption;

(d) local authorities may charge for inspection.

Since the 2nd December, the maximum charges permitted by the regulations have been levied on the licensees of the slaughter-houses at Prince Rock and Tamerton.

Unsound Foodstuffs

The following summary indicates the quantity of foodstuffs examined and found to be unfit for food:

TINNED GOODS					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat	...	...	...	...	2	16	0	26
Ham	...	...	...	...	2	0	2	16
Fish	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	11
Milk	...	...	...	...	-	12	0	7
Soup	...	...	...	...	-	6	1	2
Fruit	...	...	...	...	2	18	0	8
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	16
Jams and Marmalade	...	...	...	...	-	7	1	17
Cream	...	...	...	...	-	1	0	0

PROVISIONS					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Dried vegetables	...	...	...	...	-	9	2	11
Fresh vegetables	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	23
Fresh fruit	...	...	...	...	-	1	2	27
Dried fruit	...	...	...	...	-	14	2	13
Flour	...	...	...	...	-	5	3	6
Cereals	...	...	...	...	-	1	0	4
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	-	-	2	11
Sweets and chocolate	...	...	...	...	-	4	0	21
Cheese	...	...	...	...	-	3	2	8
Cakes and cake mixture	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	14
Butter	...	...	...	...	-	3	2	20
Poultry	...	...	...	...	-	14	0	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	-	19	3	4
Tea	...	...	...	...	-	1	2	7

MEAT PRODUCTS					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	12
Sausages and Sausage meat	...	...	...	...	-	2	0	9

Fish Inspection

The following summary indicates the quantity of fish, smoked fish and other varieties examined during the year, and the quantity found to be unfit for food:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
QUANTITY OF FISH INSPECTED ...	1241	7	0	0
Quantity of mixed fish found to be unfit for human consumption ...	4	6	3	20
Quantity of smoked fish found to be unfit for human food ...	-	2	1	14
<i>Other varieties:</i>				
Fish cakes ...				5 dozen

**Inspection of
Other Food
Premises**

The following table gives details of the number and type of the various food premises within the City, together with the number of inspections made and action taken as a result of these inspections:

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Inspections made</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Notices Complied with</i>
<i>Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:</i>				
For sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream	863	383	—	—
Shops for preparation and sale of fried fish and chips	81	135	5	5
For preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	210	937	20	18
Restaurants and hotel kitchens	236			
Factories for food preparation and food warehouses (other than registered premises) ...	58			
Butchers	195	748	27	30
Bakehouses	57	184	10	10
Fresh Fish Shops (other than registered premises)	49	139	3	2
General provision shops, greengrocers' shops, confectionery shops, etc. ...	708	2,361	23	20
Public Houses and Off Licence Premises	260	87	2	5
Dairies and premises licensed to sell milk (registered under The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations), 1960) ...	376	175	1	1
Food Vehicles	—	215	4	4

**Merchandise
Marks Act**

During the year, 219 visits were made to shops and stalls regarding the marking of produce under the Merchandise Marks Act, and the occupiers cautioned in those instances where the Act was not being complied with.

**Educational
Activities**

Talks to student nurses and women's organisations on the various aspects of food hygiene have continued during the year.

**Contamination
of Food**

Although it was not found necessary to take legal proceedings in any of the cases of food contamination which came to the notice of the department during the year and which indicated a certain lack of care in the preparation, storage and handling of food, the premises concerned were visited and cautions given as to the need for the greatest care being taken. Where the firms were situated outside the city area, warning letters were sent and the Chief Public Health Inspectors of the areas in which the premises were situated were notified.

**Food Hygiene
(General)
Regulations**

It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of five offences against the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, all relating to smoking whilst handling food. In two cases, both of which concerned an occupier of a fruit and vegetable stall in the market, a fine of three pounds was inflicted by the magistrates in respect of each offence. In another instance, the defendant was fined two pounds and ordered to pay costs amounting to two pounds, and two of the cases were dismissed by the magistrates.

It is pleasing to record that in one of the cases which were found proved, the attention of the department was drawn to the contravention by a member of the general public who gave evidence at the hearing of the case by the magistrates.

Infectious Diseases

The following pages give tables showing the occurrence of notifiable infectious diseases in 1963 with observations on certain of the diseases.

Incidence Table 1, on page 62a, shows the number of notifications received during 1963 for each disease classified by age groups.

Table 2, on page 62b, shows the quarterly and sex incidence of infectious diseases during 1963.

Table 3, on page 64, shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1963 with comparative figures for the previous four years.

Mortality Table 4, on page 65, gives the number of deaths due to Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough in Plymouth in the years since 1921.

Hospital Admissions Table 5, on page 66, shows the number of Plymouth residents admitted to the Scott Hospital by reason of infectious disease.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

There were 4,146 notifications of infectious diseases during 1963 including 3,510 of measles, and 197 of dysentery the next most prevalent disease.

Measles Measles is yet another disease which it may eventually be possible to prevent by means of an immunising vaccine and Plymouth was one of the cities collaborating with the Public Health Laboratory Service in 1963 to investigate the frequency and severity of the complications of measles. This information is wanted to assess the need for measles vaccination and whether it should be recommended as a routine immunisation for all young children when the vaccine is fully developed. Family

TABLE 1.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1963—BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	Under 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20-25 Years	25-35 Years	35-45 Years	45-65 Years	65 Years and Over	Total All Ages
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	9	11	14	8	11	67	15	12	11	14	18	6	1	197
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	1	10
Food Poisoning	2	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	3	3	5	2	26
Measles	142	413	496	513	493	1,396	33	9	7	6	1	1	-	3,510
Meningococcal Infections	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	9	3	3	3	5	8	4	6	1	8	6	33	36	125
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	11	-	-	-	34
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	5	6	27	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	48
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	29	30	20	14	18	51	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	169
TOTALS	209	462	537	544	534	1,555	63	40	37	43	32	50	40	4,146

TABLE 2.
QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—PLYMOUTH—1963

DISEASE	JANUARY TO MARCH			APRIL TO JUNE			JULY TO SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER TO DECEMBER			TOTALS FOR YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Dysentery	21	16	37	31	46	77	27	22	49	16	18	34	95	102	197
Encephalitis	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	2	4
Erysipelas	2	2	4	2	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	2	6	4	10
Food Poisoning	-	3	3	-	2	2	8	9	17	1	3	4	9	17	26
Measles	1,000	922	1,922	477	505	982	161	145	306	144	156	300	1,782	1,728	3,510
Meningococcal Infections ...	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	-	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	-	1	3	2	5	9	6	15
Paratyphoid	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	40	36	76	12	4	16	5	2	7	13	13	26	70	55	125
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	12	12	-	8	8	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	34	34
Scarlet Fever	5	5	10	4	12	16	1	2	3	12	7	19	22	26	48
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	2	9	10	15	25	29	46	75	30	30	60	76	93	169
TOTALS	1,082	1,000	2,082	539	595	1,134	234	235	469	224	237	461	2,079	2,067	4,146

doctors co-operated admirably and reported complications (mostly discharging ears and broncho-pneumonia) in 120 of the 2,478 cases of measles which occurred in the first four months of the year.

The final condition of the children who developed certain complications is to be investigated in 1964.

Dysentery There were 197 cases notified during the year, a considerable reduction compared with 315 notified in 1962. In all notified cases of dysentery and food poisoning a Public Health Inspector visits the home and collects samples for bacteriological examination from the case and family contacts (unless the family doctor is already doing so) and continues to do this weekly until negative bacteriological reports are received. This practice has now been carried out for ten years and helps to prevent the premature return to school or work of persons still in an infectious state. It also serves as an indicator of the type of organisms which are present and causing intestinal infections in the local population. In the dysentery cases in 1963 the Sonne type of dysentery bacillus was the only one found, being isolated in 147 cases.

In the 26 cases of food poisoning *Salmonella Typhimurium* was identified in 12 cases and *S. Montevideo* once. The case of paratyphoid fever was due to *S. Para-typhoid B*.

Diphtheria One case of diphtheria occurred, a 7 years old boy who died in hospital. This was the first confirmed case in Plymouth since 1960 and the first fatal case since 1952. Three of his brothers were found to be harbouring the organism (*C. diphtheria mitis*) and were treated in hospital. 150 school contacts were swabbed with negative results. It was not possible to trace the source of infection, but no further cases occurred.

Meningococcal Infections Six cases were notified during the year and there were 4 deaths, all young children. (Three fulminating meningococcal septicaemia, one meningitis). This disease usually responds to treatment, but unhappily a few cases rapidly proceed to a fatal termination whatever is done.

TABLE 3

CASES NOTIFIED IN THE CITY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

<i>Disease</i>	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	3
Dysentery	197	315	93	296	80
Encephalitis	4	2	2	1	3
Erysipelas	10	22	15	23	27
Food Poisoning	26	31	14	25	25
Measles	3,510	610	4,485	64	3,918
Meningococcal Infections...	6	3	7	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	15	42	5	5	2
Paratyphoid	1	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia	125	68	111	99	164
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	1	5	12	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	34	48	22	53	75
Scarlet Fever	48	40	70	200	263
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	1	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	169	68	284	202	77

TABLE 4
MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
PLYMOUTH 1921-1963

YEAR	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>
	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
1921-1930 Average	20	21	3	14
1931-1940 Average	29	8	2	10
1941 ...	28	12	—	11
1942 ...	16	1	—	2
1943 ...	10	8	—	8
1944 ...	4	1	—	1
1945 ...	6	1	—	3
1946 ...	2	1	—	4
1947 ...	2	9	—	2
1948 ...	1	—	—	2
1949 ...	1	1	—	5
1950 ...	—	—	—	3
1951 ...	—	2	—	3
1952 ...	1	—	—	2
1953 ...	—	—	—	3
1954 ...	—	—	—	—
1955 ...	—	—	—	1
1956 ...	—	—	—	—
1957 ...	—	—	—	—
1958 ...	—	—	—	—
1959 ...	—	1	—	1
1960 ...	—	—	—	—
1961 ...	—	—	—	—
1962 ...	—	—	—	—
1963 ...	1	—	—	—

TABLE 5
MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SCOTT HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH

ADMISSIONS—PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS—1963

NOTIFIABLE (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES ONLY

	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>
Diphtheria	3	1
Dysentery	47	39
Encephalitis	6	4
Erysipelas	4	2
Food Poisoning	6	5
Measles	36	30
Meningococcal Infections	12	6
Paratyphoid	1	1
Pneumonia	84	35
Scarlet Fever	2	1
Whooping Cough	27	15

DEATHS - PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS, 1963

Diphtheria	1
Encephalitis	1
Fulminating meningococcal septicaemia	1
Meningococcal meningitis	1

Thirty-seven deaths from causes other than infectious diseases occurred in the hospital during the year.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The number of children immunised against the various diseases in 1963 was nearly ten per cent fewer than those immunised in 1962. This may reflect the trend noticed for some years in various parts of the country, but may also be due to the shortage of Health Visitors who play such an important part in encouraging mothers to have their babies protected.

The number vaccinated against smallpox was very low. This was expected because early in 1963 the recommended age for carrying out vaccination in babies was changed from the age of 4 months to sometime in the second year of life on the advice of the Medical Advisory Committee. This meant that for about nine months of 1963 hardly any vaccinations were performed because the babies who would previously have been vaccinated at 4 months of age now had to wait until they were at least 12 months old. It is to be hoped that this relegation from first place to last in the infant's immunisation programme does not lead mothers to think that vaccination against smallpox is no longer of great importance and value. Before this change approximately sixty per cent of infants were being vaccinated and it is to be hoped that this rate will in due course be regained under the new arrangements.

Immunisation against Diphtheria (Tables B and C.)

2,799 primary courses of immunisation against diphtheria were given during the year, a reduction of 230 compared with 1962. About sixty per cent of babies are immunised and the proportion rises to sixty-six per cent of those under 5 years of age. With further offers of immunisation during school age to those who have previously missed immunisation the final proportion of children under 15 years of age who are immunised is over seventy-five per cent.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough (Table D.)

This immunisation is usually combined with the primary course of diphtheria immunisation and shows a reduction from 2,710 immunisations in 1962 to 2,485 in 1963.

**Immunisation
against
Tetanus**

Since 1956 immunisation against this disease has usually been included with the primary course of immunisation against diphtheria in babies. For the past four years primary and reinforcing courses have also been offered to school children. A substantial part of the child population is now immunised and information on an individual's state of protection is available from the central record office in the Health and Welfare Department. This department also maintains an up-to-date record of the tetanus immunisation state of Plymouth children in a filing cabinet in the Accident Department of the Plymouth, South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital. This information can be very valuable to a doctor dealing with an injury in a child in which tetanus is a potential danger and may often save the precautionary administration of anti-tetanus serum which is liable to cause severe reactions and complications.

**Vaccination
against
Smallpox**

(Tables E and F.)

For many years the third or fourth month of life has been recommended as the best time to vaccinate a thriving baby. The Standing Medical Advisory Committee now considers that statistics in recent years suggest that any risk associated with vaccination is somewhat less above the age of 1 year than below it and recommends that vaccination should preferably take place in the second year of life. Accordingly vaccination is now deferred until the child is 12 months old. As a result of this hardly any vaccinations took place in 1963 for about nine months whilst the infants who would previously have been vaccinated at 3-4 months of age were waiting to attain the age of 12 months. Only 541 vaccinations were performed in 1963 against more than 2,000 in a normal year previously and it is hoped it will not be too difficult to regain similar numbers in 1964 and succeeding years.

**Vaccination
against
Poliomyelitis**

(Table G.)

With the great reduction in the number of cases and deaths due to poliomyelitis the public seems to have lost all its fear and become quite complacent about this disease. As a result, though vaccination is available to all up to the age of 40 years, public demand for this protection among adolescents

and older persons has virtually disappeared. Fortunately many mothers still accept this vaccination as part of the immunisation programme and 2,246 babies were vaccinated in 1963. A further 672 young children were also vaccinated, but only 478 were vaccinated in the older age groups up to the age of 40 years.

Vaccination against Yellow Fever 422 persons requiring vaccination and certificates for travel to yellow fever areas were immunised during the year.

TABLE B

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA IN THE PAST 5 YEARS AND THE PRIMARY IMMUNISATIONS PERFORMED IN EACH YEAR

Year	Total Births	Diphtheria, Total of		Primary Diphtheria Immunisations			Population	Attack Rates per 1,000 population
		Cases	Deaths	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-15	Total No. 0-15		
1959	3,655	3	—	2,658	359	3,017	216,300	0.01
1960	3,683	1	—	2,630	668	3,298	216,470	0.00
1961	3,706	—	—	3,080	769	3,849	212,780	—
1962	3,757	—	—	2,647	382	3,029	209,900	—
1963	3,867	1	1	2,491	308	2,799	210,090	0.00

TABLE C

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1963

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS							
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 1958	1949 1953	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December, 1963	703	1,530	169	56	33	230	78	2,799
Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e., subsequently to a primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December, 1963 ...	—	111	273	53	124	1,318	692	2,571

TABLE D—WHOOPIING COUGH

<i>Protective Inoculations given (primary course)</i>								
1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
2,148	1,976	2,232	2,141	2,747	2,993	3,231	2,710	2,485

TABLE E—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED OR RE-VACCINATED DURING 1963		
	<i>Number vaccinated</i>	<i>Number re-vaccinated</i>
0-3 months	56	—
3-6 months	103	—
6-9 months	44	—
9-12 months	121	2
1 year	217	4
2-4 years ...	44	43
5-14 years ...	38	77
15 or over ...	120	376
TOTAL ...	743	502

TABLE F—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations (all ages)</i>	<i>Percentage of Children vaccinated (under 1 year of age)</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations (all ages)</i>
1944	3,016	1,663	55.14	85
1945	3,752	1,803	48.05	39
1946	3,947	1,890	47.88	74
1947	4,490	1,972	43.92	6
1948 (to 4.7.48) ...	2,223	1,001	45.48	—
1948 (from 5.7.48) ...	1,813	322	17.76	69
1949	3,769	1,432	30.5	278
1950	3,534	1,691	33.5	398
1951	3,622	1,975	40.2	832
1952	3,487	1,836	42.9	475
1953	3,643	1,869	40.0	297
1954	3,580	1,692	40.8	239
1955	3,536	1,942	48.3	224
1956	3,526	1,711	42.7	264
1957	3,615	2,123	49.4	238
1958	3,652	2,127	51.3	220
1959	3,655	2,311	53.9	289
1960	3,683	2,601	55.1	317
1961	3,706	2,530	56.6	308
1962	3,757	7,280	66.57	6,085
<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations (all ages)</i>	<i>Percentage of Children vaccinated (under 2 year of age)*</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations (all ages)</i>
1963	3,867	743	13.99	502

* In 1963 the recommended age for performing vaccination in infants was changed from 4 months to sometime between the 12th and 24th months of age.

TABLE G
POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1963

	Children born in 1963	Children born in 1962	Children born in 1961	Children and Young Persons born in years 1943/1960	Young Persons born in years 1933/1942	Others	Total for Year
Primary Course ... (2 Salk injections)	17	136	47	53	20	17	290
Primary Course ... (3 Oral)	182	1,379	355	619	247	194	2,976
Reinforcing 3rd ... (Salk injection)	1	50	123	80	33	46	333
Reinforcing 3rd ... (Oral)	—	50	151	131	36	51	419
Reinforcing 4th ... (Salk injection)	—	—	9	164	1	1	175
Reinforcing 4th ... (Oral)	2	9	84	1,659	16	11	1,781

Prevention of Illness Care and After-Care

(A) TUBERCULOSIS

VITAL STATISTICS

Notifications The number of notified cases of tuberculosis for the year amounted to 127, consisting of 108 respiratory and 19 other forms of tuberculosis. This figure shows an increase of 18 respiratory and 9 non-respiratory cases compared with the previous year.

TABLE 1.
AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS
IN 1963

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0- 5	3	1	1	-
6-15	7	8	-	2
16-25	10	12	-	2
26-35	7	6	1	4
36-45	10	6	1	1
46-55	6	7	1	3
56-65	12	2	-	-
66 and over ...	9	2	1	2
TOTALS ...	64	44	5	14

TABLE 2
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
FOR THE YEARS 1954-1963

Year	Notifications		Deaths (Total)		Deaths in non-notified persons	
	Resp.	Non- Resp.	Resp.	Non- Resp.	Resp.	Non- Resp.
1954	230	25	30	3	4	2
1955	231	19	41	2	3	-
1956	228	17	27	2	3	2
1957	176	21	16	3	2	2
1958	143	16	21	1	4	-
1959	154	14	13	-	1	-
1960	141	10	19	-	1	-
1961	160	15	22	-	4	-
1962	90	10	14	-	2	-
1963	108	19	9	3	-	1

Deaths During 1963, tuberculosis was registered as the cause of death in 12 cases. These figures show a decrease of 2 compared with the number of deaths in 1962.

Clinic Register An analysis of the number of patients on the 'live' Chest Clinic Register at the end of the year is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

	Males	Females	Children	Totals
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	682	496	238	1,416
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	35	59	13	107
Totals ...	717	555	251	1,523

CHEST CLINIC AND HOSPITAL WORK

Attendances 4,722 new cases were investigated during the year. Of these, 1,673 were referred direct to the Out-Patient clinics, the remainder being examined at the open X-ray sessions. In addition there were 6,274 attendances of old cases and 933 contacts were examined.

TABLE 4
ANALYSIS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Total Attendances	New cases referred		New Contacts	Re-Attendances
		Clinic	G.P.X-ray		
1957	18,167	1,030	4,471	1,076	11,590
1958	14,711	1,129	4,052	881	8,649
1959	15,162	1,197	4,425	948	8,592
1960	13,924	1,059	3,957	876	8,032
1961	13,794	1,861	3,634	926	7,373
1962	12,831	1,707	3,139	837	7,148
1963	11,929	1,673	3,049	933	6,274

Case Finding The main methods by which new cases are discovered are analysed in Table 5.

TABLE 5

SOURCES OF NOTIFIED CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS
(Percentage of total notified cases shown in brackets)

<i>Year</i>	<i>M.M.R.</i>	<i>Clinic</i>	<i>G.P. X-ray</i>	<i>School Medical Service</i>	<i>Contacts</i>	<i>Other Hospitals</i>
1956	46 (20.1)	72 (31.6)	48 (21.1)	—	37 (16.2)	25 (11.0)
1957	43 (24.4)	60 (34.1)	26 (14.8)	2 (1.1)	21 (11.9)	24 (13.7)
1958	32 (22.4)	43 (30.0)	21 (14.7)	1 (0.7)	14 (9.8)	32 (22.4)
1959	23 (14.9)	60 (39.0)	17 (11.1)	5 (3.2)	14 (9.1)	35 (22.7)
1960	35 (24.8)	49 (34.7)	11 (8.0)	1 (0.7)	15 (10.6)	30 (21.2)
1961	28 (17.5)	67 (41.9)	10 (6.2)	2 (1.2)	15 (9.4)	38 (23.8)
1962	29 (32.2)	38 (42.2)	7 (7.8)	— (—)	4 (4.5)	12 (13.3)
1963	28 (25.9)	31 (28.9)	16 (14.8)	5 (4.6)	14 (12.9)	14 (12.9)

TABLE 6

FINDINGS IN TUBERCULIN POSITIVE SCHOOL LEAVERS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of children aged 14-15</i>	<i>Number tested with Tuberculin</i>	<i>Tuberculin Positive</i>	<i>Positive Reactors with active T.B.</i>	<i>Active T.B. in contacts of Positive Reactors</i>
1959	3,198	1,889	177 (9.4%)	5	—
1960	3,740	2,290	166 (7.2%)	1	4
1961	3,671	2,158	145 (6.7%)	2	2
1962	3,282	2,226	127 (5.7%)	—	—
1963	3,191	1,932	101 (5.2%)	5	5

The percentage of tuberculin positive reactors in the child population gives a good indication of the extent of infectious tuberculosis in this area and continues to decline.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT

The number of admissions and discharges at the two hospitals admitting cases of tuberculosis are given in Table 7.

TABLE 7
HOSPITAL TREATMENT
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

	<i>Total Beds</i>		<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Tuberculous</i>	<i>Non- Tuberculous</i>
Didworthy Chest Hospital	48*	Admissions	92	75	17
		Discharges	87	72	15
		Deaths	8	4	4
Mount Gold Hospital	25	Admissions	140	79	61
		Discharges	114	76	38
		Deaths	28	10	18

* As from 18.6.63

Admissions for respiratory tuberculosis during the last three years are shown below:—

1961	...	...	199
1962	...	...	162
1963	...	...	154

TABLE 8
RESISTANT ORGANISMS IN NEW CASES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No. Notified</i>	<i>No. Sputum Positive</i>	<i>No. Infected with Resistant Strains</i>
1959	154	35	—
1960	141	47	1
1961	160	48	1
1962	90	35	—
1963	108	34	1

Chronic Sputum Positive Cases These patients are few in number and are closely supervised by the Health Visitor.

The number on 31st December, 1963, was 8.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The following table shows the number of cases vaccinated against tuberculosis in 1963.

TABLE 9

School children (under 14)	...	1,831
School children (over 14)	...	190
Contacts	... ..	235

Re-Housing

The Housing Committee co-operate in the re-housing of patients found to be living in unsatisfactory conditions.

To the 42 cases awaiting re-housing on the 31st December, 1962, were added a further 20 recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. 15 families were re-housed and 6 removed from the list, leaving 41 still to be re-housed on 31st December, 1963.

Voluntary Organisations

The Plymouth Chest Clinic Patients' Care Committee, formerly known as the Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Voluntary Committee, continued to act as agent of the Local Authority for the welfare of the tuberculosis patient, and a grant for these services was maintained at £600.

Total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,410 of which sum £1,100 was devoted directly to the assistance of the patient and grants to hospitals.

As in previous years, the majority of applications was in respect of clothing and bedding, food grants, fuel and light bills and convalescent treatment. Cheap milk was granted to patients, an item accounting for expenditure amounting to £629, and amenities were also provided for Didworthy and Mount Gold Hospitals.

(B) OTHER ILLNESS

Health Education

During 1963 there was no slackening in the efforts made to encourage people to develop an active attitude towards healthy living. In fact the department was pleased to receive an increased number of requests from women's and other organisations for the services of members of the staff to give lectures on a variety of health education topics, and in many cases one lecture has led to arrangements for further talks in the future.

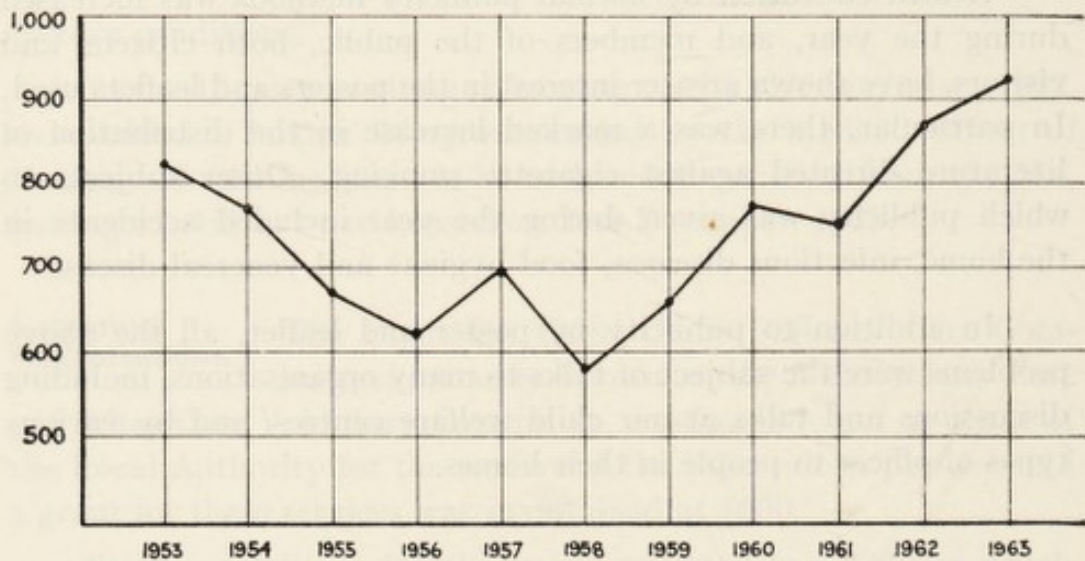
Health education by normal publicity methods was increased during the year, and members of the public, both citizens and visitors, have shown greater interest in the posters and leaflets used. In particular, there was a marked increase in the distribution of literature directed against cigarette smoking. Other subjects to which publicity was given during the year included accidents in the home, infectious diseases, food hygiene and venereal disease.

In addition to publicity by poster and leaflet, all the above problems were the subject of talks to many organisations, including discussions and talks at our child welfare centres, and by various types of officer to people in their homes.

(C) VENEREAL DISEASES

I am indebted to DR. D. F. JOHNSTONE, the Consultant Venereologist, for the following report:—

In 1962 I reported an increase of over 13% in patients attending the Treatment Centre for the first time. This trend has been repeated and in 1963 there was a further increase of nearly 6%. An inspection of the accompanying graph shows this upward trend since 1958, in which year there was the smallest number of new patients ever recorded since the war.



The increasing incidence of disease all over the country has led to all kinds of enquiries by official bodies of one sort and another, and a recent report blames "the bomb", alcohol, jazz clubs, lack of religion and many other similar experiences for the increase. There are, I think, many more tangible causes.

Lack of parental discipline and control is the most important where young people are concerned. Often, both parents work and occupy their leisure together, leaving young girls and boys to their own devices, allowing them to come home at all hours and not questioning the company they keep.

Another important factor is that adolescents are often paid a relatively high wage for a not too-arduous working week, and the old adage that "Satan finds some mischief for idle hands to do", is certainly true when it comes to sexual laxity. Alcohol plays a very small part and a majority of "teenagers" are teetotal, picking up their contacts in coffee bars, the street, the cinema and dance halls.

Young girls are encouraged to mature long before their time, and it is no uncommon thing to see varnished nails, rouge, and "permanent waves" at 12 or 13 years, sometimes even younger.

Advertisements on "family planning" ensure a knowledge of birth control and there is sufficient money available to purchase contraceptives and keep them handy. The possession of motor cars adds to the ease of sexual association, and in one case a party of young men - all in a van, were touring the country on holiday with the object of picking up girls in the various towns they were visiting.

If pregnancy results, an insured single girl can get over £3 per week in the last months of pregnancy, be confined in hospital, receive a grant of £16 and then have the baby adopted with great speed. The parents therefore have no financial worries or responsibility, although it is often their fault for not exercising control over their children in the first place, thus the cycle starts again.

Venereal disease no longer holds the terror it did, and modern treatment is quick and efficient; thus many are prepared to risk second, third and even fourth attacks.

This is a state to which society will have to accustom itself and real education in health, both mental and bodily by parents and schools seems the only answer to the problem.

During the year 909 patients were examined or treated for the first time, 619 men and 290 women. There were 5,958 attendances for individual treatment by the Doctor-in-Charge, 3,182 by men and 2,776 by women. It is interesting to note that no less than 218 of these were aged 20 years and under. Of the total number of new cases, 335 were found to be free of the disease, after full tests had been carried out.

There were 16 cases of Syphilis in various stages, 136 of Gonorrhoea, 162 of Non-gonococcal Urethritis in males, and 258 other conditions, closely allied to venereal disease, which required treatment. All these figures show an increase.

It may well be that the vigorous pursuit of "contact tracing" to which allusion was made last year has produced this increase, and if it has, then it is all to the good.

Of 35 contacts notified by the Medical Officer of Health and about whom complaints had been made, 23 were traced by the Sister-in-Charge and attended the Clinic for examination and treatment.

All infected patients were encouraged to send their consorts for examination and tactful "contact cards" were helpful in this respect.

In an effort to secure even greater privacy, an appointments system for female patients was started. Strict time-keeping by the patient would ensure an almost empty waiting room so that recognition would be less likely. Unfortunately the scheme has not been entirely successful. Many patients simply will not keep appointments, lose their cards and come up at any time to suit themselves, irrespective of the normal clinic hours. However, perhaps with perseverance, the system will eventually produce better results.

One hundred and two seamen of no less than nine nationalities were treated and given "follow-up" treatment cards if required.

The In-patient Department of eight beds has been well occupied during the year, largely by patients living at a distance, or from remand homes, or seamen. The aggregate number of in-patient days amounted to 1,313, a very satisfactory bed occupation for the small number of beds. The Ward is staffed by the same Nursing Staff who attend out-patients, so that there is complete continuity of after-care, and this the patients appreciate very much. The in-patient accommodation is also used by out-patients in the treatment of Scabies and other parasitic infections - a common accompaniment of Venereal Disease.

For the first time the Ministry of Health have asked for age groups in those contracting Venereal Disease, and a table is shown below giving these particulars.

SYPHILIS - PRIMARY			
Age 18-19	Females	...	1
Age 20-24	Males	...	1

GONORRHOEA			
<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 16	2	2	4
16-17	2	2	4
18-19	6	4	10
20-24	35	17	52
25 and over	52	12	64

A SUMMARY OF THE CASES TREATED is given in the table below

	<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Devon</i>	<i>Cornwall</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis	15	-	1	16
Gonorrhoea	124	10	2	136
Chancroid	2	-	-	2
non-Gonococcal Urethritis (Males) ...	131	17	14	162
Other conditions requiring treatment	216	26	16	258
non-Venereal Disease ...	275	34	26	335
			TOTAL ...	909

Recent reports have suggested increase in staffs dealing with V.D. clinics. This is not required in the Plymouth area. There are twelve clinic sessions per week dealing with both sexes, so that no long wait is necessary before seeing a doctor. Every help is given by a very experienced staff, and patients often express their real gratitude for the courtesy and privacy extended to them.

CONTACTS OF PATIENTS ATTENDING THIS OR ANY OTHER CLINIC
who were persuaded to attend by the Social Worker

<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Soft Chancre</i>		<i>Non-V.D.</i>	
<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
-	-	-	23	-	-	-	10

TOTAL number of CONTACTS notified ... 33

TREATMENT CENTRE S.D. & E.C. HOSPITAL, FREEDOM FIELDS, PLYMOUTH

TABLE A

TOTAL NEW Cases FOR YEAR 1963, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM OTHER CENTRES

<i>Year 1963</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Chancroid</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Non-Specific Urethritis</i>	<i>Other Conditions requiring treatment</i>	<i>Non-V.D.</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
PLYMOUTH	15	2	124	131	216	275	763
DEVON	-	-	10	17	26	34	87
CORNWALL	1	-	2	14	16	26	59
TOTALS	16	2	136	162	258	335	908

TABLE B
NEW CASES FOR YEAR 1963 - EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSFERS

Year	<i>Syhpilis</i>			<i>Gonorrhoea</i>			Totals
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1959 ...	24	14	38	62	18	80	118
1960 ...	19	19	38	128	31	159	197
1961 ...	11	15	26	88	24	112	138
1962 ...	10	7	17	112	19	131	148
1963 ...	8	5	13	97	37	134	147

Home Nursing

Superintendent: MISS D. M. WILLIAMS

Staff The establishment was forty-three and one-third (including students).

The staff on 31st December, 1963, was:

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Assistants
- 27 Female Queen's Nurses
- 9 Male Queen's Nurses
- 1 Female State Registered Nurse
- 5 Queen's Nurses (part-time)
- 1 State Registered Nurse (part-time)

Transport 11 Corporation cars
Car allowances to 31 car owners

Training Eight students were trained during the year; six for the staff, and two for Cornwall County.

Postgraduate Course Four Queen's Nurses (including one Male), attended postgraduate courses recognised by the Ministry of Health.

Hospital Training Lectures are given to both the General and Special Hospital students on the Social Aspects of Disease, and all the students spend one day with the district nurse. This includes the students from Moorhaven Hospital.

Report It is interesting to note that more patients have been nursed during the year under review than during the year before, and this is not surprising as the acute shortage of certain types of hospital beds is still reflected in this work. More children were nursed at home, and also more of the elderly, which was anticipated. In the latter group, it is more than necessary to call upon the help of other departments of the Welfare Services and more and cheaper home helps and night sitters are needed if some of these people's lives are to be made tolerable.

Our work for some of the chronic sick and disabled has been greatly helped by the use of hoists, without which neither the nurses nor the relatives could manage. The laundry service is invaluable, and so is the limited use of inco-pads; one could only wish that the latter could be supplied on E.C.10 forms.

As the social pattern changes and families are smaller and most young people go out to work, the district nurse is often called upon to do things which a member of the family could easily do, were such a person at home. In order not to waste the time and skill of highly trained nurses, it is envisaged in the not too far future, to have a district team, consisting of trained district nurse, state enrolled nurse (with district training), and bath attendants, thus, we hope, meeting the needs of today.

The further use of disposable equipment will gradually replace older methods, and thus save precious time. An even closer liaison with the General Practitioner is envisaged, and in some cases attachment to a group practice may be feasible.

The administrative block still provides admirable accommodation for administration and training facilities for both district nurse and Part II Midwifery Pupils. The Nurses' Home and offices have been attractively and well decorated.

WORK DONE

Patients on books beginning of year 1963	923
New patients during the year	3,834
Total number of persons nursed during the year	4,757
Number of persons who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1963 ..	230
Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1963 ..	2,702
Total number of visits paid during the year	140,621
Number of visits paid to persons who were aged under 5	1,417
Number of visits paid to persons who were aged 65 or over	100,023

Home Help Service

Organiser: MRS. P. NODDER

The following is a summary of the work undertaken during 1963:

Visits by Organiser	...	...	...	...	...	1,990	
Number of Cases assisted:							
Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	103	} 231
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	-
Chronic Sick, including aged and infirm	...	...	...	...	...	26	
General Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	102	
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	-
Average number of helpers employed weekly	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Total number of hours worked by helpers	...	...	...	...	...	23,834	
Amount recovered from householders	...	...	...	...	...	£1,763	
Number of cases of full recovery of cost	...	...	...	...	...	63	} 231
Number of cases of part recovery of cost	...	...	...	...	...	137	
Number of cases free	...	...	...	...	...	31	

The Plymouth Guild of Social Service has continued to provide a part-time service for old people with financial assistance from the Local Health Authority.

I am indebted to the Guild for the following details of work done:

Average number of cases assisted weekly	...	...	755
Average number of Home Helps employed weekly	...	...	149
Total number of hours worked by helpers	...	...	183,587

Mental Health

Senior Assistant Medical Officer: DR. N. R. MATHESON

Administration In February, 1963, the staff of the Mental Health Department moved into new premises and linked with Moorhaven Hospital staff at the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic. The work of the Senior Medical Officer remains as before. The Mental Welfare Officers have the advantage of approved medical officers ready to hand for the provision of medical recommendations. On the other hand, their easy availability to the psychiatrists has led to an increased number of requests for visits to patients. This is a desirable circumstance, but an increase in work with the mentally ill can be achieved only at the expense of the sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients. This consideration among others led to a decision to increase the staff.

A detailed report on the new Clinic is supplied by the Medical Director on pages 90 to 98.

Sub-normal and Severely Sub-normal patients Year after year one complains of the inadequate provision of hospital beds. The greatest sufferers are the patients and their relatives, but the staff of the department too worry very much over certain cases. It is nigh impossible to maintain happy relations with some clients when we are unable to help despite obvious indications for hospital care. The Journal of the National Association for Mental Health quotes "The shortage of beds is so grave that only emergencies can be admitted." Often in this region emergencies cannot be admitted.

Training Centres The work of the Junior Centre has continued as before. A new hall has provided excellent accommodation for activities and dining.

The Adult Centre moved into its new premises in George Place, Stonehouse in December. The contract work for industrial firms continues. Some products are made or assembled - such as coffee tables, plant pot stands and nylon scourers. For the Local Executive Council we stamp names and addresses on prescription pads. New features are the laundry and the car washing plant.

**Co-operation
with Voluntary
Bodies**

We are indebted to the Plymouth Society for Mentally Handicapped Children for generous gifts to both training centres. This Society has proved to be a great help to those of its members who have handicapped relatives. The work of the Mental Health Department has benefitted thus indirectly apart from the material donations. The Society's meetings are held at Highbury Junior Training Centre.

NUFFIELD CLINIC

REPORT OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Introduction

It is appropriate at this time to summarise the development of the Nuffield Clinic project. The Royal Commission on Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency stressed the need for co-operation between Hospitals and Local Authorities, and the Mental Health Act, 1959, recommended the provision of various kinds of preventive, welfare and other community services and *centres* for the mentally ill. Such centres were mentioned by the World Health Organisation Expert Committee on Mental Health in 1961; "These units would be closely integrated into the community and would act as intermediaries between individuals and social and occupational bodies. Their functions would include the prevention and early detection of psychiatric disorders and social maladjustment and the organisation of after-care and social rehabilitation. Such units could also serve as training centres for allied personnel and as public information centres. However, in no case should the Mental Health Centre be an isolated body, separated from other medical or social fields, for any such isolation would prevent the attainment of its ends."

On expression of this approach to the problem of mental illness, its prevention and the treatment of the mentally ill outside hospital is to be found in the City of Plymouth, where a non-residential Community Mental Health Centre has been developed as a combined effort by those responsible in the health and hospital authorities for the care of the mentally sick.

In association with the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Plymouth, and the County Medical Officers of Health for Devon and Cornwall, and encouraged and supported by the South-West Regional Hospital Board, the senior Medical Staff at Moorhaven

Hospital, Ivybridge, prepared plans for a comprehensive Community Mental Health Centre. The building now stands on a site made available by the City Council, and was completed by the Contractors at the end of January, 1963.

When once agreement was reached, the Trustees of the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust were quick to approve the scheme, and most generously made a grant of £40,000 to build and equip the Centre. (The grant is also being used to cover a three year study of the effect of the work of the Centre, under the guidance of Professor G. M. Carstairs and Dr. Neil Kessel).

The first patients were seen at the Centre on February 6th, 1963, but it was not officially opened until April 26th, 1963.

An imaginative move on the part of the Plymouth City Council was their decision to develop a part of the site, which is within a few hundred yards of the main sections of the Plymouth General Hospital, as a new School Health and Dental Clinic, and a new Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

The Plymouth Nuffield Clinic is administered by a Joint Management Committee of Hospital and Local Authority representatives. Your Committee held its inaugural meeting in July, 1962. On the Committee there are two representatives from the Moorhaven Hospital Management Committee, one representative from the Regional Hospital Board, three representatives from the Plymouth City Council – two from the Health and Welfare Committee and one from the Education Committee. The Joint Management Committee meets quarterly, and up to December 31st, 1963 had held seven meetings.

The cost of maintenance in the first instance is being shared equally between the Regional Hospital Board and the City Council, for an initial period of three years, and these Authorities are also responsible for staffing their particular sections in the Clinic.

The building provides accommodation for a Day Hospital for different categories of psychiatric patients, facilities for therapeutic Social Clubs, rooms for individual and group psychotherapy, and for a co-ordinated psychiatric social work service for adults. This part of the building is known as the Adult Department. In another part of the building is a well designed Children's Section, providing the child psychiatry services for the Clinical area.

**Adult
Department
(i) Day Hospital**

Day hospitals are now a recognised service for psychiatric patients, but until the Nuffield Clinic was opened, there were none in this Clinical area.

The Day Hospital accommodation consists of three large rooms, an office, a kitchen, a bathroom and toilets. The Day Hospital was designed to accommodate an average daily attendance of fifty to sixty patients. The patients attending come into contact with psychiatric nurses, nurses, an occupational therapist, and have the opportunity of continuing to see the Psychiatrist who referred them to the Unit.

Patients started to attend on February 19th, 1963. The figures given below refer to the period up to and including December 31st, 1963.

TABLE 1

No. of patients referred	169
No. of male patients	69
No. of female patients	100

TABLE 2

No. of patients discharged	96
No. of male patients discharged	44
No. of female patients discharged	52

On the 31st December, 1963, there were 73 patients on the Day Hospital Register.

TABLE 3

<i>Sources of Referral</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Outpatient Dept. of Psychological Medicine	25	34	59
Psychiatric Hospital (Moorhaven, Moorfields and Marshal Clinic)	28	47	75
Others (P.S.W.'s, Nursing After-care and M.W.O.s)	16	19	35
	69	100	169

TABLE 4

<i>Disposal</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Home/Employment	21	19	40
Psychiatric Hospital:—			
(i) Admitted informally	10	20	30
(ii) Section 25	1	0	1
(iii) Section 29	1	2	3
Adult Training Centre	1	0	1
Unsuitable for Day Hospital	3	1	4
Failed to attend regularly, follow-up contact and patient then discharged	7	10	17
	44	52	96

The total attendances for the period under review was 7,979. The age range of patients attending was 15–86; the average age of male patients attending was 51 years; the average age of female patients attending was 48.

TABLE 5

<i>Age</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
15 — 24 years	7	12
25 — 34 years	14	8
35 — 44 years	16	25
45 — 54 years	9	18
55 — 64 years	9	17
65 — 74 years	14	14
75 and over	0	6
	69	100

TABLE 6

SUB-NORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>New cases notified:—</i>			
As unsuitable for education at school or after leaving school	19	5	24
From other sources	6	7	13
	25	12	37
<i>These were dealt with as follows:—</i>			
Provided with Community Care	22	11	33
Admitted to Hospitals	3	1	4

31 other patients were admitted to Hospitals.
72 other patients ceased to be under care.
15 other patients died.

On behalf of the Royal Western Counties Hospital, 6 patients were supervised whilst on leave in Plymouth.

The Local Health Authority were responsible for 915 patients at 31st December, 1963 comprised as follows:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Receiving Community Care.. .. .	287	244	531
In Hospital	210	174	384
	497	418	915

Table 7 gives details of the work that this Department has done during the year for mentally ill patients.

TABLE 7

MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS

Admissions to Hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Section 25 } (Observation and	19	39	58
Section 26 } Treatment)	2	6	8
Section 29 (Emergency)	37	71	108
Section 60 (Hospital orders through the Court)	3	1	4
Informal	37	54	91
	98	171	269

(ii) Social Work Service Dr. Matheson and four Mental Welfare Officers moved into their accommodation in the Plymouth Mental Health Department Nuffield Clinic on February 6th. This Department has continued as before the move, to be involved with the work with sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients. Table 8 below gives the details of this work for the year under review.

Children's Section It will be seen from Table 11 that in 1963 there were 327 new referrals to the Children's Section. It should be noted that the figures are also given for the years 1961 and 1962.

TABLE 8

	<i>At</i> 31.12.63	<i>At</i> 31.12.62	<i>At</i> 31.12.61
On Treatment Waiting List	19	30	32
On Diagnostic Waiting List	39	25	41

	<i>Year</i> 1963	<i>Year</i> 1962	<i>Year</i> 1961
New Referrals	327	306	282
Cases given full clinical investigation ..	210	219	215
Individual Treatment Interviews	1,194	1,125	1,158
Clinical Interviews by Psychologist ..	169	236	238
Home Visits by P.S.W.s	144	174	140
Cases closed	110	127	98
Cases undergoing Social Supervision ..	96	95	85

In Table 9, you will see that these referrals came from many sources. Throughout 1963, the Children's Section staff maintained close contact with the referral agencies, but for this contact to be really effective the amount of time given to this work must be increased by the appointment of additional staff. The additional staff required include the appointment of a Consultant Child Psychiatrist, the appointment of a Psychiatric Social Worker, the appointment of an Educational and/or Clinical Psychologist, and there is known to be a need for an increase in the amount of Remedial Teaching time available to certain children.

TABLE 9
SOURCES OF REFERRAL

	Year 1963	Year 1962	Year 1961
Family Doctors	108	93	78
School Medical Officers	47	68	72
Juvenile Court and Probation Officers ..	42	52	41
Other Consultants	43	49	40
Head Teachers	24	16	22
Children's Officers	20	8	14
Director of Education	11	1	2
Parents	14	9	10
M. & C.W.	—	1	1
Miscellaneous	18	9	2
Total ..	327	306	282

In Table 10, there is a summary showing the reasons for the children being referred.

TABLE 10
REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	<i>Year</i> 1963	<i>Year</i> 1962	<i>Year</i> 1961
Behaviour disorders	162	137	122
Anxiety (various manifestations)	43	28	54
Enuresis	15	19	40
Educational problems	21	17	11
Delinquency	41	44	29
Encopresis	5	10	5
Truanting	17	3	6
Hysteria	2	6	3
Mental Deficiency	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	19	41	11
Total ..	327	306	282

In Table 11 can be seen the age distribution of the children referred.

TABLE 11
AGE DISTRIBUTION

<i>Year</i>	<i>Under</i> <i>5 years</i>	<i>5 to 7</i> <i>years</i>	<i>7 to 9</i> <i>years</i>	<i>9 to 11</i> <i>years</i>	<i>11 to 13</i> <i>years</i>	<i>13 to 15</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Over</i> <i>15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
1963	26	39	43	65	44	82	28	327
1962	31	40	42	62	41	59	31	306
1961	16	38	43	49	47	61	28	282

K. F. WEEKS,
Medical Director.

Welfare Services

Senior Welfare Services Officer

H. J. PATERNOSTER, F.I.S.W.

Accommodation The accommodation now provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is:

Wolseley Home	...	...	...	...	...	99 males	56 females
"Glenfield"	...	...	...	...	...	27 females	
"Brightside"	...	...	...	...	...	26 males	
"Ingleside"	...	...	...	...	...	31 females	
"Lakeside"	...	...	...	...	...	36 mixed	
Cross Park House	...	...	...	...	...	32 mixed	
Whitleigh Home	...	...	...	...	...	41 mixed	
Granby Way	...	...	...	...	...	40 mixed	
Total						388	

Nearly all the smaller homes have been completely redecorated internally during the past year, and are looking extremely attractive and homely. A lift is to be provided at "Brightside" Home during 1964. This will be a great asset to the residents in this Home.

The new Home at Oates Road, Milehouse, which will provide additional accommodation for sixty persons of both sexes, is due for completion by the autumn of 1964, and it is hoped to transfer some residents from Wolseley Home into it so as to make a commencement of closing the East Wing at Wolseley Home.

		1963	1962
Admissions from Waiting List	... ..	113	113
Admissions (Emergencies)	... ..	51	55
Number of persons on Waiting List at end of year	... ..	52	41

The residents on their annual outing last summer went to Dartmouth, and this consisted of a trip by steamer from Totnes, which was most enjoyable as the weather was very kind.

Registration of Homes Under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, all Old Persons' and Disabled Persons' Homes must be registered with the Local Authority. The undermentioned Homes are so registered:—

St. Joseph's Home, Hartley ...	Accommodation	112 residents (mixed)
"Rosemont", Wingfield Villas ...	"	22 residents (mixed)
Torr Home for the Blind ...	"	72 residents (mixed)
2 Thorn Park Terrace, Mannamead ...	"	14 females
The Mount, Lipson ...	"	31 females
Widey Grange, Widey Lane, Crownhill ...	"	14 females
8 Apsley Road, Mutley ...	"	22 residents (mixed)
5 Ford Park Road, Mutley ...	"	14 females
10 Radford Park Road, West Hoe ...	"	12 males
11 Gleneagle Road ...	"	7 males
Astor Hall, for the Disabled, Stoke ...	"	30 residents (mixed)
Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth (Cheshire Foundation Home for the Sick)...	"	26 residents (mixed)

The Homes are visited and inspected at regular intervals to ensure that conditions of registration are being observed. No further Homes have been registered during 1963.

Boarding-out Scheme The Boarding-out Scheme of the Plymouth Guild of Social Service is still providing a most useful contribution in the care of the elderly. At present one hundred and thirty-six persons are boarded-out.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, it is the duty of the Local Authority to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of blind persons who are resident in this area. During the year, fifty-two persons were newly registered blind and nineteen partially sighted. It will be observed from the table following that eighty-four per cent of the registered blind are now over the age of fifty years. On the 31st December, 1963, the total number of registered blind was three hundred and ninety-six, and registered partially sighted was eighty-four.

There are three sighted Home Teachers of the Blind who work from the Health and Welfare Department offices at The Municipal Offices, and are the direct employees of the Plymouth City Council. The blind attend social and handicraft classes each week, and these are held at the Blind Institution for persons living in the City Centre and Prince Rock district of Plymouth. A social and handicraft class for the blind and partially sighted in the Devonport area still continues at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, St. Levan Road. The British Legion Hall at Crownhill is still used every Monday afternoon alternately for handicraft and social gatherings for the blind people in this area.

At the Blind Institution, North Hill, there are twenty-three journeymen, one journeywoman, and one trainee employed. New premises to be used as workshops for the blind are expected to be opened at their Centre in Stonehouse by the end of next May.

There are four Home Workers for the blind in Plymouth (one female, three males) and the men are all employed as piano tuners. The contract, which the Plymouth City Council grants the Blind Institution for the tuning of pianos in their schools, is most valuable in this respect. The female Home Worker is a Braille Copyist.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND—REGISTRATION

Year ended 31st December, 1963

TABLE I—AGE PERIODS OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Un-known	Total
M	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	5	4	9	8	28	17	20	37	16	11	5	-	165
F	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	5	6	14	25	25	19	58	36	22	14	-	231
Total	-	-	-	1	1	6	4	5	9	15	22	53	42	39	95	52	33	19	-	396

**FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY
SIGHTED PERSONS**

CIRCULAR 2/53

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Other</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Sect. F of Forms B.D.8 recommends :	18	7	-	46
(a) No treatment ...	-	-	-	12
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical) ...	18	7	-	34
(c) Educational ...	-	-	-	-
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	14	7	-	30

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Total number notified in 1963 ...	18	(including 1 outward transfer)
Number (a) vision lost ...	0	
(b) vision impaired ...	0	
(c) treatment continuing at end of year ...	1	

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The Register The number of new cases reported to the department together with the numbers on the register for the last three years are as follows:

	1961	1962	1963
New Cases	100	86	144
Register at 31st December, 1963	588	544	624

Analysis of the new cases and the total register for 1963 are shown in Tables I and II respectively.

Home Visiting 1,052 visits were made during the year. 358 problems were dealt with as follows:

Housing			44
Residential Accommodation			6
Training and Employment			22
Re-adjustment, handicrafts and social activities			40
Social problems			11
Modifications, aids and adaptations			146
Financial and material assistance			23
Other general problems			66
			358

Aids and Modifications Fifty-five cases were assisted with aids and modifications during the year, the approximate cost of this assistance being £508, of which £100 was recoverable from the persons concerned.

Diversional Employment

At the end of the year 130 cases were receiving occupational therapy and handicraft instruction as follows:—

In own homes	...	...	...	31
In handicraft classes	...	...	...	37
In Old People's Homes	...	...	...	62

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Beaumont Hut, Beaumont Park, was transferred to "Seven Trees" in April, and the Hut was then taken over as an occupational centre for the holding of handicraft classes. Within a few weeks the number of classes was increased to every afternoon from Monday to Friday.

In co-operation with the Education Department handicraft classes were also commenced for three severely disabled children of school age who were receiving home tuition only from that department. This provides the only opportunity these children have of meeting and playing with others of the same age group.

The total value of sales of goods completed under diversional employment was £1,067, the figures for the three previous years being £436, £633, and £836 respectively. Approximately half of this amount represented sales at the shop at Frankfort Gate.

Of the £1,067, approximately £800 represented recovery of cost of materials, the remaining £267 being profits returned to the patients.

Remunerative Employment

Eight persons were employed on leatherwork preparation and the making of plywood bases for canework during the year, two of this number subsequently returning to full-time employment.

The estimated value of all the articles produced was £300, whilst payments to individuals at piece rates totalled £60.

Disabled Drivers and Passengers

Identification labels continued to be issued during the year for drivers who have severe difficulty in walking, and the free parking facilities were extended to disabled passengers who experience the same difficulty.

Residential Accommodation

At the end of the year fifty registered handicapped persons were being maintained in local and national residential centres, including twenty in the Council's own Homes.

TABLE I
NEW CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS DURING 1963

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES										TOTALS	
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Workshops		Home Employment only		Incapable of Work		Children under 16		M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Amputation	9	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	-	-	20	9
Arthritis	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	24	-	-	8	25
Congenital malformations ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc. ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	6	7
General physical injuries ...	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	8	2
Organic nervous disorders ...	7	3	1	-	-	-	13	20	1	1	22	24
Nervous and Mental disorders ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	1
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
Other diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	90	4	4	4	1	45	67	70	1	1	70	70

TABLE II
REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1963

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES										TOTALS	
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Workshops		Home employment only		Incapable of work		Children under 16			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amputation ...	13 (11)	-	6 (3)	-	1	-	22	13	-	-	42	13
Arthritis ...	6 (5)	-	3 (2)	-	2	3	30	90	-	-	41	93
Congenital malformations ...	6 (4)	1 (1)	5 (1)	3	-	1	5	9	-	-	16	14
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc.	6 (6)	-	4 (1)	2	1	1	30	18	1	-	42	21
General physical injuries ...	5 (3)	1	5 (2)	-	2	2	14	22	-	-	26	25
Organic nervous disorders ...	21 (17)	6 (5)	24 (12)	13 (1)	4	11	62	81	4	2	115	113
Nervous and mental disorders	1 (1)	2 (1)	-	-	1	1	4	6	-	-	6	9
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	2 (1)	-	2 (2)	-	5	-	4	2	-	-	13	2
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	3 (3)	1 (1)	2 (1)	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	9	4
Other diseases ...	2 (2)	1 (1)	2	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	13	7
TOTALS ...	65	12	53	18	17	19	183	250	5	2	323	301

Figures in brackets indicate numbers recorded as being employed

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

The following table shows the state of the register at the 31st December, 1963:—

DEAF AND DUMB REGISTER

	<i>Under 16</i>		<i>16-64</i>		<i>65 and over</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Deaf with speech ...	4	3	24	14	1	2	29	19
Deaf without speech	5	3	35	41	7	2	47	46
Hard of Hearing ...	2	—	23	35	6	6	31	41
GRAND TOTAL ...							107	106

Two hundred and twenty-three visits were made to the deaf and hard of hearing on the register.

Three elderly deaf persons were admitted to Part III Accommodation, four were assisted with employment, one was provided with domiciliary occupational therapy, and one very young deaf child was provided with a special deaf aid.

Constant contact is being maintained with the Deaf and Dumb Mission, the Hard of Hearing Club, and Hartley School for the Deaf.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1949 & 1951

REMOVAL OF PERSONS NEEDING CARE AND ATTENTION

During 1963 it was not necessary to apply to the Magistrates' Court under the powers given by this Act for authority to move any elderly person in need of care and attention to a residential home or hospital.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Local Authority Scheme began in August, 1960. Treatment is given in existing clinics and also in the patient's home when necessary. Local chiropodists are paid by the session for work at clinics and by a fee per visit for domiciliary work.

Those eligible for treatment are men aged 65 years and over, and women aged 60 and over whose incomes do not exceed the amount of the national retirement pension or who receive a National Assistance allowance. The patient is charged 3/6 for a treatment at a clinic and 4/6 for a treatment at home.

During the first twelve months' operation of the service, 196 patients received 1,018 treatments at clinics and 133 patients received 798 treatments in their homes.

The demand for the service is increasing, and during 1963, 287 patients received 1,531 treatments at clinics and 217 patients received 1,631 home treatments. Clinic treatments have therefore increased by 513 and domiciliary visits by 842 in 1963.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer: MR. R. SAMPSON

Use of the Service The year under review has shown a marked increase in the number of patients carried and miles travelled. The total increases amount to 9,356 patients, and 27,175 miles. Rail journeys, however, showed a decrease of 82 patients, and an estimated reduction in mileage of 1,553. Five patients were sent to various distant hospitals by helicopter.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Injury or illness</i>	<i>Details of Distant Hospitals</i>
23rd May	M	Fractured skull and trachiotomy	Neuro-Surgical Unit. Frenchay Hospital, Bristol
25th July	M	Brain Tumor	Neuro-Surgical Unit. Frenchay Hospital, Bristol
1st August	F	Fracture Cervical Vertebrae	Fracture Unit - Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Bucks.
3rd Nov.	M	Renal Failure	Kidney Unit. Ham Green Hospital, Bristol
21st Dec.	M	Cerebral Haemorrhage	Neuro-Surgical Unit. Frenchay Hospital, Bristol

The excellent assistance rendered by the staffs of British Railways at Plymouth is still maintained, but their work is being made very difficult by reason of the fact that there are so few trains having coaches with "direct access" facilities. Not only does this make it difficult to get accommodation for "stretcher" cases from Plymouth, but it is reflected very often at the distant end where a patient may have to be taken a long journey by distant ambulance.

From May 7th, 1963, this Service has accepted on behalf of Devon County Council, all calls made on their Service between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. for the Plympton and Tavistock areas. These calls are then passed out by telephone to the Devon County ambulance drivers who are at their homes on "Stand-by" duty.

TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE

ROAD JOURNEYS	PLYMOUTH	DEVON	CORNWALL	TOTAL
Ordinary Removals ...	70,367	120	86	70,573
Mileage	240,745	4,207	2,907	247,859
Accidents and Emergencies	3,669	1	—	3,670
Mileage	18,534	10	—	18,544
Welfare Patients	10,876	—	—	10,876
Mileage	25,333	—	—	25,333
Total Patients ...	84,912	121	86	85,119
Total Mileage ...	284,612	4,217	2,907	291,736
RAIL JOURNEYS	198	4	26	228
	Approximate total rail mileage travelled by patients, 44,530 Average miles per patient 195.3			
VEHICLES	No new vehicles were obtained. The fleet at the end of the year consisted of fourteen ambulances and five dual- purpose vehicles			

Staff The number of driver/attendants at the end of the year was fifty-one. I should like to pay a special tribute to all the staff who kept the service going under the terrible conditions of last winter. The driving of ambulances, often to places avoided by all other vehicles, and carrying patients on stretchers in conditions such as were then experienced required a good deal of stamina.

The number of hours of voluntary assistance given by the St. John Ambulance Brigade again showed a decline, but nevertheless, such help was indeed valuable and much appreciated, particularly in the escorting of patients to distant parts of the Country. The total voluntary service given amounted to 1,237 hours for men and 893 for women.

General

The Service continues to be responsible for the following:

- (1) Accepting calls for the Port Medical Officers outside of normal office hours.
- (2) Receiving and dealing with emergency calls for midwives at all times.
- (3) Receiving and dealing with all calls made on the Corporation telephone exchange between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

**Civil
Defence**

The combined exercises were held at which volunteers of the Ambulance and First Aid Section manned ambulances and assisted at the Forward Medical Aid Unit. Four candidates passed their Standard Test.

Under the recent scheme whereby volunteers have to undertake a prescribed number of hours to obtain a bounty nineteen members qualified for this.

Temporary Sub-officer appointments were granted to ten members.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS

YEAR	PLYMOUTH		DEVON		CORNWALL		TOTAL	
	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1959	63,848	219,560	299	9,314	79	3,418	64,226	232,292
1960	69,860	239,789	285	7,188	70	2,902	70,215	249,879
1961	72,908	249,265	661	8,692	70	2,453	73,639	260,410
1962	75,519	255,678	176	6,428	68	2,455	75,763	264,561
1963	84,912	284,612	121	4,217	86	2,907	85,119	291,736

AVERAGE ROAD MILES PER PATIENT

1954 ...	3.507
1958 ...	3.511
1963 ...	3.343

Plymouth Port Health Authority

Deputy Port Medical Officer: DR. G. B. CARTER

SECTION I - STAFF

Mr. A. S. Kitt, Port Health Inspector, retired 31st March, 1963, after 49 years service with Plymouth Corporation, the last 18 years as Port Health Inspector.

Mr. L. Miller, appointed Port Health Inspector, 1st April, 1963.

No other staff changes.

SECTION II

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reporting as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious diseases on board</i>
			<i>By the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Port Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign Ports	707	910,037	54	590	7
Coastwise	1,359	852,589	—	978	—
Total	2,066	1,762,626	54	1,568	7

There was an increase of 60 ships entering the port compared with 1962, but the tonnage decreased by 129,945.

SECTION III

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers INWARDS	...	5,802
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	...	4,135

The total number of passengers remaining on board passenger-carrying vessels entering the Port of Plymouth (exclusive of the figure shown above) was 5,742.

There was a decrease of 778 passengers inwards and an increase of 422 passengers outwards over the figures for 1962.

The British Railways tender which transports inward and outward bound passengers between the shore and liners anchored in the Sound was withdrawn in October, as a result of the policy of discontinuing unremunerative services. This will result in the loss of most of the passenger traffic through the Port, but will not affect other shipping and trading activities.

PORT HEALTH

Cargo Traffic

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Foreign

Preserved meat and cheese from Holland.
Fresh fruit and vegetables from Holland and France.
Timber from Canada, Sweden and Finland.
Grain from Canada, Holland and France.
Fuel oil from Curacao and Trinidad.
Agricultural machinery from Sweden.
Fertilizers from Antwerp, Rotterdam and Wismar.
Potash from Antwerp.
Phosphates from Sfax.

Coastal

Coal from South Wales and North-East ports.
Vaporising oil, Gas oil, Petrol, Kerosene and Paraffin from Fawley, Hamble and Swansea.
Fertilizers from Middlesbrough, London and Immingham.
Cement from London.
Potatoes from Northern Ireland.
Cooking fats, tinned fruit, confectionery, sugar, Molasses and tinned vegetables from Liverpool.
Grain from Newport (I. o. W.).
Sand from Southampton.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

China clay.
Granite chippings.
Stores for Germany.
Scrap metals.

Principal PORTS from which ships arrive

<i>Asia and Australasia</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>Africa</i>
Sydney	Le Havre	Curacao	Sfax
Singapore	Kotka	Trinidad	Durban
Aden	Amsterdam	Vancouver	Casablanca
Calcutta	Antwerp	Barbados	Dakar
Abadar	Rotterdam	Bermuda	Capetown
	Rouen	Cuba	Beira
	Brest	Port of Spain	Mombasa
	Bremerhaven	New York	Freetown
	Caen	New Brunswick	
	Ghent	Georgetown	
	Hambourg		
	Gothenburg		
	Vigo		
	Bremen		
	St. Malo		
	Rieme		
	Morlaix		
	Gibraltar		
	Malta		

SECTION IV

INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic at the Port.

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLY

NO CHANGE

SECTION VI
PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

NO CHANGE

SECTION VII
SMALLPOX

(1) *Isolation Hospitals available.*

The first case or cases would be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall (Telephone: Liskeard 2385), staffed from the Scott Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth (Telephone: 51437). Physician Superintendent - Dr. D. F. Johnstone.

Should it appear likely that more extensive accommodation would be required, arrangements would be made for the Lee Mill Smallpox Hospital, at present used for geriatric cases, to be re-opened as a Smallpox Hospital.

(2) *Arrangements for the transport of cases to hospital*

The launch "Argus" of the Plymouth Port Health Authority, based at Millbay Docks, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 68000, Ext. 2229 by day, and Plymouth 68000, Ext. 2129 at night and weekends) is available to transport cases from ship to shore. The launch is equipped with a radio transmitter and receiver linked to the Plymouth Ambulance Headquarters.

Ambulances of the Plymouth City Council's Ambulance Service (Telephone: Plymouth 64101), are available to transport cases to hospital.

(3) *Smallpox Consultants*

Dr. W. H. St. John-Brooks, Office Telephone: Penzance 2382
West Cornwall Hospital, Home Telephone: Cockwells 356
Penzance, Cornwall.

Dr. J. Macrae, Office Telephone: Bristol 31165
Ham Green Isolation Hospital,
Ham Green, Bristol.

(4) *Facilities for the Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox*

Materials for the collection of specimens from suspected cases are always available at the Port Health Office, Plymouth.

Specimens are forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII
VENEREAL DISEASE

Location of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease and days and hours of attendance.

NO CHANGE

During the year 78 British and 28 Foreign seamen (total 106, compared with 120 in 1962) were treated at the Venereal Disease Clinic.

The Nationalities were as follows:—

British	....	....	78
Chinese	....	....	2
Dutch	....	....	11
German	....	....	3
Greek	....	....	4
Indian	....	....	2
Maltese	....	....	3
Portuguese	....	....	1
Rumanian	....	....	1
Swedish	....	....	1

SECTION IX
CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS
TABLE D

<i>Category</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year</i>		<i>Number of ships concerned</i>
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Chickenpox ..	2	—	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival <i>The following cases were isolated in the ship's hospital when the ships called at Plymouth and were allowed to proceed with the ship to destination:—</i>	Tuberculosis	1	—	1
	Chickenpox	3	—	1
	Typhoid fever	—	4	1
	Measles ..	2	—	1
	Chickenpox ..	5	—	2
Cases landed from other ships	—	—	—	—

SECTION X

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There were no cases of malaria brought to notice in ships arriving at Plymouth during the year.

SECTION XI

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No plague-infected or suspected ships entered the Port during the year.

SECTION XII

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

- (1) All ships arriving at the various wharves are boarded by the Port Health Inspector or Rodent Operator. Enquiries are made of the officers and crew as to evidence of rat infestation. Dock-sides, wharves and warehouses in dock areas are under constant surveillance for evidence of rodent infestation, and Foreman Stevedores are also questioned as to the presence of rats. Where evidence of rat infestation is found, trapping or poisoning is carried out by the Rodent Operator.
- (2) All rats caught are destroyed and some specimens found are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.
- (3) If necessary, deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. These fumigations are carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

The names of Commercial Contractors who have carried out the fumigation of vessels at this Port are:—

1. Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex.
2. London Fumigation Co., London, E.C.3.

Small infestations are dealt with by the Port Health Authority's Rodent Operator, using "Warfarin".

Observations confirm that rat-proofing principles are adopted in construction of all new vessels inspected.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports:

NIL

Rodents destroyed in docks, quays, wharves and warehouses:—

<i>Category</i>		<i>Number</i>
Black rats	....	2
Brown rats	....	27
Sent for examination	....	3
Infected with Plague	....	—

Number of rats presumed killed, based on amount of poison bait consumed: 248.

Number of mice presumed killed: 47.

NUMBER OF DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1963, FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

TABLE F

<i>Number of Deratting Certificates issued</i>					<i>Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued</i>	<i>Total Certificates issued</i>
<i>After fumigation with</i>		<i>After trapping</i>	<i>After poisoning</i>	<i>Total</i>		
<i>HCN</i>	<i>Other fumigant</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	—	—	—	—	46	46

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels during the year.

All vessels entering the Port carried a Deratting Exemption Certificate.

SECTION XIII
INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
	<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
1,568 vessels	—	2	2

SECTION XIV
PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948

NO CHANGE

SECTION XV
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

- (1), (2) and (3): NO CHANGE
- (4) During the year, the number of incoming aliens was 840. The number of outgoing aliens was 660.
- (5) NO CHANGE.

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR ALIENS MEDICALLY EXAMINED
No occasion arose to issue a formal certificate in respect of aliens medically examined.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS

- (1) No change in staff.
- (2) Total number of arriving Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act: 684.
- (3) Total number of Commonwealth citizens medically examined: 49.

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS
MEDICALLY EXAMINED

No certificates in respect of Commonwealth citizens medically examined were issued.

(5) Total number of Commonwealth citizens embarked: 479.

SECTION XVI
MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

NO CHANGE

Food Inspection During the year 278 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

There were 191 from foreign ports and 87 coastwise.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption consisted of:—

	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Potatoes	275	0	0	0	0
Carrots	4	16	2	10	0
Beetroot	1	7	0	0	0
Tinned Vegetables (mixed)			1	19	0½
Tinned Fruit and Fruit Juices (various)		2	3	0	7
Tinned Pilchards				11	6½
Tinned Salmon				14	4
Tinned Stewed Steak				3	6
Tinned Cooked Ham				11	15
Tinned Ox Tongue				14	0
Dates				17	0
TOTAL	281	7	1	17	7

No action was taken under the following Regulations:—

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1958.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and

Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.,) Regulations, 1960.

The following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Greenbank, Plymouth, for bacteriological examination:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Specimen</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Examination Required</i>	<i>Result</i>
12.8.63	Oysters	River Lynher	B. Coli	Faecal type E. Coli. not isolated
12.8.63	Oysters	River Tamar	B. Coli.	Faecal type 8 E. Coli. per ml. isolated
13.8.63	Oysters	Yealm, Oyster Fisheries	B. Coli.	2 colonies of E. Coli. per ml.
13.8.63	Water	River Yealm Oyster beds	B. Coli.	Probable no. of coliform organisms per 100 ml. - 50. Probable no. of Bact. Coli. (type 1) per 100 ml. - 50.
12.8.63	Water	River Lynher nr. Anthony Passage	B. Coli.	Probable no. of coliform organisms per 100 ml. - 1,600. Probable no. of B. Coli. (type 1) per 100 ml. - 900.
12.8.63	Water	River Tamar off Saltash	B. Coli.	Probable no. of coliform organisms per 100 ml. over 1,800 B. Coli (type 1) per 100 ml. - over 1,800
10.10.63	Oysters	Yealm, Oyster Fisheries	B. Coli.	Faecal type E. Coli. not isolated
12.12.63	Oysters	Yealm, Oyster Fisheries	B. Coli.	Faecal type E. Coli. not isolated
26.8.63	1 Black Rat	Millbay Docks	Bacillus Pestis	Culture 48 hrs. No evidence of Pasteurella Pestis infection
28.8.63	1 Black Rat	Foreshore, Queen Anne's Battery	Bacillus Pestis	Culture 48 hrs. No evidence of Pasteurella Pestis infection
13.12.63	1 Brown Rat	Millbay Docks	Bacillus Pestis	Culture 48 hrs. No evidence of Pasteurella Pestis Infection

Infectious Diseases

No major infectious disease occurred within the area of the Authority during 1963.

Cases landed at the Port

Two cases of infectious diseases were landed, and eighteen cases of non-infectious disease or injury.

Admission to hospital was required in fifteen of these eighteen cases.

Date	Case No.	Name	Age	Sex	Origin	Diagnosis	Disposition
12/10/63	12840	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12841	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12842	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12843	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12844	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12845	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12846	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12847	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12848	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12849	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12850	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12851	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12852	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12853	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12854	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12855	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12856	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12857	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12858	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12859	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital
12/10/63	12860	Yuan, Gwan	30	M	China	Acute enteritis	Admitted to hospital

School Health Service

Senior Medical Officer

DR. T. H. HARRISON

During 1963, the children were given routine medical inspections as Entrants and Leavers, and as Intermediates at the age of 9-plus to 10-plus years. In September, however, the Education Committee approved the report, which was included in the annual report for 1962, recommending that the routine medical inspections of Intermediates should be replaced by a system of selective medical inspections of children of all ages in the junior schools and departments, and by the end of the year arrangements had been made for this to be brought into operation at the beginning of 1964.

The general health of the children was satisfactory and the numbers attending the school clinics for the treatment of minor ailments and for ultra violet light treatment again declined and it seems probable that this is at least partly due to the continuing improvement in their health.

The cleanliness of the children, on the other hand, deteriorated and more were reported by the school nurses to be infested with vermin in some degree than for several years. The increase in infestation occurred in primary, secondary modern and special schools but in about a fifth of all the schools no infested children were found and in about half the schools less than 5% of the children were found infested during the year. Further powers for dealing with infestation on a family basis seem to be required, such as those which were contained in the Scabies Order, which was in force during the 1939-45 war, under which it was possible to inspect all the members of the family of an infested child and require any person found infested to be treated.

The revised forms of notification to parents that children require dental treatment, which were brought into use towards the end of 1962, were found to be satisfactory. They give a list of all dental practitioners in the city working in the general dental scheme and draw the attention of parents to the fact that free dental treatment for their children can be obtained either from dental practitioners in the scheme or at a school dental clinic.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports that the revised form has been much more successful than the previous one in getting treatment carried out and that many of the children who are found at the annual routine dental inspections to require no treatment have already been treated by dental practitioners working in the general dental scheme.

The building of the new Community Mental Health Centre in the grounds of Seven Trees was completed at the beginning of 1963 and the child guidance clinic was transferred there in February and occupies its own separate suite of rooms in the building, which has now been named "The Plymouth Nuffield Clinic". The conversion of the old Seven Trees building into a new school health and dental clinic was completed in December, and the medical and dental clinics were then transferred there from the old premises in Rowe Street. The child guidance clinic and the medical and dental clinics now have suitable, ample and excellent accommodation in their new premises.

Staff There was no appreciable alteration in the number of staff employed in the school health service during 1963, in terms of whole-time officers, although there were some changes in the personnel.

At the end of the year the numbers in the various sections were as follows.

MEDICAL, ETC.

Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	4.20
School Nurses	...	...	...	...	10.70
Speech Therapists	...	...	...	...	2.00

DENTAL

Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	4.23
Dental Surgery Assistants	...	...	...	...	4.23

CHILD GUIDANCE

Psychiatrists	...	...	...	...	0.93
Educational Psychologists	...	...	...	...	0.50
Psychiatric Social Workers	...	...	...	...	2.00

There was one change in the medical staff, Dr. M. H. B. Borthwick being appointed in February as a whole-time medical officer in the school health and maternity and child welfare departments, to replace Dr. D. M. Howells, who resigned at the end of 1962.

There were again many changes among the nursing staff, Nurses E. Back and A. Hewlett retiring and four other whole-time school nurses resigning for various reasons. Five school nurses were appointed during the year and at the end of 1963 there was only one whole-time school nurse who had been in the service for as long as two years, although several of the health visitors who had school nursing duties had had longer experience of the service. The total time given by the health visitors to the service was approximately equivalent to that of two whole-time school nurses.

The vacancy which had existed for the second whole-time speech therapist since July, 1962, was filled in September, 1963 by the appointment of Miss C. Brownlow. A part-time speech therapist was employed from January to April, 1963.

One of the four whole-time dental officers, Mr. G. C. Armitage, resigned in March, 1963 and was able to be replaced at once by Miss P. M. Simpson. One of the dental surgery assistants resigned in May and was replaced in June, but the vacancy for the dental auxiliary was not filled until January, 1964, when the twin dental surgeries at the new Seven Trees Clinic had been completed.

Medical Inspection

The detailed statistical tables relating to medical inspection are given at the end of this report.

1. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

A. Number of periodic medical inspections in the age groups.

				<i>Number of children inspected</i>
1. Entrants (1959 to 1954 age groups) ... ..	...	...	...	3,205
2. Intermediates (1953 to 1950 age groups) ... ..	...	...	...	2,964
3. Leavers (1949 and earlier age groups) ... ..	...	...	...	2,859
			TOTAL ...	9,028

The total of 9,028 children medically inspected compares with 9,052 in 1962 and 9,902 in 1961. More entrants and less leavers were inspected in 1963 than in 1962, the decline in the number of leavers being due to the total number in the leaver group being less in 1963.

B. *Number of CHILDREN found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment (including those already under treatment).*

	Number inspected	(i) <i>Requiring treatment for defective vision (excluding squint)</i>		(ii) <i>Requiring treatment for all other defects</i>		(iii) <i>Total individual children requiring treatment</i>	
		Num-ber	per 1,000	Num-ber	per 1,000	Num-ber	per 1,000
		1. Entrants	3,205	117	36.5	579	180.7	639	199.4
2. Intermediates	2,964	361	121.8	394	132.9	691	233.1
3. Leavers	2,859	465	162.6	389	136.1	740	258.8
TOTALS	9,028	943	104.5	1,362	150.9	2,070	229.3

The total of 104.5 per 1,000 children inspected who were found to require treatment for defective vision compares with 96.7 per 1,000 in 1962 and 98.2 per 1,000 in 1961.

The total of 150.9 per 1,000 children who were found to require treatment for all defects other than defective vision compares with 153.3 per 1,000 in 1962 and 155.8 per 1,000 in 1961.

C. *Number of DEFECTS found per 1,000 children inspected at periodic medical inspections whether requiring treatment or observation.*

	1963	1962	1961
Skin	40.3	36.9	36.1
Vision	148.2	153.2	120.5
Squint	28.9	25.5	21.3
Otitis Media	10.2	10.3	11.4
Heart	12.4	11.8	8.3
Lungs	30.7	25.8	35.8
Hernia	2.9	2.6	2.2

It will be seen that in 1963 there was some increase over the previous two years in the total number of skin and heart defects found, and in squints and herniae.

D. Number of NEW DEFECTS found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment.

Table 2C at the end of this report gives the total number of defects, old and new, found requiring treatment for each disease and for each age group, and the number of new defects, divided into those which were already under treatment at the time of the periodic medical inspection and those which were not.

The figures show that in the intermediate age group a total of 782 defects was found requiring treatment and that only 50 of these were new defects. Of these 50 new defects only 25 were not already under treatment; and 15 of the 25 were defects of vision. The figures thus again show that the routine medical inspection of intermediates is no longer either necessary or worthwhile.

E. SELECTIVE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS for children in junior schools and departments.

As mentioned at the beginning of this report, the Education Committee approved in September, 1963 the recommendation that the routine medical inspections of intermediates should be replaced by selective medical inspections of children in junior schools and departments.

In the special report on this it was stated that a letter describing the selective examination scheme and the method of selection, with a questionnaire for the parents to complete and return, would be sent to all parents when their children entered the junior school at age of 7 to 8 years. This will be the procedure when the scheme has been in operation for a year, but to commence the scheme it was necessary to send the letter and questionnaire to the parents of children of all ages in the junior schools to inform them of the scheme and give them the opportunity of having their children examined, as otherwise children over the age of 7 to 8 years would have had neither a routine examination nor the chance of being selected.

The questionnaire being used is practically the same as that used by the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council and a copy of it is given on page 221 of the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education for 1960 and 1961. The completed questionnaires so far received have been satisfactorily completed and are being examined with the medical record cards when the selections are made.

The letters and questionnaires are sent to the head teachers and distributed by them to the parents and the completed questionnaires are collected by them and forwarded to the school health service office. The teachers are sent a covering letter, and a copy of the report made to the Education Committee, and are asked to give particulars of any children they suggest for selection when forwarding the completed questionnaires. Representatives of the teachers were consulted before the report was made to the Education Committee.

F. Attendance of parents at periodic medical inspections.

				<i>Number of children inspected</i>	<i>Number of parents attending</i>	<i>Percentage of parents attending</i>
1. Entrants	...	...	...	3,205	2,572	80.2
2. Intermediates	...	...	...	2,964	1,928	65.0
3. Leavers	...	...	...	2,859	395	13.8
TOTALS				9,028	4,895	54.2

The total percentage of parents attending compares with 53.8% in 1962 and 50.2% in 1961. The percentage attending for entrants compares with 80.9% in 1962 and 77.9% in 1961, and that for leavers with 17.5% in 1962 and 16.7% in 1961.

G. Reports to family doctors after the final inspection before leaving school.

In 1963 reports were sent on only two children. It would seem, therefore, that there were few serious or permanent defects which were believed to be unknown to the family doctors by the time the children left school and in Table 2C. at the end of this report it will be seen that at the leavers examinations only 75 new defects were found which were not under treatment at the time of medical examination. 32 of these were defects of vision and 24 of skin, and the latter would be unlikely to be either serious or permanent.

2. *OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Special inspections and re-inspections).*

	<i>Special</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re-inspections</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Ordinary cases seen at school clinics and schools and children seen for ascertainment as handicapped pupils, excluding educationally subnormal, and all other special examinations, except as follows ...	2,486	1,297	3,783
2. For fitness for:—			
(a) Employment after school hours	471	—	471
(b) Entertainment licences ...	6	—	6
(c) Swimming instruction ...	103	—	103
(d) Boxing	312	—	312
(e) Entry to teacher training colleges	103	—	103
3. For defective hearing:—			
(a) Audiometer sweep tests ...	69	—	69
(b) Full investigation	60	107	167
4. For ascertainment as educationally subnormal pupils	203	139	342
5. At Day Open-Air School	—	402	402
6. At E.S.N. Special Schools	—	254	254
7. At Children's Homes	157	248	405
TOTALS	3,970	2,447	6,417

The total of 3,970 special inspections (new cases) compares with 4,147 in 1962 and 4,495 in 1961, the decline being in the numbers of ordinary cases seen at the school clinics.

The total of 2,447 re-inspections compares with 3,570 in 1962 and 4,363 in 1961, the decrease being in the number of re-inspections of ordinary cases seen at school clinics.

The improved health of the children and advances in treatment may very well be the cause of these decreases, which are occurring nationally. Some authorities have now discontinued their minor ailment clinics but there is still a need for them in certain districts of the city, although it is much less than it was.

Candidates for Entry to Teacher Training Colleges and Teachers.

The number of 103 candidates examined for fitness for entry to teacher training colleges compares with 105 in 1962 and 114 in 1961. The number of teachers examined on appointment to the authority was 17, compared with 1 in 1962 and 9 in 1961.

Children absent from school for medical reasons.

REPORT OF DR. L. N. TRETOWAN

School Medical Officer

"The scheme described in last year's annual report, whereby a school medical officer is allocated one morning a week to consult with education welfare officers and general practitioners, with regard to any child who is attending school irregularly, has continued throughout the year. It has functioned very satisfactorily and with benefit to all concerned, and the general practitioners have continued to be most co-operative and helpful.

One effect of this scheme has been that whereas the number of children attending the authority's open air school had been steadily decreasing during recent years the school is now filled to capacity."

School Premises The annual inspections of school premises were continued and all except four of the schools were re-inspected during the year. Three of these four were re-inspected in January, 1964.

There were no changes in the arrangements for notifying the Director of Education of defects found or improvements required and these were dealt with by him wherever possible.

Handicapped Children The arrangements for the ascertainment of handicapped children remained unaltered during the year.

A. Number of children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes.

	1963	1962	1961
1. Blind	2	1	1
2. Partially sighted	3	1	1
3. Deaf	5	—	—
4. Partial hearing	7	6	7
5. Physically handicapped	16	15	17
6. Delicate	15	17	12
7. Maladjusted	24	22	12
8. Educationally subnormal	86	51	71
9. Epileptic	1	—	1
10. Speech defects	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	159	113	122

It will be seen that there was an increase in 1963 over the previous two years in the numbers of children newly assessed as blind, partially sighted, deaf, maladjusted, and in particular, educationally subnormal.

B. Number of handicapped children at special schools in January, 1964.

	<i>At Maintained Special Schools. Day Pupils</i>	<i>At non-Maintained Special Schools. Boarding Pupils</i>	<i>At Independent Schools</i>	<i>Boarded in Homes</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Blind	—	5	—	—	5
2. Partially Sighted	—	7	—	—	7
3. Deaf	27	2	—	—	29
4. Partial Hearing	21	—	—	—	21
5. Physically Handicapped	40	6	24	—	70
6. Delicate	19	3	—	1	23
7. Maladjusted ...	11	5	33	6	55
8. Educationally Subnormal ...	286	17	10	—	313
9. Epileptic	5	2	—	—	7
0. Speech Defects	1	1	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	410	48	67	7	532

The total of 532 handicapped children at special schools in January, 1964 compares with 510 in January, 1963 and 470 in January, 1962 as follows:—

	<i>January 1964</i>	<i>January 1963</i>	<i>January 1962</i>
1. Blind	5	3	2
2. Partially sighted	7	7	6
3. Deaf	29	27	31
4. Partial hearing	21	24	17
5. Physically handicapped ..	70	85	75
6. Delicate	23	24	20
7. Maladjusted	55	37	19
8. Educationally subnormal ..	313	300	296
9. Epileptic	7	2	4
10. Speech defects	2	1	—
TOTALS	532	510	470

In January, 1964 there was an increase over the previous two years in the numbers of children at special schools who were blind, maladjusted, educationally subnormal and epileptic and with speech defects, the increase in the number of maladjusted children being particularly marked.

C. Handicapped children at independent schools

The 67 children at independent schools were placed as follows:-

<i>School</i>	<i>Number of children</i>	<i>Handicap</i>
1. St. Hilliard's School, Mickleton, Campden, Glos.	8 boys	Maladjusted
2. Pitt House Junior School, Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon	1 boy	Educationally subnormal
3. The Royal Alexandra and Albert School, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey	1 boy	Maladjusted
4. Heathercombe Brake School, Manaton, Newton Abbot, Devon	5 boys and girls	Physically handicapped
5. The Salesian School, Blaisdon Hall, Longhope, Glos.	3 boys	Maladjusted
6. The Farmhill House School, Stroud, Glos.	1 boy	Educationally subnormal
7. Salmon's Cross School, Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey	1 boy	Maladjusted
8. The Marist Convent School, Paignton, Devon	1 girl	Maladjusted
9. St. Christopher's School, Kenwith Lodge, Westbury Park, Bristol	2 boys	Educationally subnormal
10. Childscourt School, Lattiford House, Wincanton, Somerset	5 boys	Maladjusted
11. Pitt House Senior School, Higher Lincombe Road, Torquay, Devon	8 boys	Educationally subnormal and maladjusted
12. The Stella Maris Convent, Lakenham, Northam, N. Devon	1 girl	Maladjusted
13. Unlawater House School, Newnham-on-Severn, Glos.	8 boys and girls	Maladjusted
14. Farney Close School, Bolney Court, Bolney, Sussex	1 girl	Maladjusted
15. Oxtton House School, Kenton, Exeter, Devon	1 girl	Maladjusted
16. St. Andrew's School, Knowle Hale, Bridgwater, Somerset	1 boy	Maladjusted
17. Plymouth School for Spastic Children, Trengeath, Hartley, Plymouth, Devon	19 boys and girls	Spastics
TOTAL	67	

D. Handicapped children boarded in homes.

The 7 children boarded in Homes were placed as follows:—

<i>Boarding Home</i>	<i>Number of children</i>	<i>Handicap</i>
1. Halcom House Hostel, Taunton, Somerset	1 girl	Maladjusted
2. Hillaway Homes, Hapstead, Buckfastleigh, Devon	1 girl	Delicate
3. Mountstephen House Hostel, Uffculme, Cullompton, Devon	4 boys	Maladjusted
4. Dr. Barnardo's Home, Horsington House, Horsington, Somerset	1 boy	Maladjusted
	—	
TOTAL ..	7	—

E. Handicapped children educated otherwise than at school

In January, 1964, 6 children were being educated at Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth and 11 at home, all physically handicapped except one being educated at home, who was maladjusted.

The total of 17 compares with 21 in January, 1963 and 21 in January, 1962.

F. Children unsuitable for education at school

During 1963, 20 children were recorded as unsuitable for education at school under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959, compared with 14 in 1962 and 18 in 1961.

REPORT OF DR. L. N. TRETHOWAN, SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

**Defective
Hearing
Audiology
Clinic**

"The arrangements for ascertaining the hearing ability of children suspected by medical officers, nursing sisters or teachers of being deaf were the same as have been described in previous annual reports.

Children attending ordinary schools and known to be partially deaf were re-examined periodically to ensure that there had been no deterioration in their hearing, that they continued to sit in a favourable position in the classroom and that their educational progress was not being unduly affected. It is still thought that there are a sufficiently large number of children in the City who use hearing aids and attend ordinary schools to justify the appointment of a peripatetic teacher of the deaf to assist them.

AUDIOLOGY CLINIC

The audiology clinic continued to be held fortnightly on Saturday mornings. Thirty-two children were seen, 25 for the first time, and 13 of the latter were referred from other local authorities.

Most of the children were referred because of delayed speech or speech defects and deafness was excluded as the cause in all except four children. Two of these children were considered to be profoundly deaf. One is now attending the nursery class at Hartley House School and the other, who was less than two years old, the nursery at Nelson Gardens. Arrangements were made for her to attend the nursery because both her parents are deaf and do not speak and it was thought that the child should be among normal speaking people as soon as possible, so that she could observe the normal speech patterns on the lips of speaking people. The third child was suspected of possibly having a high frequency deafness and will be kept under observation and retested to confirm or eliminate this possibility. The fourth child, who was referred from another authority, was blind. She was considered to be partially deaf and has been provided with a hearing aid and home tuition by a peripatetic teacher of the deaf.

This year, there was again a case of a very young child who stopped talking after being in hospital, but she is now talking well again.

When children from other authorities are seen at the audiology clinic the peripatetic teacher of the deaf of the authority concerned is invited to attend and almost invariably does."

In February, 1964 the Education Committee approved the appointment of a peripatetic teacher of the deaf, as from September, 1964.

Cleanliness Inspections and Other Work of the School Nurses

There was a further increase during 1963 in the number of children found with infested heads by the school nurses. The total number of individual children which was 1,100, compares with 774 in 1962, 367 in 1961 and 371 in 1960.

The total percentage of children on the registers of the Authority's schools, found infested, which was 3.5%, compares with 2.4% in 1962 and 1.1% in both 1961 and 1960, but the percentage varied with the type of school, as follows:—

	<i>Number of children on registers at beginning of year</i>	<i>Number of individual examinations of children</i>	<i>Number of individual children found infested</i>	<i>% of individual children on registers found infested</i>
Primary Schools ..	19,048	123,471	829	4.4
Secondary Schools ..	12,260	49,718	234	1.9
Special Schools ..	410	6,224	37	9.0
TOTALS ..	31,718	179,413	1,100	3.5

The 4.4% of children found infested in primary schools compares with 3.1% in 1962 and the 1.9% in secondary schools with 1.4% in 1962. The 9.0% in special schools compares with 0.2% in 1962 but the large increase was due to an increase in one of them, viz. that for educationally subnormal girls and juniors where virtually no infestation was reported in 1962, which was, however, most unusual.

There was a considerable difference in the percentage of children found infested in individual schools of the same type as follows:—

	<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Secondary Schools</i>	<i>Special Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
No infestation	10	8	1	19
Less than 5% of children infested	34	18	1	53
5% to 10% of children infested ..	15	6	1	22
Over 10% of children infested ..	12	1	1	14
TOTALS ..	71	33	4	108

The number of schools with no infestation declined from 43 in 1962 to 19 in 1963, but the number with less than 5% of children found infested increased from 46 in 1962 to 53 in 1963, while the number of schools with more than 5% increased from 16 in 1962 to 36 in 1963.

The increase in infestation occurred in spite of every effort by the school nurses to deal with the infested children as soon as they were found but at some schools there were always certain children who were found to be re-infested each time they were re-examined by the nurses. It is unfortunate that there are now no powers to inspect and treat all the members of a family in the case of infestation, in the same as was possible under the Scabies Order, which was in force while the Defence Regulations were in operation during the 1939–1945 war.

Screening tests of vision and hearing carried out by the school nurses.

	<i>Number of children tested by nurses</i>	<i>Number of children referred to School Medical Officers</i>
(1) VISION TESTS:		
Primary Schools	18,532	336
Secondary Schools	12,023	328
Special Schools	366	—
TOTALS ..	30,921	664

	<i>Number of children tested by nurses</i>	<i>Number of children referred to School Medical Officers</i>
(2) HEARING TESTS:		
Primary Schools	10,470	61
Secondary Schools	2,113	11
Special Schools	314	-
TOTALS ..	12,897	72

The number of children whose vision was tested by the school nurses compares with 28,244 in 1962 and 31,115 in 1961, and the number whose hearing was tested with 10,275 in 1962 and 10,709 in 1961.

REPORT OF MISS M. HORNBY
Superintendent Health Visitor.

"The school nursing staff again had many changes. Six of the 9 sisters left the department during the year—two, Miss Hewlett and Miss Back retired, three resigned for domestic reasons and one joined the child care staff of the Children Department. Five new members joined us. In addition, the health visitor's work with the schools amounted to the equivalent of two school nursing staff. The work was, therefore, well covered.

During the year the sisters made:—

1,664 Home Visits
 179,413 Cleanliness inspections at schools
 2,643 Visits to schools

and they attended:—

935 Minor ailment sessions

and gave :

25,728 treatments for minor ailments at the clinics and Maker Camp

Maker Camp was as usual covered for the summer period."

Medical Treatment

The school clinic arrangements at the time of writing this report are as follows:—

SCHOOL CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officers' Clinics</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinics</i>	<i>Ultra Violet Light Clinic by appointment</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinics by appointment</i>
1. Seven Trees Clinic, Baring Street	Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Audiology Clinic on alternate Saturday mornings at 9.30 a.m. by appointment	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	Monday 9 a.m. Thursday 9 a.m.	Monday 9 a.m. Tuesday 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Thursday 4 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. Friday 2 p.m.
2. Stonehouse Clinic, Peel Street	Friday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officers' Clinics</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinics</i>	<i>Ultra Violet Light Clinic by appointment</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinics by appointment</i>
3. Devonport Clinic, Outram Villa, Albert Road, Devonport	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	Wednesday 2 p.m.
4. North Prospect Clinic, North Prospect School, Swilly	Wednesday 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	Monday 2 p.m. Tuesday 2 p.m. Friday 2 p.m.
5. St. Budeaux Clinic, Stirling Road, St. Budeaux	Thursday 2 p.m.	Monday 3.30 p.m. Thursday 3.30 p.m.	—	Friday 9 a.m.
6. Honicknowle Clinic, Montacute Avenue, Honicknowle	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	Wednesday 9 a.m.
7. Efford Clinic, 121 Efford Road	Tuesday 3.30 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Thursday 3.30 p.m.	—	Monday 4 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m.
8. Child Guidance Clinic, Children's Department, Plymouth Nuffield Clinic, Seven Trees, Baring Street	Children are seen by appointment. The psychiatrists attend Monday p.m.; Tuesday p.m.; Wednesday p.m.; Thursday a.m. and p.m.; Friday p.m. The clinic is open whole time.			

The Seven Trees school clinic and the Child Guidance Clinic are open throughout the year. The other clinics are closed during school holidays apart from specially arranged appointments.

Cases treated at the School Clinics and elsewhere.

The totals of the numbers of cases treated by the school health service staff and those known to have been treated elsewhere are given for the various defects in Table 3 at the end of this report.

Eye Diseases, defective vision and squint.

The total of 534 cases of external diseases of the eye given in Table 3A compares with 538 in 1962 and 632 in 1961. Of the 534 cases in 1963, 147 were treated at the school clinics, compared with 290 in 1962 and 236 in 1961. The other cases were known to have been treated at the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary.

All the 1,503 cases with errors of refraction were dealt with at the Eye Infirmary and compare with 1,657 in 1962 and 1,539 in 1961. The school medical officers referred 444 of the cases to the Eye Infirmary compared with 447 in 1962 and 474 in 1961.

All the 1,262 children who were prescribed glasses were seen at the Eye Infirmary and the figure compares with 1,266 in 1962 and 1,221 in 1961.

Diseases and defects of the ear, nose and throat.

The school medical officers referred 46 children to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons, compared with 57 in 1962 and 87 in 1961.

All the 156 cases which received treatment, other than operative treatment, were treated at the school clinics and the figure compares with 164 cases in 1962 and 141 in 1961.

The six children who were known to have been provided with hearing aids compare with 5 in 1962 and 8 in 1961.

Diseases of the skin.

The school medical officers referred only 5 children to the Consultant Dermatologist, compared with 38 in 1962 and 23 in 1961. The number referred in 1963 was less because most of the cases of plantar warts were dealt with by cauterisation at a school clinic.

All the 999 cases of diseases of the skin were treated at the school clinics and the figure compares with 949 in 1962 and 667 in 1961. The 27 cases of scabies treated compare with 18 in 1962 and 16 in 1961, and the 13 cases of impetigo with 25 in 1962 and 24 in 1961.

School Medical Officer

PLANTAR WARTS

"Until September, 1962 the only method of treatment of plantar warts carried out in school clinics was superficial curettage and local application. This meant that many visits to the clinic were necessary and much time had to be missed from school, and generally speaking, the results obtained were disappointing.

In September, 1962 another method of treatment was commenced at Stonehouse Clinic, and I am indebted to Dr. Peck of Dr. Sweet's dermatological department at Greenbank hospital for instructing me in this method, which consists of complete removal of the wart under local anaesthesia, followed by saucerisation of the cavity and final cauterisation by electro-cautery. The treatment is painless, apart from the initial injection of the local anaesthetic, and amongst the advantages of this method is the fact that only one attendance for treatment is usually needed. Warts in other regions, e.g. hands and legs, have been similarly treated when time has permitted.

Parents are sent appointments by post, and each child is given an appointment to attend to be followed-up in order to assess the result of treatment. Apart from school holidays, when many of the appointments sent are not kept, it is not possible to devote an entire session to this treatment, and cases have to be treated during my weekly school clinic.

The following table gives an analysis of cases during the period September, 1962 - December, 1963:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Total number of cases sent for	84	115	199
2. Total number of cases who attended	57	86	143
3. Cases with plantar warts only	35	52	87
4. Cases with plantar warts and warts elsewhere	3	1	4
5. Cases with no plantar warts (i.e. warts in other sites only)	17	24	41
6. Total number of plantar warts	73	91	164
7. Number who attended for follow-up ..	39	61	100

The largest number of plantar warts in any one case was nine. Of the cases who attended for follow-up:—

- (i) infection was seen in one case only – a plantar wart. This responded to conservative measures.
- (ii) Two instances of recurrence were seen, one in a plantar wart, and one in hand warts, the latter being so near the nails, that it was not possible to remove them completely.
- (iii) all other cases had healed, or were healing, satisfactorily.”

Other defects.

All the 2,937 minor ailments were treated at the school clinics and the figure compares with 4,755 in 1962 and 4,948 in 1961. The 28 cases given ultra violet light were also treated at the school clinics and compare with 50 in 1962 and 74 in 1961.

The number of children referred to the Consultant Paediatrician by the school medical officers was 28 compared with 16 in 1962 and 13 in 1961, and to the Consultant General Surgeons 19 compared with 19 in 1962 and 16 in 1961. A total of 17 children was referred to the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeons, compared with 13 in 1962 and 25 in 1961.

REPORT OF DR. K. F. WEEKS

Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Director of Plymouth Nuffield Clinic, "Seven Trees", Plymouth

Child Guidance Clinic "The facilities of the Child Guidance Clinic, Catherine Street, Plymouth, continued to be available throughout the year. On February 11th the Clinic was transferred to new, ample and excellent accommodation, in its own suite of rooms, in the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic. From that time it became known as the Children's Section of the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic and came under the general supervision of the Medical Director.

The figures for the year are given in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. As in previous reports the reasons for referral are as given by the referring agents.

TABLE 1

<i>Sources of Referral</i>	<i>Year 1963</i>	<i>Year 1962</i>	<i>Year 1961</i>
Family Doctors	108	93	78
School Medical Officers	47	68	72
Juvenile Court and Probation Officers ..	42	52	41
Other Consultants	43	49	40
Head Teachers	24	16	22
Children's Officers	20	8	14
Director of Education	11	1	2
Parents	14	9	10
Maternity and Child Welfare	-	1	1
Miscellaneous	18	9	2
TOTAL ..	327	306	282

TABLE 2

<i>Reasons for Referral</i>	<i>Year</i> 1963	<i>Year</i> 1962	<i>Year</i> 1961
Behaviour disorders	162	137	122
Anxiety (various manifestations)	43	28	54
Enuresis	15	19	40
Educational problems	21	17	11
Delinquency	41	44	29
Encopresis	5	10	5
Truancy	17	3	6
Hysteria	2	6	3
Mental deficiency	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	19	41	11
TOTAL	327	306	282

TABLE 3

	<i>At</i> 31.12.63	<i>At</i> 31.12.62	<i>At</i> 31.12.61
On treatment waiting list	19	30	32
On diagnostic waiting list	39	25	41
	<i>Year</i> 1963	<i>Year</i> 1962	<i>Year</i> 1961
New referrals	327	306	282
Cases given full clinical investigation	210	219	215
Individual treatment interviews ..	1,194	1,125	1,158
Clinical interviews by psychologist ..	169	236	238
Home visits by psychiatric social workers	144	174	140
Cases closed	110	127	98
Cases undergoing social supervision ..	96	95	85

TABLE 4
AGE DISTRIBUTION

Year	Under 5 years	5 to 7 years	7 to 9 years	9 to 11 years	11 to 13 years	13 to 15 years	Over 15 years	Total
1963	26	39	43	65	44	82	28	327
1962	31	40	42	62	41	59	31	306
1961	16	38	43	49	47	61	28	282

During the year the average number of medical sessions weekly has been eight. The number of Consultant sessions has remained at four and it is hoped that a whole-time Consultant in Child Psychiatry will be appointed in the not too distant future.

Regular meetings with the Doctors and Health Visitors of the Health Departments of Devon County and Plymouth have continued to be held throughout the year.

It should be noted that it is intended to submit an Annual Report of the work of the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic to the General Management Committee in April 1964. It is hoped that this report will contain a detailed analysis of the figures given above.

Finally, the Clinic staff would like to thank Dr. Harrison for his interest and support, and to wish him every happiness in his retirement."

REPORT OF MISS K. J. NIXON AND MISS C. BROWNLOW:—

“Staff.

Speech Therapy Miss Nixon continued whole-time throughout the year. From January to April, 1963 Mrs. Mosdell was employed part-time, for five sessions a week, and in September, 1963 Miss Brownlow commenced whole-time and the service now has two whole-time speech therapists.

Clinics.

There were many alterations in the clinic sessions during the year but since September, 1963 speech therapy sessions have been held as follows:—

	<i>sessions</i>
Central clinic	5
North Prospect clinic	3
Mount Tamar special (E.S.N.) school ...	2
Honicknowle clinic	1
Ernesettle primary school	1
Albert Road clinic	1
Morice Town primary school	1
St. Budeaux clinic	1
Austin Farm primary school	1
Bull Point primary school	1
Whitleigh primary schools	1
Highfield primary schools	1
Efford clinic	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hartley House school for the deaf ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL ...	20

Treatment.

Number of children treated	337
Number discharged	72
Waiting list on 31st December, 1963 ...	46

Types of defects treated.

Dyslalia	267
Educationally subnormal	31
Stammer	25
Cleft palate	4
Alalia	3
Dysphonia	3
Partially deaf + cerebral palsy	3
Cerebral palsy + stammer	1
TOTAL ...	337

Since Miss Brownlow joined the staff it has been possible to hold speech therapy sessions at schools where the head teachers had requested the attendance of a speech therapist, viz:—

- Austin Farm primary school
- Bull Point primary school
- Whitleigh primary school

It has also been possible to hold another session at Mount Tamar special (E.S.N.) school."

REPORT OF MR. R. M. MAYNARD

Principal School Dental Officer

"Staff.

Dental Inspection and Treatment Mr. G. C. Armitage resigned on 9th March, 1963 and was replaced at Stonehouse Clinic on 11th March, 1963 by Miss P. M. Simpson. The three part-timers at Crownhill clinic left during the year, two to open surgeries in Plymouth. The other left the city. The effective dentist strength averaged 4.23 whole-time dentists, slightly lower than in 1962.

Treatment.

A total of 11,842 fillings was inserted in 10,420 teeth, an increase in both the number of permanent and temporary teeth filled. With the greatly increased work done for children by dentists in the general dental service, it has become possible to pay greater attention to the temporary teeth, and while in 1961 only 244 temporary teeth were filled, in 1963 the figure was 1,538.

During the year, 1,696 treatment sessions were worked, during which 10,154 permanent fillings, and 1,688 temporary fillings were inserted, or an average of 6 permanent, and 1 temporary filling per session. The ratio of permanent teeth filled to permanent teeth extracted was 8,882/1,237 or 7:1.

Inspections.

The total number of children on the rolls was 31,718, and of these 29,696 were inspected at the annual school inspections, a slight fall on 1962 (30,059), and 55% were found to require treatment.

The working of the new scheme.

The year 1963 was the first full year of the scheme, started in November, 1962, under which on the back of the "Notification of treatment required" form, there is printed a list of the Plymouth dentists working in the general dental service and parents' attention is drawn to the fact that they are free to take their children and get treatment under the general dental service scheme.

During the year, 6,118 forms were received in which parents indicated that they wished to take their children to private dentists, and 2,521 forms were returned by the dentists, made up as follows:—

1,359 children made dentally fit
100 where some treatment has been given
1,062 where no treatment was given

The scheme is however much more successful in getting the work done than these figures indicate, for many of those for whom no treatment was required had already been treated privately.

The new form has worked as a very good publicity measure for the dental service available in Plymouth and there is no doubt that many children are now getting a six, or even four-monthly check up, whereas the local authority staff is unable to do more than an annual inspection. A marked improvement has resulted in the condition of the children's mouths, that is to say in the number of teeth filled.

The more fundamental problem of preventing decay received a setback as the City Council refused to agree to the fluoridation of the water supply, which had been recommended by the Medical Officer of Health.

Dental Health Education.

During the year the distribution of pamphlets and posters was continued on a considerable scale, but many doubt the efficiency of methods directed at the young child primarily, for it is the young mother who plans the family meals and buys the food. There would appear to be a need for more plugs for dentistry on the B.B.C., and Commercial television than there have been in the past year."

Mass Radiography of School Leavers

The number of reports received from the Plymouth Mass Radiography Unit were as follows:—

Children with satisfactory films	...	...	...	...	...	2,386
Children recalled and subsequently reported as satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	21
Children on whom special reports were made	...	...	...	...	...	57
					TOTAL	<u>2,464</u>

The total compares with 2,481 in 1962 and 2,662 in 1961.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The information given in this section refers only to school children dealt with by the school medical officers at school clinics. The complete figures are given in the immunisation and vaccination section of the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1. B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Children born in 1949 and earlier were dealt with during the year and the percentage of those accepting in the 1949 age group was 68.5%, compared with 69.3% (for the 1948 age group) in 1962 and 65.0% (for the 1947 age group) in 1960.

A total of 2,021 children was vaccinated, compared with 2,098 in 1962 and 2,160 in 1961 but the 1949 age group was smaller than the 1948 and 1947 age groups.

The percentage of primary positives on Mantoux testing was 5.2% for the 1949 age group, compared with 5.6% for the 1948 age group tested in 1962 and 6.7% for the 1947 age group tested in 1961. These percentages compare with 20.7% for the 1940 age group tested in 1954, when the scheme was started.

The following are the figures for 1963:—

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number given Preliminary Mantoux Test</i>	<i>Number Mantoux positive</i>	<i>Number Vaccinated with B.C.G.</i>
1949	1,932	101	1,831
1948	159	9	150
1947	43	6	37
1946	5	3	2
1944	1	—	1
Totals	2,140	119	2,021

Post - B.C.G. Mantoux Tests.

A total of 56 children who had been vaccinated with B.C.G. 5 years or more previously, and whose parents had made an application during 1963 for them to be vaccinated with B.C.G. were given a Mantoux Test to ascertain their state of immunity, with the following results:—

<i>Year vaccinated with B.C.G.</i>	<i>Number of children tested</i>	<i>Results</i>	
		<i>Mantoux Positive</i>	<i>Mantoux Negative</i>
1950	5	3	2
1951	2	2	—
1952	9	7	2
1953	2	2	—
1954	10	7	3
1955	16	9	7
1956	6	5	1
1957	4	3	1
1958	2	2	—
TOTALS	56	40	16

It would seem from these figures that there is a possibility that nearly a third of the children may have lost much of their immunity to tuberculosis eight years after being vaccinated with B.C.G. This raises a doubt as to whether it is wise to vaccinate children with B.C.G. earlier than the age of 13-14 years.

2. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Number of school children completing full primary courses	...	...	238
Number of school children given reinforcing doses	...	...	1,206

The number completing full primary courses compares with 264 in 1962 and 463 in 1961 and the number of reinforcing doses with 1,698 in 1962 and 1,754 in 1961.

3. IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS.

Number of school children completing full primary courses	...	...	1,328
Number of school children given reinforcing doses	...	...	134

The number completing full primary courses compares with 1,834 in 1962 and 1,793 in 1961 and the number of reinforcing doses with 219 in 1962 and 128 in 1961.

4. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

Number of School children completing full primary courses	...	...	330
Number given reinforcing doses	...	...	33

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was not started at the school clinics until January, 1963.

Infectious Diseases

The information given in this section refers only to children attending the authority's schools. The complete figures are given in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Number of cases of infectious diseases notified in school children.

	1963	1962	1961
Diphtheria	1	—	—
Dysentery	81	146	25
Encephalitis	3	1	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	5	5	4
Measles	1,398	290	1,857
Meningococcal Infections	—	1	3
Paratyphoid	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1
Pneumonia	13	7	14
Scarlet Fever	31	30	51
Tuberculosis	16	10	32
Whooping Cough	54	23	91

The dysentery cases were spread throughout the year, the highest number in one month being 16 in December. Measles reached a peak in March, when 414 cases were notified and then declined until September when only 7 cases were notified.

The usual winter peak of coughs and colds occurred in the second week of February, when 4,019 children were absent for more than one day. This compares with a peak of 1,462 in 1962 and 2,756 in 1961.

**Maker
Camp**

During the summer term parties from 17 secondary schools and 11 primary schools were in residence for a week, comprising a total of 2,279 children and 153 staff. The number of children compares with 2,426 in 1962 and 2,603 in 1961. During the first four weeks of the summer vacation parties from East Ham and West Ham Education Authorities were in residence with a total of 289 children and staff, which compares with 496 in 1962 and 301 in 1961. The combined total of parties attending the camp during 1963 was 2,568, compared with 2,922 in 1962 and 2,904 in 1961.

The medical and nursing arrangements were the same as previously, with one of the school nurses in residence for the whole period the camp was occupied by the children, the nurses attending in turn for a week at a time.

The camp in general was satisfactory and the camp leaders commented favourably in their reports following their stay at the camp on the improvements and redecoration carried out during the previous winter, the quality of the meals provided and the co-operation of the staff of the camp.

**Children's
Homes**

The general arrangements for the supervision of the Children's Homes continued unchanged but Dr. M. H. B. Borthwick took over the supervision of the Parklands Reception Home and Remand Wing from Dr. T. Forrest.

Four routine and 68 special visits were made to the Parklands Home by the medical officer during the year and 141 children were medically examined as new entrants to the Home and 184 re-examinations carried out. Three routine visits were made by the medical officers to each of the other three Children's Homes viz. Lancaster Gardens, Ringmore Way and Springhill Green during the year and a total of 16 children was medically examined as new entrants and 64 re-examinations carried out.

At the routine visits the premises of the Homes were inspected and the Children's Officer was informed if any defects were found by the medical officers to require attention.

School Meals and Milk

The number of children taking dinners at school again increased and the daily average number was 12,392 in December, compared with 11,363 in December, 1962 and 10,196 in December, 1961. When the figures were taken on a day in the period 16th to 27th September, 1963 the percentage of children in attendance on that day who were taking dinners at school was 40.6%. This compares with 37.0% on a similar date in 1962 and 32.9% in 1961.

The dinners were inspected by the medical officers at their visits to schools and the menus checked and both were reported as generally satisfactory, as were the dining accommodation, kitchens and sculleries.

The revised arrangements for the medical examination of school meals service staff, which were given in the annual report for 1962, were found to be satisfactory and during the year 148 new entrants and re-entrants were medically examined and had an X-ray of chest and 45 existing staff were referred for special medical examination under the arrangements.

The percentage of children taking milk at school on the day the figures for dinners was taken was 84.2%, which compares with 84.4% in 1962 and 82.8% in 1961. In the special schools 98.8% of the children were taking milk on that day, in the primary schools 94.7% and in the secondary schools 69.1%. These figures compare with 96.1%, 94.5% and 70.5% respectively in 1962.

STATISTICAL TABLES
 MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
 (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)
 TABLE 1A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.				% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1959 and later	80	80	100	—	—	1	12	12
1958	1,655	1,654	99.94	1	0.06	41	287	316
1957	1,186	1,185	99.92	1	0.08	41	225	234
1956	143	143	100	—	—	10	24	31
1955	89	89	100	—	—	13	16	26
1954	52	52	100	—	—	11	15	20
1953	2,750	2,750	100	—	—	329	366	638
1952	118	118	100	—	—	13	15	25
1951	63	62	98.41	1	1.59	14	10	20
1950	33	33	100	—	—	5	3	8
1949	2,565	2,565	100	—	—	418	351	679
1948 and earlier	294	294	100	—	—	47	38	61
TOTAL	9,028	9,025	99.97	3	0.03	943	1,362	2,070

TABLE 1B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	3,970
Number of Reinspections	2,447
TOTAL	6,417

TABLE 1C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	179,413
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	1,100
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil

TABLE 1D.—SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1.	(a)	Is the vision of entrants tested? ...	Yes
	(b)	If so, how soon after entry is this done? ...	During first or second term at school
2.		If the vision of entrants is not tested, at what age is the first vision test carried out? ...	—
3.		How frequently is vision testing repeated throughout a child's school life? ...	Annually
4.	(a)	Is colour vision testing undertaken? ...	Yes
	(b)	If so, at what age? ...	At 9+ to 10+ years and re-checked at 13+ to 14+ years
	(c)	Are both boys and girls tested? ...	Yes
5.		By whom is vision and colour testing carried out? ...	*School Medical Officers and School Nurses
6.	(a)	Is audiometric testing of entrants carried out? ...	Only by forced whisper test at 20 feet
	(b)	If so, how soon after entry is this done? ...	As 1 (b)
7.		If the hearing of entrants is not tested, at what age is the first audiometric test carried out? ...	—
8.		By whom is audiometric testing carried out? ...	*School Nurse

* The school nurses do all the preliminary vision and hearing tests and refer any children who appear to have defective vision and/or hearing to the School Medical Officers.

Only the School Medical Officers do the colour vision testing.

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 2A - PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
Skin	93	32	98	26	96	19	287	77
Eyes—								
(a) Vision	117	110	465	188	361	97	943	395
(b) Squint	99	23	50	18	55	16	204	57
(c) Other	16	4	14	31	9	12	39	47
Ears—								
(a) Hearing	12	100	7	51	6	25	25	176
(b) Otitis Media	20	30	4	19	9	10	33	59
(c) Other	5	3	13	4	13	8	31	15
Nose and Throat	115	135	30	44	21	25	166	204
Speech	57	75	6	22	16	8	79	105
Lymphatic Glands	—	15	1	8	—	1	1	24
Heart	4	42	7	29	2	28	13	99
Lungs	64	68	26	52	26	41	116	161
Developmental—								
(a) Hernia	3	11	1	6	3	2	7	19
(b) Other	7	70	7	50	15	12	29	132
Orthopaedic—								
(a) Posture	5	5	23	18	17	6	45	29
(b) Feet	53	32	27	23	41	10	121	65
(c) Other	30	54	36	21	18	30	84	105
Nervous System—								
(a) Epilepsy	11	3	8	5	14	3	33	11
(b) Other	4	10	3	9	5	3	12	22
Psychological—								
(a) Development	1	54	1	96	3	94	5	244
(b) Stability	7	28	4	24	19	13	30	65
Abdomen	10	13	1	21	7	15	18	49
Other	27	82	41	42	26	24	94	148

(T) = Requiring Treatment.

(O) = Requiring Observation.

TABLE 2B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Special Inspections	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4.	Skin	658	12
5.	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	489	78
	(b) Squint	21	—
	(c) Other	44	1
6.	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing	19	37
	(b) Otitis Media	28	3
	(c) Other	44	4
7.	Nose and Throat	26	7
8.	Speech	60	9
9.	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10.	Heart	2	3
11.	Lungs	15	8
12.	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	—	—
	(b) Other	1	—
13.	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	3	—
	(b) Feet	5	1
	(c) Other	20	7
14.	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	3	1
	(b) Other	9	—
15.	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	11	4
	(b) Stability	12	7
16.	Abdomen	—	—
17.	Other	221	18

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	ENTRANTS			INTERMEDIATES			LEAVERS		
		Total Defects Requiring Treatment	U.T.	Not U.T.	Total Defects Requiring Treatment Old & New	New Defects Only		Total Defects Requiring Treatment Old & New	New Defects Only	
						U.T.	Not U.T.		U.T.	Not U.T.
4	Skin ...	93	56	37	96	2	5	98	17	24
5	Eyes—									
	(a) Vision ...	117	80	37	361	20	15	465	51	32
	(b) Squint ...	99	81	18	55	1	1	50	—	2
	(c) Other ...	16	8	8	9	—	—	14	2	—
6	Ears—									
	(a) Hearing ...	12	4	8	6	—	—	7	—	1
	(b) Otitis Media ...	20	12	8	9	—	—	4	—	1
	(c) Other ...	5	1	4	13	—	1	13	3	1
7	Nose or Throat ...	115	99	16	21	1	—	30	6	—
8	Speech ...	57	25	32	16	—	1	6	—	—
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10	Heart ...	4	4	—	2	—	—	7	—	2
11	Lungs ...	64	49	15	26	—	—	26	3	—
12	Developmental—									
	(a) Hernia ...	3	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—
	(b) Other ...	7	6	1	15	—	—	7	1	—
13	Orthopaedic—									
	(a) Posture ...	5	2	3	17	—	—	23	1	2
	(b) Feet ...	53	33	20	41	—	—	27	1	4
	(c) Other ...	30	26	4	18	—	—	36	11	1
14	Nervous System—									
	(a) Epilepsy ...	11	11	—	14	1	—	8	—	—
	(b) Other ...	4	3	1	5	—	—	3	—	—
15	Psychological—									
	(a) Development ...	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—
	(b) Stability ...	7	6	1	19	—	1	4	1	—
16	Abdomen ...	10	9	1	7	—	—	1	—	—
17	Other ...	27	22	5	26	—	—	41	3	5
	Total Defects ...	760	539	221	782	25	25	873	99	75

U.T.—Under Treatment.

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

TABLE 3A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	534
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,503
TOTAL	<u>2,037</u>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	<u>1,262</u>

TABLE 3B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	156
TOTAL	<u>156</u>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1963	6
(b) in previous years	65

TABLE 3C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	—
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	—

TABLE 3D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table 1c).

							<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—							
(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	955
							999
							999

TABLE 3E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

			<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	252

TABLE 3F.—SPEECH THERAPY

				<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	337

TABLE 3G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

						<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	...	2,937
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	2,021
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—						
Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	...	28
						4,986
						4,986

TABLE 4.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1963

(a) Dental and Orthodontic work						
1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:						
	i. At Periodic Inspections	29,696	} Total 1	31,383
	ii. As Specials	...	...	1,687	
2. Number found to require treatment 16,544						
3. Number offered treatment 15,618						
4. Number actually treated 4,876						
(b) Dental work (other than orthodontics)						
1. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at (c) i below 13,288						
2. Half days devoted to:						
	i. Periodic (School) Inspection	269	} Total 2	1,965
	ii. Treatment	...	...	1,696	
3. Fillings:						
	i. Permanent Teeth	10,154	} Total 3	11,842
	ii. Temporary Teeth	...	...	1,688	
4. Number of Teeth Filled:						
	i. Permanent Teeth	8,882	} Total 4	10,420
	ii. Temporary Teeth	...	...	1,538	
5. Extractions:						
	i. Permanent Teeth	1,237	} Total 5	5,272
	ii. Temporary Teeth	...	...	4,035	
6. i. Number of general anaesthetics given for extractions ... 2,021						
ii. Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by						
	A. Dentists	161	} Total 6	161
	B. Medical Practitioners	...	...	—
7. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth 42						
8. Other Operations:						
	i. Crowns	33	} Total 8	4,417
	ii. Inlays	...	...	—
	iii. Other Treatment	...	...	4,384	
(c) Orthodontics						
i. Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment 547						
ii. Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment —						
iii. Cases commenced during the year 70						
iv. Cases brought forward from the previous year ... 31						
v. Cases completed during the year 37						
vi. Cases discontinued during the year 4						
vii. Number of pupils treated by means of appliances ... 53						
viii. Number of removable appliances fitted 48						
ix. Number of fixed appliances fitted 15						
x. Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists 16						

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