

[Report 1948] / Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth Port Health Authority.

Contributors

Portsmouth (England). Port Health Authority.

Publication/Creation

1948

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CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY

The water used in the docks is supplied by the Public Health Department, Municipal Offices, 1, Western Parade, Southsea. With regard to the supply of drinking water, the following precautions are taken before water is brought to the Port, the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honour to present my Report of the work of the Port Sanitary Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1948.

JURISDICTION OF THE PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY

The limits of the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority remain unchanged and are as set out in previous reports.

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE A

	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector			
FOREIGN							
Steamers, Motor	164	29,958	1	62	9	9	Nil
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COASTWISE							
Steamers, Motor	912	263,101	0	114	32	32	Nil
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL							
Foreign and Coastwise	1,076	293,059	1	176	41	41	Nil

The total number shows a decrease as compared with the previous year (1,256 - tonnage 326,063).

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT

There was no passenger traffic during the year.

CARGO TRAFFIC. The principal imports were coal, cement, stone, oil, timber, building materials, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, cauliflower, citrus fruits, pears, leaches, nuts and general cargo traffic, from France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Channel Islands.

The principal exports were pitch, machinery, scrap iron and general cargo.

III. SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

The water used in the Docks is supplied by the Portsmouth Water Company. Vessels in dock are supplied from hydrants on the quay.

With regard to the supply of drinking water to ships arriving at and leaving the Port, the following precautions are taken before water is supplied.

When the water is turned on it is allowed to run through the hydrants for a while and then the hose is connected and the water allowed to run through the hose in the same way. When the quantity of water needed has been supplied the hose is disconnected, the water allowed to run through, and the hose replaced in the store, where it is locked up safely. The hydrants are locked and covered up also, and the area in the vicinity of the hydrants and hose pipes is kept scrupulously clean by washing down.

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1935

1. Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.

Declarations of Health, which must be filled in and signed by the Master of every ship arriving from a foreign port are obtained:-

- (a) in respect of vessels from non-infected ports by the Customs Officer, who forwards them to the Port Medical Officer.
- (b) in respect of vessels from infected ports by the Port Medical Officer. Vessels are visited in dock by the Port Sanitary Inspector as soon as possible after docking.

2. Telegraphic Address.

To avoid delay in notifying inward vessels requiring special attention, the telegraphic address "Portsmouth" suggested by the Ministry of Health has been adopted by the Port Sanitary Authority.

3. Mooring Stations.

Under Article 10 of the Port Health Regulations 1935 the following mooring stations have been established, with the concurrence of the King's Harbour Master and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise; these are subject to variation by the Commander-in-Chief, should the necessity arise.

(a) OUTER MOORING STATION.

An area about half a mile north-west of Mother of Bank Spit.

(b) INNER MOORING STATION.

The upper reaches of Portsmouth Harbour.

This agreement is subject to the following understandings:-

(1) That the mooring place referred to at (a) above is for ships with cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox on board, and that at (b) for all other unhealthy ships not within a standing exemption.

(2) That a standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer of the Port Sanitary Authority in respect of any ship which -

- (i) has called at a port or seaboard included in the weekly return of infected or suspected ports or seabords, but reports "all well" during the voyage, or arrives with no sickness on board, unless a written notice to the contrary has been delivered to the Customs Officer by or on behalf of the Medical Officer of the Port Sanitary Authority.

- (ii) has on board a case of minor infectious disorder, namely, chickenpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, malaria, dysentery, pneumonia, tuberculosis, mumps or cerebro-spinal fever.

(3) That when necessary the Port Sanitary Authority will convey the Customs Officers to the mooring place referred to as (a) above, free of expense to the Crown.

4. Arrangements for dealing with cases of Infectious Diseases, etc.

Cases of infectious diseases are removed to the City Infectious Diseases Hospital by means of the Municipal Ambulance and Medical Car Service, and cases of smallpox are removed to the smallpox hospital at Elson.

Contacts of Infectious Diseases Cases.

- (a) Living in the City. If not removed to hospital they are kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) Proceeding to an address outside the City. The Medical Officer of Health of the place of destination is advised.

Accommodation is available at the docks for the medical examination of suspected cases if necessary.

Personnel and clothing are disinfected at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Provision can be made for the temporary accommodation of persons who may have to be detained pending further examination.

Arrangements are made at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, Saint Mary's Hospital, for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases among sailors.

TABLE C

There were no cases of infectious diseases landed from vessels. Two cases of ordinary sickness, however, (one seaman with a broken femur and one suffering from pneumonia) were landed from vessels for hospital treatment.

TABLE D

There were no cases of infectious diseases occurring upon the voyage but disposed of prior to the vessel's arrival.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

Vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Rat disinfection is carried out by the Rodent Control Section of the Health Department.

When necessary rat guards are placed on ropes between ships and the quays. The Port is not approved for the deratisation of ships.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR (In Vessels)

<u>Number of Rats</u>	<u>TABLE E</u>	<u>Total</u>
Black		-
Brown		-
Species not recorded		-
Examined		-
Infected with plague		-

(1) In the case of acute infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., the patient should be isolated in a hospital or in a special ward, and the patient should be kept in bed until the acute stage has passed.

(2) In the case of chronic infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, the patient should be isolated in a hospital or in a special ward, and the patient should be kept in bed until the acute stage has passed.

(3) In the case of infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., the patient should be isolated in a hospital or in a special ward, and the patient should be kept in bed until the acute stage has passed.

(4) In the case of infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., the patient should be isolated in a hospital or in a special ward, and the patient should be kept in bed until the acute stage has passed.

Isolation of infectious diseases cases.

(a) Living in the City. If not removed to hospital they are kept under observation by the sanitary inspector.

(b) Residing in an address outside the City. The Medical Officer of Health of the place of destination is advised.

Accommodation is available at the home for the medical examination of suspected cases if necessary.

Isolation and disinfection are maintained at the infectious diseases hospital. Provision can be made for the temporary accommodation of persons who may have to be detained pending further examination.

Isolation and disinfection are maintained at the infectious diseases hospital. Provision can be made for the temporary accommodation of persons who may have to be detained pending further examination.

Isolation of infectious diseases cases.

There were no cases of infectious diseases isolated from vessels. The cases of infectious diseases, however, (one case with a broken arm and one with a broken leg) were isolated from vessels for hospital treatment.

Isolation of infectious diseases cases.

There were no cases of infectious diseases occurring upon the voyage but diagnosed of later in the vessel's arrival.

V. Isolation of infectious diseases cases.

Vessels arriving from abroad are examined provisionally by the Sanitary Inspector. If disinfection is required by the Sanitary Inspector, the vessel is isolated.

When necessary the vessels are placed in quarantine at the port of arrival. The port is notified for the disinfection of ships.

Isolation of infectious diseases cases.

Isolation of infectious diseases cases.

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Isolation of infectious diseases cases.

Isolation of infectious diseases cases.

TABLE F

RATS DESTROYED IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES, WHARFHOUSES

<u>Number of Rats</u>	<u>Total</u>
Black	55
Brown	289
Species not recorded	-
Examined	-
Infected with plague	-

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES

TABLE J

<u>Nationality of Vessel</u>	<u>No. Inspected during year</u>	<u>Defects of original construction</u>	<u>Structural defects through wear and tear</u>	<u>Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health</u>
British	114	-	-	32
Other Nations	62	-	-	9

VII. FOOD INSPECTION

The importations of foodstuffs are small in amount, these being chiefly potatoes, vegetables, butter, margarine, bacon, flour, wheat, tomatoes and sugar. During the year no adverse reports were made by the Veterinary Officer and Food Inspector.

Shell-fish - There is no oyster-laying within the area of the Port Health Authority.

During the year no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937, the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations 1926, the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, and the Food and Drugs Act 1938 (Section 39).

The number of livestock landed at the docks from the Isle of Wight was 1,171 (horses 64, cattle 317, calves 18, sheep 709 and pigs 63). During the inspections of livestock no clinical evidence of the existence of any contagious or notifiable diseases was found.

I desire to express my thanks to the King's Harbour Master and to H.M. Collector of Customs and staff for their cordial co-operation and valuable assistance during the year, and to record my appreciation of the excellent service willingly given me by the Port Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JBRub

Medical Officer of Health,
City and Port of Portsmouth.

4th March, 1949.

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Number of cases	Total
Infected with plague	3
Infected with typhus	1
Infected with cholera	1
Infected with dysentery	1
Infected with malaria	1
Infected with other diseases	1
Not infected	25
Total	30

VII. HISTORY OF CASES

TABLE I

Nationality of vessel	No. of cases during year	Details of outbreak	Details of outbreak through water and food	Particulars of other conditions
British	11	-	-	2
Other	2	-	-	1

VIII. FOOD INVESTIGATION

The investigation of foodstuffs was made in various places, including the markets, restaurants, and homes. The results of the investigation are as follows:

Meat - There is no evidence of contamination of the meat of the city.

During the year no cases of cholera were reported. The only cases of cholera reported during the year were in 1905, 1906, and 1907. The cases in 1905 were reported in the month of August, and the cases in 1906 and 1907 were reported in the month of September.

The number of cases of cholera reported during the year was 1,171. The number of cases of cholera reported during the year was 1,171. The number of cases of cholera reported during the year was 1,171.

I desire to express my thanks to the Hon. Mr. Secretary and to the Hon. Mr. Collector of Customs and to the Hon. Mr. Collector of Revenue for their kind assistance and to the Hon. Mr. Collector of Customs and to the Hon. Mr. Collector of Revenue for their kind assistance and to the Hon. Mr. Collector of Customs and to the Hon. Mr. Collector of Revenue for their kind assistance.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

John G. G. G.

28/5/08