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NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the report of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR 1959.





MEMBERS OF THE NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

As at 31st. December, 1959.

CHAIRMAN + Miss E. Lumb
VICE-CHAIRMAN + Mr. E.W. Harmer
+ Mr. J. R. Bell.
+ Mr. F.J. Bloom, J.P.

+ Mr. R.A. Dorman

+ Mr. J.E. Fisher

Mr. H. Linford

+ Mr C.G. Hipperson

Mr. H.J.W. Osborne

+ Mr. A.E. Potter

Mr. E.P. Rackstraw

+ Mr. N. Stanley

Mr. E.G. Vincent

+ Member of the Public Health Committee

OFFICERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dr. G.R. Holtby, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

SURVEYOR & PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. L.J. Foster, A.F.S., A.M.I.S.E., M.A.P.H.I.

NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,
New Road,
NORTH WALSHAM.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for
the year 1959.

The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population
as 4,780 compared with 4,800 last year. There were 77 live
births and 76 deaths giving a natural increase of 1.

The principal causes of death were again cardio-
vascular disease and the cancers. The former may be considered
a degenerative disease, that is, a disease of old age in many
cases, but coronary thrombosis too frequently cuts short the
career of men in their prime. The preventive value of exercise
- the use of the feet rather than the motor car - and avoidance
of a diet too rich in animal fat - (the frying pan should be
used sparingly) are the two main known facts concerned in
prevention. The cancers are almost invariably painless
in their early stages and to give modern methods their best
chance diagnosis and treatment must be early. Unusual
swellings, persistent hoarseness, changes in digestive and
bowel habit and any unusual or persistent cough or bleeding
from any site should be reported to the doctor directly. Such
symptoms may well be harmless, but it is wise to make sure.

We have good cause to hope that the big effort put
into immunisation against poliomyelitis will have very largely
eliminated death and maiming from this cause. It is
unfortunate that injury on the roads cannot be prevented in
the same way. In England and Wales in 1958, 15 deaths a
day were caused by motor vehicle accidents. The deaths due
to drowning on the B roads and the sea which occur each year
are equally lamentable.

Tetanus immunisation is now being carried out as a
routine for infants by family doctors and at Infant Welfare
Clinics by means of a triple vaccine giving protection against
whooping cough and diphtheria as well as tetanus. School

children who require a boost against diphtheria are offered tetanus immunisation at the same time. It is wise also for adults to be immunised against tetanus as there are no ill effects from the immunisation and although the risk of infection is only in the region of 1 in 65,000, nevertheless it is higher in East Anglia than elsewhere in the country.

One group of individuals who require immunisation urgently are those who following some injury are given a "shot" of ATS or serum to prevent tetanus arising from that injury. The latter may be given by the G.P. or hospital out-patient department and will give protection for about six weeks. This "passive" immunity then fades off and should be followed by "active" immunity conferred by immunisation. The Serum or ATS is not without risk because it contains foreign protein from horse serum and people can become sensitive to it, particularly if it has to be given again after another injury. The material used for "active" immunisation on the other hand does not contain any serum, cannot lead to sensitivity and gives permanent immunisation when a full course with booster doses has been given. A full course is three injections with booster doses every five years. Those people who have had a course of injections do not require serum or ATS after a wound and they should inform their doctor of their injections if they consult him about an injury.

The attention given to immunisation against poliomyelitis and tetanus should not be allowed to distract from the importance of immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox.

After such serious topics, the subject of dental decay may seem a trivial matter, but it is not. It is extremely serious because it can damage the health of the individual to a considerable extent and also because dental decay is so wide-spread as to be almost universal. The dental man-power, particularly that of the public dental services, is quite inadequate to cope with the problem of treatment, prevention is the only real answer.

Fluoridation of the water supply would help greatly, but until that is general the importance of cleaning the teeth should be repeatedly stressed. It would be a very good thing if we all cleaned our teeth after all meals and ate no sugar or starch between meals without cleaning them again. Finishing off a meal with a raw apple or raw carrot is a very sensible habit, and the "rinse and swallow" technique with water is the next best thing to cleaning the teeth, but the teeth should always be cleaned last thing every night.

Living in the country is generally speaking healthier than living in the town, although the common causes of incapacity for work, namely bronchitis, arthritis and rheumatism affect countryman as well as the townsman. Certain hazards are peculiar to the countryside. Raw milk, that is unpasteurised milk, is a possible source of undulant fever and of Q fever, but boiling will kill off these organisms. Another danger is that from empty containers of poisons used in agriculture. A great many of these are used throughout the countryside and it is possible for children and other members of the public to obtain them and in some cases come to harm from contents remaining inside.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support as in previous years, and the Clerk, Senior Public Health Inspector, and Members of the Public Health Department for their efficient help and painstaking work throughout the year.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G.R. Holtby.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 'A'.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA - (in acres) 4,256. The District consists of the town of North Walsham with a surrounding district entirely rural in character. The main industries in the town are a Canning Factory, Plastic Factory, and a Laundry. The town is probably one of the most conveniently situated Market Towns in Norfolk and by virtue of its fine position it is extremely healthy. Subsoil is of sand and gravel and the town receives the bracing air from the sea which is also close at hand.

POPULATION. The Registrar General has estimated the population for mid-year 1959 to be 4780.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the Rate Book, the number of Inhabited Houses in the District is 1,818, the Rateable Value being £59,007. The sum represented by a Penny Rate is £236.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	4,256
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)	4,780
No. of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book	1,818
Rateable Value of all premises	£59,007
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£236.

	<u>Nth. Walsham U.D.C.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Live Births	77	
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	16.1	16.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.2	
Still births	Nil	
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	Nil	20.7.
Total live and still births	77	
Infant deaths	3	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	39.0	22.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate	41.1	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate	00.0	
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	26.0	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	13.0	
Perenatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	13.0	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	00.0	

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY & CASE RATES

FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1959.

	England	North Walsham	
	& Wales.	U.D.C.	
	<u>Rates per 1000 population</u>		
	<u>Standard Rate per</u>		
	<u>thousand</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>			
LIVE	16.5	18.2.	16.1.
STILL	20.7	Nil	Nil

DEATHS

All causes	11.6	12.24	15.9.
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Influenza	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Broncho)	-	0.80	1.04
Bronchitis	-	0.16	0.21

NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)

North Walsham U.D.C.
Rates per 1000 population.

Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	0.00
Typhoid Fever	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00
Erysipelas	0.00
Smallpox	0.00
Measles	0.83
Pneumonia	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) - Paralytic	0.00
Non-Paralytic	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.42
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.00
Infective Hepatitis	0.00
Dysentery	0.00

DEATHS

	England	North Walsham
	& Wales	U.D.C.
All causes under 1 year of age (a)	22.0	39.0

NOTES: (a) per 1000 total (Live and Still) Births.

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infection & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	1	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm of Lungs & Bronchus	1	-	1
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	3	4
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	8	12
18. Coronary disease - angina	8	10	18
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
20. Other heart diseases	3	2	5
21. Other circulatory diseases	3	1	4
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	4	1	5
24. Bronchitis	1	1	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformation	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	3	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	1	2	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	36	40	76

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1959.

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Under 1 wk.</u>	<u>1-2 wks.</u>	<u>2-3 wks.</u>	<u>Total under 1 mth.</u>	<u>1-3 mths.</u>	<u>3-6 mths.</u>	<u>6-9 mths.</u>	<u>9-12 mths.</u>
Atelectasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis (acute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (primary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Prematurity	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Inter Cranial Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital anaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Haematemesis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-

Vital Statistics of the District for 1959 and previous years.

Comparative Table with England and Wales for past ten years.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Birth rate per 1000 population.</u>		<u>Death rate per 1000 population</u>		<u>Infant Mortality rate per 1000 population.</u>	
	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>N.Walsham U.D.C.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>N.Walsham U.D.C.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>N.Walsham U.D.C.</u>
1949	16.7	16.5	11.7	13.9	32.0	Nil
1950	15.8	15.5	11.6	11.1	29.8	13.7
1951	15.5	10.2	12.5	10.7	29.4	27.4
1952	15.3	12.58	11.3	14.3	27.6	Nil
1953	15.5	13.78	11.4	10.4	26.8	30.7
1954	15.2	14.55	11.3	12.70	25.5	Nil
1955	15.0	12.53	11.7	10.44	24.9	16.7
1956	15.7	11.04	11.7	11.06	23.8	Nil
1957	16.1	14.61	11.5	10.44	23.0	14.3
1958	16.4	13.12	11.7	15.2	22.5	47.6
1959	16.5	16.1	11.6	15.9	22.0	39.0

SECTION 'B'.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

North Walsham Urban District is included with Smallburgh Rural District and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No. 1 Area of Norfolk County Council for the purpose of carrying out the duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility under the National Health Service Act, 1946. These include the care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services along with the School Health Service in the area are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts comprising Area No. 1 referred to above.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Local Health Services under Part III.

Home Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting.

These are attended to by two District Nurses and one Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Centre - George Edwards Memorial Hall,
North Walsham (2nd. Thurs. each month)

A centre is established at the North Walsham Secondary Modern School for:-

Dental Clinic	5 sessions weekly.
Speech Clinic	1 session weekly.

General Welfare Services are under the supervision of the Norfolk County Council's Local Welfare Officer, Mr. D.R. Ingham, whose office, established in the North Walsham Council Offices, - is attended daily. The Welfare Officer deals with admissions of aged persons to County Homes and Hostels and admissions to Mental Hospitals, M.D. Hospitals, etc.

HOME HELP SERVICE. The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham office. In addition to cases dealt with under this service, the Welfare Officer was able to arrange for other cases to be assisted by obtaining Domestic Assistance Allowance from the National Assistance Board.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The maintenance of an adequate ambulance service is the liability of the Norfolk County Council. This duty is discharged through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society on substantially the same lines as those operating before the 5th July, 1948.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION. These are carried out by the General Medical Practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

LABORATORY FACILITIES. Facilities for laboratory investigation are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47) (Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of Care and Attention.) No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION 'C'

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

Source. All main water is pumped from underground workings in chalk deposits at the Southern end of the town. It is passed through Candy filters for the removal of iron and chlorination is carried out giving a residual of 0.2 parts per million. The water is then temporarily stored in two water towers before distribution. Outlying districts of the town are still supplied by shallow wells to individual properties.

Tests. 7 bacteriological samples of mains water were taken, all being reported upon as being excellent. 6 samples of well water were taken, three being reported upon as satisfactory and the remainder unsatisfactory. 1 chemical analysis of mains water was made during the year and found to be satisfactory.

Supply. At all times an adequate volume of supply was maintained. During the year the Council implemented their decision to improve water pressure in the Happisburgh Road area and work was in the final stages of completion towards the end of the year in the installation of a new 6" trunk main from the waterworks directly to the affected area, linking in with an existing 3" main.

SEWERAGE.

No further properties at present using earth closets or cesspools were connected to main drainage during the year, generally because sewers are not available for these properties in outlying districts of the town.

Trade waste continued to be accepted from the Norfolk Canneries, Ltd., and the North Walsham Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.

The Norfolk Canneries continued to co-operate throughout the year in taking care to use their balancing tanks so that effluent from the works is discharged evenly throughout a 24 hour day.

The Council carried out a scheme in co-operation with the Norfolk Canneries, Ltd., to install interceptor traps to the private drains of properties affected by smell nuisance in the Mundesley Road area during the early part of the year. Since then no complaints have been received from the district of smell nuisance attributable to the main sewer.

Following complaints during the year of inefficient septic tank systems in the Happisburgh Road area, the Council authorised and approved a scheme for providing sewers in the area to connect up with the existing sewer in Fairview Road.

SEWAGE WORKS. In order to relieve the loading on the filter beds a system of recirculation of final effluent back to the inlet side of the filters was maintained during the year.

NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION This has been fully maintained and at the end of the year 72 properties were being served.

PUBLIC SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

During the early part of the year a new block of public conveniences in the Butchery was satisfactorily completed and the present public convenience building was closed. Sanitary accommodation in the Memorial Park was maintained satisfactorily.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS. Drainage ditches were inspected during the year and cleaned out as necessary. Effluent discharged from the sewage works continued to be reported upon from time to time as falling below the Royal Commission's standard and an overflow of sewage unfortunately continued to be discharged improperly from the overloaded Bacton Road sewer during the period of heavy effluent discharge from the Norfolk Canneries, Ltd. The technical scheme for enlarging and improving the sewage works and the outfall syphon between Bacton Road and the sewage works was approved both by the Council's and the Canneries Consultants and subsequently by the Minister following a Public Enquiry. Messrs. J. D. and D.M. Watson, the Council's Consulting Engineers, were instructed to prepare the necessary working details of the scheme to contract stage.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

One part-time trained Rodent Operator is employed by the Council for the destruction of rats and mice and the methods used are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture. All of the Council's properties, sewers, refuse tips and sewage works received disinfection treatment.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Collection of domestic and trade refuse was carried out satisfactorily during the year. Controlled tipping continued to be carried out. One side-loading refuse vehicle was in use and a regular weekly collection of refuse was maintained. During the year, further investigations were made into the possibility of obtaining alternative sites owing to the rapidity with which the tip at Worstead appeared to be filling up. Investigations were made into sites in White Horse Common and Skeyton and planning consent to use a tip in the latter area was obtained.

SECTION 'D'

HOUSING.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of three properties and Closing Orders made on two properties. The Council continued to make improvement grants in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, as amended by the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, and by the end of the year a total of 10 had been made.

COUNCIL HOUSES. Four semi-detached bungalows and eight semi-detached houses were completed on a site in Buxton Road near the Millfield Infants School as replacements for houses demolished under the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. Work began on the erection of three pairs of semi-detached houses in Bacton Road, also under the Slum Clearance Programme, and on two pairs of semi-detached houses in Burton Avenue and a block of eight 1-bedroom flats in Coronation Walk for general purposes.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS. Two houses and seventeen bungalows were completed during the year and eight more were in course of erection at the end of the year.

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT SITE. In view of the shortage of suitable sites for private development in the town, the Council decided to negotiate with the owner of land in Yarmouth Road for the purchase of 3.32 acres for the development of 18 plots for private dwellings.

SECTION 'E'

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MEAT. One licensed Slaughterhouse in the town continued in use throughout the year. Meat inspections were regularly carried out by the Public Health Inspector. The standard of cleanliness maintained at this slaughterhouse has been satisfactory and the quality of meat produced has been good.

ICE CREAM. 27 samples were taken, 25 falling within Category Grade I and 1 within category Grade II and one within category Grade III. The latter was subsequently re-sampled and graded category Grade I.

MILK. During the year five licences were issued authorising the use of the special designation "T.T. Tested", and one licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk sold within the district. Sixteen samples were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES. Routine inspections of food premises continued to be made and advice given where necessary relating to the conduct of food premises and the handling of food for sale in accordance with the provisions of the Hygiene Regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. An attempt was again made by means of posters and circulars to bring the attention of food traders to the importance of preventing contamination of the food by flies, dirt, infected hands and other sources. A quantity of unsound food was dealt with and after condemnation was delivered to the Council's refuse tip for destruction.

The number of food premises registered under Section 24 of the Food and Drugs Act, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, were as follows:-

Premises registered for sale of Ice Cream	16
Premises registered for sale of meat, sausages, preserved food, etc.	10
Registered Dairies	6.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in
whole or in part during 1959.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>&</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	108	-	1	198	228	-
Number Inspected	108	-	1	198	228	-
<u>All diseases except</u>						
<u>Tuberculosis and</u>						
<u>Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	9	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	6.48				3.94	
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis						
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION 'F'

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)

Scarlet Fever	-	Acute Encephalitis Infectious	-
Whooping Cough	-	Post Infectious	-
Poliomyelitis,		Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-
Paralytic	-	Paratyphoid Fever	-
Non-Paralytic	-	Erysipelas	-
Measles	6	Meningococcal Infection	-
Diphtheria	-	Food Poisoning	2
Acute Pneumonia	-	Enteritis	-
Dysentery	-	Malaria	-
Smallpox	-	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	Non Pulmonary	-
Infective Hepatitis	-		

TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate - Nil per 1000 population
 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate - Nil per 1000 population.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1959.

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Under 5 yrs.	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 yrs.	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 yrs.	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 yrs.	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 yrs.	-	-	-	-
65 and over.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT

31st. December 1959.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
31st. Dec. 1959.	11	2	9	4	13	13
31st. Dec. 1958	11	12	2	4	13	16
31st. Dec. 1957	16	111	2	4	18	15

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DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster injections given during the last five years in respect of Area 1.

Year	Primary Injections.				Booster Injections		TOTALS
	Under 1	%	Age 1 - 4	Age 5 - 14.	Under 5	Age 5 - 14	
1959	358	50%	64	15	20	53	510
1958	305	44%	61	9	53	55	483
1957	312	45%	118	86	63	543	1122
1956	390	59%	132	193	44	667	1426
1955	321	51%	176	151	33	573	1254

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children (under 5 years of age) during the last five years in Area No. 1.

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
No. of live births registered	631	662	685	694	713
No. of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years)	311	421	445	449	375
Percentage vaccinated	49%	64%	65%	65%	53%

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following is the number of primary immunisation and booster injections given in Area No. 1 since the introduction of the scheme in 1956.

YEAR	PRIMARY			BOOSTER		
	Children under 15 yrs.	Adults	TOTAL	Children under 15 yrs.	Adults	TOTAL
1959	1759	2311	4070	5793	1231	7024
1958	6665	225	6890	1707	-	1707
1957	1166	-	1166	-	-	-
1956	167	-	167	-	-	-
TOTALS	9757	2536	12,293	7,500	1231	8731

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES: Last year 110 cases of measles were notified. This year there were only 6 notifications.

I mentioned in last year's report that work in the United States of America suggested that ultimately it would be possible to develop a suitable measles vaccine. Since then, a vaccine has been prepared and is, I understand, under trial in a part of the U.S.A. It will probably be some time before one becomes available in this country, but ultimately we should have a vaccine to prevent this disease of childhood which is not without its complications, and can be of considerable nuisance.

FOOD POISONING: The only other infectious disease notified during the year was Salmonella Typhimurium food poisoning - 2 cases. These were isolated and did not develop into a large outbreak fortunately. Nevertheless it is important that all precautions should be taken against this disease and the Food Hygiene Regulations should be observed by all traders who deal with food distribution for the public.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART 1 of the ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector.)

<u>Premises</u>	<u>M/C Line</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
			<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupier Prosecuted</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority.		22	35	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority.		36	47		
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out workers premises.)					
TOTAL		58	82	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS were found.

<u>Particulars</u>	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork.)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-

OUTWORK

NIL

