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BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE.

Mayor :
Councillor R. BOWKER, J.P.

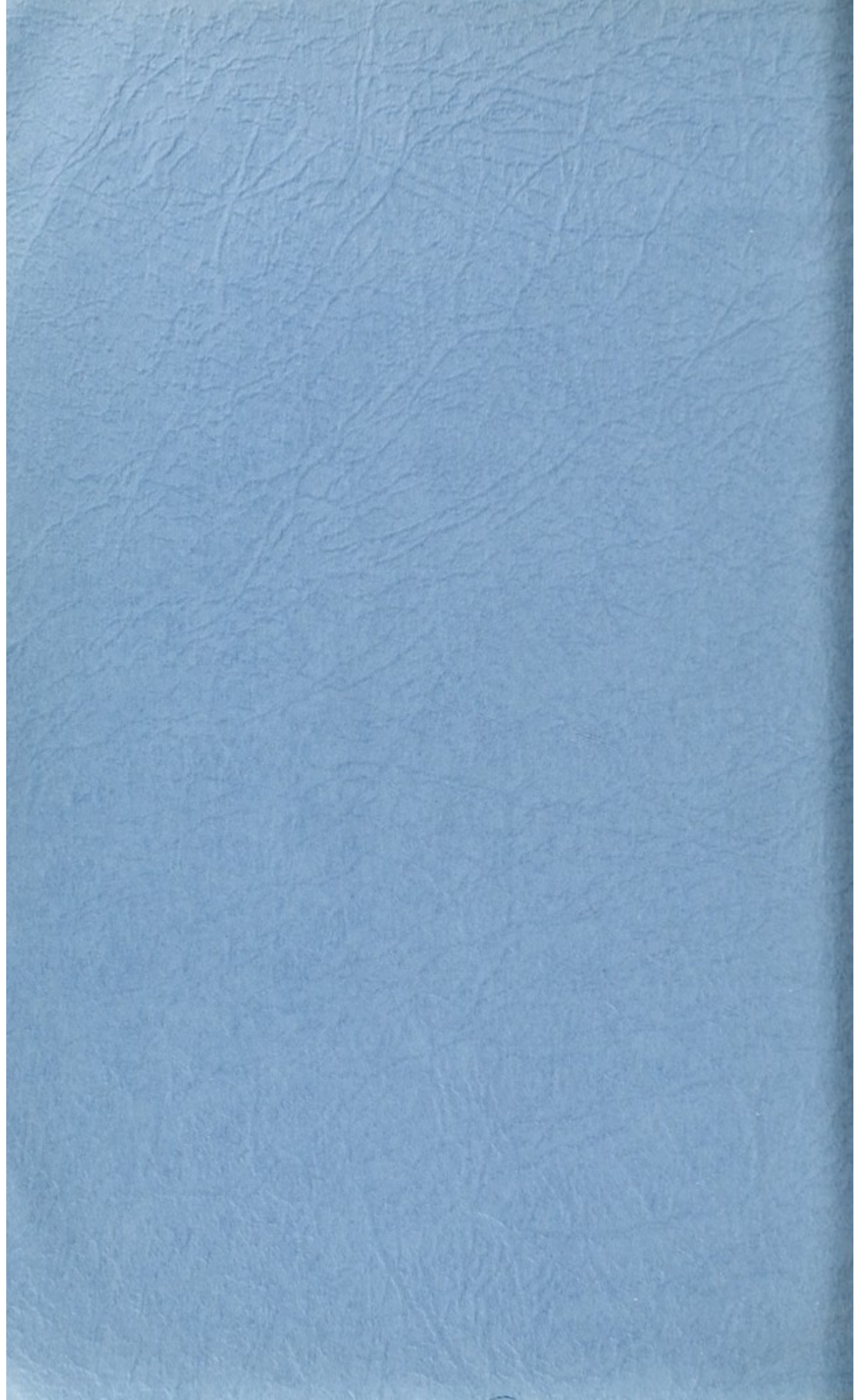
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1943.

W. S. HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.



Health Committee.

.....

Chairman : Alderman H. T. OGDEN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Rev. W. METCALFE

—

Alderman T. JACKSON, J.P.

„ H. MAKIN, J.P.

Councillor R. COOKSON,

„ Mrs. W. HALL,

„ A. HOLLAND,

„ H. JEBB,

„ Mrs. F. LOMAX, J.P.,

„ W. OPENSHAW,

„ C. P. PARTRIDGE,

„ J. E. SWEET,

The MAYOR and DEPUTY-MAYOR (ex-officio)

.....

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

—

Alderman H. T. OGDEN, J.P.


Councillor Mrs. W. HALL,

„ Mrs. F. LOMAX, J.P.,

„ Rev. W. METCALFE.

Mrs. H. MAKIN,

Mrs. R. BOWKER



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Officers of the Health Department.

.....

Medical Officer of Health :

W. STANLEY HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

GEORGE YATES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

RAYMOND B. ANDERSON, A.R.S.I., A.I.S.E.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Cleansing Superintendent :

H. FLETCHER.

Health Visitors :

Miss E. MORAN, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate. Appointed 9th January, 1939.

Miss E. HALL, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate. Appointed 10th July, 1939.

Mrs. R. FRYER, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate. Appointed 3rd June, 1940. Employed on part-time basis since February, 1942.

Matron, Bealey Maternity Home :

Miss E. HALL, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.

Dental Surgeon, Maternity and Child Welfare :

Mrs. M. SIBSON, L.D.S.

Clerk :

Miss A. FORREST.

TOWN HALL,
RADCLIFFE.

September, 1944.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Radcliffe.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district for the year 1943.

After more than four years of war it is satisfactory to be able to report that the health of the population has been well maintained and that, with the exception of an increase in the notifications of Scarlet Fever and a short but sharp epidemic of influenza before Christmas, the incidence of infectious diseases generally has been less than usual.

The shortage of houses and the difficulty of obtaining labour and materials for repairs are being brought to our notice more frequently. Progress in other directions, too, has necessarily been held up.

The number of admissions to the Bealey Maternity Home is again a record and the attendance at the Ante-Natal and Welfare Clinics are still at a high level. These services are freely used and are appreciated by the mothers in the district.

Close and friendly relations are maintained with the doctors practising in the area, and I am indebted to them for their assistance and for their willing co-operation in matters pertaining to the health of the Borough.

In submitting this report I take the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Council in general, and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for their support and encouragement.

I also desire to record my appreciation of the good work done by the members of the staff of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HAYDOCK.

Borough of Radcliffe.

.....

A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	4,915
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, 1943	25,370
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1943) according to Rate Book	8,948
Rateable value	£177,441
Sum represented by a penny rate	£695

Vital Statistics.

Live Births.	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	198	181	379
Illegitimate	9	11	20
	207	192	399
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..			15.7
Still Births	9	5	14
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births			33.9
Deaths	195	200	395
Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ..			15.6

Deaths from puerperal causes :—	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	—
Other Maternal Causes	2	4·84

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	77·7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	76·5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..	100·0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	36
„ Measles (all ages)	Nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

Deaths according to Wards :—

	Males	Females	Total
Ainsworth	19	27	46
Black Lane	53	46	99
Radcliffe Bridge ..	30	48	78
Radcliffe Hall	48	33	81
Stand Lane	45	46	91
	195	200	395

Mean Rates for the past 30 years :—

Mean Rate of 5 years	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Rate of Death under 1 year to 1000 Births
	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer		
1910 to 1914....	19.2	14.0	0.75	not	8.7	129
1915 to 1919....	15.2	16.6	0.97	available	4.1	113
1920 to 1924....	17.9	13.4	0.66	„	3.5	94
1925 to 1929....	13.4	13.3	0.56	„	4.9	60
1930 to 1934....	13.2	13.1	0.66	1.53	2.96	51
1935 to 1939....	12.5	13.7	0.42	1.89	4.7	58.7
1940	15.0	15.5	0.34	1.74	2.5	47.8
1941	13.5	12.8	0.30	1.30	Nil	52.9
1942	15.0	14.4	0.27	2.62	2.5	51.3
1943	15.7	15.6	0.43	1.42	5.0	77.7

The causes of death are as follows :—

Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11
Infuenza	9
Acute Infant Encephalitis	1
Cancer	36
Diabetes	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage	43
Heart Disease	104
Other Circulatory Diseases	13
Bronchitis	37
Pneumonia	21
Other Respiratory Diseases	2
Peptic Ulcer	2
Diarrhoea	1
Appendicitis.....	1
Other Digestive Diseases	8
Nephritis	7
Maternal Deaths	2
Premature Birth	10
Other Infant Deaths	11
Suicide	6
Road Traffic Accidents	2
Other Violent Causes	8
All Other Causes	52
	<hr/>
	395

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) Laboratory Facilities.

No change has taken place in the arrangements for the examination of clinical material, milk, etc.

The number of specimens examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and the results, are as follows :—

	Number.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs from suspected Diphtheria			
cases and contacts	28	—	28
Milk for the presence of Tuberculosis	10	—	10
Other specimens	1	—	1

In addition 12 samples of milk were tested (Methylene Blue test), and 4 were found to be not satisfactory.

(2) Ambulance Facilities.

Up to June, 1943, the Town's Ambulance Service was manned and maintained entirely by Civil Defence drivers and members of the First Aid Parties. Then, owing to a redistribution of A.R.P. staff, and a reduction in the number of whole-time personnel allocated to Radcliffe, it was necessary to engage six full-time drivers to take the place of the Civil Defence drivers whom we lost when the changes in establishment took place.

The number of Radcliffe patients attending hospitals has increased during the past few years and, notwithstanding every effort to restrict their use to patients unfit to travel by train or public services vehicles, the demand for ambulances has also increased to an even greater extent.

Part-time voluntary drivers continue to give valuable help at nights, during emergencies and at times when full-time personnel are not available.

Three ambulances are in regular use: 3,987 calls were received during the year, including 125 accident cases and 119 for patients admitted to or discharged from the Bealey Maternity Home.

The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board have provided two motor ambulances for the removal of infectious cases. The ambulances are kept at the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

(3) Nursing in the Home.

(i) The Radcliffe and District Sick Nursing Association provides trained nursing in the home.

358 patients were attended at their homes and 6,250 visits were paid by the Nurses.

(ii) The Ainsworth and Harwood District Nursing Association maintains a Queen's Nurse for the northern portion of the district, and, in addition to ordinary nursing, she attends midwifery cases in this area.

In 1943 the nurse paid 2,505 visits and nursed 92 cases: 48 medical, 33 surgical, 8 midwifery, and 3 maternity.

Both Associations are carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and the Local Authority makes a contribution to each annually.

(4) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Many more mothers are now working and travelling is often difficult, but the attendances at Close Park and Ainsworth are still satisfactory.

The voluntary helpers who, for so many years, have rendered valuable assistance, still carry on with their good work, and by their efforts on behalf of the mothers, contribute largely to the popularity of the Centres. Although practically all undertake other forms of voluntary war work they continue their regular attendance; we are grateful to them for the time and labour they give to this service, and I thank them once more for their willing help and co-operation and especially Mrs. Makin and Mrs. Metcalfe, the Honorary Secretaries of the Radcliffe and Ainsworth Voluntary Committees.

The following table shows the amount of work carried on at the Welfare Centres:—

	New Cases		Total Attendances			Average Attendance per Session
	Children	Expectant Mothers	Under 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Expectant Mothers	
Close Park..	223	288	2956	896	1077	40.5
Ainsworth ..	39	6	395	415	14	34.3

Blood Transfusion Sessions, which are held at the School Clinic, were fewer than in 1942; nearly all the volunteers have been dealt with, and many of them have contributed blood to the pool on two or more occasions.

(5) Hospitals.

The only hospitals in the town are the Bealey Maternity Home and the Smallpox Isolation Hospital at Ainsworth. The various voluntary hospitals in neighbouring towns cater for the non-infectious local sick requiring in-patient treatment; infectious diseases are admitted to the Florence Nightingale Hospital and cases of Tuberculosis to the various sanatoria in the County area. Though there is generally a waiting period at the voluntary hospitals for the less acute cases, no real difficulty is experienced in obtaining admission for emergencies and urgent cases.

Contributions to the Radcliffe Hospital and Charities Fund have again increased, and last year reached the record figure of £5,011; recommends issued numbered 1,438. Whilst the fund is not strictly an insurance scheme, substantial benefits are offered and subscribers are relieved of financial anxieties for the cost of hospital treatment at times when the family income may be reduced by reason of sickness. Contributors who are fortunate in not having to draw on the fund have the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping the hospitals and other institutions and associations caring for the sick. The town is indebted to the Committee and to the many works representatives and others for the time and effort voluntarily devoted to this service.

The applications for admission to the Bealey Maternity Home were more than could be accepted, and the number admitted (228) was about the same as the previous year (226) and as many as can be dealt with comfortably. Even so, at times there are rush periods when accommodation is severely taxed and the staff, both nursing and domestic, have unavoidable and extra duties to carry out.

The following table shows the number of admissions to the Home in 1943:—

	Full Fee	Reduced Fee	Total
Radcliffe	118	35	153
Outside Areas	71	4	75
	—	—	—
Total	189	39	228
	—	—	—

(6) Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The two municipal midwives attended 104 cases, either in the capacity of midwife or maternity nurse, and other midwives attended 33 patients.

The remainder of the births took place in maternity homes and hospitals in Manchester, Bury and other neighbouring towns.

46 patients were referred by doctors or from the Ante-Natal Clinic to consultants, and most of these were subsequently admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, for their confinement.

During the year 139 new patients were treated at the Dental Clinic for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and the total attendance was 289.

(7) Health Visitors.

The number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors was as follows:—

First Visits to Infants	288
Total Visits to Infants under 12 months ..	465
Total Visits to Infants over 12 months ..	223
Ante-Natal—first visits	30
Ante-Natal—total visits	44
Other Visits	196

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The table below shows the closet and ashpit accommodation at the end of 1920, also at the end of each of the past five years, and demonstrates the conversions and additions made since the scheme came into operation in October, 1921.

There is little change in these figures, as very few conversions have been carried out since 1939.

Financial assistance has been given for the conversion of privies to Fresh Water Closets since 1921, and a corresponding grant was sanctioned in May, 1938, for the conversion of waste water closets. All the privies and pail closets that were within access to sewers and the main water supply had been dealt with before the outbreak of war, and steady progress was being made with the waste water closets when war brought this work to a standstill.

	*1920	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Privies	1883	185	180	180	180	180
Pail Closets	260	241	241	241	241	241
Fresh Water Closets	2635	8219	8263	8275	8355	8357
Waste Water Closets	1642	1202	1175	1172	1170	1168
Wet Ashpits	1011	127	122	122	122	122
Dry Ashpits	909	314	294	294	294	294
Ashbins	1849	8167	8204	8213	8291	8291

* The figures for 1920 do not include the districts of Outwood and Ainsworth, which were added to the Borough in 1933.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following tabular summary of the work of the Sanitary Department was prepared by the Sanitary Inspector in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926 :—

(a) Number of inspections made during the year :—	
Inspection of houses, etc., including re-inspections...	797
Number of cases of infectious diseases reported upon	188
,, houses disinfected	204
,, drains tested (by smoke)	20
,, samples of milk obtained for bacterio- logical examination	12
,, houses demolished	—
(b) Number of Notices served :—	
(1) Informal Notices	225
(2) Statutory Notices	2

(c) Compliance with Statutory Notices :—

All the Statutory Notices were complied with.

27 houses were found to be infested with bugs and were suitably dealt with.

The preparations used were Zaldecide, Vermicine and Furmex. All the work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

D.—HOUSING.

Many houses are occupied which, but for the war, would by now have been condemned and demolished. Some of them are in such a state that patching up makes little difference to their defects and shortcomings, and, even so, there is no difficulty in finding fresh tenants when they become vacant.

They are a constant source of worry to the Health Department: though the occupants, before taking possession, were well aware of their many drawbacks and knew that they could not be made reasonably comfortable, they constantly bring complaints and ask for other accommodation to be provided. Unfortunately very little can be done at the present time; it is almost impossible to close the houses, and indeed some of those which were scheduled for clearance and demolition under the Housing Acts before the outbreak of war are still occupied.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There is constant supervision over milk, meat and other foods and, generally speaking, these are satisfactory.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1943

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED											Total Deaths	Total Cases Remov'd to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of Persons belong'g to District		
	Total Cases at all Ages	Under 1	Years												65 and over	
			1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45					45-65
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	171	..	..	41	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	11	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles, exclud'g German Measles ..	41	..	..	8	7	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	100	8	9	21	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ..	49	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	385	14	18	38	43	69	124	12	13	13	11	20	10	24	162	2

**F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

There was a marked increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, but the number of cases of Diphtheria was the lowest recorded for many years. As Scarlet Fever, against which no specific means of prevention has been used, showed an increase, it is, I think, reasonable to attribute, to some extent, the lessened incidence of Diphtheria to the special measures taken against it during the past three or four years.

Fewer immunisations were carried out than in 1942, and the number immunised was just about sufficient to maintain the same percentage of protected children as at the end of the previous year, viz. : 70 per cent. of children of school age and 33 per cent. of pre-school children.

There were two deaths from Diphtheria, neither of whom had been immunised.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1943 and for the preceding four years :—

Disease	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Diphtheria	59	25	32	24	11
Erysipelas	12	3	9	15	10
Scarlet Fever	46	30	23	37	171
Whooping Cough.....	14	31	168	13	100
Measles .....	..	184	121	679	41
Typhoid Group	1	2	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	4	2	5	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	39	45	33	34	49
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	7	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	20	12	18	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis....	9	9	8	12	10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACCORDING TO WARDS.

Disease	Ains- worth	Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane	Total
Scarlet Fever	19	44	25	45	38	171
Diphtheria	1	2	2	1	5	11
Pneumonia	7	12	15	8	7	49
Measles	4	8	10	8	11	41
Whooping Cough	9	22	15	7	47	100
Erysipelas	—	3	3	3	1	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	1	6	1	1	9	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	3	4	—	2	10
	42	100	75	74	122	413

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years.								
0-1 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5 .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5-10 .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
20-25 .....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-35	1	3	..	1	1	3	..	..
35-45	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-55	4	1	1	2	3	..	..	..
55-65	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
65 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	8	10	5	5	8	3	..	..
	18		10		11		..	
	28				11			

BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE.

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1943.

During the year 1943, 29 notifications of patients suffering from Tuberculosis were received. Of these, 18 were pulmonary, 10 non-pulmonary, and 1 combined lungs and meninges.

Of the pulmonary notifications, 7 had positive sputum, 5 negative sputum, and 6 had no sputum for examination.

The non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows:—

Toe	1	Spine and Sternum ...	1
Neck Glands	4	Abdomen	2
Skin	1	Renal	1
Cerebral	1		

Six of the notified cases died during the year.

Treatment was granted to 25 of the cases. Of these 10 were sent to Sanatoria or Pulmonary Hospital and 5 to Orthopaedic Hospital. The remaining 10 cases were under dispensary supervision only.

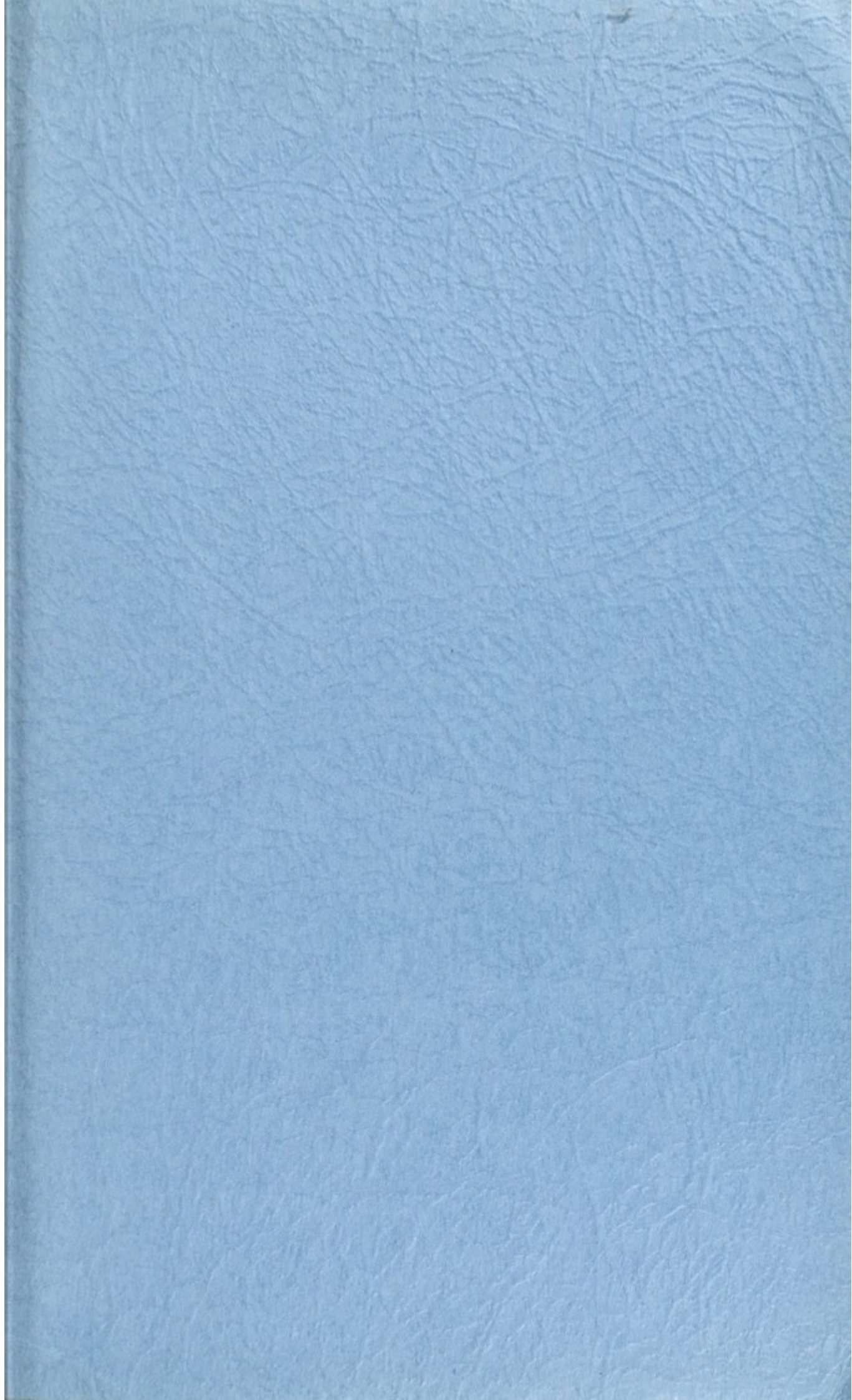
There were 5 non-applicants. The reasons for not applying were as follows:—

Diagnosis not confirmed... ..	1
Death	2
In Mental Hospital	1
Refuses	1

(8) Blindness.

I examined 11 local applicants for pensions under the Blind Persons Acts during the year, at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health.

6 were blind, 2 not blind, and 3 were referred for further examination.



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RAD. PTG. CO.
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