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ROTHERHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1967

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| Dr. C. D. Smith | Chief Public Health Inspector |
| Dr. E. F. Smith | Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector |
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To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Appointment System in General Practice

A third of all practices are now on appointment systems. The great majority of doctors and patients are satisfied with their working. The waiting times for patients are halved. Most patients are punctual in keeping their appointments and only ten per cent are more than five minutes late.

The success of the system depends to a large extent on the organising ability of the receptionists and their attitude to the patients. On an average, receptionists' working times have to be increased by 10 to 12 hours per week per doctor.

It is considered that an appointment system causes a decrease in trivial consultations and an increase in non-trivial ones.

Children in Care

The main causes for children being admitted to Children's Homes are the illness, confinement or desertion of the mother.

In spite of the continual improvement in housing, bad home conditions are given as an increasing cause for the removal of children to the care of the local authorities.

It is generally acknowledged that a child is better brought up in a family than in an institution, no matter how kindly and carefully run, so that children's departments are placing more children with foster parents than formerly and legal adoptions continue to rise.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip

One of the greatest successes in recent years has been the disappearance of cases of congenital dislocation of the hip due to a test carried out by Health Visitors and doctors in all babies born in the district shortly after birth.

Two recent cases which were detected and successfully treated emphasize the value of the Ortolani Test. By making simple movements of the child's legs a click can be detected in cases where the head of the femur is outside its socket. With splinting, the head of the femur can be held in place so that the child, usually a girl, is able to walk like a normal person and avoids the severe crippling of a dislocated hip.

Early Discharge of Maternity Patients

Thirteen thousand maternity cases in different parts of the country have been discharged home after 48 hours and it has been found in practice that there is no additional risk to the mother and child provided the cases are selected and provided there is adequate help in the home after discharge.

An increasing number of mothers are asking to go home at an increasingly early date after delivery.

Aid for the Disabled

One of the shocks a patient commonly experiences on becoming seriously disabled is to find how many activities that he formerly took for granted are now beyond his reach. Instead of trying to get up the imposing flight of steps to the public library or cinema, up which normal folk skip so blithely, he prefers not to use the library or cinema at all.

It is estimated that one in seven of the population has a permanent physical disability or an infirmity associated with age, so that some regard for their needs is necessary in the design of buildings. This is particularly required in buildings for old people, in schools and hospitals, but they might be incorporated in shops, stores, churches, libraries, hotels and cinemas.

A new code of practice is published by the British Standards Institution, setting out the requirements of the disabled.

Place of the Mentally Retarded

Although the cost of maintaining subnormal patients in hospital is low - £9 per week, compared with £38 in children's hospitals - there is no doubt that most of these cases are better in the community earning their living in simple occupations or attending the Training Centre where they can carry out simple work under supervision. There is no evidence that the prevalence of low-grade mentally subnormals is increasing.

The subject is reviewed in the report of a Royal Commission recently published.

Scabies

This disease has become more common recently in a nation-wide epidemic.

A mite burrows into the skin and causes redness and itching. The disease is spread by personal contact and whole families become infected.

There is some evidence that benzyl benzoate is not proving so effective in curing the disease as it was in the War years and a new preparation is being tried locally.

A common cause of failure is that all contacts must be treated. These include the boy friend, grannie in bed upstairs, and the lodger in the back room.

Much more thorough treatment is required.

Asian Immigrants

In some districts of the West Riding, the health of Asian immigrants is one of the main social problems. The chief hazards are pulmonary tuberculosis, venereal disease, hookworm infection and accidents due to unfamiliar surroundings.

The infant mortality of Asian immigrants soon falls to that of the English population of similar housing and employment backgrounds. Notifications of tuberculosis and venereal disease decline rapidly and the health problem becomes little different from those of our own population.

The pattern of immigration is changing, male workers are no longer arriving in large numbers but their families are coming and are making a considerable impact. Patience is needed to give help and advice against a background of different cultures and languages.

Acute Poisoning

Each year, 36,000 patients are admitted to hospital with acute poisoning and 6,000 people die of it. About two-thirds of the patients are suffering from overdoses of sedatives and, above all, from barbiturates. This is not surprising when it is realised that 30 million prescriptions for sedative drugs are dispensed annually in England and Wales alone.

A proposal has been put forward that intensive care units should be set up in hospitals. A less direct method would be to discourage the excessive demand by the general public for tablets.

Distribution of Dentists

As is the case with so many other services, London and the Home Counties have an unfair share of dental attention.

The ratio of dentists to population is one to 2,418 in London, one to 2,925 in Middlesex, while in the unfortunate North, there is one dentist to 7,176 people in Durham and one dentist to 7,546 in Staffordshire.

Dr. Davies, County Dental Officer, estimates that the West Riding proportion is one dentist to 7,000 population, but this figure does not include County Boroughs as is the basis of the Ministry statistics.

Spread of Influenza

A special investigation carried out among children in South Yorkshire by Professor Stuart Harris of Sheffield University, has added to our knowledge upon influenza. This must be an encouragement to the parents of children who suffered some discomfort during the blood sampling and nasal swabbing of the past three years.

Results of research are rather complicated and difficult to understand, but in plain terms, it is now possible to measure the resistance of different groups of the population to the various varieties of influenza and tell whether an epidemic due to A2 or B virus, for example, is likely. Theoretically, it should be possible to vaccinate the population with a particular strain of influenza when the resistance of the population to this virus is low. In this way, epidemics could be prevented.

Drug-taking by the Young

Drug-taking in this area has not reached the serious proportions experienced in large cities such as London and Birmingham, mainly because there is no well-organised source of supply.

Many thefts are occurring in shops and warehouses and extra safeguards are obviously required in storage.

The general public should be educated to understand that drug-taking is not an exciting new fashion but an anti-social and deadly disease. A drug pusher is akin to a poisoner. A drug addict is a person seriously ill with a contagious disease.

The few doctors who have created a serious problem by over-prescribing heroin and cocaine, stand condemned. More care is required in the prescription of amphetamines, barbiturates and other drugs which lead to dependence.

Oral Contraceptives

Careful statistical research shows that oral contraceptives increase the risk of blood clotting in the veins three times. It is estimated that of the 800,000 women in this country taking the pill, three die each year from blood clotting. This can be compared with the risk of blood clot deaths in pregnancy which is six times the average rate.

There are three different elements in an oral contraceptive and active steps are being taken to see which of the three causes blood clots and if the risk can be eliminated by altering the composition of the pill.

Attitudes to Smoking

There seems to be no limit to the ability of the individual to hoodwink himself about his own failings. Chronic alcoholics usually insist that they are moderate, social, drinkers. Fast driving addicts usually complain that the real danger on the road comes from slow-driving, stick-in-the-muds. In the same way, heavy smokers shut their eyes to the fact that cigarette smoking is the main cause of cancer of the lung as well as of certain types of heart and lung disease. The results from special clinics for smokers have been disappointing. Among men anxious to rid themselves of the habit, only 30 per cent stopped smoking and half of these relapsed after six months.

Public Health Departments are urged to use propaganda to dissuade school children from smoking, as if a few lectures and films can possibly compete with the millions spent by the tobacco industry on television, newspapers and bill hoardings.

Children are not impressed by the fact that they may develop lung cancer in twenty or forty years' time. This seems a lifetime away to a child.

Possibly the most useful propaganda at the present time would be to persuade the Government to increase taxation on tobacco.

Freezing to Death

Two years ago, this Committee was given a report upon the risks of elderly people and babies being exposed to dangerously low temperatures in their homes.

Another national report has been received upon the admission of 136 cases to hospital between February and April of last year. Most of the cases were below 1 year of age or people over 65 years of age.

The old people were generally living alone, either in poorly heated homes or sleeping out of doors: the babies had inadequate mothers or cold homes.

Temperatures of these patients were recorded down to 80°F instead of the normal 98.4°F.

It is estimated that 9,000 patients can be admitted to hospital with dangerously low temperatures during spells of severe weather and that the death rate can reach 40 per cent. This danger is not adequately appreciated.

Low-reading clinical thermometers are supplied to all staff by the County Council so that hypothermia can be recognised.

The Ministry of Social Security gives help in paying for fuel for all elderly people in need and pays for the installation and upkeep of automatic heating appliances in privately owned houses where there are physically handicapped and housebound elderly people. Local Councils are expected to provide these for their own tenants.

Down and Out

A recently published survey by the National Assistance Board on homeless single persons showed that on 8th December, 1963, 26,884 men and 1,905 women were living in 550 lodging-houses, hostels and shelters. At any time, about 1,000 people were sleeping rough.

A sample of the lodging house population in Edinburgh showed that 10 per cent had tuberculosis, 12 per cent mental disorder and 9 per cent chronic alcoholism.

Rhythm of Life

More attention is being paid to the health and efficiency of workers in industry who are on a different shift each week. Travel by jet aircraft has brought home to us that we are creatures of rhythm; we live adapted to a particular light rhythm and suffer malaise for a few days whenever we are jolted out of it.

The Englishman suddenly transported to New York continues to keep Greenwich mean time for a few days in his body chemistry, in spite of changes in the times of his sleep, his meals and work.

Control of rhythm is by the hypothalamus in the central nervous system and new discoveries in the working of this centre should add to the comfort of people when work suddenly changes from day to night time.

Too Prolific Man

By the end of the century, the already great population of Africa, Asia and Latin America will have more than doubled, while those of North America will have increased by more than 50 per cent and of Europe by 30 per cent.

Food production shows no sign at present of being able to keep up with the forecast increases in population. 'This' says the report of a recent Medical Association meeting in Karachi, 'is one of the biggest health problems facing the world today.'

Fitness to Drive

A survey of the disabilities of 1,190 motorists was made by a Welsh doctor in a rural area.

77 car drivers had physical defects and 32 mental illnesses. Six cases were under treatment for cancer, nine for high blood pressure, six for severe anaemia, six for coronary thrombosis and eleven for epilepsy.

No suggestion was made in the report that the medical examination of drivers was necessary. Unfortunately, the drivers with the worst record for accidents are not those with physical and mental defects but young men between 18 and 24 years of age who are perfectly fit.

Alcohol and the Law

On 9th October, the Road Safety Act came into operation, making it an offence for a motorist to drive if his blood alcohol level was over 80 mg./100 ml.

The ability of most drivers to drive properly is impaired when the blood alcohol is well below this level.

It is easy to advise the public that they should not drive after drinking. Many people will find this impossible. A homely guide which has no legal standing is to limit oneself to three half-pints of beer or three single-measure whiskies. This suggestion again is not likely to be attractive to regular drinkers. The general public is already aware of the risks of taking alcohol while under treatment with barbiturates or tranquillisers.

The most important aspect in prosecution is to convince the public that blood samples give results without chance errors.

Progress with Air Pollution

The National Survey on Air Pollution reports a decrease in smoke concentration and in sulphur dioxide concentration over the country as a whole.

The level of air pollution depends upon the amount of material emitted and on the weather conditions determining how much pollution is blown away, so that the weather is a major factor in setting the pattern of pollution from year to year.

The Clean Air Act is helping to clear the air of smoke, but the removal of sulphur dioxide presents a greater problem. There has been a decrease in that of fuel oil, most of which has a high sulphur content. In factories, the most practicable way of limiting pollution from sulphur dioxide at present is by sending it aloft by suitable chimneys and with a high speed of emission so that the gas is diluted before coming down again.

Smoke and sulphur dioxide are only indices of air pollution. There are other harmful substances which contribute to the production of chronic bronchitis and worsen the plight of the patient with chronic lung disease.

Air Pollution from Car Exhaust Gases

From 1st January, 1968, new cars sold in the U.S.A. are not permitted to discharge more than 2% carbon monoxide and 375 parts per million of hydrocarbons in their exhaust gases when their engines are less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ litres.

These pollution levels are exceeded by all cars in this country. Carbon monoxide is usually 4 per cent of exhaust gases, increasing to 8 per cent when the car is decelerating or idling. Carburetters usually operate on a richer mixture than is necessary for complete combustion.

It seems likely that some injection system will become necessary.

The problem is one of importance from the public health point of view. Air pollution is particularly bad in prolonged traffic blocks in large cities.

Holidays in Spain

150 cases of typhoid fever are notified in England and Wales each year and half of these are contracted on holidays abroad. A very much larger number of visitors abroad suffer from symptoms of food poisoning.

The risk of infection is very considerably reduced by taking precautions with drinking water and food. Only bottled water or boiled water should be consumed and food should only be taken from reliable premises where it is prepared under hygienic conditions.

To prevent typhoid T.A.B. injections reduce the risk by 70% but tend to cause severe reactions and are hardly justified before a two-week holiday.

Computer Records

From 1st July, a computer record will be made of all children born in the area and notices will be sent from the computer when immunisation injections are due and when medical examinations are necessary.

At the present time, 10,000 clinic records are kept of children under 5 years of age, 15,000 cards are kept for school children and 10,000 immunisation records require regular attention.

Record keeping and filing for 35,000 cards is obviously a laborious and time-consuming business. It is hoped that the computer will simplify this work.

J. M. Watt

Medical Officer of Health

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1967

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	28,856
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	59,100
Population (Estimated mid-1967)	...	...	...	...	...	65,410
Number of houses...	...	...	...	...	...	20,003
Rateable value at 1.4.67	...	...	...	...	£1,650,178	
Product of the penny rate	...	...	...	...	£6,573	

EXTRACT OF STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,313
Live birth-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.6
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	507
Death-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.6
Comparability factors - Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	.86
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.49

Population

The increase in population was maintained during 1967, the estimated mid-year total being 65,410.

The following table gives the estimated parish distribution of the population for 1967.

<u>PARISH</u>	Estimated parish distribution	Number of houses
Aston-cum-Aughton	9,117	2,782
Bramley	4,854	1,469
Brampton Bierlow	3,689	1,128
Brinsworth	7,515	2,298
Catcliffe	1,877	574
Dalton	7,484	2,326
Hooton Levitt	124	38
Hooton Roberts	160	49
Orgreave	798	244
Ravenfield	1,318	397
Thrybergh	5,171	1,581
Thurcroft	7,879	2,397
Treeton	2,378	727
Ulley	209	64
Wentworth	1,511	462
Whiston	4,310	1,318
Wickersley	7,016	2,139
Totals -	65,410	20,003

Average per house - 3.271

Births

The total of 1,313 births allocated to Rotherham Rural District gives a crude rate of 20.1 per thousand population and a comparable rate of 17.3 per thousand. The national rate was 17.2 per thousand.

The stillbirth rate was 15 per thousand live and stillbirths; 20 stillbirths having been recorded.

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Live Births	686	654	32	627	597	30
Stillbirths	10	9	1	10	10	-

Parish Distribution of Live and Stillbirths

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Stillbirths</u>
Aston-cum-Aughton	175	3
Bramley	155	6
Brampton Bierlow	32	-
Brinsworth	191	-
Catcliffe	41	-
Dalton	144	2
Hooton Levitt	1	-
Hooton Roberts	2	-
Orgreave	24	1
Ravenfield	39	2
Thrybergh	104	3
Thurcroft	155	1
Treeton	47	-
Ulley	2	-
Wentworth	31	-
Whiston	74	1
Wickersley	96	1
Totals -	1,313	20

DEATHS

507 deaths were allocated by the Registrar General to the Rotherham Rural District area for the year under review. The crude death-rate was 7.8 per thousand and the comparability factor was 1.49, giving a comparable rate of 11.6 per thousand population. The national rate was 11.2 per thousand.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M F	3 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	M F	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6. Meningococcal Infections	M F	1 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M F	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	M F	10 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M F	19 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	M F	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	1	2	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	29 18	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	9	9	6
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	2 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	M F	- 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	M F	31 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	12	10

/Continued overleaf

DEATHS (Continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	98 39	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	16 1	22 3	41 18	16 17	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	3 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	1 1	
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	19 20	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- 1	- 1	2 -	4 3	6 5	6 9	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M F	13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	4 -	4 5	
23. Pneumonia	M F	9 9	2 -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	5 5	
24. Bronchitis	M F	20 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- 2	1 9	5 8	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M F	6 2	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	- -	- 2	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M F	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
31. Congenital Malformations	M F	2 2	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M F	14 20	7 2	1 -	- -	- -	1 3	- -	- -	- -	2 2	2 2	4 12	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F	5 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- 4	1 -	- 1	1 2	
34. All other Accidents	M F	7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 4	- -	1 1	- 2	
35. Suicide	M F	4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 1	1 1	- -	
Total All Causes :-	M F	301 206	11 3	3 5	2 2	1 1	6 2	4 4	4 4	32 15	62 26	101 52	75 92	

Infant Deaths

	Males			Females		
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.
Under 1 year of age	14	13	1	8	8	-
Under 4 weeks of age	11	10	1	3	3	-
Under 1 week of age	8	7	1	3	3	-
<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>			<u>Cause of Death</u>		
7 lbs.	1 day			1.a. Congenital heart disease.		
5 lbs. 14 ozs.	2 months			Oedema of the lung due to acute infection of the respiratory tract.		
8 lbs. 12 ozs.	15 hours			1.a. Foetal atelectasis of lungs. 2. Icterus gravis neonatorum.		
4 lbs. 11 ozs.	1 day			1.a. Pulmonary atelectasis. 2. Prematurity.		
6 lbs. 15 ozs.	2 hours			1.a. Pulmonary atelectasis.		
7 lbs. 8 ozs.	4 days			1.a. Acute cardiac failure. b. Pulmonary oedema. c. Turner's syndrome.		
6 lbs. 11 ozs.	3 days			1.a. Meningitis and peritonitis (E.Coli).		
7 lbs.	2 days			1.a. Asphyxia Neonatorum. b. Subarachnoid haemorrhage. c. Difficult forceps delivery.		
6 lbs. 3 ozs.	5 months			1.a. Oedema of the brain. b. Acute infection of the respiratory tract (Pneumonia).		
6 lbs.	1 day			1.a. Neonatal asphyxia. b. Pulmonary atelectasis.		
5 lbs. 1 oz.	5 hours			1.a. Subarachnoid haemorrhage. b. Pulmonary syndrome of the newborn.		
5 lbs. 2 ozs.	7 hours			1.a. Cerebral haemorrhage. 2. Prematurity.		
5 lbs. 2 ozs.	2 months			1.a. Haemolytic anaemia.		
7 lbs. 7 ozs.	2 weeks			1. Congenital deformity of the heart with Aortic stenosis, fibro elastosis of the heart and pulmonary hypertension. 2. Acute infection of the respiratory tract.		
8 lbs.	3 months			Pulmonary oedema and peripheral circulatory failure consequent upon acute respiratory tract infection and uraemia.		
7 lbs. 7 ozs.	1 week			1.a. Atelectasis. b. Bronchopneumonia. c. Congestive cardiac failure.		

Birth WeightAge at DeathCause of Death

7 lbs.

2 days

- 1.a. Intracranial haemorrhage.
- b. Birth trauma.
2. Operation for Myelomeningocele.

6 lbs. 4ozs.

1 month

- 1.a. Acute cardiac failure.
- b. Acute infection of the respiratory tract.

8 lbs.

10 months

- 1.a. Peripheral circulatory failure due to
- b. Hypoxia and electrolyte imbalance due to
- c. Acute generalised virus infection.

7 lbs. 9 ozs.

2 months

Desquamative pneumonitis due to inhalation of gastric contents due to gastroenteritis.

6 lbs. 4 ozs.

6 months

1. Acute infection of the respiratory tract associated with bilateral otitis media.
2. Mental deficiency.

7 lbs. 12 ozs.

1 week

- 1.a. Peripheral vascular failure due to
- b. Pneumonia (acute infection of the respiratory tract).

Of the 22 infants who died, only 7 lived for more than four weeks. The neo-natal mortality rate was 10.6 per thousand live births.

Trend of Infant Deaths over the past Ten Years

Y E A R	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death rate
1958	1,246	37	29
1959	1,166	22	19
1960	1,242	29	23
1961	1,260	45	36
1962	1,310	39	30
1963	1,331	35	27
1964	1,338	33	24
1965	1,332	27	20
1966	1,351	30	22
1967	1,313	22	17

E P I D E M I O L O G Y

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

<u>PARISH</u>	Measles	Whooping cough	Scarlet fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery
Aston-cum-Aughton	179	6	1	-	1	-
Bramley	57	2	2	1	-	-
Brampton Bierlow	11	-	-	1	-	-
Brinsworth	59	16	1	-	-	-
Catcliffe	17	15	4	-	-	-
Dalton	42	3	1	3	-	8
Hooton Levitt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orgreave	14	-	-	-	-	2
Ravenfield	14	2	1	-	-	-
Thrybergh	6	1	-	-	-	-
Thurcroft	152	25	10	1	-	-
Treeton	44	11	2	-	-	-
Ulley	3	-	-	-	-	-
Wentworth	11	-	-	1	-	-
Whiston	14	10	1	1	-	-
Wickersley.	17	6	4	1	4	-
Totals	640	97	27	9	5	10

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases notified during 1967

<u>DISEASE</u>	Under 5	5-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown	Total
Pneumonia	1	3	1	1	3	-	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	4	-	-	1	5

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>AGE IN YEARS</u>										Total
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 +	Age unknown	
Measles	20	82	99	111	87	222	7	2	-	10	640
Whooping cough	11	8	15	13	11	35	2	-	-	2	97
Scarlet fever	-	-	5	2	4	13	2	1	-	-	27
Dysentery	2	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	10

Tuberculosis

	<u>Rotherham Rural District</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Number of cases on register at 1.1.67.	127	93	24	29
Number of cases notified for the first time during year.	4	1	1	2
Number of cases added to the register.	1	-	-	-
Number of cases removed from register.	3	2	1	1
Number of cases remaining on the register the the year end.	129	92	24	30

Cancer of the Lung

I give below the numbers of deaths from cancer of the lung in men and women for the last five years.

Rotherham Rural District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases of lung cancer in Men</u>	<u>Cases of lung cancer in Women</u>	<u>Total cases</u>
1963	13	4	17
1964	19	2	21
1965	19	2	21
1966	21	1	22
1967	19	4	23

Domiciliary and Institutional Births

D E T A I L S	B I R T H S				T O T A L S
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	609	5	1,259	6	1,879
Inward transfers	4	-	887	34	925
Total notifications received	613	5	2,146	40	2,804
Outward transfers	11	-	629	4	644
Total adjusted notifications	602	5	1,517	36	2,160

Midwifery

The most striking feature in the Midwifery Service was the reduction in domiciliary confinements which fell to a new low level of 611 deliveries. For many years, midwives attended over 1,000 home confinements. The reduction was due to increased admissions to maternity homes and hospitals for short-stay admission of two to seven days. Listerdale Maternity Home was able to admit extra cases due to the provision of extra beds.

It was necessary for midwives to give nursing attention to the majority of hospital discharge cases and midwives paid 263 visits at the request of the hospital staffs to assess the suitability of the home for domiciliary confinement or for early discharge.

Ante-natal care was carried out systematically and relaxation exercises classes were held.

Instead of working in fixed districts, all Midwives were allocated to the practices of family doctors.

Four Midwives attended refresher courses, one midwife retired and one resigned.

One new appointment was made.

Number of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year					Cases in Institutions
Domiciliary Cases					
Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
Doctor present at any stage of labour	Doctor not present at any stage of labour	Doctor present at any stage of labour (either the booked doctor or another).	Doctor not present at any stage of labour.		
4	15	279	312	610	1,265

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by Domiciliary Midwives on discharge:-

(i)	At forty-eight hours	123
(ii)	After forty-eight hours, up to and including the fifth day	702
(iii)	After the fifth but before the tenth day	237
		<u>1,062</u>

Obstetric Flying Squad

Number of occasions services called upon during year 6

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics

Cases where analgesia was administered by Domiciliary Midwives:-

(a)	Pethidine	150
(b)	Trilene with Pethidine	194
(c)	Trilene alone	148

Statutory Notices

Four statutory notices in respect of stillbirths were received from Midwives in the Division during the year.

General practitioners were called in to give medical aid at, or in connection with domiciliary confinements in 68 instances.

Medical Aid Notices

Issued for:-	Number issued because of complications arising in/during -			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary cases	15	31	6	8
(b) Cases in Institutions	-	-	8	-
(c) Totals	15	31	14	8

Cervical Cytology

Name and Address of Clinic	No. of sessions held during year.	No. of patients attending for first time.	Total No. of smears taken.	No. of patients with positive smears.
Brinsworth	5	38	38	-
Swallownest	14	194	195	1
Dinnington	5	75	76	-
Maltby	22	193	193	-
Thurcroft	6	98	98	-
Dalton	*	7	8	1
Kiveton Park	3	33	33	-
Brampton Bierlow	15	52	53	-
Whiston	2	16	16	-
Wickersley.	*	12	12	-
*Smears taken during ante-natal sessions.				
Totals -	72	718	722	2

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - ATTENDANCES

Name of Centre	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:-			Total number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in:-			Total attendances during the year.
	1967	1966	1962-1965		1967	1966	1962-1965	
Brinsworth	201	259	124	584	2,285	1,842	1,000	5,127
Catcliffe	43	36	14	93	337	336	160	833
Cortonwood	53	47	30	130	757	1,024	619	2,400
Dalton	153	128	79	360	1,306	1,189	591	3,086
Dinnington	226	133	295	654	2,218	1,729	955	4,902
Kiveton Park	100	19	1	120	1,147	583	163	1,913
Laughton	4	4	8	16	24	43	64	131
Maltby	272	205	6	483	2,334	1,600	512	4,446
Swallownest	189	213	369	771	1,760	1,386	1,302	4,448
Thurcroft	66	87	130	283	1,203	1,246	1,119	3,568
Treeton	40	35	23	98	297	163	159	619
Whiston	68	65	54	187	533	740	688	1,961
Wickersley	322	335	138	795	1,813	1,493	640	3,946
Mobile Clinics	164	70	56	290	1,520	813	398	2,731
Totals -	1,901	1,636	1,327	4,864	17,534	14,187	8,390	40,111

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting

<u>Cases visited by Health Visitors</u>	No. of cases i.e. first visits.	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits
1. Children born in 1967.	2,223	5,173
2. Children born in 1966.	1,637	4,043
3. Children born in 1962-65.	2,133	5,048
4. Total number of children in lines 1-3	5,993	14,264
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits).	885	1,593
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	498	-
7. Mentally disordered persons.	19	38
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	11	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospitals (other than mental hospitals).	308	356
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	259	-
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work).	164	176
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	144	178
13. Other cases.	-	8,644

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified in the Division during 1967.

Phenylketonuria Testing

Number of babies tested ...	...	...	...	...	1,983
During the 4th week of age or under ...	...	...	...	...	1,192
Over 4 weeks, but less than 6 weeks ...	...	...	...	...	248
6 weeks of age or over ...	...	...	...	...	543

All the tests were found to be negative.

Ortolani Test

- (a) Number of babies referred to specialists during the year and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and splinted ... 3
- (b) Number of babies referred to specialists and said not to be cases of congenital dislocation of the hip -
- (c) Number of babies referred to specialists, not splinted but given appointments for further investigation ... 1

Distribution of Dried Milk and Other Foods

I am, again, grateful to the members of the various Voluntary Committees who give their time week after week to attend the clinics for the purpose of selling milk foods, weighing babies, etc. This help is also greatly appreciated by the mothers.

Health Visiting

All the Health Visiting staff were attached to medical practices. Two Health Visitors maintained weekly visits to the Rotherham Hospital and Sheffield Children's Hospital and regular visits were paid to the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield. These contacts gave a valuable exchange of information.

One of the most important new developments in the Health Visiting Service was the detection of congenital defects as soon as possible after birth. Congenital dislocation of the hip, phenylketonuria and deafness were ascertained by routine tests in the first weeks of life.

Spina bifida and hydrocephalus were immediately reported to the surgeons of the Children's Hospital for operation and conditions such as mental subnormality were ascertained by testing in babyhood.

There were two resignations and two new appointments during the year. Three Health Visitors attended refresher courses and one Health Visitor acted as a Field work Instructor for the Sheffield Training Scheme.

Care of the Unmarried Mothers and their Children

91 cases in the Division were reported to me for attention during 1967.

41 mothers were under 20 years, 34 were 20 to 30 years and 16 were 30 years and upwards.

64 were single women, 16 married women but had illegitimate pregnancies, 7 were widowed or divorced women.

Settlement of these cases was as follows:-

- 61 mothers kept their babies.
- 13 babies were adopted.
- 7 babies were fostered.
- 5 babies died.
- 4 cases were settled by marriage.
- 1 baby was taken to the grandparents' home.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes

Two meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held in 1967 and sixteen problem families were put under review. Full attendances of members of the Co-ordinating Committee occurred at both meetings and individual members benefited greatly by reports upon the various services involved.

Two problem families were given Home Help Service during the year, in one case, the Home Help was sent to clean up the house so that workmen could carry out a re-conditioning scheme of the premises for the National Coal Board. One family, where the father was a widower and under the supervision of the Mental Welfare Officer, was given Home Help assistance and a rent guarantee.

S E R V I C E

Home Help Service

Number of Home Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.67 - 161

Cases provided with domestic help during the year:-

	Number of cases			Hours Employed
	From previous year	New cases	Total	
(i) Aged 65 or over on first visit during year ...	591	142	739	131,293
(ii) Under 65 years on first visit during year:-				
(a) chronic sick and tuberculous ...	27	8	35	5,913
(b) mentally disordered	1	-	1	-
(c) maternity ...	1	128	129	7,528
(d) others ...	2	11	13	942
Totals -	628	289	917	145,676

Chiropody

21% of old age pensioners received chiropody treatment; the following table shows the numbers treated, etc., for the Divisional area.

Total number of patients treated in Divisional area.	Total Number of Treatments Given											
	In Chiropodists' Surgeries			In Voluntary premises or Clinics.			Domiciliary			Total Number of Treatments		
	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.
	2,218	135	3	1,138	19	-	6,470	136	3	3,696	115	-
										11,304	270	3

Home Nursing

There was a slight increase in the patients attended by the Home Nurses and this increase was noted in children under 5 years of age. More than half the Nurses' work load was concerned with the care of elderly people.

Several modern aids for the prevention of bed sores were in use, including the Ripple bed, the Marathon Dri-sheet and the Sleepskin Medical Pad. All of these aids brought increased comfort to the helpless patients.

The Home Nurses paid more visits to doctors' surgeries and treated 2,969 patients.

The Night-sitter Service increased during the year and two additional persons were added to the staff.

A full establishment of nurses was maintained and three nurses attended the In-Service Training Course at Grantley Hall.

Home Nursing

The following table gives details of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division:-

<u>Classification</u>	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
1. Medical	1,715	36,085
2. Surgical.	693	13,830
3. Infectious Diseases.	33	69
4. Tuberculosis.	20	1,527
5. Maternal complications.	79	457
6. Other.	28	130
TOTALS ...	2,568	52,098
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	111	30,658
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	139	900
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	498	37,320

Extra Nourishment

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on 1.1.67	...	...	...	...	...	23
Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31.12.67	...	...	...	...	...	16

B.C.G. Vaccination

Contact Scheme - Once again, I am grateful to the Consultant Chest Physician for the following details of people vaccinated at the Chest Clinic as contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

	AGE GROUPS													All Ages
	Under 1 yr. Months				Years									
	0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-		
<u>Pre-vaccination Skin Test:-</u>														
No. skin tested :-														
Male	6	-	2	-	1	1	3	5	4	1	-	1	24	
Female	9	1	2	5	4	1	1	6	3	2	1	2	37	
TOTAL	15	1	4	5	5	2	4	11	7	3	1	3	61	
No. found positive:-														
Male	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	1	9	
Female	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	9	
	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	5	3	1	-	3	18	
No. found negative:-														
Male	6	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	15	
Female	9	1	2	4	3	1	-	4	1	2	1	-	28	
	15	1	3	4	4	2	1	6	4	2	1	-	43	
<u>Vaccinated:-</u>														
Male	23	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	32	
Female	22	1	2	4	3	1	-	4	1	2	1	-	41	
	45	1	3	4	4	2	1	6	4	2	1	-	73	
<u>Result of Vaccination:-</u>														
Male	14	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	22	
Female	18	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	28	
	32	-	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	-	50	
Unsuccessful:-														
Male and Female ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not finally ascertained:-														
Male	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	
Female	4	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	13	
TOTAL	13	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	23	

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Children born in years:-							Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1958-61	1953-57	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	1,141	563	59	20	33	40	8	1,864
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent course).	-	32	88	26	426	827	33	1,432

Immunisation in relation to Child Population:-

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1967	1 - 4 1963-1966	5 - 9 1958-1962	10 - 14 1953-1957	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster).					
a. 1963 - 1967	1,141	7,668	2,742	216	11,767
b. 1962 or earlier	-	-	6,306	4,819	11,125

Whooping cough Immunisation

Age at Final Injection

Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation (including temporary residents).

Under 6 months	824
6 months to one year	307
1 - 2	604
2 - 3	17
3 - 4	24
	<hr/> 1,776 <hr/>

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1967	1 - 4 1966-1963	5 - 9 1962-1958	10 - 14 1957-1953	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	1,132	7,097	7,354	2,661	18,244

Whooping cough Notifications and Deaths in relation to
Immunisation during the Year

Age at date of Notification	Number of cases Notified.	Number of cases included in preceding column in which child completed full course of immunisation.
Under 1	20	8
1	16	13
2	19	15
3	19	13
4	14	7
5 - 9	49	32
10 - 14	3	3
Totals -	140	91

Immunisation against Tetanus

	Children born in years:-							Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1958-62	1953-57	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	1,141	563	59	20	34	54	44	1,915
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).	-	32	94	32	437	875	66	1,536

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis

	Children born in years:-						Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63	Others	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	818	939	91	33	93	17	1,991
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).	-	1	8	9	1,491	85	1,594

Vaccination of Persons under Age 16
completed during 1967.

Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963		
Quadruple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple	1,131	553	51	17	37	2	1,791
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	10	10	8	3	31	11	73
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	3	55	58
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	818	939	91	33	93	17	1,991
Lines 1,2,3,4,5, (Diph.)	1,141	563	59	20	68	13	1,864
Lines 1,2,3,6, (Whooping cough)	1,131	553	51	17	37	2	1,791
Lines 1,2,4,7 (Tetanus)	1,141	563	59	20	71	68	1,922
Lines 1,8,9 (Polio.)	818	939	91	33	93	17	1,991

Reinforcing doses - Numbers of persons under 16:-

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963		
Quadruple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple	1	30	84	11	86	5	217
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	4	2	4	15	1,123	67	1,215
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1	-	6	6	41	57	111
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	-	1	8	9	1,491	85	1,594
Lines 1,2,3,4,5, (Diph.)	5	32	88	26	1,210	72	1,433
Lines 1,2,3,6, (Whooping cough)	1	30	84	11	86	5	217
Lines 1,2,4,7 (Tetanus)	6	32	94	32	1,250	129	1,543
Lines 1,8,9 (Polio.)	-	1	8	9	1,491	85	1,594

Number of persons under Local Health Authority Care at 31st December, 1967.

	Mentally ill				Elderly mentally infirm.	Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16	16 and over	M	F		Under age 16	16 and over	M	F	Under age 16	16 and over	M	F	Under age 16	16 and over	M	F	
Total number	-	38	37	2	16	-	-	-	-	1	13	14	35	30	53	61	300	
Attending workshops/occupation training centres.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	34	26	26	29	123	
Awaiting entry to workshops/occupation training centres.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Receiving home training.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Awaiting home training.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Resident in L.A. home/hostel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Resident at L.A. expense in other homes/hostels	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private households.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attending day hospitals.	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Receiving home visits and not included in lines 2-10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	4	19	20	50	
(b) others.	-	35	36	2	16	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	-	-	7	12	122	

Number of persons referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1967.

Referred by -	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General practitioners.	1	-	37	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	97
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment.	-	-	18	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	75
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment.	-	-	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	36
(d) Local Education Authorities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	2	2	-	14
(e) Police and Courts.	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
(f) Other sources.	-	-	16	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	4	5	64
(g) Total.	1	-	85	163	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	10	1	6	6	7	290

Maltby Training Centre

Training centres for the subnormal or severely subnormal.

Age group provided for	Number of premises	Places	
		Junior	Adult
Under 16	-	-	-
16 and over	-	-	-
Junior and adult	1	68	62
	1	68	62

Number of Special Care Units within Centres ... 1

Number of places within Unit 17

THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL CHILD

Defect or Disease	Boys	Girls	Total
Brain
Eyes - a. Vision
b. Squint
c. Other
Ears - a. Hearing
b. Other
Nose and Throat
Speech
Lungs
Developmental - a. Mental
b. Other
Orthopedic - a. Stature
b. Other
Neurotic States
Psychological - a. Personality
b. Other
Abnormal
Other

3,102 children were inspected during the year; of these, 3,096 were found to be in a satisfactory physical condition.

Defects found at periodic medical inspections during the year:-

Defect or Disease		Periodic inspections				Special Inspctn.
		ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL	
Skin	T	1	-	-	1	-
	O	46	13	21	80	6
Eyes - a. Vision	T	32	6	22	60	5
	O	87	31	48	166	35
b. Squint	T	14	-	5	19	-
	O	67	5	14	86	1
c. Other	T	-	-	1	1	-
	O	4	11	6	21	-
Ears - a. Hearing	T	4	-	4	8	-
	O	72	19	28	119	28
b. Otitis Media	T	1	-	-	1	-
	O	44	8	10	62	3
c. Other	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	37	8	13	58	2
Nose and Throat	T	15	-	8	23	2
	O	131	16	52	199	29
Speech	T	7	-	-	7	2
	O	48	2	14	64	6
Lymphatic Glands	T	10	-	2	12	2
	O	83	4	23	110	23
Heart	T	2	-	1	3	-
	O	55	10	33	98	37
Lungs	T	1	-	-	1	-
	O	40	13	29	82	18
Developmental - a. Hernia...	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	16	6	5	27	5
b. Other	T	2	-	-	2	-
	O	49	11	16	76	33
Orthopaedic - a. Posture ...	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	4	2	3	9	-
b. Feet	T	1	1	-	2	-
	O	13	11	11	35	1
c. Other	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	26	12	15	53	9
Nervous System - a. Epilepsy	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	12	2	4	18	3
b. Other	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	6	2	4	12	1
Psychological - a. Development	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	12	2	7	21	4
b. Stability	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	4	2	6	12	4
Abdomen	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	1	2	2	5	1
Other	T	15	-	11	26	2
	O	66	14	42	122	22

Cleanliness of School Children

A total of 15,339 children were examined by Health Visitors and School Nurses at cleanliness surveys in schools. 75 were found to have head lice. Notices were issued in 20 cases.

Diseases of the Skin

During the year, 3 children were treated for impetigo, 7 for scabies and 38 for other skin conditions.

Specialists' Clinics

Ophthalmic Clinic

Number of children seen	...	...	...	1,523
Glasses were prescribed for	402 children.			
Number of repair forms issued	...	...	...	229

Paediatric Clinic

Number of children seen - School	...	...	105
Pre-school	...	...	80
Number of attendances	...	...	250

Speech Therapy Clinic

87 children were treated by the Speech Therapists.

Child Guidance Clinic

Number of cases treated during the year..	...	133
Number of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	...	41
Number of cases carried forward	...	82
Number of cases referred from previous years...	...	53

Training Colleges - Medical Examination of Entrants

84 entrants for Training Colleges were examined and reports submitted to the appropriate colleges.

Children and Young Persons' Act, 1933 (Employment of Children)

The above Act requires children to be medically examined to decide their fitness for employment in entertainments or newspaper deliveries, etc. 86 children were examined under these regulations.

Audiometry

2,322 children were tested by Pure-tone Audiometer during 1967. 93 were referred for investigation.

29 children are known to be using hearing aids.

Dental Service

The following statistics have been supplied by Dr. H. Taylor, County Dental Officer:-

Number of children inspected	...	...	9,616
Number found to require treatment	...	...	5,942
Number offered treatment	...	...	5,054
Number treated	...	...	3,571
Number of attendances	...	...	8,132
Number of temporary extractions...	...	...	5,543
Number of permanent extractions...	...	...	1,181
Number of general anaesthetics	...	...	2,592
Number of temporary fillings	...	...	160
Number of permanent fillings	...	...	5,869

AMBULANCE SERVICE STATISTICS - For period 1.1.67 to 31.12.67

P A T I E N T S	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Cut-Patients	2,400	2,156	2,365	2,394	2,477	2,512	2,312	2,306	2,397	2,514	2,512	2,266	28,611
Admissions	221	204	244	238	212	202	204	211	205	209	223	251	2,624
Discharges	166	182	182	148	179	163	155	163	150	164	167	176	1,995
Transfers	11	17	17	7	9	20	11	12	10	20	14	10	158
Accident Patients	51	55	59	70	82	89	67	103	81	87	76	62	882
	2,849	2,614	2,867	2,857	2,959	2,986	2,749	2,795	2,843	2,994	2,992	2,765	34,270
Stretcher Cases	285	268	324	278	275	289	253	298	265	285	320	307	3,447
Sitting Cases	2,564	2,346	2,543	2,579	2,684	2,697	2,496	2,497	2,578	2,709	2,672	2,458	30,823
Emergency Patients	162	146	162	154	137	160	137	152	159	184	146	171	1,870
MILES	19,943	17,818	19,856	18,521	19,815	19,312	19,069	19,907	19,468	20,674	19,926	19,301	233,609

Number of vehicles available in the area - 7.

Housing Statistics

Number of dwelling houses in the district ... 20,587
Number of back-to-back houses included in the above -

Houses in Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

Number of houses included in Representations made during the year:-

(a)	Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b)	Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	7

Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas:-

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
Houses unfit for human habitation.	2	4	1

Not in Clearance Areas:-

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.

14	13	5
----	----	---

Local Authority owned houses certified unfit.

-	-	-
---	---	---

Unfit Houses Closed:-

Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957.

5	16	5
---	----	---

Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.

-	-	-
---	---	---

Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
After Informal action by Local Authority	116	-

After Formal notice under:-

Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957.	21	2
--------------------------------------	----	---

In certain circumstances action was taken under the Public Health Acts to secure the repair of dwelling houses.

During the year under review, formal action was taken in respect of 58 houses. Of this number, 45 were repaired by owners and 13 by the Local Authority.

New Houses

Number of new houses completed during the year:-

By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	81
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	301

Overcrowding

Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Slum Clearance

The following statement indicates the progress made since 1951 in the rehousing of families living in slum clearance property:-

Action taken resulting in rehousing

	1951/58	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Demolition Orders	69	70	34	20	10	2	9	8	5	5
Closing Orders	13	3	3	3	2	2	1	-	1	5
Undertakings	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Clearance Areas	86	4	27	1	-	2	-	3	1	1

Thirty-three persons comprising eleven families living in Slum Clearance properties were rehoused during the year.

Thirteen houses were included in Official Representations made during the year; six were in Clearance Areas and seven were individual unfit houses.

All the above houses were in the extended Slum Clearance Programme which has been further extended so that there are now 86 houses to be dealt with in that programme.

Three Slum Clearance Orders including 23 houses were confirmed during 1967.

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

72 applications were received for grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation, all of which were approved. In 103 cases, works of improvement were completed during the year.

Rent Act, 1957

No action was necessary under the provisions of the above Act during 1967.

Houses offered for Sale to the Council

The Council adopted a policy whereby they would consider the purchase of property from elderly owner/occupiers who would prefer to move into bungalows or flats owned by the Council.

The question of purchase was subject to a report prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector for consideration by the Housing Committee.

Reports on 32 houses were submitted for consideration during the year.

Mortgages

I was asked to report as to the condition of all houses erected before 1945 which were the subject of mortgage applications.

This duty involved the preparation of a detailed report on each house; an estimate of the amount of money which should be retained as security until the repairs were carried out; re-visits to verify that the repairs had been carried out satisfactorily before the amount retained was released.

Applications in respect of 41 houses were dealt with during the year.

Nuisances

Nuisances outstanding at end of 1966	...	...	...	93
Nuisances found in 1967	...	...	...	158
Total requiring abatement	...	...	...	251
Total abated during 1967	...	...	...	185
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1967	...	...	...	66
Informal notices served	...	...	...	158
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	185
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	65
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	69

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

In all, four noise nuisances came to the notice of the department. Two were caused by industrial equipment and two were private nuisances. All were remedied as a result of informal representation.

One case involved a Nationalised Industry; it was of a serious nature and was caused by mechanical equipment which was employed on a large fuel storage site adjoining a Council housing estate.

The noise from the equipment was a source of nuisance to all residents in nearby houses and also disturbed the rest of nightworkers.

A Sub-Committee of the Council interviewed industrial officials on the site and the nuisance was eventually abated by adjustments in the working arrangements.

Drainage and Sewerage

Number of houses connected to sewers	...	...	...	20,103
Number of houses with unsatisfactory drainage	..	...	...	50
Number of houses with satisfactory private drainage	..	...	...	434

Ulley Sewerage Scheme was completed during the year and works of improvement of a temporary nature, were carried out at the Bramley Sewage Disposal Works.

Aston Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme was under construction at the end of the year.

The following schemes were awaiting approval or were in course of preparation:-

Bramley Sewerage and Bramley/Maltby Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme.
Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Treeton & Whiston Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme.
Brampton Bierlow/Wath Joint Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme.

99.7% of the houses in the area are now on the water-carriage system.

Private Drainage

A cesspool emptying service was operated by the Public Health Department. Four cesspool emptying vehicles were maintained for this purpose and the equivalent of two and a half vehicles were engaged on this work.

In the outlying parts of the district, which are not sewered, there were 416 houses drained to 275 cesspools. (In some cases, two or more houses, were drained to one cesspool). There was an increase of 6 in the number of cesspools in the district during the year.

In accordance with the Building Regulations, 1965, a minimum storage capacity of 4,000 gallons per house was specified for each new cesspool. A fortnightly emptying service was maintained throughout the year.

The policy of providing small sewage treatment plants instead of cesspools was still being pursued and there were nine units in use in the district. The settlement tanks were de-sludged every six months by the cesspool emptying vehicles.

The annual cost of emptying each cesspool for financial year ended 31st March, 1967, was £26. 7s. Od.

Water Supply

Sheffield Corporation was the waver undertaker for this district and fringe supplies were obtained from Rotherham Corporation for parts of the parishes of Whiston and Dalton.

Earl Fitzwilliam's Wentworth Estates Company distributed water in the parish of Wentworth and the south west part of Brampton Bierlow parish. Water was bought in bulk from Sheffield Corporation.

The following water sample results indicate the chemical composition of water supplied in the area:-

Sample No. 1. - Rotherham Supply.
(taken at East Herringthorpe).

Sample No. 2. - Sheffield Supply.
(taken at Treeton).

<u>Physical Character</u>	<u>Number 1</u>	<u>Number 2</u>
Suspended matter	None	None
Appearance of column 2 feet long	Clear:	Clear:
	Faintly	Faintly
	Yellow	Yellow
Taste	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None
<u>Chemical Examination</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>	
Total solids dried at 180°C.	72.0	96.0
Chlorides in terms of chlorine	18.0	17.0
Equivalent of Sodium chloride	29.7	28.0
Nitrates	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.14	1.12
Poisonous metals (lead etc.)	None	None
Total hardness	42.0	38.0
Temporary hardness	15.0	10.0
Permanent hardness	27.0	28.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	1.88	0.32

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.112	0.128
Free Chlorine	0.08	0.10
pH Value	6.6	6.6
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.25 p.p.m.	0.14 p.p.m.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.080	0.056

Water from the Yorkshire Derwent Supply, from Hoover Reservoir, was distributed in the district. The parishes receiving this supply were Dalton, Thrybergh, Ravenfield, Bramley and Wickersley: part of Whiston parish was also receiving water from this source through Rotherham Corporation.

The Statutory Water Undertaker reported an increase in consumption in the Bramley area of approximately 600,000 gallons per week.

Main laying in 1967 was carried out in the districts listed below:-

Wickersley
Ulley
Brinsworth
Laughton
Whiston
Hooton Roberts
Thurcroft
Orgreave.

A new twelve inch main was being laid at Highfield Lane, Orgreave, to improve supplies to Brinsworth and Treeton.

Water samples were submitted regularly for bacteriological examination and reports indicated that the quality of the water was satisfactory.

Water samples were examined periodically for plumbo-solvency and all samples examined during the year were found to be satisfactory.

Only one house in the district, (bungalow, Mansfield Road, Aston), was without a piped water supply; water being obtained from a nearby factory. No action was contemplated as this house will be demolished when road making works begin.

The following 5 houses had private water supplies:-

The Danes, Dalton Parva.	-	Spring supply.
Spa Farm, Treeton	-	" "
Spa Farm Cottages, Treeton (2 houses)	-	" "
No. 2 Moat Lane, Wickersley	-	Well supply.

The owners carried out improvements to the spring water supplies at Spa Farm and Cottages (3 houses). The improvement work included the building of a conservancy chamber and piping the supply to the houses. Bacteriological samples taken from this supply have all been reported as being satisfactory.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

The Council relied on the legal provisions contained in the Rotherham Rural District Council Act, 1931, for the control of caravans and caravan sites in the area.

This Local Act made it illegal for anyone to occupy a tent, van, shed or similar structure without obtaining the prior approval of the Council, the effect of which was to make it possible to exercise greater control over this type of dwelling.

All applications for permission to occupy caravans in the area were considered by the Public Health Committee and, where circumstances warranted it, permission was granted for specific periods and extended permission was granted as circumstances required.

11 applications were received during the year; 10 of the applicants were granted permission to occupy caravans in the area for periods of six months and 1 application was refused.

20 applications were received for extended permission from persons living in caravans in the area, all of which were granted.

On 31st December, 1967, there were 18 caravans sited in the area compared with 31 on 31st December, 1966.

Factories Act, 1961.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of inspectns.</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
1. Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	1	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A.	88	14	4	-
3. Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding Outworkers' premises).	131	25	3	-

Cases in which defects were found

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		<u>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u>
			<u>To H.M. Inspctr.</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspctr.</u>	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary conveniences:-</u>					
a. Insufficient	3	3	-	-	1
b. Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	-	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
	7	6	-	-	1

Legal proceedings were taken against a building contractor who failed to provide adequate sanitary accommodation for his employees. The case was successful and a fine of £25. Os. Od. imposed; costs were also awarded.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.112	0.128
Free Chlorine	0.08	0.10
pH Value	6.6	6.6
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(2 houses)	-	" "
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			<u>To H.M. Inspctr.</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspctr.</u>	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary conveniences:-</u>					
a. Insufficient	3	3	-	-	1
b. Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	-	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
	7	6	-	-	1

Legal proceedings were taken against a building contractor who failed to provide adequate sanitary accommodation for his employees. The case was successful and a fine of £25. 0s. 0d. imposed; costs were also awarded.

Atmospheric Pollution

This Council was a constituent member of the Sheffield and District Clean Air Committee but the administration of the Clean Air Act, 1956, (Smoke Control Area) was the responsibility of the Council.

No progress was made during the year in forming Smoke Control Areas but a Survey Assistant was appointed in May, 1963, to carry out a preliminary survey of the whole area.

The survey proceeded in sections, each section having well-defined boundaries, so as to form Smoke Control Areas whenever it was decided to adopt that policy.

1,547 houses were surveyed and recorded during the year by the Survey Assistant. The total number of houses surveyed since the appointment was made was 13,088.

Rodent Control

One full-time Rodent Operative was employed in the department.

During the year, 771 premises were visited in connection with rodent infestations.

586 premises were infested with rats and 49 were found to be infested with mice.

The cost of treating business premises was recovered from the occupiers of the premises on a labour/material/establishment charge basis.

The work done by private contractors at farms in the area continued to be effective in the control of infestations and satisfactory liaison existed between these contractors and the Public Health Department.

Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers

By the adoption of Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and bye-laws thereunder the registration of Hairdressers and Barbers became compulsory.

1 establishment was registered during the year and there were 51 premises on the register.

11 visits were made during the year and the standard of hygiene was found to be satisfactory.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the provision of reasonable facilities for seasonal workers. 4 visits were made during the year and all outstanding informal notices were found to have been abated.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Details of registrations and general inspections are as follows:-

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving gen. inspts. in year
Offices	5	29	8
Retail Shops	27	178	31
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses.	1	4	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	1	29	3
Fuel storage depots.	-	-	-

Analysis by workplace of persons employed in registered premises at end of year:-

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	214
Retail Shops	490
Wholesale Department, Warehouses	97
Catering Establishments open to the Public	155
Canteens	11
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total (Total Males 349; Total Females 618)	967

A general inspection of all registered premises was completed during the year and, in consequence, the greater part of the year's activities under this Act related to follow-up visits which involved a total of 304 visits. The general position at the end of the year was as follows:-

Number of infringement notices outstanding 1st January, 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Number of infringement notices served during 1967	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number of infringement notices complied with during 1967	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Number of premises not complying with Act on 31st December, 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56

The schedule which follows the text of this report gives specific information concerning the various matters dealt with during the year.

At the end of the year it was felt that there was 100% registration throughout the district.

Only two minor accidents were reported during the year. One was investigated where a warehouse employee had cut his hand whilst moving a case of food. It was found that all employees were issued with industrial gloves but the employee in question was not wearing his at the time of the accident.

A schedule of infringements noted and remedied during the year is given overleaf.

Supervision of Food Supply

Milk Supply

During 1967, 313 samples of milk were taken compared with 293 samples taken in 1966.

Whenever samples of 'Untreated Milk' were reported unsatisfactory, the results were forwarded to the Milk Production Officer for such action as he might consider necessary.

The following table gives a summary of milk sample results:-

				<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised	...	...	...	208	3
Sterilised	...	...	...	74	Nil
Untreated	...	...	...	24	4

SCHEDULE OF INFRINGEMENTS NOTED AND REMEDIED DURING YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1967.

Matters found Requiring Attention	Offices		Retail Shops		Wholesale Shops & Warehouses		Catering Establishments & Canteens	
	No. Noted	Remedied	No. Noted	Remedied	No. Noted	Remedied	No. Noted	Remedied
Cleanliness	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient Temperature	-	2	9	23	-	1	3	2
Ventilation	1	-	4	8	-	-	-	-
Lighting	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Sanitary Accommodation	1	-	3	7	-	-	1	-
Washing Facilities	-	1	2	6	-	-	-	1
Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation for Clothing	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Seating Arrangements	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Seats for Sedentary Workers	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Floors, Passages & Stairs	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	3
Fencing Exposed Machinery	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-
Rating Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training of employees working at dangerous machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibition of Heavy Work	1	1	11	20	-	1	2	2
First Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous Conditions and practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information for Employees on display	1	2	13	27	1	2	4	4
	4	6	51	125	1	5	11	12

The officers of the West Riding County Council continued their activities in connection with the sampling of 'untreated' milk for the detection of Brucella Abortus.

The Ring Test was used for the purpose of monitoring the samples and positive samples were submitted for cream culture examinations.

Sixteen samples of 'untreated' milk were examined with the following results:-

<u>Ring Test</u>			<u>Cream Culture</u>		
Positive	-	3	Positive	-	1
Negative	-	7	Negative	-	3
Doubtful	-	2			

Where the cream culture positive sample was obtained the producer voluntarily stopped the sale of 'untreated' milk and all milk was sent for pasteurisation.

Eighty-six samples were taken from individual animals with the following results:-

<u>Ring Test</u>			<u>Cream Culture</u>		
Positive	-	4	Positive	-	Nil
Negative	-	69	Negative	-	8
Doubtful	-	5			

As a result of these samples three animals were slaughtered.

During the year, no formal action was necessary to prohibit the sale of 'untreated' milk.

Legal action was taken under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, against a milk producer who supplied milk in a dirty bottle.

A fine of £25. 0s. 0d. was imposed.

Slaughtering Facilities and Meat Inspection

1st January, 1962, was the day appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food for the construction regulations to apply to all slaughterhouses in the area. There were four licensed slaughterhouses in use in the area.

The scale of charges adopted were the maximum prescribed by the Regulations, i.e.

- 2s. 6d. per horse or bovine animal.
- 9d. per calf or pig.
- 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

These charges were arrived at after taking into consideration the time spent (including overtime each weekend) by members of the staff on meat inspection in relation to their salaries, travelling expenses, and other sundry expenses. The total annual charge made for the meat inspection service amounted to £135. 9s. 3d.

There was a reciprocal agreement between this Council, Kiveton Park Rural District Council and Rawmarsh Urban District Council to assist each other whenever the need arose.

I give below statistical data relating to the meat inspection service for the year ended 31st December, 1967:-

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	596	4	3	1,272	759	-
Number inspected	596	4	3	1,272	759	-

All diseases except Tuberculosis
and Cysticercosis

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	87	-	-	9	7	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis.	15.1	-	-	0.7	0.9	-

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Percentage of the number affected	-	-	-	-	0.3	-

Cysticercosis

Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcass submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following organs and parts were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

Tuberculosis

<u>Pigs</u>	-	2 heads 1 pluck
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Cysticercosis

<u>Cattle</u>	-	Nil
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Other Diseases

<u>Cattle</u>	-	36 part livers	- Distomatosis.
		34 livers	- Distomatosis.
		11 livers	- Abscesses.
		4 livers	- Cirrhosis.
		2 heads and tongues	- Abscesses.
<u>Sheep</u>	-	9 livers	- Distomatosis.
<u>Pigs</u>	-	1 liver	- Cirrhosis.
		2 plucks	- Pleurisy and Peritonitis.
		1 heart	- Endocarditis.
		1 heart	- Pericarditis.
		1 liver	- Milk Spot.

The disposal of condemned meat was by burying in the case of small quantities. Carcases were sent to knackers' yards for processing, after being coloured with naphthalene green (G.S.) dye, a supply of which was kept at each slaughterhouse and each district inspector carried a container spray.

All condemned meat was coloured with the dye after the owner signed a certificate of surrender.

The Slaughter of Animals Register contained the names and addresses of 31 licensed slaughtermen:-

- 8 were licensed for the slaughter of pigs only.
- 23 were licensed to slaughter all animals, except horses.

The Cash Captive Bolt was the instrument in general use for the stunning of animals.

Unfit Food

The following quantities of foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption at shops and voluntarily surrendered by the owners:-

<u>Canned Foods</u>	<u>Cans</u>	<u>Weights</u>
Boiled Ham	50	325 lbs.
Meat	268	515 lbs. 12 ozs.
Fruit	125	398 lbs. 4 ozs.
Tomatoes	181	127 lbs. 12 ozs.
Green French Beans	15	92 lbs. 12 ozs.
Beans	9	7 lbs. 8 ozs.
Peas	37	30 lbs. 4 ozs.
Carrots	6	7 lbs. 8 ozs.
Fish	73	40 lbs. 12 ozs.
Cream	3	1 lb. 4 ozs.
Soups	9	7 lbs.
Rice Pudding	20	17 lbs. 8 ozs.
Potatoes	54	80 lbs. 4 ozs.
Mushrooms	9	15 lbs.
Fruit Juice	41	73 lbs. 8 ozs.
Celery	1	6 lbs.
Sponge Puddings	5	10 lbs. 4 ozs.

Other Foods

Mixed Peel	12 Pkts.	3 lbs.
Baby Food	2 cans	12 ozs.
Cake	1	12 ozs.
Pickles	165 jars	177 lbs. 4 ozs.
Evaporated Milk	2 cans	1½ pints.

Inspection of Poultry

The only establishment in the district where poultry was slaughtered and dressed for the retail market was closed during the year.

Ice-Cream Premises

There were 161 premises in the area registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream and one shop registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream.

19 visits were made to registered premises during the year and in all cases the premises were found to be satisfactory.

148 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and the results were as follows:-

Samples classified in provisional Grade 1	...	...	124
" " " " " 2	...	...	15
" " " " " 3	...	...	6
" " " " " 4	...	...	3

Retailers were notified of all sample results and unsatisfactory results were sent to the manufacturers and to the local authority in whose area the ice-cream was manufactured.

44 of the 148 samples taken were from retail vehicles; the remaining 104 were samples of wrapped ice-cream taken from registered shop premises.

These can be further classified:-

	Vehicles				Premises			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Soft ice-cream	25	8	6	3	-	-	-	-
Wrapped ice-cream	-	1	1	-	98	6	-	-

Supervision of Food Premises

The following is a classified list of food premises in the area:-

Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	...	184
Hotels and Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	53
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	46
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	32
Canteen Premises	...	...	...	...	34
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	6
Registered Food Preparation Premises	..	...	...	...	35
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	4
Chemists' Shops	...	...	...	...	10
Cafes	...	...	...	...	4

In connection with duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 440 visits were made to food premises and mobile shops. As a result, 22 informal notices were addressed to the occupiers of premises and proprietors of mobile shops.

No application was received for a Certificate of Exemption under Regulation 31 of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

In connection with Regulations 15, 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, all occupiers of food premises, whether self-contained shops or house shops, were required to provide separate fixed wash basins and sinks with a constant supply of hot and cold water from taps over the sinks. The washing facilities (person and equipment) were required to be sited in convenient positions on the premises.

Legal action was taken in two cases where confectionery was found to be affected with mould and to contain foreign matter. Both cases were successful and fines, including costs, were imposed amounting to £27. 7s. Od.

Public Cleansing

The Chief Public Health Inspector was also Cleansing Superintendent and was responsible for the operation of the refuse collection and cesspool emptying services of the Council.

The public cleansing fleet consisted of:-

- 2 Karrier Ramillies continuous loading refuse vehicles.
- 4 Dennis (10 cubic yard) side loading refuse vehicles.
- 1 Dennis (12 cubic yard) vehicle fitted with Shefflex, Fore and Aft tipping body.
- 4 Dennis Paxit 111 continuous Loading refuse vehicles.
- 1 Dennis vehicle converted for the carrying of covering material for use on tips.
- 3 Dennis Cesspool emptying vehicles.
- 1 Bedford Cesspool emptying vehicle.
- 2 Chaseside Mechanical Shovels.
- 1 Land Rover for use of mechanics.
- 2 Yorkshire Suction Street Sweepers (Karrier Chassis).

Generally, a weekly collection was maintained throughout the district, but during holidays (particularly statutory holidays) the interval of collection extended to 10 days.

The collection and disposal of refuse in the northern parishes of Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth was carried out by contract.

The Council operated a scheme for the supply of all dustbins in the area for the storage of household refuse. Under this scheme, the following bins were supplied during 1967:-

Dustbins supplied to new private houses	...	...	288
Replacement dustbins supplied to private houses	...	...	789
Dustbins supplied to new Council houses	...	...	60
Replacement dustbins supplied to Council houses	...	...	351

A total of 1,488 dustbins were issued at a cost of £2,931. 7s. 3d.

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at 5 refuse tips in the area.

Operational Statistics

Total amount of refuse collected and disposed of	...	23,112 tons
Number of premises from which refuse was collected	...	21,102 premises
Average haul by vehicles to disposal point	...	4 miles
Cost per 1,000 population:-		

Collection	...	£823
Disposal	...	£58

Street Sweeping

The Council took over from the County Council responsibility for the sweeping of all Class 3 and Unclassified roads in the district and for this purpose, two mechanical road sweepers were bought and put into service during the second half of the year.

On 31st December, 1967, no reliable statistical information was available concerning this new service.

Abandoned Cars

For the third successive year, there was an increase in the number of cars found abandoned in the district. In 1965, there were 4; in 1966 there were 24; and in the year under review the number found abandoned was 56.

The Council had a contract with a local vehicle dismantling firm whereby abandoned cars were collected and disposed of at a cost of £2 per vehicle. . Costs were recovered in all cases where the owners were traced.

A free service was offered to owners of old cars, living in the district, who notified the Council that they wished to dispose of them.

Litter

There were 100 litter bins in use in the district and these were emptied by the refuse collectors.

In spite of the National 'Keep Britain Tidy' campaign the dumping of rubbish on road verges and open spaces continued on a widespread scale.

A keen lookout was kept for offenders, without success: it was believed that much of this indiscriminate tipping took place during the hours of darkness.

It was widely known by householders in the district that the Council provided a free service for the collection of unwanted household articles and furniture and many residents took advantage of this service.

It was assumed, therefore, that much of this rubbish was brought into the area from adjoining areas.

Nevertheless, the Cleansing section of the Public Health Department collected and disposed of as much of this rubbish as possible.

Working Party Report on Refuse Collection

The Public Health Committee was acquainted with the detailed provisions of this document by a series of monthly reports which were still under consideration at the end of the year.

Divisional Nursing Officer

Mrs. A. Brooks,
Green Cottage, Church Lane, Dore, Sheffield. Sheffield 360665

MIDWIVES

Mrs. M. Blount, 15 Northcliffe Road, Conisborough. Conisborough 3204
Mrs. M. J. Bowers, 231 Rotherham Road, Maltby. Maltby 2789
Mrs. F. E. Daniels, 15 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby. Wickersley 2105
Mrs. S. Haigh, 4 Springhill Avenue, Brampton Bierlow. Wombwell 3175
Miss M. Hassall, 6 Green Lane, Aston. Aston Common 589
Mrs. C. King, 76 Vale Road, Thrybergh. Thrybergh 295
Mrs. V. E. Pepper, 9 Willowgarth Ave., Brinsworth. Rotherham 3302
Mrs. H. Tyers, 27 Black Hill Road, Rotherham. Wickersley 2585

Part-time

Mrs. J. A. Andrews, "Clover Hill", Worksop Road, Aston. Aston Common 422

HOME NURSES

Mrs. G. D. Badger, 4 Lindum Drive, Wickersley. Wickersley 2042
Mrs. G. M. Lumb, 506 Retford Road, Woodhouse Mill. Woodhouse 3124
Mrs. M. Maher, 133 Farm View Road, Kimberworth. Rotherham 79745
Mr. F. Padley, 222 Herringthorpe Valley Road, Rotherham. Rotherham 79667
Miss B. Palmer, 33 First Avenue, East Dene, Rotherham. Rotherham 78442
Mrs. J. Tordoff, 62 Bent Lathes Avenue, Rotherham. Rotherham 5608
Mrs. H. M. Trimble, 2 Bellscroft Avenue, Thrybergh. Thrybergh 434

Part-time

Mrs. M. J. Baker, 9 Gillott Lane, Wickersley. Wickersley 2877
Mrs. S. Chetcuti, Hoobee Cottage, Wentworth. Rawmarsh 2421
Mrs. E. Harrison, 3 Green Piece Cottages, Upper Haugh,
Rawmarsh. -

HEALTH VISITORS

Mrs. B. Catley, 65 Quarry Hill Road, Wath. Wath 3276
Miss J. Cheetham, 31 Storth Lane, Wales. Kiveton 239
Miss G. Flinton, 82 Toll Bar Road, Swinton. Mexborough 2636
Miss A. Lawler, 16 Bramwell Street, Sheffield. Sheffield 24993
Miss M. K. Moloney, 13 Brocklehurst Ave., Sheffield. Sheffield 46532
Mrs. L. W. Roberts, 75 Laughton Road, Thurgcroft. Wickersley 2586
Miss I. E. Walker, 20 Coronation Road, Wath. Wath 3775
Mrs. C. M. Wharton, "Moir Deen", Gildingwells Road,
Letwell. North Carlton 270

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. C. B. Page, 23 Belcourt Road, The Brecks.
Mrs. N. Priestley, 129 Wales Road, Kiveton Park.
Mrs. F. M. Webb, 32 Broadway, Brinsworth.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRINSWORTH, Brinsworth Lane.	Thursdays	Dr. P. C. Griffiths
CATCLIFFE, Old School Lane.	Alt. Tuesday p.m.	-do-
CORTONWOOD, Chapel Avenue.	Thursday p.m.	Dr. M. S. Scott
DALTON, Doncaster Road.	Monday p.m. Friday p.m. (H.V.) Tuesday p.m.	Drs. Core & Kon Dr. M. L. Dibb
SWALLOWNEST, Rotherham Road.	Thursday a.m. (H.V.) Thursday p.m.	Drs. Gregory, Gibbons and Watson
THURCROFT, Locksley Drive.	Monday p.m. Thursday p.m. (H.V.)	Dr. H. M. Lyle
TREETON, Front Street.	Alt. Tuesday p.m.	Dr. P. C. Griffiths
WHISTON, Well Lane.	Thursday p.m.	Dr. K. I. Peckitt
WICKERSLEY, Sycamore Avenue, Bramley.	Wednesday p.m. Monday p.m.	Dr. A. F. Oakley Dr. D. Staples

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

BRINSWORTH, Brinsworth Lane. Relaxation Class.	*Wednesday p.m. Tuesday p.m.	Dr. P. C. Griffiths
CORTONWOOD, Methodist Church Hall. Cervical Cytology	Alt. Wednesday p.m. -do-	Dr. U. Gray -do-
DALTON, Doncaster Road. Cervical Cytology	Thursday p.m. *Monday p.m. Wednesday p.m. Monday p.m. (monthly) Friday p.m. (monthly)	Dr. M. Dibb Dr. J. B. Core Dr. J. Core Dr. M. Dibb
SWALLOWNEST, Rotherham Road. Relaxation Class. Cervical Cytology	*Wednesday p.m. Tuesday p.m. Wednesday p.m. (monthly)	Drs. Gregory, Gibbons, and Watson
THURCROFT, Locksley Drive. Relaxation Class Cervical Cytology	*Wednesday p.m. Tuesday p.m. (Once a month by G.P's after surgery)	Drs. O'Hara and Lyle
WICKERSLEY, Sycamore Avenue. Relaxation Class Cervical Cytology	*Tuesday & Thursday p.m. *Friday p.m. Thursday p.m. Tuesday p.m. (monthly)	Drs. Mulroy, Walker & Staples. Dr. Oakley Drs. Walker, Mulroy & Staples.

*G.P's see their own patients at clinics.

Attachment of Staff to General Practitioners

<u>Thurcroft</u>	<u>Health Visitor</u>	<u>Home Nurse</u>	<u>Midwife</u>
Dr. J. O'Hara } Dr. H. M. Lyle }	Mrs. L. Roberts	Mrs. M. Baker	Mrs. E. Mozley Mrs. S. Loftus

<u>Swallownest</u>			
Dr. J.S. Gregory } Dr. A. Gibbons } Dr. R. Watson }	Miss J. Cheetham	Mrs. M. Maher	Miss M. Hassall Mrs. J. Andrews

Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Treeton

Dr. E.E. MacSweeney } Dr. B. C. Thakkar }	Mrs. B. Catley	Mrs. M. Maher	Mrs. H. Tyers
Dr. P.C. Griffiths } Dr. J. W. Spark }	Miss M. Moloney	Mrs. M. Maher	Mrs. V. Pepper

Dalton and Thrybergh

Dr. M. Dibb } Dr. A. F. Oakley } Dr. R. E. Price }	Miss I. Walker	Mrs. H. Trimble Mr. F. Padley	Mrs. C. King Mrs. S. Haigh
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Other doctors

Miss G. Flinton	Miss B. Palmer	Mrs. S. Haigh
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Bramley, Ravenfield, Sunnyside

Dr. H. Walker } Dr. J. Mulroy } Dr. D. Staples }	Miss A. Lawler	Mrs. G. Badger
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Other doctors

Mrs. C. Wharton	-	-
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Whiston

Mrs. C. Wharton	Mrs. J. Tordoff	Mrs. H. Tyers Mrs. F. Daniels
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MOBILE CLINIC (Visits the area on alternate weeks)

<u>District</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Parking Place</u>
LAUGHTON	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.	New Street.
LAUGHTON COMMON	Tuesday 10.30 a.m.	Mission Hall
RAVENFIELD	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.	Braithwell Road
RAVENFIELD COMMON	Wednesday 10.15 a.m.	
HELLABY	Wednesday 11.15 a.m.	Bateman Road
WENTWORTH	Wednesday 2.0 p.m.	Square in front of George & Dragon
HARLEY	Wednesday 3.0 p.m.	The Square.

SCHOOL CLINICS - Doctors' Sessions

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>
BRINSWORTH, Brinsworth Lane.	2nd Wednesday morning in month.
THURCROFT, Locksley Drive.	Tuesday morning, as required.

Divisional Health Offices,
Grove Road,
Rotherham.

Rotherham 3131-2-3 and 78056.

