

[Report 1943] / Medical Officer of Health, Samford R.D.C.

Contributors

Samford (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1943

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/m777vprw>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

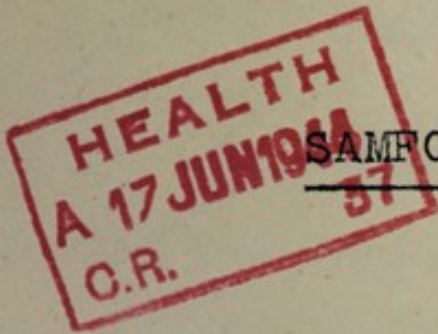
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

LIBRARY



SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT.



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1943.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

FOR THE USE OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE
CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the interim Annual Report
for the year ended 31st December, 1943.

Acting Medical Officer of Health:
A. G. ATKINSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:
H. WATLING, C.R.S.I.

Deputy Sanitary Inspector:
J. W. GOOD, A.R.S.I.

Statistics:

AREA:	45,138 acres
POPULATION:	12,460
INHABITED HOUSES:	3,898
RATEABLE VALUE:	£65,530

Sum represented by a Penny Rate: £279

<u>Births:</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Total:	98	64
Legitimate:	92	61
Illegitimate:	6	3

Stillbirths:

Total:	2	3
Legitimate:	1	3
Illegitimate:	1	0

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian

population: 13.0 approx.

Rate for England and Wales: 16.5

Stillbirths per 1,000 Civilian

population: 0.4

Rate for England and Wales: 0.54

Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths: 29.94

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 named in the above report, in the order in which they were
 named:

1. J. H. Smith
 2. J. H. Smith
 3. J. H. Smith
 4. J. H. Smith
 5. J. H. Smith
 6. J. H. Smith
 7. J. H. Smith
 8. J. H. Smith
 9. J. H. Smith
 10. J. H. Smith
 11. J. H. Smith
 12. J. H. Smith
 13. J. H. Smith
 14. J. H. Smith
 15. J. H. Smith
 16. J. H. Smith
 17. J. H. Smith
 18. J. H. Smith
 19. J. H. Smith
 20. J. H. Smith
 21. J. H. Smith
 22. J. H. Smith
 23. J. H. Smith
 24. J. H. Smith
 25. J. H. Smith
 26. J. H. Smith
 27. J. H. Smith
 28. J. H. Smith
 29. J. H. Smith
 30. J. H. Smith
 31. J. H. Smith
 32. J. H. Smith
 33. J. H. Smith
 34. J. H. Smith
 35. J. H. Smith
 36. J. H. Smith
 37. J. H. Smith
 38. J. H. Smith
 39. J. H. Smith
 40. J. H. Smith
 41. J. H. Smith
 42. J. H. Smith
 43. J. H. Smith
 44. J. H. Smith
 45. J. H. Smith
 46. J. H. Smith
 47. J. H. Smith
 48. J. H. Smith
 49. J. H. Smith
 50. J. H. Smith
 51. J. H. Smith
 52. J. H. Smith
 53. J. H. Smith
 54. J. H. Smith
 55. J. H. Smith
 56. J. H. Smith
 57. J. H. Smith
 58. J. H. Smith
 59. J. H. Smith
 60. J. H. Smith
 61. J. H. Smith
 62. J. H. Smith
 63. J. H. Smith
 64. J. H. Smith
 65. J. H. Smith
 66. J. H. Smith
 67. J. H. Smith
 68. J. H. Smith
 69. J. H. Smith
 70. J. H. Smith
 71. J. H. Smith
 72. J. H. Smith
 73. J. H. Smith
 74. J. H. Smith
 75. J. H. Smith
 76. J. H. Smith
 77. J. H. Smith
 78. J. H. Smith
 79. J. H. Smith
 80. J. H. Smith
 81. J. H. Smith
 82. J. H. Smith
 83. J. H. Smith
 84. J. H. Smith
 85. J. H. Smith
 86. J. H. Smith
 87. J. H. Smith
 88. J. H. Smith
 89. J. H. Smith
 90. J. H. Smith
 91. J. H. Smith
 92. J. H. Smith
 93. J. H. Smith
 94. J. H. Smith
 95. J. H. Smith
 96. J. H. Smith
 97. J. H. Smith
 98. J. H. Smith
 99. J. H. Smith
 100. J. H. Smith

<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
All causes:	84	63

Death Rate per 1,000 Civilian population: 11.8
 Rate for England and Wales approx
 Civil population: 12.1

<u>Causes of Death:</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Heart Disease	30	18
Cancer	11	9
Cerebral Haemorrhage etc.	7	8
Nephritis	3	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	2
Bronchitis	6	4
Influenza	1	2
Other respiratory diseases	1	0
Diabetes	1	1
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1	1
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	0	0
do. - Non-Pulmonary	2	0
All other causes	18	15

Deaths from puerperal causes: NIL

<u>Infantile Mortality:</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Deaths of infants under One year of age:	4	1
Legitimate:	3	1
Illegitimate:	1	0
Death Rate (per 1,000 live-births) of infants under One year of age:	30.86	
Rate for England and Wales:	49.0	

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	11	9

Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough and
 Diarrhoea (under Two years of age): 3

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the progress of the war.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the financial condition of the government and the measures taken to meet the demands of the war.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 15, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the land and mineral resources of the United States and the measures taken to develop them.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 20, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the naval forces of the United States and the measures taken to strengthen them.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 25, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the military forces of the United States and the measures taken to equip and train them.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 30, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the foreign relations of the United States and the measures taken to maintain peace and order in the world.

<u>Notifiable diseases:</u>	Notifications received	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	77	17	0
Diphtheria	1	1	0
Pneumonia	9	2	5
Erysipelas	2	2	0
Measles	285	0	0
Whooping Cough	69	0	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0

Note.

(1) Pneumonia - 5 deaths were shewn on Registrar-General's Death

Returns: of these two were transferable deaths occurring outside the district and so not included in the 9 notifications and one diagnosed post mortem.

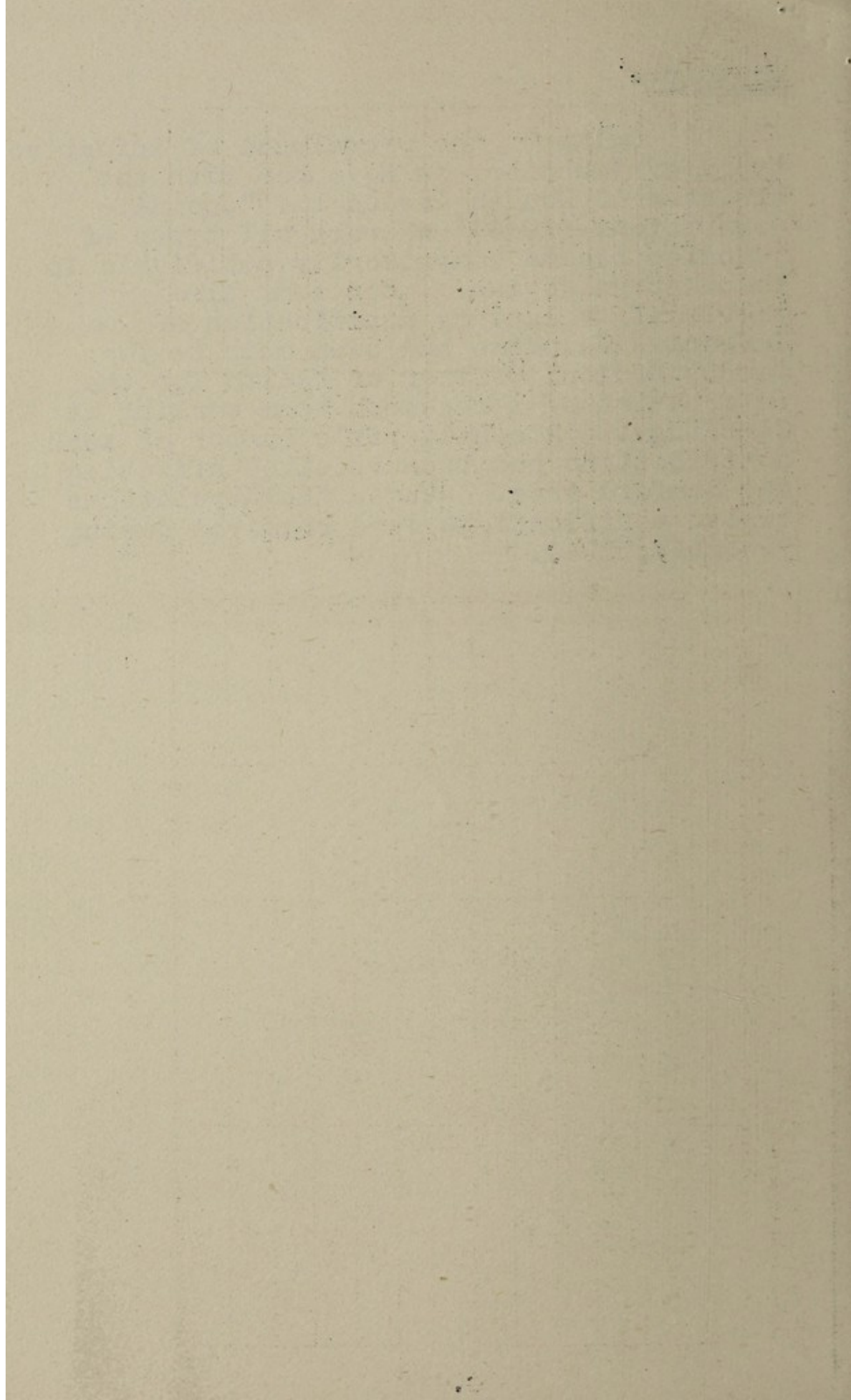
(2) Scarlet Fever - 58 of the 77 notifications related to boys at the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, who were treated at the School.

(11)

(12)

Jaundice:

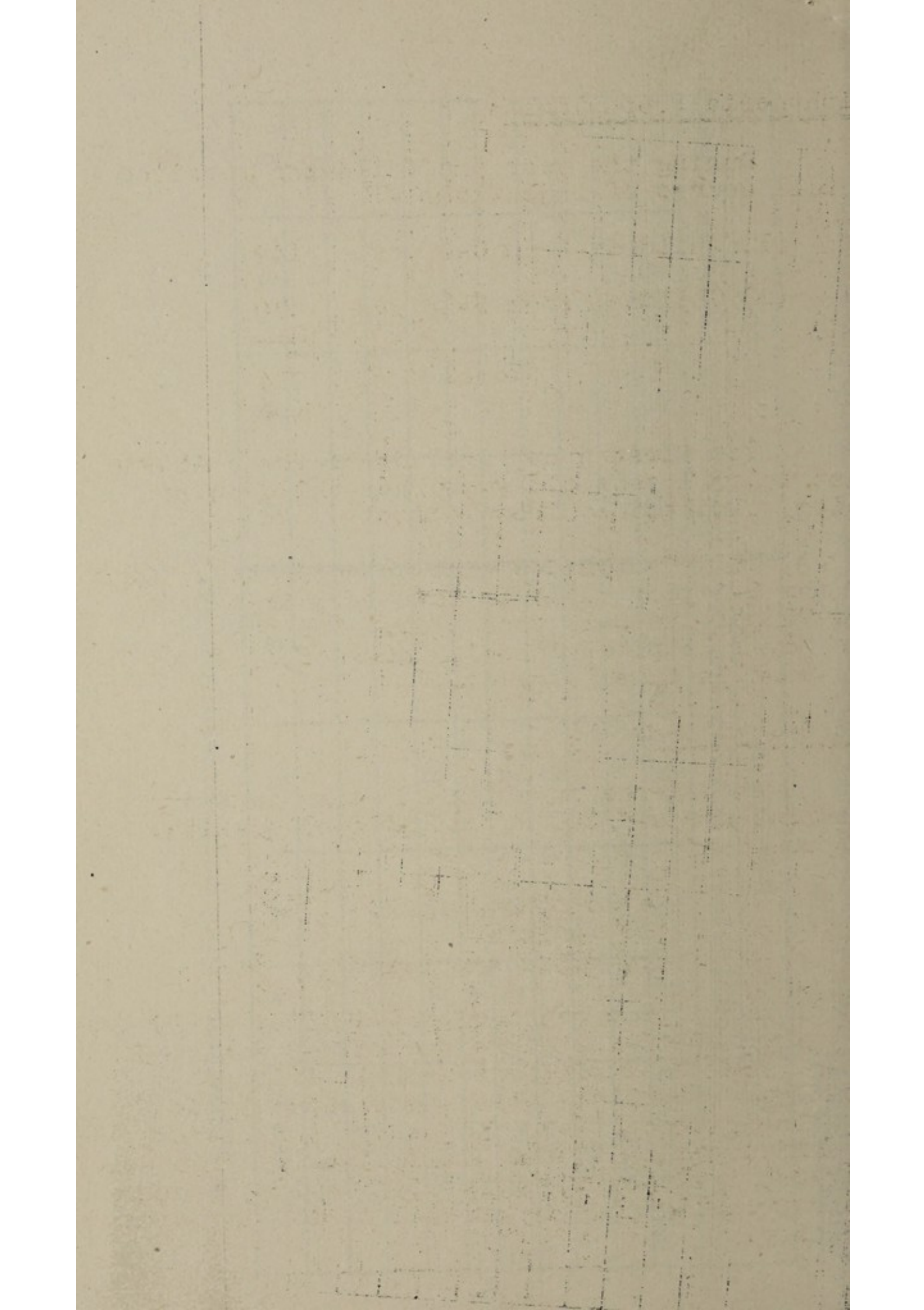
Owing to the prevalence of infective types of jaundice, on November 27th the Minister of Health issued the "Jaundice Regulations (1943)" whereby all types of jaundice became compulsorily notifiable in the Eastern Region. For some time previously voluntary notification of Infective Jaundice had been made to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information of a research team working at Cambridge. A considerable number of such notifications had been received affecting the Samford area. Under the Regulations twelve notifications were received during December, 1943.



Tuberculosis:

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1								
1-5								
5-15			3	2			1	
15-25	2	1	1					
25-35	1	1					1	
35-45	1	1	2					
45-55								
55-65								
65+								
Total	4	3	6	2	0	0	2	0

* Subsequent Diagnosis Non-Pulmonary.



Diphtheria Prophylaxis:

During the year the following received a full course of injections -

(1) Children from 0-5 yrs	144
(2) Children from 5-15 yrs	70
	<hr/>
Total	214
	<hr/>

The first group includes a few children just under 1 year old - younger children not being submitted to inoculation.

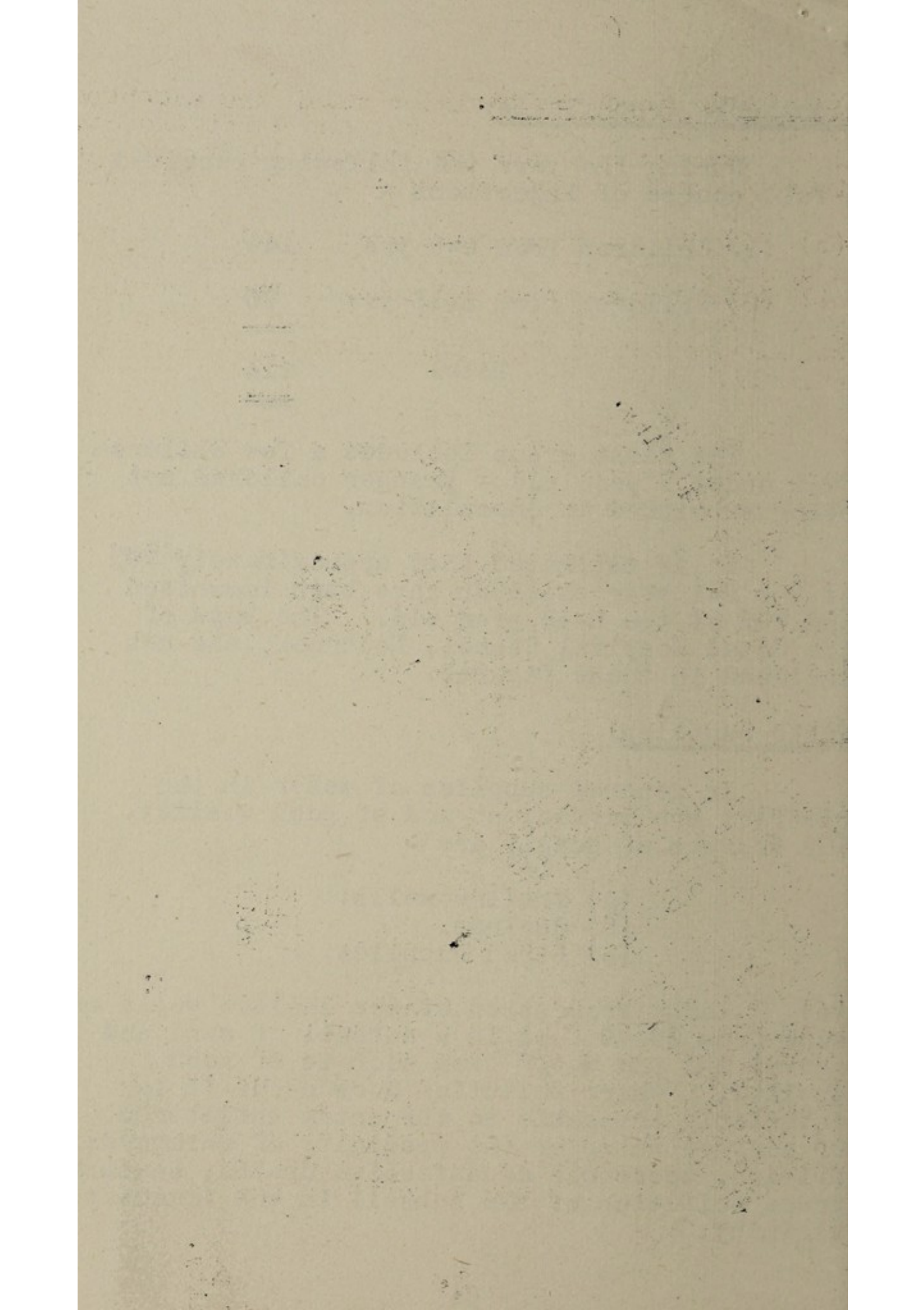
It is estimated that approximately 70% of the 0-5 year children have been immunised and 78% of the 5-15 year old. The boys of the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, are not included in these figures.

Water Supplies:

In general supplies of water in the district are sufficient and of good quality. The sources of supply are -

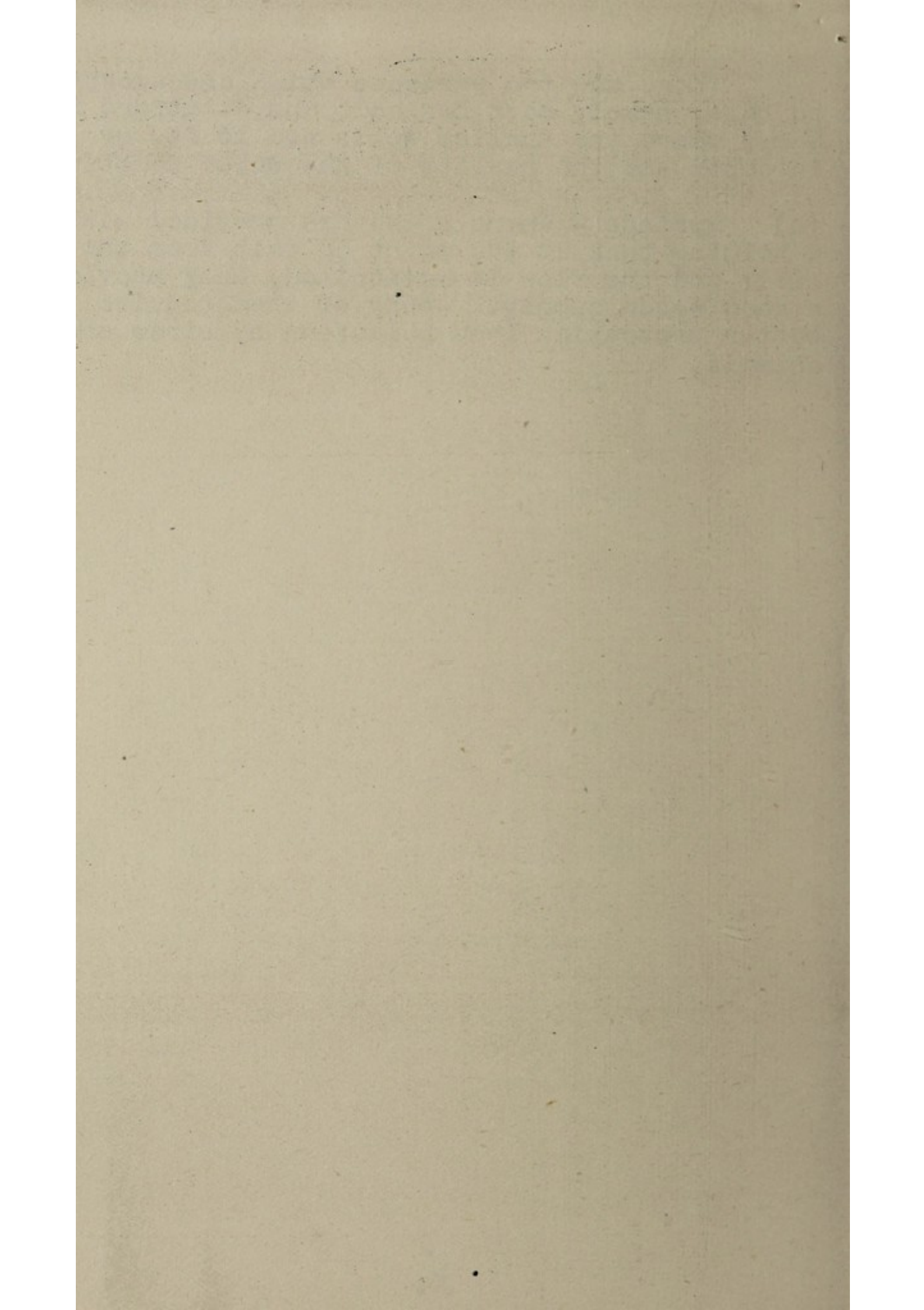
- (a) Shallow wells.
- (b) Springs.
- (c) Piped supplies.

(a) A large proportion of the shallow wells are sunk from 20-40 feet in a subsoil of sand and gravel and the water from such is of good quality. Where pollution does occur it is invariably traceable to the entry unfiltered of surface water or the proximity of farmyards, privies, cesspools or defective drains, causing gross pollution of the subsoil in the immediate vicinity:



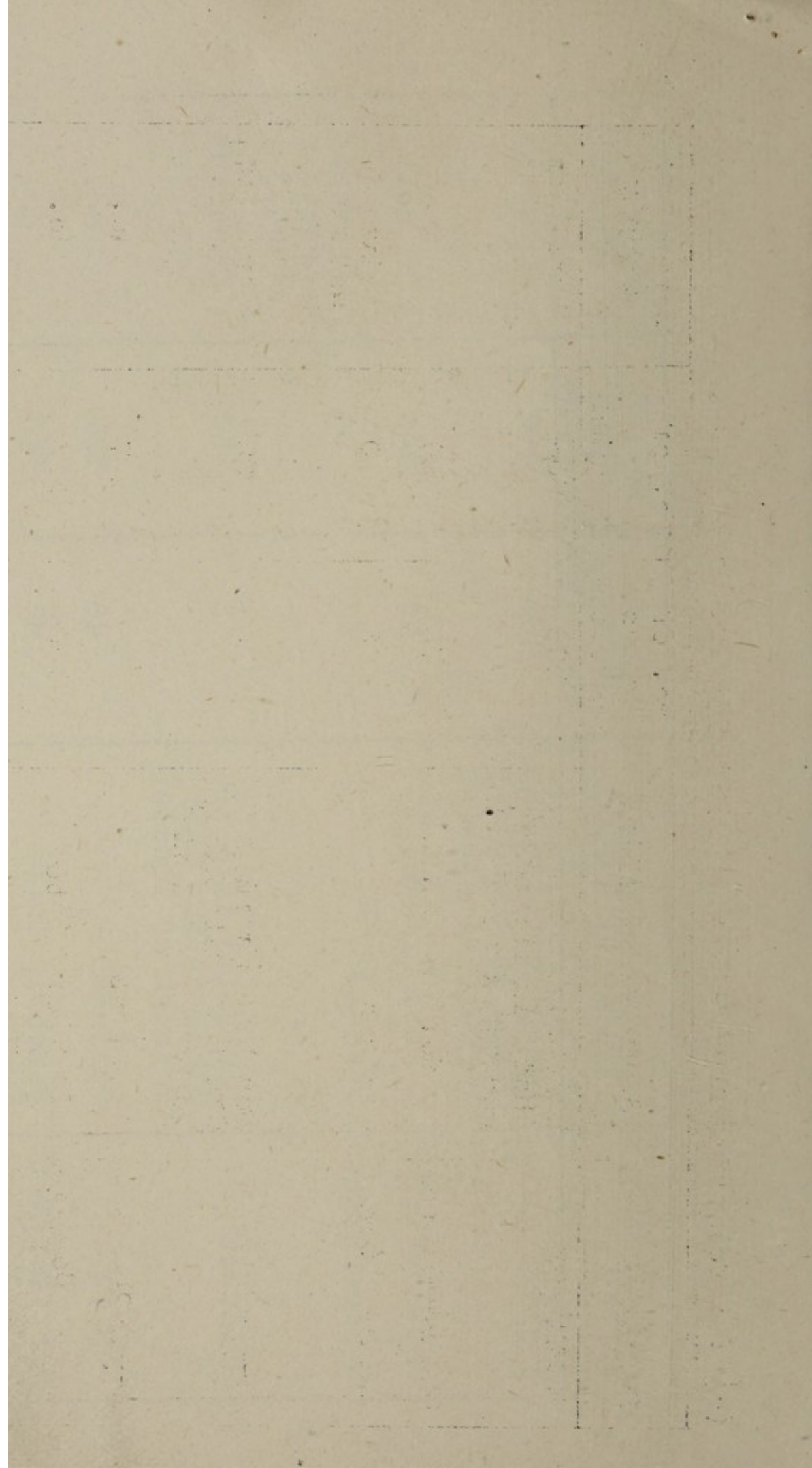
There are two parishes which are exceptions to this, namely East Bergholt and Stratford St. Mary, where the shallow wells are 10 ft. or less in depth and the quality of the water doubtful.

(b) Springs - Where these are provided with a holding tank at the point of exit from the hills and the flow is maintained, they provide a good water supply. Many of them require better protection from pollution by birds and animals.



(c) The following parishes have a piped water supply -

Parish	Source of Supply	No. of houses connected	No. of houses in Parish	Nature of Supply
Shotley	Boreholes into the Chalk in the County Borough of Ipswich	198	300	Constant
Chelmondiston	do. do.	76	246	do.
Woolverstone	Springs	43	80	Private Estate Supply
Erwarton	Boreholes into the Chalk in the County Borough of Ipswich	5	52	Constant
Raydon	Springs	46	137	do.
East Bergholt	Borehole into Chalk	186	523	do.
Sproughton	Boreholes into Chalk	150	290	do.



I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. G. ATKINSON.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

