

[Report 1944] / Medical Officer of Health, Samford R.D.C.

Contributors

Samford (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1944

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hsgmr33j>

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
1944.

291

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, 1944.

Medical Officer of Health:
E. W. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (On Service).

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

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

Part-time Sanitary Inspector:
H. WATLING, C.R.S.I.

STATISTICS:

AREA:	45,138 acres
POPULATION:	12,260
INHABITED HOUSES:	3,898
RATEABLE VALUE:	£65,530

Sum represented by a Penny Rate: £279

<u>Births.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total:	97	99	196
Legitimate:	88	92	180
Illegitimate:	9	7	16

Stillbirths:

Total:	2	2	4
Legitimate:	2	2	4
Illegitimate:	0	0	0

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population: 16.0 approx.

Rate for England and Wales: 17.6

Stillbirths per 1,000 Civilian Population: 0.33

Rate for England and Wales: 0.50

Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths: 20.00

<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
All Causes:	82	98

Death Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population: 14.68 approx.

Rate for England and Wales
Civilian Population: 11.6

Page 1 of 1

...

...

...

...

Page 2

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

Causes of Death:

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Heart Disease	28	27
Cancer	17	22
Cerebral Haemorrhage etc.	7	9
Nephritis	0	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	2
Bronchitis	7	4
Influenza	1	1
Other respiratory diseases	0	0
Diabetes	0	0
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1	0
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	0	0
do. - Non-Pulmonary	1	2
All other causes	19	28

Deaths from puerperal causes:

NIL

The death rate of 14.68 as compared with the rate for England and Wales should be noted. This appears to be due not to adverse sanitary conditions but to the large number of deaths of elderly people. Of a total of 180 deaths, 101 were aged 70 or over -

70-80 years - 52
 80-90 years - 44
 90-100 years - 4
 100 years - 1 (101)

Infantile Mortality:

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Deaths of infants under One year of age:	3	2
Legitimate :	2	2
Illegitimate:	1	0
Death Rate (per 1,000 live-births) of infants under One year of age:	25.51	
Rate for England and Wales:	46.0	

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	17	22
The average age at death from cancer was	- Males 66.7 years. Females 69.4 years.	
Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea (under Two years of age):	- NIL.	

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES:

	Notifications received.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	35	19	0
Diphtheria	4	3	0
Pneumonia	8	2	3
Erysipelas	2	2	0
Measles	2	0	0
Whooping Cough	124	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	0

Note.

(1) Scarlet Fever - This was somewhat more prevalent than last year when of the 77 notifications, 52 were among the boys of the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, as compared with one only this year. The disease remained mild in type.

(2) Diphtheria. - Of the four cases two were in adults (20 & 21 years) uninoculated.

One child aged four had been immunised just under two years previously (A.P.T.) - mild attack, nursed at home.

The fourth - a boy of 2½ years admitted to Hospital as a case of scarlet fever, re-diagnosed as Diphtheria after admission, had had one injection only, having failed to attend for the second.

Notifications Under the Jaundice Regulations, 1943.

Total 36 - of which 32 were in the months January to July, four cases only being reported in August to December.

Eleven parishes were involved, three accounting for 21 cases, namely -

Holbrook 9 (8 in the Royal Hospital School)
Capel St. Mary 7 (3 in one family)
Gt. Wenham 5.

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			6	3			1	
15-25	1	3		1				
25-35	3			1				
35-45	1			3				1
45-55		1				1		
55-65	1							
65+								
Total	6	4	6	8	0	1	1	1

Of the six Male Respiratory cases four were from the Forces. Of the four Female Respiratory cases, one was a temporary resident, one an arrested case transferred from Ipswich and one an advanced case who had moved from another area, unnotified whose death was reported in the Registrar-General's return. Of the Non-Respiratory, one male was subsequently diagnosed as non-tuberculous and one female reported as "cancer and tuberculosis of breast" died of cancer.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS:

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

(1) Children from 0-5 years	133
(2) Children from 5-15 years	5

Total 138

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

It is estimated that approximately 71% of the 0-5 year children have been immunised and 75% of the 5-15 year old. The boys of the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, are not included in these figures.

SCABIES.

Only three cases were reported with a request for treatment. These were treated at home, Benzyl Benzoate emulsion being provided by the Council. No cases required institutional treatment. No disinfectant is available in the district, but where necessary arrangements can be made for clothes and bedding to be dealt with at the Ipswich Borough Isolation Hospital.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The following particulars have been supplied by the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Good):-

1. Only six parishes in whole or part are supplied by public mains. In addition the "New Village", Brantham and the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, are supplied from deep bore wells into the chalk. There are also some bore wells supplying individual properties (farms etc.). The remainder are dependent on shallow wells, springs etc. The shallow wells vary from 100 ft. to 10 ft. in depth. The shallowest wells are found chiefly in the parishes of Stratford St. Mary and part of East Bergholt and are consequently most liable to pollution. The deeper wells ~~where left~~ ^{when kept} in good structural condition and adequately protected generally provide a water of good quality. Complaints of shortage were received during the dry season from the Flatford area of East Bergholt, Higham, Stratford St. Mary, Washbrook and Elton Park (Sproughton). The latter has now been given a piped supply. Nine shallow wells and two springs were reported as unsatisfactory during the year.
2. The public supplies to Sproughton, East Bergholt, Cattawade and Raydon are examined bacteriologically quarterly. The Chelmondiston-Shotley supply derived from Ipswich is analysed by the County Borough Authority. Analyses of the first three have proved bacteriologically satisfactory. Derived from the chalk these waters are hard, e.g. Sproughton 42.5, East Bergholt 40.8, Brantham Cattawade 32.8 parts per 100,000. The Raydon supply - derived from gravel springs - has given unsatisfactory bacterial and one chemical analysis during the year.
3. There has been no evidence of plumbo-solvency.
4. Raydon - the area where the springs rise cannot be protected adequately from contamination by wild animals birds etc. The water is raised to the storage tank by a ram, and chlorination is not practicable. The supply is confined to a few properties and should be superseded as soon as possible.

In the case of pollution of private wells etc. instructions were issued as to repairs to structure, cleansing by pumping and chlorination, and boiling of water where necessary.

5. The percentage of houses supplied from public mains was -

(a) Direct to house	-	12.3.
(b) By standpipe	-	1.8.

The percentage of population so supplied is approximately the same.

HOUSING. - Housing Survey (Ministry of Health Circular 67/45).

The Parishes of Tattingstone and Capel St. Mary were completed and classified as below:-

Tattingstone.

Category	1	-	13
	2	-	36
	3	-	41
	4	-	12
	5	-	9
			<hr/>
			111
			<hr/>

Capel St. Mary.

Category	1	-	29
	2	-	39
	3	-	30
	4	-	0
	5	-	10
			<hr/>
			108
			<hr/>

Informal notices of defects issued - 33 and 23 respectively.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. G. ATKINSON,
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

100

[illegible]

... ..

100

... ..

1990