Contributors

Samford (England). Rural District Council.

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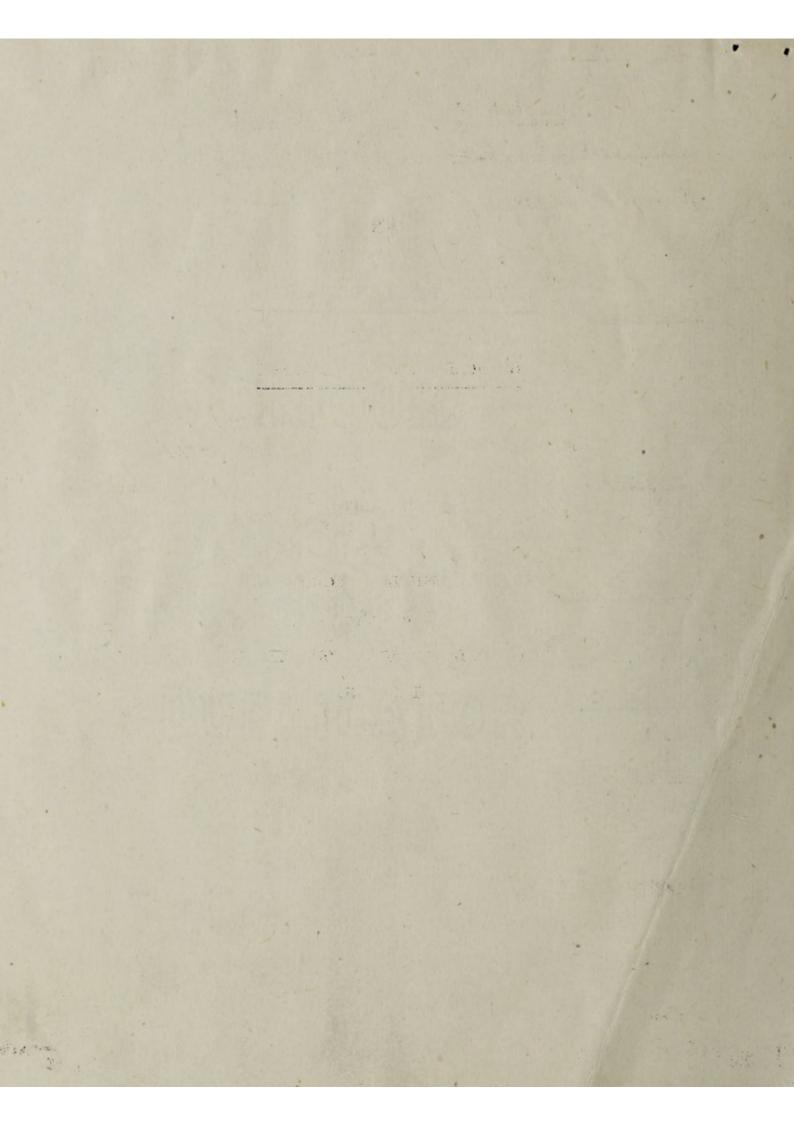
SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1945.



SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1945.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

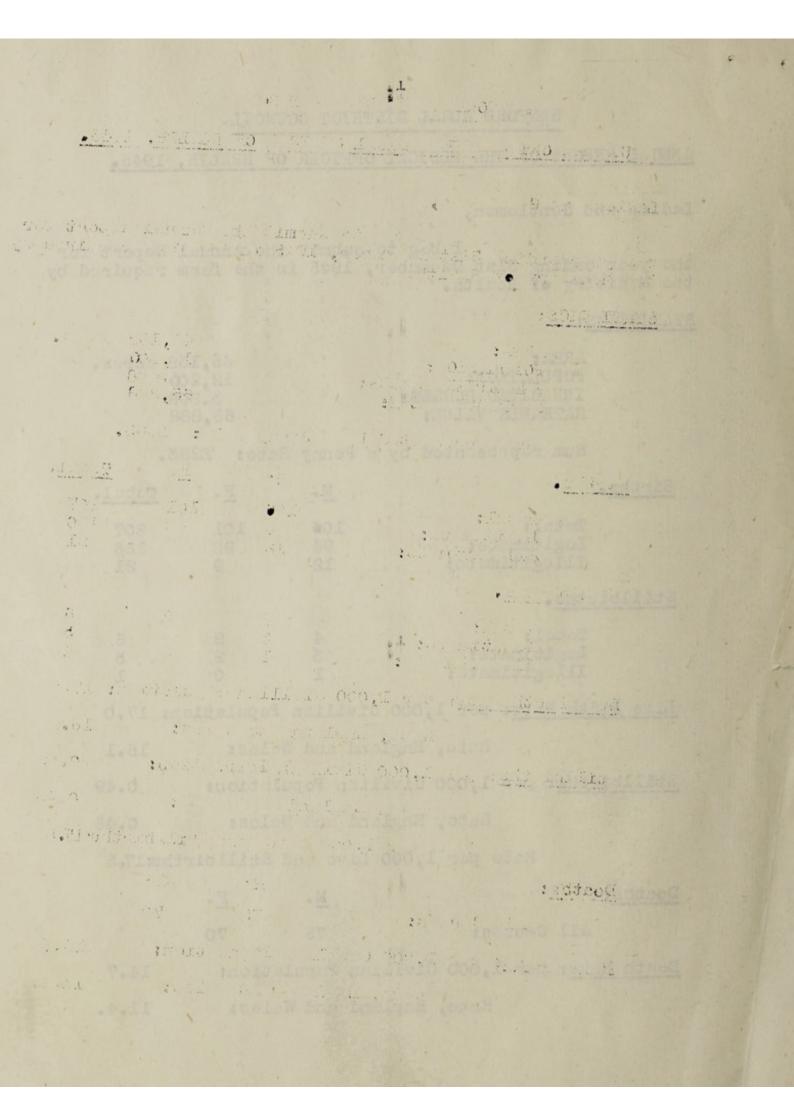
I beg to submit the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1945 in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

STATISTICS:

AREA:	45,138 acres.
POPULATION:	12,200
INH/BITED HOUSES:	3.898
RATEABLE VALUE:	65,888

Sum represented by a Penny Rate: £283.

Births.	<u>M</u> .	<u>F</u> .	Total.
Total: Legitimate: Illegitimate:	10 6 94 12	101 92 9	207 186 21
Stillbirths.			
Total: Legitimate: Illegitimate:	4 3 1	2 2 0	6 5 1
Live Birth Rate: per 1,000 C:	ivilian H	opulation	: 17.0
Rate, Engla:	nd and Wa	les:	16.1
Stillbirths: per 1,000 Civil:	ian Popul	ation:	0.49
Rate, Engla	nd and Wa	les:	0.46
Rate per 1,000	Live and	Stillbirt	hs:17.5
Doaths:	<u>M</u> •	F.	
All Causes:	75	70	
Death Rate: per 1,000 Civili:	an Popula	tion:	14.7
Rate, Engla	nd and Wa	les:	11.4.



Causes of Death:

	10	
Heart Disease	. 19	18
Cancer	. 12	11
Cerebral Haemorrhage	. 9	13
Bronchitis	. 4	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	. 2	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	. 2	1
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	. 0	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	. 1	1
Nephritis	. 4	1
Diabetes	. * 1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	. 2	1
Appendicitis	. 1	1
All other causes	. 18	16

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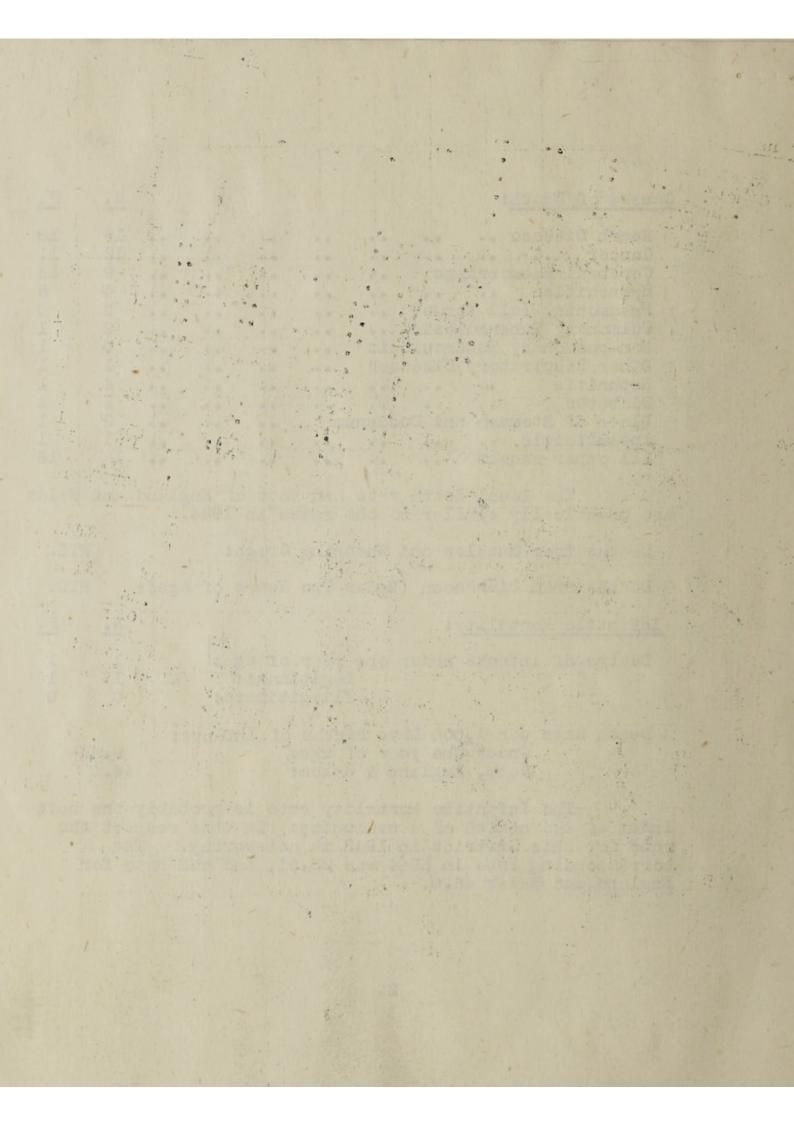
F.

The local death rate and that of England and Wales are practically similar to the rates in 1944.

Deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough:	1	NIL:
Deaths from Diarrhoea (Under Two Years of Age):		NIL.
Infantile Mortality:	<u>M.</u>	F.
Deaths of infants under one year of age: Legitimate: Illegitimate:	1 1 0	1 1 0
Death Rate per 1,000 Livo Births of Infants: Under one year of age: Rate, England & Wales:	9.6 46.0	

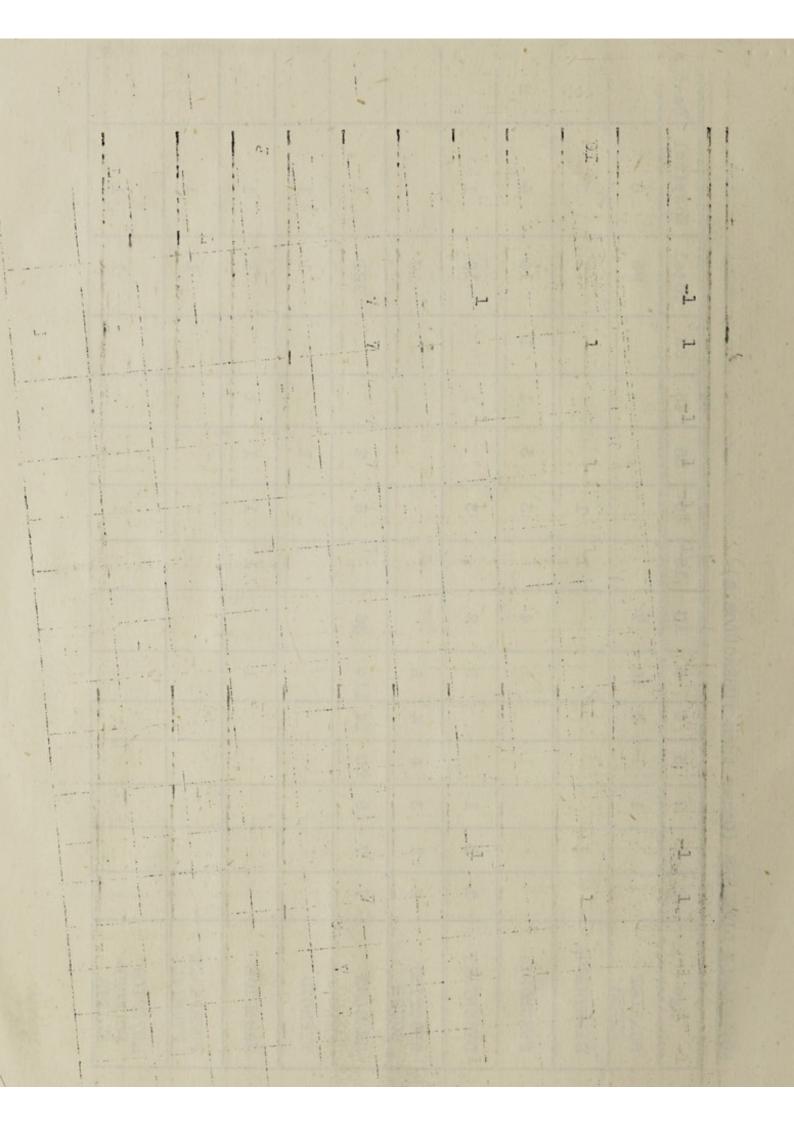
The Infantile Mortality rate is probably the best index of the health of a community: in this respect the rate for this District in 1945 is noteworthy. The corresponding rate in 1944 was 25.51, and the rate for England and Wales 46.0.

2.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than TUBERCULOSIS).

11 10 1					1- 7- 525-7		-		-	end Arrisingson
Death			02			1				
Hospîtal	Ø	3	4	Ч		Ч	Ч	Т	Л	1
To tal	23	3	14	16	19	122	L.	£	г	н
65			Ч		•					
45			Ч	Ч				Ч		
35			ъ			02	Ч	ч		
20		Ч	3	3		5		Ч	Ч	Ч
15		н						н		
10	4		4	22		36				
2	10		Ч	5	ນ	14 114		Ч		
4	4				4	14				
3	н		rl		4	20				
50	Ч			Ч	3	16				
r.	-	н		3	Ч	4				
Ţ.				Ч	50	4				
Age	SCARLET FEVER	DIPHTHERIA	PNEUMO NIA	DYSENTERY	WHO OPING COUGH	MEASLES	ТТРНОІД	JAUNDICE	PUERPERAL	LINTER IOR POLEOMY- ELITIS



The Acting Medical Officer of Health referred to the various notifiable diseases in 1945 at the monthly Council meetings, and as I was absent during the whole of that year I do not propose to comment further on the subject.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION:

The following received a full course of immunisation during the year.

(1) Children 0-5 years: 188

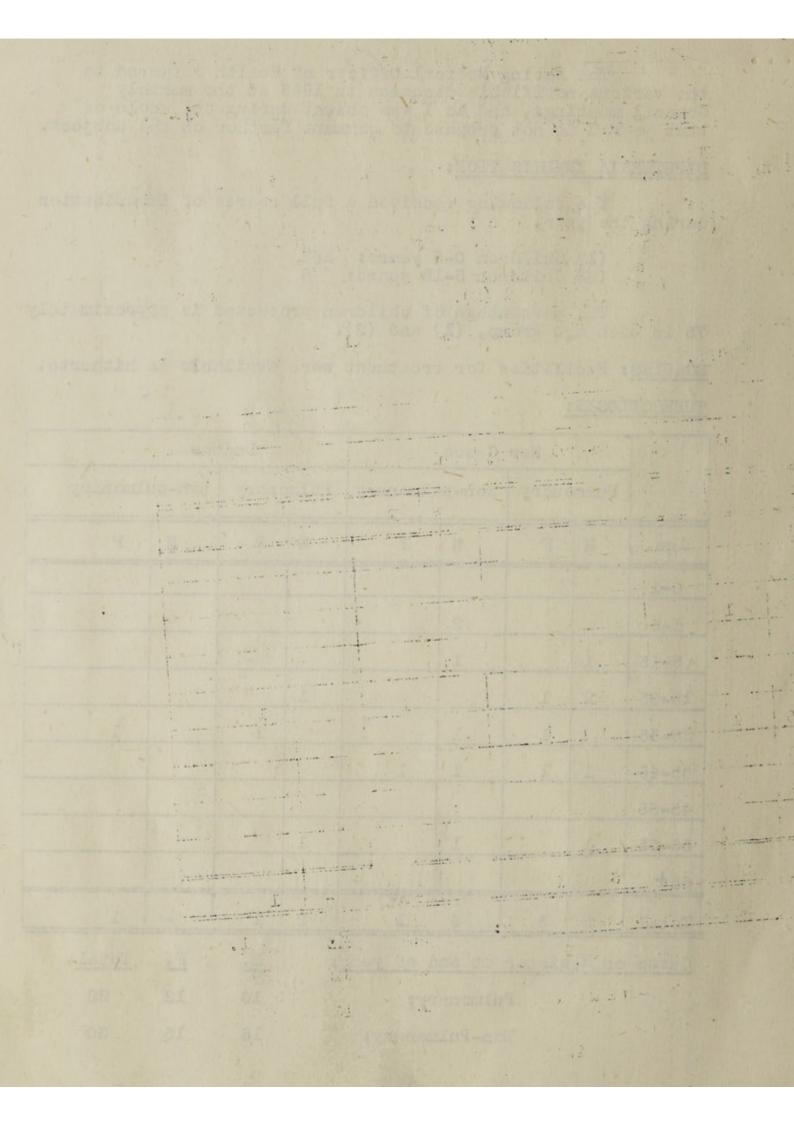
(2) Children 5-15 years: 6

The percentage of children protected is approximately 75 in each age group, (1) and (2).

SCABIES: Facilities for treatment were available as hitherto.

TUBERCULOSIS:

		Now	Cases			Doa	ths	
	Pulm	onary	Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pu	ılmonary
Age.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1								
1-5			2				2	
5-15	1	1	1	-				
15-25	2	1			1			
25-35		1	.1			1		1
35-45	1	1	1	1				
45-55								
55-65	1	a free	1		1			
65+					1 Ster			
Total	5	3	6	1	2	1	_	1
Cases on Register at end of year:						<u>M.</u>	F.	Total.
Pulmonary:						16	12	28
		N	on-Pul		15	15	30	

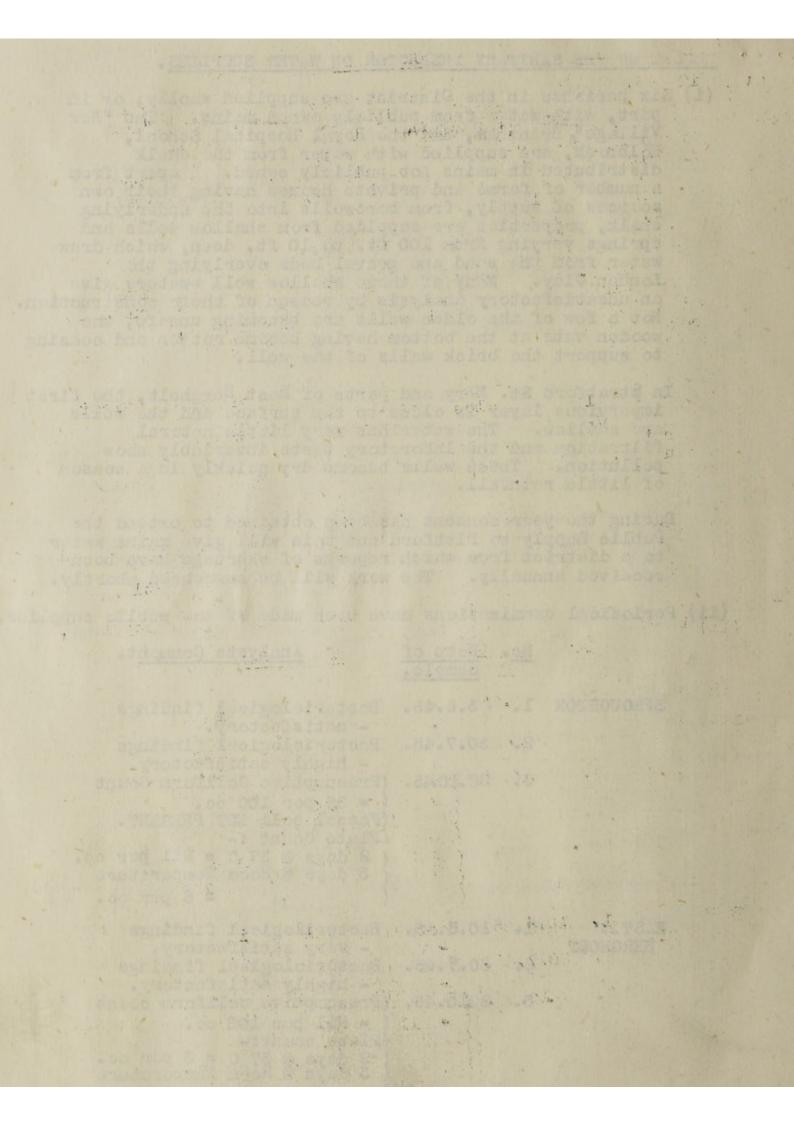


RELORT OF THE SANITARY INSLECTOR ON WATER SUPPLIES.

- (1) Six parishes in the District are supplied wholly, or in part, with water from publicly owned mains. The "New Village", Brantham, and the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, are supplied with water from the chalk distributed in mains not publicly owned. Apart from a number of farms and private houses having their own sources of supply, from borewells into the underlying chalk, properties are supplied from shallow wells and springs varying from 100 ft. to 10 ft. deep, which draw water from the sand and gravel beds overlying the London Clay. Many of these shallow well wwaters give an unsatisfactory analysis by reason of their construction. Not a few of the older wells are becoming unsafe, the wooden vats at the bottom having become rotten and ceasing to support the brick walls of the woll.
 - In Stratford St. Mary and parts of East Bergholt, the first impervious layer is close to the surface and the wells are shallow. The water has very little natural filtration and the laboratory tests invariably show pollution. These wells become dry quickly in a season of little rainfall.
 - During the year consent has been obtained to extend the Public Supply to Flatford and this will give mains water to a district from which reports of shortage have been received annually. The work will be commenced shortly.

(ii) Periodical examinations have been made of the public supplies.

	<u>No</u> .	Date of Sample.	Analysts Comment.
SPROUGHTON	1.	3.5.45.	Bacteriological findings - satisfactory.
	2.	30.7.45.	Bacteriological findings - highly satisfactory.
	3.	22.10.45.	(Presumptive Coliform Count (= 35 per 100 cc. (Faecal coli NOT PRESENT. (Plate Count :
			(2 days @ 37 C = Nil per cc. 3 days @ Room Tomperature = 6 per cc.
EAST BERGHOLT	1.	10.5.45.	Bacteriological findings - very satisfactory.
	2.	30.7.45.	Bacteriological findings - highly satisfactory.
	3.	2210.45.	(Presumptive coliform count (= Nil per 100 cc. (Plate count:- (2 days @ 37 C = 3 per cc. (3 days @ Room Temperature
		4	.5. = 2 por cc.



(11) (Continued).

(como ando	No.	Date of Mample.	Analysis Comment.
RAYDON	1.	3.5.45.	Bacteriological findings - Satisfactory.
	2.	30.7.45.	This water is moderately con- taminated. It would be advisable to chlorinate this supply if the number of consumers is large.
	3.	2210.45.	The coliform count on this sample is rather high for a Public Supply.
CATTAWADE	1.	3.5.45.	Bacteriological findings - very satisfactory.
	2.	30,7.45.	This water may be regarded as satisfactory. The presence of coliform organisms of faecal origin indicates that the supply should be kept under supervision.
	3.	22.10.45.	Presumptive Coliform Count = 25 perileo cc. Faecal coli NOT PRESENT. Plate Count:- 2 days @ 37 C = Nil per cc. 3 days @ Room temperature = 8 per cc.

The piped supplies to Chelmondiston and Shotley are from Ipswich County Borough Council and are analysed by that Authority. None of the supplies has been analysed chemically.

- (iii) There has been no evidence of plumbo-solvency.
- (iv) The Public Supply at Raydon is unsatisfactory. The area where the springs rise cannot be protected adequately from pollution by wild animals and birds. The pumping arrangements do not lend themselves to automatic chlorination. The supply serves only a few properties in the Street and will be superseded as soon as possible.

Shallow wells have been proved to be yielding unsatisfactory water from the qualitative standpoint and the owners have been instructed how to treat the water and subsequently how to improve its purity.

(v) 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 as (a) and (b).

E. W. GRAHAM, 5. (. Medical Officer of Health.

