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SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR 1965

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Kathleen M. Harding M.D., D.P.H., A.K.C.	0 0 0	• • •	Medical Officer of Health
W. L. Brown M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	• • •	•••	Senior Public Health Inspector
J. E. Pardoe A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.		•••	Additional Public Health Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1965.

There is nothing of note in the figures contained therein to which your attention should be drawn, no spectacular outbreak of infectious disease, no alarming increase in any particular cause of death, nor any significant change in any of the statistics. I will, therefore, confine my remarks to more general aspects of public health.

One of the problems of our age is that of Stress. We all suffer from it; some to a greater extent than others; and it is generally believed that our lives to-day are much more exposed to Stress than was the case even fifty or sixty years ago. Life, we are told is so much more complex to-day, there are so many gadgets, so many things to do, but not any more time to fit them in.

Stress affects different people in different ways. In some there is increased worrying, irritability insomnia, and perhaps loss of appetite. Smokers increase their consumption of cigarettes. In other sufferers actual physical disorders develop. These are known in medical circles as the psychosomeric illnesses. They are real and not imaginary. High blood pressure, asthma, skin disorders, gastric ulcers and coronary thromboses are some of the disorders that may develop in a person who is very prone to stress.

This then is Stress. What can we do about it? In our modern age, we cannot avoid High pressure living. It is something we have to learn to come to terms with. There are various means of doing this. Recreation is an important one. For those whose occupation is a sedentary one it should naturally involve physical activity, perhaps a sport like golf or fishing, or sailing or gardening, but it should be something that requires mental attention as well as physical activity otherwise whilst the hands are occupied the mind will be turning over the business worries from which the person wishes to escape for an hour or two. Sleep, is another of our weapons against Stress, but it is often an elusive weapon and many people have to resort to sleeping pills. This is not a desirable state of affairs. For one thing, modern research has shown that the sleep induced by these sedatives is not like natural sleep, and it is not so beneficial. The best way of getting to sleep is to get physically tired by means of the physical recreation aforesaid. A hot bath is another help in this matter. Some suffere s may need a sedative to start off with, but after a few nights it should be omitted, and placed beside the bed only for use if necessary. A bedtime book, preferably not a thriller, is also useful.

Allied to sleep is rest from work, and in some cases of severe Stress, a few weeks off duty in new surroundings will produce a marked improvement of the condition.

Worry is another part of Stress that has to be overcome. It is a salutary exercise to look back over the year, and to recall some of the situations that caused us severe anxiety. In most cases, on looking back we find that the amount of worrying we did was cut of all proportion to the source of our anxiety. We had been making a 'mountain cut of a molehill'. As Dr. Johnson said, "Cast away all anxiety and keep your mind easy ... With an unquiet mind, neither exercise nor physic can be of much use".

I do not think that this is a state of mind which we can induce in an instant, but we could endeavour to cultivate it gradually and its development within each of us would be one of the most effective methods of keeping Stress at bay.

Before ending this report, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support, and all the Officers and Staff of the Council and in particular Mr. Brown and the Public Health Department who have been most helpful and co-operative during the year under review, and I am most grateful to them.

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Yours faithfully,

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Medical Officer of Health

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GENERAL STATISTICS

1.

2.

Area Estimated Population (Registrar General's Inhabited houses Rateable Value at 31st March, 1966 Sum represented by a penny rate 1966	figures)	45,029 acres 18,730 5,442 £555,479 £2,215
VITAL STATISTICS			
Live Births	М.	F.	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate	131	131 5	262 16
	142	136	278
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Sam Comparability factor Standardised Birth Rate =	nford)	14.85	
Crude rate x comparability factor Live Birth Rate - England and Wales		19.89 18.0	
Still Births	М.	F.	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate	1 -	3 -	4 -
	1	3	4
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and " " England a			14.19 15.7
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under	1 year)		
	М.	F.	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate	2	3	5 1
	2	4	6
Neonatal Deaths (deaths of infants under	1 weeks	of age)	
	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate	-	2	2
-1-	-	3	3

2. Continued

Infant Mortality Rate

Per thousand live births - Samford		0 0 0	21.59
Deaths	M.	F.	Total
Grude death rate per 1,000 population (Samford)	152	117	269 14.36
Comparability factor Standard death rate =			0.65
Crude rate x comparability factor Death Rate England and Wales			9.34

3. CAUSES OF DEATH

The term of the contract of th	М	F	TOTAL 1965	TOTAL 1964
Syphilitic disease	ow.	1	1	_
ther infective and parasitic disease	1	404	1	
Malignant neoplasm - Stomach	4	-	4	7
" - Lung, Bronchus	8	2	10	14
- Breast	-	4	4	3
- Uterus	-	1	1	3
ther malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	15	35	34
eukaemia, Aleukaemia				2
Diabestes	1	-	1	11
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	18	33	24
Coronary disease, angina	37	20	57	41
Typertension with heart disease	2	1 1	3	4
Other heart disease	12	10	22	29
Other circulatory disease	5	5	10	19
Pneumonia	14	3113	17 (00)	19
Bronchitis	9	3	12	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	lí	1	2	3
Jlcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-	4	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	
Hyperplasia of prostate	3		2 3	2 2
Gengenital malformations	2	2	4	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	15	24	26
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3	10
All other accidents	1	3	4	.5
Suicide	_	1	i	2
	-			
TOTAL	152	117	269	282

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS

35	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	England and Wales
Estimated Population	17800	18380	18500	18580	18730	-
Total Live Births	238	257	253	274	278	-
Crude Birth Rate	13.37	14.0	13.68	14.75	14.85	-
Standardised Birth Rate	15.78	16.5	17.23	19.76	19.89	18.0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	7	2	3	8	6	-
Infant Mortality Rate	29.4	7.8	11.86	29.20	21.59	19.0
Total Deaths	202	185	212	282	269	-
Crude Death Rate	11.35	10.1	11.46	15.18	14.36	-
Standardised Death Rate	10.21	8.6	10.43	11.38	9.34	11.5

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	1	11	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	26
Measles	9	37	49	32	16	8	21	4		-	-	-	176
Whooping Cough	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Pneumonia	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
TOTALS	12	51	64	37	16	8	21	4	4	-	2	1	220

5. CONTINUED - NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) - AGE DISTRIBUTION

	0-	1	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 over	Age Unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	2 (2	.12	3	5	-	1	26
Measles	3	12	13	16	19	97	9 -	- 4	1	2	176
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	. 2		3	-	1	~	-	7
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-		com	-	2	4	-	6
Dysentery	9	com	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Donald a	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-			-	-	-	4	-	4
TOTALS	4	12	14	20	21	112	12	12	10	3	220

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) TOTALS FOR PAST FIVE YEARS

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	4	5	8	6	26
Whooping Cough	10	10	1	6	7
Diphtheria	-	-	side	-	-
Measles	192	27	236	122	176
Pneumonia	2	1	5	15	6
Dysentery		5	3	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - Non paralytic			- 4	- 400	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - paralytic	-				-
Infective Hepatitis	1	2	- 1		-
Food Poisoning	2	-	2	4	4

TUBERCULOSIS

6.

70

Number of cases on Register at beginning of year

	MALES	FE	MALES	Total
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
30	14	18	11	73

During the year one new case was notified (one male pulmonary)

Five cases moved into the District during the year (three male pulmonary and two female pulmonary)

Seven cases recovered during the year (two male pulmonary, 1 male non-pulmonary, two female pulmonary and two female non-pulmonary)

At the end of the year 32 male pulmonary, 13 male non-pulmonary, 18 female pulmonary and 9 female non-pulmonary remained on the register making a total of 72.

Tuberculosis Notificiations during past five years

Male	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary	1	6 -	1 -	3	1 -
Female					
Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary	1 1	2	2 -	- 1	

IMMUNISATIONS (Details kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer)

	Primary	Boosters
Diphtheria Whooping Cough Tetanus Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Diphtheria/Tetanus Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Diphtheria/Whooping/Tetanus/Poliomyelitis	5 68 - 2 203	63 - 58 - 32 91
Poliomyelitis Salk Vaccine Sabin Vaccine	12 225	12 91

8. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Primary Vaccinations 136
Re-vaccinations 39

9. WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE

Full details will be found in the report of the Public Health Inspector

10. PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST WELL WATER CYANOSIS

Number of notifications from County Council - 89

Number receiving mains supply presumed safe - 83

Sampled and found safe - 6

Sampled and found unsafe NIL

11. HOUSING

Details of new houses and bungalows completed during the year will be found in the report of the Public Health Inspector.

12. MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Examination of Milk Samples

Statutory - 22 samples taken (including 3 school milk) all results satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis - 11 samples taken (including 3 school milk) all results satisfactory.

Biological- 62 samples taken, all results satisfactory.

Antibiotics - 91 samples taken, all results satisfactory.

13. FACTORIES ACT, 1937-1959

1.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/60 the Ministry of Labour Form 572 is set out as follows:-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1965 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF SAMFORD IN THE COUNTY OF EAST SUFFOLK

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART 1 of the ACT

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

		Number	Num	Number of				
Premises (1)		on Register	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)			
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	4	-	-			
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	36	28	-	-			
(111)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	21	40	-	-			
	Total	60	72	_	-			

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 -1959 (CONTINUED)

. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		cases in which
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	prosecutions were instituted (6)
(+)	(2)		(4)		(0)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	-	~	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperatures (S.3.) · · ·	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-		-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	

PART VIII OF THE ACT OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111) Nil