

**[Report 1969] / Medical Officer of Health, South Shields County Borough.**

**Contributors**

South Shields (Durham, England). County Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1969

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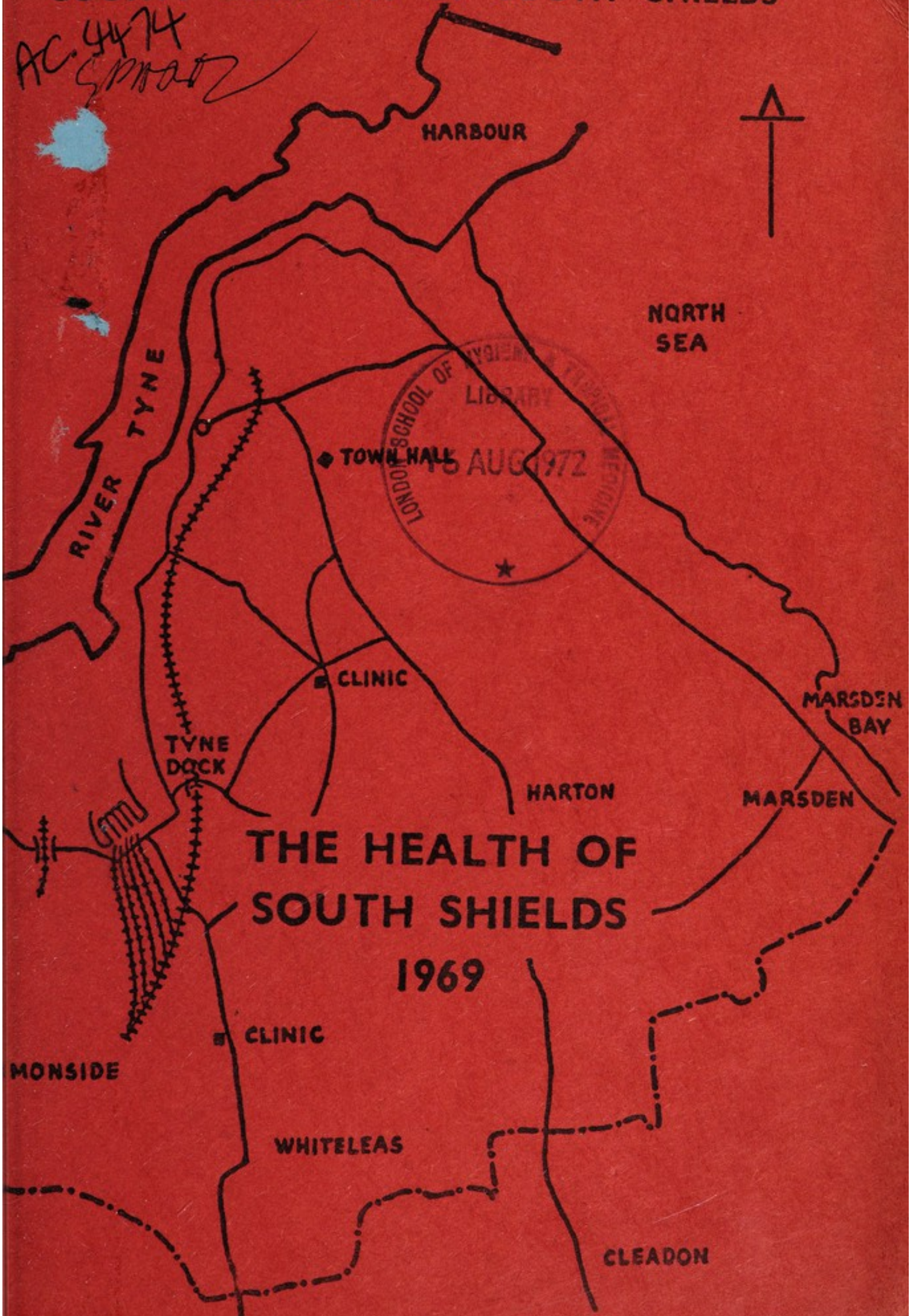
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HEALTH & WELFARE DEPARTMENT,  
LANHOPE PARADE,  
SOUTH SHIELDS,  
COUNTY DURHAM.

Telex No. 4241.



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# COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS



## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**for the year 1969**

**I. D. LEITCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**



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HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

As at December 1969

THE MAYOR:

ALDERMAN T LINCOLN

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR R RAMSEY

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE:

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alderman Mrs M E Sutton JP | Councillor Miss M A Martindale |
| Councillor T Bell          | Councillor Mrs M Newby         |
| Councillor T P Collins     | Councillor Mrs E Roberts       |
| Councillor M Diamond       | Councillor Mrs F Stewart       |
| Councillor S Lloyd         | Councillor J H Wakeford JP     |
| Councillor M H Lynn        | Councillor Mrs L Zwart         |
| Councillor A M Maguire     |                                |

STAFF OF HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

As at December 1969

Medical and Dental Staff:

The Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical  
Officer and Director of Welfare Services

I D LEITCH MB ChB DPH

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School  
Medical Officer and Deputy Director of Welfare Services

ENID M YOUNG MB BS DPH

Assistant Medical Officers of Health  
(and School Medical Officers)

JEAN WALMSLEY MB ChB DPH

JANAKI NARAYANAN BM BS DPH (left 30 6 69)

MIRA BHATIA MB BS

VERONICA LYNCH MB BS (Commenced 28 4 69)

VALERIE CALDER MB BS (Commenced 6 1 69)

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer

T W CLARKSON BDS

Dental Officers

(and School Dental Officers)

MRS P SMART BDS (left 31 5 69)

MOYA KENT BDS (commenced 28 7 69)

J P BLUNT LDS

(seasonal)

**Consultant Dental Anaesthetist**

D C F BANKS MD DA (Commenced 31 3 69)  
(sessional)

**Consultant Psychiatrist**

(Child Guidance - in conjunction with Sunderland County Borough)  
R N STANSFIELD MRCS LRCP

**Consultant Chest Physician\***

P M ROOZE MRCP MRCS

**Consultant Adviser in Venereal Diseases\***

COL B LEVEY MD

**Consultant Adviser in Paediatrics\***

MARGARET TAYLOR DCH MRCP

**Consultant Adviser in Mental Subnormality\***

W H K CARPENTER MB ChB MRCS LRCP DPM

**Consultant Adviser in Mental Illness**

N J KELLY MB DCH DAO DPM

**Nursing and Allied Staff:**

**Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse**

MISS E MYCOCK SRN SCM SRFN HV (Cert)

**Senior Health Visitor**

MRS M STEWART SRN SCM HV (Cert)

(viii)

16 Health Visitors

7 School Nurses

1 Auxiliary Nurse

4 Clinic Assistants

**Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives**

MISS J BARKER SRN SCM MTD

18 Domiciliary Midwives

**Physiotherapist**

MISS R HENDERSON

(sessional)

**Matron Day Nurseries**

MRS C ROBSON NNEB Cert

1 Deputy Matron

1 Warden

11 Nursery Nurses

12 Student Nursery Nurses

**Matron, South Shields and District Nursing Association**

MISS J McDONALD SRN SCM HV (Cert)

17 District Nurses

\* In conjunction with Newcastle Regional Hospital Board

**Other Staff:**

Speech Therapist

MISS C MARR (Commenced 17 3 69)

**Welfare Services:**

Chief Social Work Officer

J E WILSON (Resigned 31 3 69)

C H YOUNG (Commenced 1 10 69)

Senior Social Workers

W SCOTT AISW

D JOHNSTON (Commenced 8 9 69)

5 Social Workers

6 Welfare Assistants

1 Home Teacher

Supervisor of Accommodation

J R HALL ACIS (Commenced 8 9 69)

Home Help Supervisor

MRS A BARNES IHHO

**Stewards and Stewardesses of Residential Homes**

**Ancillary Staff**

General Administration and Clerical Staff:

Senior Officer for Administration

J A BREWIS DMA

2 Administrative Assistants

31 Clerks (including School Health Service)

3 Typists

Educational Psychologist

(in conjunction with Education Committee)

I R MCKENZIE B Sc (Psych)

Supervisor of Junior Training Centre and Special Care Unit

MRS I HOULT DTMH

3 Teachers of Mentally Handicapped

5 Assistant Supervisors

1 Trainee

1 Nurse SRN Special Care Unit

Superintendent of Adult Work Centres

K W SHEPHERD RMN

3 Handicraft Instructors

(John Wright Centre)

Supervisor of Adult Mental Health Training Centre

E POLLARD (Resigned 2 11 69)

4 Assistant Supervisors

1 Trainee

**Ambulance Service:**

**Ambulance Superintendent**

**H BAILEY FIAO**

**32 Driver Attendants**

**Public Health Inspectorate:**

**Chief Public Health Inspector**

**R V ROBINSON DMA MRSH FAPHI**

**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector**

**J SMITH MAPHI**

**4 Senior District Public Health Inspectors**

**6 District Public Health Inspectors**

**2 Technical Assistants**

**3 Pupil Public Health Inspectors**

**2 Rodent Operators**

**1 General Assistant (I D)**

**Borough Analyst**

**W GORDON-CAREY F R I C (part time)**



Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the health of the Borough and on the work of the Health and Welfare Department in 1969.

There was a further decrease in the live birth rate, 14.3 in 1969 as compared with 15.5 in 1968, but there was an improvement in the stillbirth rate, 14.0 as compared with 19.0 in the previous year. Nevertheless, peri-natal mortality increased from 28.3 in 1968 to 30.0 in 1969. Illegitimate births increased from 9.15% to 10.0% and the steady rise over the past years must be viewed with some concern; some of the child services (for example day nurseries) are already experiencing the effects by way of increasing demand from this particular category of need.

There was little change in the general death rate for the town (12.5 in 1969 compared with 12.7 in 1968) and the pattern is familiar. Of the 658 deaths from disease of the heart and circulatory system, 400 (30% of all deaths) were due to coronary disease and angina and 118 of the coronary deaths, representing 8% of all deaths occurred in men and women under 65. Deaths due to strokes accounted for 179 deaths (70 male and 109 female), this being 13.4% of all deaths.

Apart from facilities provided by the family doctor and to some extent the hospital, family planning services continue to be provided by arrangement with the Family Planning Association and it is clear that the service is popular. Until recently the Corporation's financial responsibility has been limited to meeting the cost of cases in special need mainly from a medical aspect. It is acknowledged that a fair proportion of families who are in special need do not for one reason or another make use of the facilities. In 1968 the Corporation agreed to finance a domiciliary family planning service and under this scheme a specially trained

nurse visits, if consent is given, those families identified by the health visiting staff who are at special risk of unwanted pregnancies. The arrangements for the domiciliary scheme have functioned satisfactorily throughout 1969.

This was the first full year of the new administrative organisation which was installed in the Department in 1968 and was described in the report for that year. There have been many changes including a new records and programming section to centralize all records and a radical revision of the staffing structure. All of this and the new procedures involved which depend so much on full co-operation between the administrative and professional staff, are vital to the efficient functioning of the Department at all levels. At the end of the year, in spite of the fact that certain senior appointments had not been filled for a large part of the year, reasonable progress had been made.

Details of the mental health services are given on pages 64 to 72 and it is interesting to note the effect of the Mental Health Act which was passed ten years ago. The majority of patients are admitted to mental hospitals on an informal basis and the period of stay in hospital is brief whilst the local authority has played a significant role in giving support to the patient before admission and after discharge. In the wider sphere of the less severe forms of mental disorder little has been gained except that the growing burden of the care of patients with neurotic and depressive illness has fallen mainly on the shoulders of the family doctor. In addition, the emergence of the problems of delinquency, vandalism, drug taking and other manifestations have focussed our attention on the younger age groups without much light being shed on appropriate remedial and preventive measures. There are possible implications here for the mental health services in the future.

Many changes have taken place within the last ten years in the domiciliary midwifery field owing to the falling birthrate and the

increasing proportion of hospital confinements (42.7% in 1961, 71.1% in 1969). The domiciliary midwife in South Shields is working in closer partnership with the family doctor in providing an excellent ante-natal care service and although deprived to a great extent of the satisfaction of conducting confinements in the home she has to supervise the progress of many mothers and infants after their return home from a brief stay in the maternity unit. Although it seems likely that a hospital based service will come into existence in some form in the future it is difficult to avoid the thought that a community based midwife has a special expertise which cannot be easily replaced. Amongst other effects of the diminishing birthrate, the Danesfield Maternity Unit has been able to accept all patients requiring hospital admission on social grounds and during 1969 a special sub-committee of the Hospital Management Committee set up to consider all applications for admission to that unit was terminated after many years of useful work. The patients are now accepted after screening by a medical panel to ensure as far as possible that the subsequent confinements will be uncomplicated.

In conclusion I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the committee for their most helpful assistance throughout the year. I am also indebted to my colleagues in hospitals and in general practice for their co-operation, and to the officers of the other departments of the Corporation for their help and understanding. I am particularly grateful to all the members of my staff for their good work during 1969 and I acknowledge the valuable help of Dr Young, Mr Brewis and Mr Robinson for their assistance in compiling this report.

I D LEITCH

Medical Officer of Health

Health and Welfare Department  
Stanhope Parade  
South Shields

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS

Part I

General Data and Vital Statistics

Area and Population

Vital Statistics

Natural, Social and Economic Conditions

Births

Deaths

Mothers and Infants

## AREA AND POPULATION

Area of Borough .....	4,877 acres
Including inland water but excluding foreshore and tidal water - 301 acres	
Population:	
Census 1961 .....	109,533
Estimated June 1969 .....	106,150
Density (persons per acre) .....	21.7
Inhabited Houses (at 31 December, 1969) .....	36,722
Rateable Value .....	£3,317,771
Product of 1d Rate (estimated) .....	£13,285

## VITAL STATISTICS

## Live Births (corrected)

Number .....	1,513
Rate per 1,000 population .....	14.3
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	10.0%

## Stillbirths

Number .....	22
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	14.0
Total live and stillbirths .....	1,535
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) .....	31

## Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .....	20.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	13.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	17.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	16.0
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	30.0

Maternal mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths

Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths

-  
-

Year	Number of deaths	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths
1951	190	1.0
1952	172	0.9
1953	144	0.8
1954	116	0.7
1955	90	0.5
1956	64	0.4
1957	38	0.2
1958	12	0.1
1959	6	0.05
1960	2	0.02

## ANNUAL REPORT

## Natural, Social and Economic Conditions

## Meteorology

There was a slight improvement in the weather during 1969 compared with 1968. The maximum average temperature was 54.1 degrees fahrenheit and the total rainfall was 27.73 inches. The period July to October was particularly dry. Full details are given in Table 7 on page 23.

## Water Supply

Details of the town's water supply are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

## Industries and Unemployment

The principal industries in the Borough are ship-building, ship repairing, coal mining and export. Light industries (electrical) and engineering fittings, tailoring gowns etc have now been established for some years and these provide employment for many women.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange, Mr J Gillespie, for the following information relating to unemployment.

The average numbers on the live registers taken from the monthly returns were as follows:

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Men (aged 18 - 64) .....	1205	1278	1949	2461	2750
Boys (aged 15 - 17) .....	65	76	100	114	149
Women (aged 18 - 24) .....	227	210	309	320	307
Girls (aged 15 - 17) .....	30	35	52	36	44
	<u>1527</u>	<u>1599</u>	<u>2410</u>	<u>2931</u>	<u>3250</u>

The maximum number of registered unemployed persons during 1969 was as follows:

Men .....	3123
Boys .....	103
Women .....	327
Girls .....	43
	<hr/>
	3596
	<hr/>

The minimum number of registered unemployed persons was in the period ending August 1969, the figures being as follows

Men .....	2568
Boys .....	120
Women .....	285
Girls .....	46
	<hr/>
	3019
	<hr/>

Unemployment continued to rise in 1969 and was the highest figure recorded for the past six years.

#### Births

There were 1513 live births during the year, comprising 790 males and 723 females. The crude birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.3 which is the lowest figure ever recorded in South Shields. The birth rate for 1968 was 15.5 per 1,000 population. The area comparability factor was 0.98 giving an adjusted birth rate for 1969 of 14.0 per 1,000 population. The birth rate was once again lower than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which in 1969 was 16.3 per 1,000 population. The decline in both the local and national birth rate continues.

#### Stillbirths

The number of stillbirths recorded was 22 (20 males and 2 females) representing a stillbirth rate of 14.0 per total live and still-



births. The corresponding figure for 1968 was 19.0. The still-birth rate for England and Wales was 13.0 per 1,000 total births.

The major factors associated with the stillbirths in 1969 were prematurity, antepartum haemorrhage and congenital abnormalities.

#### Illegitimate Births

There were 153 (79 male and 74 female) illegitimate live births, this being 10.0% of the total live births, compared with 9.15% in 1968. There were two illegitimate stillbirths, representing 9% of the total stillbirths in the town. The stillbirth rate for illegitimate births is therefore 13.0 per 1,000 total illegitimate births compared with 6.58 per 1,000 in 1968.

#### Excess of Births over Deaths

The natural increase of population was 183 compared with 303 in 1968 and an average of 691 for the past decade.

#### Deaths

There were 1,331 deaths (712 male and 619 female) registered during the year among South Shields residents. This represents a crude death rate of 12.5 compared with the rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population for 1968. The comparability factor for South Shields is 1.15 and this gives an adjusted death rate of 14.4 per 1,000 population.

Table 1, page 12 compares the 1969 birth and death rates for South Shields with the national rates and those of neighbouring authorities.

#### Causes of Death

The principal causes of death are given in the following table:

Cause	Number of Deaths 1969	% 1969	% 1968
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	658	49.4	50.3
Cancer (including Leukaemia)	273	20.5	20.4
Respiratory diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	221	16.6	16.6
Accidents, suicides and violence	44	3.3	3.3

The detailed breakdown of deaths by age, sex and cause is given in Table 2 on pages 13 to 18.

#### Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System

This group remains by far the most common cause of death in the community accounting for half the total deaths in the Borough. Of this number, 400 (30.0%) were due to coronary disease and angina. The continuing increase in the number of deaths from coronary disease gives rise to grave concern. In South Shields 118 of the deaths from this cause occurred in men and women under the age of 65, representing 8.8% of all deaths.

Cerebro-vascular disease of the nervous system, more commonly known as strokes, accounted for 179 deaths (70 male and 109 female), this being 13.4% of the total deaths.

#### Deaths from Cancer

There were 273 deaths, (164 male and 109 female) from all forms of cancer during 1969 compared with 281 in 1968. This accounted for 20.5% of the total deaths in the town, giving a cancer death rate of 2.6 per 1,000 population. As in previous years, cancer of the lung accounted for the highest number of deaths, followed by cancer of the stomach and cancer of the breast.

There were 81 deaths (65 male and 16 female) from lung cancer and of these, 30 occurred in men below the age of 65.

### Respiratory Diseases

Deaths from diseases of the respiratory tract, excluding tuberculosis and lung cancer, totalled 221 (136 male and 85 female). Of these, 106 were due to bronchitis and it can safely be assumed that a large proportion of these persons were sufferers from chronic bronchitis.

### Accidents, Suicides and Violence

The total deaths in this group was 44. Of these, 6 deaths were due to suicide and further details of these are given in the report of the mental health services. Of the remaining 38 deaths, 17 were due to motor vehicle accidents and 21 were due to a variety of other accidents, the percentage of deaths due to road accidents of all accidental deaths being 38.6 compared with 19% in 1968.

I mentioned in my 1968 report that we had established an Accident Register of all children admitted to hospital between 0 - 15 years as a result of an accident. The figures for 1969 are given below:

Head Injuries .....	14
Poisoning .....	50
Burns and Scalds .....	3
Eye Injuries .....	1
Fractured Limbs .....	42
	<hr/>
	110
	<hr/>

### Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 31 (15 male and 16 female) representing an infant mortality rate of 20.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 18.0 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate in South Shields in 1968 was 19.0. Two of the infant deaths in 1969 were illegitimate births. The principal cause of death was immaturity.

### Neo-Natal Mortality

The number of deaths among live born infants under four weeks of age was 25, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 17.00 compared with 10.83 in 1968. Of these, 24 deaths were in the first week of life, this period therefore accounting for 42.0% of all deaths under the age of one year.

### Peri-Natal Mortality

This term refers to stillbirths, plus deaths of infants under one week of age and since it is often a matter of pure chance whether an infant dies before birth or immediately afterwards, this figure gives an accurate indication of infant loss before and during the birth process. The peri-natal mortality rate for South Shields in 1969 was 30.0 per 1,000 total births, compared with a national rate of 23. In 1968 the South Shields peri-natal mortality rate was 28.3. Details of stillbirths and infant deaths for the past ten years are given in the following table:

Year	Number of Stillbirths	Deaths of Infants during first week of life	Peri-natal Mortality Rates	Deaths of Infants between one week and twelve months
1960	57	29	38.9	12
1961	49	32	38.8	20
1962	46	29	36.4	16
1963	42	20	30.3	13
1964	45	29	36.5	15
1965	32	25	29.1	16
1966	29	19	27.1	22
1967	23	23	26.7	8
1968	32	16	28.3	15
1969	22	24	30.0	7

### Maternal Mortality

In 1969 there were no deaths from causes associated with childbirth.

### Coroner's Inquests

I am indebted to the Coroner, Mr A Henderson, for the following information.

Some 214 deaths were notified to the Coroner's Office during 1969. Inquests were held on 46 of these and 181 post mortem examinations were carried out. Inquests were held for the following reasons:

Accidental deaths consisting of accidents at home, work or on the roads .....	29
Suicide .....	8
Misadventure .....	3
Industrial Disease .....	3
Self-neglect .....	2
Miscellaneous .....	1
	<hr/>
Total	46
	<hr/>

### Cremations

During 1969, 1053 cremations were carried out at the Corporation Crematorium as follows:

South Shields residents .....	727
Jarrow residents .....	144
Hebburn residents .....	105
Boldon residents .....	28
Others .....	49
	<hr/>
Total	1053
	<hr/>

In addition, 9 South Shields residents were cremated at Sunderland Crematorium and 2 at Newcastle Crematorium. The total of South Shields residents cremated after death in 1969 was 738 which is equivalent to 42.1% of the total deaths. The corresponding proportion for 1968 was 53.4%.

**Deaths in Hospital and Other Institutions**

There were 720 deaths (54.1%) of South Shields residents in hospitals or other institutions. Further details are given in Table 4 on page 20.

TABLE 1  
COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS - SOUTH SHIELDS AND NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES

Authority	Population	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Still-Birth Rate	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of Live Births)
		Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted					
England & Wales	48,826,800	16.3		11.9		13.0	18.0	12.0	23.0	8.0
South Shields	106,150	14.3	14.0	12.5	14.4	14.0	20.0	17.0	30.0	10.0
Gateshead CB	100,060	15.09	14.63	12.65	14.67	18.00	19.00	8.0	25.00	7.00%
Newcastle CB	240,340	13.77	13.77	13.24	14.56	14.59	16.32	9.97	21.74	11.88
Tynemouth CB	72,390	12.33	15.48	12.33	13.32	16.00	30.08	20.44	34.90	8.96
Sunderland CB	218,970	12.26	15.9	12.26	14.6	13.00	18.00	12.00	24.00	8.0
Durham County	825,400	12.10	15.29	12.10	14.03	16.58	16.23	10.81	25.98	5.98
Northumberland County	510,300	12.40	13.94	12.40	12.77	12.47	15.61	11.63	21.72	5.99

TABLE 2

CAUSES OF DEATH by Age and Sex 1969 (as supplied by the Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								75 and over			
					Age in Years											
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-				
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
B6 Other Tuberculosis incl. late effects	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B16 Malaria	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B18 Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
B19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
B19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (5) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	3	6	7
B19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	4	10	5
B19 (7) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	7	8	8





Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								75 & over	
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		
B23 Anaemias	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
B46(3) Mental Disorders	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System etc	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	2
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	F	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	3
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	1	2
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	5
B46(5) Other diseases of Circulatory System	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4
B31 Influenza	M	175	-	-	-	-	2	3	21	9	50	13	53	46
B32 Pneumonia	F	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	13	41	64	64
	M	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	19	13	13
	F	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	30	30
	M	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	14	24	28	28
	F	109	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13	13	24	69	69
	M	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	20	20
	F	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	22	22
	M	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
	M	50	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	18	23	23
	F	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	29

TABLE 2 - continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								75 & over
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	77	-	-	-	1	4	15	33	24			
	F	29	-	-	-	-	3	9	5	12			
B33(2) Asthma	M	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1			
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1			
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3			
	F	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	6			
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
B35 Appendicitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-			
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
	F	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3			
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			

TABLE 2 - continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								75 & over
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B42 Congenital Abnormalities	M	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	1	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
BE48 All Other Accidents	M	13	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	3
	F	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2

TABLE 2 - continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years							75 & over	
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
BE50 All Other External Causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	712	13	2	8	14	60	151	234	220			
	F	619	12	4	3	9	36	92	155	306			

## DEATHS DURING 1969 OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Causes of Death	Sex	Under	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	1 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	9 - 12	Total
		1 week	weeks	weeks	weeks	months	months	months	months	
Respiratory Infections	Males	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
	Females	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gastro-enteritis	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral Palsy	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	Males	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Delivery and complications of pregnancy	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	Males	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infection of New-born	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Immaturity	Males	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Females	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Accidental Asphyxia	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		24	2	-	-	4	1	-	1	32

DEATHS DURING 1969 OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR  
 TABLE 1

TABLE 4

DEATHS DURING 1969 IN INSTITUTIONS AND TRANSFERABLE DEATHS

	Deaths in Institutions in the Borough		Deaths of South Shields Residents in Institutions outside the Borough	Transferable Deaths	
	Residents	Non Residents		Residents	Non Residents
General Hospital	423	189	-	-	189
Ingham Infirmary	165	81	-	-	81
Deans Hospital	15	2	-	-	2
Cleadon Park Hospital	14	4	-	-	4
RVI Newcastle	-	-	4	4	-
General Hospital, Newcastle	-	-	18	18	-
Havelock & Grindon Hall Hospital, Sunderland	-	-	14	14	-
Cherry Knowle Hospital, Ryhope	-	-	2	2	-
Palmer Memorial Hospital, Jarrow	-	-	7	7	-
Shotley Bridge Hospital	-	-	2	2	-
Seaham Hall Hospital	-	-	2	2	-
Royal Infirmary, Sunderland	-	-	2	2	-
Hebburn Hospital	-	-	6	6	-
Other Hospitals	-	-	27	27	-
Conrad House Elswick	-	-	5	5	-
Private Addresses	-	-	10	10	-

TABLE 5

POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS  
For South Shields during 1969 and previous Years

Year	Population: Registrar-General's Estimate Middle of each year	Live Births		DEATHS			
		Number	Rate	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
				Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		Number
1960	108600	2004	18.5	41	21	1306	12.0
1961	109350	2013	18.4	52	26	1322	12.1
1962	109300	2023	18.4	45	22	1308	12.0
1963	109080	2007	18.4	33	16.4	1377	12.6
1964	108770	1938	18.2	44	22.2	1200	11.03
1965	108540	1925	17.7	41	21.3	1314	12.1
1966	108110	1744	16.1	41	23.5	1253	15.7
1967	107760	1694	15.7	31	18.0	1092	10.1
1968	107210	1662	15.5	31	19.0	1359	12.7
1969	106150	1513	14.3	31	20.0	1331	12.5



TABLE 6

## VITAL STATISTICS 1881 - 1969

Year	Estimated Population	Birth Rate	General Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rates from									
						Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Diarthoea	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Other Respiratory Diseases	Cancer	Diseases of Heart and Circulation
Mean 1881-1890	66520	38.8	20.5	140	*	.34	.45	.10	.44	.78	1.84	*	3.55	*	1.64
Mean 1891-1900	87022	36.1	20.1	166	*	.44	.22	.11	.46	.93	1.60	1.00	3.76	.63	1.72
Mean 1901-1910	104186	33.9	18.0	140	81.1	.45	.17	.16	.47	.66	1.50	.71	2.94	.72	1.81
Mean 1911-1920	109843	28.9	18.1	126	72.9	.38	.09	.09	.26	.61	1.53	.59	4.23	.90	1.75
Mean 1921-1930	122170	23.2	14.0	99	59.4	.19	.03	.08	.19	.29	1.33	.44	2.84	1.09	1.87
Mean 1931-1940	110635	17.7	13.7	81	65.7	.12	.03	.17	.08	.14	1.12	.34	1.95	1.44	3.17
Mean 1941-1950	97994	20.1	14.3	70	44.3	.03	.00	.09	.03	.12	0.92	.17	1.78	1.92	3.81
Mean 1951-1960	107867	18.8	11.7	28	39.4	.01	-	-	-	.02	0.24	.12	1.43	2.24	3.27
1961	109350	18.4	12.1	25.8	38.8	.01	-	-	-	.01	0.09	.01	1.40	2.44	3.76
1962	109300	18.4	12.0	22.4	36.4	-	-	-	-	.01	0.15	.01	1.49	2.29	3.94
1963	109080	18.4	12.6	16.4	30.3	-	-	-	-	.01	0.20	.01	1.68	2.42	4.17
1964	108770	18.2	11.0	22.2	36.5	-	-	-	-	.07	0.01	.01	1.22	2.25	5.44
1965	108540	17.7	12.1	21.3	29.1	-	-	-	-	.02	0.11	.01	1.59	2.56	5.95
1966	108110	16.0	11.1	23.5	27.1	-	-	-	-	.01	0.01	.01	1.36	2.27	6.02
1967	107760	15.7	10.1	18.2	26.6	-	-	-	-	.01	0.04	-	1.23	2.27	5.11
1968	107210	15.5	12.7	19.0	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	1.78	2.55	4.11
1969	106150	14.3	12.5	20.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	.04	2.08	2.57	6.19



Part II

SERVICES UNDER THE  
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Midwifery

Health Visiting

Home Nursing

Vaccination and Immunisation

Ambulance Service

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Home Help Service

Mental Health Services

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

## Vital Statistics

A summary of statistics for mothers and infants is set out on pages 2 and 3 of this report.

## Ante-Natal Clinics

During 1969, ante-natal sessions continued to be held at the Stanhope Parade Clinics, Steward Crescent Community Hall and Boldon Lane Clinic. One evening session was held each week for the benefit of mothers who were working or had large families or who, for other reasons, found it easier to attend in the evening.

## ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Year	Number of Sessions During Year		Number of Women who Attended in Year		Number of New Cases Attended in Year		Total Attendances in Year	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
1964	315	22	2,030	44	1,607	44	8,287	45
1965	258	-	1,814	42	1,471	42	8,082	42
1966	266	-	1,941	-	1,393	-	7,792	-
1967	203	-	869	-	1,398	-	8,430	-
1968	580	-	3,054	250	1,415	-	10,668	-
1969	600	-	2,010	299	1,148	-	8,928	-

## Post-Natal Examinations

No specific sessions are allocated to post-natal clinics but patients who require post-natal examinations by the local authority staff are offered appointments at other clinic sessions.

### Child Health Clinics

Child health clinic sessions were held each week in various parts of the town as follows:

Stanhope Parade Clinic	3
Steward Crescent Community Hall	2
Baring Street Church Hall	2
Park Avenue Community Hall	2
Galsworthy Road Church Hall	1
Wenlock Road Community Hall	1
Boldon Lane Clinic	2

It is pleasing to record that once again attendances at child health sessions during the year remained constant. Periodic medical examination of well children, as well as those at risk of developing handicaps, continued.

#### ATTENDANCES OF CHILDREN AT CHILD HEALTH CENTRES DURING 1969

No. of Sessions Held	No. of Children Attended in Year	No of Children Attending			Total Attendances
		Born in 1969	Born in 1968	Born in 1964-67	
698	4162	1069	1292	1801	19863

### Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare food, ie National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five continued to be distributed daily at the Stanhope Parade Clinic and at all child health clinic sessions in other parts of the town. Two brands of proprietary dried milk were also made available for sale through the welfare foods services. Details of the sales of these various items are set out in the following table:

Year	Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (Packets)	Orange Juice (Bottles)	Virol (Cartons)	Proprietary Brand Dried Milk (Packets)	Rose Hip Syrup (Bottles)
1965	52615	1615	790	18569	1537	20271	12866
1966	37244	1518	755	19329	1398	27264	17503
1967	28706	1540	875	18461	1501	27438	14760
1968	17835	1549	910	17176	1489	30227	12834
1969	16249	1386	1088	18793	1312	27940	11238

### 1st Year Medical Examinations

Arrangements whereby parents are invited to bring their children for a routine medical examination at child health clinics at or around their first birthday continued. In 1969, 1531 children were offered the examination and 959 were examined (62.64). Of the children examined, 82 were referred to their family doctor or to the hospital for further investigation.

### Priority Dental Service for Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children under School Age

During 1969 the treatment of this priority class of patient continued. In the case of toothache in the pre school child every effort was made to relieve discomfort without delay. This entailed the use of medical staff who are called upon to give general anaesthetics when such patients attend as emergencies. The high number of emergencies continued although for five months of the year there was only one full time dental officer on the staff.

Treatment continued to be given when requested but too many patients arrived with toothache instead of seeking preventive treatment before trouble commenced. The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year.

## A Numbers Provided with Dental Care

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers .....	38	36	31	26
Children under 5 .....	307	262	254	246

## B Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scaling and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	Dentures	
				Full	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	6	23	52	2	5
Children under 5	-	140	544	-	-

## Phenylketonuria

Health Visitors continued to test urine of all infants at the second and sixth week of life for phenylketonuria until May 1969 when this was replaced by the Guthrie Blood Test method. This test is carried out usually on the sixth day of life, the blood being collected from a small pin-prick in the baby's heel. No confirmed positive result has yet been recorded in the town.

## Congenital Abnormalities

The scheme for notification of all congenital abnormalities apparent at birth continued throughout 1969. The information is collected in the Health and Welfare Department and transmitted to the General Register Office. During 1969, there were 26 live and 5 stillborn infants notified as having congenital abnormalities, giving an incidence of 20.2 per thousand total births. Abnormalities notified in these 31 infants totalled 37, an incidence of 24.1 abnormalities

per thousand total births. Further details are given in the accompanying table.

Abnormalities	Number	Rate per 1000 total births
Central Nervous System	12	7.76
Eye, Ear	2	1.30
Alimentary System	2	1.30
Heart and great vessels	1	.64
Respiratory System	-	-
Urogenital System	5	3.23
Limbs	11	7.11
Other Skeletal	1	.64
Other Systems	2	1.30
Other Malformations	1	.64
TOTAL	37	24.1

#### Children at Risk

The register of children notified to the department as being "at risk" and likely to develop some form of handicap later in life was continued. During the year, a total of 280 cases were notified and added to the register.

All children, especially those on the above register who had attained the age of nine months were offered a hearing test by the health visiting staff. A summary of the tests carried out in 1969 is given below:

Total number of tests ... 1106

Number of re-tests ..... 67

Referred for further investigation ..... 5



## Day Nurseries

The following is a statement of the work of the two day nurseries for the past two years at numbers 1 and 29 Beach Road. There is accommodation for 40 children in each nursery.

	1969		1968	
	No 1 Beach Road	No 29 Beach Road	No 1 Beach Road	No 29 Beach Road
Number of children on register at end of year	40	50	40	50
Admissions:				
Under 2 years old	26	24	33	26
2 - 5 years old	36	33	38	36
Number of attendances:				
Under 2 years old	2,958	2,513	2,779	2,169
2 - 5 years old	7,200	5,735	6,698	5,325
Average attendance per session:				
Under 2 years old	11.6	9.9	10.9	8.5
2 - 5 years old	28.3	22.6	26.3	20.9
Number of children at end of year:				
Under 2 years old	16	16	15	14
2 - 5 years old	35	35	35	26

During the year the local authority made application for the provision of a new day nursery of 50 places. Under the Urban Development Programme the government had agreed to provide capital for day nurseries for those authorities considered to have a special need. We were fortunate in being accepted as one of the authorities concerned and it is hoped that this new day nursery will be provided in the Laygate area early in 1970.

Mrs C Allen attended a six weeks course for nursery warden at the North Western Polytechnic College in London and was successful in receiving a diploma in child care. Through this course in child care, the Nursery Warden has a better understanding of how important imaginative play, and the value of good educational play equipment is in stimulating pre-school children.

Our good wishes to Mrs McCulloch and Mrs Williamson, two staff nursery nurses, who resigned after 8 years and 4 years respectively in the nursery.

Six nursery students completed the two year training course at Monkwearmouth College of Further Education and were awarded the NNEB certificate. Regular visits from several organisations in the town and by student nurses from the General Hospital and the Ingham Infirmary took place during the year. Students from some of the secondary modern schools taking a course on home economics also visited the nurseries.

#### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948

There was a considerable increase in the number of applications for registration as child minders and for the registration of premises for the purposes of organising play groups. There were 13 applications for registration as child minders and 7 applications to register premises for play groups.

The total number of persons and premises registered under the Act at 31 December 1969 was as follows:

Child Minders .....	16
Nursery Premises .....	9

## Day Care of Pre School Children

In accordance with the provisions of Circular 37/68 and LHAL 10/69 of the Department of Health and Social Security, the Council was asked to assess the extent of URGENT need for day care facilities in their area (showing the need for full day and part day care separately) and to inform the Secretary of State by 30 June 1969 of the short term and long term plans for meeting these needs.

The members of the health visiting staff were requested at the beginning of June 1969 to survey the families in each of their districts and the following is a summary of the health visitors' estimates of the numbers of children divided into the prescribed categories who would benefit by some form of day care:

Part I - Estimated Need on Health and Welfare Grounds which is not Already being met. (ie excluding children for whom provision is already being made in one way or another)

REASON (Main reason where there are more than one)	Full Day Care	Part*Day Care
	Number of Children	Number of Children
(1) Unsupported mother who has to work	44	19
(2) Mother incapable of looking after the child properly	29	7
(3) To prevent the break down of the mother or the break up of the family	20	18
(4) Home conditions a hazard to the child's health and welfare (eg gross overcrowding)	98	52
(5) Child's health and welfare seriously affected by lack of opportunity for playing with others	1	18
(6) Child handicapped		
(a) Mentally	9	3
(b) Physically	8	3
(7) Other reasons	58	31
TOTAL	267	151

It will be noted that the largest group of children falls in category (4) but this has also been interpreted to include (apart from overcrowding and unsuitable housing) proximity of main roads and proximity to railway lines (for example Green Lane area). There is also in this category of need an implication of lack of suitable play areas for this particular age group. Several of the health visitors have commented on the practice of day care of the pre-school child being provided by the grandparents. In a large number of cases certain problems arise and one of these is the risk of the children being over-protected and not stimulated by playing with other children. Such cases are included in category (5). On the other hand, the burden falling on the grandparents where the child is placed on a continuing basis may be too great and apart from the emotional satisfaction which grandparents may enjoy from the company of their grandchildren, they may, in some cases, feel the need for some relief (as might be provided if a play group were available).

Again it is pointed out that a number of illegitimate children are placed with grandparents to avoid the cost of day nursery care which, in some instances, would absorb an allegedly over-large proportion of the mother's earnings. Some mothers also referred to the additional cost of bus fares in taking the child to and from the day nursery. Other unmarried mothers, instead of placing their babies in a day nursery, prefer to remain at home, finding that they are better off financially.

In categories (2) and (3) are included children of mothers at breaking point as a result of anxieties and depression arising from a variety of causes and two cases were actually mentioned where the mothers were under psychiatric care. There is at least one family where the mother had deserted and the father, who is caring for the family at home, is in receipt of social security.

With reference to category (7) a number of health visitors have included children who, although not in obviously adverse circumstances would benefit from attendance at a nursery school or play group. Others who require part day care are actually on the waiting list for places as the mothers feel they would like their children to mix with other children before going to school.

Although this survey has not been carried out in depth, there is no previous yardstick with which to compare the results but, in general, I think that the estimated figures as shown may be on the low side. It will be seen that the needs are arising from a wide range of circumstances; illegitimacy, although only a part of the problem, is tending to increase year by year (1965 - 7.5%; 1966 - 7.34%; 1967 - 9.28%; 1968 - 9.15%). All other categories of unsupported mothers (eg widows, separated and divorced wives) are possibly also increasing, although not so noticeably. Handicapped children are very likely to show a gradually increasing trend.

Part II of the return of the Department requires the authority to state its future plans for additional day care facilities to meet special health and welfare needs in the following form:

	Short Term Plans (ie within 2 years)	Long Term Plans (ie from 3 to 10 years)	Totals
	No of Places	No of Places	
<u>Full Day Care</u>			
Local Authority Day Nurseries	50	-	50
Nursery Schools	20	-	20
Private Day Nurseries) Child Minders )	20	30	50
<b>Total Full Day Care</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>120</b>
<u>Part Day Care</u>			
Nursery Schools	120	-	120
Private or Voluntary Nursery Groups	20	30	50
Local Authority Nursery Groups	80	80	160
<b>Total Part Day Care</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>330</b>
			<b>450</b>

The above figures take into account a day nursery and two nursery schools to be provided under the Government programme for areas of special social need. The Council subsequently agreed that the figures be accepted in principle and proposals would include the establishment of two playgroups by the Local Authority at a later date. At the same time there would be an expected growth in registration of private playgroups. The long term provision would include additional private day nurseries and playgroups for both full time and part time day care and the likelihood of further Local Authority nursery groups.

### Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The scheme for the care of illegitimate children and unmarried mothers is carried out jointly by the Council and the Jarrow Deanery Moral Welfare Association. A full time welfare worker is employed by the Association and has an office in South Shields, though her duties cover the area of neighbouring authorities. In 1969 South Shields Council made a grant of £560 towards the cost of this service. They also make a contribution towards the maintenance cost of patients admitted to Mother and Baby homes. During 1969, 14 unmarried girls belonging to South Shields were admitted to the homes at a cost to the Council of £620 10s Od. The following is a summary of the work done by the Welfare Worker in South Shields during 1969.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Number of unmarried mothers seeking help and advice	65	56
Number of married women with illegitimate children	12	6
Number of putative fathers interviewed	2	31
Number of other cases	14	8
Number of South Shields children placed for adoption	20	33

### Family Planning

The Council continued its family planning service by arrangement with the Family Planning Association. A session continued to be held on Wednesday mornings each week at the Stanhope Parade Clinic and the Council accepted financial responsibility for both examination and supplies for women referred on medical grounds from the Local Authority clinics. During 1969 a total of 61 patients were referred with a cost to the Authority of £370 8s 6d.

## MIDWIFERY SERVICE

## Notification of Births

The number of births notified in the County Borough during 1969 was as follows:

	Live Births	Still Births
Domiciliary births .....	424	5
Births in South Shields Maternity Hospital ..	1233	21
	<u>1657</u>	<u>26</u>
LESS		
Born in South Shields Maternity Hospital to mothers not resident in the town .....	481	9
ADD		
Born outside South Shields to mothers resident in the town .....	348	6
	<u>1524</u>	<u>23</u>
Net total of births to South Shields Mothers		

The institutions outside the County Borough where the births occurred were as follows:

	Live Births	Still Births
Danesfield Maternity Home, Jarrow .....	307	1
Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle	23	4
Sunderland Maternity Hospital .....	7	-
Bensham Hospital, Gateshead .....	1	-
Richard Murray Hospital .....	2	-
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead .....	3	-
Hopedene, Newcastle .....	1	-
Newcastle General Hospital .....	4	1
	<u>348</u>	<u>6</u>



### Place of Confinement

Table 8 on page 39 gives the place of confinement of South Shields births over the last ten years. The proportion of births taking place in institutions is increasing and is now 71.1%. Of these births 19% take place in Danesfield Maternity Home, which is a general practitioner unit, and does not have all the facilities of a Maternity Hospital. It is therefore not suitable for cases considered to be in high risk groups.

### Care of Premature Infants

During 1969 there were 71 live births of infants weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs or less at birth. Further details of these are given in Table 9 on page 40. Of the 23 stillbirths, 14 were premature - 12 of which were born in hospital.

### Intention to Practise

Notification of Intention to Practise were received from 39 midwives during 1969 and of these, 21 were in the maternity hospital and 18 in practice as domiciliary midwives.

### Domiciliary Midwifery Service

The staff of the domiciliary midwifery service at the end of 1969 comprised the Non-Medical Supervisor and 18 full time midwives of whom one was assigned to special baby care.

Midwives attended a total of 429 domiciliary births in 1969, this being 67 fewer than in 1968. In addition 1,929 patients were nursed on discharge from hospital before the tenth day. Of these 100 were discharged before the third day and 820 between the fourth and seventh day.

Year	NET LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS				Still-Birth rate	Percentage of Births in Hospitals
	Home	South Shields Maternity Hospital*	Institutions	Total	Home	South Shields Maternity Hospital*	Other Hospitals	Total		
1960	1,173	580 (248)	255	2,008	3	46 (17)	2	51	24.8	42.9
1961	1,184	629 (314)	226	2,039	12	35 (13)	2	49	23.5	42.7
1962	1,008	666 (317)	304	1,978	5	34 (20)	6	45	22.4	49.9
1963	895	710 (334)	387	1,992	7	30 (19)	5	42	20.5	55.7
1964	818	709 (351)	445	1,972	5	35 (28)	5	45	22.8	58.5
1965	739	757 (392)	431	1,927	5	22 (13)	5	32	16.3	62.0
1966	623	720 (384)	401	1,744	1	22 (23)	6	29	16.4	64.1
1967	571	717 (397)	413	1,701	2	19 (15)	2	23	13.4	66.7
1968	493	767 (437)	401	1,661	3	27 (11)	2	32	18.9	70.7
1969	424	752 (481)	348	1,524	5	12 (9)	6	23	14.0	71.1

\* The figures in parenthesis refer to births occurring in the Maternity Hospital to mothers who are not resident in South Shields.

TABLE 9

## PREMATURE BIRTHS

weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS														Premature Stillbirths			
	Born in hospital				Born at Home or in a Nursing Home				Transferred to Hospital on or before 28 day						Born			
	Died				Died				Died		Died		Died		In Hospital		At home or in Nursing Home	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
1 2 lb 3 oz (1000 g) or less .....	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	1		
2 Over 2 lb 3 oz up to and including 3 lb 4 oz (1001 - 1500 g) .....	5	3	-	-	4	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	-		
3 Over 3 lb 4 oz up to and including 4 lb 6 oz (1501 - 2000 g) .....	12	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
4 Over 4 lb 6 oz up to and including 4 lb 15 oz (2001 - 2250 g) .....	14	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-		
5 Over 4 lb 15 oz up to and including 5 lb 8 oz (2251 - 2500 g) .....	34	2	-	-	25	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1		
6 Total .....	71	13	1	-	35	1	-	7	2	1	-	-	12	-	12	2		

The total number of visits paid were as follows:

Maternity, nursing and post-natal visits	15,913
Ante-natal visits	4,290
Visits re admission to Danesfield Maternity Unit	<u>545</u>
Total	<u>20,748</u>

#### Maternity Outfits

Complete outfits were distributed to 450 expectant mothers during 1969 and 6 special outfits to mothers discharged early from maternity hospitals.

#### The Report of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

A detailed programme of ante-natal care has continued during the year. This has included women booked for home delivery, those being confined in Danesfield Maternity Home and a proportion of those booked for the Maternity Hospital.

Good team work is essential for an efficient maternal and child health service. I am happy to report that the attachment of midwives to nine general practices (comprising 20 general practitioners) which started in September 1966 is running smoothly and successfully. Combined GP/Midwife clinics provide an excellent opportunity for consultation, discussion and exchange of information to the benefit of all concerned. It is to be hoped that when suitable premises are available more family doctors will make use of this service.

Health education and mother craft classes have been attended by expectant mothers irrespective of place of confinement. It is disquieting to note that some women do not take advantage of any of the services provided. This may be due to ignorance or apathy but constitutes a risk to themselves and their babies.

Defaulters from hospital clinics (ante and post-natal) have been followed up by home visiting upon request. Women unable to attend cytology clinics have had this service carried out in the home.

One member of the staff paid twice weekly visits to the special baby clinic and continued the supervision of these infants upon discharge to their own homes. In May 1969 all midwives were instructed in the Guthrie testing of infants for phenylketonuria. During the year 340 tests were carried out.

Talks have been given to school leavers in two schools by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives. Two midwives attended post graduate courses during the year. All members of the staff have participated in the practical training of student midwives on the Integrated and Part II Midwifery courses of training.

#### Part II Midwifery Training

In February 1969, with the approval of the Central Midwives Board, a pilot scheme of integrated midwifery training commenced in conjunction with the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The training syllabus comprised a four months' basic course in hospital followed by twelve weeks on the district and a further five months' experience in hospital.

The twelve weeks' domiciliary training was to give the pupils a broader knowledge of the care of mothers and babies in their own home and the various services available to the family unit.

The first school of eleven pupils came to Ravenscroft on 1 June and up to 1 December, 22 pupils had completed the twelve weeks in the domiciliary service and a further six pupils were still in training.

The Part II Midwifery Training School which was established in South Shields in 1947 is still operating and some vacancies are available to pupils training locally.

It is interesting to observe the two types of training. Wide discussions with educational supervisors of the Central Midwives Board, Medical and nursing personnel, have helped to establish a more comprehensive type of training and the integrated course, although experimental, is now being encouraged in other areas than those first chosen, ie the Newcastle and Wessex Regional Hospital Boards.

**(1) Integrated Course of Midwifery Training**

12 week period on district - June to August	- 11 pupils
September to November	- 9 pupils
December	- 6 pupils still in training

All twenty candidates were successful in their examinations.

**(2) Part II Midwifery Training (6 months on district)**

In training 1 January 1969	- 6
New Students during 1969	- 13
Still in training 31 December 1969	- 3
Number of students entering examinations	- 10
Number of students who passed the examination	- 10

## HEALTH VISITING

## Report of the Superintendent Health Visitor

Staff position as at 31 December 1969 - 16 full-time, 1 part-time health visitors. Two fully trained health visitors were appointed in March 1969, one trained health visitor resigned in December 1969 and one student health visitor was appointed and commenced her training in September 1969.

## In Service Training during 1969

- April - Film "The Health Visitor"
- June - Film and slides "Child Development Survey"
- October - Film "Time out of Mind"
- November - Child Care Course at Newcastle
- November - Child Psychiatry at Prudhoe Hospital

## Refresher Courses

Two health visitors had two weeks special course at Oxford in April 1969.

## "Fieldworker" Training Course

Miss Hutton attended a 30 day course in Durham and two student health visitors are under her supervision since the Health Visitor Training Course commenced in 1969.

## Health Education

Health education by health visitors in senior schools was extended during 1969. We now have 6 health visitors going into senior schools to give health education. A meeting was arranged in the Health and Welfare Department in October and Head Teachers from the 6 schools were invited by Dr Leitch to attend and discuss programmes of health education to be given in these schools. The discussion was most helpful to teachers and health visitors. Health education included

talks to church groups, also "Duke of Edinburgh Award" course. One health visitor gave instruction to two classes which included 23 girls.

#### Co-ordination of Health Visitors and General Practitioners

Six health visitors worked with General Practitioners on a co-ordinating basis as in previous years and this continued to work well. The health visitors visit the respective surgeries once a week for consultations on medical and social cases.

During December the General Practitioners were very busy with increased work caused by influenza. Dr Leitch offered the services of five of his health visitors and one school nurse who had cars and could relieve in following up cases where necessary. Fourteen practises involving 24 doctors accepted this help. The doctors were grateful and a happy working relationship was established.

#### Co-ordination with South Shields General Hospital

There is a monthly rota of health visitors to (a) provide a social round on children's ward with Dr Taylor each Monday afternoon; (b) visit the special baby care unit, General Hospital, each Tuesday afternoon; (c) visiting the Chest Clinic every Tuesday afternoon to act as Social Worker for Chest Consultants.

#### Child Guidance Clinic

Health visitors are on a six monthly rota to act as Social Worker at the above clinic. The clinic previously held at Boldon Lane is now held in Stanhope Parade, weekly, Thursday afternoon, Thursday evening and all day Friday.

#### Blood Tests on New Born Babies

During 1969 the phenylketonuria urine test was discontinued by the health visitors and the Guthrie blood test method was introduced



Head Injuries .....	57
Poisoning .....	50
Falls .....	12
Burns .....	1
Scalds .....	3

The number of children admitted with suspected poisoning is still high. These included swallowing various tablets prescribed for adults, domestic cleansing materials and occasionally laburnum seeds and various berries in the parks. The health visitors follow up each child discharged from hospital and advise parents against these dangers.

During 1969, 8 student teachers visited the Health and Welfare Department and Miss Mycock gave information regarding the services available in the Department and the work of the trained staff. Miss Mycock also gave talks to pupil midwives on the work of the health visitor. Details of the work of the health visitors during 1969 are set out below.

Cases Visited by Health Visitors	No of Cases
(1) Children born in 1969 .....	1,411
(2) Children born in 1968 .....	1,599
(3) Children born 1964 - 1967 .....	4,735
(4) Total number of children in lines 1 - 3 .....	7,745
(5) Persons aged 65 or over .....	149
(6) Number included in line (5) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .....	14
(7) Mentally disordered persons .....	16
(8) Number included in line (7) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .....	7
(9) Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals) .....	191
(10) Number included in line (9) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .....	28
(11) Number of tuberculous households visited .....	78
(12) Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases .....	128
(13) Other cases .....	646

## HOME NURSING SERVICE

## Report of the Superintendent

This service is carried out on behalf of the Corporation by the South Shields and District Nursing Association.

The service is based at 5 Westoe Village and the demand for this valuable community service continued.

The following is a summary of the work during 1969:

	1968	1969
Patients on the books at 1 January	522	536
New Patients during the year	1509	1409
Medical	741	685
Surgical	373	367
Ear, Nose and Throat	18	8
Cerebral	112	88
Carcinoma	147	145
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	55	60
Diabetics	53	39
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	2
Maternal Complications	3	8
	<u>1509</u>	<u>1409</u>
New Patients over 65 years	944	907
Number of injections given	16607	15260
Total Number of visits	68989	60714
Total Attendance at Treatment Clinic	587	357

**Staff Situation at the Beginning of 1969 -**

**Day Service**

- 1 Full Time Superintendent
- 13 Full Time Nurses
- 5 Part Time Nurses
- 4 Full Time Bath Attendants
- 1 Part Time Bath Attendant

**Casual Night Service -**

**Marie Curie Nursing Service**

- 2 State Registered Nurses
- 1 Auxiliary

This year there has been a reduction in the number of new patients and also in the number of total visits. The reduction in visits is not only due to the fact that there have been fewer new patients referred, but mainly because the nurses' aim was to teach relatives home nursing care in "Patient Management". Many coped very well and appreciated the instruction.

**Treatment Clinic**

This is available on Monday and Wednesday mornings between 9 am and 12 30 pm for ambulant patients.

**Marie Curie Night Service**

This service is for patients suffering from malignant conditions whose relatives find it difficult to cope indefinitely.

Four nurses were employed during the year and gave a total of 678½ hours additional care to 21 patients.

The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation meets the cost of providing this service and it is a pleasure to record our sincere thanks.

### Training and Refresher Courses

One State Registered Nurse took district nursing training (Theoretical) at Newcastle Polytechnic, and was under the care of Miss Monkhouse (Practical Work Instructor) for practical training. The Superintendent attended a Management Course at Durham Technical College on day release for one year for the certificate of the National Examinations Board of Supervisory Studies.

Two nurses who had been out of hospital for over 15 years were sent on day release to the local hospitals for 6 weeks refresher sessions.

Twenty student nurses from the Town's local hospitals were sent out for a day with the district nurses. Prior to the visitation the students were given a talk on the Home Nursing Service.

### Health Education

Apart from home instruction several talks were given by staff to women's organisations on

Patient Care

Home Accidents and

The Care of Drugs

### Looking Ahead

Next year will herald a change of address for the District Nursing Service as the Nursing Association will cease to be responsible for the Service from 31 March 1970. As from 1 April 1970 Home Nursing will become the direct responsibility of the Local Health Authority and will operate from the Health and Welfare Department, Stanhope Parade, South Shields.

The change over will not be detrimental to the Service and in fact should create a closer liaison with the other services. This will not only be beneficial to the nursing staff but also to the patients.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

A copy of the schedule followed is shown on page 56.

## Vaccination Against Measles

The number of children vaccinated against measles during 1969 was 472 children under the age of 5, 75 children aged 5 and over.

## Vaccination Against Smallpox

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the year are given below.

	Under 1 Year	1 - 4 Years	5 - 15 Years	Total
Primary Vaccination ..	12	380	29	421
Re-vaccination .....	-	9	11	20
Total .....	12	389	40	441

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out in the past five years.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Under 1 year (a) .....	38	57	71	73	12
(b) .....	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years (a) .....	562	621	535	557	380
(b) .....	6	10	6	6	9
5 - 15 years (a) .....	27	84	29	35	29
(b) .....	21	49	12	32	11
Totals (a) .....	627	762	635	665	421
(b) .....	27	59	18	38	20

(a) Primary Vaccination

(b) Re-vaccination

Percentage of children under 5 years protected 39%.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during 1969 was 865 and a further 2244 received reinforcing doses. The following table gives further details

	Children Born in the Year(s)					Others Under 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962/5		
Primary Doses	35	701	52	21	53	3	865
Reinforcing Doses .....	1	319	644	25	1238	17	2244
Totals	36	1020	696	46	1291	20	3109

Of the children aged 1 - 4 years approximately 75% have completed courses of primary vaccination.

### Pertussis Immunisation

Some 805 children under 5 years of age were protected against whooping cough, either singly or in combination with other antigens.

### Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against tetanus, either singly or in combination with other antigens, was continued for both children under 5 years and children attending school. As in previous years, the policy of ensuring that older school children were given primary courses of protection against tetanus was implemented.

The number of children who received a primary course of immunisation was 841 under five years and 1425 school children. Reinforcing doses were also given to 2172 children under five years and 1075 school children.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The following table gives details of the number of persons protected against poliomyelitis during 1969.

	Under 5 Years	5 - 15 Years	Total
Primary Vaccinations completed			
1969 .....	519	146	865
Reinforcing dose .....	2062	304	2366

It is estimated that by the end of the year, 68% of children under five years and 93% of children aged 5 - 15 years, had received a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccine.



SCHEDULE OF VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION PROCEDURES

Age	Prophylactic	Interval	Notes
During the first year of life	Diph/Tet/Pert and oral Polio vaccine. (first dose) Diph/Tet/Pert and oral Polio vaccine. (second dose)	Preferably after an interval of 6 - 8 weeks	The earliest age at which the first dose should be given is 3 months, but a better general immunological response can be expected if the first dose is delayed to 6 months of age.
During the second year of life	Diph/Tet/Pert and oral Polio vaccine. (third dose) Measles vaccination Smallpox vaccination	Preferably after an interval of 6 months After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks (see Note 9) After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks (see Note 9)	While the second year is recommended for routine vaccination against smallpox, in individual cases and if special circumstances call for it, vaccination against smallpox may be carried out during the first year. (See Note 1)
At 5 years of age or school entry	Diph/Tet and oral Polio vaccine or Diph/Tet-Polio vaccine Smallpox revaccination		With the exception of smallpox revaccination these may be given, if desired, at 3 years of age to children entering nursery schools, attending day nurseries or living in children's homes.
Between 10 and 13 years of age	BCG vaccine		For tuberculin negative children
At 15 - 19 years of age or on	Polio vaccine (oral or inactivated)		

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following is a statement of the work of the Ambulance Service during 1969.

## Patients

Removals to or from addresses in South Shields .....	54615
Removals to or from addresses outside South Shields .....	21171
<b>Total Patients .....</b>	<b><u>75786</u></b>

This is a considerable increase in the total patients carried when compared with 1968 (70474).

## Journeys

Journeys with patients in South Shields .....	12002
Journeys with patients outside South Shields .....	6187
Accidents and emergencies .....	2246
Midwives with analgesia apparatus .....	86
Other journeys .....	224
	<u>          </u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>20745</u></b>

## Mileage

Mileage in South Shields .....	124259
Mileage outside South Shields .....	103330
	<u>          </u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>227589</u></b>

The comparable figure for 1968 was 230400.

## Costs

The cost of the service for the year ended 31 March 1969 was £68,716 which gives a unit cost of 6s 0d per vehicle per mile. Corresponding figures for the previous year were £61,554 at 5s 5d per vehicle mile.

In 1969 each journey averaged 10.7 miles and 3.5 patients carried.

## Staff

At the end of the year the staff comprised a Superintendent, four chargehands and twenty-eight driver/attendants, one motor mechanic, one labourer and one night telephone operator.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made with the Management Services Department for a survey to be undertaken in the Ambulance Service.

## New Vehicles

One new vehicle was received into service during the year.

## Emergency Calls

During 1969 there was a total of 2246 emergency calls compared with 2571 calls in 1968.

The arrangements whereby the South Shields Ambulance Service provides emergency cover to the Whitburn and Cleadon areas on behalf of the Durham County Ambulance Service continued during the year.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

## Recuperative Holidays

Recuperative holidays in approved convalescent homes are arranged by the Department for persons who are recommended by their family doctors for this form of care and who are unable otherwise to obtain such treatment. During 1969 there were no applications for this type of holiday.

## Sick Room Equipment

During 1969 a total of 830 items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being cared for in their own homes. Most of the equipment is issued from the Stanhope Parade Clinic but some items are also available at the Boldon Lane Clinic. The articles provided were as follows:

Bedpans .....	175	Feeding cups .....	8
Back rests .....	94	Rubber bed pans .....	1
Rubber sheets ....	140	Commodes .....	37
Air cushions .....	65	Hospital beds .....	3
Bottles .....	110	Tripod sticks .....	35
Invalid chairs ...	52	Elbow sticks .....	7
Leg cages .....	19	Walking aids .....	8
Dunlop mattresses.	5	Other articles .....	71

Total 830

The arrangements for the issue of incontinence pads for those patients requiring them were continued. These pads are issued by the District Nursing Association on behalf of the Department and the vast majority are used by patients who are already receiving home nursing care.

In addition to the incontinence pads protective clothing for incontinent ambulant patients were also made available.

Approximately 10,000 incontinent pads and protective garments were issued during the year.

## Chiropody

The demand for this invaluable service continued during 1969.

In June 1969 an additional chiropody clinic session was established at the John Wright Centre. Handicapped and blind persons attend for treatment along with the elderly from the district.

Having the clinics in different areas of the town has been appreciated by the elderly, for some it means a short bus journey instead of two buses and for others a short walk instead of a bus journey.

The number of people taking advantage of the service is still increasing and although there are two full time Chiropodists employed there has been little reduction in the waiting lists or between appointments.

The arrangements continued to operate whereby the Old People's Welfare Committee offer treatment to old people in their own homes or at the Headquarters of the British Red Cross Society and a grant of £1,100 was given by the Council for this purpose.

A chiropody service is also provided for the elderly in the residential homes.

A summary of the work carried out over the past five years is given in the following table:

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total attendances .....	3397	3249	5202	6541	5691
Patients treated by chiropodist at patient's home .....	281	238	235	278	253
Total number of patients treated	1135	1635	1889	2012	3743

### Cervical Cytology

During the year 929 patients were examined at the Stanhope Parade Clinic. Three persons were found to have highly suspicious or positive smears and 22 persons were found to have minor gynaecological conditions. Forty cytology sessions were held during the year including 13 sessions arranged on behalf of a general practitioner.

### Fluoridation of Water Supplies

This topic was once again considered by the Town Council who finally resolved that they did not wish to take part in any scheme involving the addition of fluoride to water supplies.

### Health Education

The health education programme in the senior schools in the town continued throughout 1969 and this programme is described fully in the School Health Report 1969.

Health education is an integral part of the work of all the Health and Welfare Department staff; talks on various subjects were given to outside organisations; mothercraft and health education classes are now an accepted part of ante-natal care; posters and leaflets on topical health subjects are on display in the various clinic and office premises.

Four health visitors arranged a health education display at the Flower Show in August 1969, the theme being "Nutrition and Diet". The interest shown by the public was encouraging.

During 1969 the health visitors continued to take an active part in both the Child Care Course sponsored by the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare and in the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, acting as instructors and examiners.

### In-Service Training

The practice of encouraging the staff to keep pace with current theory and practice continued during 1969. Professional journals covering a very wide range of subjects are purchased and available to all members of staff and in addition, special in-service training sessions were held.

Whenever possible the policy of seconding all grades of staff on refresher courses continued during the year under review. Not only do they widen their knowledge with the actual content of the course but these courses provide a valuable means of meeting other people working in the same field and opportunities to exchange information and views on an informal basis.

### HOME HELP SERVICE

At the end of 1969 there was one full time home help working 40 hours weekly and 160 part time home helps working an average of 25 hours weekly. During the year 47 home helps resigned and 45 were engaged.

The following table gives the total number of cases who received the service during the year with the number of hours worked. (Figures for previous years are included for comparison.)

	1969	1968	1967	1966
Number of households attended	1,147	1,256	1,198	1,014
Number of hours worked	170,128	187,312	189,325	247,287

The hours worked during 1969 have again been reduced as compared with previous years. This has been due to the continued application of the "Code of Guiding Principles" and to a small reduction

in the number of households requiring the service during the year under review. Although there has been a reduction in the hours worked this has not affected in any way the adequacy of the hours allowed to meet the needs of individual cases. All applications for home help service are given due consideration and help is granted according to need.

There were 415 applications for the service and of these 245 were implemented. Many applicants refused the service as they are not prepared to meet a charge but where possible, if desired, they are assisted to obtain private domestic help.

New cases in 1969 were referred from the following sources:

	1969	1968
Direct application .....	38	107
Health and Welfare Departments .....	115	109
General Practitioners .....	63	83
District Nurses .....	12	14
General Hospital .....	45	46
Ministry of Social Security .....	17	14
Relatives .....	125	52
Others .....	-	4
Totals .....	415	429

During the year the Supervisor and her staff made 6,932 domiciliary visits in connection with assessment and allocation as compared with 7,027 visits in 1968.

There was a weekly average of 228 persons requiring daily help from the home help service throughout the year.

During 1969 there were 14 applications for maternity cases but of these only 4 were given home help assistance.



Seven of the applicants' homes were found to be in a neglected state, an increase on previous years, and two home helps were employed working 41 hours between them in a special cleaning effort to make these homes habitable. An additional payment of up to 10s per week is made to home helps engaged on this work.

#### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Mental Health Service continued to operate as an integral part of the general social work service. The level of co-operation between the staff and Dr Kelly, Consultant Psychiatrist for mentally ill patients and Drs Fraser and Carpenter for mentally subnormal patients, has been most satisfactory.

Nightingale House, the psychiatric hostel for mentally ill patients, was used primarily as a "half-way house" for patients on discharge from hospital and also to take patients from the community who were at risk or where relationships in the home were undergoing severe strain. One or two selected subnormal patients were also admitted on a short term basis for similar reasons. During the year 37 patients were admitted and 36 were discharged. Of these 21 were able to return home or to private lodgings. At the end of the year 11 patients were in residence.

Nightingale Psychiatric Social Club now in its fourth year, continued to function throughout 1969. All members of the club have, in the past, or are at present, suffering from some form of mental disorder. It has a membership of 30.

#### Care and After Care

Table M1 gives details of age, nature of mental disorder and cause of referral. A total of 205 cases were referred, 20 more than the previous year.

The social workers arranged 126 psychiatric outpatient appointments and 101 domiciliary appointments (Table M2), the admission of 61 patients to hospital (Table M4) and 9 patients to temporary care. The number of persons under care in the community was 387, a decrease of 32 on the corresponding figure for 1968 (Table M3).

#### Attempted Suicides

Table M5 records only those persons brought to the notice of the Social Workers as attempting suicide.

#### Mental Subnormality

A total of 25 cases were referred to the Social Workers during the current year.

The number of subnormal patients in hospital at the end of the year was 149, 1 less than last year (Table M6).

#### JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE AND SPECIAL CARE UNIT

The Junior Training Centre functions as an educational and training unit. The syllabus is sufficiently flexible to allow each child to be developed within his or her own potential and to cater for the individual needs of each child.

Four students from Sheffield studying for the Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Diploma successfully completed teaching practice at the Centre.

Members of staff participated in a project "Research in Language Development of the Severely Subnormal Child" at Newcastle University. One member of staff attended a refresher course in Staffordshire

and one member of staff was seconded on a two year course leading to the Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped Diploma at Sheffield University.

Nurses from the Ingham Infirmary and the General Hospital visit the Centre during training, also student health visitors and midwives and student nursery nurses from Monkswearmouth College of Education. School leavers from some of the senior schools in the town who are studying child care also visited the centre.

The centre arranged a display stand at the Annual Flower Show where the general public could see the work done in the centre and also the facilities provided for these handicapped children.

#### Special Care Unit

The purpose of this unit is to provide daily care for severely subnormal children with additional handicaps. The children are transported daily by the Ambulance Service or the centre's special transport. The Ambulance Service staff are to be thanked for their assistance.

The attendances at the Junior Training Centre and Special Care Unit totalled 11,461. At the end of the year the number on the waiting list for the special care unit was 4. Plans were in hand at the end of the year to extend the special care unit by four to six places. At the end of the year there were 60 trainees attending the junior training centre and twelve trainees attending the special care unit.

#### ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

During the past year there has been a total of 11,776 attendances with (at the end of the year) 56 on the register of which 20 were male and 36 female.

The social workers arranged 126 psychiatric outpatient appointments and 101 domiciliary appointments (Table M2), the admission of 61 patients to hospital (Table M4) and 9 patients to temporary care. The number of persons under care in the community was 387, a decrease of 32 on the corresponding figure for 1968 (Table M3).

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#### ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

During the past year there has been a total of 11,776 attendances with (at the end of the year) 56 on the register of which 20 were male and 36 female.

One female member of the staff was seconded to the training course at Durham Technical College and is due to return in 1970.

The Parent and Staff Association which was formed in 1968 continued to thrive, helping to give the trainees an interest in outside life.

Mr Pollard, the Supervisor of the Centre for 8 years, left the Department at the end of October.

TABLE MI

## MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959

Number of Patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31 December 1969

Referred by	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total Sub-normal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Columns (1) to (16)		
	Under age 16		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					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		(17)	(18)
(a) General Practitioner	1	4	16	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	53
(b) Hospital on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	27	34	2	1	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	72
(c) Hospital after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
(d) Local Education Authority	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	-	-	9	1	16
(e) Police & Courts	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(f) Other	-	-	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	51

Appointments with Consultant Psychiatrist

	Under 16		Over 16		Total
	M	F	M	F	
<b>(a) Psychiatric Out-patients Clinic</b>					
Subnormal	16	13	12	24	65
Mentally Ill	-	-	24	37	61
<b>TOTALS</b>	16	13	36	61	126
<b>(b) Psychiatric Domiciliary Appointments</b>					
Subnormal	-	-	-	1	1
Mentally Ill	-	-	34	66	100
<b>TOTALS</b>	-	-	34	67	101

REPORT OF APPOINTMENTS BY 21 DECEMBER 1960

DATE IN LAST COLUMN

PAGE 10



TABLE M3

## CARE IN THE COMMUNITY

Number of Patients at 31 December 1969

	Mentally Ill		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Totals				Grand Total						
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16			Over 16					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F				
Patient under Domiciliary Care at 31 December 1969	-	1	59	119	13	13	38	23	46	37	22	17	59	50	119	159	387

TABLE M4

## ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL

Hospital Admissions arranged by the Mental Welfare Officer for all categories of mental disorder

	General Hospital South Shields		Cherry Knowle Hospital Ryhope		Prudhoe and Monkton		Other Hospital		Total
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Admission - Informal	9	21	5	12	0	0	0	0	45
Section 24 (Emergency)	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Section 25 (Observation)	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	9
Section 26 (Treatment)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
TOTALS	11	28	6	15	0	1	0	0	61

Age in Years	Overdose of Tablets		Hanging		Poison (Liquid)		Poison (Coal Gas)		Cut Wrists		Drowning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 - 19	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
20 - 29	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
30 - 39	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
40 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-

TABLE M6  
MENTALLY SUBNORMAL PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL AT 31 DECEMBER 1969

Hospital	Males		Females		Total
	Under 16		16 and Over		
	Under 16	16 and Over	Under 16	16 and Over	
Prudhoe and Monkton	19	47	12	43	121
General Hospital	-	28	-	-	28
Other Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>149</b>

TABLE M7  
TRAINING CENTRES, 10 CARLLEIGH GARDENS, CLEADON, NR SUNDERLAND

	Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Totals				Grand Totals				
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Attending Training Centres	3	5	11	10	38	24	19	10	41	29	30	20	120
Awaiting Entry	-	2	1	3	4	3	-	1	4	5	1	4	14

## CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH THE HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES

The Department maintained its policy of trying to foster better relationships among the three branches of the National Health Service and a summary of the ways in which this is being done is given hereunder.

### Co-operation with the Hospitals

During the early part of the year a monthly clinic for subnormal persons of all ages was held at the Stanhope Parade Clinic and was attended by Dr J A Fraser, Medical Superintendent at Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital and the senior social workers. In March 1969 Dr W H K Carpenter, Consultant Psychiatrist at Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital, became responsible for the clinic. It was subsequently transferred to the Diagnostic Centre at South Shields General Hospital and the clinic held fortnightly. The close co-operation which has existed for many years between the Health and Welfare Department and Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital was not jeopardised by this move as members of the social work staff continued to attend this clinic.

A monthly mental health liaison meeting was held at Stanhope Parade Clinic under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. These meetings were attended by the Consultant Psychiatrist, the Medical Superintendent of South Shields General Hospital, the Secretary of the Local Medical Committee and the Chief Social Work Officer. They have proved an effective link between the three branches of the National Health Service.

Mr G Rhys Evans, Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at Stanhope Parade and the local authority audiometrician is in attendance. Children coming to this clinic are mostly school children but pre-school children also attend.

The part time geriatric day centre at Boldon Lane Clinic and Wenlock Lodge Community Centre mentioned in my previous reports continued to provide social care and medical supervision for elderly persons discharged from hospital. Local authority and hospital staff work harmoniously in these centres.

The Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent Health Visitor lecture to student nurses at the hospital, whilst student nurses spend some time observing the local authority nursing services and paying observation visits to the day nurseries, child health centres and junior training centre.

The Principal School Dental Officer continued to attend clinical sessions at the Dental Hospital, Newcastle, and found this of great benefit in keeping abreast of the latest developments and techniques.

There is an interchange between local authority and hospital medical staff; a local authority medical officer attends the special care and premature baby unit at the General Hospital once a week and a hospital medical officer takes a weekly child health clinic at Boldon Lane Clinic.

The Superintendent Health Visitor and the Senior Social Workers attend the Consultant Geriatric Physician on a ward round once a fortnight at South Shields General Hospital. The social problems of the patients are discussed and the value of this in co-ordinating the services for the elderly is considerable.

The health visitor is a valuable link between hospital and home and whilst she is able to supply useful information on social and environmental conditions to the hospital staff, she can also pay follow-up visits to the patients after discharge from hospital.

Health visitors on rota attend ward rounds on the children's ward and the premature baby clinic at South Shields General Hospital.

One health visitor, who is jointly employed by Durham County Council, Sunderland and South Shields County Boroughs, acts as social worker and contact tracer for the special treatment clinics at Sunderland Royal Infirmary and the Diagnostic Centre, South Shields, under the direction of the Consultant Venereologist, Colonel B Levy.

All close contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis are followed up by health visitors. The health visitors also make visits to the patients' homes and give advice and guidance on any medical or social problems which may occur. To ensure close co-operation between health visitor and chest clinic, the health visitors on a three monthly rota, visit the chest clinic at the Diagnostic Centre weekly.

One of the local authority domiciliary midwives is allocated to the special care and premature baby unit and follows up the babies discharged from this unit.

The Ingham Infirmary, South Shields, has been kept informed of all tetanus immunisations.

#### Co-operation with General Practitioners

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Medical Committee and of the Executive Committee of the local division of the BMA, whilst representatives of the Local Medical Committee and of the local division of the BMA are co-opted members of the Health Services Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is also a member of the Regional Liaison Committee, composed of the officers of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board and Medical Officers of Health of Local Health Authorities in the region.

For some years there has been a policy of co-ordination between health visitors and general practitioners, six health visitors being allocated to six practices. This is not a full-time attachment; the health visitors visit the surgeries regularly and act as liaison officer between the doctor and other members of the health visiting staff.

In one group practice, a health visitor gives health education talks to all expectant mothers attending an ante-natal clinic at the surgery.

Domiciliary midwives are attached to nine general practices of twenty doctors and this arrangement is operating successfully.

The Home Nursing Service, because of the nature of its work, is in daily contact with both hospital and general practitioner service and has excellent co-operation with both.

The Maternity Liaison Committee forms a link between all three branches of the service in the midwifery field and has been useful in providing an opportunity for discussing difficulties encountered and ways of ensuring co-ordination and co-operation among the three branches.

Admissions to Danesfield Maternity Home, which is a general practitioner unit, are on social grounds and the investigations are carried out by the midwifery staff. It is anticipated that this arrangement will come to an end in 1970 owing to the decline in the number of births taking place.

It is hoped that in the near future health centres will be built in the Borough so that the services of general practitioners and the local health authority will be even more fully integrated.

Part III

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notification and Deaths

Epidemiology

Notes on Certain Infectious Diseases

Hospital Admissions

Laboratory Examinations

Tuberculosis

Venereal Disease





Diseases	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	12
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	5	3	5	23
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	6	3	5	-	2	2	5	3	-	-	3	-	29
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	43	23	20	11	8	4	2	2	5	1	8	1	128
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis (infective and post infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	2	1	2	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory	1	3	1	4	5	2	2	5	1	2	3	2	31
Non-Respiratory	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Infective Jaundice	34	20	13	9	12	5	3	5	3	3	1	-	108
Total	89	53	43	30	33	13	16	16	14	12	20	11	350

TABLE C

Comparative Notifications for the Past Ten Years

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Scarlet Fever	89	31	15	69	234	67	39	15	12	12
Whooping Cough	74	65	66	84	54	9	126	8	11	23
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	402	2074	494	1050	836	1170	1363	236	2487	29
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenzal	10	8	9	26	-	-	-	-	2	-
Primary	87	104	93	119	85	86	37	47	34	-
Dysentery	31	4	30	31	107	13	85	15	130	128
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis (infective and post infectious)	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	24	-	-	1	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Erysipelas	11	2	2	3	-	-	2	2	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	7	10	3	1	4	1	3	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	36	4	5	20	12	11	4	20	15
*Puerperal Pyrexia	19	1	1	3	1	4	2	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Malaria	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE C (Cont)

Comparative Notifications for the Past Ten Years

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	100	78	95	103	80	55	59	43	38	31
Respiratory	15	9	11	9	5	8	9	9	9	3
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	108
† Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total combined incidence	849	2434	829	2529	1427	1426	1738	581	2956	350

\* Figures to 30 September 1968 only

‡ Figures from 1 October 1968 only

## NOTES ON CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Scarlet Fever

Confirmed cases numbered 12, the same number as 1968. The cases occurred in the first and last quarters of the year.

## Whooping Cough

The number of accepted cases was 23, compared with 11 in 1968, and most of the cases were in the 1 - 9 age group.

## Measles

The total number notified was 29, compared with 2487 in 1968. The cases were in the age group 1 - 9 and the incidence was evenly spread over the year.

## Smallpox

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

## Enteric Fever

No case of enteric fever was notified during the year. There were however, five people notified as being contacts of confirmed cases of paratyphoid B, whilst holidaying abroad. All investigations proved negative.

## Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified for the eighth year in succession.

## Diphtheria

There were no cases of diphtheria notified for the eighteenth successive year but once again I would stress that this should not lead to complacency as there is still a possibility of diphtheria occurring.

### Encephalitis

There were no cases of encephalitis notified during the year.

### Meningococcal Infection

There was one case of meningococcal infection notified during the year.

### Food Poisoning

A total of 15 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, of these five were confirmed. No connection between the cases was traced.

### Dysentery

A total of 128 cases were reported during the year and 35 cases were confirmed bacteriologically. There was an outbreak in the Day Nurseries early in the New Year.

### Infective Hepatitis

During the first full year of notification 108 cases of infectious Hepatitis were notified mainly in the first five months of the year, the tail end of the 1968 epidemic.

### Hospital Treatment

During 1969 five cases of notifiable infectious disease from South Shields were treated in hospital as follows:

	General Hospital South Shields	Walkergate Hospital Newcastle upon Tyne
Meningococcal Infection	1	-
Dysentery	3	1

### Laboratory Examinations

The following is a list of pathological examinations carried out for the Health and Welfare Department in the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne:

Faeces	499
Urine	12
Throat Swabs	13
Blood Culture	1
	<hr/>
	525
	<hr/>

### TUBERCULOSIS

The number of notifications for tuberculosis was 34 compared with 47 in 1968.

#### Incidence of Tuberculosis

Cases notified in 1969	34
Non-notified fatal cases	-
Notified posthumously	-
Inward transfers	13
	<hr/>
	47
	<hr/>

#### Cases Removed from Register

Deaths from tuberculosis or other causes	7
Recovered	3
Wrong diagnosis	2
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>

Number of cases on register at end of 1969 - 248.

### Notifications

During 1969 there were 34 cases notified as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	22	9	31
Non-respiratory	3	-	3

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-
2 - 4 years	1	-	1	-
5 - 9 years	-	1	-	-
10 - 14 years	3	-	-	-
15 - 19 years	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 years	1	-	-	-
25 - 34 years	1	2	-	-
35 - 44 years	2	-	2	-
45 - 54 years	5	2	-	-
55 - 64 years	8	2	-	-
65 - 74 years	-	1	-	-
75 years	1	1	-	-

The notifications rate was 0.29 per 1,000 of the population - 0.29 respiratory and 0.02 non-respiratory.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified or ascertained during each of the past ten years is as follows



	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
<b>Notified:</b>										
Respiratory	100	78	95	103	80	55	59	43	38	31
Non-Respiratory	15	9	11	9	5	8	9	9	9	3
<b>Not Notified:</b>										
Respiratory	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Notification Rate</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.29</b>

A comparison of the notification rates for the neighbouring authorities is as follows:

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
South Shields CB	0.29	0.02
Gateshead CB	0.37	0.13
Sunderland CB	0.56	0.07
Newcastle upon Tyne CB	0.34	0.07
Tynemouth CB	0.20	0.01
Durham County	0.22	0.04
Northumberland County	0.13	0.02

#### Mortality

Respiratory tuberculosis caused 3 deaths during 1969. There were no non-respiratory deaths recorded.

This represents a death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.05 for 1968.

The death rate for South Shields from tuberculosis during the past ten years was as follows:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Respiratory	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02
Non-Respiratory	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The following table shows the death rates of neighbouring authorities from all forms of tuberculosis:

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
South Shields CB	0.02	0.00
Gateshead CB	0.02	0.00
Sunderland CB	0.04	0.03
Newcastle upon Tyne CB	0.02	0.01
Tynemouth CB	0.04	0.00
Durham County	0.03	0.01
Northumberland County	0.03	0.00

#### Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

Routine tuberculin testing of school entrants by means of the Heaf test was continued during the year. A total of 1619 children were tested, 1337 were negative and 251 had a positive reaction. Of the positive reactors 193 had previously been given BCG and the number of natural conversions was therefore 58. This gives an incidence of positive reactions of 4.6%. All 58 positive reactors were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation. No cases of tuberculosis were notified from this group.

## BCG Vaccination (11 year olds)

Details of the programme of BCG vaccination during the year are as follows:

Number of children offered tuberculin testing and BCG . vaccination .....	1715
Number of consents received .....	1540
Percentage of consents .....	89.8
Number who previously had BCG .....	134
Number tuberculin tested .....	1407
Number found to be positive (excluding those already vaccinated with BCG .....	12.1%
Number vaccinated with BCG .....	1053
Number X-rayed by Mass X-Ray .....	145
Number requiring further investigation after Mass X-Ray	-
Number found to be tuberculosis .....	-

All positive reactors were followed up by a health visitor or school nurse and full details of all positive reactors were notified to the family doctor.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is held at the Diagnostic Centre, General Hospital, and I am indebted to Colonel B Levy, Physician in Charge, for the following report:

"I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report for the Special Clinic of South Shields.

I am pleased to report that the registration of new patients (491) shows a reduction of 36 during the year and 31 less patients were found to be infected with gonorrhoea.

There were also 400 less attendances at the clinic during the year and although it is hoped that these figures augur a reversal of the trend of recent years, it should be kept in mind that the clinic at the New Diagnostic Centre has been in operation just over one year and for various reasons the public may take some time to accept the change.

Number of South Shields patients treated at Newcastle - 34

Number of South Shields patients treated at Sunderland - 10

### Syphilis

15 cases (the same as last year) were treated for this infection. 6 were infected in the early stages of the disease. There were 7 such cases in 1968.

### Merchant Navy

145 seamen attended for treatment. Four were found to be infected with syphilis and 20 with gonorrhoea.

The report includes a summary of the work undertaken by the part time health visitor to the clinic.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge the valuable help provided by the Laboratory Services of South Shields General Hospital, Sunderland Royal Infirmary and the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle General Hospital.

The following table shows in detail the new cases dealt with at the South Shields Clinic for the first time during each of the past ten years:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Syphilis	8	19	15	17	9	13	13	12	15	15
Gonorrhoea	64	127	119	108	71	43	84	110	98	67
Others	195	245	354	347	329	300	327	396	414	409
Total	260	391	488	472	409	355	424	518	527	491

#### TOTAL ATTENDANCES

Year	Total	Male	Female
1960	2323	1331	992
1961	2458	1561	897
1962	3175	2081	1094
1963	2948	2024	924
1964	2615	1849	766
1965	1736	1288	488
1966	1830	1306	524
1967	1989	1347	642
1968	2086	1476	610
1969	1631	1266	365

## South Shields Cases under Treatment at Other Centres

	New Cases	Total Attendances
Newcastle	34	99
Sunderland	10	37

## Gonorrhoea under Age Groups

	16 & 17	18 & 19	20 - 24	25 & over	Total
Male	1	3	17	26	47
Female	-	4	5	11	20
Total	1	7	22	37	67

## Merchant Navy - New Cases

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	SC	Urethritis	NVT	NVD	Transf in	Total
UK	3	8	1	16	19	39	4	90
Europe	1	4	-	4	3	8	-	20
Asia	-	3	-	-	5	6	-	14
Mediterranean	-	1	-	3	1	3	-	8
Africa	-	4	-	3	1	5	-	13
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Report on Contact Tracing

Visits - 18 visits were made to Syphilitic patients

26 visits were made to Gonorrhoea patients

9 visits were made to contacts

9 visits were made to 3 contacts named by patients attending the clinic and being treated for gonorrhoea: of these

2 were found to be infected and received treatment

1 was not traced

**Contact Slips:** 41 were issued

8 patients attended with gonorrhoea

12 patients attended and were diagnosed non VD

3 attended other clinics

18 failed to attend and were not traced owing to insufficient information

**Default: Male** 11 defaulted after one month

7 defaulted after two months

12 patients (mostly seamen) were transferred out

**Female** 4 defaulted after treatment

3 defaulted after one month

1 defaulted after two months

3 were transferred out

Initial	Final	Age	Sex	Occupation	Address	Notes
02	2	20-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
03	-	18-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
04	-	20-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
05	-	18-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
06	-	20-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
07	-	18-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
08	-	20-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
09	-	18-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
10	-	20-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
11	-	18-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
12	-	20-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
13	-	18-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
14	-	20-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
15	-	18-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
16	-	20-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
17	-	18-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
18	-	20-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
19	-	18-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
20	-	20-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
21	-	18-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
22	-	20-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
23	-	18-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
24	-	20-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
25	-	18-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
26	-	20-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
27	-	18-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
28	-	20-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
29	-	18-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
30	-	20-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
31	-	18-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
32	-	20-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
33	-	18-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
34	-	20-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
35	-	18-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
36	-	20-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
37	-	18-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
38	-	20-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
39	-	18-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
40	-	20-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
41	-	18-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
42	-	20-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
43	-	18-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
44	-	20-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
45	-	18-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
46	-	20-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
47	-	18-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
48	-	20-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
49	-	18-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
50	-	20-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
51	-	18-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
52	-	20-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
53	-	18-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
54	-	20-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
55	-	18-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
56	-	20-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
57	-	18-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
58	-	20-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
59	-	18-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
60	-	20-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
61	-	18-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
62	-	20-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
63	-	18-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
64	-	20-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
65	-	18-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
66	-	20-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
67	-	18-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
68	-	20-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
69	-	18-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
70	-	20-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
71	-	18-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
72	-	20-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
73	-	18-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
74	-	20-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
75	-	18-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
76	-	20-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
77	-	18-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
78	-	20-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
79	-	18-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
80	-	20-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
81	-	18-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
82	-	20-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
83	-	18-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
84	-	20-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
85	-	18-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
86	-	20-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
87	-	18-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
88	-	20-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
89	-	18-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
90	-	20-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
91	-	18-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
92	-	20-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
93	-	18-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	
94	-	20-25	M	Seaman	456 St. St.	
95	-	18-25	M	Seaman	789 St. St.	
96	-	20-25	M	Seaman	101 St. St.	
97	-	18-25	M	Seaman	234 St. St.	
98	-	20-25	M	Seaman	567 St. St.	
99	-	18-25	M	Seaman	890 St. St.	
100	-	20-25	M	Seaman	123 St. St.	

Part IV

SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND RELATED ACTS

- Residential Accommodation
- National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47
- National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951
- Domiciliary Services for Elderly Persons
- Welfare of Blind Persons
- Welfare of Handicapped Persons



## WELFARE SERVICES

## SOCIAL WORK SECTION

This was a year of difficulty due to staff leaving and delay in obtaining suitable replacements. Mr Wilson, Chief Social Work Officer, left the Department in March 1969 and Mr Young was appointed to commence in October 1969.

Mr Stephenson, Home Teacher for the Blind, retired in September after almost 30 years with the Corporation. Mr Pyle, Home Teacher, was seconded in October by the Authority on a full time two year course of training for the Certificate in Social Work. This left the Department without a qualified Home Teacher for the last two or three months of the year.

The following is an account of the work of the Welfare Services during the year ended 31 December 1969.

## Residential Accommodation

The total number of places provided by the Council remains at 270. Only one voluntary house is registered in South Shields and this comprises 11 places. There are no private homes. The list of Council homes is as follows:

Rockcliffe .....	22
St Thomas' House .....	15
Simonside Lodge .....	17
Charles Smith House .....	39
50 Lawe Road .....	17
257 Stanhope Road .....	18
1 Westholme .....	17
2 Westholme .....	17
3 Westholme .....	17
74 Beach Road .....	19
Whiteleas Hostel .....	30
Wenlock Lodge .....	42

During the year a total of 114 were admitted to the Council's welfare homes, 50 male, 65 female. At the end of 1969 the average age of residents was male 77 years, female 81 years, as compared with 77 years and 80 years respectively for 1968. Further details are as follows:

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 65	6	11
65 - 70	13	10
71 - 75	20	16
76 - 80	30	25
81 - 85	23	33
86 - 90	15	38
91 - 95	8	11
96 - 100	-	3
	<u>115</u>	<u>147</u>

We continued to admit elderly persons to residential homes for short periods enabling relatives to enjoy a holiday free from worry.

Exchange holidays with residents in the care of Durham County Council and Darlington County Borough were arranged on a "knock for knock" basis at no extra cost to the authorities concerned apart from the pooling requirements of transport.

The care of the elderly residents in the homes continues to present difficulties and it is essential that we have a close liaison with the hospital and general practitioner services. I am pleased to say that co-operation with local hospitals and family doctors has always been satisfactory and I am particularly indebted to Dr N A Nicholls and Dr N Strang of the General Hospital for their valuable help.

National Assistance Act 1948 - Section 47 and  
National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951

I have to report that it was again not found necessary to use these powers during the year.

#### Temporary Accommodation

The Authority provides four houses for temporary accommodation for families who for one reason or another are homeless and a description of the arrangements was included in my Annual Report for 1968.

The family caseworkers continued their liaison with the statutory and voluntary social agencies for the benefit of the families and individuals concerned.

#### Domiciliary Services for the Elderly

The policy of the Authority in encouraging elderly persons to live independently in their own homes, or with relatives, was continued. A register of elderly persons in need is kept in the department, in which is recorded the assessment of an individual's need and the number of aged persons on this register at the end of the year was 6,846. This register is invaluable to the various sections of the domiciliary services as a source of reference and close co-operation is maintained with the Department of Health and Social Security who have continued to issue a pre-paid postcard from this Authority to every person reaching pensionable age. The social work staff made a total of 4,946 visits to elderly persons in their own homes.

### Meals Services

(a) Three vehicles continued to provide a meals on wheels service. One is manned by the WRVS personnel and the other two by the Department's staff. The total number shows an increase of 1805 compared with the previous year.

(b) Mid-day meals were also provided to elderly persons able to attend a residential home in their locality. Details of the number of meals provided at the various homes are as follows:

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Wenlock Lodge	4823	4322
Rockcliffe	3167	3689
257 Stanhope Road	1554	1763
50 Lawe Road	869	941
Charles Smith House	2068	2543
St Thomas' House	941	398
Whiteleas Hostel	929	1034
74 Beach Road	428	340
	<u>14779</u>	<u>15030</u>

This shows an increase of 251 meals provided, compared with the previous year.

(c) The popularity of the luncheon clubs continued during 1969. In addition to the meals these clubs provide an opportunity for members with interests in common to meet. Twelve clubs were operating at the end of the year and the Committee continued to expand this worthwhile service as necessary.

The total number of meals provided by this service during 1969 was 18069 compared with 18280 in 1968.

### Warning Lights

At the end of 1969, 81 self-contained battery warning lights were in use in elderly persons' homes throughout the town.

### Warden Scheme

The warden service introduced in the Lonnen area in 1967 continued to be very successful. It is hoped to expand this to other areas of the town in due course.

### Holidays

During 1969, 38 elderly persons enjoyed a holiday at Blackpool which is popular for this type of holiday.

### Family Case Workers

Two of the qualified social workers spend part of their time on special case work duties in relation to family breakdowns, homelessness, etc.

## WELFARE OF BLIND PERSONS

### Incidence of Blindness

Number of persons examined in 1969 .....	50
Number certified as blind .....	33
Number certified as partially sighted .....	5
Number not certified as blind or partially sighted .....	12
Total number of blind persons on register at 31 December 1969 .....	338
Total number of forms BD8 submitted in 1969 .....	50

Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) of those persons registered as blind in 1969:

(i) Where no treatment recommended

Number of cataract cases .....	2
Number of glaucoma cases .....	1
Others .....	10

(ii) Where treatment recommended

Number of cataract cases .....	9
Number of glaucoma cases .....	-
Others .....	11

(iii) Where treatment has been received (or follow-up action)

Number of cataract cases .....	7
Number of glaucoma cases .....	-
Others .....	9

The total number of registered blind persons as at 31 December 1969 was 338, details of which are as follows:

Age (Years)	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	-	-	-
5 - 10	1	-	1
11 - 15	1	-	1
16 - 20	-	2	2
21 - 29	1	-	1
30 - 39	4	3	7
40 - 49	10	13	23
50 - 59	24	18	42
60 - 64	19	12	31
65 - 69	19	20	39
70 - 79	30	72	102
80 - 84	17	33	50
85 - 89	5	24	29
90 and over	1	9	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>338</b>

Over 68% registered blind persons are aged 65 or over and 56% are 70 years of age and over, compared with 65% and 56% respectively for 1968.

### Treatment

#### Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during 1968 in respect of Section F1 which Para 7 (e) of Form BD8 recommends:				
(a) no treatment	2	1	-	10
(b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	9	-	-	11
(c) treatment inadvisable	-	-	-	-
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up have received treatment	7	-	-	9

The blind people continued to attend the John Wright Centre and had good attendances at the handicraft classes on Tuesday afternoons and at the social gatherings on Thursday afternoons.

Close contact is kept between the examining ophthalmic surgeon and the Home Teachers, the latter attending each examination in order to have the opportunity of discussing details of the case at the outset.

#### Wireless and Talking Books

All blind persons can obtain a free wireless receiving licence and wireless sets are available from the British Wireless for the Blind

Fund or the Rediffusion service is granted at a concessionary rate. The present yearly charge for the use of a Talking Book Machine is £3, £2 of which is met by the local authority.

#### WELFARE OF DEAF PERSONS

The welfare of deaf persons is undertaken by the Northumberland and Durham Mission to the Deaf and Dumb on an agency basis. Their missionary lives in South Shields and the Department works in close co-operation with him to ensure that all deaf persons receive whatever services are required. They too attend the John Wright Centre for social functions.

#### Hard of Hearing

The South Shields Hard of Hearing Fellowship is a well organised group and the Authority makes an annual grant to assist them in their activities. The club is affiliated to the North Eastern League of the Hard of Hearing and now meets regularly at the John Wright Centre.

#### WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The register of all physically handicapped persons (other than the blind and deaf) desirous of taking advantage of the many services available to them is maintained by the Department. The maintenance of the register is a statutory requirement and the number of disabled people on the register at the end of 1969 was 590. As far as possible, the registered disabled are visited by officers of the Department who are always willing to give advice and mobilise available services.



### Adaptations and Personal Aids

The planning of structural alterations in the homes of disabled persons to meet individual needs and the provision of personal aids has been an important part of the scheme of welfare services. The basic purpose of this is to assist independence and mobility and the social workers visit the homes of disabled persons and make recommendations to meet individual needs. During 1969 adaptations were carried out at the homes of 13 handicapped persons, at a total cost of £761 17s 6d.

### The John Wright Centre

The official opening of this Centre took place in January by Mr Julian W Snow, MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security. The various groups gradually settled in the new building. The staff encouraged all groups to intermingle and the establishment of the John Wright Centre Association went a long way to forming this integrated relationship. This Association has an Executive Committee made up of elected members of the various groups of handicapped, together with senior officers of the Department. The Committee meet regularly each month to discuss common problems in relation to the administration of the Centre.

Classes and various activities are arranged for all handicapped groups and where necessary transport is provided. The Department has two specially adapted coaches and these are used both during the day and in the evening to take members to and from the Centre.

Attendances at the work classes is not as good as expected but every effort is being made by the staff to stimulate the interest of all who attend the Centre.

### Holidays

Holidays are provided for disabled persons each year and places are allocated to those considered to be in greatest need. A group of 36 disabled persons had a one week holiday in Blackpool.

In addition the holiday caravan presented to the Welfare Committee by the Rotary Club of South Shields in 1963 continued to be in great demand. This caravan is situated in Keswick and is equipped with special fittings for handicapped persons

**Car Badges for Disabled Persons**

Identification badges are available for issue to all disabled drivers whose handicap results in restricted mobility and the Police exercise every courtesy and discretion in allowing parking as near as possible to the disabled driver's destination..

1969	
Male	Female
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
24	1
25	1
26	1
27	1
28	1
29	1
30	1
31	1
32	1
33	1
34	1
35	1
36	1
37	1
38	1
39	1
40	1
41	1
42	1
43	1
44	1
45	1
46	1
47	1
48	1
49	1
50	1

Medical Examinations  
 Medical Examinations

Part V

MISCELLANEOUS

Medical Examinations

The Department is pleased to announce that a group of medical officers, together with senior officers of the Department, will be visiting the Centre on a regular basis to discuss medical problems in relation to the administration of the Centre.

Classes and various activities are provided for all handicapped groups and where necessary transport is provided. The Department has two specially adapted coaches and these are used both during the day and in the evening to take members to and from the Centre.

Attendance at the Centre is expected to be good but every effort is being made by the staff to stimulate the interest of all who attend the Centre.

Holidays

Holidays are provided for disabled persons each year and places are allocated to these persons in the greatest number possible. A group of 50 disabled persons had a very successful holiday in Blackpool.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPERANNUATION AND SICK PAY  
SCHEMES

The following table shows the number of medical questionnaires received and medical examinations carried out during 1969 by the medical staff of the Health and Welfare Department:

Categories	1969	
	Male	Female
For other departments within the local authority .....	Q 114	213
	M 5	3
Health and Welfare Department .....	Q 8	59
	M 1	2
Teacher and Teacher Candidates .....	M 172	101
Special examinations .....	M 24	5
Examinations for other authorities .....	M 22	-

Q - Medical Questionnaires

M - Medical Examinations

MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGISTRATION AND BIRTH CONTROL

The following table shows the results of medical examinations carried out during 1957 by the medical staff of the Health and Welfare Department.

Table 7

Year	Sex	Category
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE</b>		
		For other departments within the local authority
212	M 115	
7	M 2	
29	M 8	Health and Welfare Department
2	M 1	<b>Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector</b>
101	M 172	Teacher and Teacher Candidates
2	M 24	Special examinations
-	M 22	<b>Water Supply etc</b>
		<b>Housing</b>
		<b>Food and Drugs Control</b>
		<b>Atmospheric Pollution</b>
		<b>Provision of Factories Acts</b>
		<b>Rodent and Pest Control</b>

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr R V Robinson DMA FAPHI MRSH

WATER SUPPLY

An adequate and constant supply of chlorinated water is provided by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company and chemical and bacteriological reports show the water to be wholesome.

All the houses in the town have a piped water supply though a few still remain in scheduled clearance areas which are served only by a standpipe in the yard.

Chemical Analysis

Five samples were taken during the year for chemical analysis. Four of these were specially examined for lead content having been taken from premises known to be fitted with lead pipes; all proved to be satisfactory with levels of lead content of less than 0.02 ppm.

Two complains were received about discolouration by rust and one relating to the presence of living organisms which proved to be "gammarus", a small shrimp like creature very occasionally found to exist in water mains. Chlorinating and flushing of the affected lengths of main by the Water Company provided the remedy in each case.

The supply to South Shields is a mixture of hard well water and much softer water from the Derwent Reservoir. A typical analysis of water from consumers tap is as follows:

pH value	Parts per Million
Total solids dried at 180°C	180
Chlorine as chlorides	16
Free ammonia (as nitrogen)	trace

pH value	Parts per Million
Albuminoid ammonia (as nitrogen)	0.03
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.5
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	0.3
Total hardness	110
Non-carbonate hardness	30
Carbonate hardness	80
Lead	0.02
Copper	trace
Iron	trace
Appearance and colour	Clear and almost colourless
Smell and taste	satisfactory
Residual free chlorine	none
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	1.0
Manganese ( <sup>2</sup> Mn)	0.2
Fluoride (F)	0.4
Sulphate (SO <sub>3</sub> )	41.6
Calcium (Ca)	26.8
Magnesium (Mg)	10.3

#### Fluoride Content

The natural fluoride content of the water supply has varied between 0.4 and 0.5 parts per million, about the level of the past few years.

As mentioned in previous reports the question of the addition of further fluoride to raise the level to the recommended optimum of 1.0 ppm had been complicated for some time by the refusal of Sunderland County Borough Council to agree with the other authorities served by the Water Company that this should be done. South Shields County Borough Council has now reconsidered and rescinded its own earlier decision to participate in the scheme and resolved to disassociate itself from the introduction of artificial fluorides in the water supply to the area.

### Bacterial Quality

The supply is chlorinated before distribution to ensure a satisfactory bacterial quality. As a necessary check against deterioration in the distribution system, however, samples are taken regularly from different points in the system by the Public Health Inspectorate as well as by the Water Company. One hundred and three samples were taken by the Inspectorate during the year and the supply has been found to be of satisfactory quality at consumers taps.

### Drainage and Sewage Disposal

There has been no change in the circumstances relating to drainage and sewage disposal. A combined system of sewerage discharges both soil and surface water into the river and the sea without treatment. The Tyneside Joint Sewerage Board has adopted plans for the centralised treatment of all sewage from its twenty constituent authorities but it will inevitably be some years before they become effective.

Drain damage arising from subsidence due to coal mining operations has again necessitated the expenditure of considerable time on drain testing. Three hundred and eight tests have been applied at the request of householders, builders and the National Coal Board where defects have been suspected.

### SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming bath and six school pools in the Borough. They are visited at frequent intervals to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory water quality and samples of the water are submitted for bacteriological examination. Ninety-three inspections were made during the year and one hundred and seventy-five samples of pool water submitted to bacteriological examination.

Satisfactory conditions were maintained.



### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Three shops and three market stalls were licensed for the sale of pet animals and each was inspected on a number of occasions; the total number of inspections being 19. A few minor infringements were remedied immediately on attention being drawn to them, otherwise satisfactory conditions prevailed.

### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926

Nine informal samples were taken under the provisions of this legislation and two proved to be unsatisfactory. In each case there was an insufficient quantity remaining in stock for a formal sample to be taken. The retailer and manufacturer were advised of the findings and of the possible consequences of similar deficiencies in any future formal sample.

### PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT 1933

There are twenty-two premises listed as selling Part II poisons. All were inspected at least once during the course of the year and arrangements and compliance with the requirements of the Poisons Rules have been generally satisfactory.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Steady and satisfactory progress has been maintained during the year, the bulk of the field work being comprised basically of initial inspections of newly registered premises, and a systematic reinspection of other premises during which due regard was had to the existence of intimation notices served as the result of previous inspections.

The standard of compliance with the requirements of the Act is generally satisfactory although the inevitable hard core of "dissenters" was encountered, who required a second or third reminder before remedying the contraventions. It was not found necessary to institute any prosecutions this year however.

The coming into effect of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations 1968 necessitated a reappraisal of all premises containing appropriate lifting equipment. The value of comprehensive records of premises became apparent here as it was possible to extract sufficient detail to assess the size and nature of the problem. In fact certain requirements had previously been suggested in a considerable number of instances for modifications and improvements under the general safety provisions of the Act, which have now been superseded by the more specific requirements of the Regulations. Several reports, indicating the need for work to be carried out, were received from Insurance Companies towards the end of the year and these were immediately followed up. In respect of some of the details indicated it is difficult to confirm the defects listed, for example the number of broken cable strands in eight diameters when the cable is not readily accessible. In such cases the accuracy of the insurance company inspector's report is relied upon.

New registrations in 1969 totalled 75, but the total number of premises on the register fell from 1118 to 1084 as 109 premises were removed owing to premises being demolished, vacated or found on visiting to be outside the scope of the Act. The number of persons employed in registered premises fell correspondingly from 7206 to 7084.

At the end of the year no registered premises remained uninspected. First and "repeat" inspections totalled 797; 272 other visits were made and 109 interviews were given. As the result of this action 129 notices listing 606 contraventions were served and 203 letters sent; 245 notices were complied with and 2143 contraventions found to be remedied.

Forty accidents were notified during the year and of these six were passed to other local authorities, one was forwarded to HM Inspector of Factories, and four were found to be not notifiable. Of the remaining 29 entered in the register, 16 were visited to obtain further necessary information. A breakdown of these accidents is

given in tables A, B and C where it will be seen that the most frequent causation was falls on the same level, the incidence of accidents was greatest amongst women, and more than half the accidents occurred in retail shops. None were of a remarkable nature, but some which perhaps had unusual features are described below.

Serial No 14 - The relief manager of a tailor's shop, who was alone in the shop during the lunch break, suffered 2nd degree burns to the trunk and back of the head as the result of a fire in the small office within the sales area. The manager was in the office at the time and the opinion was expressed that he had suffered some kind of "black-out" and as a consequence fell onto a radiant electric fire which overturned and ignited office papers and records. On visiting the premises it was recommended that in future some non-radiant means of heating could with advantage be adopted in these circumstances.

Serial No 20 - A female shop assistant was struck in the face by the agitator arm of a paint blending machine when she reached over the machine to switch it on. This action was contrary to a displayed notice specifying the method by which the machine should operate. A recommendation was made that the notice be improved by resiting and rephrasing so as to emphasize the warning it contained.

Serial No 25 - A 19 year old male was reported to have injured his knee on a packing table. It was finally admitted by the injured person that during a lull in work "and in a spirit of youthful exuberance" he had been swinging from a ceiling beam 12 feet above floor level, when he had fallen.

#### Inspection Arrangements

The Department of Employment and Productivity has requested particular comment on this point after having outlined the methods used by the Factory Inspectorate.

Local authorities have considerable experience in the work of inspection and this is being applied in South Shields so as to ensure that a full general inspection of all registered premises is made at least once in every three years. Many premises however are visited more frequently as the situation warrants. These additional visits may be specifically for the purpose of this Act and may be for a further general inspection or confined to particular matters which have previously given cause for comment; or they may be made primarily in connection with other aspects of environmental health work which require periodic or particular inspections of premises and when the opportunity is also taken to review the conditions within the scope of this Act. Indeed in many instances it is essential to take into consideration the provisions of two or more pieces of legislation because of their overlapping, but not identical, requirements.

TABLE A - Analysis of reported accidents by type of injury

	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Total
Burns and scalds	-	1	-	1	2
Broken bones	-	3	-	2	5
Sprains and strains	-	2	-	4	6
Bruising	2	2	1	6	11
Cuts	2	1	-	2	5
Amputation	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	9	1	15	29

TABLE B - Analysis of reported accidents by causation

	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Total
Struck by falling object	-	2	-	-	2
Vehicle in motion	-	1	-	-	1
Machinery (powered)	-	-	-	1	1
Machinery (non-powered)	-	-	-	-	-
Falls one level to another	-	1	-	1	2
Falls on fixed stairs	-	-	-	2	2
Falls on same level	-	2	-	7	9
Stepping on/striking against object	1	-	-	1	2
Handling goods	2	1	1	-	4
Hand tools	1	-	-	1	2
Others	-	2	-	2	4
Totals	4	9	1	15	29

TABLE C - Analysis of reported accidents by type of premises

	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Total
Office	-	-	-	3	3
Retail Shop	4	4	1	7	16
W D & W	-	3	-	-	3
Catering Establishment	-	2	-	5	7
Canteen	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel Storage Depot	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	9	1	15	29

2 Cases in which defects were found

FACTORIES

1 Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1 Factories which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	21	5	-	-
Factories not included in (1) where section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	291	43	9	-
Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	26	5	1	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>

## 2 Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	To HMF Inspector	By HMF Inspector	No of Prosecutio
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	26	11	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-

## OUTWORKERS

Eleven outworkers were notified during the year; five were engaged in alterations to wearing apparel and four in the manufacture of stuffed toys. On inspection of the homes concerned conditions were found to be satisfactory and the carrying out of the works there involved no risk to the health of the occupants.

## FOOD CONTROL

Food control is a specialised field of consumer protection in which public health authorities have long been involved.

To ensure that the consumer receives pure and wholesome food, control is exercised over the whole range of production or manufacture and distribution. Premises and personnel must satisfy strict standards of hygiene, and foodstuffs must conform with the many and various requirements relating to fitness for consumption, composition, preservatives, colouring and other additions and labelling.

This involves the inspection of food manufacturing or processing, storage and retail premises and of transport vehicles, the registration or licensing of premises where certain specified activities are carried on, the inspection of foods and the sampling of foods for chemical or bacteriological investigation.

### Sampling for Chemical Analysis

A total of 177 samples of foodstuffs were taken during the year, including 18 taken formally. Thirty-two samples were reported to be unsatisfactory, 9 of these being formal samples. (Details of these and the action subsequently taken are listed below.)

In view of the new legislation specifying meat content for pies, sausages and other meat products which came into effect during the year, 76 samples were taken of these commodities, 12 being formal samples. Twenty-four of the 76 failed to meet the required standard. In each case, according to the circumstances, either legal proceedings were taken against the person in default or advice and cautions were given with further samples being taken to ensure that the desired effect had been obtained.



Sample Ref No	Commodity	F/I	Remarks
F/14	Epsom Salts BP	I	Found to contain iron as an impurity - followed by formal sample (F/15)
F/15	Epsom Salts BP	F	Failed limit set by British Pharmacoposia 1963. Excess iron reported to be not harmful. Manufacturers and retailers informed and all stocks withdrawn from sale. No further action deemed necessary.
F/45	Fish Cakes	F	Found to contain less than 35% by weight of fish. Legal proceedings not taken because of lapse of time permitted by Food and Drugs Act 1955. Further formal sample F/95 taken.
F/49	Orange Drink	I	Found to contain and be contaminated by atmospheric dust. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
F/50	Bread	I	Dark and apparently foreign material found to be impacted dough.
F/63	Steak Pies	I	Found to be deficient in meat content. Formal sample F/81 taken.
F/66	Steak Pies	I	(as above except F/97 taken)
F/67	Steak Pies	I	(as above except F/98 taken)
F/71	Steak Pies	I	(as above except F/80 taken)
F/73	Steak Pies	I	Found to be deficient in meat content. Followed by formal sample which proved satisfactory.
F/74	Brandy	I	Sample taken following information received. Found to contain 62% added water. Obtained from licensed club hence no "sale" involved. Club secretary informed.
F/75	Steak Pies	I	Found to be deficient in meat content. Followed by formal sample which was satisfacto

Sample Ref No	Commodity	F/I	Remarks
F/80	Steak Pies	F	Found to be deficient in meat content. Warning letter sent by Town Clerk to manufacturer.
F/81	Steak & Kidney Pies	F	(as above)
F/90	Pork Sausage	I	Found to be 6.9% deficient in meat content. Followed by formal sample which was satisfactory.
F/91	Pork Sausage	I	Meat content satisfactory. No notice displayed indicating presence of preservative in sausage. Letter of caution sent to retailer/manufacturer.
F/92	Beef Sausage	I	(as above)
F/95	Fish Cakes	F	Found to be deficient in fish content. 29% as against minimum requirement of 35%. Legal proceedings instituted against manufacturer. Fine of £7 10s 0d imposed.
F/97	Steak Pies	F	Found to be deficient in meat content. Legal proceedings instituted against manufacturer/retailer. Fine of £15 imposed.
F/98	Steak Pies	F	Found to be deficient in meat content. Legal proceedings instituted against manufacturer/retailer. Fine of £20 with £11 6s 0d costs imposed.
F/120	Pork Sausage	I	Found to be 3.9% deficient in meat content. Followed by formal sample which was satisfactory.
F/125	Pork Sausage	I	Found to be 7.5% deficient in meat content. Followed by formal sample F/133.
F/126	Beef Sausage	I	Meat content satisfactory. No notice displayed indicating presence of preservative in sausage. Letter of caution sent to retailer/manufacturer.
F/133	Pork Sausage	F	Found to be 5.3% deficient in meat content. Legal proceedings instituted against retailer/

Sample Ref No	Commodity	F/I	Remarks
			manufacturer. Absolute discharge on payment of costs.
F/138	Pork Sausage	I	Found to be 3.4% deficient in meat content. Followed by formal sample which was satisfactory.
F/139	Beef Sausage	I	Meat content satisfactory. No notice displayed indicating presence of preservative. Caution given.
F/144	Pork Sausage	I	Found to be 13% deficient in meat content. Followed by formal sample F/161
F/148	Minced Meat Pies	I	Found to be deficient in meat content. Insufficient in stock for formal sample. Not taken up with manufacturer. Intended for sale as "meat and onion pies" in which case meat content would satisfy the reduced standard.
F/149	Steak Pies	I	Found to be deficient in meat content. Manufacturer acting on advice given. Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
F/158	Minced Meat Pies	I	Found to be deficient in meat content. Warning letter sent by Town Clerk. Manufacture of pies discontinued.
F/161	Pork Sausage	F	Found to be 17.2% deficient in meat content. Legal proceedings instituted against retailer and manufacturer. Fine of £5 imposed.
F/163	Chipped Potatoes	I	Found to contain excess preservative. (Formal sample also taken showed excess preservative. Taken up with chipped potato manufacturer and supplier of preserving agent. Manufacturer subsequently discontinued production of chipped potatoes.)

### Pesticide Residues in Foods

Twenty-four samples of foodstuffs were taken for examination for pesticide residues. All were reported to be satisfactory.

### Food Hygiene

The food "premises" in the town comprise not only the fixed shop and factory premises but also mobile shops and stalls. The same principles of hygienic practice are applied under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations respectively.

During the year 1252 inspections have been carried out as a result of which 755 contraventions were found and 191 notices served. At the same time every effort is made to advise the occupiers on food hygiene requirements and the advice is usually well received.

Special attention was again given to the seasonal trade sea front premises which were all inspected prior to the beginning of their busy period. As a result of this continued policy it was found that the majority of these premises were in satisfactory condition at the time they were first open for trading.

Taking all food premises generally it can be said that all basic facilities are provided but some work of education is still required to make certain food handlers are aware of the underlying principles of hygiene.

Nevertheless in three instances this year the Council considered the unsatisfactory condition of premises to be sufficiently serious to justify the institution of legal proceedings and these resulted in the imposition of fines of £5, £35 and £105.

Alternative and more positive action was taken in respect of two market traders when the Council banned them from the market because of a long history of repeated and flagrant contraventions. Although the decision was later rescinded the traders were warned that it would be re-imposed if

the lesson proved not to have been learned. This course of action appears to have been reasonably successful up to the end of the year.

The role of educationists in this field is one in which the Public Health Inspectorate is actively engaged and regular sampling of food for bacteriological examination helps to keep a finger on the pulse. Unsatisfactory bacterial counts of food sampled can form the basis of an educational talk to food handling staff on the cause and effect of inadequate attention to basic principles.

#### Classification of Premises

	Totals	Fitted to Comply with Sec 16	Regulation 19 Applicable	Fitted to Comply with Regulation 19
Butchers	84	84	84	84
Bakers and Confectioners	40	40	40	40
Fish-Friers	36	36	36	36
Fishmongers	13	13	13	13
Grocers/General Dealers	241	241	235	235
Greengrocers	51	50	48	48
Bakehouses	25	24	25	25
Catering Establishments	101	100	101	101
Public Houses and Clubs	123	123	123	123
Foodstores/Warehouses	20	20	18	18
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	7	7	7	7
Miscellaneous	143	142	120	120

#### PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

- (a) For the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream 361
- (b) For the manufacture or preparation of sausages or pickled, potted or preserved foods 178

## BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF ICE-CREAM

The following table shows the results for the total of 85 samples taken during the year.

Provisional Grade	No of Samples	Percentage of Total	Remarks
1	56	65.8	Good
2	11	13.0	Satisfactory
3	9	10.6	Unsatisfactory
4	9	10.6	Very Unsatisfactory

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream too much attention is not paid to the bacteriological results of any single sample. Judgement is based rather on a series of samples and it is expected that, over a period, at least 50% of samples from any source should fall into grade 1, at least 80% into grades 1 and 2, and none in grade 4.

Detailed investigations are made in any case where a sample falls into grade 4 or where an undue number of grade 3 samples are obtained.

## Milk Distribution

Milk is sold from 317 premises in the town; licence holders sell heat treated milk from 5 different sources and untreated from 2 sources.

The following table shows the number of licences in force for the various special designations.

Type of Milk	No of Licenses
Pasteurised	142
Sterilised	311
Ultra-heat treated	21
Untreated	27

Samples of milk from each source are taken regularly for tests relating to keeping quality and adequacy of heat treatment when appropriate. One hundred and seventy nine samples were taken during the year with the results as shown below.

Designation	No of Samples taken	Results of Tests								
		Phosphates		Methylene Blue			Turbidity		Colony Count	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Void	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Untreated Farm Bottled	16			14	1	1				
Pasteurised	114	114	-	98	6	10				
Sterilised	37						37			
Ultra Heat Treated	12								12	

#### Antibiotics in Milk

The trend towards heat treatment of milk has continued with a marked reduction in the availability of raw milk. Only two sources of untreated farm bottled milk were available in the town at the beginning of the year and this figure dropped to one in May.

Sixteen samples of raw milk were tested for the presence of anti-biotics, which may be found in the milk of cows which have been subject to veterinary or other medical treatment. All the samples were found to be satisfactory.

#### Brucella Abortus

The same sixteen samples of raw milk were tested for the presence of Brucella Abortus and found to be satisfactory.

## Meat Inspection

All slaughtering of animals to produce meat for human consumption is done at the Public Abattoir. The animals and carcasses and offal are inspected in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year was 24,026.

## Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	Cattle Exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	2,963	581	5	14,934	5,543
Number inspected	2,963	581	5	14,934	5,543
All diseases except TB and C Bovis					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	3	14	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,942	526	-	3,200	1,756
Percentage of number inspected affected disease other than TB or C Bovis	65.9	90.7	60	21.5	31.8
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with TB	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected with C Bovis	-	-	-	-	-



### Poultry Processing

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

### Disposal of Unfit Food

Condemned meat is collected under contract for processing by heat treatment but before leaving the abattoir it is thoroughly stained with a green dye. All other condemned food is destroyed by arrangement with the Cleansing Superintendent, usually by incineration.

The total weight of meat rejected at the abattoir was 14 tons 1 cwt 30 lbs.

Other foods condemned amounted to 9 tons 11 cwt 93 lbs made up as follows:

	tons	cwts	lbs
Carcase meat at retail shops	-	-	54
Cooked meat and meat products	-	1	96
Canned meats	2	17	59
Other canned foods	3	10	46
Fruit and vegetables	-	-	28
Other foods	3	1	34

### HOUSING

Each year brings changes in legislation in one or more aspects of the work recorded here. In August the Housing Act 1969 brought changes principally affecting the improvement of houses either individually or by areas and making provision for the decontrol of rents on the issue of a qualification certificate by the local authority.

Maximum grants for improvement were considerably raised and in some instances repairs and replacements necessary to make the improvement fully effective are now also eligible for grant.

Qualification certificates may be obtained from a local authority in respect of a dwelling which is provided with all the basic amenities, is in a good state of repair and fit for habitation. For dwellings still to be provided with all the basic amenities provisional qualification certificates may be sought in conjunction with an application for improvement. Tenants have a right to make representations within a specified period after being informed that a certificate has been applied for.

In practice it is found to be advantageous to advise landlords at an early stage of the extent, if any, by which their houses fall short of the requirements. This enables owners to have the necessary work done before making formal application, which otherwise would have to be refused, or arranging for it to be done at the same time as improvements are carried out.

#### Improvement Grants

Details of the grant applications dealt with during the year are as follows:

##### Improvement (Discretionary) Grants

Number of dwellings in respect of which applications approved	- 128
(owner occupied 24; tenanted 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ )	

##### Standard Grants

Number of dwellings in respect of which applications approved	- 35
(owner occupied 26; tenanted 9)	

#### Slum Clearance

The following areas were declared clearance areas and included in one compulsory purchase orders which included additional houses on

land adjoining and required for satisfactory development, ie "grey" land.

Area	Date of Representation	Dwellings	Families	Persons
Empress Street	12 2 69	206	204	516
Mile End Road No 1	12 2 69	12	12	32
CPO added dwellings		12	12	30
		230	228	578

A compulsory purchase order containing the following clearance areas was confirmed:

Area	Date Confirmed	Date of Public Enquiry	Date Represented
Robinson Street	6 6 69	15 4 69	19 7 68

#### Overcrowding

In the Empress Street and Mile End Road No 1 clearance areas represented this year six dwellings or 2.75% were found to be overcrowded. Four other dwellings out of 11 inspected specifically for this purpose were found to be overcrowded and the Housing Manager was asked to grant the appropriate number of points to the tenants under the Council's housing allocation scheme.

#### Seamen's Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough but a number of premises are licensed as Seamen's Lodging Houses. At the beginning of the year there were ten but seven which had been included in clearance areas have since been demolished and only three of the businesses have been re-established elsewhere. The six in operation at the end of the year provide accommodation for 63 seamen.

Thirty-eight inspections were made during the year and conditions have been generally satisfactory.

#### Houses in Multiple Occupation

A house in multiple occupation is now defined as one occupied by persons who do not form a single household. Although a considerable number of houses can thereby be classed as mult-occupied for practical purposes attention is focussed mainly on those occupied by three or more families where the problems are greatest and circumstances change with greatest frequency.

There are currently about 40 such houses of which 14 did not satisfy all requirements during the year.

It was necessary to serve informal notices in seven instances but no formal action was required nor were any legal proceedings instituted.

#### Provisions Relating to Disrepair and Rents

Seven applications were dealt with for certificates of various kinds under the disrepair provisions of the Rent Acts. Although some 900 applications have been considered since 1957 these provisions are becoming much less used and this trend will continue as rents are progressively decontrolled. Some tenants make no use of the certificates when issued and it is probable that many are still outstanding. Many of the applications for certificates of compliance have been received from landlords only when a house is being sold, the repairs then being put in hand so that the house can be offered with a clean bill of health.

Applications for provisional qualification certificates were received in respect of three controlled dwellings to be improved under the provisions of the 1969 Housing Act which came into operation on 25 August. These certificates indicate that after improvement the house will be provided with all the basic amenities for the exclusive use of the occupants, will be in good repair and fit for habitation, and must be

produced by the landlord to the Rent Officer before a fair rent can be determined for the dwelling after improvement.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION CONTROL

### Domestic

The Council's third smoke control order made in accordance with a 15 year programme came into effect on 1 October. The necessary conversions were completed without undue difficulty and all possible assistance was given to householders where problems were experienced in adapting to the use of the new appliances.

No 4 Smoke Control Order was made and confirmed and will come into operation on 1 October 1970. This covers an area bounded by Temple Park Road, Stanhope Road, the mineral railway line for Stanhope Road to Harton Lane, the easterly boundary of Harton Colliery from Harton Lane to John Reid Road and by John Reid Road. It covers an area of approximately 196.86 acres and includes 1623 premises of which 1583 are dwellings.

### Industrial

The improvement in the amount of visible pollution from properly established industrial plant has been maintained with the continued replacement of hand-fired boilers and older plant by automated and modern equipment contributing to a reduction in overall emissions.

There were, however, several instances of gross though localised nuisances caused by itinerant scrap collectors and the like burning cable for scrap metal and by the occasional burning of industrial waste on open sites.

The provisions of the Clean Air Act 1968, which came into effect during the year, will be of some assistance in dealing with this sort of problem in prohibiting the emission of dark smoke from premises on which matter is burnt in connection with an industrial or trade process.

This Act also extends the control which local authorities must exercise over the heights of chimneys and the fitting to furnaces of grit and dust arrestment plant, gives power to the appropriate Minister to require local authorities to create smoke control areas and makes it an offence to sell or acquire unauthorised fuel in a smoke control area.

#### Noise Nuisances

Seven complaints of noise nuisance were investigated, the most important of which were as follows:

- 1 Bakery machinery causing nuisance in adjoining terrace house.
- 2 Compressor motors and shot blasting operations causing nuisance in nearby office block.
- 3 Noise from an electricity sub-station affecting a number of residents in the vicinity.
- 4 Noise from factory ventilating system and transformers affecting residents in a nearby terrace of houses.
- 5 General noise emanating from a social clubhouse disturbing residents in the area.

On investigation four of the above were found to be justified sources of complaint and in three instances the cause was eliminated as a result of remedial works and advice given. In the fourth instance the company concerned is now negotiating for additional land which will enable it to re-site the plant giving rise to complaint.

It is seldom realised how much time and effort is necessary for the investigation of complaints of this kind. Four of the above problems alone necessitated forty-four extended visits, most of which were late night or early morning ones. The solutions, too, take time to put into effect but the obvious relief obtained and often expressed by those affected is justification for the effort.

#### CONTROL OF RODENTS AND OTHER PESTS

Notifications of rodent infestation were received in respect of 544 premises and a further 24 were found as a result of surveys under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949. There were 127 infestations by rats and 441 by mice; 410 of the infested premises were dwellings.

The infestations dealt with by the Council's pest control staff required 3675 visits.

The sewerage systems in the Borough were twice treated in the year with 814 baiting points used and 79 "takes" recorded.

Infestations of insects and other pests dealt with numbered 256. Although nowadays the majority of these are cockroach infestations a wide variety of pests occur.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK 1969

Complaints received	1,488
(a) Inspections and Investigations:	
Houses; Inspected	
Under Public Health Acts	566
Under Housing Acts	708
Improvement Grants	255
Houses Re-inspected:	
Under Public Health or Housing Acts	1,123
Improvement Grants	171
Houses in multiple occupation	66
Seamen's Lodging Houses	38
Verminous or dirty premises	53
Other nuisances	117
Drainage:	
Visits	194
Works supervised	43
Tests applied	380
Infectious Diseases:	
Cases investigated	85
Visits of surveillance	102
Visits re pathological specimens etc	188
Overcrowding:	
Houses inspected for this purpose	11
Number of above found to be overcrowded	4
Number of overcrowded houses in clearance areas, represented	6
Factories:	
Power	53
Non-Power	5
Building and engineering works	5
Outworkers premises	11



Offices, Shops, Workplaces	1,069
Offensive trades	10
Places of public entertainment	7
Pet shops	19
Barbers and hairdressers	12
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	12
Samples taken	9
Swimming baths	93
Samples taken - bacteriological	175
Pharmacy and poisons	31
Food premises and stalls and vehicles	1,252
Inspection of unsound food	250
Condemnation certificates issued	1,384
Food and Drugs Samples taken:	
Milk	
Chemical	13
Bacteriological	179
Antibiotics and Br Abortus	16
Ice Cream	
Chemical	23
Bacteriological	85
Water supply	
Chemical	5
Bacteriological	103
Other Food and Drugs	
Chemical	141
Bacteriological	80
For presence of residual pesticides	24
Atmospheric Pollution:	
Inspections of industrial fuel burning appliances	29
Smoke observations - half hour	2
Smoke observations - casual	19
Smoke control area inspections	4,378

## Pest Control:

Rodent infestations cleared	568
Other pests infestations cleared	256
Visits plus inspections	3,675

## (b) Notices Served:

## Public Health and Housing Act:

Intimation notices	424
Statutory notices	113
South Shields Corporation Acts	56
Factories Acts	10
Food and Drugs Act	191
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	6
Clean Air Act	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	129

## (c) Repair and improvements to houses:

Floors relaid or repaired	30
Walls or ceiling repaired	69
Dampness of walls remedied	111
Roofs repaired	102
Spouts repaired or renewed	38
Windows repaired or made to open	34
Waterclosets repaired or renewed	90
Drains cleared of obstruction, relaid or repaired	238
Waterpipes repaired or renewed	43
Miscellaneous improvements effected or nuisance abated	116

## (d) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Contraventions found and remedied

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

## Contraventions Found and Remedied

Defects	Found	Remedied
Cleanliness	70	240
Overcrowding	2	6
Temperature:		
(a) Means of heating	6	16
(b) Provision of thermometer	38	113
(c) Maintenance of temperature	6	24
Ventilation	31	146
Lighting		
(a) Adequacy	18	127
(b) Maintenance	10	80
Sanitary Conveniences:		
(a) Cleanliness	21	65
(b) Ventilation	35	72
(c) Lighting - Adequacy	17	41
Maintenance	5	29
(d) Adequacy	4	15
(e) Indication	15	24
(f) Repair	9	54
(g) Disposal of sanitary dressings	3	6
Washing Facilities		
(a) Ventilation	4	25
(b) Lighting - Adequacy	2	5
Maintenance	-	9
(c) Provision of wash hand basin	15	57
(d) Provision of water supply	20	46
(e) Provision of ancillaries	2	10
(f) Suitability of wash hand basin	9	15
(g) Indication	3	9

Defects	Found	Remedied
Supply of Drinking Water	6	16
Accommodation for Clothing:		
(a) Hanging	6	71
(b) Drying	-	1
Sitting facilities	2	24
Suitable Seats for Sedentary Workers	1	15
Floors, Passages and Stairs:		
(a) Unfenced openings	8	24
(b) Provision of handrails	28	71
(c) Repair and construction	50	226
(d) Obstruction	5	42
(e) Slippery Surfaces	-	-
Fencing of exposed parts of machinery:		
Prescribed Dangerous Machinery		
(a) Food Equipment	15	42
(b) Office Equipment	1	2
(c) Others	1	2
Non Prescribed Dangerous Machinery		
(a) Food Equipment	16	39
(b) Office Equipment	-	-
(c) Others	13	41
Dangerous Practices	9	26
First Aid Provisions	43	123
Failure to Register	10	26
Information for Employees	47	118
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TOTALS	606	2,143
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Year	Number of Reports	Percentage of Total	Category
1961	12	10.0%	General
1962	15	12.5%	General
1963	18	15.0%	General
1964	20	16.7%	General
1965	22	18.3%	General
1966	25	20.8%	General
1967	28	22.9%	General
1968	30	24.4%	General
1969	32	25.9%	General
1970	35	28.1%	General
1971	38	30.6%	General
1972	40	32.0%	General
1973	42	33.6%	General
1974	45	36.0%	General
1975	48	38.4%	General
1976	50	40.0%	General
1977	52	41.6%	General
1978	55	43.8%	General
1979	58	46.4%	General
1980	60	48.0%	General
1981	62	49.6%	General
1982	65	52.0%	General
1983	68	54.4%	General
1984	70	56.0%	General
1985	72	57.6%	General
1986	75	60.0%	General
1987	78	62.4%	General
1988	80	64.0%	General
1989	82	65.6%	General
1990	85	68.0%	General
1991	88	70.4%	General
1992	90	72.0%	General
1993	92	73.6%	General
1994	95	76.0%	General
1995	98	78.4%	General
1996	100	80.0%	General
1997	102	81.6%	General
1998	105	84.0%	General
1999	108	86.4%	General
2000	110	88.0%	General
2001	112	89.6%	General
2002	115	92.0%	General
2003	118	94.4%	General
2004	120	96.0%	General
2005	122	97.6%	General
2006	125	100.0%	General

