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STOCKTON-ON-TEES CORPORATION

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

to the

TOWN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1947

HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

**Medical Officer of Health ;
Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital**

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1947

To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report. The report relates to the year which ended on the 31st December, 1947.

In August, 1947, Dr. W. Rodger, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, joined H.M. Forces. The clinical work at the child welfare clinics and ante-natal clinics, previously performed by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, is now being undertaken by certain medical practitioners on a sessional basis. It is expected that Dr. Rodger will be free to resume his duties in the department early in 1949.

The vital statistics for the Borough for 1947 show improvement in several respects. The birth-rate continues to be comparatively high. The total number of live births in 1947 was 1,748, as compared with 1,585 in 1946, and the birth-rate per 1,000 of the population rose from 22.72 to 24.41. This is the highest figure recorded since 1923.

The population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar General again shows an increase, the estimate for the middle of 1947 being 71,610, as compared with 69,750 for 1946.

The still-birth rate, per 1,000 total births, decreased from 30.00 to 27.8. The still-birth rate for England and Wales during 1947 was 24.1 per 1,000 total births.

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births increased from 52 in 1946 to 59 in 1947. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales during 1947, was 41.

The total number of deaths increased from 806 in 1946 to 902 in 1947. The general death-rate per 1,000 of the population increased from 11.55 for the year 1946 to 12.59 in 1947. This rise in the death-rate is largely due to a big increase during the year in the number of deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases. The number of deaths from these causes during 1947 being 132, as compared with 91 in the previous year. The general death-rate for England and Wales during 1947 was 12.0.

The annual number of deaths from cancer increased from 106 in the year 1946 to 117 in 1947.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births decreased from 4.28 in the year 1946 to 2.78 in 1947. There were five maternal deaths during the year as compared with seven in 1946. Two were due to eclampsia and one to pulmonary embolism. Two deaths were ascribed to cardiac failure; one of these followed an operation and the other

was associated with exhaustion in the course of an obstructed labour.

The large decrease during the year in the total number of cases of acute infectious diseases, namely, 746, as compared with 1807 in the previous year, was chiefly due to a reduction in the incidence of measles. There were 299 cases of measles notified in 1947 as compared with 1,101 in 1946. No deaths occurred from this disease during the year. There was a notable reduction in the number of cases of diphtheria which fell from 65 in the year 1946 to nine in 1947. Three deaths occurred from diphtheria during the year. The incidence of whooping cough also showed a considerable decrease, the number of cases being 45 as compared with 274 in the previous year. This disease was responsible for one death during the year.

The incidence of scarlet fever remained at much the same level. There were 279 cases in 1947 as compared with 264 in the previous year. The majority of the cases were mild and there were no deaths from the disease. The vast majority of the cases were admitted to hospital. Having regard to the present mild character of this disease it seems doubtful whether it is necessary or advisable that all cases should be admitted to hospital as a routine measure. Many of the cases could have been adequately cared for in their own homes. It is, of course, recognised that overcrowded living conditions may necessitate the removal of a case which could otherwise have remained at home. Of the 531 patients admitted to the isolation hospital during the year, 379 were suffering from scarlet fever.

Twelve cases of infantile paralysis occurred during the year and there was one death from this disease. Details regarding the local outbreak are given in the body of this report.

The three children who died from diphtheria during the year had not been immunised. We possess the knowledge to enable us to overcome the menace of diphtheria. The value of knowledge, however, lies in the use that is made of it. If all parents will make full use of the available facilities for immunisation the threat of this dangerous disease will be averted. The child who has been immunised is much less likely to contract diphtheria and very much less likely to die from it than the child who has not been immunised.

It is pleasing to note that not one of the 12 samples of milk submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, was found to be adulterated.

One sample of raw milk submitted for bacteriological examination was found to contain tubercle bacilli. This draws attention to the danger of consuming raw milk and emphasises the need of ensuring as soon as possible that all milk intended for human consumption is efficiently heat-treated.

Fortunately, the majority of the milk retailed in the Borough is pasteurised.

During the year considerable attention was devoted to premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream. In several instances difficulty in obtaining equipment made it impossible to effect desirable improvements.

In last year's report attention was drawn to the need for improving the existing facilities for the slaughter and inspection of animals.

Reference has been made in previous annual reports to the need for more adequate accommodation for the staff of the Health Department. It is learned at the time of writing that sanction has been obtained to commence work on the alteration of the premises known as Woodlands. Plans for the conversion of these premises to a health centre were approved by the Ministry of Health in April, 1946. It is hoped that the alterations will be commenced early in 1949.

During the year the Health Department co-operated with the producer in the making of the film "One Man's Story." This film, which was commissioned by the Central Office of Information for the Foreign Office, deals with the pioneer work of the late Dr. G. C. M. M'Gonigle, who was Medical Officer of Health of Stockton-on-Tees from 1924 till his death in 1939, and also paints an interesting portrait of the work of a Medical Officer of Health and the Department for which he is responsible. The parts of Dr. M'Gonigle and his Chief Clerk were portrayed by professional actors, the remaining parts being played by the citizens of Stockton and members of the Council. Nearly the whole of this film was taken in Stockton and includes the Council Chamber, the Health Office, the Isolation Hospital, a Child Welfare Centre and the Open Air School.

Before concluding, I desire to thank Mr. E. Varley, my Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. H. Kipling, my Chief Clerk, for their assistance in the compilation of this report and all the members of my staff for the valuable work they have done during the year. My thanks are also due to the members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their interest and encouragement and to the Chief Officials of the Corporation for their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. PETERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
11, Finkle Street,
Stockton-on-Tees.

30th December, 1948.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Population.—The civil population as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1947, was 71,610, an increase of 1,860 on the figure for the previous year. The natural increase (i.e., the number by which the births exceeded the deaths) during the year was 846.

Live Births:—				1947	1946
Males	...	...	914	Birth-rate per 1000 of population ...	24·41
Females	...	...	834		
Total			1748		
Still-births					
	...	...	50	Rate per 1000 total births ...	27·80
Deaths:—					
Males	...	...	506	Death-rate per 1000 of population ...	12·59
Females	...	...	396		
Total			902		11·55
Infantile Mortality.					
Number of deaths at ages under 1 year			104	Rate per 1000 live births ...	59
Deaths from Puerperal Causes.					
Number of deaths			5	Rate per 1000 total births ...	2·78

The number of live births registered during the year showed an increase of 163 over last year's figure and was a 33% increase on the number registered in 1945.

There was an increase of one in the number of still-births during the year but the rate per 1,000 total births was reduced from 30 to 27·8.

The general death-rate increased by approximately one per 1,000 of the population to 12·59. The rate for the 126 County Borough and Great Towns was 13·0 and that for England and Wales 12·0.

The infantile mortality rate increased from 52 per 1,000 live births in 1946 to 59 in 1947. The rate for England and Wales fell to 41 and that for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns rose from 46 to 47.

The number of maternal deaths during 1947 was five, a reduction of two on last year's figure. The rate per 1,000 total births was 2·78, compared with 1·17 the rate for England and Wales.

The following table shows the average annual birth-rates, death-rates, and infantile mortality rates for five-year periods from 1901 to 1945, and the years 1946 and 1947, for Stockton-on-Tees and England and Wales.

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES				ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Birth rate	Death rate	Inf. M. rate		Birth rate	Death rate	Inf. M. rate
1901—05	31·64	17·62	153	...	28·16	16·0	137·8
1906—10	29·50	15·98	127·8	...	26·2	14·6	117·0
1911—15	30·02	17·18	122·4	...	23·6	14·3	109·6
1916—20	25·04	17·80	110·6	...	20·0	14·5	90·6
1921—25	25·50	13·80	93·8	...	19·9	12·1	75·8
1926—30	21·64	13·49	85	...	16·7	12·1	67
1931—35	19·21	12·47	74	...	15·0	12·0	62·2
1936—40	18·89	12·50	63	...	14·88	12·5	55
1941—45	20·23	13·08	65	...	16·04	11·92	49·8
1946	22·72	11·55	52	...	19·1	11·5	43
1947	24·41	12·59	59	...	20·5	12·0	41

Notes on Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death during the year with associated causes grouped together, compared with corresponding figures for 1946, 1945, 1944, are as follows:—

	1947	1946	1945	1944
1. Heart and Circulatory Diseases	240	245	227	221
2. Cancer	117	106	129	108
3. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	132	91	101	104
4. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	78	72	74	69
5. Tuberculosis (all forms)	51	43	52	48
6. Congenital debility, premature birth, etc.	66	47	41	53
7. Violence	35	35	35	41
Totals	719	639	659	644
Percentage of total deaths	80	79	77	75

With the exception of heart and circulatory diseases and violence, all these groups of causes of death show an increase on the figures for 1946, pneumonia and associated diseases particularly so.

For the third year in succession the number of violent deaths remains the same, the number of deaths occurring under the different headings of violence during 1947 were exactly the same as those for 1946, namely: suicide, 5; road traffic accidents, 9; other violent causes, 21. 25 of the deaths occurred among males and 10 among females. All the deaths from road traffic accidents were among males.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water.—The Borough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley Water Board. The supply has its source in upland gathering grounds near which it is impounded in extensive reservoirs. The supply is constant and abundant. In all cases the supply is direct to the house.

No bacteriological samples are taken of raw water.

Water going into supply is treated with ammonia and chlorine. Numerous samples are taken of water going into supply by the Tees Valley Water Board and these samples are examined at the Board's own laboratory. In addition, 52 samples per annum are examined by the Counties Public Health Laboratory. The supply is chlorinated after treatment and a slight residual of chlorine is maintained throughout the system. New mains are sterilized and satisfactory bacteriological samples obtained before the mains are put into service. All water leaving open service reservoirs is re-chlorinated before going into supply.

No complaints in respect to the water supply were received during the year.

Rivers and Streams.—The crude sewage of the Borough is discharged into the River Tees without treatment.

Closet Accommodation.—No house in the Borough within reasonable distance of a sewer is now without a water closet.

Slaughterhouses.—Slaughtering is still taking place at two slaughterhouses in the Borough under the Government scheme organised by the Ministry of Food.

Offensive Trades.—There was no alteration in the number or position of these premises during the year and, as far as conditions permitted, the trades were operated satisfactorily.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are two common lodging houses in the Borough providing accommodation for 58 men lodgers. Regular inspections of these premises are carried out.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—Systematic survey and treatment was carried out during the year by the Rodent Officer in accordance with the methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Double treatment was given to sewer manholes and regular inspections made and treatment given to Corporation tips. Just over 10% of the bodies of poisoned rats were collected.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Number of complaints received	133
Number of premises surveyed	544
Number of premises treated	136
Number of sewer manholes treated	2,144
Number of rats killed (according to poison taken)	3,952

Factories Act, 1937

164 visits were made to factories. In 14 instances it was necessary to serve informal notices drawing attention to unsatisfactory conditions. In all cases these complaints received attention.

In the following table the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, are given :—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	110	62	12	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	248	102	—	2
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	358	164	14	—

2. Cases in which defects were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases).

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	FOUND	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage to floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) insufficient ...	2	2	—	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	7	7	—	4	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	4	4	—	4	—
Total ...	14	14	—	11	—

Outwork

Number of out-workers in August list	2
Nature of work	Making wearing apparel
No Notices served or prosecutions instituted during the year.	

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

The following is a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year 1947 :—

Inspections following complaints	1,354
,, under the Housing, &c., Acts	164
,, under the Public Health Acts	964
,, in regard to outstanding notices	2,761
Visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection	856
Samples taken for analysis Food and Drugs Act	182
,, ,, for bacteriological examination	128
Inspections of bakehouses	99
,, of dairies and milkshops	93
,, of fish and chip shops	30
,, of ice cream shops	95
,, of food shops and warehouses	400
,, of restaurants and cafes	23
,, of offensive trades	37
,, of factories	102
,, of markets	164
,, of licenced premises and places of entertainment	27
,, of cowsheds	70
,, of stables and pig styes	14
,, under the Diseases of Animals Acts	82
,, under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	46
,, of houses let-in-lodgings	40
,, of common lodging houses	13
,, hairdressers	47
Investigations made in respect to notifiable disease ...	365
Premises disinfected re infectious disease	328
,, ,, re vermin	70
,, ,, re tuberculosis	25
Miscellaneous inspections	144

Work under the Public Health Act, 1936, and Housing Act, 1936.—1,354 complaints were received in the office during the year. The majority of these referred to structural and other defects at dwelling-houses in the town. Inspections of these complaints and other routine inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors necessitated the serving of the following notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts :—

Public Health Act, 1936.—Preliminary Notices served	842
Statutory Notices served...	398
Housing Act, 1936.— Statutory Notices served...	121

The number of notices complied with during the year was as follows :—

Public Health Act, 1936	680
Housing Act, 1936	103

Infectious Diseases.—365 inquiries were made following notifications of infectious diseases. Included in these were twelve cases of poliomyelitis. These cases were in various parts of the town. There was not more than one from any house or school and there seemed to be no connection at all between any of the cases.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.—The number of cowkeepers, dairymen and retail purveyors remains the same :—

Cowkeepers	22
Dairymen and retail purveyors	65

Regular inspections were made of cowsheds and dairies. These were found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—Forty-six samples were taken from farms and dairies in the Borough. In one case tubercle bacilli were discovered in a sample taken from a local farm. The affected cow was eventually traced and slaughtered. The samples were generally of a satisfactory standard.

Heat Treated Milk.—Two H.T.S.T. pasteurisation plants and one other heat-treatment plant are in operation in the Borough. Sixty-nine samples were taken from these with the following results :—

Number not satisfying the methylene blue test ...	2
Number not satisfying the phosphatase test	9

Eight of these latter samples were from one plant which had only been installed a few months and was not functioning satisfactorily. Twelve samples of milk sold in the Borough but heat-treated in another area were also sent for examination. Two failed the methylene blue test but the phosphatase test was satisfactory in each case.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-43.—Two pasteurisers' licences, two dealers' licences to sell pasteurised milk and nine dealers' licences to sell tuberculin tested milk were granted by the Council during the year.

Meat Inspection.—The Ministry of Food are still responsible for the slaughter and distribution of animals intended for human consumption. The slaughterhouses in operation remain the same, as follows:—

1. Marks, Laing Street.
2. Stockton Co-operative Society Ltd., California Street.

The following table shows the number of animals inspected by the sanitary inspectors at these two slaughter-houses during the year:—

Animals	No. Killed	No. Inspected	Percentage Inspected
Cattle	... 5,277	5,277	100
Sheep	... 15,263	15,263	100
Pigs	... 148	148	100
Calves	... 1,755	1,755	100
Total	... 22,443	22,443	100

The following table shows the meat condemned as unfit for food during the year:—

Carcase and organs of beasts	... ..	114
" sheep	... ..	42
" pigs	... ..	4
" calves	... ..	22
Part carcase or organs of beasts	... ..	4,367
" sheep	... ..	800
" pigs	... ..	26
" calves	... ..	30

The following quantities of meat were inspected and condemned in addition to the inspections at the slaughter-houses :—

Imported beef	... 2,982 lbs.	Imported mutton	138 lbs.
Corned beef	... 2,634 "	Home killed beef	299 "
Pork	... 65 "		

Inspection of other Foods.—The following is a summary of various foodstuffs submitted for inspection during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

Meat	... .. 276 lbs.	Tinned meat and	
Bacon and ham	... 346 "	bacon	... .. 341 lbs.
Black pudding	... 136 "	Meat and bacon	898 tins
Fats	... .. 142 "	Chicken	... .. 12 "
Fish	... .. 77 st.	Fish	... .. 414 "
Flour	... .. 176 lbs.	Fruit	... .. 839 "
Powdered milk	... 112 "	Milk	... .. 1388 "
Sweets	... .. 202 "	Vegetables	... .. 2548 "
Tea	... .. 139 "	Sauces, soups, etc.	386 "
Vegetables	... .. 476 "	Jam	... .. 75 "
Cheese	... .. 134 "	Jam	... .. 113 jars
Fruit	... .. 280 "	Jellies, flavouring, etc.	192 pkts.
Fruit (dried)	... 209 "	Cake and pudding	
Chocolate	... .. 118 "	mixture	... .. 172 pkts.
Eggs	... .. 167 doz.	Pickles	... .. 185 jars

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Sampling.—During the year 182 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. These included milk, butter, ice-cream and various types of pre-packed foodstuffs.

One sample, purchased as butter, was found to be 100% margarine. Proceedings were instituted unsuccessfully against the wholesaler in question. All samples of milk were found to be of the necessary standard according to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Among the samples of pre-packed food, 11 cases of infestation by mites were discovered. In each case the remainder of the affected stock was condemned. Two samples of baking powder were found to be deficient in carbon dioxide. The remaining samples were of satisfactory quality.

Ice Cream. — Fourteen premises for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and 12 premises for storage and sale only were on the register at the end of the year. Frequent inspections were made and the premises were found to be maintained in a satisfactory manner, although in several cases the equipment and premises will need replacement and alteration when the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, eventually come into force. In view of the difficulty in obtaining certain apparatus the Ministry of Health has decided that the Regulations will not be enforced before 1st May, 1949.

Twenty-one samples were submitted for the provisional methylene blue test. The results were as follows:—

Grade 1—7; Grade 2—2; Grade 3—3; Grade 4—9.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Regular routine inspections of the cattle market were carried out on sale days and 661 licences were issued for the movement of 2,569 pigs. Two cases of suspected swine fever were notified to the Ministry during the year but in neither case was this confirmed.

In common with other parts of the country there were a number of cases of fowl pest in the Borough towards the end of the year. Restrictions were imposed on 13 poultry keepers and of these, seven outbreaks were confirmed. Two outbreaks were traced to contacts from two sources; one a dealer who attends our local markets and the other from poultry purchased in a market held in the North Riding. During the time of these outbreaks a restriction was enforced prohibiting the sale of poultry in the Market.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 820, compared with 1,807 and 754 notified during 1946 and 1945 respectively. This shows a total decrease of 987 on the 1946 figure, due principally to the marked decline in the number of Measles and Whooping Cough cases notified.

After correction, the number of notifications was reduced to 746 for the year.

The following table shows the number of cases of each infectious disease after correction, notified during each quarter of the year:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
Scarlet Fever	109	64	50	56	279
Measles	263	16	6	14	299
Diphtheria	—	2	2	5	9
Whooping Cough	—	2	27	16	45
Pneumonia	46	11	4	12	73
Erysipelas	4	4	4	6	18
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	2	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	2	1	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	8	1	10
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	2	—	2
	426	103	105	112	746

The case rates per 1000 of the population for certain infectious diseases in 1947 for England and Wales, the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and Stockton-on-Tees, are shown in the following table:—

Disease	England	126 C.B.'s &	Stockton-on-Tees
	& Wales	Great Towns inc. London	
Typhoid Fever	0·01	0·01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0·01	0·01	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0·05	0·06	0·05
Scarlet Fever	1·37	1·54	3·89
Whooping Cough	2·22	2·41	0·62
Diphtheria	0·13	0·15	0·12
Erysipelas	0·19	0·21	0·25
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	—
Measles	9·41	9·13	4·17
Pneumonia	0·79	0·89	1·01

The fall in the incidence of diphtheria in the Borough is remarkable, only nine confirmed cases being notified during the year. There were three deaths from the disease, none of whom had been immunised.

The incidence of measles and whooping cough was comparatively light and scarlet fever and pneumonia showed a slight rise on last year's figures.

The deaths registered from infectious diseases in the Borough were as follows :—

Cerebro Spinal Fever	2
Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	3
Influenza	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	1

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, measles or typhoid fever.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.—Publicity was given to the immunisation campaign by press and poster advertising. Facilities for immunisation at the child welfare centres and, as required, at special clinics, were continued during the year.

Immunisations were carried out as follows :—

	Pre-school	School	Total
January to June, 1947	346	22	368
July to December, 1947	294	58	352
Totals ...	640	80	720

The total number of children under 15 years in the Borough who had been immunised up to 31st December, 1947, and the percentage of the child population is as follows :—

	Pre-school	School	Total
Total number immunised	2,411	7,636	10,047
Percentage of child population	36	68	56

Infantile Paralysis.—Twelve cases of acute poliomyelitis (including two cases of polio-encephalitis) were notified during 1947. The first case was notified on the 9th June and the second on the 31st July. The last case was notified on the 29th September. It is interesting to note that a period of more than seven weeks separated the first two notified cases. No instance occurred of more than one case being notified from the same household or, indeed, from the same street. None of the households from which cases were notified was overcrowded within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1936.

Seven of the twelve notified cases occurred in children under the age of five years. The ages of the notified cases varied from nine months to twenty-eight years. Seven of the twelve cases were males. Some degree of paralysis was

present in nine cases. Five of the seven cases under five years of age had paralysis. The cases were widely distributed throughout the town and no connection between them was demonstrated. The table on page 17 gives information as to the age and sex incidence, the date of notification, the occurrence of paralysis and the geographical distribution of the notified cases. The section of the report dealing with the Isolation Hospital gives some clinical details of the cases admitted from Stockton and neighbouring areas.

The first case to be notified was a child aged two years. This was a definite case with paralysis affecting the right upper limb. The child was attending one of the three day nurseries in the Borough. No further case was notified among the children attending this, or the other two nurseries. The second case notified was an infant of nine months, who developed a paralysis of one lower limb. Two of the twelve cases were notified as polio-encephalitis and both had pronounced cerebral symptoms. One of these cases, a boy aged ten years, developed bilateral facial paralysis, which ultimately cleared up. The other case, a girl aged four years, developed bulbar paralysis and died ten days after admission to hospital. This was the only death among the cases occurring in Stockton.

The following preventive measures were adopted, though it was realised we have no evidence that any preventive measure is of any value in cutting short the spread of the disease. It was felt, however, that many of the measures adopted, apart from any prophylactic value they might possess, made a contribution towards the improvement of the hygiene of the town and were therefore well worth while from this point of view. In addition one thought that whereas these measures might not cut short the spread of the disease, they might possibly prevent a few individuals from contracting it who, in the absence of any preventive measures, might have fallen victims to it.

One did not feel justified in recommending the prohibition of children's cinema shows, though advice was given that children should avoid public gatherings, including cinema shows.

The chlorine content of the swimming bath was increased and, in co-operation with the Manager of the baths, steps were taken to reduce the number of persons using the bath at any particular time. Advice was given regarding the general hygiene and ventilation of the bath. As costumes and towels are not lent out on hire it was not necessary to adopt any special steps in respect to their disinfection. Arrangements were made for a Sanitary Inspector to visit the bath daily.

In co-operation with the Borough Engineer, the pond at

Norton Green was regularly disinfected by the addition of chlorine. The Borough Engineer also agreed to disinfect the Corporation tip at Portrack with D.D.T. in order to discourage the breeding of flies.

Food premises were visited and advice and help given in regard to kitchen hygiene and the suppression of flies.

Steps were taken to prevent, as far as possible, overcrowding at the clinics. With this end in view routine weighing at the child welfare clinics was suspended and medical consultations were limited to one clinic which usually shows no tendency to overcrowding. The diphtheria immunisation clinics were suspended and the removal of tonsils and adenoids postponed.

Advice was given to the Matrons of the day nurseries regarding general hygiene. Children attending the nurseries were kept in the open air as much as possible in order to diminish the risk of infection. A child with any sign of illness, however slight, was immediately excluded.

A leaflet dealing with the disease was prepared in the Health Department and distributed to parents. A copy of this leaflet appears on page 29. From information which reached the Health Department it would appear that the leaflet at least served the very useful purpose of allaying unnecessary alarm among parents in Stockton. Posters prepared by the Central Council for Health Education dealing with flies and droplet infection were exhibited at the Health Department, the clinics and the day nurseries.

Child contacts were isolated for a period of three weeks. No restrictions were placed on adult contacts unless their work brought them into close contact with children or entailed the handling of food.

Infantile Paralysis

CASE	DATE OF NOTIFICATION	AGE	SEX	LOCALITY	Paralysis + Present — Absent
1	9th June	2 yrs.	M.	South-West	+
2	31st July	9 mths.	F.	North	+
3	2nd Aug.	2 yrs.	M.	North	—
4	4th Aug.	2½ "	M.	North	—
5	7th Aug.	10 "	M.	North-West	+
6	9th Aug.	19 "	M.	North	—
7	14th Aug.	3 "	F.	Central	+
8	20th Aug.	13 "	M.	North-West	+
9	25th Aug.	4 "	F.	Central	+
10	25th Aug.	3 "	F.	North-West	+
11	18th Sept.	12 "	F.	North	+
12	29th Sept.	28 "	M.	South-West	+

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The Isolation Hospital provides accommodation for cases of infectious disease occurring in the Borough, the Billingham Urban District and the Stockton Rural District, and also for cases occurring among the personnel of H.M. Forces stationed in the district.

During the year 1947, 529 patients were admitted, compared with 490 during 1946.

The number of the cases treated in the hospital from the different districts catered for is shown in the following table :—

DISEASE	Stockton Borough	Billingham U.D.C.	Stockton R.D.C.	Services	TOTAL
Scarlet fever	268	104	5	2	379
Diphtheria	9	12	1	1	23
Tonsillitis	33	—	—	1	34
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	4
Measles	5	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	1
Chicken Pox	1	—	—	—	1
Rubella	—	—	—	1	1
Mumps	3	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	5	1	—	—	6
Poliomyelitis	14	3	3	—	20
Polio-encephalitis	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	9	6	3	—	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	2
Gastro Enteritis	12	3	—	—	15
Dysentery	1	3	—	—	4
Quinsey	1	—	—	—	1
Sub-arachnoid Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	1
No Abnormality	4	4	—	—	8
Totals ...	375	137	12	5	529

Sixteen deaths occurred in the hospital during the year, as follows :—

Measles and Pneumonia	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Laryngeal Diphtheria	1
Faucial Diphtheria	1
Faucial Diphtheria and Diabetes Mellitus	1
Broncho Pneumonia	2
Broncho Pneumonia and Gastro Enteritis	2
Broncho Pneumonia and Catarrhal Laryngitis ...	1

Whooping Cough	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage	1

Infantile Paralysis.—Twenty-seven cases of suspected acute poliomyelitis were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1947. As was to be expected in such an epidemic many cases were sent to hospital as suspected poliomyelitis which were ultimately found to be suffering from other conditions. In twelve cases the diagnosis was confirmed. Four cases admitted with an initial diagnosis of meningitis were found to be suffering from poliomyelitis. The total number of cases of acute poliomyelitis treated in the hospital during the year was sixteen. Eight of the cases were admitted from the Borough of Stockton, five from the Billingham Urban District and three from the Stockton Rural District.

Two of the sixteen patients treated in the hospital died. One of these patients, a youth aged 18 years, was admitted with paralysis of both legs. A few hours after his admission he developed paralysis of his respiratory muscles and was placed in a mechanical respirator. His paralysis progressed rapidly and he developed retention of urine on the day after his admission. His upper and lower limbs were nearly completely paralysed and remained so. His respiratory paralysis showed no improvement and he remained in the mechanical respirator till he died fifteen weeks after his admission. Repeated attempts were made to encourage him to do without the assistance of the respirator. These, however, were of no avail. The longest period he could remain outside the respirator was approximately two minutes. The limited period during which he could dispense with the assistance of the respirator rendered the nursing of this patient a very difficult task indeed. The mechanical respirator functioned very well throughout the period and required little attention. A spare motor was kept in readiness in case of need.

The other patient who died was a girl aged five years. She developed bulbar paralysis and strabismus and died ten days after admission.

In one of the cases admitted the initial symptoms included pain in the lower part of the back and tremor of the left leg. He subsequently developed severe paralysis of this leg. He was seen by an orthopaedic surgeon and subsequently transferred to the Winterton E.M.S. Hospital for further treatment.

Two of the cases admitted had marked meningeal symptoms. One of them developed paralysis of both seventh cranial nerves which ultimately cleared up.

Seven of the sixteen cases developed paralysis. One case had extensive paralysis of both upper and lower limbs

and the respiratory muscles. In two cases the paralysis was limited to the lower limbs. One case had extensive paralysis of one lower limb and the abdominal muscles. In two cases the paralysis affected the cranial nerves. One case had moderate paralysis of both upper limbs. Arrangements were made for the follow-up of cases discharged from hospital with paralysis.

The frequency of certain symptoms in the cases admitted is shown below :—

Sore throat	...	...	...	4	Delirium	...	...	...	2
Vomiting	...	...	...	8	Lethargy	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	Strabismus	...	...	...	1
Nausea	...	...	...	1	Retention of urine	...	...	...	1
Headache	...	...	...	9	Seventh cranial nerve				
Convulsions	...	...	...	1	paralysis	...	...	...	1
Pain in limbs	...	...	...	7	Bulbar paralysis	...	...	...	1
					Diaphragmatic paralysis				1

Laboratory Facilities.—Excellent laboratory facilities are now available at the Public Health Laboratories at Northallerton and Newcastle and almost any type of specimen may be sent for examination free of cost. A motor van from Northallerton calls daily at the Health Department to collect specimens, thus saving valuable time in obtaining reports.

During the year the following specimens were sent for examination :—

From the Isolation Hospital	81	499
From local medical practitioners	307	23734

In addition, 195 throat swabs were examined at the Isolation Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

The complete overhaul of the Tuberculosis Register referred to in my last annual report resulted in the removal of a considerable number of names from the register.

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the beginning of the year, after adjustment, the number of additions and removals during 1947 and the number of cases remaining at the end of the year.

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			GROSS TOTAL
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	
No. of cases on reg.							
1st Jan., 1947. ...	136	117	253	37	55	92	345
Added during 1947 ...	46	36	82	8	9	17	99
Removed during 1947	29	21	50	2	1	3	53
Remaining on reg.							
31st Dec., 1947 ...	153	132	285	43	63	106	391

The number of new cases added during the year increased to 82 pulmonary and 17 non-pulmonary, compared with 67 and 14 respectively for 1946. The number of removals from the register was slightly higher than the 1946 figure.

The number of deaths from the disease was 51—36 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary, compared with 30 and 13, the corresponding figures for 1946.

The average death-rates for both types of this disease per 1000 of the population for each five-year period since 1911 and for the years 1946 and 1947 are given below :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1911-15	1.28	0.75	2.03
1916-20	1.30	0.57	1.87
1921-25	0.91	0.37	1.28
1926-30	0.90	0.35	1.25
1931-35	0.74	0.20	0.94
1936-40	0.63	0.14	0.77
1941-45	0.71	0.11	0.82
1946	0.43	0.19	0.62
1947	0.50	0.21	0.71

CANCER

117 deaths were registered during the year as being due to cancer, compared with 106 and 129, the figures for 1946 and 1945 respectively.

The sites affected were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Buccal cavity and Oesophagus ...	7	—	7
Uterus	—	9	9
Stomach and Duodenum	16	12	28
Breast	—	9	9
All other sites	41	23	64
Totals ...	64	53	117

The death-rate for the year was 1.63 per 1000 of the population, compared with 1.52 and 1.96, the rates for the two previous years, and with 1.58, the average annual rate for the five-year period 1941-45.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Health Visitors and School Nurses devote a good deal of attention to this work. All cases of verminous conditions found at routine medical inspection and at the frequent inspections carried out at schools by the school nurses, are referred to the health visitors, who visit the affected families and advise in regard to the treatment of other members of the family.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES.

The incidence of scabies has been very much less prevalent than in previous years. School children found to be affected are treated at the school clinic and other members of the family are advised as to suitable treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The number of births notified in the Borough during the year was 1833—1793 live births and 40 still births.

In addition 129 births occurred in the Borough to women resident outside. These took place in private nursing homes and the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital.

Child Welfare Centres.—Nine sessions were held weekly at the six child welfare centres, a total of 427 sessions being held during the year. The average attendance was 65·47 compared with an average of 67·44 for 1946. The total attendances at the centres fell from 29253 in 1946 to 27958 in 1947, but there was an increase of 20% in the number of primary attendances. The number of primary attendances at the centres during the year of children under the age of one year represents 82% of the live births notified.

The following table shows the number of attendances made during the year at each of the centres, the number of medical consultations, the number of sessions held and the average attendance per session at each centre.

Centre No.	ATTENDANCES						GROSS TOTAL	No. of Medical Consultations	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance
	PRIMARY			REPEAT						
	Under 1	Over 1	TOT.	Under 1	Over 1	TOT.				
1	247	13	260	2456	858	3314	3574	736	49	72·93
2	449	4	453	5552	2797	8349	8802	1567	136	69·86
3	182	6	188	2301	517	2818	3006	607	48	62·62
4	370	10	380	5111	1736	6847	7227	991	98	73·74
5	137	12	149	2474	1099	3573	3722	636	49	75·93
6	56	—	56	1038	533	1571	1627	242	47	34·61
Tot.	1441	45	1486	18932	7540	26472	27958	4779	427	65·47

Toddlers' Clinics.—It was impossible, owing to continued shortage of medical staff, to resume these clinics during the year.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.—The two weekly sessions were continued during the year. At the 85 sessions held, 80 primary and 1329 repeat attendances were made, a total of 1409.

Ante-Natal Centres.—The five ante-natal sessions a fortnight—three one week and two the next—were continued during 1947.

The attendances at the centres, the number of medical consultations, the number of sessions held and the average attendance per session, is shown in the following table :—

CENTRE NO.	ATTENDANCES		TOTAL	No. of Medical Consultations	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance Session
	Primary	Repeat				
1	253	608	861	504	49	17·71
2	111	211	322	290	26	12·38
3	450	189	639	639	45	14·20
Totals	814	1008	1822	1433	120	15·19

The cases seen at No. 3 centre consist of women who have booked at the Robson Maternity Home for their confinements. The attendances at this centre show a considerable increase over the figure for 1946, due to the increase in the number of bookings consequent upon the increase of accommodation at the Home from 15 to 21 beds.

The average attendance at all centres is less than that for 1946, the average for the three centres being 15·19, compared with 19·99, the figure for 1946.

Post-Natal Clinic.—Forty-nine primary and 35 repeat attendances were made for post-natal examination during the year. Owing to the poor response it was found unnecessary to continue the special clinic which was being held once each month and all post-natal cases were seen at the ante-natal centres.

Home Visiting.—The five Health Visitors paid 11,608 home visits during the year, an increase of 1,122 over the corresponding figure for 1946. Visits to infants under 1 year of age increased by 838.

The following is a summary of the visits paid during the year :—

To infants under 1 year of age	.....	primary	1,807
		repeat	2,738
To infants over 1 year of age	.....		6,406
To expectant mothers	.....	primary	123
		repeat	81
To boarded out children and visits in connection with adoption	.....		39
Other visits	.....		414
		Total	11,608

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

At the end of 1947 there were 18 midwives practising in the Borough. This figure is made up as follows:—

Municipal domiciliary midwives	10
Midwives in private practice	2
Midwives in institutions—	
Robson Maternity Home	5
Private Nursing Home	1

During the year 1947 these midwives attended 1,765 cases, an increase of 205 over the figure for 1946. 991 of the cases were attended at home and 774 in institutions. 1,390 of the cases were attended by midwives without a doctor, while in 375 cases a doctor was present and the midwife acted as a maternity nurse.

Doctors were called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board on 398 occasions or 28% of the cases for which they were responsible.

Municipal Midwives.—The ten municipal midwives attended 819 cases during the year—658 as midwives and 161 as maternity nurses. This is an average of 81 cases per midwife, compared with 74 and 61, the averages for 1946 and 1945 respectively.

One municipal midwife is qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and suitable equipment has been provided. The apparatus was used in four cases during the year.

ROBSON MATERNITY HOME.

The accommodation provided at the Robson Maternity Home remains at 21 beds. The number of admissions during 1947 was 697, an increase of 145 over last year's figure. The average duration of stay in the Home was 11·6 days. Of the cases admitted, 593 were attended by midwives on the staff and 80 were attended by doctors. Medical Aid was summoned by the midwives on 103 occasions.

No maternal deaths occurred in the Home during the year.

There were 19 still-births and 17 deaths of infants within 10 days of birth.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred during the year, but there were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum or pemphigus neonatorum.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

104 infants died in the Borough during 1947 before reaching the age of one year, compared with 82 and 69, the figures for 1946 and 1945 respectively. There was a corresponding increase in the infantile mortality rate from 52 per 1000 live births in 1946 to 59 in 1947.

Of the 104 deaths, 43 occurred at ages of less than one week, 11 at ages between one week and one month and 48 at ages between one month and 12 months.

The principal causes of death were again premature birth (33) and pneumonia (20).

The neo-natal death-rate was 30.89, compared with 29.22 and 25.93, the rates for 1946 and 1945 respectively.

A table showing the causes of death is given in the appendix to this report.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Five maternal deaths occurred in the Borough during the year, a decrease of two on last year's figure. There was no death from sepsis, all being due to other maternal causes. With one exception, all the deaths occurred in institutions.

The maternal mortality rate for the year was 2.78 compared with a rate of 4.28 for 1946 and with 1.17, the rate for England and Wales.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

In Stockton the care of illegitimate children is in the hands of the Health Visitors and officers of the local branch of the Durham Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. This Association is doing excellent work in the town.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

All premature infants under 4 lbs. are admitted to the Robson Maternity Home, where three cots are available, and the infants may be kept for two or three months. Two special cots are available for midwives for use on the district. All cases are followed up by the Health Visitors. Good ambulance facilities are available.

During 1947, 58 premature births were notified, a decrease of 20 on the corresponding figure for 1946. Thirty-five of these were born at home and 23 in hospitals or maternity homes. Of those born at home, 32 were nursed entirely at home. Five of these infants died during the first 24 hours

and 24 survived at the end of one month. Of those born in hospital or maternity homes, three died during the first 24 hours and 10 survived at the end of one month.

Thirty-three deaths were certified during the year as being due to prematurity.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are three day nurseries in the Borough and all were kept busy during the year. Applications for admission to the nurseries were considered by a small sub-committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Careful consideration was given to each application and in many instances a Health Visitor was asked to investigate the home circumstances of the applicant. Urgent cases were admitted without delay and the action taken was later submitted to the Committee for confirmation. The Committee met at approximately monthly intervals.

The number of applications exceeded the number of vacancies. In a large number of cases economic considerations prompted the application for admission to a nursery, the mother stating that she wished to work in order to supplement the family income. In other instances the mother was separated from her husband or was a widow and had to work in order to support herself and her children. Economic difficulties also arose because of payments out of income for the purchase of furniture. In several cases where the father was serving with H.M. Forces, the mother stated that the allowance she received was insufficient.

The nurseries were able to help several mothers who had to enter hospital or whose state of health made it difficult for them to give adequate attention to young children. In some cases the mothers had to work because the father suffered from some chronic illness, for instance, asthma or stomach trouble, which rendered him incapable of work or only capable of work at irregular intervals. Several illegitimate children were admitted during the year, thus making it easier for their mothers to take up employment. Some children were admitted for the period of the mother's confinement.

Some applications were from the mothers of families who were living in rooms let to them by the tenant of a house. These mothers made application in order that they might go out to work and thus escape from the unpleasantness of their domestic environment. There appeared to be continual friction between these mothers and the tenants of the houses and it was this friction and not economic considerations which prompted the mother's application.

In some instances the grandmother had been looking

after the child while the mother was at work but was no longer able to do so either on account of ill-health or because the child became more difficult to manage as it grew older. In a few instances the grandmother had herself taken up employment and was therefore unable to continue to look after the grandchild.

A few applications were received from mothers who stated they had difficulty in preventing their children from playing in a busy street and were afraid they might get injured.

The average daily attendance (excluding Saturdays) at the nurseries during the year was as follows :—

	No. of Places	No. on Register	ATTENDANCES		
			Under 2	2—5 yrs.	TOTAL
Lorne Terrace ...	32	30	5.78	20.67	26.45
Norton Road ...	60	60	9.12	41.42	50.54
Durham Road ...	60	58	9.33	31.67	41.00
Totals ...	152	148	24.23	93.76	117.99

HOME HELP SERVICE.

It has been possible to develop the Home Help Scheme during the year. The establishment of home helps was increased from two to six and the rate of remuneration was increased from £2 10s. 0d. to £3 16s. 6d. per week.

At the time of writing the home helps are fully employed and it will be necessary to increase the present establishment in order to meet the demand for the services provided by the scheme. The appointment of the right type of person to act as a home help is an essential element in the success of a scheme of this nature and great care has been exercised in the choice of home helps. A home help should have a vocation for the work, a desire to help people and a realisation that she is performing work of great value to the community. The time has now arrived when careful consideration should be given to the question of employing an organiser for this scheme.

The home help service will play an increasingly important part in the development of our social services. The value of this service in helping a mother during her confinement at home is obvious. In many instances friends or relatives are not available to help such a mother. The aged prefer to live in their own homes and the provision of a home help for a few hours daily will often enable them to do so. In the absence of such assistance they may be compelled to enter an institution. The service can also be of great value where illness in one or more members of a family creates difficulties in the running of a household.

DENTAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Arrangements have been made for all pre-school children found to require dental treatment to be referred to the School Dentists.

Children suffering from ear, nose and throat, or eye conditions, are referred to the appropriate Specialists employed by the School Medical Service and arrangements are made with the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital for any necessary operations.

Orthopaedic treatment is carried out at the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital and much good work has been done there.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The five Health Visitors have all been appointed as Child Protection Visitors. At the end of the year there were only three children in the Borough boarded out with foster mothers under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the conditions in each case were satisfactory.

Adoption of Children.—No notices were received during the year under Section 7 (3) of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939. The local Moral Welfare Association is registered as an Adoption Society and the majority of the adoptions in the Borough are made through them. In each case the Superintendent informs this Department of the application and the home is visited by a Health Visitor. Inquiries were also made for other adoption societies to which local people had applied for a baby for adoption.

TOWN AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Three ambulances are maintained for this service, which covers an area consisting of the Borough, the Borough of Thornaby, the Stockton Rural District and part of the Stokesley Rural District.

A summary of the work of the Service during 1947 is given below :—

Calls Received.

Private	1743
• Street accidents	215
Works accidents	170
Home accidents	43
Ambulance not required	26
Total calls	2197
Total number of patients removed ...	2169

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health education during the year consisted of lectures to various organisations in the town and the distribution of leaflets and the exhibition of posters. Much important health education work is carried out by the staff of the Health Department—Health Visitors, Midwives and Sanitary Inspectors—in the course of their duties.

(Copy Leaflet).

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Advice to Parents :—

1. Children should as far as possible avoid public gatherings. They should not, for example, attend cinemas.
2. Children should be kept away from the Public Swimming Bath and should not be allowed to bathe in streams, etc.
3. It is desirable that children should avoid undue physical exertion, for example, strenuous games. Parents should also ensure that children obtain sufficient sleep.
4. The observance of the highest degree of personal hygiene is of the greatest importance. The hands should be washed frequently, particularly after using the toilet and before eating or handling food. Food should be protected from flies.
5. If your child is ' out of sorts ' put the child to bed and call in a Doctor.
6. The present position in Stockton does not warrant any undue alarm. There are relatively few cases and the majority of them have been comparatively mild.

HENRY J. PETERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
11 Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

August, 1947.

APPENDIX

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality for the year 1947

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns

	ENGLAND AND WALES	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns inc. London	148 Smaller Townships. Pop. 25000-50000 1931 Census	LONDON ADM. COUNTY	STOCKTON- ON- TEES
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—					
Live Births	20.5	23.3	22.2	22.7	24.41
Stillbirths	0.50	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.69
Deaths :—					
All causes	12.0	13.0	11.9	12.8	12.59
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.04
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—					
Deaths under 1 year of age	41	47	36	37	59
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 two years	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8	5.72
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :—					
Maternal Mortality—					
Other	0.26)				—
Puerperal infection	0.91)				—
Total	1.17)		not available		2.78

CAUSES OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 1947

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	902	506	396
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2. Cerebro spinal fever	2	1	1
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	1	1	—
5. Diphtheria	3	2	1
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	36	22	14
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	15	5	10
8. Syphilitic diseases	1	1	—
9. Influenza	3	2	1
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	1	—	1
12. Acute infective encephalitis	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	7	7	—
13a. Cancer of uterus	9	—	9
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	28	16	12
15. Cancer of breast	9	—	9
16. Cancer of all other sites	64	41	23
17. Diabetes	8	3	5
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	78	38	40
19. Heart diseases	220	114	106
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	20	11	9
21. Bronchitis	62	44	18
22. Pneumonia	58	36	22
23. Other respiratory diseases	12	7	5
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	10	10	—
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	10	7	3
26. Appendicitis	3	1	2
27. Other digestive diseases	19	10	9
28. Nephritis	25	17	8
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	5	—	5
31. Premature birth	32	15	17
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile diseases	34	18	16
33. Suicide	5	2	3
34. Road traffic accidents	9	9	—
35. Other violent causes	21	14	7
36. All other causes	92	52	40

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1947

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL under 1 week	TOTAL under 1 month	TOTAL under 12 months
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	20
Bronchitis	—	—	2
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	9
Atelectasis	4	5	6
Congenital Malformations	2	3	7
Premature Birth	25	30	33
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	1	3
Inanition	—	—	—
Violence	1	1	2
Inattention at Birth	—	—	—
Other Causes	10	12	17
Totals ...	43	54	102*

* This is 2 less than is shown in the official returns
of the Registrar General



